

GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

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25¢

dellums, hancock back community slate



Top row: Barbara Dudley, Ella Walker, Karen Stevenson
Bottom row: Bill Walker, Martin Schiffenbauer

On Tuesday, January 23, Berkeley voters will elect members of the Rent Control Board established in the rent control charter amendment passed last June.

The Community Rent Control Slate, chosen at an open convention in November, is the only group of candidates committed to an active pro-tenant perspective. The candidates — Barbara Dudley, Bill Walker, Karen Stevenson, Marty Schiffenbauer, and Ella Walker — intend to enforce the rent control law vigorously and to use the powers of the Rent Control Board to deal with other aspects of the housing crisis in Berkeley.

Apparently their major opposition comes from the so-called "Fair Rent Control Coalition", popularly known as the "Jive Five", whose commitment to fairness may be judged by the fact that as individuals they supported the notorious measure M defeated in last November's election.

There are a number of immediate steps that a good rent control board can take. It can roll back rents to their lowest level since August, 1971. It can eliminate arbitrary evictions, and evictions which are intended to permit the destruction of existing housing and its replacement by high-rent apartments. It can act against housing discrimination, particularly discrimination based on race or sex.

The Community Rent Control Slate is the expression of a hard-won unity among various groups on the Berkeley left. This unity is the result of a continuing process of discussion and mutual criticism, especially with regard to relations between Black and White candidates and groups.

BTOC

BTOC (Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee) has been devoting much of its energy to election of the Community Rent Control Slate. We want and need help with leafletting, canvassing, putting up posters, etc.

BTOC sees the election of the community slate as one part of a broader movement for decent housing, a movement that is in the interests of the great majority of tenants and homeowners. As we work for the election, we are also working to form the basis for tenants' and neighborhood organizations that will continue to develop after the election day.

The Rent Control Board may not be able to deal with all of the cases that arise, and it is clear that individual tenants, isolated in opposition to their respective landlords, will have a hard time enforcing the rent control law.

We also recognize that neither the city council nor other parts of the city government have been willing to enforce the law; it would be unwise to count on *continued on p. 3*

GERMANY by Bertolt Brecht, 1933

*Let others speak of her shame,
I speak of my own.*

O Germany, pale mother!
How soiled you are
As you sit among the peoples.
You flaunt yourself
Among the besmirched.

The poorest of your sons
Lies struck down.
When his hunger was great
Your other sons
Raised their hands against him.
This is notorious.

With their hands thus raised,
Raised against their brother,
They march insolently around you
And laugh in your face.
This is well known.

In your house
Lies are roared aloud.
But the truth must be silent.
Is it so?

Why do the oppressors praise you everywhere,
The oppressed accuse you?
The plundered
Point to you with their fingers, but
The plunderer praises the system
That was invented in your house!

Whereupon everyone sees you
Hiding the hem of your mantle which is bloody
With the blood
Of your best sons.

Hearing the harangues which echo from your house, men laugh.
But whoever sees you reaches for a knife
As at the approach of a robber.

O Germany, pale mother!
How have your sons betrayed you
That you sit among the peoples
A thing of scorn and fear!

As you sit among the peoples.

demonstrate jan. 20 inauguration day

NIXON MUST SIGN PEACE
AGREEMENT!

March begins: 10 a.m. Garfield Sq.
(Harrison & 25th St.)

Rally begins: Noon. Mission Dolores
Park (Dolores & 18th St.). Speakers will
include Ron Dellums and Daniel Ellsberg.

INSIDE

COALITION PRINCIPLES pp. 6-7

INCOME IN BERKELEY p. 4

KEEP ON TRUCKIN' p. 5

MUSIC SCENE p. 10



GRASSROOTS

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elect community rent control slate

We in the Grassroots collective strongly urge all our readers to vote on Jan. 23 for the Community Rent Control Slate (Dudley, Schifffenbauer, Stevenson, Walker, Walker), for the following reasons:

1. This is the only slate which was chosen at an open community convention.
2. This convention had a wide representation of different progressive ethnic groups, a concrete proof that coalition politics can and will work in Berkeley.
3. Dudley, Schifffenbauer, Stevenson, Walker and Walker all worked in the campaign for the Rent Control Charter Amendment, and have proven that they are committed to tenants' rights.
4. The Community Rent Control Slate is running on a clear specific and practical platform.
5. Two other slates are also running for the Rent Control Board. However, the Socialist Workers' Party candidates have *not* worked in any of the stages of the Rent Control Struggle; they were *not* chosen by the community, and by running for the Board they are only *co-opting the work of others*. As for the so-called Berkeley Five (or Coalition for Rent Control, or Fair Rent Control Slate, or Jive Five), theirs has been one of the most deceitful electoral campaigns in recent years. Not only the candidates of this slate have *not* worked for tenants' rights, they also worked in the campaign for the passage of measure M, the election rigging amendment. They were not chosen by the community; rather, they are being publicly endorsed by the conservative Berkeley Daily Gazette, while the Community Rent Control Slate has been endorsed by Congressman Ron Dellums, Councilwoman Ilona Hancock, and many different community people and organizations.
6. Rent Control Laws have been passed in other parts of the country, but they have mostly failed specifically because those who were elected had very little, if any, interest in tenants' rights.
7. The Community Rent Control Slate must win if the law is to be enforced.

JAN. 20 AND 21: WEEKEND OF MOBILIZATION! GET OUT THE VOTE!

Call B.T.O.C. (Berkeley Tenants' Organizing Committee) at 843-6601 to find out how you can help.

support coalition principles of unity

Principles of Unity for a radical electoral coalition and an ongoing political organization were adopted at an open community meeting on Jan. 7 (see centerfold).

We have supported the process by which these principles were drafted; we not give our full support to the adopted principles. They confront the issues of economic, racial and sexual inequality in our society, and provide a solid base for an ongoing cooperation among different community groups.

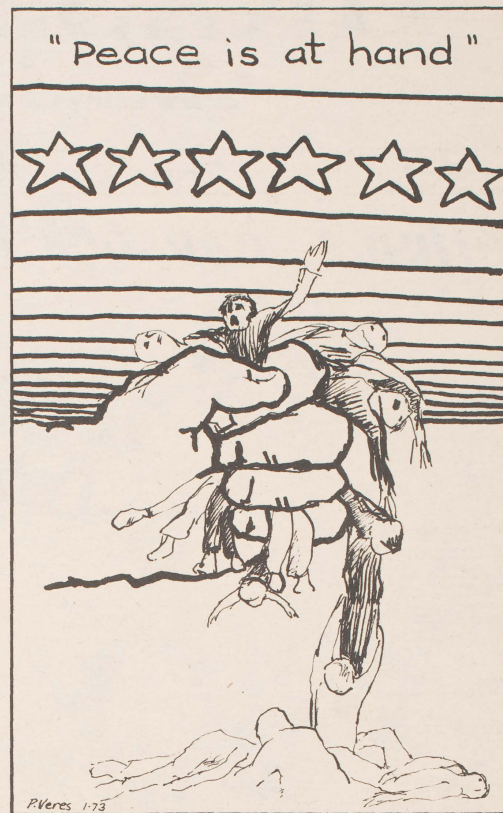
sign petitions

We also urge all our Berkeley readers to sign as soon as possible (the deadline is within days) the four Police Initiative petitions now being circulated. They provide for residency requirements, and partial demilitarization of police officers; they also provide for a Police Review Commission, and for City Council control of police agreements. We believe that these are four steps forward toward making the police Department more responsible to the needs of our community.

Finally, there are two other petitions to place initiatives on the Berkeley ballot. The first is the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance. The other is a petition to decriminalize marijuana in Berkeley. We support these petitions and urge our readers to sign both.

If You Receive a Rent Increase from Your Landlord:

- 1) Call the city manager - 644-6580
- 2) Call the city attorney - 644-6380
- 3) Call the Tenant Action Project - 843-6601



LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

Berkeley *Gazette*, December 16, quotes former mayor, Wallace Johnson, discussing the possibility of Berkeley "becoming the first city in the United States to be completely taken over by a transient population committed to enacting policies contrary to those of long standing (Berkeley) residents."

Our scholarly former mayor is not entirely correct. In 1849 a horde of transient gold miners "took over" the agricultural village of Columbia, California enacting such strange policies so contrary to those of Spanish "Californios" that the town ain't been the same since. A few years later the transient U.S. Seventh Cavalry "took over" many Indian villages enacting policies quite contrary to those of long-standing (Indian) residents.

Such crises in Europe have been even more numerous than here in the USA. In 1920, during the Russian Revolution, on orders from Trotsky, I occupied the aristocrat held city of Verkelevsk in the Urals with a transient battalion of the Third Siberian Rifles. We enacted policies so contrary to those of the long-standing Tsarist establishment that the aristocrats soon moved over the hills voluntarily to the neighboring city of Livermorsk.

History does often repeat itself in general patterns - and quoting Hegel, "Each generation writes its own history of the past."

Z. Dorsky
Former 1st Lieutenant
Third Siberian Rifles

To the Collective:

Can you please tell me the last name of Merrell, 6th grade, who wrote a poem on page 6 of the December issue? His or her poem struck me just right.

Incidentally, why is it the custom to publish only the first names in the case of children whose work is judged worth showing? Is it because their work

is not really considered much good? Adult stuff is now often so bad that that reason would not be very convincing. Anyway the kids are pretty often right on the ball. I doubt they will get too much vanity. The opportunities for vanity is a child's school life are very few anyway. They get no pay when we use their work, and they do it under compulsion; so at the very least we could let them get their full names on it, don't you think?

Sincerely,
Tertius Chandler

note: O.K.

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

To the Collective:

As the Coalition platform is being prepared and candidates selected for this spring's Berkeley municipal election, I hope that we can keep in mind a lesson from the 1971 campaign. That platform covered a wide range of issues, and proposed many specific programs. Prospective candidates were asked to accept the platform in total, or else the Coalition would not endorse them.

A longtime Coalition activist, Louise Stoll, did not feel she could support the platform in its entirety, and the Nominating Convention therefore refused to endorse her, nominating Joan Levinson instead. Despite Ms. Levinson's qualities and her total support of the platform, a sizable portion of Coalition supporters respected Ms. Stoll's right to differ, and voted for her. As a member of the School Board, I feel that she has in fact represented the interests of the Coalition in many areas.

As we become able to elect a greater number of individuals to local offices, I hope that we can be tolerant of their

continued on p. 3

2ND WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The second city-wide women's conference was held on January 6th at Newman Hall with more than 100 attending, many of whom were those who had objected most strenuously to being excluded in the previous conference's planning sessions. (see December *Grassroots*) As the unanimously endorsed moderator, Becky Mills was careful to include all points of view in the ad-hoc agenda for the afternoon's workshops.

Calling for questions from the floor to be discussed later in small groups, the meeting as a whole agreed to thrash out the following essential points:

1. Principles of unity.
2. Specific purpose of a city-wide organization . . . should it be service-oriented, educational, political or all three?
3. Can such an organization accommodate many political points of view?
4. Should it become involved in electoral politics?
5. How is leadership determined?
6. Who makes policy?
7. What are the long and short-range goals?

Interestingly enough, the consensus of the meeting was to shy away from what some referred to as the "radical rhetoric" of organizations such as the Chicago Women's Union which has gone on record as being "anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist". This, it was feared, might alienate many women in the community.

POLITICAL GOAL

However, this did not mean that the majority of those attending the January 6th conference did not consider political action as the primary goal. What most of the small workshops seemed to want was a broad-based political organization that would reach women, wherever they are, to work for progressive change on the job, in the home, and in the community.

At the next general meeting on January 27th (exact time and place as yet undetermined), the formal principles of unity will be presented for general acceptance and further workshops will be held to discuss structure, leadership, implementation of goals and priorities.

For further information, contact Rose Arthur at 841-8911.

Women's Media West

Women's Media West is a collective of women journalists.

city opposes claremont move

The famous old Berkeley Claremont Hotel is actually located in Oakland, along with most of its grounds. If an application by the Claremont is successful, the remaining Berkeley property, a pie-shaped half-acre fronting on Claremont Avenue at Russell, might be transformed to Oakland also.

Harwood Creek runs through a ravine on a large portion of the wooded Berkeley property, which is adjacent to the Berkeley Tennis Club; the garage of a single-family house is also on the land. The transfer would facilitate obliteration of the creek and simplify future high density housing development.

Under an obscure provision of state law, the Harsh-Claremont Corporation, owners of the Claremont property, will ask the Alameda County Land Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to approve transfer of the Berkeley property, if the Claremont Corporation can win approval of the Oakland City Council and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

There is no provision in this law for Berkeley City Council or Berkeley citizens to consent to this land transfer, although the Berkeley Council voted, on December 5, to oppose it. The Oakland City Attorney has recommended, however, that if the matter comes before the Oakland City Council, the City of Berkeley and all nearby property owners should be notified "so that they may have the opportunity to be heard"; LAFCO has a similar policy.

The California Code allows transfer of property from one city to its abutting neighbor if 1) it lies within a single

block, 2) it is zoned for single family use, and 3) the city line runs through each of the properties involved. Only the consent of the annexing city is required.

In the first step of its application for transfer, the Claremont Corporation has asked the Oakland Planning Commission to approve it, at a meeting on Wednesday, January 10th. The Staff of the Oakland Planning Department has recommended that the Council (and the Commission) not approve the Claremont transfer.

DISAPPEARING CREEK

The proposed land transfer, according to Claremont attorney William Hirst, is "relatively routine," to expedite the culvert (i.e., putting into underground pipes) of Harwood Creek, which runs diagonally through the Berkeley and Oakland property. Another part of the culvert work would involve filling in the ravine surrounding the creek and creating a flat parcel of land.

The Claremont must now seek permission from both Berkeley and Oakland agencies to culvert the creek underground. A transfer would permit the Claremont to deal with one city only, and would incidentally effect a tax saving to the Corporation (Berkeley taxes are higher than Oakland's). Hirst does expect that the Berkeley land, now zoned single family residential, might be rezoned if transferred to Oakland where zoning is high-density residential.

Claremont director, Chuck Carl, who is executive Vice President of the Harsh-Claremont Corporation, complains that the Claremont wants to "spend \$50,000 to make a decent park," and says that the

City of Berkeley should "get off its fanny and let us build a park." The Creek, says Carl, "is not a creek, it's a sewer, breeding mosquitoes."

The City of Berkeley has required an Environmental Impact Study before any permits for culvert work may be issued.

HIGH-RISES ON CLAREMONT?

Amid the many rumors of the Harsh-Claremont's plans to build high-rise apartments or condominiums on the Claremont property, many people do not agree that the Corporation would build a "decent park" if permitted to culvert Harwood Creek, particularly if the land were transferred to Oakland. Staff members of Oakland and Berkeley Planning Departments assume that the Claremont would build on the filled-in creek property.

"I have seen no plan to conclude it's going to be a park," says Berkeley Planning Director Thomas Peak. "It is unusual to find a natural watercourse in built-up parts of town, with magnificent old trees. It is not as useable to the public as it might be, but I don't think the solution to that is to obliterate the creek."

Opposing the land transfer, Oakland Planning Department notes that high-density zoning for the property would be inappropriate, since the site is surrounded by single-family development in Berkeley. The Planning staff also questions the desirability of culverting the creek, since the wooded ravine and creek would provide a buffer between the neighborhood and any future Claremont development.

Merry Blodgett

BOARD OF EDUCATION REPORT

At the regular January 2nd meeting of the Board of Education, the members digressed from board matters to express their feelings about the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam.

A telegram was sent to the President and Congress reading: "The president has betrayed the people of America/He has allowed the executive to become the political arm of the militarists of this nation/We look to the Congress to end the madness of our venture in Vietnam by stopping all appropriations for the military until all military involvement has ceased and sanity and reason is re-established as the policy of our government!"

Director Markowitz insisted that his only objection to the telegram was its strong "anger language" but no agreement could be reached with him on wording

and he abstained on the vote. Superintendent Foster requested that his name be added to the telegram. The Board also voted to notify the entire school staff of its action.

OTHER MATTERS

A motion to employ a professional negotiator for the district was dropped after discussion. This proposal has been brought to the board before and Directors Stoll and Monheimer re-iterated their strong opposition to it expressing the view "that while there is need to create a situation in which the Superintendent does not have to head negotiations, the hiring of a negotiator is unnecessary and would rigidify negotiations and increase tension between Board and staff."

In another resolution, introduced by Director Stoll, the City Council was pet-

itioned to place on the April ballot a charter amendment which would increase the salary paid to members of the Board of Education from the present \$5 a meeting to \$300 a month, under the same stipulations as now apply to City Council members.

Martin Luther King, Jr. will be honored by the schools the week of January 8-15, with appropriate activities taking place in the schools.

The Women's Task Force proposed to the board, "that since there is no holiday honoring a woman, February 15th be made a school holiday honoring Susan B. Anthony. During discussion of the school calendar Monheimer and Stoll argued that the failure of this society to recognize certain sectors must be corrected and that as long as the established way is through the setting aside of holidays they favor this proposal. This will be considered by the staff in its discussion of the yearly calendar and will be brought up before the board again.

Dissatisfaction was expressed from the floor and by members of the board with the poor housing conditions under which Casa de la Raza has had to operate. Trailers are now being moved into the King campus as temporary structures. This problem will be discussed in a later column.

In a budget assumption letter adopted by the Board, with Markowitz voting no, the Board re-asserted its position that even though some programs in the district may have to be eliminated, funding for early childhood and elementary education will be maintained at present and increased levels. Board members stressed the need to break the non-learning cycle at the earliest possible age and that the results of this process will be evident years from now.

I came away from the Board meeting convinced that Dr. Markowitz is an opponent of progress in Berkeley and should be retired this April.

Florence MacDonald

-rent control election-

Board to take steps that clearly place the needs of tenants and homeowners in Berkeley above the privileges of banks and landlords. To a large extent, tenants will have to form their own organizations to achieve their goals; the Rent Control Board will not be enough.

HOUSING CRISIS

There is a good chance that Berkeley will see both the election of a strong Rent Control Board and the development of a mass tenants' movement, a combination that will offer good opportunities for political action around housing. BTOC thinks that it will be more and more possible to address directly the source of the housing crisis: the control of housing by financial institutions and landlords whose interests are to ensure and maximize long-term profits.

The housing crisis takes two main forms. First, there is not enough decent housing that people can afford to live in. Second, housing is allocated in racist and sexist ways: landlords can judge a tenants' desirability on the basis of race, sex, type

of job, style of life, etc. Instead of using housing to meet social needs and to build communities, we are told how and where to live by a housing market we do not control.

The Community Rent Control Slate can't solve these problems; all of Berkeley's most serious problems are national in scope, not municipal. But a good Rent Control Board can effect some reform of the present system and can help build a broader housing movement in Berkeley. The election of the community slate will also encourage action around housing in other cities.

For these reasons, BTOC thinks it is important to elect the Community Rent Control Slate. To help work on the election, call 843-6601 or come to one of the regular meetings of BTOC, which are held at 2022 Blake Street every Wednesday evening.

David Plotke
member of BTOC and NAM

continued from p. 1

operation from them after election of the Community Slate.

Moreover, we can expect that the courts and regional and state government will make it difficult for the Rent Control

-letters-

continued from p. 3

individual differences on specific issues. I fear that some people will try to hammer out an official "party line," alienating many important issues.

The platform should be regarded as a guide, not a set of rules, and where there is not a clear consensus, alternatives recognized. In the same spirit, the merits of individual candidates should be recognized and supported. It is a Coalition that we are trying to sustain, not a monolithic party.

Sincerely,
Dick Lerner

INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN BERKELEY

Berkeley is supposed to be a wealthy city. Some of the fanciest homes and some of the nicest residential districts in the East Bay lie within the city limits. Yet the average Berkeley resident has an income well below the median in the state of California. And the economic position of Berkeley residents has not improved much over the past ten years.

In the November issue of *Grassroots*, we wrote about the changing industry and employment picture in the city. We showed that the number of jobs in the city has grown at a rapid rate, yet unemployment has been relatively high. In this article, we will look more directly at the income and standard of living of Berkeley residents.

A word of warning: figures on income can be misleading, especially to members of the Berkeley counter-culture subsisting on low levels of income. A family income of \$8,000 may sound like a lot to a commune and food conspiracy member, but for a family with children at a middle stage of the life cycle, it's not very close to providing a standard of consumption which makes life in this society comfortable.

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued budgets which attempt to set income levels to characterize a "moderate but adequate" standard for an urban working-class family of four. For families at a middle level of the life cycle, the income necessary to provide that standard

in the Bay Area was \$10,837, before taxes in 1969.

This may seem high, but a close look at what this budget contains show that it hardly allows much luxury. Housing expenses are set at little over \$200 per month, medical care at \$605 annually, and there is no allotment for savings. Thus, a budget at this figure makes no allowance for unusual or difficult circumstances families often face. And a low but adequate budget for the same family, which allows such minimal expenditures as \$130 per month for rent, sets an income standard of \$7,252 for the Bay Area.

MEDIAN INCOME IS \$9,987.
Keep this picture in mind as we look

at income in Berkeley. Median family income in the city is \$9,987 per year, almost \$1,000 below the California median of \$10,732. This figure (and the family income figures used in the rest of this article) does not include the large number of "unrelated individuals" in the city, not defined as members of families. For them, median income lies between \$2,000 and \$2,500. Students partially account for this excessively low figure, but there are also lots of single people in the city who are not students, who are unemployed or who have marginal jobs with no other source of income, and who live near subsistence levels.

Median income figures just begin to tell the story. Like the patterns that hold in the rest of the United States, Berkeley income is extremely unequally distributed. Note the following: (all figures for 1969, from census data) -

- the lower 50% of families in the city have only 22% of total income, while the upper 50% have 78% of income.
- the top 10% of families in Berkeley have as much total income as the bottom 60%.
- the top 10% of families has 25 times the total income of the bottom 10%.

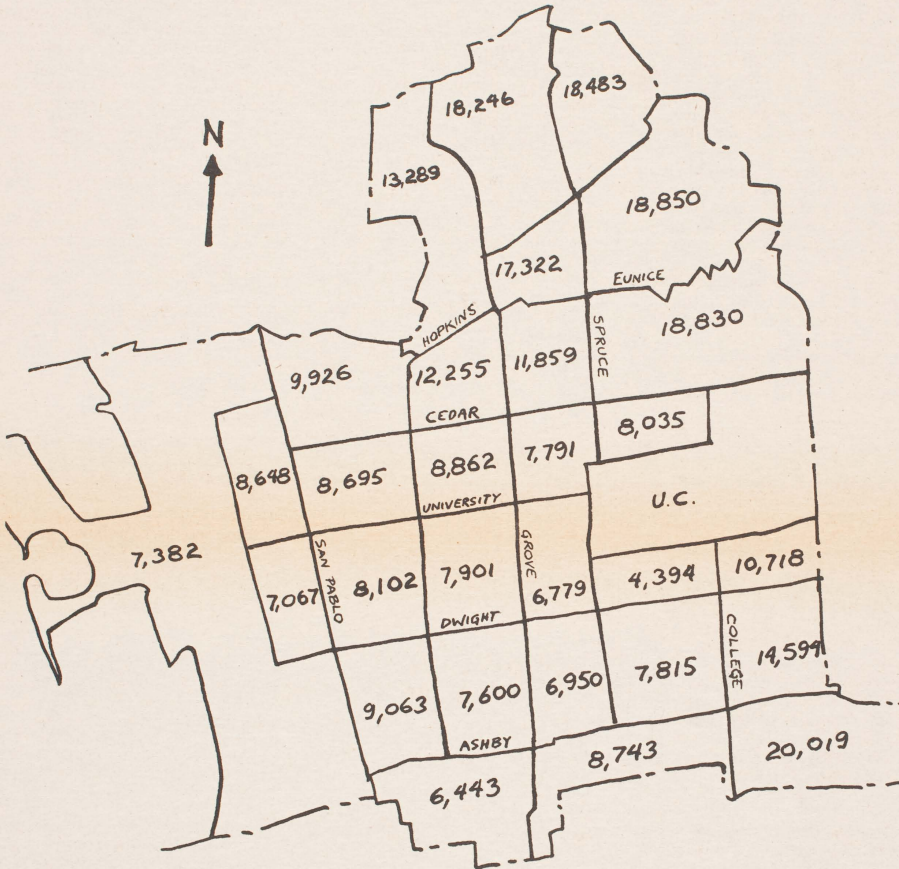
\$20,019 UPLANDS MEDIAN

For a graphic illustration of this inequitable distribution, look on the map at the precincts south of Ashby Avenue to the Oakland line, running East and West. The Claremont District and the Uplands, down to College Avenue, has a median family income of \$20,019, or twice the city median. Further west, between College and Grove, median income drops to \$8,743, or 88% of the median. Finally, in southwest Berkeley, a short drive down Ashby Avenue from the Claremont District, median family income drops to \$6,444 or 65% of the city median.

Overall distribution in Berkeley follows this geographic pattern. Median family income in some hill districts runs about \$18,000 per year, while median income in the flatlands is frequently less than half of that, around \$8,000 per year. There are surprisingly few districts where income is close to the median, and which could be classified as mixed or lower middle class (only three districts within 10% of the median). Rather, Berkeley is distinctly separated by income classes into clusters of wealthy people in the hills and in the north, with the lower income groups in the flatlands. On the map of Berkeley, it takes only one line to separate those areas above the median from those below it: there is no mixing of districts in the city. Despite its liberal image, Berkeley is clearly a class-divided city, more so than many urban centers where rich and poor can live in relatively close proximity.

Income changes in the past ten years have shown little improvement in the standard of living. The median family income rose, between 1959 and 1969, from \$6,576 to \$9,987, a rise of 34%. But over that period, the rise in the cost of the "moderate but adequate" budget has been 37%. This deterioration can be partially accounted for by an excessively rapid rise in the cost of housing and medical care, which figure heavily in the expenditures of a lower income family. In Berkeley, the rise in housing costs make this figure seem conservative. When we add the deterioration of the quality of the urban environment which has taken place over the past ten years, it is clear that the rapid rise in national income which took place during the sixties has not made much difference to the bulk of citizens.

Lenny Goldberg
Ed Kirshner



Median family income by districts. Median family income for the whole city is \$9987.

ALTERNATIVE FEATURE SERVICE EXPANDS

Alternative Features Service, a two-year-old non-profit media collective which operates a radical press service for hundreds of college, community, and underground newspapers, is in the process of expanding its paid and voluntary staff.

Staff and contributors include individual journalists, photographers, artists, news editors, as well as other media collectives and research groups. The people at AFS are working to help build a national alternative to the kind of established feature syndicates which pander to the mass media.

Two to three paying positions and several voluntary ones have become available. The jobs offer subsistence salaries of about \$200 a month but require full-time work as well as previous experience

in writing, journalism, or art. A familiarity with printing and bookkeeping would be helpful. Visit the AFS office at 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, any weekday afternoon after two P.M. or phone 548-7000.

One important characteristic of AFS's work is its success in couching radical arguments in non-rhetorical and non-alienating terms so that a broadly based mass audience for institutional criticism of American society can be reached. To date, AFS subscribers have a combined circulation of over 500,000.

In the future, AFS might well become more of living (as well as a working) collective than at present; it might become involved in publishing its own newspaper;

or, it might merely become more responsible for the printing involved in producing AFS packets. Since several early members of the collective are departing, new members will be able to take a key role in defining the future course of AFS. Currently, the collective mimeos, edits, and sometimes writes and draws its own material.

New members would be involved in these activities and in the perennial hustling for bread that - in addition to subscription sales - keeps AFS going.

The collective pays for all the original features, cartoons, illustrations, and columns which it publishes; you can get a rate sheet and description of their editorial needs by writing to AFS, P.O. Box 2250, Berkeley, Ca. 94702.

dellums supports co-op slate hanberry, gaines, akulian

Ron Dellums, Loni Hancock, Louise Stoll, Ying Kelley, and other Berkeley Coalition stalwarts are joining in support of Luella Hanberry, Sandra Gaines, and Linda Akulian for the Co-op Board of Directors, in the Co-op election which is currently taking place. Ballots may be mailed or cast in the store during a shopping trip until January 29.

THE CANDIDATES

Luella Hanberry has been involved in trade union activities for many years. Most recently, she has concentrated her efforts in the area of women's rights, working with the Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality (Union WAGE). She has been an active member of the Geary Road Co-op Center Council. She feels that the suburban Co-ops would not lose money if management were seriously concerned with ascertaining and meeting the needs of the people in these areas.

Sandra Gaines is a Black undergraduate student at Mills College, where she is President of the Student Body, and has been involved in handling the Student Body budget. Sandy lives on social security and is concerned that the Co-op has not done an adequate job of consumer education among welfare recipients who need it the most. She is the first student leader to run for the Co-op Board in the history of the Co-op.

Linda Akulian is an active conservationist who is Co-chairperson of the Co-op Consumer Protection Committee. This

committee has traditionally been the spearhead of Co-op activity on behalf of the consumer. Linda is particularly interested in expanding the Co-op shopper's choice of products which have maximum food value with minimum additives and minimum packaging.

THE PLATFORM

The Co-op finally has a new General Manager as of the beginning of 1973. This year's versatile slate of progressive, women candidates feels that with a new manager working with the Board of Directors, it should be possible to do a better job of meeting consumer needs and simultaneously to solve the Co-op's financial problems.

The key to improving the Co-op's economic position is increased diversification into non-grocery areas, which have higher margins. Even the giant A & P grocery chain is in the red in its current operations.

The candidates want women and minorities represented at every level of employment in the organization, proportionately to their representation in the community. Where there is a choice of suppliers, they want the Co-op to refuse to deal with racist, sexist, war-profiteering, polluting, and/or anti-labor firms.

Five out of the six hold-over Board members support this slate, so there will be no problem about the new Board members working co-operatively with the old ones.

by Selina Bendix

POLLUTION

The regular December meeting of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District (BAAPCD) announced that it had decided, in an hour closed-door session, to reject as "substantially unfounded" the charges against Chief Air Control Officer Jud Callaghan.

Sixty-six charges had been brought against Callaghan by Mountain View City Councilman and BAAPCD Director William Jelavich last spring. The vote to reject Jelavich's charges was 14-2, with only Jelavich and Contra Costa County Supervisor and BAAPCD Director James Kenney voting against the motion.

Callaghan has issued a 28 page response to the charges, which, he said, "find no support in the record." Jelavich, however, said "the charges were well documented, prepared and delivered nine months ago, but the Board in less than an hour concluded they had no validity." He said he will continue to prove the charges true and correct.

HEARINGS

The Jelavich charges were also discussed at the two day investigation by the Assembly Committee on Environmental Quality into operations of the BAAPCD. Jelavich was the first witness on the second day of hearings.

Jelavich charged Callaghan and the District, on this occasion, with "strong-arm tactics" concerning disclosure of the District's major polluters.

Inquires, he said, were met with stock answers: "trade secrets" must be protected; the District enjoyed "the cooperation of industry."

Jelavich said that Callaghan had written a letter in 1970 to Lawrence B. Kelly, then Board chairman, using "scare tactics" against the pressure for full disclosure. The Air Pollution Control Officer then detailed a list of expenditures the District would incur in disclosing such figures which ran to a total of over \$161,000.

Jelavich said his charges were based on a 68 page detailed report by Ned Groth, now a member of the District's advisory Council, and that after serving four years as a Board member he had concluded that Callaghan "had failed miserably."

HIRING POLICY

According to Jelavich, the Board had set aside \$5,000 for Affirmative Action hiring which was not being carried out. Furthermore, Berkeley police officer Ronald M. Charles has recently been turned down for a job in the District's enforcement division for no discernable reason except that he is Black and nearly everyone else appears to be Irish.

"We do believe in minority hiring," Jelavich said. "We put them at the top — Callaghan, Maloney, Brennan, Donovan. How Feldstein ever got in beats me."

Jelavich also mentioned a luncheon meeting scheduled to be held when the Board met two years ago in Richmond. He implied, though did not say, that the Board was going to discuss pollution matters with some other parties at a local restaurant. When he pointed out that this would be in violation of the Brown Act he was first told that it would be a "discussion" only; but then the meeting was cancelled.

Those familiar with Richmond may wonder whether the proposed event was scheduled to be held on the grounds of the Standard Oil refinery or Chevron research, where there are executive facilities for entertaining.

Also concerning the Brown Act, Jelavich referred to the celebrated incident in which he detected a secret taping of the Board's proceedings in 1971. The taping had been ordered by Callaghan's top lieutenant Kevin Maloney.

Jelavich asked that all sessions be taped henceforth, and that the tapes be kept longer than one year, since they could be useful in instructing new Board members when there is a high turnover of seats.

Finally, Jelavich said, he had been asked to resign from the Board, which he had no intention of doing. He believes the District can be effective and will pick up citizen support with Callaghan out of the way.

CALLAGHAN

Callaghan responded to Jelavich at the hearing, noting that many land developers objected to the District's tough new permit system and the now-familiar claim — this time by sheet metal workers — that 150 jobs have been "lost" by the District's recent action. No specific action or jobs were cited.

Callaghan then read off a prepared list of District accomplishments which he had been rehearsing while Jelavich was speaking. He cited each of the regulations the Board had passed and how many pollutants had been kept out of the air.

When Callaghan was asked to respond to Jelavich's charges, Callaghan said he had "just heard those remarks for the first time" and needed more time to respond.

This article was taken from articles written by Tom Hardwick and Elizabeth Segal in the January Freedom News.

LABOR CONFERENCES FOR BERKELEY POLITICS

DATE: JAN. 21 and FEB. 3
TIME: 9-9:30 REGISTRATION;
9:30-5:00 CONFERENCE
PLACE: MALCOLM X SCHOOL, 1731
Prince (near Ashby), Berkeley

...keep on truckin'



My father used to say that home ownership was capitalism's greatest invention. Myself, I think its greatest invention is the automobile. I read somewhere that Americans spend 20 billion dollars a year on new cars and about 10 billion a year trying to maintain the ones they already have. Seems to me I've spent millions on the cars I've had and have and I do most of the fixin' myself. Along the road of automobile ownership (and not incidentally my work as a mechanic), I've learned a few tricks and a few facts. I'm going to try in this column to pass on some of this advice with the idea that it'll save you a few bucks and many head and heartaches.

The subject of the automobile is pretty big and I'm not exactly sure how to begin. It would be best for me if readers would write c/o *Grassroots* P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701 with questions about repair, maintenance, purchase and driving of both new and used cars. That way we can get to the concerns of car drivers and owners.

If you are in the market for a new or used car you might take a look at the

Buying Guide Issue of Consumer Reports published in December 1972. There is a section on automobiles which is very helpful. They tell you now to make simple tests (both on the lot and on the road) which usually disclose any serious faults. They explain how to make the tests, what the results indicate and the approximate (where possible) cost of repair. If the car you are looking at passes these tests, then you might want to have some shop tests done. Penney's in Oakland has a diagnostic center where they do humpty-nine tests on your car for \$10.00 or so. Triple A in San Francisco offers the same service for \$15.00. These people are usually very finicky and in a big rush, but they often spot serious trouble at the same time as they point out a loose bumper guard or the misalignment of your headlights.

After you've been to one of these diagnostic centers, you should bring your car to a mechanic you trust. If you don't know anybody like that, send me a card and I'll see if I can't turn you on to some-

body. If you do that, please tell me what kind of car you drive or want to buy, and the make and year. I haven't decided if I should publish the names of mechanics I think are good in *Grassroots*. I'd have to ask if its ok to put them on the spot. On top of that I don't have a rating system and I'm not sure I'm prepared to develop one.

Once you buy a car, be sure to read the owner's manual carefully. If the instructions for driving and maintenance are followed you're liable to have many more miles of what they call carefree driving. If you didn't get one with the car, you can buy one at the dealer for a couple bucks.

Mike Krometer

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APRIL '73 COALITION P

On January 7 the principles of unity for a new radical political coalition in Berkeley were approved at an open community meeting. The meeting, in which about 250 people participated, was held at Le Conte School and lasted from 1-5 P.M.

According to the system adopted at the December 16 meeting (see December *Grassroots*) representatives from the different ethnic communities in Berkeley met on January 6 to draft a statement of unity for a coalition of progressive forces in Berkeley. At the January 7 meeting, the

principles of unity drawn up by this committee were discussed and voted on point by point. They were approved with minor modifications.

The committee and the four rotating chairpersons (Louise Gross, Wilson Riles, Jr., Sandra Martin and Marianne Robinson) were unanimously commended for their admirable work.

The new April Coalition also adopted resolutions condemning the war in Vietnam, endorsing active participation in the January 20 demonstration; dates for further meetings for platform and nominating

agreed that prospective coalition candidates for the April City Council election will announce their desire to run on January 28, to give a full week for community debate before choosing the candidates on February 4. The new April Coalition moved to become a permanent membership organization.

Finally, the Coalition asked the Principles of Unity Committee to continue their work as facilitators for the upcoming conventions. However, from now on all their meetings will be open.

PREAMBLE

The April Coalition is a people's force for radical change. We have organized ourselves, recognizing that there exists an inequitable distribution of wealth and power, and an economic and political system that maintains racial, sexual and class oppression in the City of Berkeley and in the nation. This has resulted in an accelerated deterioration in the quality of life for all people. We are totally dissatisfied with measures of expedient reform that leave problems unsolved. Therefore, we are committed to fundamental change.

As people who are oppressed economically, politically, culturally, ethnically, sexually, and because of age or handicap, we realize that to be divided among ourselves is the worst threat we face, and that only in unity can we achieve success.

We unite around principles which move towards an equitable distribution of wealth and power (locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally), and improvement in the quality of life with priority for those who need it most.

The Coalition, a permanent membership organization, adopts and adheres to the following principles:

I. Principles of Political Organization

1. The Coalition seeks the full and democratic participation of all radical groups, communities and individuals in Berkeley who agree with its principles.
2. All members of the Coalition shall fully adhere to the principles of the Coalition as a basis for association with it.
3. All representatives who have been sponsored and supported by the Coalition and who wish to maintain its continued support shall be held fully accountable to the membership.
4. Non-adherence and/or non-accountability to the principles and platform of the Coalition shall constitute grounds for formal disassociation.

II. Ideological Principles:

A.

1. We believe that economic resources and political energies of the City of Berkeley should be committed on a priority basis to those sectors of the population most lacking in the essentials necessary for

human survival (such as food, clothing, housing, education, health care, employment, etc.).

2. The Coalition shall be committed to the total elimination of fiscal policy and/or expenditures which tend to increase economic inequality (such as tax structures which favor the individual and corporate rich, and administrative salaries and expenditures at the expense of direct services to the people).
3. The Coalition should commit itself to creative action to increase the resource base available to the people (such as collective people's ownership, community development, new tax resources, etc.).

B. Political

1. All people, with special regard to those designated by these principles as having priority needs for receiving city resources and services, shall participate in and have control over decisions concerning the distribution of those resources and services.
2. The Coalition is committed to de-emphasizing, eliminating, and ultimately destroying the myth that elite, professional types are always best suited for leadership.
3. Principles should not be sacrificed for convenience and self-interest.
4. We believe that individuals, groups and communities who accept and adhere to these general principles of coalition should consistently accept and apply these same principles to the national and international situation as well as to the local situation.
5. All members of the Coalition affirm our opposition to the present U.S. policies of domestic genocide (as in prisons), war, imperialism, racism, and sexism, and affirm our determination to use the apparatus of city government against these policies.
6. The Coalition recognizes that ethnic minorities in the U.S.A. (Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Asians, Puerto Ricans, and other Latinos) constitute domestic colonies which suffer the brunt of racial and eco-

conomic oppression and exploitation.

The Coalition therefore commits itself to the total elimination of this condition in recognition of the fact that its elimination is necessary and part of the liberation of all people.

7. The Coalition recognizes that women suffer systematic economic exploitation and cultural oppression.

The Coalition therefore commits itself to work for the total elimination of sexual oppression in recognition of the fact that its elimination is a necessary condition for the liberation of all people.

C. Cultural

1. The Coalition recognizes as one of the major problems of our society a prevailing bias favoring the dominant class, culture, and lifestyle. We therefore commit ourselves to the total elimination of any or all criteria which discriminates against people based upon class, culture, handicap, lifestyle, and/or sexual orientation (such as testing, hiring, education, housing).
2. We are committed to supporting the various forms of cultural change and cultural experimentation taking place in Berkeley.
3. The Coalition is committed to the support of all efforts to maintain a decent and livable environment.
4. The Coalition recognizes the cultural bias of our own political style in favor of people who are educated, articulate, and trained to battle in highly competitive political situations. This discriminates particularly against women, working class people and the aged. We commit ourselves to continuing self criticism of our own political and personal working styles and to increasing sensitivity to people who do not choose to tyrannize others by their articulateness and force of personality. We realize that we have a lot to learn about political process, especially from the women's movement.

N PRINCIPLES OF UNITY

RESOLUTION*

The Indochinese peoples' struggle for national liberation against the genocidal efforts of the U.S. government represents the cutting edge of the battle against U.S. imperialism and for freedom and justice in the world today. The U.S. terror is a racist and murderous warning to the Third World of how far our government will go to preserve its neocolonial rule over much of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. At the same time, the U.S. effort increases the economic problems of most people in this country and diverts resources from the needs of the American people, especially poor and working Black, Chicano, Asian, Native American and White people.

Therefore we:

1. Affirm our solidarity with the national liberation struggles of the Indochinese peoples.

2. Demand that the U.S. government and corporate interests end all economic and military assistance to governments engaged in the suppression of national liberation struggles. We condemn particularly the U.S. support of apartheid in South Africa and Zimbabwe and the genocidal suppression of national liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau by Portugal, supported by massive U.S. assistance.

3. Demand that President Nixon sign the Vietnam peace agreement negotiated by Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger last October.

4. Demand that the U.S. immediately end all military activity in Indochina, withdraw all of its troops and materials, and end all support of the corrupt Thieu regime.

5. Join with the Inaugural Day Committee in calling for a unified massive demonstration in San Francisco on January 20, 1973 to demand that Nixon sign the peace agreement and that the war end.

* (Resolution approved by the April Coalition at a meeting of 200 persons on January 7, 1973.)

absent

Absent from the Jan. 7 Coalition meeting were Mayor Warren Widener, and Councilmen D'Army Bailey and Ira T. Simmons - at the time of the meeting the three were airing their views on Berkeley politics on KDIA Radio. Bailey suggested that a coalition between different communities should be only a "business arrangement" to allow each to get their "slice of the pie." Simmons rejected the concept of coalition politics, while Widener did not make his position clear. Bailey stated there should be at least two, and at best three, more Black councilmen after April's elections.

Paul Foreman

struggle for city wide coalition continues

One more Coalition meeting was held on January 14th, at Le Conte School. About one hundred people were present, the great majority of which were white. Serious splits developed on two main issues. The first issue was: should the Committee on Convention Procedures hold open or closed meetings. The second issue concerned the racial balance of the Committee.

In a very close vote, the concept of closed work meetings was passed, after an impassioned plea by Ying Kelley from the Asian-American Alliance.

The following proposals were accepted:

1. Limiting platform workshops to ten (10) areas, i.e., city structure, city services, environment, economic, labor and personnel policy, housing and land use, education, national and international issues, arts and culture, the City and the University.
2. Platform workshop meetings should be open.
3. Two to five conveners be selected as sexually and racially representative. If such representation is not available from the meeting today, representation shall be drawn from community organizations.
4. We believe that workshops should be held in different areas of the city, that they may include majority and dissenting reports and they should select some priority program recommendations.
5. We believe the role of the convener should be jointly
 - a. To find a suitable location for the workshop
 - b. To widely popularize the workshop date and place to insure broad-base community participation
 - c. To guide workshop discussion around agreed principles of unity

A long debate followed on the racial composition of the Committee to draw up Convention procedure. The debate centered around the following proposal made by Cynthia George:

That a meeting be held on January 21st for the purpose of deciding a (1) convention procedure and (2) nominating process; that a specific group of no less than 15, no more than 30 people who are as racially and sexually representative as possible will have the responsibility to bring those suggestions to the meeting of January 28. Recommendations will be taken today from organized racial groups for membership in such a group during a 20-minute recess to "get-heads-together" today. The January 21st meeting will be held by this specific group, while allowing others to participate as observers with non-voting powers.

There were basically three points of view expressed. The first one was that all ethnic groups in the Coalition should have equal representation on this Committee (see above proposal). The second was that representation should be proportional to each racial group's percentage of the population in Berkeley (65% white, 25% Black, 10% other minorities). The third point of view approached the problem from a perspective of minimum participation rather than proportional representation. This means that there would be a guaranteed minimum percentage of minority representation with an open-ended maximum. The way this could happen according to the proposal put forward by Loni Hancock, would be by expanding the original Principles of Unity Committee representatives from the following groups: people over 55, women (at least 50%), and students. Technically, minorities could fill all of these slots. Supporters of Cynthia George's original proposal objected that the Hancock proposal would result in White domination of the Committee. Hancock's proposal passed.

The meeting ended amid widespread feelings of frustration, confusion and uncertainty about the day's proceedings and its effect on the future of the Coalition.

SCHEDULE

January 13, 2022 Blake, 10 a.m.
First meeting of the Facilitating Committee. The Committee of 30 shall serve as a nucleus of the Facilitating Committee and the meetings of the Facilitating Committee shall be open.

January 14, Le Conte School, 1 to 5 p.m. General meetings to discuss procedures and set up platform workshops which will continue to meet for a two-week period.

Candidate pledges to be filed on or before January 28. Pledges to include a statement by each candidate that he or she will not run for City Council unless nominated by the April Coalition.

January 28, Presentation of platform, amend, ratify.

Candidates make themselves available for meetings and discussions the week of January 28 through February 4.

February 4, Selection of candidates.

LABOR MEETS

About 30 unionists were present at the January 3 meeting of the Labor Committee for Berkeley Politics. Two resolutions were passed. The steering committee proposal that the January 21 Labor Conference at Malcolm X School be structured in seven workshops (see below) was accepted. It was also resolved that the Committee endorses the Community Rent Control Slate (Dudley, Schiftenbauer, Stevenson, Walker, Walker) and urges all unions to do the same.

The Labor Committee for Berkeley Politics is composed of trade unionists, rank and filers and union officials working or living in Berkeley, (from The AFL-CIO, The ILWU, and Teamsters) interested in finding a way for candidates representing workers' interests to run in the upcoming Berkeley City Council Election.

A leaflet of the Committee states that "... There are many community groups in Berkeley who are the natural allies of the labor movement. For too long, most of the labor movement has ignored or even opposed such groups by following policies that were self-defeating and isolating. This election can trigger the regroupment of basic alliances.

The Committee is calling two Labor Conferences, the first on January 21 (and not 20), the second on February 3. The workshops for January 21 are: Economic Issues (collective bargaining ordinance for city employees, anti-strike breaking ordinance, tax reform, etc.); Racism and sexism (affirmative action in relation to union seniority, etc.) Child Care; Police Measures and Control; Environment, Education and Health (urban redevelopment, Marina, etc.); Policy Relations with Community Groups; Ongoing Structure; National Issues.

savo island directors chosen; push for community control

The eleven members of the Board of Directors of the Savo Island Project Area Committee (SIPAC) were chosen at an open meeting for area residents and owners of property on Wed., January 10.

Those elected are:

Lizzie Holmes	1053 Oregon
Ruth Prudhomme	1009 Stuart
Bob Young	1945 Stuart
Joel Rubenzahl	2023 Carleton
Ron Schneider	882 Indian Rock Rd
Doris Barret	1909 Stuart

Roy Iwaki	2019 Stuart
Amie Carrington	1998 Ward

Jeanette Gribbi	1917 Carleton
Doris McCray	2001 Stuart
Courtney Goff	1939 Oregon

About 40 area residents and property owners attended the meeting. The board now has the major responsibility of developing a plan and overseeing the urban renewal of Savo Island. The board is the official body of the non-profit area

corporation and will deal with design, finances, the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency and HUD (Housing and Urban Development).

During the general discussion following balloting, the recent funding freeze was discussed. Nixon's freeze does affect Savo Island but, it was pointed out by Tom Cooke, the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency director, that HUD decisions are politically motivated and therefore

subject to pressure from the community and the city. The result of the Board's work will be function of how well organized and united the neighborhood will appear to the HUD bureaucracy. Cooke went on to note that despite the freeze, he expected some projects to be funded.

The American Singers Association, a non-profit group involved nationally in funneling funds from HUD into low income housing for the elderly has submitted an application to HUD for over 100 units of housing to be located on the smallest of the three Savo Island Blocks (Adeline, Russell, Milvia, Oregon). Before the Nixon freeze, Singers received a letter of feasibility indicating that HUD has earmarked money for this project. The SIPAC has no direct control over this project even though it is within the Savo Island project boundaries. SIPAC does have some leverage, however, as Singers must still apply for a variance from the City of Berkeley. The apparent conflict between Singers and SIPAC may develop into an open battle unless some satisfactory solution is developed.

Joel Rubenzahl

NONVIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE

Exploring Nonviolent Social Change is a free ten-week series of 13 informal, evening discussions being presented this winter by the Peace Brigade, in conjunction with the Social Concerns Committee of Newman Hall in Berkeley.

The series will run every Thursday from January 11 until March 15. Three special sessions are scheduled for Tuesdays January 16 and February 13, and Wednesday, March 14. Each session will begin at 8 P.M. in the Multiversity Room at Newman Hall, 2700 Dwight Way, Berkeley.

Topics for the sessions vary from "Basic Nonviolence: Theory and Practice" to "What's Wrong with the American Economic System?" Other sessions focus on such topics as strategy for nonviolent social change, breaking out of sexual roles, Northern Ireland, and economic alternatives. The format for each session will vary some, but all will be done by members or friends of the Peace Brigade in an

informal discussion setting.

"We've put together this series," according to Regina Wurst, member of the Peace Brigade and Newman Hall, "because some of us who've been active locally in seeking nonviolent social change want to share our thoughts and experiences in this area. We will explore through these varied sessions why the need for deep-rooted social change and nonviolent struggle is so great, how nonviolent struggle can be an active and effective tool for making those changes, and what some of the alternatives are that we are creating or working towards.

"We also want these sessions and people's ideas and input to stimulate further thought and action in nonviolent social change among ourselves and the East Bay community at large," concluded Wurst.

A full and more detailed schedule is available from Newman Hall or the Peace Brigade, 2400 Ridge Road, Berkeley.

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P.G.&E. TAKEOVER WILL PAY

Engineering and financial consultants hired by the City have published a study which shows that Berkeley will profit from owning and operating its own electric distribution system.

This study uses the most cautious assumptions possible, yet tells us the system will pay for itself from revenues and that "significant long term benefits" will occur. At the very least, "after 20 years of municipal operation, the City would have an equity in its electric system of about \$16 million, and would have accrued additional cash benefits of about \$29 million."

The people of Berkeley are like tenants in a home owned by PG&E, but we have the option to buy and to build our equity with each payment we make. We can be owners at a cost no greater than what we pay in rent.

Despite the findings of feasibility, RIOT challenges many of the study's assumptions. To list a few, this study:

- assumes an unbelievably high value for the PG&E system—\$30 million as compared to the \$20 million assigned by PG&E in its own feasibility study! Berkeley can have fair market value set by the Public Utilities Commission or by the Superior Court. This study does not seriously consider the much lower price which might be arrived at by judge or jury, and bases its estimates on what the Reagan appointed, pro-business, PUC might find.

- assumes the average age of the system to be only 10 years for purposes of determining value. This is unfounded. Figures used elsewhere in the study indicate a system age of at least 20 years, and our own field investigations confirm this.

- assumes a type of bond issue which will cost the City 1/4 million dollars more per year than need be, and assumes several million dollars of unjustified costs in the bond issue.

- assumes a 5% City rate increase. This is unjustified in the report in terms

of operating and financing costs. (In comparison, the study indicates that PG&E's retail rates will increase, as much as 10% within the next three years if the City does not buy the system.)

MARKET VALUE DECREASE

- indicates that if there is a 22% wholesale rate increase, there may be a City rate increase of 10%. However, the study neglects the fact that if a wholesale rate increase is granted, the earnings value of the utility, and consequently its fair market value, will go down to approximately \$15 million.

- assumes Berkeley must buy power wholesale from PG&E during the entire 20 years projected in the study. In fact, the Northern California Power Agency expects to begin construction of its geothermal plant soon. Its generating capacity will be increased every two to three years, so that Berkeley's wait for this power will be short. Present estimate is that rates will be 20% lower that PG&E wholesale rates, increasing the City's profit by one and one-half million per year.

- assumes an electric department separate from other City departments and functions, whereas overlap of personnel and equipment would reduce expenses.

Under the least favorable of the engineer's estimates the system will break even in the early years and make a considerable profit in later years. However, it is obvious from our analysis of the report that the system will make at least one million a year from the outset.

* * * * *

The feasibility study may be found at all branches of the Berkeley Public Library, at U.C. Libraries, or may be acquired from City Hall for \$5.

For further information, call 849-0343 or 652-9699.

RIOT

(Refusers of Illegal and Oppressive Taxes)

mental health mess

A struggle between Herrick Hospital and a community coalition for control of a Berkeley mental health program ended with Berkeley losing a \$2.6 million grant for mental health services. Was this a case of a short-sighted community group obstructing a needed program? Or was Herrick jealously guarding its power to the detriment of community needs?

The story goes back to July 1970 when the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) initially approved Herrick's grant application to fund a community mental health program "to reach out to new populations with services not now available and better know their urgent unmet needs." In the two years that elapsed before the funds were actually available, Herrick made no attempt to inform the black, white, chicano and asian grass roots health organizations in West and South Berkeley, the Model Cities area, South Campus or other parts of Berkeley of the grant's existence. No thought was given to encouraging meaningful community participation in planning for the delivery of proposed services.

WORD LEAKED OUT

NIMH found the Herrick proposal lacking adequate definitions of responsibility and authority and sufficient community involvement. With the proposal back on the administrative drawing boards, word leaked out to some Third World and white community people concerned about health that Herrick was going to get a grant for mental health services in their communities.

Community organizations that deal with health and related services and some city mental health workers began meeting to consider what role the community should have in the proposed program. They concluded that only through substantial community control could they be assured of a program that would provide the kinds of services their communities need.

The groups and individuals who met formed themselves into the Coalition for Community Control of Mental Health. The Coalition presented their concerns at meetings of a Herrick-Berkeley committee set up to revise the proposed program, but each time the Coalition felt rebuffed.

Herrick offered the community an advisory role, claiming "it is difficult to believe that any hospital would commit itself to this level of funding unless its board of trustees retains ultimate control as the governing body." The Coalition insisted that community representatives constitute 75 percent of the program's governing board and that control eventually be transferred to a community corporation that would unify and coordinate all Berkeley mental health services that were now divided between Herrick and the city.

Herrick Hospital was firm in its position that control could not be given to the community. The Coalition just as firmly believed that unless the community had control, it was doubtful that Herrick would provide community mental health services of any value to the

continued on p. 12

CITY COUNCIL REPORT: MARINA, PARENTAL LEAVE

On Jan. 8, the Berkeley City Council met for over six hours and dealt with only two issues. The issue of the second Marina loan which has been before the council on and off for over a year was finally resolved in most part. The loan agreement calls for spending \$1.25 million on removal of 232 old berths and construction of 560 new berths, \$80,000 on restrooms, \$40,000 on parking areas, \$80,000 on landscaping and \$50,000 on engineering and contingencies.

Councilwoman Hancock made a series of motions to deal with the complex issue. Stating she would like to see the day when every school child can learn to sail for free, Hancock made two motions regarding revenues.

CADILLAC MARINA

The first was to increase the maximum berthing rates from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per lineal foot. The increase, the first at the Marina since 1966 brings the Berkeley Marina up to par with surrounding Bay Area marina prices. "If we have a Cadillac marina, I think we should charge Cadillac prices," remarked Widener in support of the motion.

The second motion was to use surplus revenues from the Marina to develop waterfront facilities now rather than use them to pay off the loan at a faster rate.

Ms. Hancock's next motion was to

amend the agreement to stipulate that no additional parking spaces would be required at the Marina. The current agreement calls for 373 new parking spaces. Her motion died for lack of a second. Walter Toney, director of recreation and parks, said the state is willing to reduce a little the 373 parking spaces required in the agreement. This seemed to satisfy the rest of the council.

Hancock then made a motion to abolish the three committees now set up to deal with various waterfront facts, and set up one committee to plan all aspects of the waterfront. Councilman Kallgren argued that the city should make use of the expertise of the members on the present committees. Hancock countered that her motion included one person from each of these committees and that many of these long-standing committees were unrepresentative of the community as a whole, especially the parts of the city nearest the Marina. She cast the only vote for her proposal, while Price who seconded the motion, abstained.

In her last effort on the Marina, Councilwoman Hancock attempted to establish a means to plan expenditure of surplus Marina funds. The council set Feb. 6 at 10 pm to discuss that matter.

MATERNITY-PATERNITY LEAVE

City policy regarding maternity-

paternity leave for city employees was the other issue dealt with at the council the evening of Jan. 9th. Hancock presented a proposal to amend Personnel Board recommendations to give males and females an equal parental leave option. She proposed that parental leave without pay shall be available to all workers for up to one year for the care of a newborn child.

The Personnel Board recommended five days leave for males and six months leave for females. "Being a parent knows no gender," was the Councilwoman's argument in explaining she wanted to end sex role stereotyping. Some councilmembers voiced concern over the handing of a new benefit to city employees without contacting union negotiators.

Mayor Widener said he considered the motion anti-union because it would benefit all city employees, not just those who are in a union and who struck for more benefits. Councilwoman Hone took the position that the Personnel Board recommendation is illegal because it discriminates against men on account of sex. The proposal finally was defeated with Hancock, Hone, and Kallgren voting yes, Sweeney, McLaren, and Price voting no, and Bailey, Simmons and Widener abstaining.

In the early morning hours the council

appointed Lillian Rabinowitz and Florence MacDonald to the Commission on Aging and postponed action for one week on an "emergency" loan of \$30,000 to the Berkeley Community Development Council because they have not yet received funding from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other council action this month was sparse because of the holiday season and the illness of several council members.

COUNCIL FROZEN

The meeting of Jan. 3 was adjourned at the record-breaking early hour of 10:30 because the council members were too cold to continue. The council meets once a month in a school in different areas of the city for easier access of the community.

The political maneuvering around the actual adjournment of that meeting was noteworthy. The written agenda ended with the statement, "Adjourned in memory and honor of President Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States." When it came time to end the meeting, Mayor Widener proposed the meeting also adjourn in memory of Roberto Clemente, a baseball player who was killed in a plane crash while giving aid to the earthquake victims in Managua. Someone in the audience yelled out, "Harry Truman dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Bailey said his motion to honor Roberto Clemente was a substitute motion (i.e., in place of honoring Truman). Widener replied that that was not necessary, they would just take the voting on the two men separately. So the first vote to adjourn in memory of Clemente passed unanimously. Kallgren made the motion to adjourn in Truman's memory. In perfect unison, Bailey and Hancock got up together and walked out of the meeting, leaving only four councilmembers and dissolving the quorum. Thus the meeting ended without a tribute to HST.

The meeting of Dec. 20 presented the interesting development of the end of the apparent rapprochement of the past few months between Bailey and Widener. Bickering between the two continued through the entire meeting. The highlight came when Bailey accused Widener of trying to railroad his point of view through the council. "I'm trying to stop you from making an ass of yourself," snapped Widener. Sweeney muttered, "He already has," and Bailey said to Widener "I'm surprised at your willingness to capitulate to business interests."



photo by adrian sacco

Uncle John's Band



The return of Toni Brown formerly of the Joy of Cooking, to local live performance last month marked an important event in the Berkeley music scene. She and Terri Garthwaite, lead singer for the Joy of Cooking, were back together again for a fine evening of music at Freight and Salvage. Even though it was a Thursday, the small club was packed.

A bit of history: The Joy of Cooking has been the most important, and widest known, Berkeley-based band since Country Joe and the Fish. They cut three albums (Joy of Cooking, Closer to the Ground, and Castles), did some national touring, and performed at most of the larger halls in the Bay Area. They had a strong local following, and consistently filled local clubs with good rocking music.

Last spring, Toni Brown, singer, piano player, and songwriter, left the Joy of Cooking to write and work independently. The Joy has continued around Garthwaite, without Brown and bassist Jeff Nabors. Part of their distinctive sound — the way the two women's voices worked and improvised with each other — was gone.

Meanwhile, Brown has continued to write the distinctive, personal songs. One result of this activity, coupled with some writing by Garthwaite, is a new album, recorded by the two of them in Nashville, and some fine new songs.

These songs highlighted the appearance of the two that Thursday night at Freight and Salvage. The evening didn't produce the electricity, at least in the first two sets, that the old Joy sometimes did and which the crowd seemed to expect. But it provided a different, perhaps deeper, look at the talents of these two musicians.

The first set was an acoustic set, with Brown and Garthwaite both on guitars and Happy Smith on bass. Musically, it left a lot to be desired: neither do very much on guitar, and they seemed uncomfortable in the new format. The result was that they never seemed to relax and let the music flow. For the second set they were accompanied by Fritz Kasten on drums and Glen Friendell on guitar, with Brown moving over to piano. Musically, it was a much fuller and more easy-going set.

relatively simple language. As songs which express women's joy and pain, anger and love, they are a welcome antidote to so many rock lyrics, which so frequently are one-dimensional, cliched, or sexist.

Brown and Garthwaite may be appearing together again in February, and are definitely worth hearing. It's not the good rocking and dancing of the Joy of Cooking, but maybe a better format to really hear and feel the songs of these two very talented women.

C. C. Otter

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public health move threatens jobs

The entire East Bay State legislative delegation has joined the swelling ranks of opposition to the transfer of State Department of Public Health employees from Berkeley to Sacramento, as proposed by the Reagan administration.

The move to Sacramento would be part of a Reagan "reorganization" plan which will combine the former Departments of Mental Hygiene, Health Care Services and Public Health in a giant Health Department headquartered in Sacramento.

The legislators—including State Senators Nicholas Petris (D—Oak/Berk), Jack Holmdahl (D—Oak/Berk), George Moscone (D—SF), and John Nejedly (R—Rich), Assemblymen Ken Mean (D—Berk/Oak), and Robert Crown (D—Alam) and March Fong (D—Oak)—formally announced their opposition to the move at a January 12 press conference at the Public Health buildings. They will attempt to use budget cuts to halt the move.

Public Health employee groups and many local groups and individuals are attempting to block the move. The Berkeley and Oakland City Councils have registered their opposition, as well.

If plans to move the employees are successful, 800 non-laboratory Public Health Department personnel in Berkeley would be forced to move to Sacramento or lose their jobs. Another 400 laboratory employees will not be affected at this time.

With a State job-freeze in effect, the Public Health Department stands to lose more than 40% of its employees if the move is effected, since many with homes, families and other commitments in the Bay Area will not be able to move.

According to some observers, this would be a pleasing side-effect to the economy-minded Reagan administration, as unfilled jobs mean more money in current budgets. This could be accomplished without firing anyone.

A union representative speculates that the announcement of the move in November—although represented by the Department as a "leak"—might have been calculated to make employees leave immediately, as some have already done.

The move will hit particularly hard among the low-paid employees, minorities and women. A survey of the Berkeley Public Health employees showed the following. Among minorities, many of whom have been trained for Public Health work under special minority training programs, nearly 85% could not move and will end up on the glutted Bay Area job market.

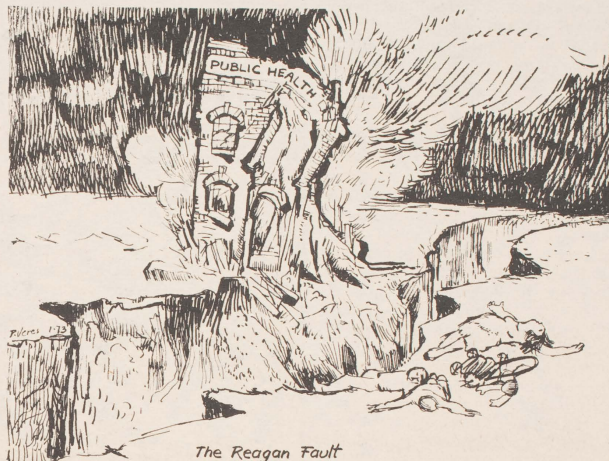
Women, who represent two-thirds of the Public Health employees, will also suffer; 41% could not move, and another 41% would move only if no other job could be found. Fifty-eight percent of the women employees are the sole support of themselves and/or families. Other employees with spouses working in the Bay Area will face similar difficulties.

Public Health employees have been among the most radical of State employees, and an embarrassment to the Reagan image. They have picketed to demand pay raises; they have fought for grievance procedures involving arbitrators; and they have fought to get an ombudsman position filled. In July, three black employees who had agitated for minority employment and training programs were fired by the Department for "threatening" administrators (it is

demands, according to Head Librarian Louise Eastland.

Efficiency of operation and economy are the benefits the Reagan administration expects to derive from the Public Health move and consolidation. However, their cost estimates have been vigorously disputed.

Expenses relating to the move from Berkeley would be amortized over 5-6 years by savings in travel costs amounting to \$100,000 per year, according to Vince



P. I. G. REPORT

On December 22, Donovan Leighton an Oakland policeman, and a former Berkeley Police trainee, came in plainclothes to the Police Issue Group's regular meeting at the Berkeley Black Caucus office on Adeline. He failed to identify himself throughout the meeting and on the sign-up sheet listed only his name and neglected the space for listing "affiliated organization." Only at the end of the meeting was Johnnie Porter able to expose him as a former Berkeley police trainee and as a present Oakland policeman. When asked about his intentions, he said he had come "to find out the thinking of the group and of the people there." When pressed with further questions, he abruptly left the meeting.

Grassroots has since learned that policeman Leighton reported on the meeting to other Oakland policemen, and presumably to the Berkeley Police Department. Since it would be strange for Oakland to be conducting political surveillance in Berkeley, probably Leighton was approached by the Berkeley Police Intelligence Unit to infiltrate the meeting and possibly become a member of the group. The notion that Leighton would come to the meeting out of idle curiosity is completely absurd. Leighton would be an obvious choice for the job having been a

former employee of the B.P.D. and now without a visible connection to them. The police thus avoid the political embarrassment of having one of their own men discovered.

Members of P.I.G. met with Mayor Widener to protest this provocative surveillance by an undercover officer; Widener, to the group's dissatisfaction, consigned the issue to a Council committee. P.I.G. acting through its organizational arm, the *Police Initiatives Committee*, then wrote Widener a letter repeating the serious nature of the issue and charging him with the responsibility of placing the matter on the agenda of the City Council; upon the receipt of the letter, he did just that.

P.I.G. NEARS GOAL OF SIGNATURES

At least 2500 valid signatures of registered voters are required to place the four P.I.G. police petitions on the April ballot. The petition committee is in the neighborhood of 2,000 as of the *Grassroots* deadline. In these last few days they will need all the help they can get to circulate the petitions. If anyone can and will help, contact Paul Foreman at 843-4703, Dan Siegel at 658-3124, or other members through Loni Hancock's office at 841-0370, the Berkeley Black Caucus at 655-5756, or the new Coalition office at 2022 Blake Street, phone 843-6601.

reported that they called them "motherfuckers").

A move to Sacramento might force some of these "radicals" to leave the Department. In any case, the Department would be removed from the influence and sympathy of Berkeley radicalism and be closer to the watchful eye of the Sacramento administration.

As it becomes part of the Sacramento Health Department, the Public Health Department will apparently be downgraded. Its function of preventative medicine is not publicly recognized, nor, reportedly, well-liked by the Reagan administration.

In numbers, the 1650 Public Health employees will merge with 20,000 in the Mental Hygiene Department and another 1300 in Health Care Services.

"Public Health will be the very small stepchild of the entire operation," said one employee-group representative. "Most of the Health work relates to direct patient care, and the public health function will be lost."

UC RELATIONSHIP TO BE LOST

The move would disrupt a successful and productive relationship between the University of California and the Public Health Department. The Dean of the University's School of Public Health, Dr. Warren Winklestein, has called the move a "blow not only the school itself but to the services of the Department of Public Health."

The excellent Public Health library at the University was one reason the Department of Public Health was originally located in Berkeley; Winklestein also cites joint activities such as sharing of lecturers, collaboration on research activities and services.

The Public Health library would not be duplicated in Sacramento. Researchers could borrow materials on inter-library loans, but much of the material would not be available because of local

Vandre, information director for the Public Health Department.

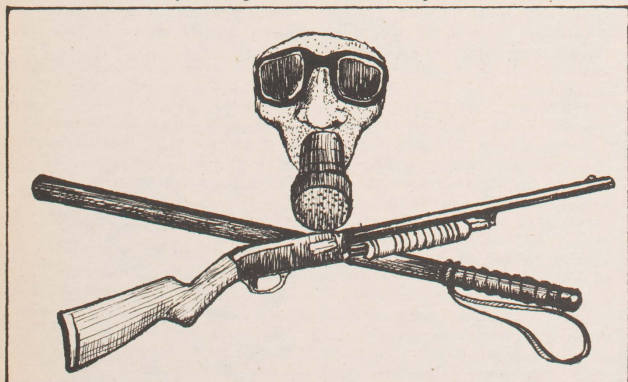
In addition, Vandre says, consolidation of functions and elimination of duplication among the three combined departments will, hopefully, result in additional savings. Overlapping jobs would be eliminated by "attrition, retirement, persons who do not move from Berkeley or who find other employment," he explained.

CSEA figures, however, show \$4 million costs for moving non-laboratory employees (including \$3 million to replace the Public Health library); other figures from State sources show moving costs of \$761,320, and added costs of renting Sacramento space an additional \$579,120. Berkeley businessmen protest that costs elsewhere include the loss of a \$10 million payroll to the Bay Area, as well as large numbers of departing employees unable to move, who will enter an already glutted job-market. The Berkeley Businessmen's Assn., Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club have objected to the move, along with other groups.

NO INFORMATION

Newspersons, State legislators and employee representatives have all found information about this proposed move difficult to ascertain. Months after the first news of the move was released, timetables, sites, and information about who is to be moved does not exist, or is unavailable.

Public Health employees, who often specifically asked not to be quoted by name, spoke of the situation as "cloudy" and "murky." Their only official notification of the move to date, they reported, was a memo saying "Necessary merging of staff support services and operating programs ... will involve transfer of certain functions and positions in the Department of Public Health from Berkeley to ... Sacramento."



STREET INTO PARK?

In the spring of 1971 members of the Walker St. & Neighborhood Association went before the Berkeley City Council requesting funds for the development of a park on the site of a vacant lot at 2137 Ward Street. The lot had been vacant for 8 years since fire destroyed the house which rested there. The lot was sub-standard so no new construction could be built. The neighborhood began to develop the lot into a play area. Trees and shrubs were planted and swings and play equipment installed. The neighborhood thought they had the answer to a badly needed community developed park. One month later the lot was sold for \$6,000.00 to an unlisted development company in Oregon. Two weeks later it changed hands again. The park was destroyed and a small shack was moved onto the lot over the protest of the neighborhood. The new landlord, the owner of V & W Glass Co. in Berkeley, was willing to sell, but only at a tremendous profit and although the City was willing to spend \$13,000.00 to obtain and develop the land, V & W's price was \$19,000.00.

Two years later Walker St. & Neighbors again have a chance to obtain a park. There are no more available vacant lots in the neighborhood so they have proposed a park in the street. Walker St. is only one block long. It runs between and parallel to Shattuck and Fulton and opens onto Derby and Ward Streets.

The neighbors have proposed a sort of village green development. The shape of the street will not change. At the Ward Street side grass and shrubs and trees will be planted and a brick path will pass through to a rest area with a permanent bench. That part of the street will become inaccessible to traffic, except emergency vehicles. Much of the rest of the street will be bricked in and landscaped with more trees and shrubs. It isn't a full sized playground, but it does provide some open green space and non-traffic area for the thirty odd children who live on the block. Walker St. & Neighbors park plans have been approved by the City Planning

Commission and the Park and Recreation Commission has approved the concept both in regular session and in public hearing. The plan has yet to be funded by the City Council.

The idea of using the street to beautify and improve living conditions in the neighborhoods has been proposed at least once before in the South Campus area. A plan by residents on the 2200 block of Parker Street was first approved and then, after an open hearing, rejected by the City Planning Commission last year. An article discussing the Parker Street proposal will appear in the February issue of *Grassroots*. For information concerning the Walker Street park contact Doug Brown at 845-6186.

Doug Brown

unitas space available for community services

The United Campus Ministries (UNITAS) has been engaged for some time in strategy and action related to the problems of Social Change which we believe that you are also attempting to solve. We, as a collective, believe that vital participation is based upon self determination and are committed to relating to other groups in terms of this belief. Given these concerns, we would enjoy sharing our space with your group.

We have found that much exciting interaction takes place when many groups share similar goals also share the same facilities. The following groups are renting space or working with us in some way.

1. University Without Walls, an undergraduate degree granting program without a campus where each student plans his or her own program. There is much potential for program to develop with these students.

2. Men's Center, a collective of men who are striving to understand their own roles in society, learn to interact more humanly and help others to do the same.

3. League of All Women, a group struggling with UCB to end discrimination against women.

4. Peace Education Residence Program

5. AFSCME 1695, staff union at UCB

6. People's Energy, an alternative job and resource counseling group that has grown out of Vocations For Social Change.

7. Latin American Policy Studies Network, a group that works with liberating movements in Latin America and education here.

8. Sanctuary Caucus

9. Food Conspiracy, Women's Job Rights, Free U. Movement Class and other weekly and daily rental.

UNITAS space will be available on January 1, 1973 (three offices at \$100 per month each and one office at \$50 per month) and February 1, 1973 (one office at \$100 per month). The rent includes use of Public rooms for meetings, bathrooms and kitchen for lunch and coffee. Rental agreements are made to maximize the needs of the various groups which share in the use of W-House. (for example, it is possible to share an office with another group, or to actually divide an office in half physically).

We in the UNITAS collective look forward to hearing from you and hope that you will be interested in our proposal. If you have any questions please telephone 845-2727 or come to 2700 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, weekdays 10 to 4.

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Office Warming Party

bring your own musical instruments
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Refreshments

Friday, Jan. 26, 8:00 P.M.
2022 Blake Street

—mental health mess—

continued from p. 9

community. The proposal's large budget for administrative salaries, the lack of para-professional staff positions, the concentration of services at the Herrick Hospital location, and experience with the philosophy and attitudes of the private psychiatric staff at Herrick demonstrated to the Coalition that Herrick was not designing a program to meet community-defined needs. The Coalition felt it was better that the money be lost to Berkeley than that it be used to expand the Herrick administrative empire.

Because much of the program was directed at the South Berkeley Model

Cities area, federal regulations required that Herrick get the approval of the Model Cities Board. With only days left before the final proposal was due in Washington, Herrick went to the Board. Model Cities refused to approve the proposal which they had not previously seen, had not been invited to help plan, and which allowed no significant community participation. Despite last minute efforts by Mayor Widener Herrick would not budge from its position and in June the grant was lost to Berkeley.

The Coalition then tried to persuade the Acting City Manager and the City Council to unify all mental health services and place them in a community

controlled structure. They asked that the City (1) provide a planning grant to the Coalition to enable them to set up a community corporation and hold community elections for its governing board; (2) appoint a full-time head of mental health services in Berkeley with active community involvement in the selection; and (3) initiate action to have Alameda County withdraw their contract for emergency and in-patient care from Herrick and award it to the City.

In the meantime Herrick claimed it was financially unable to take any non-paying psychiatric in-patients. Yet because the County had contracted with Herrick to provide some money for in-patient care, Berkeley residents are not allowed to use county-run Highland Hospital's psychiatric ward. Instead patients needing immediate hospitalization are shipped off by ambulance to Napa, 40 miles from home and community.

COUNCIL DISPERSES ENERGY

In the fall the Council moved all three of the Coalition's requests into committees and began negotiations to obtain county funds directly to the City for psychiatric care. It also charged the Mental Health Advisory Board to evaluate all existing mental health programs, which the Board proceeded to do by setting up public task forces to assess all services. In focusing on services and programs the City was essentially relegating the critical structural issue of community control to a committee for further study when it could have begun

the process of setting up the community corporation. The several task forces have also dispersed the Coalition's energy and diverted its members into more committees.

With a healthy dose of skepticism, Coalition members are working in the task forces and hoping they can persuade more people of the importance of their goals — providing decentralized, non-traditional services to larger portions of Berkeley, especially to underserved communities; developing alternatives to hospitalization; utilizing paraprofessionals and community specialists, and increasing the numbers of Third World providers of care; developing structures of community control of decision-making and collectivized administrative procedures; and providing increased support for alternative community mental health institutions.

The Coalition for Community Control of Mental Health Services hopes people who have not previously been engaged in the struggles will join the Coalition and work on the task forces. For more information on the task forces call Sherry Reinhardt at 642-4606 or 548-3534.

by Sherry Reinhardt

SHERRY REINHARDT is active in the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), and in the Berkeley Coalition for Community Control of Mental Health; she teaches in the Leadership Program in Community Mental Health, School Of Public Health, U.C.

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