

# GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper



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25¢



## CHILDCARE TO SHUT DOWN

*"When they told me two weeks ago that the child care center will have to close, I got a sick feeling in my stomach that has never gone away. I don't know what I'm going to do. I'm afraid I'll have to quit my job and go back on welfare. I waited 2 years to get my kids in the center so I could afford to work and not worry all the time about how my babies were being cared for. But now I'm afraid I'll have to quit. I only make \$2.42 an hour and that barely pays the rent and food for the 3 of us. Private child care would cost another \$125 a month. I can't pay that."*

—A mother at one of Berkeley's Children's Centers

The most recent victims of the Nixon Administration's social service cutback are the nation's child care programs. This fact was underscored on February 16th when Casper Weinberger (former head of California's Republican Party, Reagan crony and new head of H.E.W.) announced new implementing guidelines for the expenditure of federal child care monies.

Due to go into effect on March 16, the new guidelines will effectively destroy the already woefully under-financed system of public child care services in California and other states across the nation, laying waste to the lives of low-income parents and children dependent upon these services.

### 30,000 INELIGIBLE

Affected by the cuts will be pre-school enrichment programs, child care centers offering full-day care, centers caring for migrant children, and campus child care centers. According to Superintendent of Public Education Wilson Riles, approximately 30,000 of the 45,000 children currently enrolled in these programs will become ineligible, thus forcing the programs to close and throwing 5,000

child care employees out of work.

In Berkeley, the new regulations will wipe out the school district's pre-school programs which serve 185 children as well as the full-day Children's Center program currently serving 197 children. In addition, the ASUC Child Care Center will be forced to close its doors to 200 children of low income students currently enrolled, and numerous small, non-profit child care centers sponsored by church and other private organizations for the benefit of low-income families will have to shut down.

### OAKLAND

In Oakland, the picture is equally dismal: 90 percent of the 629 children enrolled in the pre-school programs and the 898 children in Children's Centers will become ineligible for care under the new guidelines. The child care centers at Grove Street, Laney, and Merritt colleges will close, along with church and other non-profit centers.

The impunity with which Nixon and Weinberger can act to destroy child care apparently flows from the fact that federally-subsidized child care at present is limited to one category of citizens — former, present or potential welfare recipients who are enrolled in work or training programs. Like the Nixon cutbacks in all other social services — mental health, care for the aged, youth programs — the constituency affected is small, isolated, politically unpopular and in many cases lacking the time or skills to combat bureaucratic intrigue and reactionary political decision-making. Easy pickings for an Administration which in 1971 gave millions to Lockheed and at the same time vetoed the Comprehensive Child Development Act.

### 75% FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal funds affected are known as Title IVA of the Social Security Act.

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## INTRODUCING THE B.R.A.: YOUR DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

"... a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family ..." begins the Housing Act of 1949. Entrusted under the act to help reach this lofty goal for the city of Berkeley is the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA), a public agency directed by a small clique of business associates and professionals. Few Berkeley people are aware of this group's existence or activities.

The current BRA directors, mostly appointees of former Mayor Wallace Johnson — self-made millionaire industrialist — have operated very quietly for most of their 6½ year existence until the recent Ocean View controversy. As conceived by Johnson and his cronies, the BRA has functioned as a publicly-financed real estate firm capable of bulldozing whole neighborhoods to deliver large pieces of raw land, to make Berkeley a better place, not to live in, but to do business in. Not surprisingly, Berkeley's only two major attempts at redevelopment, have been primarily commercial ventures. The aborted South Campus project of the mid-Sixties and the so-called West Berkeley Industrial Park have been attempts to create new investment opportunities for local and

national business interests.

### BRA'S BEGINNING

Two segments of the community brought the BRA into existence. First, in the 1950s the League of Women Voters, local public health officials, and others encouraged Berkeley to use new federal assistance to stop "blight" and upgrade our neighborhoods. The local business community soon came to support urban renewal when it saw how other U.S. cities had cleared slums and built shopping centers and luxury highrise apartments in their place. And so the redevelopment effort got under way in the early '60s.

The Berkeley City Council, acting as its own redevelopment agency, was unable to carry off the South Campus project over the resistance of the neighborhood residents and small merchants who were forced to rise up to protect their turf in 1965 and 1966. The BRA was then created late in 1966 to devote its full time to turn much of West Berkeley into a giant "Industrial Park," a dream scheme proposed by Mayor Johnson a few years earlier.

### BRA BECOMES BHA

At this time, local reformers were advocating some kind of public housing to accompany the redevelopment, which

Continued on page 4

## school board hassle BFT, ANTHONY, STOLL, KOHL

*The Berkeley School Board is one of the most powerful elected bodies in the city. It makes policy involving a \$34 million budget (\$2500 per child), 15,000 children, over 1100 certificated teachers and numerous other District staff.*

*This April, two of the five School Board seats are up for election; six candidates seek these seats.*

*The School Board candidates are: Bea Frankel-Conrat, U.C. faculty, scientist; Irene Howard, practical nurse, parent; Mark Monheimer, incumbent; Gene Roh, juvenile probation officer; Caryl Scholin, student; Victor Van Bourg, labor attorney, removed from ballot for technical filing error, on appeal to State Supreme Court.*

*GRASSROOTS wanted to find out what some of the issues were in the upcoming School Board elections. We set out to ask the spokespersons of several different points of view what issues they saw dividing the present Board, and what issues they thought would come up in the election.*

*A summary of their comments follows:*

### LOUISE STOLL

*Louise Stoll is a member of the present School Board, elected in 1971.*

Stoll feels that a major issue dividing the present Board is "whether the Board should be a rubber stamp for the Administration, always voting in the Superintendent's recommendations, or whether we are entitled as elected representatives, to bring to the Board our perspectives and cause Board policy to be implemented."

"This district has a top-heavy bureaucracy," Stoll says. "There are

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# GRASSROOTS

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## support grassroots too

This issue of GRASSROOTS is brought to you by individual donations and a lot of hard work by the Collective and the numbers \$960.00. The paper will go to 13,000 families throughout Berkeley with in-depth coverage of Coalition candidates and important election issues. This information is available only in GRASSROOTS. In order to continue and expand we must at least triple our present number of subscribers. Subscriptions are \$5 a year and our address is P.O. Box 274.

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

## LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

On January 3, 1973, Congresswoman Bella S. Abzug introduced the War Resisters Exoneration Act of 1973, HR 236. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Provisions in the Act include: general and unconditional amnesty for persons who have or alleged to have violated laws in the course of protest and dissent against the involvement of the U.S. in Indochina; full restoration of all civil, political, property, and other rights as a necessary measure after cessation of the U.S. military in Indochina.

The Independent Jewish Senior Citizens share the heartbreak of the bereaved families of those who died in combat. We take this means of extending to them, all, our sincere condolence. We share the relief and gratification for those returning alive. We heave a sigh of relief for the peace, fragile and incomplete though it is as of now.

We do not, however, lose sight of or minimize the precarious and wasteful life suffered by over a hundred thousand young Americans presently in forced exile and hundreds in prisons. What is their crime? It is their inability to betray their deeply held moral and ethical belief against raining death on a people who never harmed us or our country, a people who were in fact engaged in a civil war in Vietnam, 10,000 miles from our borders.

We Need Peace At Home!

Henry Kissinger, the President's personal foreign adviser has been to Hanoi on a good-will and reconciliation mission. Vice-president Spiro Agnew went to eight Asian countries to make friends for the United States. Fine! How about a little good-will, unification and conciliation at home.

The enactment into law of HR 236 will be a relevant vehicle for unification of our hopelessly divided country by the most unpopular war in our history.

Branding over a hundred thousand Americans as criminals will in no way ease the loss of those who died. It cannot possibly be a consolation to the bereaved family to see other lives destroyed by branding them criminals for refusing to kill.

We urge all those who wish to help in unifying and starting our country on the road to internal peace to write, wire or phone your representatives asking them to vote for HR 236 War Resisters Exoneration Act of 1973.

Yetta Land  
Public Relations Director for the Independent Jewish Senior citizens of the Berkeley Area

To the Collective:

It is necessary to respond to the many false charges that Dan Siegal makes about the Socialist Workers Party in his article on the anti-war movement in the February 14 GRASSROOTS. Siegal

charges that the SWP calls the cease-fire accords "a sell-out of the Vietnamese people by its leadership." We defend the right of the Vietnamese people and their leadership to make whatever agreements they feel necessary in the course of their struggle for liberation. We regret however that they were forced under the combined pressure of Washington's military attack, Moscow and Peking's refusal to provide adequate aid, and political pressure from the bureaucrats in Moscow and Peking, to finally accept the cease-fire accords under terms they had previously rejected. We have pointed out that the cease-fire accords will not bring lasting peace to Vietnam as long as the Thieu puppet regime of the landlords and capitalists is still in control of the cities. Vietnam remains divided and the Seventh fleet stands poised off the coast of Indochina.

Siegel also charges the SWP "opposes all revolutionary movements which are not a part of the Fourth International." It is hard to believe he is unfamiliar with the SWP's stand in unconditional defense of the socialist revolutions in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and in defense of all national movements for liberation in Latin America, Africa and Asia in the face of imperialist attack, and the record of the SWP in conjunction with the Fourth International in mounting massive actions around the world in defense of the right of Vietnam to self-determination.

The SWP has and will continue to work with other groups as it has done in the anti-war movement, the women's liberation movement and Black liberation movement to build joint actions for the demands of the oppressed. However Siegel is correct when he says that we will not follow other "radicals" into coalitions with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party which work to elect liberal Democrats on the April Coalition slate. There is a socialist alternative to the liberal Democrats in the April City Council elections. We urge all serious radicals who understand the need to break with the capitalist parties to vote for the Socialist Workers Party slate.

Signed

Brian Williams, Ken Miliner, Kathryn Pon & Nancy Makler, the SWP candidates for the Berkeley City Council.

To the collective:

While you're boycotting lettuce to help farm workers get union contracts, you might try this salad:

Cauliflower,  
broken into bite-sized chunks.

Zucchini,  
small ones, sliced.  
Cabbage, shredded.

All raw, of course. Oil & vinegar dressing with a little basil in it.

Lee Coe



## -childcare to shut down-

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These funds authorize the federal government to reimburse state and locally-run child care centers 75 percent of these costs for caring for children of eligible welfare recipients who are in work or training programs.

Under the old guidelines, the category "potential" welfare recipient (the category under which most affected Berkeley families fall) referred to anyone with a high likelihood of going on welfare within the next 5 years if they didn't have child care (i.e., persons living in target areas, persons with poverty-level incomes, single-parent families, students who were parents, etc.). In Berkeley this interpretation has meant that many single mothers have been able to go to school, many parents have been able to get off welfare and go to work, and, most importantly, hundreds of children have received the rich, loving experience of high quality child care programs. The new regulation redefines the "potential" category as anyone who might go on welfare within the next 6 months — this to be determined by the Welfare Department, not, as previously, by the child care center staff.

In addition to drastically narrowing the definition of "former and potential" welfare recipients, the Nixon Administration has further threatened child care programs by forbidding the use of private funds (i.e., United Crusade monies, student body funds, garage sale proceeds, foundation grants, etc.) to act as the local 25 percent funding necessary to capture the matching federal Title IVA funds.

### CLOSE CAMPUS CENTERS

Since virtually all the campus child care programs and most of the non-profit community-run centers derive their local share from "private" sources (city councils and universities being notoriously reluctant to fund child care), this will have the effect of denying these programs Title IVA funds, and forcing their closure.

The threat of the new HEW regulations and child care cutbacks has evoked a flurry of protests throughout the state. Children, parents and child care staff members have rallied in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles to protest the cutback in funds, and state Assemblyman Bob Moretti of Hollywood has introduced AB 387, which would shore up the threatened child care programs by appropriating 8 million to carry the programs through till June. As this is being written, AB 387 is still in committee and its fate is still to be

determined.

How effective any of this activity will be in restoring the child care programs remains to be seen. Certainly the impotence of similar protests over cuts in care for the mentally retarded and handicapped offers little hope.

Even if the child care funds are restored this time, the programs remain every bit as vulnerable to the political whimsy of a Nixon or a Reagan. For as the National Welfare Rights Organization pointed out as early as 1971, the Nixon Administration sees child care not as a right of parents and children and thus an eminently proper use of public monies, but as yet another dole grudgingly handed out to the poor — not for the purpose of serving children, but to manipulate parents into roles compatible with the corporate state. And so long as publicly supported child care continues to be limited solely to the poor (and a narrowly defined segment of the poor at that), it will never develop a political constituency broad and articulate enough to insure high quality programs for children and families needing such care.

The NWRO and other advocates of a public system of child care services sees the only viable system as one which offers care to any child needing it, with payment based on a sliding scale for those who can afford to pay, and with the service free to those who cannot pay.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

Readers of Grassroots who care about child care programs are urged to write letters protesting the cuts in Title IVA-funded child care programs to Casper Weinberger, Secty. HEW, Washington, D.C., to Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney and Congressman Ron Dellums in Washington. Letters in support of AB 387 should be addressed to Assemblymen Bob Moretti, Willy Brown (Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee), Le Roy Green (Chairman of the Committee on Education), John Miller and Ken Meade. State Senator John Holmdahl should get a letter urging him to introduce legislation similar to AB 387 in the State Senate.

The Berkeley City Council, which (over the lone objection of Hancock) tied the \$168,000 appropriated for child care last year solely to welfare-related programs, should be urged to untie those strings so that centers no longer eligible for IVA funds can apply for the city money. The Berkeley school board and Superintendent Richard Foster should be requested to appropriate funds for child care programs from tax revenue.

—Sheila Daar

# OCEANVIEW DENOUNCES HENRY RAMSEY

The Ocean View Committee is a community organization formed to prevent the destruction of a neighborhood composed of 60 homes, which provide housing for low-income families.

Henry Ramsey has announced he is running for the Berkeley City Council. Mr Ramsey represents a political step backward.

We have personally experienced some of the things Mr. Ramsey stands for. He is an elitist, a supporter of the status quo, and politically insensitive to the rapid pace at which social change is demanded by Berkeley Blacks and other Third

World people.

## RICHMOND WORK

Mr. Ramsey formerly lived in Richmond. He was chairman of the Richmond Redevelopment Agency. During his tenure on that job, the agency wrecked downtown Richmond. It tore down all of the places in which Black and poor people lived—hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, private homes.

"Redevelopment" is synonymous with removal of Black and poor people.

## IN BERKELEY

Mr. Ramsey moved to Berkeley in the summer or autumn of 1971. Two or three

or four months later, in December 1971, he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency by Mayor Warren Widener.

Mr. Ramsey wasted no time. He tried immediately to give Berkeley the same treatment he had given Richmond. Specifically, at the meeting in which he took his seat as a member of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency, he made a motion to tear down a group of our homes in Ocean View.

He got his motion passed, but he never did succeed in tearing down our homes.

Because of our warning that we would not allow destruction of our homes, the City Council met on December 21, 1971, to consider the situation. Mayor Widener proposed a study by a committee composed of members of the City Council and the Redevelopment Agency. His proposal was adopted.

Part of his proposal was that destruction of our homes, as proposed by Mr. Ramsey, would be postponed.

## SECRECY

The joint committee scheduled a meeting shortly after Christmas. The public was not notified, but we learned about it in time for several of our members to attend.

When our members walked in, Mr. Ramsey objected. In fact, he raised hell about it. He said we had no right to be present while the fate of our homes was to be discussed. Finally, the meeting broke up—rather, there was no meeting, because our members would not leave, and Mr. Ramsey would not allow any meeting as long as the people most concerned were in the room.

Subsequently, however, the joint committee did meet several times. We were unable to attend because we were not notified. All of these meetings were in secret, in violation of state law.

In these meetings, one member of the City Council, Ms. Loni Hancock, supported us. Mr. Ramsey put great pressure on her, trying to get her to agree to destruction of our homes, but she remained firm in her decision.

Our homes were saved. The rest of the committee did not dare to call for their destruction as long as Ms. Hancock refused to yield.

## INVESTIGATION

It all wound up with a City Council vote for an investigation by a private firm. Three Council members voted against, Ms. Hancock, D'Army Bailey and Ira T. Simmons. They supported our contention that any investigation should

be conducted in public by public agencies, not in secret by a private firm.

The private firm did its work in private. It never asked us for any of the abundant information we had accumulated.

Nevertheless, the private firm confirmed what we had said: The so-called West Berkeley Industrial Park Project was and is "not a viable concept," the private firm reported.

To this day, the City Council has never "received" the report, because the report gave us too much support. The Council rejected a motion to consider the report.

We filed suit in Federal Court last spring to hold up the project because the Department of Housing and Urban Development had failed to make a study of its effect on the environment. We got a U.S. Supreme Court injunction forbidding destruction of our homes until our case could be decided.

On January 18, a Federal appeals court ruled for us, which means the environmental study must be made before the project can go any further. The study could force abandonment of the project altogether.

So it turns out that Mr. Ramsey's motion to destroy our homes would have required a violation of Federal law.

Mr. Ramsey has distinguished himself similarly in at least one other activity.

At one time, he was attorney for AFL-CIO Laborers Union Local 324 of Richmond, whose members, most of them Black do the hardest work on construction projects. One of Mr. Ramsey's duties was to handle industrial accident cases for union members.

His efforts in fighting to secure death and accident benefits for union members did not exhibit the aggressiveness and concern demonstrated by prior union attorneys.

Eventually, the union "had to get rid of him" because he was "an opportunist out for himself" who did not do a good job for the workers, a veteran member of Local 324 tells us. He was eventually reinstated.

In summary, the Ocean View Committee considers Henry Ramsey politically unsuited, unfit, and unqualified for the Berkeley City Council. Judging by his past record, we are sure his political perspective would be at cross purposes with those interested in social change coming in the immediate future.

## OCEAN VIEW COMMITTEE

Bill Walker, Chairman  
1610 6th St.  
Berkeley 94710



## peralta coalition slate

On Sunday, February 11th, at the Black Caucus offices at 3216 Adeline, Berkeley, representatives of various East Bay community and student groups voted to endorse an Albany housewife and a U.C. medical student for seats in the upcoming Peralta Community College elections on April 17.

The Peralta Community College District embraces Albany, Berkeley, Oakland, Emeryville, Piedmont and Alameda. This year, seats in Central Oakland, Piedmont and Albany are up, while Berkeley, East Oakland, Alameda and Emeryville terms expire in 1975. Veteran trustee Margaret Hayes of Piedmont will not seek re-election this time, but incumbents Booker T. Jackson of Albany and Carl Dechow of Central Oakland will seek new four-year terms.

## ENDORSEMENT

Sunday's open meeting was organized mainly by Save-Our-College (SOC)—a group concerned mainly with the continued existence of the North Peralta Community College, 5714 Grove Street, North Oakland. The community-student groups in attendance, however, constituted themselves as the Peralta Community Coalition and voted to endorse candidates to oppose the incumbents in an effort to seek "real representation" on the Board of Trustees.

Robert Scott, presently a part-time instructor at Laney College and a medical student in San Francisco, sees the need to restructure priorities to attend to the real needs of the whole District. This 28-year-old Black man with 9 years experience in education, three of them with Peralta, feels himself well-equipped to make real changes.

Mrs. Cornelia Rensi, a Black teacher, student, and mother of three, was a Mathematics specialist for both the Berkeley and Richmond Unified School Districts and taught in the Special Opportunity Scholarship Program. Having grown up in Oakland and Berkeley, she is

familiar with the North Peralta Community College issue, and is running to widen the representation of the Board of Trustees to include the interests of the poor and minority constituents of the Peralta District.

## PLATFORM

The Coalition platform includes:

- 1) free and accessible education for every adult living in the Peralta District, especially low-income people;
- 2) full, immediate, and effective implementation of an Affirmative Action program to recruit and hire women and Third World people as faculty and employees of the Peralta District;
- 3) full and sufficient academic curriculum at all Peralta Colleges;
- 4) immediate purchase of the present North Peralta College site in North Oakland as a nucleus for the permanent campus.

The Coalition made no endorsement for the Piedmont seat.

The Save-Our-College group was responsible for getting Proposition H, which aligned the Berkeley and Peralta elections, on the June 1972 ballot. Previously, Berkeley voters had to turn out two weeks after regular city elections to vote for the community college board, and consequently the vote was usually low: 8% in 1969, and 13% in 1971. This election will be the first test of the effect of the Berkeley vote on Peralta elections. For further information call 655-5060.

## WOMEN'S HISTORY LIBRARY

Regular volunteer positions open. Hours flexible. We mostly need: full-time fundraisers; publicity director; recruiter of volunteers; office manager; reference librarian; order manager for publications; telephone answerers; part-time typists. PLEASE CALL FIRST. Ask for Carolyn, Helen or Laura

Women's History Research Center, Inc.  
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for people not profit at  
**the missing link**  
LOWER SPROUL PLAZA

# -your berkeley redevelopment agency-

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was heavy on land clearance, but short on housing. Oakland had begun its public housing program in 1938, Richmond had a well-known program, but Berkeley had none. The business community supported some limited form of public housing only in so far as it may be necessary (by federal regulation) to replace some housing while bulldozing whole neighborhoods.

The BRA applied for public housing funds in 1967 after City Council approval, and incorporated the following year as the Berkeley Housing Authority (BHA). The BRA directors make up the board of the Housing Authority. Thomas Cook, BRA chief executive, and his staff

on the second floor at 2015 Center Street, run the Housing Authority downstairs. Its leased housing program, one of the more imaginative federal programs, serves 1,100 families, while another 700 have applied and wait. The program has been starved of its funds by Nixon and more recently has been attacked by local officials for poor management.

## THE DIRECTORS

The directors of the BRA have always been local elites or professionals, their appointments often political in nature. Of the 12 former and current directors, 10 have been professionals: lawyers or judges

realtors architect/planners misc. professionals law student gov't clerk

Not one director's seat changed hands in the first three years of the BRA's existence, until local realtor Harry Stoops resigned from the board to head up the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce in 1969. Token minority appointments were made late in 1969 when federal approval for the bulldozing of Ocean View was just around the corner.

Five of the present 7 BRA directors are appointees of Wallace Johnson. Following the elections of April 1971, director Nisbet suggested that the old board members submit resignations and only serve at the pleasure of the "new" Council. The idea was quickly dropped.

Mayor Widener has appointed more elites, using appointments as political favors or maneuverings. For example, the appointment of Henry Ramsey to the BRA board was designed to give him public exposure in Berkeley, so he could eventually run for public office and climb the Democratic Party ladder behind Widener.

## WHO'S WHO

Listed in seniority according to their date of appointment are the current BRA directors:

**Michael Goodman** (1966), architect and professor emeritus at UC. Goodman was active as a member of the Berkeley Planning Commission for more than 20 years, beginning in the 1930s. He once boasted that he was responsible for the rezoning of West Berkeley residential neighborhoods for industry before urban renewal. Goodman later was to officially represent the Berkeley Manufacturers' Association for this cause in the '50s. Goodman has been active in local politics — a "moderate" Democrat who worked in 1971 with the "One Berkeley Community."

**Mrs. Herman D. Ruth** (1966), Planner and principal in the firm Herman D. Ruth & Associates, Berkeley, and board chairperson 1971-72. Has had conflict of interest by way of business dealings with a property owner in the "industrial park" project area, but has never disclosed the nature of this involvement, in accordance with State law (see "Where's the Candy, Baby Ruth?" New Morning, Dec. 1971). Also active in local government and lives in the Uplands.

**Robert Nisbet** (1966) Attorney for the AC Transit District, former assistant to Oakland City Attorney, and once a Federal housing official. Pat Nisbet, his wife, is chairperson of the statewide Democratic Party women's caucus. Nisbet has been sympathetic to Ocean View priorities, the only BRA director to make motions on reconsidering the Industrial Park plans. He was replaced as board chairman of the BRA in 1971.

**Frank Yamasaki** (1969), Realtor. Not politically active in Berkeley although a friend of Wallace Johnson. Non-committal but vaguely troubled by the Ocean View dispute. Lives in central Berkeley flatlands.

**Walter Gordon** (1970), Federal district judge for ten years, appointed by Eisenhower as Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1955, the first Black to head up the California State Adult Authority. Was Berkeley's first Black policeman, and honored UC graduate in 1918. Gordon runs board meetings like a Federal courtroom. Active in "One Berkeley Community" in 1971. Currently chairman, Housing Authority.

**Henry Ramsey** (1971) Chairman Redevelopment Agency. Law professor at Boalt Hall (UC Berkeley). Former director for 4 years, Richmond Redevelopment Agency, which was disbanded for political reasons in 1970. Deputy District Attorney, Contra Costa

County, and in private law practice until he moved from Richmond to Berkeley in 1971. Active in Widener's mayoral campaign in '71. In his first meeting as a BRA director, on December 7, 1971 (remember Pearl Harbor), Ramsey moved to destroy 10 Ocean View homes (more on this in next issue).

**Annette Green** (1972), Boalt Hall law student, third year. Worked in the Widener campaign in 1971, otherwise unknown in local politics. Seems indifferent to BRA programs and has missed roughly 50 percent of the directors' meetings since her appointment.

One of the more fascinating figures in this clique is not a board member, but is the attorney for both the BRA and BHA — his name: **Don McCullum**, now City Attorney, City of Berkeley. Don is well known for his community work, 9 years active and president Oakland NAACP and now on steering committee of the National Urban Coalition (a group created by national corporations during the urban riots in the mid-Sixties to cultivate "responsible" leadership in the Black community).

Don McCullum is not as well known for his activities in Oakland redevelopment as developer, investor, and corporate front-man. He has been counsel for Edgar Kaiser's Kaiser Urban Corp. which put together its development team, MOR Housing, Inc. that builds highrise apartments in west Oakland redevelopment projects. He is also a board member of Grubb & Ellis's dummy corporation which oversees Oakland's \$150 million downtown redevelopment. McCullum, along with three other investors, are in the process of putting up a 17-story luxury apartment building near Lake Merritt, in the Peralta Urban Renewal Project, Oakland, aided there by federal land subsidies and loan guarantees.

McCullum maintains an active law practice: City Attorney salaried between \$23,700 and \$32,400/year, BRA and BHA Attorney at \$22,400/year; and he carries on a practice as an appraiser in Oakland grossing \$35,000 in 1971 (Controller's Office, State of California).

**Redevelopment Reforms Due in Berkeley.** The BRA is one of those areas of local government that has remained impervious to any change or reform since its inception in the mid-Sixties. Many suggestions have been made, from closing down the agency to simply appointing a more responsive board of directors.

With the reconstitution of its board and its priorities, the BRA could contribute to the process of community-making. It could pass bonds, receive federal funds, buy and turn over old buildings for non-profit rehabilitation, and provide land (such as the Hearst Strip) for community facilities in the neighborhoods.

Initially, we as citizens could replace most or all of the existing board with a majority of residents from Berkeley's redevelopment project areas — Ocean View and now Savo Island. Legitimate "outside" interests might share minority of seats on such a board, representing local housing and land reform groups, future renewal neighborhoods, etc. Eventually we may want the BRA board to be made up of elected representatives from redevelopment areas and neighborhoods. Tenants in the local leased housing must make up a majority of the Board of Directors for the Housing Authority, elected from tenant councils, as well. In this way we can start to replace business-dominated redevelopment with people-oriented renewal.

—Les Shipnuck and Rob Kessler for Ocean View Committee

(First in a two-part series on the BRA and Ocean View)



Question from R. M., Berkeley: Our '67 VW bus has had 3 valve jobs in as many years. Each time we take it to the dealer, and it's always the same valve that's burned. We have it fixed and a year later the same thing happens. Is there anything that can be done about that? We bought the bus new and the first 2 years it was okay.

Answer: The motor in your bus is identical to the motor in the VW bug. The bus is much heavier and so its motor is subject to more stress and it will wear out sooner. Very often the exhaust valve in cylinder number three burns up before any of the other valves are damaged. The No. 3 cylinder is less efficiently cooled than the others because of the position of the oil cooler. VW engines are air cooled and they require the efficient circulation of air.

Many VW bus owners who have this recurring problem remove the factory installed oil cooler which is located inside the fan housing and install instead a larger, more efficient external oil cooling radiator. This allows the circulating air to reach all the cylinders with more equal amounts of cooling air. The result is that the No. 3 cylinder is no longer the engine's "hot spot". You might also consider installing an external oil filter (screw on type) and an oil temperature gauge. The gauge gives you an accurate picture of the motor's temperature. If you use the gauge as a guide while driving you can make sure the motor temperature does not reach the danger point for extended periods and you'll be

unlikely to burn up your engine. These accessories are expensive initially but they can save you substantial repair bills and breakdowns in the future.

Question from D. S., Berkeley: What can I do about the ignition key breaking off in the lock of my 1965 Volvo? It has happened several times in the past year, and each time I have had the car towed to a garage to have the key removed.

Answer: 1962-1967 Volvos are notorious for broken ignition keys. The problem is almost always *not* the tumbler but rather the switch itself. On those models the ignition switch is connected to the coil by a steel sheathed cable. In order to replace the switch, you also have to replace the coil; they are not separate parts. The cost is about \$55. Here are two less expensive suggestions. (1) Remove the switch: Take out the 2 screws which secure the switch underneath the dashboard. Push the switch back through the hole until it hangs beneath the dashboard. Insert the key and switch to accessories position. Using a straightened paper clip push up the tumbler release pin and pull the tumbler out with the key. With the tumbler removed, clean out the old grease inside the switch and re-apply molybdenum grease. Replace the tumbler and the switch. (2) Make up a few extra keys and periodically check the one you are using. When it becomes bent through use, throw it away and start with a new one. (3) Keep a couple of hat pins in the glove compartment. They come in very handy for prying a broken ignition key out of the lock.

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## taxpayers against war--community control of money

Have you ever stopped to think why the Women's Health Collective, the Free Clinic, the Free Food Program, or many of the other alternative services of community programs in Berkeley are virtually starving for funds? Is it simply because the City Council won't come up with the money? Is it really because Berkeleyans are not digging deep enough into their own pockets? Or is it something else altogether?

The fact is that with *sixty percent* of our federal tax dollars going to pay the costs of military-related programs, how can we really expect the money for needy domestic programs and services to be available? As long as the American military eats up \$6 out of every \$10 of our federal taxes, there will never be enough money available where it's really needed: here, or in other

The average American taxpayer contributes \$1300 a year to the American military. In effect, it is our tax dollars that make possible the wars in Vietnam and elsewhere. Our money need not be sent 3,000 miles away to be gobbled up mostly by the military. Our money is needed right here, to make this a better community for everybody in Berkeley. We should begin exercising community control over our own money.

Of course, this is no easy task. There are laws and policies aimed at making sure this kind of thing doesn't happen. But if you don't like the way your federal tax money is being spent, there is a wide spectrum of actions you can take, from legal protest to illegal resistance. And there are ways to begin making your federal taxes work more for local programs in this community. Every concerned taxpayer can do something, whether or not taxes are being withheld, and whether or not you are willing to take risks.

Money can be redirected to local programs through alternative funds. People who refuse taxes put their money (or part of it) into these funds which then direct the money to needy services or groups. In San Francisco, the People's Life Fund last year redirected more than \$6,000 to such things as the Panther's Free Breakfast Program, the Free Clinic, the United Farmworkers, and the Women's Abortion Group. Of course, putting your money in these funds is no guarantee that the IRS won't get it ELSEWHERE. But the political and practical impact of tax refusal is greatly increased. Plans are now being worked out for an alternative fund in Berkeley.

There is a group, known as Taxpayers Against War (TAW), that has been working around the state since last November to inform people about where their tax money is going and what they can do about it. They've got active centers in 15 California cities, including Walnut Creek, San Francisco, Palo Alto, and Berkeley-Oakland. They're available to help you pursue whatever action you decide to take. Some of the methods of tax protest are slightly complicated and some involve potential risks, since they are illegal. Before you take any action, particularly if it involves risk, you should contact a TAW war tax counselor at one of the centers listed below. Here are some of the things you can do to protest or resist war taxes:

1. Send in a *letter of protest* with your tax forms. Send copies to decision makers, and TAW.
2. If your taxes are withheld, *file for a refund* of your war taxes. This can be done either by filing form 1040X or form 843 with your returns. You can also claim a war tax credit on line 19 of the 1040. This IRS must process these forms, and some people HAVE gotten their money back.

3. *Refuse the 9% telephone tax.* Sixty percent of this tax goes for military expenditures too. Deduct the total tax from your bill every month and include a letter of explanation to the phone company. They will NOT disconnect your phone if you let them know what you are doing. No one has ever been prosecuted for this.

4. If your taxes are not withheld or you owe the IRS more money after withholding, REFUSE TO PAY a token amount (like \$5) or 60% of the money you owe. Some people refuse 100% saying that 60% of whatever is paid will go to the military.

5. *File a blank return* with a letter of protest, or DON'T FILE at all.

6. *Prevent your taxes from being withheld* by declaring extra exemptions on your W-4 (line 6). Or file a W-4E which prevents your employer from withholding. Become self-employed or contract out your work.

7. *Keep your income below taxable levels* (\$2050 for a person with no exemptions) by changing your lifestyle and limiting your consumption (this is a good idea anyway).

The Taxpayers Against War center in Oakland at 197 15th St. (451-1672 or 547-3808). In San Francisco, at 833 Haight St. (626-6976). In Walnut Creek, 1809 Sharpe Ave. (933-7850).

COMMUNITY CONTROL OF OUR MONEY.

## women's union seeks program

The Berkeley Women's Union met Saturday afternoon, March 3, to discuss priorities and program, at Pauley Ballroom. About 100 women participated, accepting the Principles of Unity (see Feb. GRASSROOTS) as an internal working document and deferring the discussion of permanent structure until there is a clear idea of program. The interim structure will be mass meetings every three or four weeks with random small groups meeting weekly to discuss program, priorities, strategy, etc.

The meeting was then open to suggestions for program. Most of the 20 program areas suggested from the floor fell into one of three groups — the economy (cutbacks, employment), education (sexism in public schools, women's studies programs) and the social services (child care, housing, welfare). In addition, the legal aspects of women's oppression and the intensified oppression of female prisoners were also discussed. Racism was repeatedly mentioned, both as an "issue" in itself and as a major social reality

which must be recognized in all aspects of Union work.

Small groups then met to discuss suggested programs; also some groups discussed the problems which have plagued the women's movement in the past, such as elitism and racism.

No decision was reached about whether or not to define and work on political priorities now. Some women want to work on developing a long-range strategy for the organization and for the socialist-feminist movement as a whole, to give the Union direction in planning its program. Others have ideas for programs they want to begin work on now. All were encouraged to work through their ideas and make proposals to the whole Union before starting any specific project in the name of the Union.

Any women interested in the Union can get into one of the small groups or come to the next conference. For information call 845-9811 (mornings).

by  
Toby & Clara

*Volume 2: For children and their parents*  
Here are some inexpensive child care supplies and resources we'd like to plug you into:

A good way to keep a sick child quiet and in bed is to play records. The Children's Rooms at the Berkeley Public Libraries have good selections of recorded music and stories that you can check out. For a special treat, pick a book and a record that tell the same story!

Two GREAT places for second-hand toys and baby furniture:  
**VALUE VILLAGE**  
6624 San Pablo Ave.  
(also great for anything you need) and  
**GOODWILL**  
3215 Adeline  
(especially good for toys)

At last! A yardage store where children are welcome!  
**FIREHOUSE FABRICS**  
6023 College Ave. has a Tot's Play Area with ample toys-'children's liberation' from yucky shopping trips

Storing Toys-Making  
Five-Gallon Ice Cream Cartons  
Free at Baskin & Robins and other ice cream stores.  
At the B-R on Solano Ave, 11:00 a.m. is a good time to pick them up

**DROP-IN**  
Berkeley's first drop-in child-care service, open to the whole community is also its best child care deal. **DAY PLAY CENTER** at the YWCA, 2134 Allston Way:  
M-F 9:30-12:00  
Tu & Th also 1:30-4:00  
children ages 1-5 \$1.25 (That's 50¢ an hour, folks!)

**KINDER GYM** (1/2 hour gym and 1/2 hour swim)  
YMCA, 2001 Allston Way.  
Tu & Th you can drop in any time for \$1.50.  
To sign up for series, contact the YMCA for schedules at 848-6800

*Lotsaluck*  
sheila daar and mary millman



FLY ON THE WALL

Gazette Editor Mike Culbert's job in the Berkeley municipal campaign is to sell the Kallgren Old-Guard Democrat slate to Republicans. Republicans are being told by Culbert that they "should be cheered to know that by no means did all Democratic advisors in the slate-making camp agree that ONLY Democrats should be on the slate." How heartening these significant words must be to anxious Republicans. Lest they appear to be trembling from revulsion, we recommend that Republicans who intend to vote for the Kallgren Slate wear two shirts to their Polling Place to avoid shivering from the April chill. After all, King Charles I wore two shirts at HIS beheading.

Berkeley Citizens United is an ultra-conservative (some say a John Birch front organization) group whose monthly newsorgan, BCU BULLETIN, features a quaint column called RADICALS & REDICALS. As an examples of their kind of rhetoric they wrote that Ying Kelley is "affiliated with Women for Peace—a group which consistently marches to RED music...."

For good reason, Berkeley Citizens United is going to support Hone and Sweeney for city council. Hone's votes have been nearly identical to McLarens', i.e., blocking all important social programs. BCU support will do little to squelch the persistent rumor that ultra-conservative money is behind Hone.

Among other things, Conservative Democrat Sweeney has an atrocious council "environment" record. He has consistently voted for high-rise, ticky-tacky apartment zoning variances and wanted Marina land turned over to private (shopping center) developers. In other words, Hone and Sweeney have truly earned the respect and support of

Berkeley conservatives. BCU Bulletin says: "Sue Hone and Wilmot [sic] Sweeney we can willingly support." May God bless Hone and Wilmot!

In order to function "efficiently," Kallgrenites require a specialized ecological niche: the Claremont living room. Being denied this habitat fills them with uncertainty. How can Corporate Liberal Experts suffer from feelings of inadequacy? Particularly at an endorsement meeting of their peers?

At the recent open board meeting of Democrats United in LeConte School Auditorium, Kallgren feared a close vote for the endorsement of his council candidates, panicked, and called in Mary Widener to beat the DU board into line. Although Kallgren's candidates were present, Widener spoke for them rather than let them speak and answer questions for themselves as all other candidates had done. Widener scolded DU for endorsing this year. But, she made it perfectly clear that the Kallgren slate wanted DU endorsement.

Even veteran Democrat politicians were flabbergasted at Kallgren's gall. Kallgren's intimidation strategy failed and the board endorsed the four members of the April Coalition slate.

The lesson to Kallgrenites: Once you leave the living room you just can never tell what might happen. So taking no chances, the Berkeley Democratic Club met the next night in closed meeting Dan Dewey's Claremont living room. Without the distraction of candidates, election issues, and the public, the "Claremontians" unanimously voted to endorse Kallgren's slate. And so it goes.

Have you heard the latest rumor? Mary Widener wants to run against Ron Dellums in the 1974 spring primary.

# DISABLED ORGANIZE

This country does very little to provide severely disabled and blind people with the tools we need to become truly independent. Yet independence is one of the most important ingredients for a full and active life. It is obvious that the established institutions designed by non-disabled people simply do not work to achieve this most important goal. In a very real way, the disabled and blind all over the U.S. are looking at Berkeley's developments of consumer services and political action.

Disabled people traditionally have gotten shafted by the system because we were unorganized and therefore had no voice. We have organized in Berkeley, and because of this our impact is felt nationwide. We have become a center for "Crip action" because we are able to forcefully articulate the feelings and hopes of a large majority of disabled and blind people. Our impact is all the greater because we have formed a coalition of people with differing disabilities. We believe strongly that coalition is our key to power.

### POLITICAL ACTION

Our political organization is the Disabled and Blind Action Committee. This committee is now statewide and we are planning to become nationwide. It is primarily concerned with forcefully presenting the views of the disabled and blind in the political arena. We are a militant action organization devoted to

breaking loose those disabled and blind who are warehoused in institutions all over the country, e.g., resthomes. Our action takes many forms, including demonstrations. In November, after Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act which we had strongly supported and which Congress has unanimously passed, we mobilized the largest demonstration of severely disabled and blind in the history of the Bay Area. Our immediate concerns include the passage and signing of S-7, the same Rehabilitation Act that Nixon vetoed. This act for the first time would mandate the fifty states' Rehabilitation agencies to rehabilitate severely disabled people instead of turning them away. Another concern is the changes in Welfare and Medi-Cal-Care effected by H.R.-1, and omnibus Welfare bill. Once again, it seems the government is unable or unwilling to identify the real needs of disabled and blind people. H.R.-1 is an ominous mess. The D.B.A.C. is making its voice heard loud and clear about the disastrous and oppressive effects of H.R.-1 on independent living.

Only by organizing all the disabled and blind into one potent force, can we make the needed changes in society, changes which will make it possible to live an independent, productive life.

—Ed Roberts  
Chairperson of the  
Disabled and Blind  
Action Committee  
of California

*You are invited to a BREAKFAST for MARGOT DASHIELL and to meet The Coalition Candidates on SUNDAY, MARCH 18 9:30-1:30 donation — \$1.00*

AT THE HOME OF MRS PAULINE GREENE 1500 STUART STREET

# Community announcements

### CONCERT

A concert of early music played on historical instruments will be given by Laurette Goldberg, Sally Kell and Peter Ballinger, Sunday March 18, at 8:00 p.m., for the benefit of the East Bay Women for Peace, at the home of William and Elly Bade, 149 Tamalpais Road, Berkeley.

Refreshments will be served after the performance. Donation \$2.50; \$1.50 for students.

Savo Island Project Area Committee meetings are held each Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. at 1950 Carleton St. (The Berkeley Adult School) room B3.

### PLAYGROUPS

Children need to play with other children. Parents need time away from their children. BANANAS wants to help meet these needs by helping parents to organize cooperative playgroups.

Located at the Women's Center, 2134 Allston Way, the BANANAS people are available Monday through Friday between 1 and 3 p.m. Phone, 548-4343 or 548-4344 if you want to join a playgroup or if your existing playgroup has space for more children.

BANANAS is looking for a place (garage, etc) in which to house a toy recycling and resource center. Anyone who knows of a good place for this project or who wants to work with BANANAS, please give us a call.

### REGISTER

Sunday, March 18th is the last day to register to vote for the April 17th city elections in Berkeley and Oakland.

Voters must be registered at their current address. Those who have moved since they last registered must reregister. New residents are immediately eligible to register; there is no waiting period.

Anyone who voted in November is still registered and will remain registered for the next two years. Anyone who did not vote in November must reregister.

Anyone who will be 18 by election day is eligible to vote and may register in advance of his 18th birthday. Voter registration is free and no identification is necessary. Places to register include Berkeley City Hall 8-5 weekdays; any fire station 10-11, 3-5, and 7-9 daily; and the corner of Telegraph and Durant 10-6 daily.

On the March 18th deadline it will be possible to register from noon until closing at the Telegraph Avenue Co-op or from noon until midnight at the corner of Durant and Telegraph.

for more information:

Mike Fullerton 843-6059 or 841-0370

### THEATER

Stoneage Theater presents a cosmic fantasy every Fri., Sat., Sun. thru March at Bay Warehouse, 805 Gilman St., Berkeley 8:30 P.M.

### AFS

Alternative Features Service, P.O. Box 2250, Berkeley, CA, 94702, (415) 548-7000, is a national feature and news service that mails a weekly packet of articles and graphics to college, underground, and community papers.

Currently AFS needs material from graphic artists: political cartoons, caricatures, and illustrations for feature articles. We pay \$10-\$15 per piece, and welcome all submitted artwork, preferably 4"x5" in size, in india ink. Writers and other journalistically-oriented individuals are also invited to submit their material.

The next Grassroots deadline for receiving articles, ad copy and announcements is April 2.

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

MEN'S RAP AT 2700 BANCROFT 845-4823

Men's rap has been changed to one night a week to be held on Mondays at 7:30 p.m. For some time we've talked about how having men's rap more than once a week has spread the energy too thin. So now we're going back to once a week in hopes that we'll be better able to form new groups and that the raps will have more vitality. Hope to see you on Monday nights.

The KPFA marathon continues until the goal of \$88,000 has been reached. Stay tuned to 94.1 on your FM dial and at the same time call 548-KPFA to subscribe.

Visit with Coalition Candidates Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg, Kelley at the following events:

THURSDAY MARCH 15

House party at the Brillingers, 8 pm, 2841 Webster Street

FRIDAY MARCH 16

Ecology Center Open House, 5-11 pm, 2179 Allston Way

SATURDAY MARCH 17

House party at the Kanats, 8 pm, 721 Santa Barbara

WEDNESDAY MARCH 21

House party at Anna Katherines, 7:30, 2218 Grove Street

FRIDAY MARCH 23

JOINT COALITION-DELLUMS FUNDRAISER with BELLA ABZUG and RONALD V. DELLUMS and COALITION CANDIDATES at Helen Monch-arshs, 22 Roble Road, \$7.50 per person, no host. For more information call 845-4645.

SUNDAY MARCH 25

POT LUCK DINNER for GRASS-ROOTS readers (see ad).

SATURDAY MARCH 31

"Antiques," ARTS, CRAFTS, and JUNQUE SALE (Coalition fundraiser) — see ad.

SUNDAY APRIL 1

Coffee at Lillian Rabinowitz's, 7:30 to 9:30, 1094 Keith Street

# GRASSROOTS ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

*city and university to share responsibility*

The University is an integral and important part of the Berkeley community. As such, it must be 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.

## CITY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Where there is a conflict between the University hierarchy and the members of the University community, the April Coalition will use City resources to provide moral, economic, and legal support to the students and workers.

2. The April Coalition recognizes housing as a public utility and will 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 April Coalition will develop, whenever possible, the option for part time employment in the City. Within the affirmative action guidelines, the April

Coalition will make use of the work-study program to employ students in the City.

4. The April Coalition will seek population-parity representation for the student community on all city boards, commissions, and committees.

5. The April Coalition will continue the practice of closing off portions of Telegraph Avenue to create a pedestrian mall at least once a week.

## 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 April Coalition will insure that the University coordinates its policies of land development with that of the city and seeks the approval of the communities affected through public hearings and consultations.

2. The April Coalition will insure that all future growth of the University occurs in such a way as to prevent new students from forcing low-income people out of the city.

3. The April Coalition will work to utilize University resources whenever feasible, in order to free large amounts of city money for direct services to the people of Berkeley.

4. University ownership of large amounts of Berkeley land decreases the tax base and raises the tax rate. The April Coalition will take steps to have Berkeley declared a "state-impacted area" whereby state aid could be provided to compensate for revenue losses caused by University land holdings.

## COALITION HOUSING PROGRAMS

The Coalition, jointly with other community groups concerned with quality low/moderate income housing, is developing comprehensive housing programs.

The passage of the Neighborhood Preservation Initiative on April 17 is the first part of this program. The Neighborhood Preservation Initiative would require review and revision of the outdated 1955 City Master Plan. Until the review is completed, no new residential construction or residential demolition permits would be issued without a public hearing and a finding by the Board of Adjustment, with final appeal to the City Council, the the project (1) is in the best interests of the city (2) would not have significantly harmful environmental impact and (3) in larger scale developments, defined as 4 or more units, would provide AT LEAST 25% of those units for low-income people.

Following a successful spring election, speculate higher income, high density apartments would be difficult to construct. This would leave land available for low-cost housing to be built by a non-profit municipal housing corporation established by and for low-income people concerned with well constructed low-cost housing.

## MATERIALS CO-OP

Material costs, both for new and rehabilitated construction, could be further reduced by a materials co-op offering wholesale prices. Financing costs for new projects and older houses could be lowered by either prime rate mortgage or home repair loans guaranteed by the City. Through such a city guarantee program discrimination against certain groups and areas of town would be lifted and could be lowered or eliminated. Costs could be further reduced by the Council's seeking out sources both public and private to

underwrite the interest, and even offering grants.

Encouraging the conversion of apartments to cooperatives is a high Coalition priority. With little or no down payment, former tenants would find their housing costs cut 40-50% as a result of owning the apartment house. This saving would be accomplished by eliminating the 10% management fee and profits as well as enjoying the \$24/month per unit homeowners property tax exclusion.

Although these programs would be highly profitable to the finance industry, the industry might decline to participate fully. If so, the City might be forced to establish a fund to issue loans and mortgages just as banks presently do. Although the successful operation of these programs rests on a Coalition victory in April, regardless of the election returns the Coalition is committed to working for quality housing as a right, not a privilege.

## COUNCILWOMAN HANCOCK ON THE ISSUES



Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

To answer the second and most important part of your question—what will change if Peter Birdsall, Margot Dashiell, Lenny Goldberg, and Ying Lee Kelley are elected? Well, instead of endless bickering, the Council will be able to act on and implement a whole range of proposals that have come from my office and from the community in the last two years. Issues on which there is substantial community agreement. Issues which have either died for lack of a second, or have been defeated by the mod-con majority.

For example:

1) **Taxes.** There is a desperate need in this city to develop a coherent financial base. I proposed a simple test-case income tax (drafted for me by Lenny Goldberg an economist, and one of our candidates) which would have been easy to implement and still test all the principles we need tested in a municipal income tax. The city finance director said it was a good and workable test case tax. I introduced the tax during last spring's budget hearings but got no response from the Council—although other members had represented themselves as being anxious for such a tax during their campaigns for office.

2) **Police Reform.** Everyone in Berkeley recognizes the need for police reform. Here, as in cities across the country, the crisis in police/community relations is evident, as is the need for more effective police protection for people and their property.

When our community presented the idea of community control of police 2 years ago, the reaction of many was "oh yes, let's reform the police. *Anything* but this proposal." Kallgren and Widener even campaigned promising their own version of citizen police control.

I waited for a year after the '71 election . . . gave up, and worked with persons concerned about the police and

wrote a proposal for an *advisory* citizens' committee. The committee would review police policies and complaints against the police and made recommendations to the Council and City Manager. A simple reform that could hardly be called radical by anybody's standards. At the first meeting it was presented, my proposal was "passed in principle." At the second, it failed for lack of a second. No more was heard about police reform until Kallgren proposed a gutted version of my proposal as an answer to the excellent initiative that is on the April Ballot.

Interesting, that "too-little-and-too-late" gesture was Kallgren's only policy proposal to the Council in the two years he's been on it. Would he EVER have had a proposal if it was not necessary to respond to OUR ideas? . . . I wonder . . .

These are only examples. Many other excellent proposals concerning the environment, women's rights, equal opportunity, and open government have been lost in the peevish obstructionism of the mod-con majority. If our entire slate wins in April we can begin to act on these consensus issues.

## POLITICAL LINES DRAWN

Q: What political differences do you see between this campaign and the one two years ago?

A: Two years ago there were many sides and many slates. This year there are only two. There has been a great broadening of our base, and a move to the right by the Kallgrenite Democrats. This year the April Coalition includes everyone from liberal Democrats to thoroughgoing radicals. The "for Berkeley" encompass moderate Democrats to the John Birch Society (whose front group, the Berkeley Citizens United, has enthusiastically endorsed Hone and Sweeney).

This greater inclusiveness is shown in the endorsements our candidates have received. On March 3rd, in spite

of demands from Mary Widener that they remain neutral, the semi-official organization, Democrats United, endorsed all 4 Coalition candidates.

At this point it can truly be said that all the progressive forces of Berkeley are working with the Coalition. The "frightened Four" are becoming little more than the candidates of the Republicans—who by all accounts don't like them much either.

There is also a difference in the Coalition this time around. Two years ago we had ethnically separated conventions. This year Asians, Blacks, Caucasians and Chicanos participated together from the very beginning—and every Coalition committee has been racially and sexually balanced.

The result of this open process has been a really excellent slate of candidates. Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg, and Kelley are people who respect and will work with the Coalition process, and who in their own persons will bring needed representation to the Council. There has never been a Black woman, or an Asian person of either sex on the Council. There has never been a student. There has never been more than 2 women at any given time. All these differences will begin to be corrected if our slate is elected.

Let me end by expressing my great enthusiasm for our slate—fine, committed, and intelligent people, all. With their election Berkeley can move ahead vigorously, in a spirit of good will and hope.

We CAN have a sensible financial base, a high quality environment for all, a police force we can be proud of again . . . The programs are there . . . They have all been raised in the last two years . . . they have all found community support . . . All we need are the votes on the Council. And that means Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg and Kelley.

# ECOLOGICAL SURVIVAL PROPOSALS

The efforts to preserve and improve the quality of Berkeley's environment will be greatly influenced by the results of the present contest for seats on the city council. The candidacies of Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg and Kelley offer a chance for actual, relevant measures to be taken by the communities of Berkeley to improve their social and physical surroundings.

**\*TRANSPORTATION** — Real steps to find workable alternatives to the automobile. The present council is spending \$141,000.00 to have outside consultants tell them what the traffic is like in Berkeley's neighborhoods. The residents have been trying for years to tell their city government what the traffic is like. Most of this kind of money could be spent to implement existing proposals for

reducing traffic in neighborhoods and for evaluating possible alternative transportation systems. In the meantime, commercial areas like Telegraph Avenue and Shattuck Avenue could be closed off to private automobiles. New parking lots, gas stations and other businesses that encourage the use of the automobile should be discouraged. Hitchhiking stalls could be built on University and Ashby

avenues as well as a real bike path system throughout the city. Bicycle repair could be taught by the Parks and Recreation Department. The city government could lobby the State and Federal Government or sue them in an attempt to have more money released for mass transit.

**\*SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT** — An expanded and improved solid waste reduction and recycling program has the best chance of success with the election of the four coalition candidates. A workable house to house newspaper pick-up, the composting of organic waste, the discouragement of one-way containers and the encouragement of food conspiracies, and expanded consumer education programs are possible.

**\*LAND USE** — The creation of parks instead of parking lots, livable low-income housing instead of high cost, high rise apartments and a marina accessible to the people, are a few of the land use priorities that could be followed if we had a responsive council majority. The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance is another example of what can be done.

**\*PEOPLE** — Ultimately, all environmental problems and solutions depend on the extent that individuals and communities control and are responsible for their own welfare. This is the last and most important reason for supporting the Coalition candidates. The April Coalition has consistently made efforts to involve the greatest number of people in the decisions that will affect their lives. It has made an attempt to deal with the most difficult environmental problem of all — the personal. All other efforts are academic if we don't learn to effect workable relationships between races, sexes and individuals. The existence and respect for differences creates the basis for ecological survival. If the April Coalition process has far to go in achieving these goals, it is the only political process around making the attempt.

Berkeley Ecology/Action

## pg&e: yes on 8

• PG&E is up to its old tricks of meddling in state and local politics, using the money we all have to pay PG&E because of its utility monopoly to campaign against our welfare. PG&E admits to financing a "Community Attitude Survey" conducted recently in Berkeley by Corey Research (Daily Cal, 3/2/73). The survey ranged far beyond Measure 8, including attitudes toward incumbent Council members and toward a range of officials and community figures, among them Ron Dellums, Jeff Gordon and Loni Hancock. A "No on 8" citizens front committee has been formed and we can expect it to be well supplied with survey results and heavily financed in its drive to confuse and misinform readers.

• The recent momentous U.S. Supreme Court Ottertail decision has direct bearing on the feasibility of city ownership. The decision on anti-trust grounds will compel PG&E to transmit public power to Berkeley over its lines. In 1965 PG&E refused to transmit federal power to the UC Berkeley campus, with the result that the university has been overcharged by PG&E ever since at a rate equivalent to a \$100 tuition increase per year per student.

• For information and to volunteer election help, call RIOT: 849-0343 / 526-5854.



## coalition wants healthcare for everyone

"Berkeley has three hospitals, four clinics, an abundant supply of private health professionals, and its own city health department. Yet most Berkeley citizens do not have access to a comprehensive local health system that meets their needs. The present medical system was developed to ensure private profit for professionals and corporate interests. 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."

The magnitude of the present crisis is more than can be dealt with by patches and band-aids. Although the U.S. will spend about \$80 BILLION on medical care this year, about 10% of that will not go for services or products at all: \$8 BILLION will go directly for profits and excessive doctor fees. Worse still, the fact that health care is organized for PROFIT more than for the health care needs of the people means that even those services we do get are often not the ones we need most, are distributed to areas and classes that have the least need but are most profitable, and exploit the communities that need and pay for the services and the nonprofessional health workers the programs employ. Ultimately Berkeley alone cannot deal with all its health care needs—the financing of hospitals and provision of services, the higher infant mortality rate in the U.S. than in at least 12 other nations, the need for adequately paid, meaningful work that is necessary to provide adequate food and shelter and mental well-being, and so on. But our program will go far toward creating an equitable, comprehensive, accessible quality health care system\*—about as far as we can go without a more sweeping social revolution.

We propose to create a system not based on an individual's ability to pay nor any payment at the point of service, but relying on truly progressive taxes on wealth and income in Berkeley and "a prepayment plan based on a sliding scale that shifts the burden from lower income working people and the lower middle class to upper income people."

The heart of our health care system will be neighborhood health centers. Each one would serve an area of about 10-15,000 people, providing 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. The centers would emphasize preventive health measures and education both within the clinics and through a "system of outreach into their areas offering

health education, household aides, and neighborhood health workers." All the services would be included within the plan and provided without charge at the time of service.

Clinics don't have to be characterized by impersonality, long waits, arrogant doctors and staff, poor care and general incompetence. How can we be sure our clinics will be different? First, clinics today are organized to SAVE MONEY, not to provide adequate health care. Most clinics are for the poor while the middle and upper classes can afford to be more choosy. Our health care system will abolish two-class medicine: it will attract the middle class because it will provide better, more complete care at the same or less cost to the individual than is now available privately or with Blue Cross or Kaiser.

Second, our clinics will not be run as medicine-for-the-poor or for the profit of the newly emerging health corporations or the high salaries and convenience of the doctors. Our clinics will be *controlled by the people they serve* in order to assure that the clinics serve their needs. As the platform states, "The people served should control and manage their own center. Where possible, paid staff ought to be drawn from the surrounding neighborhoods and where that is not possible training programs should be instituted to develop local personnel for these centers." Neither mental nor physical health is solely the province of doctors; lay people can receive sufficient training to provide competent and useful services, simultaneously helping to relieve the severe health manpower shortage and removing the veil of mystery and ignorance that isolates health professionals from the community.

To insure that the neighborhood health centers and other programs are controlled by health consumers and community people we call for the creation of a nonprofit community corporation "to integrate present resources and develop new ones in the areas of mental health and personal health care services." The budget—derived from progressive taxes, a prepayment plan, and the city's general fund—would be spent by the corporation's board of directors. The board would include a majority who are consumers from the areas to be served, poor people, representatives of presently existing community health groups and a minority of health professionals, established health agencies, the city health department, and so on. "The board must represent the ethnic, sexual, sexual orientation and age composition of Berkeley. Proposals dealing with specific neighborhoods or population groups must

have full consultation and approval of those groups."

In addition to coordinating existing services and facilities and developing the neighborhood health centers described above, the community corporations would also negotiate necessary backup services for the neighborhood clinics with local hospitals for lab, x-ray, and hospitalization. The platform adds that "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 in Berkeley."

The perspective of this program for the future is completely opposed to the present trends in the medical care system. Nixon, Congress and the liberal medical establishment (university medical centers, the American Hospital Association, Blue Cross, insurance companies) have been centralizing health care around hospitals and the profit-making private economic sector that supplies the medical system with drugs, insurance and capital.

Such a program could be realized within a few years if we developed organized and powerful community support with assistance from a radical City Council. But there are pressing needs that cannot wait even that long.

The platform calls for implementing the recommendations on emergency care developed by a subcommittee of the city's Health Advisory Committee one year ago. The recommendations would provide emergency care for many indigent Berkeley people who are now turned away from Herrick Hospital, remove ambulance service from the poorly trained and punitive Police Department, and improve the life-saving services needed by all Berkeleysans.

The platform also calls for an effective mass program to deal with Berkeley's rampant venereal disease. Berkeley has the third highest rate of V.D. in the U.S., and yet there is no program of education, screening and treatment that matches the scale of the epidemic or deals with the guilt and shame associated with V.D. The

platform also calls for support of the Berkeley community clinics — George Jackson, Free Clinic, Women's Health Collective and West Berkeley Clinic — and immediate preventive programs, pregnancy programs and health education. In toto the Coalition health program would take control out of the hands of professionals and corporate managers and enable health consumers and workers to assure that the health care system begins to meet their needs.



Peter Birdsall came to Berkeley in the fall of 1968 as a freshman in political science and economics. His first major political activity in Berkeley was his involvement in the Dellums campaign beginning in February 1970. Within two months Peter became campus coordinator of the Dellums for Congress campaign and was one of several people who organized the first of the successful voter registration drives that have helped to elect Ron Dellums and Loni Hancock.

Peter has also been: Campus coordinator of Dellums for Congress, fall 1970; Campus precinct and get-out-the-vote coordinator for the April Coalition in 1971; Coordinator of the "Yes on i" (Rent Control charter amendment) campaign in June 1972; and Co-coordinator of the Campus McGovern Dellums No-on-M campaign in fall 1972.

From April 1971 through 1972, Peter worked in the Berkeley Dellums legislative office, and from May 1971 through 1972, he has been a budget and financial adviser to Loni Hancock. In spring of 1971, Peter was chairperson of the budget committee that created the "April Coalition Alternative Budget."

To all of these activities Peter has brought tremendous energy and dedication. One of his finest personal qualities is the spirit of cooperation and consideration with which he approaches everyone — qualities which are perhaps a reflection of his reason for working in the first place.

#### COALITION IDEAL

"My attraction to Dellums was to the idea of Coalition politics, and it is the viability of coalition politics that is one of the major issues in this election. Berkeley is in the news and people across



the country are watching to see if Blacks, Asians, Chicanos, labor, women and students can come together to elect a majority to the City Council.

"If we do elect all four candidates and begin to show that local government can be a constructive and responsive force in the community, we will see similar coalitions forming in other communities. People are already coming together around the nation to protest Nixon's cutbacks. Those kinds of coalitions, based on a concern for local community projects and services, can be the foundation of a broader movement for change in this country."

Peter's commitment to Coalition

politics comes largely out of his belief that the greatest threat to programs for fundamental change is division among people and groups who have never had an equal voice in their government. Pointing to history, Peter indicates that in military, political, and economic affairs the key to victory has always been to "divide the enemy."

"The poverty program represented exactly that strategy. It set one group of poor fighting against another. Now revenue-sharing has been designed to do the same thing across the entire range of social services. Only through coalition can we avoid that trap and move to change the social, political, and economic institutions that limit us all."

#### FOCUS ON DOMESTIC

Although quick to recognize the importance of international policy, Peter makes it clear that his political concerns originated in domestic issues of poverty and civil rights.

Like most students at U.C., Peter's concern has largely developed out of reading about the racism and economic exploitation in U.S. history. His perspective on economic institutions, however, is also the product of very real, non-academic experiences. His father, once an advertising executive, has, as a result of a heart attack he suffered in 1955, worked for the last ten years as a salesman and postal distribution clerk. Having seen his father endlessly seek employment in the face of being "too old" and "over-qualified," Peter is well aware of the low priority corporations place on human beings.

Peter has also experienced the economic realities of being evicted from his home and of having the family car repossessed. During the separate bankruptcies of both his parents Peter experienced the phenomenon of hounding creditors, and his first encounter with the most obvious examples of sexism came when his mother, as head teller in a bank, earned less than the senior male teller she supervised.

#### BROAD EXPERIENCE

Peter himself has been working since he was twelve years old. At that time, he took a job as stockboy in a gift shop in order to help finance renting a room in an older woman's house. (Peter's parents divorced when he was ten. When they both moved out of his school district, Peter rented the room so as to stay in his school.)

For the next six years Peter worked part-time during the school year and full-time during summers as a stockboy and clerk. Going into his senior year in high school Peter quit his job (he moved back in with his mother when she returned to his school district when he was thirteen) and has only worked in summer jobs since (except for a part-time job as student government finance officer at U.C. from October 1971 through December 1972). His summer jobs have been: messman on a research vessel (1968); warehouseman (1969); letter carrier (1970); organizer, National Student Lobby (1971); and clerk (1972). Through these jobs, and through living

# PETER BIRDSALL

with his step-father, Peter has lived and worked with a broader spectrum of people than his current status as a student would at first suggest. Bob, Peter's step-father, is a welder and has been a union man all his life. A former business agent for a local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Bob has also been a marine engineer, a teamster, a heavy equipment operator, and a miner.

"Most people tend to talk in terms of personal experiences. General perspectives on the nature of our society are necessary, but communication is best when it is around specific issues — taxes, jobs, housing, crime, and a whole range of other concerns."

It is this perspective that Peter brings to the City Council campaign. While consistently stressing the Coalition platform and the process that created it, Peter quickly changes the emphasis to specific issues.



#### HOUSING UNITES

"I usually hit on housing and the environment. People in Berkeley have seen their neighborhoods deteriorate and the car gain dominance. Low-cost, quality housing is being replaced by expensive, high rise ticky-tacks and people want that stopped. We're the only candidates that speak to enforcing rent control, supporting the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, halting the destruction of homes in West Berkeley, and using municipally guaranteed mortgages to enable people to rehabilitate and improve their homes.

"I think people will recognize that and respond to it. It's issues like housing that make people aware that they have a common interest with those who are in the Coalition."

#### CITY REVENUE

However, Peter likes to range across a wide variety of issues.

"People respond to different concerns. The automobile is completely out of hand and we have to stop the construction of parking garages and move instead to the creation of a mini-bus or a similar system. Everybody can relate to that issue because everyone suffers from traffic and pollution.

"Sexism is not just an issue for women, and men will often respond to the importance of the women's movement to men's liberation. I know lots of men who are obsessed with gaining status and a higher ranking job, while they lose all contact with their families. They are just as injured by the role definition that limits people as are women whose identities exist only in their husband and children.

"Everybody feels robbed by the property tax and feels the need for ways

to raise revenues without increased taxes. The municipalization of PG&E is a great issue throughout Berkeley and people with fixed or low incomes will easily recognize the need for progressive income tax.

"All these issues, plus the basic one of an open governmental process where people control the institutions intended to serve them, aid in making people recognize our common interests in joining in coalition."

#### GRAD STUDENT

Peter is now a first year graduate student in public policy at the University of California. He is 22 and is engaged to a woman majoring in pre-veterinary medicine at the University of Nebraska. Politics and school have taken up most of Peter's time so that he no longer plays a musical instrument (he played trumpet in a jazz group in his senior year in high school), but he still loves music and going to concerts and dances. Other forms of "maintaining my humanity" for Peter include an occasional softball or football game, chess, going to the mountains to visit his family, and "just spending an evening with friends."

Most of Peter's time and effort, however, are spent in community involvement. Anyone who believes that long and consistent work has been the major factor in passing rent control, electing Loni Hancock, and support Loni on the Council, knows that Peter has been a major part of our efforts to regain control of our local government over the last three years.

"Coalitions on a local level are the first critical step in a broader movement for social, political, and economic change in this country. The need for such a large coalition is to break up the disproportionate concentration of wealth and power that is enjoyed by a small number of corporations and institutions. This concentration, which is at its root economic, is insulated from effective change unless people who have been excluded from the political process can work together. That kind of unity requires coalition politics, and such a coalition can only be built by people recognizing its importance to issues affecting their daily lives. My concern in this campaign is with speaking to those issues and to the need for coalition politics."

Those who have heard Peter speak know he is not comfortable with flashy rhetoric and that he likes to deal with concrete issues and facts. In terms of his political philosophy, he is convinced that meaningful change must start at a grassroots level and work up from there. He was drawn into politics by a concern for the kinds of policies that affect people's daily lives; those will be his first priority.



Margot's candidacy follows naturally from her years of experience in community work in Berkeley and the Bay Area: as an instructor in Sociology at Laney College, as a member of the Berkeley Planning Commission, as an active member of the Berkeley Black Caucus, as Director of Planning for the Berkeley Poverty Program, as an organizer for TORCH, as a teacher in the East Bay Skills Center, as a community organizer in Hunters Point and as a counselor for the Berkeley Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Margot was born and raised in Berkeley as was her mother. In fact, Margot's grandfather was here during the 1906 earthquake; he and his family settled in Berkeley permanently in 1912. He later worked as a welder on the

**YOUTH WORKER**

Margot received her B.A. from the University of California in Berkeley and did graduate work in Criminology. While in graduate school Margot worked with street gangs in S.F.'s Hunters Point. She tutored and counseled young people about school and related problems. Hunters Point was physically cut off from the rest of the city and administered like a colony. There Margot learned that Juveniles had no rights. Probation officers and juvenile courts worked hand in hand with the police. "It was the exception for young Blacks not to have a criminal record." It was at Hunters Point that Margot met Ron Dellums; he was a social worker at the Bayview Community Center.

# MARGOT DASHIELL

supervising and developing grant applications. At that time Berkeley's housing crisis led Margot to participate in the organization of TORCH - Tenants On Radical Change in Housing. Margot developed a \$100,000 grant proposal for community organizing for the Poverty Program which Reagan vetoed. This veto indirectly touched off a series of events which led to the resignation of two directors of the Berkeley Poverty Program. When the third director took office she announced her intention to run the program like a corporation, showing profits and losses. She next confiscated over 500 copies of The TARGET (the B.O.O.B.A. newsletter) slated for community distribution. She disapproved of the expose on the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency's attempt to destroy Oceanview. She then suspended TORCH from the Poverty Program.

Currently Margot teaches Sociology at Laney Community College. Students and faculty there have been working to gain community control of their programs and school. Margot had intended that her main political and community work focus on the Laney campus. But she was finally persuaded by her friends (particularly the Black Caucus, Ron Dellums, and Loni Hancock) to become a Coalition candidate for City Council. She had previously worked with the Berkeley Black Caucus for community control of police, for changing the juvenile justice system, for the preservation of the Oceanview Community and for community rent control.

**JUVENILE JUSTICE**

When elected, one of Margot's main concerns will be the development of a program on juvenile justice. "We must find sources of funds for programs which offer an alternative to sending kids to Juvenile Hall in San Leandro as criminals." "The Police Initiatives and the Coalition's economic platform policies are very, very important in the campaign." "Our campaign plan is to work with friendship groups and existing

**SOUTHERN POLITICS**

Although Margot had been to Africa and to Mexico she had never been to the South of the United States. In the summer of 1971 she went to Jackson, Mississippi to work on the DRUMMER,



*"In the 1950s there was no movement for Black self-consciousness that put into perspective the racism in this society, and consequently we didn't understand the extent of the racism. We just suffered silently."*



construction of the Bay Bridge. Margot's father came from Texas to S.F. as a child sometime after 1910. He has practiced podiatry in this area over 3 decades.

Margot is the oldest of five children. She started school at Franklin and then went to Burbank Junior H.S. (now West Campus). At that time Burbank was 85% Black while on the other side of town Garfield Junior H.S. (now King) had only one Black student. White students from the Burbank district could get special board permission to attend the all White school. "In the 1950s there was no movement for Black self-consciousness that put into perspective the racism in this society and consequently we didn't understand the extent of the racism. We just suffered silently." At Berkeley High School, there were few Black students in the college preparatory program. Black students were discouraged from attending the University through the advice of counselors and through outright discrimination in grading.

Margot took a semester off from school to live and travel in Africa. She wanted to see firsthand the revolutionary countries of Guinea and Ghana; these countries had opted for socialism and their political and economic development was an inspiration for Margot.

When she returned to the Bay Area, Margot went to work for the Berkeley Neighborhood Youth Corps. While Detroit was burning in the summer of 1967, Margot was one of the counseling staff who had the impossible and demoralizing task of trying to find jobs for 500 low-income students (mostly Black). The jobs had to be in non-profit non-political agencies and would pay only \$1.35/hour. Clearly such jobs did not exist.

In 1968 Margot worked in the East Bay Skills Center. She taught English and Math. The Center was supposed to retrain people for skilled trades but the Center's equipment was old and outdated. It was a typical Poverty Program job: "They paid up to \$1300/month for instructors but there were few jobs for the students."

**HOUSING ORGANIZER**

When the Skills Center job ended Margot became the Director of Planning for the Berkeley Poverty Program,



an independent statewide newspaper supporting Black candidates for State and Municipal positions. She knew it was particularly important for Blacks to be elected to Sheriff and County Clerk positions: Southern Sheriffs often made decisions about whose roads would be paved as well as enforcing an all-white form of justice; the white County Clerk might release to white employers the names of Black people who registered to vote.

neighborhood and church groups on the issues in the Black community."

Margot understands that the political life of Berkeley is at a crucial point - either the radical slate will win and institute enlightened changes in police administration, city structure, neighborhood development and community participation, or the city will revert to government by secrecy and backroom deals which has characterized former Berkeley administrations.

For Lenny Goldberg, running for the city council in this election is a natural outgrowth of the political work he has done for many years. He has long recognized the need for fundamental change in American society, and has worked to affect that change on many different fronts, with an emphasis on grassroots, community organizing. The diversity and depth of his political involvement give him a good grasp of the wide variety of issues a city council member must deal with.

Lenny was introduced to political issues at an early age by his father, a labor lawyer, and his mother, a writer. Both were actively involved in left politics at a local and national level. "My childhood was basically a typical suburban American one — with the difference that my parents talked politics a lot."

#### ORGANIZER

Lenny's political involvement began in his first year at Williams College in

In the summer of 1967, Lenny travelled through India and Southeast Asia. "I got a first-hand view of the immense poverty and inequality of wealth and power in these countries, as well as the role American corporations and government have in perpetuating this inequality. I had done work on the question of economic development of underdeveloped countries; I got a clear view of the political barriers, and the nature of foreign economic control, which had to be overcome before there were any possibilities of true economic growth. I got a real understanding of the need for movements of national liberation."

#### ARTISTIC PURSUITS

But politics was not all that was occupying Lenny's time during college. Music played a very important part in his life — he had learned to play guitar during high school, and in college got together with friends to form a bluegrass and jug band: J.C. and the Purpleville String

language and to relate to their basic needs.

#### IDEAS TO PRACTICE

After one year of graduate work, Lenny put some of these ideas into practice as he began two years of alternate service as a conscientious objector. He worked first in welfare rights in the Chicano communities of Hayward, Fremont and Union City: "I spent many long hours at the welfare offices, helping people through the unbelievable welfare mess." Then he was coordinator ("combination bureaucrat and janitor") of Sherwood Forest, a building which served as office and meeting space for a variety of community groups. At Sherwood Forest, Lenny worked with many different sectors of the community, including women's groups, gay groups, and street groups involved in developing a drug rehabilitation program (speed and heroin were just beginning to hit Telegraph Avenue). "Sherwood Forest was a heavy learning experience — I was running all the time and getting real

and beauty of nature. Six years of watching the smog thicken and the congestion grow in Berkeley, as people's homes were replaced by a growing army of parking structures, emphasized to Lenny the need for strong and immediate ecological programs.

#### ECONOMICS TEACHER

As a teacher at Laney College and U.C. Berkeley, Lenny has tried to demystify economics, to show its connection with people's lives and their communities. Through his teaching and contact with students, particularly students at Laney, who live and work in the community, Lenny has become involved with local economic issues.

Where does all this leave Lenny now? At 27, still playing his guitar, although he has forsaken bluegrass for rock'n'roll and acquired an electric guitar. ("I wrote a knockout campaign song.") Still struggling over women's issues. Still concerned with organizing on a grassroots level, with the importance of people having control over the conditions of their lives. And



# LENNY GOLDBERG

"We can use our local resources in a creative way and build locally in the face of national reaction."



Massachusetts, with the civil rights movement. Participation in the sit-ins in the South — "We got chased out of Lester Maddox's restaurant with ax handles and a fire hose," he recalls — and community work in the ghetto in Newark taught him much about the oppression of Third World people in this country, and gave him an understanding of the need of Third World people to organize themselves to take power in their own communities.

Other organizing work from this period included working with Puerto Rican migrant workers — "We organized a successful strike on one farm, which gave the workers a raise — from \$9.0 an hour to \$1.25 an hour." — and participating in a War on Poverty project in a rural community in Massachusetts. The inequities of our society and the powerlessness of the poor to affect their condition were made very clear in these experiences. Lenny made strong contributions to the projects he worked on, and, at the same time, recognized the inadequacy of reform measures which did not fundamentally change the distribution of power in American society.

During this period Lenny also became involved in anti-war work, organizing teach-ins and debates at college, and participating in the first big anti-war march in Washington, in the spring of 1965, as well as subsequent marches in New York in 1966 and 1967 — "The march in New York in 1967 had half a million people, and we thought 'now they HAVE to listen to us.'" — In his energetic anti-war work, he tried to show the connections between the oppression of people at home and in the underdeveloped countries, as he learned about the role of U.S. corporations and government abroad.

Band. The band played at college functions and ski resorts, and spent one summer playing in clubs around Chicago (and on T.V. in Kalamazoo, Mich.). "We weren't exactly famous," Lenny reports, "but at least we broke even for the summer."

Lenny got into writing and theater; he was a contributing editor of the college paper and acted in dramatic productions. Although his political views were to the left of those prevailing in the school at the time, his rapport and ability to work with his fellow students commanded such respect that he was elected president of the college honor society.

#### BERKELEY PHASE

In the fall of 1967, Lenny came to Berkeley to start graduate school in economics. His political experience had taught him that the roots of people's oppression were often economic, and that economic and political power come together. He chose to go to graduate school both to develop a deeper understanding of this relationship and to learn concrete skills to bring to the community. By becoming a teacher, he hopes to help other people understand their economic system and the ways it affects their lives.

Immediately after arriving in Berkeley, Lenny became involved in anti-war work, including participating in Stop-the-Draft week in October, 1967. Participation in campus politics was very frustrating, as campus organizations became repeatedly involved in ideological infighting and sectarian debate, which prevented them from reaching out to the wider community. At this time Lenny developed a belief, which he has held consistently since, in the need for left wing politics to reach out to the people of the community, to speak their

working contact with an incredible variety of communities and problems."

Lenny got married in 1967 to Marilyn Power, and they've been together for the past six years. Marilyn is presently a graduate student in economics, has been active in the women's movement since 1968, and is an accomplished craftswoman.

Her involvement in the women's movement has brought major changes in their relationship and their lives. While they thought of themselves as independent people in their marriage, the new consciousness brought by the women's movement showed that they in fact followed many traditional patterns. "Those were difficult times. I had to re-think and radically change many of the traditional assumptions I had about man-woman relationships."

Lenny's interest in questions of male domination also came from living in a communal house that had strong women's consciousness; from political work where these struggles arose; and from a men's consciousness-raising group which he was in for 2 years. "Lot of things were opened to me, I began to deal more openly with the problems of my personal life, rather than pushing them aside. Marilyn and I have tried to be together in a fully equal way. And I try not to make distinctions between personal and political: I try to work politically in ways that get rid of the hostility and aggressiveness of the old political style. Unfortunately, in the pressure of the campaign, that's not always easy."

The last few years have also sharpened Lenny's concern for ecology, as backpacking in the Sierras opened a new appreciation and respect for the power

running for city council.

#### TAX STUDY

The decision to run for council, clearly an extension of Lenny's long political history, also connects with his recent work on economic issues for Councilwoman Loni Hancock. He spent the past year trying to figure out the ins and outs of local taxes and the financial structure of the city. He worked on revising the business license tax to make it more progressive. He also authored a progressive municipal income tax proposal, an equitable, workable one which still needs passage by the council and testing in the courts.

Along with his clear knowledge of economic issues, Lenny brings a much broader political viewpoint to the council. "We have to take control of the processes which affect us all. We can use our local resources in a creative way, and build locally in the face of national reaction. We can work on the council in ways that are responsive to and work directly with grassroots, community movements for change."

"I will work for, and we can implement, many concrete programs: housing, health care, child care, tax reform, neighborhood preservation, alternatives to the automobile, decentralized city government. All of these concrete programs speak directly to people's needs, and have broader significance as well. They help provide political sustenance in the face of the frustrations we've all felt in changing anything over the past years. Local coalitions of people facing oppression are the first step towards building a movement that enables people to control the resources and political processes of the whole society."

Ying Lee Kelley has lived in Berkeley for 22 years. She was born in Shanghai in 1932 and grew up in the midst of the Sino-Japanese war. Her family moved to Hong Kong when the Japanese captured Shanghai, then back again when Hong Kong was taken. In 1944, they walked over 1000 miles through enemy lines to Chungking. She came to the U.S. in 1945 and moved to Berkeley in 1951.

Ms Kelley attended San Francisco City College and later Cal. "I worked my way through school," she says. "As a matter of fact, I've been financially independent since I was 17." While in school, she held a variety of jobs, including elevator operator, secretary and saleswoman. She eventually took a degree in political science, but decided that was not what she really wanted, so she went back and in 1964 received a teaching credential.

#### BUSC EMPLOYEE

In 1963, she married John Kelley, a professor of mathematics at U.C. In late 1964, she traveled with him to India.

# YING KELLEY

During their 18 months there, she helped set up an elementary school in Kanpur. Upon returning to the U.S., she went to work for BUSD, where she teaches English, history and remedial reading at Willard Junior Hi. (She is presently on a leave of absence.)

She first became involved in radical politics during the 1969 People's Park troubles, when she spoke to the city council protesting the National Guard's bringing bazookas into Berkeley to protect the Regents' fence. Later that year, she went with Kelley to England on



a sabbatical. While there, they organized demonstrations of Americans against Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Back in the U.S. in the fall of 1970, she became deeply involved in the anti-war movement in the Bay Area. She worked as a draft counselor for Oakland Draft Help from September 1971 to January 1973, was a McGovern delegate in Miami last summer and has been arrested three times for participating in disruptions at the (former) Berkeley draft board and Oakland draft board and Alameda Naval Air Base.

Because of her anti-war and other work, she says, "I don't have too much of a private life right now." She preferred to talk about the ways we could all work together for common goals.

#### GOVT SECRECY

Since most of her work has been in the anti-war movement, Ms Kelley is able to see Berkeley's problems on more than just the local level. "Most of the major faults at the national level are duplicated at the local level," she says. She has addressed herself to eliminating these problems in Berkeley city government. For example, she sees the problem of secrecy in government just as serious in

Berkeley as it is in Washington. "We see Nixon making full use of censorship, harassment of the press and the big lie technique," she says, "and the same thing is true in Berkeley. Here, the Kallgrenites have kept government a secret from the people. The appointment of Sue Hone was a prime example. No one knew she was even being considered until the meeting where she was named to the council. This happens in other areas as well. The conservatives have held private caucuses to determine the budget, apart from the public sessions, which were just for show. In last year's city employees' strike, they kept the negotiations secret." Kelley has advocated an open process for these areas of city government, so that the citizens of Berkeley can know what their government is doing.

Ms Kelley also wants to open the political process in Berkeley. "The Republican convention and the 'coronation' of Nixon were prearranged public spectacles, and all decisions were taken in secrecy by a small 'in-group' around

Nixon. The opposition slate was chosen by a small 'in-group' around Kallgren. Even at the closed exclusive meeting in Kallgren's living room, according to reports from people who were there, those present had little or nothing to say about how the slate was formed. Only the in-group had any real say-so. Now the slate is going to run an expensive campaign (at least \$60,000) to try to convince the voters that somehow they're interested in democracy and the free exchange of different opinions.

#### SLATE POLICY

The Coalition is the exact opposite of the Kallgren group on secrecy. Our convention, and the workshops that developed the platform were open to anyone who wanted to attend. And over 1,200 people attended. It's obvious from the make-up of our slate that the Coalition wants to give as many different kinds of progressive people as possible representation in city government. Finally, we are willing to make public all contributions to our campaign over \$5, and challenge the Kallgrenites to do the same."

#### POLICE SECRECY

"In Berkeley," she went on, "as in Washington, we see the problem of a powerful executive — the President and city manager — and a weak legislature — Congress and the city council. As things now stand, the city manager runs Berkeley. It takes a two-thirds majority of the council to override his decisions. So far, the conservatives have shown themselves to give up control to the city manager.

"The city manager's office has allowed the police department to send an undercover agent to spy on a press conference held by the mayor. It has also refused to let the public know if instances of police misbehavior are being dealt

with. For example, last year a police officer pulled a gun on the young son of Bill Walker, who was doing nothing more criminal than walking down the street. For this the officer was at first threatened with suspension for a few days, but the personnel board later recommended that



even this penalty be reduced. Right now, the people of Berkeley have no idea what has been done. At a recent city council meeting, the city manager refused even to say whether final action had been taken on the matter, much less what the action was. The Coalition platform calls for a thorough overhaul of the council/manager form of government, to return power to elected representatives.

#### CITY VS. WORKERS

"The city manager system is an excellent example of what I call government by technocrats. It amounts to abdication of responsibility by elected officials leaving the real decisions to professional managers. The technocrats in the defense department commit billions of tax payer dollars, on the basis of advice from the Rand Corporation, the Hudson Institute and the Jason group. The same is true in Berkeley. We have a contract with the Industrial Employers and Distributors Association to handle labor disputes. IEDA is nothing more or less than a management advocate that sees city interests as being in conflict with workers' interests. We paid them \$30,000 to handle city labor disputes in secret.

"We've paid another firm \$140,000 to make a Neighborhood Traffic Study, which could have been done for much less by a local group. The conservatives voted down a motion that would have given neighborhood residents some control over what was done in their communities. We've got to get back to the idea that we're working to solve people's problems and that to do this, we have to consult with the people most directly involved.

#### WOMEN'S JOBS

"All of Nixon's talk about opening up jobs to women is just that, talk. Women

still hold only about 1 percent of higher level government jobs. We have the same problem here in Berkeley. Affirmative Action is not being enforced. The Kallgrenites have shown about as much interest as Nixon in improving women's opportunities. Sue Hone is a good example of this. She says we need more women on the council, but she's running on a slate where she's the only one. She

has voted to support the decisions of our very conservative personnel board that is trying to preserve sexual stereotyping in

city jobs. Now that the election's a month away, she's suddenly supporting, even claiming credit for, the same feminist programs she's fought during her short council tenure. The Coalition sees women's needs as being of major importance all the time, not just in an election year."



#### ASIANS' RIGHTS

Being the first Asian woman to run for city council in Berkeley, Ms Kelley is deeply concerned with Asian problems. "The history of the U.S. is one long string of atrocities committed against Asians," she says. "From the Oriental expulsion acts to the placing of Japanese-Americans in concentration camps during WW II to Korea and Vietnam, the U.S. has shown little concern for the rights of Asians in Berkeley. Besides our total lack of representation on the city council, we also have the problems of being either unemployed or underemployed. Asians make up fewer than 3 percent of city employees, and most of these are gardeners. The Coalition will push Affirmative Action to include Asians as well as women and other Third World peoples. Asians have too long been looked upon as docile people who will take whatever lumps others give them. That time is over."

#### RADICAL VICTORY

Ms Kelley fired one final shot at the people who say a radical victory would mean death for Berkeley. "The conservatives keep talking about how the radicals on the council have brought Berkeley to the brink of disaster. What they don't want to admit is that they still have a two-thirds majority, which is enough to do anything they want, anytime they want to. If the city's problems aren't being solved, I say it must be their fault, and that we should be given a chance to do what they can't."



# WHO ARE THE BERKELEY FOUR?

Incumbent BILL SWEENEY was elected to the City Council as a liberal in the early sixties. Sweeney quickly became the darling of the Chamber of Commerce; he even defended the downtown merchants against the CORE picketing of businesses with all white staffs. He became a leading figure in the local pro-war faction of the Democratic Party and worked for Jeff Cohelan against Bob Scheer and Ron Dellums. During the past two years his votes have been more conservative than those of Republican Borden Price; and Reagan Republican Tom McLaren has barely been able to stay to the right of him. In both 1971 and 1972 Sweeney was instrumental in working backroom deals for budgets that eliminated social programs and direct services rather than pare the city bureaucracy.

Some sample Sweeney votes:

*Against* funding free swim sessions at city pools for children of the poor.

*For* allowing a department store shopping complex on the waterfront.

*Against* \$31,600 for neighborhood parks on Harmon and Ward Streets.

*Against* Rent Control, then after its passage by vote of the people he voted against having the ordinance enforced.

*For* putting the anti-minority, anti-student Measure M on the November ballot.

*For* allowing city employees to scab during the U.C. workers strike.

*For* a resolution expressing support for a second shoreline freeway.

Incumbent SUE HONE was appointed in a backroom deal. Hone describes herself as a "Progressive Moderate." How progressive moderates differ from conservatives remains something of a mystery as she has voted for the most part with Sweeney, McLaren and Price and offered no programs of her own during the time she has been on the Council. Since her campaign for re-election started she has tried to develop an image as a feminist - even claiming support for women's programs which had been proposed by Hancock and then excluded from the budget which Hone worked out with Sweeney in the backroom. Some examples of Hone's performance on Women's issues are: (1) Hone voted against a Hancock amendment to the Hone-Sweeney budget that would have provided \$10,000 for the Women's Health Collective and \$5,000 for the Women's Refuge. The motion failed 4 to 5 so Hone's vote could have assured the money. Another Hancock motion to include \$103,000 for childcare was defeated by Hone's vote. (2) Hone now claims to support the Hancock proposal that male and female employees benefit equally from the city's parental leave policy, an attempt to help break the

sexual stereotype that child rearing is solely a female role. Hone supported a Kallgren motion to send the proposal back to the Personnel Board which had originally proposed a policy maintaining sexual stereotypes. (3) Hone, along with the other conservatives, voted for a city contract with Industrial Employers and Distributors Association to handle the city's labor negotiations. The firm and its chief negotiator, a Mr. Smardon, are bitterly disliked by labor. Smardon is also a blatant sexist. He told women employees that women don't need higher salaries and was generally insulting to them during negotiations. Although Hancock protested the city's involvement with Smardon during the strike, Hone and the other conservatives stood by him. Some other "progressive" Hone votes are:

*For* allowing city employees to scab during the UC strike.

*Against* the Reparations proposal that called for the city to contribute \$1,000 towards the rebuilding of Thanh Hoa hospital which was destroyed by American bombers.

*Against* a 30 day freeze on promotion to upper level police and fire positions to allow time for a program of lateral entry to be established so that some minority personnel would be eligible to fill these positions.

*For* putting the anti-minority, anti-student Measure M on the ballot. She supported the campaign for the measure.

*Against* Rent Control, then after its passage she voted against having the ordinance enforced.

*Against* a motion that the Berkeley Police make enforcement of laws against the possession, use and cultivation of marijuana their lowest priority.

HENRY RAMSEY now serves on the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency Board. The BRA has failed to develop any low income housing and its major project to date - the industrial park in the Oceanview area - is destroying good low rent housing. Ramsey was appointed to serve in December 1971, shortly after he moved to Berkeley from Richmond. He was appointed by Mayor Widener who had supported the Oceanview residents during his campaign. At his very first meeting Ramsey moved to proceed with the bulldozing of homes - a policy the board had backed away from in the face of intense community resistance. The community reaction to this move forced the City Council to hire a consulting firm to study the viability of the park project. The firm's report was that the proposed industrial park was of doubtful viability. Ramsey and the rest of the BRA Board has insisted on pushing on with the project. Only a series of lawsuits in behalf of area residents has stopped renewed demolition.

Before coming to Berkeley, Ramsey had served as chairman of the Richmond Redevelopment Agency. There the agency cleared away a major Black residential neighborhood. Today, most of the schemes used to justify this destruction have fallen through and the area sits as a muddy open field.

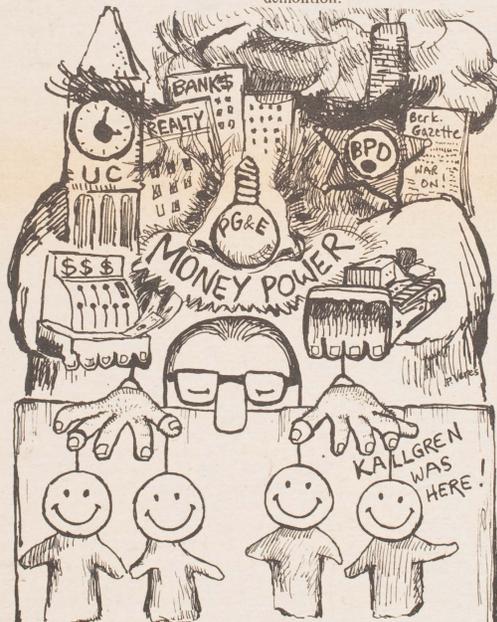
JOE GARRETT (the temptation is to say "Joe who?") was selected by Ed Kallgren, in a meeting closed to students, as the slate's "student candidate." He registered at U.C. two days later. The ASUC senate reacted to this selection of a "student leader" by a closed meeting of non-students by voting 16 to 1 to ask Garrett to withdraw from the race. Garrett seems to have been placed on the slate in the hopes of splitting away some of the traditional student support of the April Coalition.

Who supports the Berkeley Four? One would expect a "Liberal Slate" (as the Berkeley Four likes to describe itself) to have its major supporters among people in Berkeley who have worked in areas such as anti-war efforts, affirmative action, rent control, low cost housing, ecology, the women's movement, etc. Instead we find:

1. *Mike Culvert and his Gazette.* Culbert will use his paper as a house organ for the Berkeley Four as he did for McLaren and Price in '69 and for non-radical candidates in general in '71. Culbert is truly to the right of Barry Goldwater. He registered in George Wallace's American Independent Party in 1968 and supported the John Birch candidate, Schmitz, in the Republican primary in 1972. Pro-war, anti-women's liberation, anti-affirmative action and anti-labor, Culbert is currently pushing an anti-Semitic tract called "None Dare Call It Conspiracy." The thesis of this tract is that Fascism and Communism are twin faces of a single plot hatched by the Rothschilds.

2. *Berkeley Democratic Club.* Just about the only local Democratic club to support pro-war Congressman Jeff Cohelan against Ron Dellums. On the city level they have opposed Rent Control, supported Measure M and worked for the "Berkeley Five" rent control slate.

3. *Tom McLaren, a Reagan Republican and the outstanding reactionary on the Berkeley City Council.* McLaren has realized that his own brand of vocal reaction makes re-election improbable and would risk the re-election chances of Hone and Sweeney whose quieter style masks the fact that they have voted with him on most issues. He has been key in lining up Republican support for the Berkeley Four slate and has succeeded in forcing all but one Republican candidate to withdraw in favor of the Berkeley Four.



## coalition backs childcare coops, parental leave, no-cost loans

Mrs. Harmon Walker, acting Director of the Berkeley Office of Community Childcare and a Black mother states:

"We need someone on the city council who will not only (1) support childcare proposals, but (2) will work to get the city to put up most of the money for childcare centers, because when we merely support matching fund programs then, because of federal guidelines, the programs can only serve poverty children."

Today, with Nixon's cuts in Title IV A funding, even welfare children will no longer be eligible for the few childcare programs which are presently available.

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We believe that children are social wealth rather than a private burden of parents. High quality childcare, which is a precondition for the liberation of women, parents and children, is in the interest of all people. Eventually, such care for all who need it should be provided in Berkeley, as are parks, libraries and the

police, and be based on the following principles:

**Parent Control.** Groups of parents must be allowed to meet their childcare needs free from governmental and business interference. Therefore, we are committed to *parent-controlled centers*.

**Non-Profit.** We believe that the social goals of parents who want childcare and the financial goals of businesses that can provide it are in clear conflict. Private profit and social wealth are incompatible. We shall oppose all involvement of franchise industries in the field of childcare and will work only for *non-profit centers*.

**No Forced Work.** In order to receive childcare services, no parents shall be forced to accept additional employment. We shall oppose all forms of government-business mergers and all legislation which links children's welfare with parental employment.

**Community Responsibility.** We believe that people of all ages benefit from mutual association. We also believe that men must share child-rearing equally with women. Therefore, we urge that the city of Berkeley involve men at all levels of childcare work, and also devise ways of involving childless people of all ages (junior high students and senior citizens) in its programs.

**Curriculum.** We recognize the importance of a non-racist, non-sexist child-centered curriculum in the early childhood programs. We support all efforts toward developing such programs.

**Goals:**

1. We support and will work for the development of a variety of programs to meet the different needs of children and their families. Specifically, we will work for the establishment of *cooperative childcare centers* which will provide innovative and non-oppressive childcare

services at a cost that parents can afford.

2. **Provisional licensing.** While we do not believe that private home day care is an adequate substitute for full-time public services, we recognize the need for increased licensed care at this time. Therefore we urge that the city of Berkeley adopt a flexible plan of provisional day care home licensing.

3. **No-cost loans.** We know that many people who seek licenses to operate a childcare center in their homes cannot afford to pay for the changes necessary to meet requirements. Therefore we urge that the city of Berkeley provide potential childcare providers with no-cost home improvement loans.

4. **Employees time off to participate.** Maternity and paternity leaves must be extended to allow for the involvement of people in the lives of children. We urge that city employees who want to participate in cooperative childcare centers, or in any other form of childcare, receive a *specified amount of time off from their jobs to do so.*



## police: vote yes on 4, 5, 6, 7

The Berkeley Police Department has long been the agent for a privileged few in Berkeley. For instance, banks in Berkeley are guaranteed that Berkeley's finest will be there within 30 seconds after the alarm goes off. Who else gets that kind of service?

The basic problem is that our present policemen from the chief down do not care about the real problems of the average citizen; 85 percent of the cops live out of town. When they are in town, on duty, they spend half their time sitting in coffee shops waiting for a "hot call," and the other half writing reports. When a woman on the north side recently was brutally raped and stabbed in her apartment, the police who answered the call were so unfamiliar with the area that it took them half an hour to locate her address; they finally had to start knocking on people's doors to learn the most elementary facts about how the numbers ran. Berkeley, like all other cities, simply cannot afford this type of sloppy "protection."

On April 17th, we can elect four people on the Coalition slate who are committed to changing the role of the Berkeley Police Department from occupying army to public servant. For too long Ronnie Reagan has been able to call the shots through his police henchmen, William Beall and Bruce Baker. Our job on the 17th includes passing the four Police Initiatives to give our Coalition council the tools they need to turn over the Berkeley P.D. and fry it on the other side. These initiatives are Numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 on the ballot.

Number 4 limits the political activism of the police by requiring public disclosure of all agreements between the B.P.D. and other police agencies, and City Council approval of all such agreements after public hearings have determined their worth. Lawyers for the University of California have admitted privately that if the mutual aid agreement whereby the campus cops (responsible to no one but Beall and Reagan) patrol jointly with the B.P.D. is severed, the campus cops will be effectively restricted to the campus proper. Students busted and harassed by recent insane marijuana raids in the dorms could relate to that.

Number 5 on the ballot requires all policemen to live within the city of Berkeley. This goes to the heart of the matter; only police who live in the community where they work are concerned enough to understand the needs of the people who live there. Such especially difficult problems like heavy

heroin trade, rapes, street assaults, and white-collar business crime (loan sharks just for starts) can then be dealt with. This residency requirement is essential if we are to make the affirmative action hiring policy effective. The racism and sexism of the B.P.D., which is 95 percent white and 99 percent male, must yield to a more intelligent, human arrangement, which we, the people of Berkeley, will decide and implement. Vote YES for a neighborhood cop who can prevent trouble before it starts.

Number 6 would effectively return the police to a pre-Vietnam War weapons policy. With the heavy protest against the war centering in Berkeley, the B.P.D. came to view themselves as a para-military force, equipping themselves with submachine guns, high-powered rifles, 48 short-barrel shotguns, a pepper-fogging machine and large quantities of tear-gas cannisters using CS gas, which has been outlawed by the Geneva Conventions as inhumane. Can older Berkeley citizens remember when there were no shotguns sticking up in police cars? Vote YES on 6 to return the shotguns to the station and to return the police to the role of peace officers!

Number 7 on the ballot creates a 9 member Police Review Commission, appointed by the City Council to review all policies and practices of the police, and to investigate all complaints brought against the police. This allows the people a public voice and forum to safeguard against the unwarranted brutality and often unnecessary force used by the police. No police department will be perfect; the Police Review Commission can only insure that the people of every neighborhood in Berkeley can present their grievances and needs at an open hearing. On April 17th, we, the people of Berkeley, can make the police OUR POLICE FOR A CHANGE.

The Police Initiatives Committee is preparing leaflets, posters, and other literature as well as coordinating speaking engagements about the four POLICE INITIATIVES. They need more hands, and adequate financing to insure that the Berkeley voters know the substance of the police initiatives when they go to the polls. Call 654-5099 or 841-8872 if you can help; meetings are held every Monday night. Contributions, which are urgently needed, should be sent by check to POLICE INITIATIVES COMMITTEE, 2022 BLAKE St., BERKELEY 94704. With your help, some literature on the initiatives will be handed to every Berkeley voter at their door by April 17th.

# CITY INCOME TAX

The Coalition recognizes the limitations on what economic change can be carried out in the city of Berkeley, given the economic system of this country, which functions to serve the interests of the rich and powerful. However, there are some economic reforms which can be carried out, which improve conditions in the present while pointing out the need for further change, on a local and national level. These reforms the Coalitions candidates will implement on the city council.

## TAX POLICY

There is a great need for tax reforms in the city of Berkeley. The property tax is a regressive tax, with the burden falling heavily on middle and low-income families rather than high-income earners and businesses. We propose eliminating the city property tax and replacing it with a progressive city income tax on personal and corporate income, which puts the tax burden on those most able to pay it. This income tax would get rid of existing tax loopholes, and tax both the income of residents and the income made in Berkeley by commuters. It would be combined with rent rollbacks to insure that the property tax decrease would not simply result in a windfall to landlords, and would not tax incomes below \$8,000 for single persons, with higher minimums to be determined by household size. Other tax reforms include a capital gains tax on real estate transfers, and a charge to the University, which pays no property tax, for the city services it uses.

## COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

Another important part of the Coalition program is community ownership, which we see as a way to stem the outflow of scarce city economic resources, to create new jobs, reduce taxes, and increase city revenues by enabling the people of Berkeley to capture the wealth created by economic activity and use it for their benefit. The municipalization of PG&E is one important aspect of this program. By acquiring ownership of the PG&E electric distribution system, the city will be able to add substantially to its revenues while leaving gas and electric rates constant. A feasibility study indicated that municipalization would return \$800,000 in revenue the first year, with a projected return of \$29 million over 20 years. Feasibility studies should be done to determine the possible benefits of community ownership of other utilities such as Cable TV, the telephone system, and sewerage.

## LABOR, PERSONNEL

The city of Berkeley is a major employer. We of the Coalition believe the

city has a responsibility to insure its workers respect, control over the conditions of their work, and a decent wage. Labor issues are of vital importance. The city must recognize that the people who do the work of providing city services and administration are a crucial part of the community. Coalition representatives on the council will see to it that the city stops acting like an employer who treats workers' interests as opposed to the employer's interest. Accordingly the Coalition is firmly committed to the right of all workers, including city workers, to organize and join unions, to bargain collectively, and to employ the strike. We will terminate the city's \$30,000 contract with a professional, union-busting company, and will use the money to create a full-time position, independent of the personnel department, responsible for liaison between the city's organized workers and the council, including the job of negotiating collective bargaining contracts.

We of the Coalition believe that the wide pay differentials which currently exist for city employees reflect not only insufficient income for the lowest paid categories of workers but also a stratified system in which the highly paid employees are treated as an elite group of experts, remote from the situation of other city employees and of the people of Berkeley. We propose to narrow pay differentials for city employees, in consultation with the unions. Presently wages and salaries range from \$2.15/hr. (\$4,300/yr.) to \$30,000 plus. We propose a city minimum wage of \$3.50/hr. (\$7,000/yr.), and a maximum salary of \$21,000/yr. for city personnel, with policy subsequently set to continually decrease the pay differential.

To deal with problems of worker alienation, lack of jobs, and rigid, authoritarian working conditions, and to meet the needs of those who want to work but cannot manage a strict full-time, full-year schedule, we propose a program of flexible employment and job restructuring. This program would include part-time and part-year employment, and the ability to take a three-month, unpaid leave. To break down rigid lines dividing boss from worker, this program would provide for new concepts of job assignment and job sharing, including regular job exchanges and sharing of job descriptions. All employment policies will be carried out in accordance with the affirmative action program, and the general principle that priority in jobs should go to those who need them most.

## dump city manager

In 1971, the April Coalition platform for the municipal elections called for the abolition of the council/manager form of government in Berkeley. In February, 1972, the city council established a 56-person Charter Review Committee to examine the city charter and recommend changes.

This committee has now been meeting for one year. Its makeup reflects the present council; there is no majority faction, and progress has been slow and intermittent.

The intermit '73 Coalition supports charter revision. City Manager-dominated government has for 50 years proven that it is closely tied to conservative business and professional interests. It has established a bureaucracy that does not share and in fact has shown contempt for the major priorities of Berkeley citizens.

There are now 15 vacancies (due to resignations) on the Charter Review Committee. When elected, Coalition candidates will move quickly to fill these vacancies and give direction to the committee's work.

A likely target date for completion of a draft document is January, 1974. From April to January the committee will explore and devise a new form of government for Berkeley, building on the work already completed by the present Charter Review Committee.

The Coalition is committed to a thorough study of the possibilities of a decentralized government, and will support a new form that adheres to the principles adopted in the Coalition Platform plank on city structure:

- 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) Administrative responsibility should be clearly subordinated to policy making and policy execution.
- 3) Structures more representative of various neighborhoods and communities should be established on the sub-city level.
- 4) Reorganization of internal city structure should be consistent with providing for the major needs and priorities of the people of Berkeley.

# -SCHOOL BOARD HASSLE: BFT, ANTHONY, STOLL, KOHL-

continued from p. 1

under 15,000 children in the District, and 1,120 certificated teachers. We could have classes of 13, but they are close to 30. Where are these teachers? Administering, coordinating, preparing curriculum. These certificated teachers must be returned to teaching in the classroom."

"A fundamental problem in this District every candidate must address," says Stoll, "is how you keep the best teachers in the classroom."

She has proposed routine rotation of administrators into classrooms, one year of every five, and a reversal of salary schedules to give classroom teachers the highest salaries. "These suggestions were called racist," she explains, "because they hadn't been proposed until recently when there are black administrators."

Stoll favors user-evaluation of staff, as opposed to top-down evaluations from Administration. "I worked to get teachers evaluating principals, kids and parents evaluating teachers. I was told it would demoralize the staff - that's outrageous."

"The integration of the schools in 1968 is a critical and important experiment," says Stoll. "We must teach teachers to teach in heterogeneous groups, to understand different ethnic groups. The thrust is to make kids able to function in the larger, integrated environment."

Stoll argued that self-determination is a legitimate issue, and "the entire District has to be tempered by understanding and respect of it."

Regarding all-minority schools, however, she said "I don't think integration of the school system, which the community has moved toward, can be allowed to be threatened by segregated schools. That doesn't mean it isn't right in special instances."

ENDORSEMENT FOR BOARD: Mark Monheimer, incumbent.

## JESSIE ANTHONY / BLACK ACES

Jessie Anthony is a member of the Black Aces, a group of black parents, teachers, staff and students in the Berkeley Schools. Anthony is director of Equal One, an alternative sub-school with 220 elementary school children at Columbus School.

Anthony says that "People should be elected on the basis of their commitment to pursuing problem-solving activity and bringing all resources necessary to solving the problem of educating minority children so that they can successfully compete in a world that, at this moment, is designed for the success of white children only."

"More subtle than drawing up sides on the Board is the question of the needs that a community has and the urgency with which people feel these needs must be met," Anthony explains.

"Berkeley has been blessed with a majority of Board members who are

liberal, in the sense of 1954 - that is, feeling that black people bring nothing to the integration scene but the possibility of learning from white people. This allows one to take an arrogant stance regarding the problems of minorities," Anthony observes, "especially blacks."

"People didn't suspect that integration would be, in itself, a problem. It is, particularly when franchised are brought together with dis-enfranchised, advantaged with disadvantaged. People have got to bring equal respect to the integration scene."

Anthony says that delivering skills to minority children may cost more, but that funds must go "to meet the needs of the children rather than the budget." He proposes more creative means of fund-raising be brought into focus.

Anthony says he is "suspicious of attempts to decentralize and undermine those small positions of power we have to bring the minority experience to programs. This downgrading of the function of administrators comes only now, when there are black administrators."

"Administration is, itself, a skilled position, equal in importance to classroom teaching," he adds. "Minority kids have to see the upward mobility possibilities for people of their race."

ENDORSEMENT FOR SCHOOL BOARD: Irene Howard, black parent; Gene Roh, Asian.

## HERBERT KOHL

Herbert Kohl is a teacher in the Berkeley Schools and a prominent author on alternative education.

"The main issue facing the Board," says Kohl, is that Black and Chicano kids are failing, and White kids are becoming alienated.

"There is a sense of urgency and priorities," Kohl says, "We can't allow one more Black or Chicano child to become dysfunctional and end up at Santa Rita. The need for basic skills for Black and Chicano kids is the number one priority."

There is not just ONE way to give a child basic skills, Kohl argues; he prefers a more open classroom, other teachers prefer drills and tests. But there is no way of assessing how well these methods work, he says.

"There is no formula for accountability, teachers don't want to be evaluated." Teachers should be responsible for whether or not their students learn basic skills, Kohl says.

Kohl favors self-determined minority-only programs as "an acceptable option available to minority children," but opposes segregated schools for whites. "For a lot of kids, only in Black House or Case de la Raza will they survive; otherwise, they will repeat old patterns of failure."

"De-segregation is not the answer to all our educational problems," says Kohl,

"some believe it may have widened the gaps. Teachers are absolutely unprepared for classes with a diversity in talent and cultural styles."

The issue of de-centralization is a conundrum, Kohl says, "it polarizes people who shouldn't be polarized. The District IS overcentralized - the office could adequately administer a system three times its size. But it is hard for Black Board members to oppose power on the part of Black professionals, and they are opposed to turning the administration all-white again."

ENDORSEMENT FOR SCHOOL BOARD: Irene Howard, black parent.

## BERKELEY FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

BFT is a local (1078) of the American Federation of Teachers. Following is a summary of items from the BFT Platform for School Board, developed by the BFT Executive Committee.

The BFT calls for "a budget analysis to show citizens where current monies are being spent." They advocate a reduction of non-teaching administrative positions and the transfer of these credentialed teachers back to the classroom "where learning takes place."

BFT opposes further local property taxes, and advocates alternative funding from state and national agencies or from progressive income taxes.

"While schools have been desegregated, integration has yet to be achieved," the BFT platform says. "The district must develop programs and curricula which are designed around the principle of integration. Social, religious

and ethnic groups must play a meaningful role in the development of these curricula."

The BFT platform calls for a "Bill of Rights" for students, to be "equally and fairly administered," with all entitled to participate in the process. However, "violent conduct cannot be condoned in the schools," according to the platform, and an adult presence is proposed in isolated areas or areas where students congregate.

"Teachers, through their organizations, must be permitted to negotiate (collectively) with the District," the platform states. Classified personnel of the District should also enjoy this right to negotiate concerning working conditions and wages.

"Teachers do not reject the idea of evaluation," the BFT document notes. They insist, however, on "constructive criticisms rather than imposing staggering amounts of paperwork and data collecting on teachers." These procedures are also recommended for non-teaching and administrative staff.

Hitting at teacher cutbacks, the BFT says that such practices must be stopped. A District job-analysis of all positions is proposed, "so that the community can see where tax monies are being spent."

The platform also supports "academic freedom in its fullest sense," and an expansion of Berkeley's pre-school programs.

ENDORSEMENT FOR SCHOOL BOARD: Victor Van Bourg, labor attorney, if his place on the ballot is assured by the courts.



## COALITION AGAINST RECALL

The April Coalition is strongly opposed to the campaign to recall D'Army Bailey from the Berkeley City Council. We take this position despite our many disagreements with Bailey and the fact that he is no longer associated with the April Coalition.

The recall attempt does not take place in a vacuum, but is part of a strategy by conservative forces in the city to maintain control of city government. Wilmont Sweeney, leader of the recall effort, is now running for re-election on the so-called "Civic Unity Slate," which enjoys the backing of right-wingers such as Councilman Tom McLaren and GAZETTE editor Mike Culbert. These are the same people who backed the anti-minority representation Measure M, and opposed Ron Dellums and George McGovern, fought rent control, and on a national level back the policies of Richard Nixon.

The recall attempt is a device to deny aggressive representation to black people, assist the campaign of Sweeney and company, and divide progressive people over the issue of D'Army Bailey's recall.

The Coalition must point out that it has many disagreements with Bailey.

Although elected with our support, he has not practiced coalition politics and has opposed the Coalition on many important issues, such as rent control and support for women's programs. However, he has also been a vigorous representative of black interests and has worked to open many city jobs to black people, with a corresponding loss of influence on the part of the business and real estate interests who have traditionally run the city. For these actions Bailey must be commended.

The recall committee claims that it is motivated by Bailey's "disruptive style" on the council rather than his political positions. This claim is clearly false. They are attempting to recall Councilman Bailey because of the political positions he has advocated.

Finally, we note that if the recall petition campaign is successful, it will burden the taxpayers with a costly special election to be held this summer. The timing of the election is designed to minimize voter turnout which is traditionally low in special elections. The reactionary nature of the recall attempt support our conviction that it must be opposed by all progressive people in the city.

meet the candidates

Roberta Brooks' house  
938 Shattuck.  
(between Los Angeles/Marin)  
527-5740 \$1.00 cover

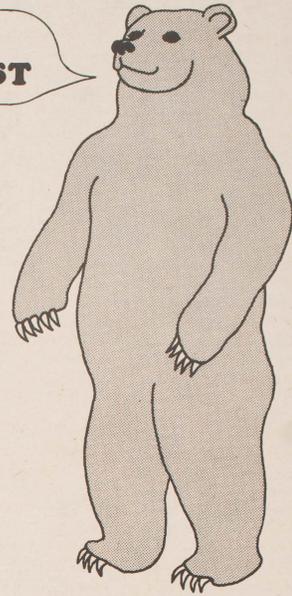
Wine provided...

Sunday - March 25th  
pot-luck dinner for  
Grassroots Readers

Surnames beginning A-L-bring Casseroles  
M-S-bring Salads  
T-Z-bring Desserts

## THE RED BEAR

# PEOPLE'S COMMUNICATION LIST



There are two main purposes for this list:

1. (the obvious purpose) To promote closer communication between the people of Berkeley (and area), and alternative ways and means within the community. This includes groups, services, and means of further communication.
2. The listings were selected with the intension that they were not only points of communication but points of education as well. For example, the food stores listed are not here because they are places to buy food, but because they offer book corners, reliable food and nutritional information, and assist with community connections.

This list was compiled by the Red Bear Art and Research Service as a source of information.

- **ART AND CRAFT SUPPLIES**  
DIRTY RAINBOW  
2518 Durant, 848-2013
- **AUTO REPAIR**  
BAY HIGH  
805 Gilman, 526-9763
- **BICYCLES**  
THE MISSING LINK BIKE SHOP  
Lower Sprout Plaza, 642-6666
- **BIRTH CONTROL**  
COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY PLANNING  
830 University, 845-6550
- **PLANNED PARENTHOOD**  
482 W. MacArthur, Oak, 654-3212
- **W. OAKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER**  
700 Adeline, Oak, 835-9610
- **BOOKSTORES**  
CODY'S BOOKS  
2454 Telegraph, 845-7852
- **GRANMA BOOKSTORE**  
2509 Telegraph, 841-9744  
Radical Literature
- **MOE'S BOOKS**  
2484 Telegraph, 849-2087  
also buys & sells used books
- **SHAKESPEARE & CO. BOOKS**  
2499 Telegraph, 841-8916  
also buys & sells used books
- **SHAMBALA BOOKSELLERS**  
2482 Telegraph, 848-8443  
Occult, Oriental Rel., sciences, etc.
- **UP HASTE**  
2506-B Haste, 848-6359  
Feminist Bookstore
- **WHOLE EARTH ACCESS CO.**  
2466 Shattuck, 848-0510
- **A WOMAN'S PLACE BOOKSTORE**  
5251 Broadway, Oak., at College  
654-9920  
Women's Bookstore & meeting area
- **YENAN BOOKS**  
2506 Haste, 548-2350  
books from China, books on revolutionary struggles
- **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**  
ASIAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE  
P.O. Box 1145, Berk., 94701
- **BERK. TENANTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**  
2022 Blake, 843-6601
- **BLACK LINE**  
752 - 13th St., Oak., 451-8748
- **BLACK PANTHER PARTY**  
465-5047, Oakland
- **ICCF**  
Inter-Communal Survival Committee  
to Combat Fascism  
1415 Stannage, 525-4375
- **INTER-TRIBAL FRIENDSHIP HOUSE**  
523 E. 14th St., Oak., 452-1235
- **OCEAN VIEW COMMITTEE**  
524-3918, Bill Walker
- **CRASHING**  
YOUTH HOSTEL  
4th & Harrison, 526-9963
- **PEACE & DRAFT HELP**  
BERK. FRIENDS DRAFT COUNSELLING  
2151 Vine, 843-9725
- **DRAFT & MILITARY SWITCHBOARD**  
2812 - 73rd Ave, Oak., 569-5133
- **DRAFT HELP**  
UC Campus, Eshleman 309,  
EAST BAY DRAFT INFORMATION  
2320 Dana, 841-7400
- **PEACE BRIGADE**  
2400 Ridge Road, 843-4727
- **VIETNAM VETS AGAINST THE WAR**  
4919 Telegraph, Oak, 658-7806
- **ECOLOGY**  
ECOLOGY ACTION  
3029 Benvenue, 843-1820
- **ECOLOGY CENTER**  
2179 Allston, 548-2220
- **FOOD (cheap or free)**  
BERK. EMERGENCY FOOD PROJECT  
2425 College, 843-6230  
hot meal, 5 P.M., Mon. - Sat.
- **BLACK PANTHER BREAKFAST PROGRAM**  
West Oak, Campbell Rec. Center, 7-9:00  
Berk. Berk. Community Center, 7-9:00
- **EAST BAY FOOD CONSPIRACY**  
information 843-1992 (afternoons)
- **FOOD STORES**  
ALTERNATIVE FOOD STORE  
5530 College, Oak. 653-4895
- **MA REVOLUTION'S**  
2566 Telegraph (in Old Garage)  
548-6761
- **WESTBRAE NATURAL FOODS**  
1336 Gillman, 524-0505
- **WHOLLY FOODS**  
2999 Shattuck, 841-3393
- **GAY LIBERATION**  
GAY WOMEN'S LIBERATION  
c/o Women's Refuge,  
2134 Allston, 845-8854
- **GAY LIBERATION BOOK SERVICE**  
P.O. Box 40397, SF 94140, 824-3184
- **GAY COUNSELLING SERVICE**  
626-3934
- **GAY RAPS**  
5251 Broadway, Oak., 654-9920
- **GAY SUNSHINE (newspaper)**  
P.O. Box 40397, SF 94140, 824-3184
- **HEALTH**  
BERK. CHILD HEALTH SERVICE  
830 University, 644-6734  
call for appointment
- **BERKELEY FREE CLINIC**  
2339 Durant, 548-2570
- **DRUG CRISIS CENTER**  
2031 Dwight, 845-0130
- **GEORGE JACKSON CLINIC**  
3236 Adeline, 653-2534  
free medical services to everyone  
does sickle cell testing
- **PREGNANCY**  
654-7044, for nat. childbirth at home
- **W. OAKLAND HEALTH CENTER**  
700 Adeline, 835-9610
- **WOMEN'S HEALTH COLLECTIVE**  
2339 Durant, Wednesdays, noon - 11  
2214 Grove, 843-6194
- **MEDIA**  
ALTERNATIVE FEATURES SERVICE  
P.O. Box 2250, Berk 94702,  
548-7000, 1-6:00 P.M.
- **LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE**  
2228 Parker, 548-1757
- **ZODIAC NEWS SERVICE**  
950 Howard, SF, 956-3555
- **LEGAL ASSISTANCE**  
ACLU  
Box 121, Berk., 548-1322
- **BERK. OWN RECOGNIZANCE**  
2400 Bancroft, 841-6010 or 548-2438
- **BERK. NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICE**  
2229 4th St., 841-9274
- **CENTRO LEGAL DE LA RAZA**  
3827 E. 14th St., Oak., 261-1167
- **EAST OAKLAND SWITCHBOARD**  
2812 - 73rd Ave., Oak., 569-6369
- **LAWYERS LISTENING POST**  
8709 E. 14th St., Oak., 632-5432
- **TENANTS ACTION PROJECT**  
2022 Blake, 843-6601
- **W. OAKLAND SWITCHBOARD**  
2717 San Pablo, Oak., 836-3013
- **MEN**  
BROTHER (newspaper)  
828 Coventry Road, Berk. 94707
- **GAY MEN'S NIGHT**  
Friday nights at Berk. Free Clinic
- **MEN'S SWITCHBOARD**  
2700 Bancroft; 845-4823, 10-10:00
- **MUSIC (records)**  
LEOPOLD'S (Students of Berkeley)  
2518A Durant, 848-2015  
part of profits goes back into the  
community, excellent prices
- **MUSIC (records - rare & oldies)**  
STORMY WEATHER  
P.O. Box 2837, Oak. 94618
- **NEWSPAPERS**  
BROADSIDE  
P.O. Box 4190, Berk. 94701  
Women's News
- **FREEDOM NEWS**  
P.O. Box 1087, Richmond 94802  
524-1089
- **GRASSROOTS**  
P.O. Box 275 Berk. 94701, 845-0775  
a Berkeley Community Newspaper
- **NEW MORNING**  
P.O. Box 531 Berk. 94701, 845-4430  
a Berkeley Community Newspaper
- **SAN FRANCISCO BAY GUARDIAN**  
1070 Bryant St., SF, 861-9600
- **UNION WAGE**  
2483 Hearst, 661-5199  
Women's trade union paper
- **PETS**  
ANIMAL CLINIC  
2802 Eighth St.  
shots \$2, Tues. 8-9:30
- **PHOTOGRAPHY**  
PHOTOLAB  
1908 Alcatraz, 653-3530  
\$15 for 3 months unlimited use
- **POLITICAL ACTION**  
AMERICAN REPARATION COMMITTEE  
17088 Grove, 848-4085
- **BERKELEY COALITION**  
2022 Blake, 843-6601
- **BLACK CAUCUS**  
3216 Adeline, 655-5756
- **BLACK PANTHER PARTY**  
465-5047
- **ICCF**  
1415 Stannage, 525-4375
- **NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT**  
548-5502 or 548-8619
- **WORKERS ACTION COALITION**  
6052 Claremont, Oak., 658-3628
- **PRINTING**  
BAY HIGH  
805 Gilman, 525-3366
- **PEOPLE'S PRESS**  
968 Valencia, SF, 282-0856
- **WALLER PRESS**  
2136 Palou, SF, 824-6262  
best prices for printing newspapers
- **PRISONERS**  
COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES, INC.  
524-0815
- **FRIENDS OUTSIDE**  
658-4873
- **PRISON LAW PROJECT**  
5406 Claremont, 658-8969  
does legal work for inmates
- **RADIO**  
KJAZ FM 93
- **KPFA FM 94.1**  
2207 Shattuck, 848-6767  
People sponsored, non-commercial
- **KSAN FM 95**  
211 Sutter, SF, 986-2825  
Rock
- **RECYCLING**  
BERKELEY ECOLOGY ACTION  
Sacramento & University, 843-1820  
Sat. - Sun. 10-5:00
- **ANANDA MARGA YOGA**  
Dwight and Grove,  
Tues. - Wed. 11-4:00
- **SCHOOLS**  
BERK. EDUCATION SWITCHBOARD  
526-0550
- **EDUCATION LIBERATION FRONT**  
Eshleman 305, UC, 642-6727
- **FREE UNIVERSITY**  
Box 4479 South Campus Station,  
Berk. 94704
- **GROVE STREET COLLEGE**  
5714 Grove, Oak. 655-6110
- **NEW SCHOOLS NETWORK**  
3039 Deakin, 843-8004  
information on all alternative schools
- **WOMEN**  
BERK. WOMEN'S NEWLETTER  
1958A University, 845-8854
- **BREAKAWAY**  
classes for women, catalog available  
at Women's Refuge
- **FEMALE LIBERATION**  
516 Eshleman, UC, 642-6673  
working to repeal abortion laws & etc.
- **UNION WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
2483 Hearst  
Women trade unionists fighting  
discrimination on the job
- **UP HASTE**  
2506B Haste, 848-6359  
Feminist Bookstore
- **WOMEN'S HEALTH COLLECTIVE**  
2339 Durant, Wednesdays, noon - 11  
2214 Grove, 843-6194  
(at Free Clinic on Wednesdays.)
- **A WOMAN'S PLACE BOOKSTORE**  
5251 Broadway, Oak., at College  
654-9920  
Women's bookstore & meeting area
- **WOMEN'S REFUGE**  
YWCA 2134 Allston  
Mon. - Sat. noon - 10 P.M.  
lots of information and help
- **WOMEN'S SELF DEFENSE**  
basement of 1st Baptist Church  
Haste and Dana, 843-9641  
ask for Wendy or Sonia

\* FOR THE BEST USE OF YOUR MONEY, RED BEAR SUGGESTS BUYING DIRECTLY FROM THE PEOPLE. AT TWO EASY LOCATIONS:  
1. Berkeley Friends Draft Counseling, 2151 Vine, Berkeley, CA 94705, (843-9725)  
2. Alameda Flea Market, just off Webster St. in Alameda, get the Island Auto Movie Shop, about 1/2 mile, Saturday, is best.  
\*\* PROBLEMS? Let Dickie know what bugs you: CALL THE WHITE HOUSE: (202) 456-1414, Washington, D.C. and ask for the message center.  
It's only \$89 for one minute after 11:00 P.M. (It's a fine way to use some of your spare change).

All listings are in alphabetical order. The order in which the listings appear is in no way determined by favoritism.  
All listings are for Berkeley unless noted "Oak." (for Oakland) or "SF" (for San Francisco).

# LEFT TURN ONLY

At the February 25 meeting of the LeConte Neighborhood Association, 55 people gathered to discuss traffic problems in the neighborhood. After a short presentation of previous efforts by neighborhood groups to affect traffic patterns, discussion started on the question of how to lessen the traffic flow in the neighborhood.

Many of the people present were disturbed by the unresponsiveness of the city; they felt that the LeConte area has become saturated with traffic and that the city engineers have not listened to residents who complained about the situation. However, it was pointed out by Lee Adamson who is doing community liaison work for the Neighborhood Traffic Study now in progress, that the object of the traffic study is to find ways to get traffic out of neighborhoods. John Gildea, representing the city, implied that this could be done in a reasonably short time if the City Council would approve the planning growing out of the Traffic Study.

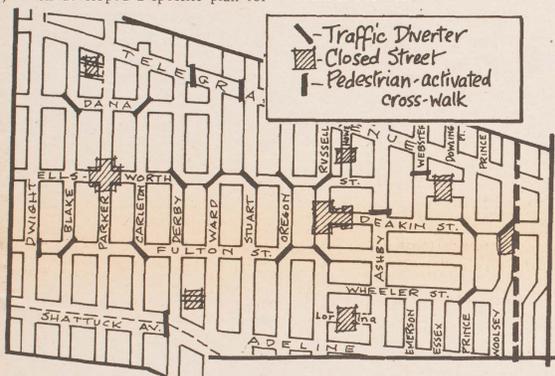
The meeting generated a wide variety of suggestions of ways to solve specific traffic problems. A list of these suggestions furnished the basis for a Traffic Planning session, held on March 1st, which developed a specific plan for

the neighborhood.

The main ideas embodied in the plan are:

1. To close Fulton and Ellsworth Streets to through traffic by a series of strategically placed traffic diverters.
2. To have all streets one-block in length in the neighborhood closed to traffic and to have the residents of those streets determine the most appropriate use for them.
3. To provide pedestrian activated crosswalks at the major arterials (Shattuck, Telegraph, Ashby and Dwight) so that school children and other pedestrians can safely cross those streets.
4. To press for the development and funding of a mini-bus system that could carry traffic to the University of California campus, the BART stations, the central business district and other areas within the city.

There will be a meeting to discuss the traffic plan drawn up at the Planning session at LeConte School on March 22 at 7:30 p.m. All residents of the neighborhood are invited to come and discuss the plan as well as to join the LeConte Neighborhood Association. For further information contact Bob Feinbaum at 843-9632.



## no thru traffic

The Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study is beginning. It is the outgrowth of nearly 10 years of plans to combat the automobile in Berkeley. The traffic study will attempt to bring together the ideas of various local community groups and put them into a comprehensive plan aimed at reducing traffic on local streets. Whether this will come about will be determined by the strength of citizen participation and final adoption by the City Council.

The traffic study will be under the direction of the city Department of Public Works but most of the responsibility has been contracted to the engineering firm of Deleuw Cather & Co. in San Francisco. Urban planners Blayney and Livingston, and McGuire and Simmons will be in charge of urban design and community participation, respectively. The cost of the study will be \$142,000 and will be paid by gas taxes with 20% of the funds directed toward community participation.

1964 STUDY

The last time the city hired a professional engineering consultant to do a traffic study was in 1964 (Wilbur Smith & Co.). They proceeded to develop a plan for the addition of a new freeway along Ashby Avenue, a new freeway along the Bay, wider streets all over town, more parking lots, and generally more and more cars. After much community outcry this plan was thrown out and the circulation committee of the Planning Commission revived. This group then organized the rewriting and eventual adoption of a major amendment to the circulation section of the master plan in 1967. This new section strictly declared city policy to be one of looking for alternatives to the

private automobile.

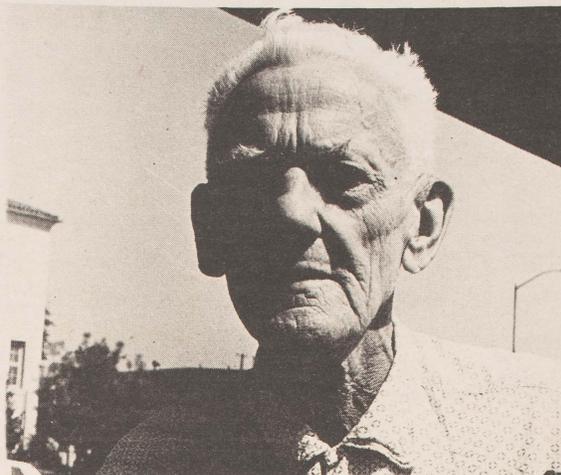
### BIKEWAYS

One of the outgrowths of this master plan has been the publication "Getting Around in Berkeley" printed by the local transit committee of the Planning Commission in 1971. This report made many suggestions for improving and adding transit, installing bikeways, avoiding street widenings, considering diverters and street closures, and reducing parking spaces. The Berkeley Bikeways plan which is now in effect is the latest attempt by the city to cut back on auto use. Now the neighborhood traffic study will gather numerous community ideas into an overall plan.

Some of the issues involved in the study will include: Tunnel Road-Ashby Avenue - whether it should be closed to through traffic; Fulton and Ellsworth - whether they should remain one-way thoroughfares; Bateman area - whether traffic from Alta Bates should be kept out of local streets; Hearst Avenue - how it and the strip should be developed; UC parking - whether the University should build its proposed 1,000 car lot under Hearst field. In addition numerous groups throughout the city are developing proposals concerning through traffic, speeding, needed stop signs, and other traffic control devices.

If you are interested in participating in the traffic study or simply receiving periodic information about progress of the study write:

Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study  
City Hall  
Berkeley, California  
or phone 644-6504. The study will be a success only if people participate.



Charles Dorr

## ORGANIZING FOR 55 YEARS

Charlie Dorr has survived for 55 years in Berkeley. He came to the city as a student at U.C. in 1918, after serving his country in WWI. He had enlisted in the army to help bring the German Kaiser to his knees but never got to Europe to join the fighting. Military life had a sobering effect on Charlie. It seemed to him that the generals in his own army were as bad as the ones he had volunteered to fight.

So Charlie went to Cal, received his degree in political science, and became a teacher. "In those days there were only about 10,000 people at the University and it seemed like everyone knew everyone else. At least everyone knew who everyone else was. There was lots more open space then. The city wasn't as built up as much as it is now. Why even on Telegraph Avenue there were mostly vacant lots between Berkeley and Oakland."

### A PISS-POT

"Students were pretty conservative then. Most students went to college to get good jobs and earn a piss-pot full of money. They were used as scabs on the workers out on strike. But they became more liberal with the Roosevelt administration in the '30s and then students got more political. Many got into socialist politics or joined the old C.P. They weren't so concerned with local politics. You might know who the mayor was or maybe who was on the city council but only by seeing their names once in a while in the paper."

### ORIGINAL DROPOUT

"There wasn't much friction between the police and the students. Everybody knew August Volmer, the chief of police. It used to be against the law to ask for spare change. If the cops caught you doing that they'd just pick you up and drop you off on the other side of the city limits. Neither the cops or the students took their political roles as seriously as they do now, so there were no mass confrontations."

Charlie Dorr quit teaching after the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor. Later

## tax deductions

If you are paying federal income tax for 1972, you may assign \$1 of your tax (\$2 for couples) to any political party, the money to be used for that party's Presidential candidate in 1976.

And if you contributed money to candidates last year, you may charge as much as \$12.50 of it (\$25 for couples) to the U.S. Treasury.

You do all this on your federal income tax return. It does NOT cost you anything. For details, phone the Internal Revenue Service (OL 3-9470 in Oakland). If the phone is busy, which it usually is, phone the Peace & Freedom Party in Berkeley, TH 3-4382.

he was drafted and then given a medical discharge. During the next 12 years, Charlie worked for the post office. He became one of the original Berkeley drop-outs.

"Well, I did what a lot of young people are doing now, my thing. Lots of people were searching for answers, though not as many as nowadays. We didn't have long hair, but we had a kind of uniform, corduroy pants and J.B. Stetson hats."

### S.U.D.S. ORGANIZER

Charlie is still doing his thing. He has been an active participant in the S.U.D.S. Community (the area bordered by Sacramento, University, Dwight Way and Shattuck), where he bought his place on Bancroft Way in 1955. He tried to get the Lawn Bowling Club to give up some of its exclusive land for a much needed public park. He battled the Santa Fe Railroad to give up its right of way through the heart of the S.U.D.S. area where the open tracks have been the scene of 150 cases of injuries, mainly children.

"Most folks in the S.U.D.S. area are not organizationally minded but people of all ages and race have come together to get what they have coming to them. We need improvements in our lives; parks for the kids, something for the older folks, a better police force and a real change in city government. The city managerial form of government has lived past its time. It is no longer responsive to the needs of the citizens. We've been fighting for 2 or 3 years over a stinking totlot. The city bureaucrats don't listen to the council and the manager does what ever he thinks is best. We're going to have to change that. Maybe have neighborhood councils to give people some direct representation. These various commissions don't do much either. I'm on the mayors commission for the aging but we're not getting much done there."

"We're going to have our hands full in this area getting our coalition candidates elected, especially Lenny and Peter. White students haven't much strength in the S.U.D.S. area. But we're going to try to get our neighbors to participate in this election and then maybe we can stop always being on the defensive against the reactionaries and get some of our own programs going in the city."

**ARLENE SLAUGHTER**

*Central Realty Service*

Specializing in the Unusual

6436 Telegraph, Oakland

Office 658-2177

Eve. 849-2976

# enforce the rollback, lower your rent

Please mail or bring this form to:

Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee  
2022 Blake Street  
Berkeley 94704

Current address \_\_\_\_\_ phone \_\_\_\_\_

Number of units in building \_\_\_\_\_ current rent \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Landlord's name \_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_

Did you live at this address in August, 1972 \_\_\_\_\_ August, 1971 \_\_\_\_\_

Rent at this address (if known) in August, 1972 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ August, 1971 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Address of August, 1971 tenant (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

Address of August, 1972 tenant (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

Did you live in Berkeley in August, 1972? address \_\_\_\_\_

Landlord \_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_ rent \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Did you live in Berkeley in August, 1971? address \_\_\_\_\_

Landlord \_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_ rent \$ \_\_\_\_\_

On April 24, the rollback of Berkeley rents to the August 15, 1971 level will take place. After that date no one will be required to pay a rent higher than the rent charged for their unit in August, 1971, unless a rent increase is granted by the Rent Control Board.

The Board, which was elected last January, ran a deceitful and anti-tenant campaign. We do not expect it to administer the rollback with the energy that will be required to make it work for all of Berkeley's tenants.

BTOC has begun a rent registration campaign to insure the enforcement of the rent control law in spite of the Board. The adjoining form can be sent to BTOC, and we will cross reference it, so that people who are not living at their August, 1971, address can find out the rent of their unit at that date.

Tenants in several different areas of Berkeley have already begun fighting back against landlords who have violated the rent freeze. We expect that as many as 50% of Berkeley's tenants live in units in which the rent has been raised since August, 1971. All these tenants will be entitled to rent reductions as of April 24 of this year. We believe that these tenants will get reductions only if they organize and fight for them.

Organizing to enforce the rollback is one aspect of BTOC's work, but lowering the high rents which have resulted from Berkeley's housing crisis will not solve the crisis itself. We ultimately seek to remove housing from the control of the imperatives of private property and profit - to make possible collective, co-operative ownership and control of land and housing.

As a first step we are organizing tenants unions and councils in Berkeley to ensure effective enforcement of the rent control law. Please help us by filling out and returning the adjoining form.



## forest job cuts in dellums' district

American Federation of Government Employees Local 3217 and the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, a U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service research agency headquartered in Berkeley, formally signed their first contract on January 2, 1973.

Signing of the contract marked the end of 5 months of negotiations on December 13, 1972.

AFGE Local 3217 is a pioneering

Local in at least two respects. It is the first in a Forest Service Experiment Station to sign a contract for white collar workers as well as "wage-grade" employees. Second, all the Local's officers presently are women or minority group members. These groups also constitute the most active portion of the membership. Their major concern has been career advancement training for those holding non-professional and

clerical positions where almost all of the women and minorities have found themselves dead-ended.

A major victory in the contract is the article on Training and Development, which states in part: "In the execution of the Station's training policy the Employer will not discriminate for or

against an employee because of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, professional or non-professional status or any other non-merit factor."

The first test of the contract, however, may be in connection with an ongoing reorganization of the Experiment Station purportedly to meet a change in emphasis from basic research to R.D.&A. (Research Development and Application). This is

expected to result in the eventual transfer from Berkeley of all major research projects, mainly to Fresno and Davis. Speculation has it that this transfer out of Berkeley has less to do with the new emphasis on R.D.&A. and more to do with the cutbacks in federal employment occurring in liberal Democratic congressmen's districts; in this case Congressman Ronald Dellums' district. The test of the contract will come if the Employer fails to notify the Local of the necessity for a reduction-in-force in Berkeley "as far in advance as practicable."

For further information contact Ms. Gene Bernardi, Pres., AFGE Local 3217, 9 Arden Rd., Berkeley, CA 94704. Phone: Days-841-5121, ext. 311. After 4:30 p.m.: 841-8840.

## ECOLOGISTICS

Ragweed luckily doesn't grow in California, but if you've lived in other parts of the US you may have had a chance to find out if you're one of the estimated 10% of the adult population that is genetically predisposed to suffer from hayfever when around ragweed.

If you are ecologically inclined, when driven to the use of insecticide, you look for something relatively harmless, such as a product containing pyrethrins, rather than a persistent organophosphate insecticide.

If you belong to both of the above categories, STOP! Pyrethrins cross-react with ragweed allergies, can cause the same symptoms. If you're a sniffly ragweed reactor, you may have to choose between the sniffles and having insects around.

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Special antimicrobial agents are manu-

factured for incorporation into a fantastic number of different products, mostly to improve shelf life. Bacteriologists and geneticists will tell you that one of the best ways to increase the rate of production of new microbial strains that are drug resistant is to spread antimicrobial agents widely through the environment.

These are some of the things that may have antimicrobials in them: lacquer, cement, latex, casein, oil or alkyd paints, varnish, glue, corrugated, felt, insulation board, printing ink, soap, photographic solutions, auto polish, floor polish, carpet yarn, rope, burlap, particle board, plywood, wallboard, spackle, ceiling tile, pipe sealing compound, ceramic glazes, hand lotion, hair conditioner, suntan lotion, shampoo, waterless hand cleaners, etc. Wouldn't it be nice if these products had to be labeled to indicate if they contained an antimicrobial agent?

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- \* Labor History
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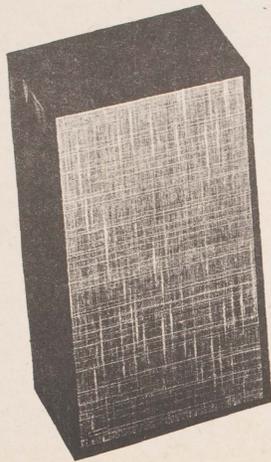
"In order to have a real grasp of the revolution - one must learn not only from books, but mainly through class struggle through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants" - Mao Tse-tung

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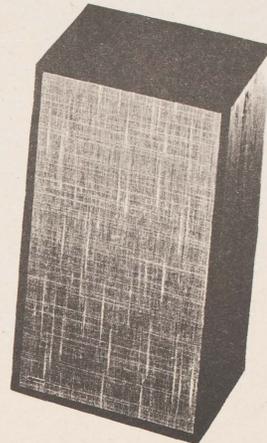
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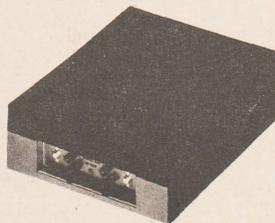
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At IGOR'S you will also find the low distortion Pat-4 preamplifier and stereo 120 amplifier, the highly sensitive and selective FM-5 tuner and the high quality SCA-80Q integrated amplifier. All Dyna electronics are available as factory-wired units or as kits for those who wish to build their own.



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Stereo 120



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- High pressure you into buying a system you don't want or need (We have no incentive our sales people get no commissions of any sort.)
- Try to sell components at full list price to people who don't know any better, and at a discount to those who can "bargain us down." (We sell at the same uniform low price to everyone.)

### WE DO

- Offer uniformly and reasonably-priced high-fidelity equipment.
- Listen to you, rap with you about your hi-fi needs, because we're here to answer your questions and to serve you.
- Run a non-profit store. Any profits go to support community projects (For example: health clinics, free food programs, and community newspapers.)
- Service what we sell. If your new system breaks down, bring it back. We'll take care of the hassle of getting it fixed.

# CITY COUNCIL FUN AND GAMES

As election time draws near, the citizens of Berkeley may be in for a change in the usual pace and direction of their City Council. The meeting of March 6 seemed to introduce the possibility that, from now to the election at least, it might be a little easier to pass some progressive measures through the council.

Take for example the "landmark legislation" passed unanimously (McLaren absent) allowing persons to see their own criminal arrest records. Berkeley is the first municipality in the country to open up these records to its citizens. At present it is possible to see your arrest record only by making an appointment in Sacramento, going there in person and paying \$10.00. The City Council voted this unanimously with the legal go ahead from City Attorney McCullum in spite of the fact that Evelle Younger and U.S. Attorney General James Browning advised Police Chief Baker in letters that the records are the property of State and Federal governments whose policy dictates that they not be disseminated to anyone, including the accused. Veteran council-watchers who recall the major struggle and defeats in some related civil liberties issues in the past (including as recently as

Jan. 16 when the council majority voted to submit a grant application containing a program for undercover surveillance before insuring civil liberties safeguards), may take heart in the hope that the council will now stand firm in watch over the civil liberties of Berkeley citizens.

Another new turn the council may be taking relates to the "Consent Calendar" portion of the agenda. The Consent Calendar is the prime mechanism through which councilmembers (and city staff) introduce proposals to the Council. Any one councilmember who has a question regarding an item proposed by another or who opposes it can "remove" it from the Consent Calendar for discussion simply by stating he or she would like to remove number so and so. The council passes items on the Consent Calendar unanimously and without debate. Items removed then go to a part of the agenda almost never reached to await debate. These items are buried there, frequently for months.

Councilwoman Hancock has had a proposal from the Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) on the Consent Calendar for a long time, a proposal to hold a community meeting to being developing a community-based program

to help rape victims and to combat rape. Each week some councilmember faithfully removes the item from the Consent Calendar and it gets put off. On March 6, Wilmont Sweeney removed it. Councilwoman Hancock requested the item be brought up out of order because some BAWAR members in the audience were anxious to proceed on setting up the meeting if the council would agree.

When Hancock made the motion to pass the proposal, without one statement of disagreement, Sweeney seconded the motion and it passed unanimously almost in record time with no debate and no opposition. Readers may wonder why such an item was held up for months if no one objected, and especially why Sweeney was so gracious as to second the motion without comment after removing it from the Consent Calendar.

Another possible change relating to the City Council, which only the most avid council-watchers might notice, concerns the NUMBER of items proposed by councilmembers on the Consent Calendar.

In the ten months since the council institute the Consent Calendar procedure, Sue Hone has averaged 2 items per MONTH. Last WEEK she had four new items on the agenda. If this proves to be a new trend rather than a fluke, we may be in for historically long council agendas over the next month. Incidentally, over this same 10 month period where Hone introduced 17 items through the Consent Calendar, the record high was Hancock with 65 items and the low was Sweeney with 2. Of course this says nothing about the quality of the items \* a matter left to one's political perspective.

One final note, more reminiscent of the usual Berkeley City Council actions, involves the sage of Victor Van Bourg's efforts to get on the ballot as a schoolboard candidate in the coming elections. Van Bourg is a lawyer for about

30 East Bay labor unions; his candidacy enjoyed solid labor support and he would have been a major candidate.

Part of the process of filing for public office involves submitting a nominating petition with a token 10 signatures. Another part of the filing procedure includes signatures of up to 20 people who give the candidate permission to use their names as endorsers in the ballot book. A novice aide of Van Bourg simply copied the names of 10 of these 20 endorsers onto the nominating petition. City Clerk Edythe Campbell accepted Van Bourg's filing papers and didn't notice until after the deadline had passed that the names on the petition were all signed by one person. She then declared his filing invalid. Van Bourg appealed to the Council.

The argument on the Council revolved around whether the error was a substantive error as argued by City Attorney McCullum and Councilman Bailey or a technical error as argued by Hancock and McLaren. Hone, Widener, and Kallgren argued that it should be decided in executive session. Hancock opposed that procedure. Over a period of two weeks the issue was discussed three times. The first time, at an afternoon session, no vote was taken. That evening Hancock moved that when a candidate files the necessary signatures and the City Clerk accepts the nominating papers the candidate's name be put on the ballot. This motion failed with Hancock and McLaren voting yes, Sweeney and Bailey no, and Hone and Kallgren abstaining on grounds that it should be decided in executive session.

A motion to go into executive session the next week passed but it didn't help Van Bourg's plight and he will not be on the ballot this April.

Tune in next month for a progress report on the flurry of Council activity during the month preceding the municipal elections.



## farmers market in berkeley?

We (O.M.C.) propose that a multi-purpose marketplace be established within the city of Berkeley to serve individual people. We propose that the marketplace feature the following:

1) Self-made crafts.  
2) Organic produce sold by the farmers who grow it.

3) Flea market. We intend that the marketplace should serve all individuals who want to trade or sell used articles they might have around the house. We would, however, attempt to exclude established merchants and commercial dealers. No person would be allowed to sell more than once in a given time period.

We propose that self-made crafts and produce be featured on certain days and used articles on others. Self-prepared food and beverages, entertainment and services (massage, fortune-telling, etc.) would be on a limited basis every day.

We propose that the marketplace be operated by a local non-profit corporation set up for that purpose (O.M.C. Inc.). The policies of the OMC shall be determined by an elected council at regularly scheduled hearings open to users of the marketplace, citizens of Berkeley, and local business owners.

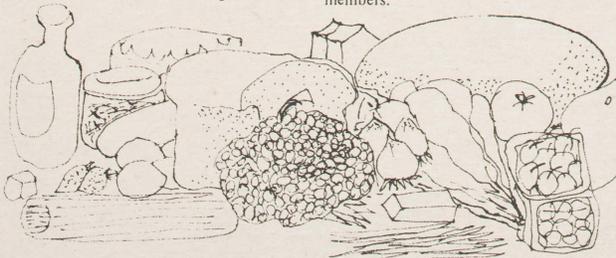
It is our intention that the marketplace NOT be considered an ALTERNATIVE to street vending. However, considering the shortage of space for street vending, we do

recommend that used articles be sold only at the marketplace and not on the street.

There are approximately 2,000 people in Berkeley buying directly from organic farmers through neighborhood food cooperatives. There are four farmers delivering all year round to the food conspiracy at Unitas House (South Campus). It is common knowledge that local flea markets and garage sales are well-attended.

Berkeley is the home of one of the oldest crafts cooperatives in the country. Presently some 2-5,000 artists and craftspeople live in Berkeley. On various occasions and regularly for the last three years there have been outdoor shows and sales in the city. However in the last five years there have been increasing numbers of requests for a permanent outdoor marketplace in Berkeley.

We propose that an immediate temporary trial marketplace be established. This proposal has the support of the city planning director, the city art director, the Board of the Berkeley Art Festival Guild, the Mayor's committee on street vending, and some local business owners. The OMC will be meeting to discuss the details of this proposal in the art gallery of Cody's Books (upstairs). We invite all interested Berkeley citizens and business owners to participate as members.



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