Hi there!

I'm Sherm Sibley, chairman of the board of your local energy monopoly, PG&E. I make $195,000 a year and on page 32, I'll tell you why I want a billion dollars more.

Trust me.
Thaxn, Herb

Brice, Brice, that was an odd bit of editing by Mr. Integrity Him- self on the “Thaxn, Herb” page of 2 March 1! “Where is the real ob- scurity?” by Bruce Brugman, 18 March 1991. “The real obscenity of the following lines!” “News- paper censorship should concern newspapers, which, by fur- ther definition, should be pub- lished independently every day or weekly only.” That was the real point of my para- graph, to which I believe you added limitations, not necessarily of your own. Herbert Cerron SF

Reply: Good, I’m glad to learn that Cerron’s real point was how often a paper is published, not what’s on the cover. After reading his items for years about “factsy papers” and "sneepapers" and papers that lead us into the “tastes” of the mind, now I won’t waste my time on “Censorship of the Streets” (2/14/94) and “Where is the flame?” (3/11/94).

Bruce B. Brugman, Chairperson Committee to Clean Up Herb Cerron’s Column

Chinatown

I was disappointed that a (usually) high-quality paper such as the Bay Guardian could run such an investigative write-up in the Chinatown ghetto (2/11/94). Your reportees seemed too en- gorcelled at the Oriental oddities of the area. Such an investiga- tion was exotic because of its postures and its postures. It’s true: two different people can take in a view of the same city and draw two opposite conclusions. Bob Levering, wrote by placing the “in the East, West, and the Chinese” of the reported proven, Lil “daffy” new are realities of the Chinese people, work, and shop, they may be seen as a majority of the population. The report on Chinatown as a prime area for white tourists to Surrealism. A neighborhood is a neighborhood, to be out in the Peaks, Pano American and, peculiarly and peculiarly, a neighborhood in the same way that the Guardian reports on the area.

Perhaps a little history on the area and an understanding of the past racism which Chinatown- town would be in order: more-so than a (course) perspective of food and orientals. I, of course, don’t subscribe... Public Media Committee

Editor’s note: Among the issues covered by the Guardian on an ongoing basis: the fight the local community has had to save the Third World exploitation. Had that newspaper come out as a commercial route, you would have discovered a plethora of issues which would have been more beneficial to the community as well as to Guardian read- ers.

[Additional text not visible]

Jobs on the air

Do you have memories? KNBR got a call from someone who was nice people who read in your radio, and was千年 gold, who knows that about your directory of job placement services. We mailed free copies to all, and more is available if anybody else wants to call 626-7600. Your job bulletin encouraged us to proceed with the idea of a “KNBR OPERATION JOBS-SEARCH” eight days giving job- seekers every kind of information from every source available that will help them find employment.

All of the above-mentioned features will be on this subject, 24 hours a day, from Monday, March 24, through Wednesday, March 26, and March 31. We’ll also have: KNBR Job Line, a phone number for job-seekers to ask questions of job-experts: a free brochure on how to look for a job, prepared in cooperation with the California State Employment Department; a Public Job Forum, 7 pm Monday, March 31, at 1. I think it leads us to the broadcast live on KNBR Radio 66.

Jane Morrison, Manager Community Relations, KNBR-Radio

Hearts and minds

I’m surprised by your two medi- ocrous reports of what is generally acknowledged as an outstanding film, “Hearts and Minds” (by David M. Green, February 17/8). The film is interesting, but true: two different people can take in a view of the same city and draw two opposite conclusions. Bob Levering, wrote by placing the “in the East, West, and the Chinese” of the reported proven, Lil “daffy” new are realities of the Chinese people, work, and shop, they may be seen as a majority of the population. The report on Chinatown as a prime area for white tourists to Surrealism. A neighborhood is a neighborhood, to be out in the Peaks, Pano American and, peculiarly and peculiarly, a neighborhood in the same way that the Guardian reports on the area.

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PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC'S electric rate request for yet another rate hike set the phones ringing here at the Guardian. Frustrated and angry consumers wanted to know where to fight back. Well, here's how: a step-by-step critique of PG&E's media blitz to justify their proposed rate increases, and a guide to who's doing what to fight back.

Demand is growing

PG&E claims: "Despite energy conservation, demand for more electricity is coming on our lines. New facilities must be built."— S.L. Sibley, PG&E's Chairman of the Board in a newspaper ad.

"Literally hundreds of other construction projects, costing many additional millions, must also get underway now if they are to be completed in time to avoid future energy shortages."—PG&E's pamphlet, "Why Is My Electric and Gas Bill Going Up?"

Answer: Central to PG&E's belief that demand for energy will continue to expand is an assumption that老百姓, no matter how much they charge, industry and consumers will use basically the same amount of energy. The consumption data tells a different story.

Tom Graf of the Environmental Defense Fund points out that "the amount of electricity used by private industrial users who got soaked with upwards of a 75% rate hike, since most of the increases were fuel adjustments that are passed equally to all kWh used, whether by General Motors or the family on welfare." Graf points out that "there are plus factors economists provided with the Guardian with figures comparing 1973 with 1974.

"Residential electricity consumption was up slightly, from 15.6 billion kWh to 15.7 as more homes were built. But average consumption per household was down from 6417 kWh to 6260.

"KWH used by small commercial firms fell from 4.4 billion to 4.2.

"The decline was sharpest with the largest users of electricity, with total consumption down from 25.5 billion kWh to 23.9 billion.

"Only agricultural use showed much of an increase, with KWH usage rising from 3.3 billion to 3.6. Even here the 1974 power consumption was lower than in 1973."

Higher rates are forcing people to look for ways to cut down on energy consumption. Here locally our rate increase has been so wasteful that there can be sharp cutbacks without much hardship. It is interesting to note by the way—that there has been a reduction of 17.5% in the use of electrical energy without any attempts being made to do so in a conscious or uninconscious, according to Public Power magazine.

Every conservation of energy will result from the adoption of realistic lighting standards. The situation is as follows: "How To Challenge Your Local Electric Utility," points out, "Utilities and other power interests such as General Electric has been a very active supporter of the Illuminating Engineering Society, which has been influential in determining our national lighting standards. Partly due to IES pressure, lighting standards have increased nearly fourfold since 1940, and fares for power have increased accordingly.

How large a rate hike?

Claim: PG&E says the rate hike, if okayed by the California Public Utilities Commission, will add $180 million to its monthly costs by an average of 2.7%.

Answer: TURN's Gene Coyle charges, "expertly the most deceptive, most misleading. PG&E took today's rate, with the fuel adjustment charges included, then didn't add in them in their calculation of the new future rate." The result: the actual impact of the rate hikes will be far greater than PG&E would like us to believe.

Coyle developed the following chart to demonstrate what the true rate hike percent increase is. Be, PG&E percent, it wants, at different levels of kWh usage.

| Charge with Peterson $64,000 Fuel Adjustment | Present Charges | Cost of kWh | Percent of kWh per | Kilowatt-hour
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Still lower rates

Claim: "Yet even with these rate increases, the average PG&E bill will continue to be among the lowest in the nation," says S.L. Sibley.

"In a 1974 comparison with the 25 largest cities in the country, the combined PG&E gas and electric bill in San Francisco was the lowest in California and fifth lowest in the nation."—PG&E's "Why Is My Electric and Gas Bill Going Up?"

Answer: To the accation of PG&E, claims is that the public should be thankful for our low rates, PG&E rates are relatively low thanks only to the incredible give away of power generated by public facilities.

Peter Petrasik spelt it out in Guardian 10/26/70: "PG&E already has captured the public power generation of five irrigation districts, two country water agencies, a municipal water district and the California Water Project. It also gets cheap federal power from the Bonneville Power Authority." Publicly generated power is "only 10% of the power which PG&E sells, but it accounts for 25% of PG&E's annual power profit of $175 million."

Add to this the power generating plants built by PG&E on California rivers after paying only nominal fees, and you begin to understand why PG&E rates are relatively low. But the rates could be even lower if PG&E was instead a publicly owned system.

PG&E is actually a much larger system, with the same power levels as the taxpayer. For one thing, operation and maintenance efficiences total 10% of the savings public utilities realize. The public costs out in other ways, by paying less in promotional advertising than the privately owned util.

by individuals. Most of the rest of the shares are held for individuals through pensions and retirement funds, mutual funds, brokerage houses, insurance companies and banks. No cooperation or individual owns more than 1% of the total common stock outstanding.

PG&E's "Why Is My Electric and Gas Bill Going Up?"

Answer: Some PG&E stock certificates may be squelched away in dusty drawers and under mattresses in Northern California, but eight of the ten largest PG&E stockholders are major East Coast financial institutions (see box). According to a 1973 report from the Senate Government Operations Committee on the Disclosure of Corporate ownership, at least half of the country's 99 major "investor-owned utilities" were owned by their ten biggest stockholders.

The banks not only hold the stocks but are the major source of funding for expansion. "The power industry is really part of a much larger energy conglomerate. Interlocking directorships abound between utilities and other corporate members of the 'energy trust.' The financial institutions which control a utility may also control some of its larger public utility competitors: "Challenge Your Local Electric Utility."

PG&E's chairman, S.L. Sibley, also on the boards of 123 companies, including Shell and Del Monte. Other PG&E board members are top officials or directors of Wells Fargo Bank, Lipton Industries, in the United Airlines, Crown Zellerbach, the Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of America, Amoco Inc., Safeway Stores Inc., Shell Oil, Georgia-Pacific Corp, Crocker National Bank and Pacific Telephone.

"Biggest Men in the largest private system large progressive points out, "Industrial users buy about 35% of the electricity produced, yet they pay only 23% of the total bill. The boards of directors of America's private utilities are comprised of leaders from the major industries. One result of the inefficient rate structure is a pro-business electricity rate structure."

Large users deserve lower rates

Claim: "The courts and utility regulators such as TURN are no different in this regard. Each class of customers, insofar as practical, should pay for the cost of their service. For example, large, high voltage, long distance scale efficiencies justify a lower unit rate."

Answer: No! says TURN's Gene Coyle. "In view of the Proposition 93 issue by $25.8 million a year. This means residential customers subsidize others, primarily industrial customers, by this amount each year.

Coyle's conclusions are based on a highly complex and technical economic study submitted to the CPUC, "Rate Design Proposal for PG&E."

Coyle says, "The present "deciding block" rate structure is designed to pro-
mote growth, but the rates to the largest use are inappropriate. The customers whose growing demand forces plant expansion should pay for the incremental costs. In addition, the costs of future supply is reflected in the terminal block prices, PG&E will lose money on the progressive rates, as "deciding block" grows as takes place. The correct cost of power from the Diablo nuclear plant is higher than PG&E's oil feeded units, for example. Company's hydro-electric plants and 39% higher than that from the PG&E's oil- and gas-fired units.

Of the other sources backing Coyle's conclusions, two stand out: the "Must Meet" issue of Jan. 20, 1975, editorialized, "The declining rate on big blocks of power is an archaic atent that should be reviewed far beyond rather than continued. It should be replaced by a cost-to-service price structure."

Other Michigan legislation also received consideration sent up its: "Today things are different. Cost of building and operating an electric system have been turned around. The incremental cost of producing the next unit [of power] is highly unpredictable. Every addition of unit of electric energy that must be provided will increase the overall cost of supplying that energy."

Lifeline 1 a nominee

Claim: "Rate structures designed to encourage electricity and natural gas costs for low-income users could have the opposite effect. They could be a drain on resources for many low-income families, an energy use study conducted by Pacific Gas and Elec-

Answer: PG&E is hardly an unbiased surveyor, in fact its study is the only one we were able to find that claimed that low-income families use more energy than high-income families.

As recently as the March issue of the Progressive magazine, ed Mayors and John Mischel concluded, "We have made some correlation analyses (covering West Coast and East Coast electrical consumer) and they disclose an extremely close relationship between a family's income and its consumption of electricity."

IF PG&E stretched the data a little, it's understandable. TURN and Electricity and Gas for the People are pressing PG&E to invert its rate structure. Their claim the very low use, enjoyed by the large users such as those giant corporations that are ably represen-

Furthermore, PG&E's raising the issue of low-income users is an attempt to delay cuts, as well as EGIC's and EAGIC's proposals. They argue that necessary amounts of gas and electricity at reasonable costs are a basic right.
‘Small income users can pay up to twice as much as larger residential users per kilowatt hour and up to three times as much as PG&E’s big industrial customers.’

continued from previous page

PG&E would rather see a federal windfall program than pay higher electricity prices to make up for money the utility is losing because of the price cap. PG&E says the bill would be passed on to ratepayers, who would pay about $800 million in the first year which would be passed on to their ratepayers. This is not the case. The amount on the bill. Under this arrangement, PG&E would not have to tamper with the ratepayers’ bills if they offer their ratepayers.

Under the proposal (AB 167) introduced by Assemblyman Tom Miller, electrical and gas corporations could have to establish a schedule of rates and charges for industrial consumers who pay more than the regular rates for the residential consumption of the first 500 kilowatt hours of electricity and 10,000 cubic feet of gas, or equivalent measurement, per year. E.G.P. is strongly backing this bill.

Even if a family used more than the minimum specified in the bill, it would still save money compared to the present rates as well as have an incentive to cut back on energy consumption.

PG&E proposed its proposal covering electrical rates to the CPUC in November 1974. The proposed rate of 24 per kw for the first 100,000 kilowatt hours was the actual cost of providing energy from PG&E’s hydroelectric plants. To this would be added a monthly customer charge of $5.

“How to Challenge Your Local Electric Utility” by Paul Miller tells how small users often pay twice as much as large industrial users per kilowatt hour for their electricity and pay less for more per unit than large industrial customers. Since their allowable profits are limited, they don’t care whether or not they make a profit from each customer. Rather, they base prices on cost, most unprofitable rates in order to minimize the capital in power demands by their customers.

Fuel adjustment costs

Claim: “If we don’t buy the natural gas and oil available on the world market at today’s sky-high prices and also meet the other inflationary costs of these times, we won’t have the revenue to meet your personal needs and the requirements of the economy and environment in which we all live and work.”

PG&E pays no more than the market price for its fuel. If PG&E tried to pay less than the going prices for fuel, it could not be done. The company would by other power utilities in the same area where—PG&E’s, Why Is My Electric and Gas Bill Going Up?”

Answer: Fuel adjustment rate hikes cause the rise of the increases in our utility bills in the last couple of years. They are designed to pay off on dollars for the last time. Therefore, the electric and gas fuel costs until public hearing. The Environmental Action Foundation has concluded, “Fuel adjustment classes eliminate most of a utility’s incentive to reduce costs. These classes have allowed the oil industry to triple its prices with virtually no resistance from power companies. Furthermore, some utilities have been paying for accounting techniques which allow them to charge their customers for increased fuel costs while reducing the increased fuel costs until public hearings are held.”

PG&E, meet PG&E

Claim: “The rate increases granted by the CPUC during the past three years have only to offset increases in the prices paid for gas and oil. More have been granted to compensate for the rate increases in the cost of doing business.”—Sibley.

Answer: From PG&E’s own “Why Is My Electric and Gas Bill Going Up?”

Last year, we received one gas rate increase of $48 million. This kind of rate increase occurs the high cost of procuring utility service—squares, taxes, interest rates, etc.

PG&E opinion-molding

PG&E uses money from our utility bills to advertise in both in-house and outside

banks of Sacramento and Washington, putting a batch of big, non-inter-est-bearing, tax-exempt bonds into the pipeline to pay for the capital outlay.

Here are the internal publications that consumers pay for: The California Digest, a twice-weekly newsletter with up-to-the-hour news; PG&E West, a four-page tabloid delivered every Friday.

The PG&E owners have never owed so much to so few

Bank of California (SF) ... 4,483,326 shares

NY Stock Exchange Depository Trust ... 1,841,347

Chase Manhattan Bank (NY)... 1,389,622

Savings Bank of New York ... 827,526

EQUITABLE Life of NY ... 827,526

New York Life ... 314,275

Prudential Insurance (New Jersey) ... 710,839

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (NY) ... 669,000

Bank of America (SF) ... 452,300

PG&E is supposed to identify its ten biggest stockholders in yearly reports to the California Public Utilities Commission and the Federal Power Commission. But the data is misleading because most institutions own several large blocks of stocks under different names. Example: Prudential’s holdings include in its ten, but PG&E would not list them because they’re credited to several different accounts under “E.P.O.H.,” “G.E.C.,” “T.D.A.” and “F.P.S.”

The latest available ten top list is from 1973 (PG&E has until April to file its 1974 report). The list is not disclosed. The Senate Public Utilities Committee on corporate disclosure, the B of A data was updated in the bank’s 1974 annual report; the Prudential figure is accurate as of March 10, 1975.

Before a CPUC hearing last year on the whole complicated mess. Booth refused to admit there might be some question as to how much hard negotiation to get lower rates the consumer could expect when PG&E itself controlled most of the companies doing the cutting.

One suggestion from the Environmental Action Foundation is to “restrict the increase in rates to a fixed percentage (perhaps 50 percent) of the stated fuel cost increase. Thus, the consumer and the company would share the increased fuel costs until public hearings are held.”

Out of house, PG&E sends out the PG&E Progress to each ratepayer and asks an estimated $5 million into advertising, with another $500,000 spent on a big news bureau (two recent additions: George Kang from KGO and Democracy from KTVU), publications, movies and special media bunches ($1,000 bunches for each of the California Newspaper Publishers Association awards contest, costly bunches for the East Bay Courier, etc.). For this the CPUC will require $500,000 bunches, and all bunches, for the newspapers and bunches for the free bunches and free media for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. service area.

At a recent CPUC hearing, Sylvia Sibley got PG&E to admit that PG&E is one of the top users of this program which has been increased in an effort to push acceptance of the rate hike request. In fact, the cost of the ”PG&E’s Cost Going Up” ad campaign ran to more than $500,000 alone.

More: PG&E puts together enormous political clout by maintaining expensive lobbyists in Sacramento and Washington, putting a batch of big, non-interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds into the pipeline to pay for the capital outlay.

How to fight PG&E

Luckily, consumers don’t have to start from scratch. Several groups, both locally and nationally have painstakingly over the years developed expertise in contesting PG&E and similar private utilities. What is crucially needed now are large numbers of angry people saying “No!” to PG&E loud and clear.

Call the groups listed and volunteer your time and money. Write the CPUC demanding that all PG&E rate hikes be turned down. Write your local legislator urging that AB 167, the Lifeline proposal, be passed. Write the SEF supervisors urging hearings on public power.

Electricity and Gas Power.

People are focusing much of its energy in fighting to see that Assemblyman John Miller’s Local Option Gas and State law. Under Miller’s bill, AB 167, the PUC would be required to set residential utility rates for a period of one year, followed by the electric rate of 10,000 cubic feet of gas at half the present rate. It is a measure to reduce energy and Diminishing Materials Committee on Mar. 4. No local Assemblymen are on that committee, so letters of support should be directed to their chairperson, Charles Warren, State Capitol, Sacramento 95814. E.G.P. has also been active in opposition against the gargantuan PG&E rate hikes. Reach E.G.P. at: 543-5632, 593 Market Street, Suite 640, San Francisco 94105 or 842-0364, 2917 7th St., Berkeley, 94701.

Toward Utility Rate Normalization (TURN) staff can usually be found in the PLUC hearings, testifying or cross-examining utility and corporate spokespersons. No given rate is considered another, after long and arduous workings of the PUC or has a better economic understanding of PG&E rate problems and rate hikes. TURN needs a volunteer who can serve as a part-time office manager. Their offices are at 529 Mission St., 220 Van Ness, SF 94109, 441-7777.

Power to the People, the Socialist Coali- tion is working to develop power in San Francisco. It pushed for what turned out to be the abortive supervisor hearings in December. The group can be reached at 626-0065, or write to 388 Sanchez, SF 94114.

The California Public Action Foundation has the best published background pamphlet on public utilities, “How to Challenge Your Local Electric Utility: A Citizen’s Guide to the Power Industry.” It costs $1.50 and can be ordered from CPUC, P.O. Box 7088, San Francisco, CA 94120. Ask for a catalogue of other publications.

People_for_Peace_by_Peacekeeping are coming to power plant safe guards. Deadline is Apr. 7. Pick up petitions at 409 Sherard, SF, or call for more information.

The New York Public Interest Research Group and the New York Consumer Affairs Committee have just released a report, "How To Challenge Your Gas or Electric Bill." Geared to New York, but still useful to us: 150 Hudson St., 5 Bekaert St., Rm. 410, NY, 10013.

The Environmental Defense Fund has prepared a guide to fighting rate increases from a conservation angle. Contact them at 2728 Dunsrr, Berkeley 94704 or call at 548-9006.”
Ordnance of the week

“Ordnance amending Police Code... to reduce license fees for massage establish-
ments and other premises operating over the age of sixty whose gross receipts are less than $1,000 a year.” Proposed by Feinstein, passed on first reading, Mar. 17.

Airport 1975

Environmentalists fighting mammoth expansion at SFO airport have once again brought the issue to the public's attention. The FAA, in an effort to gain relief from a decision by District Judge Robert Schneck. On March 18, the Appeals court lowered the amount of bond required by Schnekke to secure a preliminary injunction against two air port construction projects from $4.5 million to $1,000.

Friends of the Earth and 13 individ-
uals have sought the injunction against the new North Terminal and parking garage projects since last fall, before contracts were awarded. For the very simple reason: the FAA has failed to direct violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which has funded $14 million worth of SFO airport expansion since 1970, and has yet to file an Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

But last year Judge Schneck ruled the terminal and garage would not have an adverse impact on environment and allowed contract awards to proceed and construction to begin. On Jan. 22, the Appeals court reversed Schneck, granted a preliminary injunction and sent the case back to him to determine the amount of bond required. Flying in the face of nearly every similar case on record (the Wilderness Society had to post only $100 to halt the Alasks pipeline, Schneck staggered environmentalists by setting the bond at $4.5 million.

NEPA, which was enacted in 1970, requires an EIS for every federally assisted project. An EIS ensures that envi-
ronmental alternatives to development are considered. But the fees have been weakened out of it by using the Robert Moses-style tactic of “segment-
ing” funds to the airport: they deliver money under grants for sup-
posed separate projects.

The North Terminal and garage are key elements of the airport’s $400 mil-
ion expansion program aimed at doubling passenger capacity (making it 34 million) and tripling the cargo capacity at SFO inter-
national by 1985. Such gargantuan growth obviously will have huge effects on the environment, whether it’s done in seg-
ments or not.

For starters, we’ll lose a huge chunk of the Bay. Of 5171 acres of airport land, more than 30% (about 1600 acres) are below mean high tide, which means new Bay fill. But that won’t be enough. In order to control the federal噪声 generation, new buffer zones on the airport’s perimeter will be created, which means San Mateo county will lose hundreds of acres of land.

The actual threats to wildlife means twice as many cars blooming twice as many pollu-
tants into the air. With the Bayshore freeway already jammed around the air-
port, there will be pressure for more new freeways.

Then there’s energy. The city’s 1973 environmental report (nowhere in the FAA’s, which must include state and Fed-
eral input) predicted the airport would use five times as much electricity and 280 times as much natural gas by 1985, completion date of the expansion.

And that’s not to mention the biggest impact of all: airport expansion will spew more pollutants and more tourists into San Francisco to further strain city ser-
service, and will lock the city and the Penin-
sula into a never-ending cycle of growth which will cause new high-density developments, thick clusters of highrises and shopping areas and generally lower the quality of life (see Guardian, 3/14/73).

Construction on the terminal and garage will stop as soon as the $1,000 bond is posted. Next hearings on the substant-
avive arguments are scheduled for the week of April 7 in US Appeals Court.

Alioto confesses!

People’s Lobby feels that Mayor Alioto’s sworn statements in reply to its lawsuit charging him with conflict of interest at the Port constitute an admission of guilt. They’re planning to ask Superior Court Judge Iza Brown April 11 for a summary judgment declaring Alioto in violation of the law and for an order removing the Mayor from office.

Here’s the evidence People’s Lobby points to:

“Alioto has formally admitted that he once paid $2.2 million dollars in economic based credit on a Wells Fargo Bank loan used last year to help Alioto family’s Freighters Inc. escape a $2.5 million judgment in a suit filed by a group of East Line investors, less of the Port’s huge Pier 46 and

the waterfront’s only major shipping tenant. "He admits using 13 H acres of his Place county ranch land as collateral on the loan," the suit charges.

"He concealed that if his relatives de-
faulted on the loan, it would have a de-
fined and repudiated all credits against Alioto’s response to the People’s Lobby motion is that he has already disclosed all public information he had used against him, that it’s not incommensu-
rate, and that anyway, he can’t be ousted from office because the People’s Lobby is still a mischievous charge brought by the DA, who so far has deemed it improper to prosecute Joe.

But LA attorney Roger Diamond, rep-
resenting People’s Lobby, will plead that the city charter permits the court to re-
move the mayor through injunctive relief if it rules that Alioto has broken the law. "A right without remedy is meaningless," Diamond says.

Meanwhile Ferdon the Bull, who is still the panther dearest in Alioto’s own suit, isn’t saying what action he’ll take if Judge Brown rules that Alioto is violating the city charter law that the court cannot enforce if it Está on environmental protection. At press time Ferdon’s office was anxiously awaiting delivery of Alioto’s answers to its belated interrogatories, many of which ask for information already submitted in the reply to People’s Lobby’s interrogatories early last month. The DA will be getting Alioto’s answers after his signature, the DA attorney formally agreed to give the Mayor more than a week’s extension of the Feb. 26 filing deadline.

Let us remember: Ferdon is quietly running for re-election on the basis of little more than his open contempt for any law that requires the city to comply. As Business Times editor, he publicly criticized the police and city hall.

Oakland School Board

Unfortunately for Oakland’s public schools, the two most radical candidates in the April 15 school board election — the only women in the race — are both leaving office. School Board President Corinne Sitter has spent 13 years investigating schools as a reporter for the Monitor. Dalene Hamilton is an community activist who helped uncover the district’s misuse of Com-
parative Education funds. She’s poor and black and has five kids in the public schools. Both would inject an intellectual school board with fresh ideas, but only one will get to try them out, as occupant of the traditional “women’s seat” being vacated by retiring board president Ann Connelly.

The two candidates share many prior-
ities: a thorough analysis of the Oakland schools budget to make the money work harder; stronger parent and community involvement; a progressive approach to the student alienation which causes va-
dilen and poor attendance; and a swift conclusion to the search for a new super-
intendent to restore the district of the power vacuum it has suffered since the death of Dr. Marcus Fowler.

The difference between the two lies in how much they challenge the present makeup of the board. "I represent an all-
ent that’s never been represented be-
fore," Lawson says, referring to the two-
thirds of the district’s students in the troubled Eastland schools, the 40% from poor families receiving aid, the 75% non-
whites. Lawson’s forthright criticism of the dis-
trict administration (the feels there are people who ought to be fired, while Sinner-
nett is more interested in using unproduc-
tive programs) has prompted substantial establishment backing for Sitter. Proud that she’s “never been the apple of the es-
tablishment’s eye,” Sitter has gotten support from Republicans like outgoing board president Connelly, who says of Lawson, "Dalene is being used by white liberal groups. They don’t expect her to win — they’re just supporting her to make her look good.

Lawson, who entered the race long be-
fore Connelly announced her retirement, picked up endorsements last December from both of the city’s teachers’ groups, the Oakland Education Association and American Federation of Teachers Local 711.

According to the AFT’s Mike Bradley, Sinner’s Establishment support struc-
tures “a collusion between the powers-
that-be in Oakland. I don’t adhere to the philosophy that others have. There are major differences between the two can-
didates. Peggy’s closer to (acting Superin-
tendent Robert) Blackburn and the other board members, she’s the one who makes the decisions in order to win, and you don’t get the same running against one of their own.

Sitter sees it differently, "I haven’t made deals with anyone," she told the Guardian. "The Democrats have been electing Republicans for years. I don’t mind if the Republicans help elect a Democrat.

Sister Bailey

Watershed rip-off

Santa Clara Sand and Gavel Co’s open pit at Sunol, Here, the company continues to dig one acre of SF sandwatered, even though the Mayor’s veto of its lease (see Guardian, 3/8/75). The Water Department says it has asked operator Richard Humphries to write and explain why he hasn’t provided promised "recrea-
tional facilities" at Sunol as says Santa Clara’s lease, an ecological disaster, should be revoked immediately by the Public Utilities Commission.

-Katy Butler

Landlords 1 Tenants 0

Chalk up: a big victory for the California Association of Rent Control (CAR) the powerful lobby for the state’s big real estate and development interests: On March 11, an Alameda County Superior Court judge ruled that Berkeley realtor Richard Bach-
chheimer could evict and collect $52,000 back rent from 45 of his tenants, all mem-
bers of Berkeley Tenants Union No. 7 (see "Dick Bachheimer’s unhappy tenants," Guardian 1/27/74). Although tenants won their first eviction trial in Berkeley last year, Bachchheimer got the case re-
tried in Superior Court in Oakland before a jury of four landlords, seven home-
owners and one tenant, with CAR cover-
ing the landlord’s legal expenses. "I didn’t even see some of the bills," Bachchheimer admitted.

In the BCU test case, they could have established tenant unions and rent strikes as potent weapons for fighting grievances against landlords. But Judge Robert Krominger directed the jury to igno-

"The principal defense contes-
tion that Bachchheimer was trying to evict the tenants because they formed a union and complained to city officials about his failed rental increases. To stop the eviction pending appeal, the BCU mem-
bers would have to post bond of $104,000, but they’re still fighting the battle politically than through the courts. One possibility: organizing "eviction brigades" like those used by angry tenants during the Thirties to obstruct and disrupt their friends’ forced removal from their homes.

White Panthers face ten-to-life

White Panther leaders Tom Stevens and Terry Phillips go on trial as SF Superior Court March 24 for what they call legally exercising their right to defend their home against trespassers. They are charged with two counts of assaulting a police officer and both face possible terms of ten years to life.

The charges stem from the July 23rd SFPD raid on 1632 Page St. totxt. Two officers, Jerry De Filippo and Frank Harrington, came to the door to question a woman about a burglary in the neighborhood. Since the woman, Miranda Nelson, had been arrested and released on the same charge the night before, and since the police had no warrant, the White Panthers refused to open the door. Officer De Filippo then slipped the lock with a piece of celluloid and the officers entered the house.

While the rest of the commune members ran out the back door, Stevens and Phillips took up positions with handguns at the top of the stairs. They told the police not to come in. (Stevens remembers saying, "Please don't come any further.") When the officers advanced, the White Panthers each pulled off a warning shot. The police ran out the front and the two Panthers ran out the back. Within minutes, several dozen police had gathered and began playing out their 'outlawed-baron type of scenario. Though several commune members (including Miranda Nelson) were arrested that day, all were later released.

Defendant attorneys Jack McClellan and Tony Serra contend that officers De Filippo and Harrington were, in fact, trespassing in the White Panther house, and that Stevens and Phillips were charged in order to derail a $3.3 million lawsuit the White Panthers brought against the SFPD in Federal Court. Two months into that trial, the proceedings were suddenly halted when the police told Judge A. C. Wolkhering they had an on-going investigation into the July 12 incident. Two months after that, on Dec. 17, Stevens and Phillips were formally charged.

The police claim they had probable cause to believe a felony had been committed and that the suspect, Miranda Nelson, was inside the house. Therefore, they say, they were entitled to enter without a warrant. As evidence, they cite a police report that names a nine-year-old child as an informant who told police he saw a woman, who might fit Miranda Nelson's description, leave the burglary scene.

Assistant DA James Lamantt is prosecuting Stevens and Phillips. He says that such a report by itself constitutes probable cause and permits entry. Asked why police, using the same report, released Miranda Nelson the night before if they thought she was guilty, Lamantt told the Guardian, "Because she was pregnant."

Defence lawyer Jack McClellan thinks there are important holes and soft spots in the police case. McClellan, a deep-drawing Bolivar lawyer from Texas, told the Guardian, "They come together pretty good on details, but they don't dovetail on everything. I've never tried a felony case where there wasn't some perjury on the part of the police. They always fudge on something. Usually it's probably cause."

—Jerry Roberts

Labor roundup

Chinatown Workers

Two weeks ago garment workers at the Esprit de Corps subsidiary of the Great Chinese American Sewing Co. (Long Shot) learned that company president Doug Tompkins had auctioned off all the plant's sewing machines, leaving them little hope of ever returning to work there. The workers had been on strike since July 1974 over working conditions at the plant. (See "hippie capitalist unfair!" Guardian, 8/17/74.)

On Jun. 13 the strikers celebrated the end of their six-month walkout by signing a union contract with Tompkins. But a week later strikers found out the contract was void. Tompkins had tricked them because he had not sold the factory to his assistant, Mike Kosek, as claimed. Many of the Chinese immigrant workers are also angry with the leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), which they claim pressured them into signing the phony contract.

The Mandarin's Mine. Cecilia Chiang recently obtained a restraining order limiting the number of pickets at her Ghirardelli Square restaurant. The Chinatown Workers union and Chinatown community groups started picketing The Mandarin in early Jan., 14 after Miss. Chiang refused to negotiate a contract despite the union's victory of a NLRB-conducted election. Nov. 12, 1974 (see "teaching by the Mandarin way," Guardian, 12/14/74). Herb Caen, a frequent Mandarin patron, rushed to Miss. Chiang's defense by commenting on the picketing in the San Jan. 28 column. Culinary union chief Joe Belardi shot back an open letter to Caen explaining the reasons for the picketing. But the Chronicle has not printed the letter, which Belardi concluded with typical bluster: "Are you afraid of Madame Chiang? Herb, are you a humanitariam or a mouse?"

On the waterfront

ILWU president Harry Bridges suffered a major setback March 11 when longshoremen rejected by a second-time tentative agreement the union leadership had worked out with the Pacific Maritime Association. ratification of agreement by a early February—only six months before the expiration of the current contract. A clear majority of ILWU Local 29 decided to support the proposal after several rank-and-file groupings worked hard within the union for its defeat.

Racial tensions between longshoremen and blacks continued to be the major sticking point. The contract would move all longshoremen jobs away from wharves through automation and jurisdictional changes. But the most important argument was a possible cut in the pay guarantee plan, which assures longshoremen a minimum income. Fortunately for Bridges, his own labor problems have been solved: The strike of ILWU's own office staff, some 45 members of Office and Professional Employees Union (OPEU) Local 29, was settled March 5, but before Bridges had urged the office workers to drive through their picket lines for two weeks. Meanwhile, ILWU Local 39's strike against another union operation, the Ra
tail Clerks and Employers Benefit Fund, has drawn the severest criticism from Wal
ter Johnson, president of the Department Store Employees Union Local 1100, who was fired from his job for allegedly three of directors. Johnson has joined the strikers on the picket line and sent word to his union that he will not have their claims processed by the "sabotage labor now working for the fund."

—Bob Levering

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Who's intimidating who?

On March 13, SF Sup. Terry Francois called a press conference at City Hall to denounce the Guardian, publisher Bruce B. Brugmann and reporter Katy Butler for trying to threateen and intimidate him. The Guardian, Francois said, was using the story of the Multi-Culture Institute (page 5) as a way to punish him for his committee's approval of a newswack ordinance that the Guardian and all other non-daily newspapers are fighting as overly restrictive. The Guardian was threatening to run the story, he said, unless he voted for some amendments which the Guardian proposed to soften the effect of the ordinance.

We want to set the record straight: the newswack ordinance regulating the placement of racks on the streets has been in the works at City Hall for nearly three years. We've opposed it openly and visibly from the outset; Brugmann has testified several times before the supervisory committee; we have met with publishers of the city's other non-dailies to work on opposition strategy; we have written many articles and editorials on the ordinance, including the major editorial in our last issue, "What is the real obscenity?"

Despite the public testimony of Brugmann and several other non-daily publishers, the supervisors' street and transportation committee (chairman: Gonzales; members: Francois and Molfetta) approved the ordinance without changes and sent it to the full board. Then, the week before the ordinance was to come before the full board, the Guardian asked all supervisors for a week's continuance of the issue so we could submit possible amendments (granted on an unanimous vote).

Katy Butler and distribution manager Deborah Klein made the requests in phone calls to all supervisors or their aides. Two days later, we submitted to all supervisors a list of possible amendments. So did other non-dailies. That's all we did. We felt we had to do at least this much, because the ordinance, as written, would force us to move 60% of our racks and severely restrict our street sales.

Even though a critical part of our business has been at the mercy of City Hall and the supervisors for months, we decided we would not back off our normal City Hall coverage, and we've done stories critical of Sup. Mendelson, Feinstein, Pelosi, Tamaran, Kopf and others and city officials.

When three teachers from Hidden Valley Ranch called us to complain about Sup. Francois' heavy-handed salesmanship of the Multi-Culture Institute program, we followed up the leads as we normally do. Butler called the Multi-Culture Institute to ask some questions and was told that only Francois, the institute's president, could answer. Ten minutes later, Francois called Butler from Washington, DC, and Butler got his side of the story. She did not mention the newswack ordinance.

Francois spent ten days on the story, and it was scheduled to run in this issue. Francois has charged harassment and intimidation in an attempt to discredit the story before publication; that's his privilege. But we feel it is just the reverse: we would be yielding to intimidation and harassment not to run the story - the kind of investigative story the Guardian has been printing since its founding in 1966 - as scheduled.

More: simple logic shows the holes in Francois' charges. If we try to publish a screwball for the rock-and-roll generation, then we've got to make it easier. The late-time champion of the ordinance, or Burbage, the anti-commie scribbler, or Bob Gonzales, who chaired the committee that passed the ordinance? Wouldn't we have tried to do stories on a majority of supervisors? The point is, if we were really playing politics on this issue, wouldn't the smartest move be to lay off everybody for the duration? We just don't operate that way.

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Police burglary

"The San Francisco Police Department's investigation into my story was as thorough as a three-and-a-half dollar bill," said David Bronson charged in an exclusive Guardian interview at San Quentin arranged after two weeks of wrestling with bureaucratic red tape (see "The man who burglarized the Downtown Peace Coalition," Guardian, 2/12/75).

State prison officials transferred Bronson from the minimum/medium security Sierra Conservation Center in Jamtown to San Quentin the day after his story appeared in the Guardian. A two-months' suspended sentence carried the threat of Bronson's allegations that he broke into the offices of eight union and political groups in SF, that he turned over the documents from three of the burglaries to the FBI and that four to the SFPD and the FBI. In his San Quentin interview, Bronson described how he was interviewed last late last year by SF police Sgt. Taylor and Bigel at Sierra. But they showed no interest in obtaining the names of corroborating witnesses outside of the SFPD.

Their sole purpose was to come to me taking a fraudulently administered lie-detector test. They wanted it given by the State C.J., which is the clearinghouse for all police intelligence agencies in California.

The SFPD had repeatedly refused to disclose the results of its investigation into Bronson's charges or even state whether or not such an investigation took place.

The Justice Department is still musing about the case, despite all the talk emanating from Washington about the post-Watergate morality and the steady stream of stories of abuses by the FBI and the CIA. Assistant US Attorney David Bar- croft told the Guardian he had observed an investigation into Bronson's allegations, but "the case is closed." What were the results of the investigations? "Our policy is not to disclose the results of investigations." He referred us to his superior, Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottinger, whose press assistant told us the case was closed last May because of "insufficient corroborative evidence for its allegations." We pointed out that none of the dozens of people interviewed by the Guardian outside of the SFPD or the FBI had even been contacted by the Justice Department or the FBI.

How can there have been "insufficient corroborative evidence" if no possible witnesses had been interviewed? Hutchinson: "No comment."

P.S.: Congressman Ron Dellums, an appointee to the House Select Committee to Investigate the Intelligence Community, has written to the Guardian stating his intention to bring the Bronson case up with the staffer of the newly formed committee.
March 12, SF Supervisor Terry Francois sat in the driver's seat of his shiny green American car, blink- ing in the sunshine, and answering questions about the Multi-Culture Institute. One of his goals is to make education accessible to all students, regardless of their background or ability. He believes that education is a right, not a privilege. Francois' vision is for a city where all children have the opportunity to learn and succeed.

The institute, which operates under the guidance of a board of directors, is focused on providing educational resources and opportunities to underprivileged students. The organization offers a variety of programs, including after-school tutoring, summer camps, and career counseling.

Francois' goal is to create a more inclusive and equitable society, where everyone has access to the resources they need to succeed. He recognizes that the current education system is not working for all students, and he is working to change that.

Francois believes that education is the key to a better future, and he is committed to ensuring that every student has the opportunity to thrive. He recognizes that this will require a significant investment in resources and a willingness to challenge the status quo, but he is confident that it can be done.
Supervisor Francois hustle for the Multi-Culture Institute

By Katy Butler

"When 44 parents from the first Multi-Culture Institute complained to the Rockefeller Foundation, Francois slapped them with a $3.5 million law suit. "He'll sue you too," one parent cheerfully told me."

Two days after the Guardian questioned Francois about the meeting, Williams sent Francois a conciliatory note saying he thought the Multi-Culture Institute was "certainly not an embarrassment," and Williams felt "under pressure." Francois said no. At press time, Williams was no longer returning Guardian phone calls.

The Institute said it was "protecting the interests of the Multi-Culture Institute." It could go much higher.

When 44 parents from the first Multi-Culture Institute complained after the sensitive tests, that project to the Rockefeller Foundation in 1971, Francois slapped them with a $3.5 million law suit, claiming they were "interfering with a business."

"It was very upsetting," one parent told the Guardian. "I lost sleep. I'm not doing what I'd be doing if I'd never been used before."

Then he added cheerfully, "Francois is going to sue you too. That's just his way of handling it." He talked about parents and former employees of the Multi-Culture school at Homewood Terrace, who were afraid to talk and not wanted their names used. "That Francois is a pretty vindictive fellow."

In an interview with a college professor, told me, "If he thought we were about to meddle with the new school he'd say some kind of injuction on us. Last time around we had to pay $4000 in legal fees."

Resistance

"Facing the legal threat, Francois obtained an injunction against the parents, prohibiting them from communicating with the foundations that provided the Multi-Culture Institute. Francois finally settled the case after the ALCU decided to help the parents fight the injunction but not the damage suit."

Part of the settlement agreement, Francois said that the parents stay out of Multi-Culture Institute affairs. He told me he would "use the courts against the parents for anything they said they felt intimidated and wished to remain anonymous."

According to court records, the parents came to the Guardian and "interfering with Multi-Culture funding."

They expressed concern that the parents were not given the opportunity to speak out about the program, which was seen as a "major advantage to the Guardian." They were told that "the program was not designed for discussion."

In an interview with a college professor, told me, "If he thought we were about to meddle with the new school he'd say some kind of injuction on us. Last time around we had to pay $4000 in legal fees."

Disorganization

Between August and October 1971, parents say, 12 people left the Multi-Culture staff of 34, six had been fired. Tuner was massive. "Between February and September that year, 17 people resigned or were fired," one parent told me. "Between May 1970 and October 1971, only six staff people remained constant."

The rapid staff turnover was only a symptom of a discontent and disorganization that pervaded the school. One former mother told me that at times the staff expanded so rapidly she did not even know the teachers' names. Parents said dedicated teachers struggled along with little guidance or supervision. Others were fired summarily, without the protection of a union contract. One high level employee quit after a month when he discovered the lack of direction.

There was an initial attractiveness to the program, another parent recalled. "A lot of us believe in ethnic studies, and they attracted a lot of good teachers. But there was no educational program. They weren't evaluating the kids. It was my impression that the children were even behind San Francisco's bad reading scores. When my own child went back to public school, he was definitely not at the top of his class."

There is no way to check out the truth of the parents' impressions, because the Homeward children were not given evaluative tests. The Institute's hard fact data consists of a series of interviews with the children's parents. Francois told the Guardian the school was too poor to afford evaluations, and that some foundations didn't want them.

Parents were also upset because the Homeward school did not meet the health code, and portable chemical toilets were installed after the plumbing system broke down.

After a popular teacher was summarily fired, the parents asked the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the school's personnel problems, unusual conditions and electrocutional administration. Francois brought a process server to one administration-parent meeting and slapped a summons on one emissary who simply read a personal statement about the need for a coherent educational program.

The next month, December 1971, the school was closed down by a combination of the internal problems, health hazards (the toilets being removed due to the sale of the building, Francois continued to press the lawsuit until May 1973.

Power play

"It takes a long effort to build something, and it's very easy to destroy it," Susana says, blaming power-mongering outsiders for the rebellion. Francois claims: "It was a power play. They wanted control of the school. They helped close the school down. It's kind of interesting that these were all white parents."

The blacks were pleased to have their kids go to private school because they couldn't afford tuition," the parents say their group included Latinos, Asians and some blacks."

Following the closing, Susana maintained a downtown office, started a summer program and toured the world visiting multi-cultural programs on a grant, naturally, from the Ford Foundation. Last year Francois visited schools in Paris on behalf of the Multi-Culture Institute. Did the Institute pick up his tab? Francois isn't saying. Nor is he telling exactly how high his salary and expense accounts are, nor how much the Institute pays publicist Art Blum for his services.

Some foundations which originally funded the Multi-Culture program have stopped doing so. One foundation executive, who did not wish to be identified, said, "The program has been kept aloof by the enthusiasm and dedication of Francois and Susana. What they have promoted is the idea. The idea may be a fine one, but go down there and ask for the workshops, the teacher-training manuals. You won't come up with much."

March 14, I visited Susana's new lab school, which opened last September in a Victorian at 1900 Pierce. Here 26 young children from various ethnic backgrounds absorb teaching by pre-existing multi-ethnic concepts. "Samples? "We are different but the same," or, "There are situations where ethnic background is a legitimate factor. For example, hiring waiters for restaurants with French or Japanese flair.""

The school looks like any other well staffed, integrated private school. I asked everyone I talked to for examples of the special materials developed by the Multi-Culture Institute. They came up with one file cabinet full of focused articles and pages from old library books. For example, a lesson unit on African proverbs doesn't identify the tribes from which the proverbs come, nor does it explain much about their role in African culture.

Apparently, teachers in the pilot programs are expected to go to the library and report their findings back to Susana. What about the teachers who live out of reach of good metropolitan libraries?" "You can write to the embassies of foreign countries, or the Negro Historical Society," Susana tells me.

Great idea the embassy. My sixth grade teacher did that in 1960, and she didn't need a consultant paid with a federal grant to tell her how.

"One of these days," Susana tells me blithely, "we'll get around to developing some materials."
Call the mistakes the editors of the floundering SF Examiner have made in running down the paper and losing influence and circulation to the Chronicle, none has been more disastrous than publishing an unfounded attack on Synanon, the non-profit foundation known most widely for work with drug addicts.

That attack, by an ex-con man working as an Examiner reporter and a former resident of Synanon, has embroiled the Examiner in a $50 million lawsuit which is opening many scandals within the Hearst paper.

Last June the Guardian became the only medium anywhere to reveal that Examiner management has been engaged in a "dirty tricks campaign" against Synanon:

- Paying burglars to break into Synanon offices.
- Inducing the Wall Street Journal to withhold publication of a story favorable to Synanon.
- Persuading individual and corporate donors to withhold contributions to Synanon.
- Relenting Examiner hatchet man Bob Patterson to investigate Synanon after he was hired once for consulting his own interest and the second time for fulfilling an alleged "inside Red China" story.

An Examiner article published in this material in June 1974, Synanon attorneys have won two lawsuits against the Examiner's main editor, and the major source paid by the Examiner for research on alleged subsidies, linked the Examiner's famous investigative reporter Ed Montgomery to an extreme right-winger he has used for news sources; and forced recently removed publisher Charles Gould to admit financing of the subservient-founding source and at least one thug who burglarized Synanon.

Only one daily newspaper in the Bay Area has mentioned any of these scandals; the San Rafael Independent. Journal reported Synanon's successful suit against the main burglar on Mar. 8, and nothing more than that. No paper besides the Guardian has covered the major part of the story. No radio or television station has aired it, even though it entails the largest current libel action in America.

Synanon now has a staff of six lawyers who spend all their working hours investigating the Examiner and its sources. Dan Garrett, the chief of this legal staff, once a successful though booze-enabled attorney in SF who found the case for drunkenness in Synanon and chose to live its communal style, has told close friends he thinks the investigations have turned up "San Francisco's own Watergate scandal." (See Guardian, 6/22/74, for the first part of the story and a profile of Garrett.)

Curiously, the scandal began when Examiner publisher Gould suddenly dropped plans to run a series of favorable articles on Synanon in 1968. The reason for his sudden change of mind was a review by Grover Sales in the Chronicle of May 26, 1968, of a Double day book entitled "Synanon." The author of the book, Goy Endore, was one of the so-called "Hollywood Ten" screen writers (another: Dalton Trumbo) who were blacklisted as a result of the McCarthy investigating committees' "Red witch hunts of the early 1950s."

The final paragraph of Sales' review of Endore's book said:

"Recently, Charles E. Dederich [Synanon's founder and president], received in the mail a tract from the John Birch Society denouncing Synanon as a 'revolutionary organization that aims to overthrow the basic institutions of society and take control of the world.' Dederich's publication challenged the credibility of his organization, to which he was once a member of the John Birch Society, and he decided to run an article on Synanon.

"Gould, a strait-laced superpatriot who has regularly volunteered for active duty in the Navy at every sign of conflict and constantly wears a flag in the lapel of his suit coat, read this stuff with great seriousness. He killed the favorable series on Synanon. The following year, hatchet man Patterson was assigned to chop up Synanon with his typewriter.

"But when Patterson was first hired by Examiner city editor Bill Wren in 1945, he had spent more than half his adult life in prison. He had served time in state and federal pens for robbery, grand larceny, embezzlement, confidence games, forgery and bad check passing under more than a dozen aliases. Under the alias "Freddie Francisco," Patterson wrote the Examiner's version of a spacy society column until his record was exposed by a Hollywood-based scandal sheet; national magazines picked up the story, and an embarrassed William Randolph Hearst was forced to fire Patterson in 1949.

"During the next decade, Patterson spent six more years in prison on various bad check, forgery and theft convictions. Nevertheless, William Randolph Hearst's son and successor as boss of the Examiner, Randolph A. Hearst, approved the reprinting of Patterson—over the objections of publisher Gould.

"Following his 1969 series attacking Synanon, Patterson was assigned the task of exposing welfare frauds. Later, he was exposed by Synanon as a welfare fraud himself (see Guardian, 6/22/74). He was assigned to do an "inside Red China" series, which he wrote as though he had in fact made it to that country. Later, when it became clear he had lied, he had been refused entry and had invented his stories. He was assigned to write up some of Ed Montgomery's and his own research on Synanon in 1971; because the research was faulty, the Examiner wound up in its present stew.

"Montgomery's research began, as it has on many occasions, with an organization that hardly a dozen Bay Area residents ever heard of: Research West, Inc. Though it is a licensed investigative agency, it has not listed itself in the phonebook. There is no mention of it in the building directory at 1419 Broadway in Oakland where its office is situated. Above the door to Suite 501, which it occupies, is a sign—"Trust Department!"—and no other identification.

"Research West was founded in SF 10 years ago by Harper Knowles as Western Research Foundation. Knowles, a one-time major in US Army Intelligence, was
The Examiner's use of thugs and right-wing extremists is now part of the court record.

These Synanon victories follow a previous successful effort to convict a Fauclite accomplice, Tullie Eade, of burglary. The Synanon defense team, including a defense attorney, and an advocate who has served previous prison terms for robbery and attempted murder, was convicted of stealing $5 tape recordings from Synanon while accompanied by Fauclite. On the witness stand at his trial, Eade testified that Fauclite told him the Examiner would pay through the McEnaney law firm for all Synanon tapes obtained by the pair. This has not been proved, it is a fact the Examiner has paid Fauclite a $500 monthly stipend to investigate Synanon and also put the money for his defense attorney and court action against Synanon.

In my last report on this business, I reported that besides the Examiner's use of the services of Fauclite, Ed Montgomery is the chief investigator of Synanon for the Examiner, along with E. John (Ted) Kilians of the McEnaney law firm.

Besides the communist-buster, Robert Lamborn, Montgomery and McEnaney lawyers have resorted in their investigation to such impressive sub-investigators as George Gladd and Jake G. For example, Fauclite has spent a dozen years behind bars for burglary and narcotics violations. Chico, an aide for the Examiner's Fauclite, has been sent from Synanon when he left its facility at Tomales Bay following an unsuccessful rehabilitation attempt.

On Mar. 7, Fauclite was found guilty in Marin County Superior Court of stealing tapes and other materials from Synanon. At the same time, Fauclite's own suit against Synanon for throwing him out of its Tomales Bay facility was dismissed in SF Superior Court.

The Examiner's use of thugs and right-wing extremists is now part of the court record.

Montgomery at this meeting all about Guenther Nurnberg's Synanon story and the taped interview, and Cook and Montgomery were keenly interested in getting it. So Lamborn sent a copy of the tape to Montgomery, Lamborn testified. Yet Montgomery has testified in his prorital deposition that he did not know where the tape came from nor who the questioner on the tape was. When Synanon's Dan Garrett asked Lamborn to explain why Montgomery would so testyly get 100 sessions with him, Lamborn said he thought it's because Montgomery is "hard of hearing." Amazingly or not, it is one of a dozen points Synanon has raised in an effort to null Montgomery for perjury. Another point: Montgomery testified in one of his depositions that he traveled to San Diego to visit Phil Lyon, a friend of Guenther Nurnberg, to find out if Lyon was the questioner on the tape. But Synanon's counsel got a de- position from Lyon in which Lyon testified Montgomery visited him in San Diego to tell him not to reveal Lamborn's name, and to promise that money, maybe as much as $18,000, would be forthcoming.

Even if Montgomery is not nailed for criminal conspiracy or bribery, his ment-ality and methods of operation (to be de- scribed in a future Guardian story) are being studied on the state court level. They present the story of how the Examiner's Pulitzer Prize-winning chief investigative reporter has given the story of the business of movering left-wingers and communists in California for the past three decades. Perhaps the man most embarrassed by the messy lawsuit is the new publisher of the Examiner, Randolph A. Hearst. It is one of many factors that has caused him to remove Charles Gooch from the director- ship of the paper and assign him to a non- critical job in the Hearst Corporation office. (It has been falsely reported that Gooch "resigned" or "retired," and it has not been reported that all Hearst appointed himself publisher."

But pushing Gooch out is hardly enough to stave off more embarrassment, and the suit is still being paid by the Examiner. The Examiner's use of thugs and right-wing extremists is now part of court records. Knockered decisions by editors to publish this kind of accusation without even the most rudimentary kind of check for accuracy are also on the record.

If my reports on this growing scandal seem one-sided, it is because Synanon's lawyers have opened their records to me and answered all my questions, while at- torneys on the other side have been completely uncooporative. My offers to inter- view Patterson, Montgomery and other defendants in the lawsuit have been un- answered. The only communications I have received from lawyers on the other side, in fact, have threatened libel suits against me and the Guardian, or lamediated for "trying Synanon's case in the newspaper."

But we have not stopped here, and we will continue to report the facts surrounding Synanon v. Examiner even if nobody else does.
Berkeley: an election in search of an issue

By Bill Northwood

During the Sixties Berkeley was the home of the student movement, the center of anti-Vietnam war activity and the scene of the People’s Park uprising, but this spring its politics seem as divided as at my small middle-American town. With less than a month remaining before an election to fill six of the nine seats on the city council, the placards and posters are just starting to appear, campaign button parties and coffee's can't draw a crowd, and voter registration has dropped below 60,000, the lowest it's been since 16-year-olds got the vote. "People ask me: 'What election?'" one anamnetic precinct worker was overheard telling another: "I don't understand what's going on.

Mindful that control of city government is at stake, the factions that battled each other two years ago are the Berkeley Four and the April Coalition both put together states that seemed to promise a replay of that confrontation. Only the Berkeley Democratic Club (BDC) is as its title, the city's Old Guard rallied behind incumbent Mayor Warren G. McDowell, Councilman Bill Rumford, Planning Commissioner Shirley Dean, SF attorney Paul Mauer, bank employee Herb Debar and social worker Carol Davis (who seeks to serve out the two years left in the term of the recently deceased Sweeney, now a municipal judge).

Surviving April Coalition council members Leoril Hancock and V.Y. Kelley regrouped their supporters into a new organization, Berkeley Citizens Action (BCA) which just up and quit the BDC to support Widener and Fielded a slate of Hancock, community worker Vivian Gales, attorney/educator John Denham and radical activist Jeff Rudolph to seek the four-year seat on the council. BCA didn't promise to back anyone for mayor, but many Coalition activities and Berkeley's Black Caucus are backing Mark Allen, a reporter for the People's World.

The glue that failed

So far, neither side has come up with a measly issue to ignite the kind of partisan enthusiasm that heated up Berkeley's last two elections and captured the attention of the national media. The BCA calls for a council that will work to preserve housing in Berkeley's low-density neighborhoods at lower and more reasonable prices and accuses the present council majority of "the same old rule-keeping-closed-doors for a certain class of Berkeleyans but not for all of us," as Denton told the BCA convention. Like the Berkeley Four, the candidates backed by the BDC oppose rent control while avoiding specific commitments to anything more than their ability to work with each other and the present majority.

Demisatisified with the tenor and caliber of this debate, former loyalists on both sides are defecting. Some are splitting their endorsements across slate lines. Berkeley Four supporter Karen Falotico and Joe Engbeck have both announced for Loni Hancock, for example. Still others are splitting their support, for example, five fellows running as independent candidates: incumbent Councilman Ira Simmons, near-neighborhood activist Ernest Thomas and student James Peterson are the most prominent. If most observers still predict the mayor's re-election, I'd worry that the candidates have failed to garner more than 80 of the votes again this year, they do so largely because of indecision, but also because of a campaign that failed to break through.

The corporate liberal Democratic çoalition majority, which wosted power in Berkeley from the long-entrenched Republicans during the Sixties, staved off the Coalition's challenge two years ago by sweeping everyone to its right into the Berkeley Four campaign. But the anti-radical guilt isn't holding too well this year: fewer than 50 people attended the meetings where the BCA selected its six nominees; incumbent Widener and Rumford won't even endorse each other. Meanwhile, the issues that helped Berkeley's Black Caucus are backing Mark Allen, a reporter for the People's World.

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"For some, neither side has come up with a measly issue to ignite the kind of partisan enthusiasm that heated up Berkeley's last two elections."
Clement Street
A Guardian Guide

By Lyndsay Kenauer

Clement Street springs into life with a cavalcade of bustling small businesses that elbow and jostle one another all the way from Arguello to the green belt of Park Presidio. The array is fantastic, with restaurants from all over the world, used book stores, tea rooms, produce markets and single bars for a baker's dozen of blocks. After Park Presidio, Clement becomes demure as the polychrome storefronts give way to parallel tin roofs.

With its small-scale shops and diagonal parking, the street exudes the natural pedestrian-oriented form of a small, midwestern town (there's even a Woolworth's). Unlike the Other Market, Doggis Desti quasi-Interstates that parallel Clement to the north and south, the street's open produce market, plant stores and sidewalk cafes are aimed at the stroller, not the driver. Antique stores and bakeries line the street in window displays. The only exceptions are the night spots: the Jolly Friter, Woodstock and the Clement Hotel, whose security doors belies their automobile young clientele.

Clement has many nationalities, but most of all its flavor is Eastern European. Russian Orthodox domes peak down side streets, and the street boasts two fine Russian bakeries. But there's also Indonesian, French, Armenian, Danish, Japanese and South Asian to be found. And lately there has been a lively influx from Chinatown: Cantonese kitchen-restaurants are replacing world crafts shops, banks are adding their names and hours in Chinese, and Clement Street now has its own Chinese New Year festival and parade.

Clement's growing sense of community is reflected in a new neighborhood newspaper, that Clement Times, which has just published its first issue, with an editorial statement of purpose in English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Chinese and Japanese. The paper focuses on Inner Clement, the "LAFIP" area bounded by Lake, Arguello, Buchanan and Preparation, and its editors hope to make it a monthly affair.

The only way to see Clement Street is on foot. Our guide is arranged to help you do it in the easiest possible way—one side of the street at a time.

North Side

1 Setin Moon Fabrics, 14 Clement, Mon-Sat, 10-6, Sun, 11am-6. A small shop with a remarkably tasteful selection of fabrics and notions. For the nostalgist there are Emly Art Decor printed chiffons, trendy South Sea Island prints for the Alan Ladd in your life, a whole gamut of polka dots from demure dotted Swiss to Rosalind Round bold, decorator chiffons, sumptuous satins, velvets, cottons and velour. Contemporary practical Irish tweeds, Scottish tartans and corduroys from the USA. Outstanding among the notations are exquisitely hand-embroidered appliques and trimmings. Appliques range from tiny rock climbing horses and elephants (10 x 10) to 1940s rose and lily clusters ($1.10 each). The delightful button selection includes the usual new and old rice, mother of pearl, (2/54), Deco-inspired arrows and stars (74 each), and even a green horseshoe (54). Whole lily clusters are $10.90 for a dozen (54).

2 Bookplace, 50 Clement, 752-4800. Mon-Sat, 10-6 am. The super popular Bookplace shop sells every kind of store-front almost compels you to enter this wonderful stair-stair-middle level book shop. A basket of children's books crammed with paper-mache creatures made by someone's third-grade class, along with an old Pooh bear, a wooden soldier and green plants. At the entrance, a wooden tree displays the latest specialty glass windows, dated 1895, at $400 and up. Other books $20-$50. A classic old-fashioned display in the toy section is a central table covered in hand-made, Victorian Victorian and hand-made clothing others' clothing made with the "bakers dozen" of blocks. After Park Presidio, Clement becomes demure as the polychrome storefronts give way to parallel tin roofs. Its small-scale shops and diagonal parking, the street exudes the natural pedestrian-oriented form of a midwestern town (there's even a Woolworth's). Unlike the Other Market, Doggis Desti quasi-Interstates that parallel Clement to the north and south, the street's open produce market, plant stores and sidewalk cafes are aimed at the stroller, not the driver. Antique stores and bakeries line the street in window displays. The only exceptions are the night spots: the Jolly Friter, Woodstock and the Clement Hotel, whose security doors belies their automobile young clientele.

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baked goods. When Haig came to San Francisco from Istanbul 17 years ago, he opened the first Eastern food product import business here. He began by offering Middle Eastern and Indian products, but now he boasts full selections of Greek, Turkish, Lebanese, Persian, Israeli and Indonesian products. Haig imports its own spices, chilies, relishes, nuts, dried and crystallized fruits, and pickles them there. There are some 15 different chilies and relishes under Haig’s own brand name Mahurjara.

The take-out or eat-in section is irreplaceable. My favorite are the dolmas (stuffed grape leaves), borek (cheese pie), karaf (Armenian style meatballs) and kafta (Armenian meat ball). All of these can be ordered as appetizers for eating there are three tables and a counter, and is usually packed. The best hours are Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Chabon, 612 Geary (between Hyde and Leavenworth), is a Middle Eastern vegetable burger in pita bread) or kousa cheese ($1.25) or a slice of Armenian pizza ($2.75). In addition they offer a full-line of fresh roasted and ground coffee ($4.99) and tea. There are five flavors of Turkish delight, and halva ($1.40). Also bird’s nest (geese) balanced ($3.50) and apple strudel ($4.50).

Levetin and Kellogg, 1401 Clement, and 1477-1487, Mon. - Sat. 9 am - 5 pm. One of the street’s two upholstered furniture stores (see Decore at 1033 Clement). Levetin’s stock is much smaller but their prices for the identical object is usually less. Levetin’s director’s choice goes for $25.75; Decore’s for $25.95 or $32.95.

The Framing Shop, 1020 Clement, 387-7644. Tues., Sat., Sun. 10 am - 5 pm. A do-it-yourself picture-framing workshop. You choose the matte, frame and glass or plastic. The mat is $2.50, the frame $11.50, with professional equipment and step-by-step instruction. There are usually lots more customers than there are spaces, and it takes a lot of time. A not-too-expensive method of learning a new skill.

South Side

Hungry Mouth, 1 Clement, 668-4670. Mon. - Fri. 11 am - 10 pm, Sat. noon - 9 pm. A health food store, restaurant and international boutique run by the Mama and Walt Bopple’s Spiritual Mending and Yoga Center, which is around the corner at 405 Arguello. Diners range all the way from easy Mayor connections to brekkie west sandwiches. A full dinner runs $2.25 to $3.50; there are also a la carte selections and beer and wine. It’s still go to the yoga center.

Golden Era Antiques, 15-S Clement, 752-6793. Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 5:30 pm. A rather elegant antique shop packed with furniture, some of museum quality at museum prices -- like a Victorian love seat and two matching chairs at $1700. They have an impressive selection of brocante in the $40-$150 range. But my favorite was a very popular 19th century burled walnut ship’s captain’s desk with pop-up writing case and drawers hidden in the sides ($250).

* * *

N’ Sticky, 125 Clement, 752-3775. Tues. - Sun. noon - 6 pm. A wide selection of extraordinarily healthy-looking plants, each with its own name tag giving individual watering and light requirements, along with the price (usually quite reasonable). The store’s other specialty is houseplants, specifically vibrant-colored hand-woven hammocks from Vietnam, at $20 for a double set, $30 for a triple.

Jabberwocky Books, 143 Clement, 752-8611. Mon. - Sat. noon - 6 pm. The other used bookstore (see Green Apple, 506 Clement) on the street. Jabberwocky, founded 13 years ago, is the older doilies and picture seals of cupids, animals, flowers and fruits. The Whimsy Room is a miniature collector’s room come true. It has a magnificent doll house outfitted with everything imaginable—tiny grandfather clocks ($6.50 - $11.25), Lilliputian chess sets ($24 - $142), miniature books ($2.50). There are also Gem German wooden animals and candle holders (a frog prince goes for $8.50 and a band of brunettes are $6 each or $3.50 for a set of six). The smell of coffee enticed me into an antique kitchen mahogany number with brass fixtures and an enormous mirror, several large wooden tables with ill-assorted chairs, and two walls of roosters and bantam chicken in cages. The walls are covered with the usual attic miscellany, old photos (one of FDR and printing paper, and books are stacked everywhere. One corner of the room is used for the hoarders who specialize in toys, dolls and animals, usually a soup or salad. The drinks are generous, a goblet of wine $7.50, beer $6.50.

Bank Market, 609 Clement, 752-0315. Mon. - Sat. 9 am - 9 pm. One of several Chinese open produce markets Bank Market has the best selection and price. When I was there, tangerines were 99 cents/lb, sweet tangerines $1.50/lb, bananas 5/$1.00 (compared to 2/n0.24 at Safeway). Beautiful small papayas, 99 cents/lb, stone peaches 89 cents/lb, large grapes 4.99/lb, fresh rolls of green beans 49 cents, sv 99 cents/lb. You can also have a butcher who specializes in fish: a pair of fresh puppies, $1.99/lb, and pork chop end cuts $1.99/lb. The other important produce market is the Chinese Supermarket at 400 Clement (opened until noon) and Clement Street Farmer’s Market at 607 Clement.

La Maisonnette, 315 8th Ave., 387-7992. Dinner Hours: Tues. - Sat. 5 - 10 p.m. with a full menu and a dozen table sets and just enough room for heavy red drapes and charm. The dinner indoor seating is small but the outdoor tables enter from Coq a Chaubert (chicken in red wine sauce) at $3.50, to Piccata de Veau at $4.15, to Strunk at Poivre at $17.25. Escargot is Bourgogne is extra at $7.25, and desserts are all $1. A carafe of house wine is $3.50, $1.50 for a half. Call for a reservation.

Thom’s Natural Foods, 843 Clement, 752-0676. Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 7 pm, Sat. noon - 5 pm. A very large and thorough natural food store, the only one of its kind in San Francisco. A complete line of food supplements, raw dairy products, fresh produce, dried fruits, juices, fruit juices, nuts and spices. Most impressive are the endless plump-top tins of every conceivable sort of bean, seed, rice, grain, pasta (11 varieties of macaroni), granola, nuts, dried fruits and on and on. A nice atmosphere among the wood slings, stained-glass, hanging plants, Tiffany-type lamps, and wonderful marble statues of women and children holding fruits and vegetables. My favorite corner is the book nook, with its incredible selection of books and periodicals, divided into subsections such as allergens, arthritis, cancer, common cold and vitamin C, dancing, eyes, fasting, feet, headaches, heart, smoking, teeth, sailors and so forth. Also the usual ecology, cookbooks, gardening and Adelle Davis shelf. Among the barrel of grains there is one of dog kibble at 25c/lb, and a recipe for Thom’s Dog Stew.

Decore, 1033 Clement, 221-4287. Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 9 pm, Sat. 10 am - 5 pm. Basically an unfinished furniture department store. The floor has long rows of merchandise in the 1400-1600 range. The best bargain was a favorite was a very popular 19th century burled walnut ship’s captain’s desk with pop-up writing case and drawers hidden in the sides ($250).
CLEMENT STREET

Outner Clement

I'll bet there isn't a set of dirty rags in the entire Outer Richmond district. How else can you explain the presence of a dry cleaning establishment on almost every corner of Clement Street, between Park Presidio and 33rd Avenue? Outer Clement is noteworthy as a whole, but it is not lacking in attractions. There are eight noteworthy restaurants (some of them superb), two very special specialty shops and two likable antique stores. First, the restaurants.

Yet Wah, 1801 Clement (19th Ave.), 387-4040, and 1829 Clement (38th Ave.), 387-8036, Daily 4:11 pm - 10 pm. Yet Wah is two restaurants, half a block apart, with separate but equally goodable, delicious, eve...
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Marina Health Spa

Lost unwelcome dollars fast!

Welcome to the Marina Health Spa. If you have problems with the "unfair" part of town, the name is probably familiar. The Spa's 11 to 14 phone solicitors, who all use the name "Marina Health Spa," are calling their 24,000 neighbors. One Guardian staff member who lives in the Richmond district has turned down three offers of "unfair and unlawful business practices." Assistant DA Carol Hefner's suit, which commenced on Judge John Dietz on April 28, charges that the Spa uses illegal solicitation practices (claiming an account had been closed and that it would only move from one desk to another, and advertising the Spa doesn't have and can't afford pictures). The (BBB has given Marina Health Spa an "unsatisfactory business rating" even though taxes of 27.195 percent (1972 membership plaque on the wall.) To check these complaints, the Guardian took a team of 10 to 14 potential customers. Here's what they found:

Price. Our reporter/customers were each told that if they signed up before they left, they would get a $200 discount and only have to pay $349. What a bargain—until they found out that the price is $349 no matter what day you sign up. One reporter was told she could sign up for 52 weeks for only $213, but the instructor recommended the 104-week plan because, after all, "women need to exercise all their lives."

Equipment. One instructor said "Maybe they would be getting a whirlpool bath," which had been crossed off the brochure. Another said she "wasn't sure." Competition. When one reporter mentioned that she had been contacted by a rival, the instructor quickly interjected, "It's dirty and not in a good location." When the Jewish Community Center was mentioned, the response was, "Well, it would be okay if you just want recreation, but if you're concerned about your body and health you should join the Marina Health Spa.

Many members are unaware that they are signing a contract, having been assured that it is only a "membership form." But once signed, the contracts are virtually impossible to get out of:

- For members who charge they were promised facilities and programs that never materialized, the Spa employees point out the fine print in the contract:
  - This obligation constitutes the entire exclusive and irrevocable agreement between the parties. Any promises, representation, understanding and/or agreement pertaining directly or indirectly to this obligation which are not contained herein, are hereby waived."
- Even a broken leg won’t buy freedom. The contract says you can escape the Spa's clutches only if the "member is totally disabled (not capable of movement or activity of any type, active or passive)."
- If you move out of the area, they will allow you a booklet listing 1,200 affiliated spas around the world on which you can switch your membership. But members who have tried to have found it difficult to do.
- Falling to get out of the contract, many members have given up and just stopped going. But the bills keep coming. And eventually threats start from the credit department. Members told the Guardian they are expected to pay threats of wage garnishment, court charges and ruined credit unless the contract is immediately canceled.

Collection efforts have stepped up as the D.A.'s ease nears a trial date. One of the Spa's main targets is a 24-year-old woman in Marin who is curving all money owed. In at least one instance reported to the Guardian, the Marina Health Spa called up a member's neighbor late at night and said it was an emergency. She ran and brought the member to the phone. No emergency, just the Spa using yet another gimmick to collect.

I was unable to get much information from Thomas Dupont, the owner of the Marina Health Spa. Dupont said I should talk to his lawyer, Jerome Berg. And Berg was not cooperative either. Early in our phone discussion he asked if I was "aware of libel laws". He wouldn't "respond to members' complaints" I detailed to him. He was much more interested in telling me how the operation is making lots of money and "screwing up his banking connections so he can't pay his taxes and bills."

He was able to get 20,000 new clients in one year, he said the Marina Health Spa may reach 50,000 members and estimates its profit is close to one million dollars a year in income. He answered, "No money goes down the drain, everything rears up." He also said he really didn't know how many members he or had. Strange way to run a business.

I left the Marina Health Spa without a deadline, but I intend to have many of the 35 members who have complained to me to take the witness stand. If you have a complaint against the Marina Health Spa, contact Carol Hefner at 55/1.0558.

And the next time Sue Davis calls up, say, "Thanks but no thanks."
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CLINIC SCHEDULE
Sat. March 22—Receivers
Sat. March 29—Cassette Recorders
Sat. April 5— Receivers
Sat. April 12—Reel/Reel Tape Recorders
**Shampoo**


It was not a great week. My car was towed away, I encountered a lathome substance masquerading as a pizza at the Front Room on Clement. But the unequivocal low point of the whole week was "Shampoo."

The film was typed as a sort of "Warren Beatty meets Relativity," but it's obvious the two didn't hit it off. Like the invitation-only champagne party that preceded the screening, "Shampoo" is boring and full of bubbles.

"Shampoo" opens with Beatty, Lee Grant, the Beach Boys and Pacific Telephone exploring the myth of the vaginal orgasm. Established: Beatty is a hairdresser, but he's no genius. You can tell by the big Triumph 650 that takes him from Grant to Goldie Hawn, where we learn that not only is he hyper-bored, he's also unfulfilled.

The plot gets no less hackneyed, just progressively more embarrassing. The essence of that is that Beatty is ballying every female that moves—mostly members of Jack Warden's family: his wife, his mistress, his teenage daughter. And, poor man, he seems so unhappy. But, truer to the spirit of the film, he keeps riding his Triumph through a tedious assortment of Hollywood

---

**The great Waldo Pepper**

A George Roy Hill film with Robert Redford, Bo Svensson and Bob Brumlin. At the Alhambra, Polk/Green.

"Waldo Pepper" strongly resembles that earliest piece of Rifford cotton candy, "Downhill Racer." There is no plot except that Waldo is a real sweet guy who's in love with airplanes and stunt flying during the barnstorming era after World War I. As with the skiing sequences of "Downhill Racer," the film's life is in its action shots—some of the most incredible aerial photography ever seen—and all of it done not in the studio but for real. The characterization is noachuman; everyone lives for a standard, in this case the gentlemanly club of early aeroplaneing. In all, a triumph of technical craft over essence.

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**Chaplin festival**

At the Lumière, California/Polk.

On the other hand, if you're interested in seeing what a little soul can do, the Lumière Theatre is showing Charlie Chaplin's film "The Circus" through March 25. Admittedly, it was made 47 years ago, when the motion picture industry hadn't yet gotten to such well packed for the exclusion of genius as it has since, but it holds up remarkably well. The Lumière will continue the Chaplin festival through April 12, with the following week featuring "Limelight," "Modern Times," "The Great Dictator," "Monteux Verdoux," and "City Lights." They're all worth it, but "The Circus" is a rarity, not having been shown in these parts almost since its original production. You could do a lot worse.
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PASSOVER
"Ani Maamin," by Elie Wiesel, a poetic theater piece with a Messianic theme, presented by the Intersection Players, Mar. 22, 8 pm, Temple Beth El, 1700 Alameda de las Paquis, San Marco, donation.

Chassidic seder, kohsher, of course, with handmade matzo and joyous singing into the night, Mar. 26 and 27, 7:30 pm, Chabad House, 2340 Pardmont, Berkeley, 845-7791, $10/5 students, or pay what you can afford.

Hillel footseder, Haggadah, wine, matzo and song, with a performance of "Ani Maamin." Mar. 27, 8 pm, Jewish Community Center, 3200 California St, SF, 333-4922, 52.

EASTER SUNRISE SERVICES, SUNDAY, MAR. 30
Mt. Davidson, the traditional big on the fist of the great cross on top of the mountain begins with great fanfare at sunrise, SF.

Lutheran Inter-Church Service, for the early birds, 5 am, Music Concertus, Gg Park, SF.

Catholic Services, 6 am, Buena Vista Park, SF.

Church of Light and Life, sunrise, Lands End, Camino del Mar, Pacifica, CA, 357-2493.

Glode Memorial Church, 6:30 am, followed by the Celebration of the Breaking of Bread, 7 am, Ellis/Taylor, SF.

REGULAR SERVICES
Celebrations led by the Rev. Cecil Williams, with the Wajumbe Drumseters, Three Tone Band, Glide Ensemble, Light Show by Red Lantern, special mystery guests, 9 and 11 am. Fine feasts before and after the celebrations. Glide Memorial Church, Ellis/Taylor, SF.

Hendel's "Messiah" (Easter performances) by the Old First Chamber Choir and Orchestra, 9:30 and 11 am; Old First Presbyterian Church, Van Ness/Sacramento, SF.

High Sun Mass (in English) complete with candles, incense, altar boys, 11 am; Folk Mass, with guitars and contemporary music, 5:05 pm, Old St. Mary's Church, California/Grant, SF.

Midnight Mass on Holy Saturday, Mar. 29; Sun at 10:30 am, solemn pontifical mass celebrated by the Archbishop, St. Mary's Cathedral, Gough/St., SF.

Easter Vigil Service Sat., 11 pm-2am, begins with Lighting of the New Fire ceremony; the story of salvation history from creation to redemption, guided through slides and music; adult baptisms and confirmations. Sun., traditional masses through the day, Newman Hall, Holy Spirit Parish, 2700 Dwight Way, Berkeley.

FOR KIDS
Annual Easter Egg Hunt and Fair, Mar. 19-20, 9-30 am-1:30 pm, Marin Art and Garden Center, Ross. Pony rides, puppet shows, games, and Big Bunny. Preschoolers.

Easter Bunny Workshop, Mar. 24-28, 10 am-5:30 pm, Children's Playland, 1800 Shattuck, Oakland. Kids color eggs (either bring your own or buy them for $5) and make baskets to put them in. The Easter Bunny and helpers assist. Egg decorating and animals, Mar. 24-28, 1-3 pm, Children's Zoo, Shattuck/Highway 80, SF. The ZooMobile animals will come out to greet you at 1 pm. Afterwards kids can decorate eggs (provided free) and watch cartoons. Kids 2-5, adults 5.

Easter Egg Roll, 18th annual, Mar. 26, 12 noon, City Hall Plaza, 14th/San Pablo, Oakland. Relays, prizes and fun for kids and under Fen.

Easter Egg Hunt, Mar. 29, 10 am, Children's Zoo, SF. For preschoolers. Big Bunny leads the kiddies on a merry romp, followed by Dr. Lovecraft's Magic Medicine Show, costumed animals and more! Kids 2-5, adults 5.

Another Easter Egg Hunt, Mar. 29, 10 am, Arovoo Viosio Recreation Center, 7071 Krause, Oakland. Free.

Grand Easter Parade, Mar. 30, 2-10 pm, Children's Fairyland, Oakland, Kids come dressed in their finery and are led around by Popo the Clown.


FOR ALL
Creation of Rainbow Pyramid, Mar. 21 and on, Embacadero Plaza, SF. Soaring 32 feet skyward, the Pyramid will have music, lights and painted Yarnart to help you meditate. The Artic Institute is putting it all together. Free.


Show of decorated eggs, Mar. 29 opening for an indefinite time, Lower Rotunda, Legion of Honor, SF. From local collections, both two- and three-dimensional. Look for the Ukrainian and Mexican touch. Donations.

Concert by Mt. Holyoke College Choir, Mar. 30, 3 pm, Heurtey, de Young Museum, Gg Park, SF, Gospel, sacred and secular music. Donation.

Celebration of the Resurrection Concert, Mar. 30, noon, Marx Meadow, Gg Park, SF. Brute on the Fairlax Street Choir, Hanra El Din, the Sulf Choir and Sulf Dancing. Free from the Neighborhood Arts Program.

Easter Fair, Mar. 30, 4-4:30 pm, Dasunuir House and Gardens, East Oakland. World's smallest horses, antique cars and fire engines, games for kids, Weldonian Marching Band, Easter Bred sale, tours of historic Victorian mansion. Adults $2.50, ages 12-16 $1, under 12 free.


Alternate Easter Celebration for the nonsectarian, 1-4 pm, Embarcadero Plaza. The First International Art Meat and Banana Olympics will commemorate April Fool's Day. Easter and the coming of spring with nonsense and merriment in the form of ridiculous track and field events performed by costumed contestants; banana music; a banana eating contest; a record drawing and presentation; awards presentations; The Fourth Annual Bay Arts Dance Group Promenade; and an attempt to break the world's record for the Lap Game. Be there for fun, frolic and free bananas for all.

"Family Portraits," Apr. 4, 5, 6, 8 pm, Myth and Magic Factory, 29th/Fairmont, Oakamid. A drama that begins with a family breakfast in Nazareth and proceeds to that final supper in Jerusalem. Mary Cleophas, Jesus' aunt, speaks to the point. "You never know a family till you've had breakfast with them." $2.50.

HOLY WEEK TV GUIDE

What On Earth Are You Doing? Rabbi Roger Hest narrates the story of Passover; the SF Civic Choral sings Mendelssohn's Oratorio Elijah, Mar. 23, 9-30 pm, Channel 7.

The Easter Beagle and Charlie Brown. Mar. 26, 8 pm, Channel 5.

The Tony Orlando and Dawn EASTER SHOW, Mar. 26, 10 pm, Channel 5.

Barabbas. Mar. 27, 7-30 pm, Channel 7.

The Greatest Story Ever Told. Big John Wayne as a Roman Officer. Also Pat Boone. Mar. 28, 9 pm, Channel 4.

The Commandments. Charlton Heston parts the Red Sea single-handedly. Mar. 29, 9 pm, 30 pm, 8:30 pm, Channel 5.

Ono Vadis. The lions have a ball. Mar. 30, 11-45 pm, Channel 5.

By Nancy Dunn

SAN FRANCISCO CLUBS
Boating House: Millie Manchester and Tom Watts. Mar. 26, 30, 40, 44, 52, 60, 64.

Family Yard: Steve Kristens and John Cooke, Thurs; Geoff Alcock and Blackberry, Fri, Michael, Almond and John Allen, Thurs; Burns and James, Sat. Wolfe Other, The John, Thurs; Randy, Todd, Terry, Patrick Emson and Eric Hugh, Wed, 4344 California/19th Ave, SF, 357-7777.

Full Moon cookies for women: Carole Cameron, Mar. 20, 23; Laura Milkman, Mar. 21; Charlotte Bunch, editor of Quest, on the subject of the Women's Movement, Mar. 23, 7:30 pm; Sherrihite Miles and Mar. 26, Neil Richardson, poet from L.A., Mar. 27, "Lavender Tricubicle," Mar. 28, 8 and 10 pm, audio version of "Rafael's Valence's play, with music by Bethy Kaplowitz, Ruth, Judy and Ella, Mar. 18, SF, 984/8077.

Great American Music Hall: Billy Childs with Ron Douglas. Mar. 20, 22, 9 and 11:30 pm; Sarah Vaughan, Apr. 4, 9 and 11:30 pm.


Intersection: Comedy Social, Mar. 23, with Ralph Eno and Farris at 8:14, two Douglas Fairgrounds Rms, 8:45 pm, "The Mark of Zor- no" and "The American," plus short films at 9:30 pm, including Buster Keaton and Charlie Chaplin, $1.25. Easter Social, Mar. 30, The fabulous Phalomon Sizers live in. 8 pm, "Clearing the American Girl," by Pio Zietpho and Ewe Berent at 8:30; plus Budie Storkley Fantasy Hour with numbers from "Old Diggs" and others, plus Red Rooster, 3-2 pm, "Poetry Tues, and Thurs, 8:30 pm.

Celebration of Saint Patrick's Anniversary, "This is Women's Week," Mar. 29, with Susan Griffin, Thalia Kilgore, Jeanne McCauley, Joanne Heschle and Dilt Mckay. Mar. 29, with Johnie Lindsey and Linda Hendrix; Ellen Conner and Helen Amshe, Apr. 3, with dancer Peter Smith. 759 Union, 830-3766.

continued next page
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ANnette Grier music, Mar. 21, 8:45 pm, with Terry Adams, Denny Zobin Trio

and Country Porn, Mar. 20; Ted Ashton, J.C. Burr, and Roger Solomon, Mar. 21; Roger Suliman, Mar. 22; Peter Walker Secret, Mar. 26; The Great Express, Mar. 27; Bob Ward and the Cats with the Dancing Havana, Mar. 27-28, with Steamin' Freight on Caen生成的文本是英文的，没有提供足够的信息来判断其内容是否自然。
MOIES

"And Now for Something Completely Different," bunny city children's puppet show at the Flying Circus, Centry Centre, 38 Ctr Dr., Sat., 20, 9:30, $5.

Canyon Cinematheque, "Quick Stop" by Bruce Joel Miller, Sat., 20, 7 p.m., Lummis Hall, UCLA, $3.


Chaplin Festival: The "Circles" and "The Kid," both with Charlie Chaplin's commentary, 1915, Fri., 26, 7 p.m., at the New Grand, 360 W. 115th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

Les Nickellettes hit the boards in a benefit on Saturday, Mar. 22 to save the Goodman Building, 8 p.m., 1115 Gay/Navess.

"His Eyes, Her Ears," documentary on Vietnamese war, Surf Theatre, and "Ride in, Joe," Sat., 19, 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., $5.50/5.10 at 5 and 7 p.m. at Surf, Sat.


"How to Be a Juror," produced and starring Lauren Oliver, Apr. 20, 8 p.m., Sp犹 Jewish Community Center, 169 W. 112th St., $3.50/3.09, members.


"Living," Mar. 26, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "Lichtsinfonie in London" and "Elmer Schoen's Deborah and Commercial for an lobster," Mar. 28, 2 p.m., Lummis Theatre, Caltech, 624-1412, $1.50.

"Hercules," Apr. 2, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "Prince of the Arabians," Apr. 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "The Prince and the Showgirl," Apr. 4, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "The Railway Children," Apr. 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "The Private Life of Don Juan," Apr. 6, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., "The Private Life of Don Juan," Apr. 7, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

SP Librarians film: "Jassy, or "James and Joan," and "No Live," Mar. 26, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., West Portal C., 503-1212.

WANTED

Men and women for promotional sales work involving the placement of the Bay Guardian in greater Bay Area stores. Part or full-time work, depending on energy and ability. We need people who are familiar with the Guardian lifestyle and are willing to promote it ardently. Call Deborah or Carol or come to the Guardian Offices at 1070 Bryant to fill out an application. 861-9600.

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Battleground for four-room Berkeley HI Apartment, sunny, 800/ month, Cal Donna, 649-1280.

WOMAN wanted to share large Victorian flat near Claremont with man/couple. Own room, fireplace, share kitchen, bath, all utilities, $680/month. Abril 140, 752-7244.

Brand new, 3-bedroom, 2-bath, two/family house for rent, $750/ month. Available 12/1. Call 555-7363

Non-smoking grad student seeks 1 to 4 roommate(s) people interested in finding house to share beginning Fall. Berkeley, area. 845-2215.

Woman, farmer to share house. Near Danville. Share bath, kitchen, fireplace, yard, near Bart, 853-5445.

PLACING CLASSIFIED ADS

Deadline THE NEXT DEADLINE IS MARCH 25 AT 5 PM.

The Bay Guardian is published on alternate Thursdays. The Deadline for classifieds is Thursday at 5 pm, exactly one week before publication. No ads will be accepted after that time.

The following ads are classified. A $5 fee is charged for each additional word. Running an ad in four consecutive issues brings a 10% discount ( Paid in advance). Six consecutive issues brings a 15% discount.

Non-Business rates (Rental, Share Rentals, Personal, etc.) if you're selling your old Marin furniture, or your old lichen on the•... are $3.25 (minimum) for the first 15 words, 25¢ for additional words.

6 PT. CAPS ARE $.05 PER WORD

11 PT. CAPS ARE $1 PER LINE

24 PT. CAPS ARE $2.50 PER LINE

CENTERING CHARGE—$2 per line centered. One line per ad centered free.

GUARDIAN BOXES: Cost $5. Mail will be forwarded ONE time 30 days after publication. You must have your name, address and phone number. All such information will be kept in confidence.

Illegal ads will result inHu出售 classifieds.

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MAIL TO: GUARDIAN CLASSIFIEDS, 1070 BRYANT ST., SF, 861-8033.
This is a personal message of concern over our having to seek higher rates for your gas and electric service.

We are distressed, as everyone is, over the burdens of inflation and recession, especially on those people who are struggling to make ends meet. But there is simply no way we can avoid the energy crisis and the drastic impact of inflation on utility rates. We have to meet our costs and they must be reflected in rates if the quality of utility service is to be maintained.

Despite energy conservation, demand is growing. New customers are coming on our lines. New facilities must be built at today’s high construction costs. We must provide for higher costs of wages, materials, interest rates and surcharges.

To do so would quickly lead to severe deterioration of service and public dissatisfaction, and in the final analysis, higher, not lower rates.

Inflation and a worldwide energy crisis have wiped out the days of cheap energy for utility customers all over the nation. Yet even with these rate increases, the average PG&E bill will continue to be among the lowest in the nation.

While we are doing our best to be responsive to the problems everyone faces in the high cost of living these days, we also must carry out our responsibility to provide adequate and reliable energy for your household needs, your job, your business, your farm and your health. If we don’t buy the natural gas and oil available on the world market at today’s high prices and also meet all the other inflationary costs of these times, we won’t be able to serve your personal needs and the requirements of the economy and environment in which we all live and work. So we have to pay the price, and our rates must reflect the costs.

I’m confident that the nation will weather the energy crisis and inflation. I am hopeful that the President and the Congress will develop programs to assure that we will do so with equity toward all. We must all strive together to make those programs work.

These are difficult times for everybody. Our problems of trying to make ends meet at PG&E unfortunately become problems in higher rates if we are to continue providing for your energy needs. We deeply regret this and hope that you understand the reasons we can’t avoid it.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shermer Stiles, P.G. & E. chairman of the board.

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The problem isn’t increased demand for energy. It isn’t inflation. It isn’t dollar-hungry Arab princes. The problem is our very own monopoly utility, PG&E itself. PG&E is run by and for the big industrial energy hogs whose officers sit on PG&E’s board of directors. PG&E is run by and for the East Coast financial hawks who own the biggest chunks of PG&E stock.

Forget all the talk about “sky-high prices” and the “world market.” PG&E imports its natural gas from Alberta, Canada, not Kuwait. The price is jacked up because PG&E’s own pipeline subsidiaries buy and sell the gas half a dozen times before it gets to you. The bulk of the electricity comes from hydroelectric facilities built right here in California on public rivers and sometimes with public money. Most glaring example: SF’s Hatchey Hatchey power station in the Sierra, built for $300 million to bring cheap power to the city. Who gets the benefit? The folks at PG&E buy the power and then sell it back to the people of San Francisco at a profit.

Forget all the talk about PG&E’s average bill being “among the lowest in the country.” It should be even lower. Boston residents have to use costly fuel oil to heat their homes during their long, cold winters. PG&E has cheap hydroelectric power, municipal handouts and no competition.

So where does all the money go? By subsidizing low rates for industry, by making residential users pay two to three times as much per unit for their electricity. Into massive political efforts to stave off municipalization in Berkeley and SF. Into wine-and-dine press junkets to keep the daily newspapers in line. Into Stiles’ $195,000-a-year salary. Into self-serving media campaigns such as that pictured to the left. And, let us note, into the highest legal rate of profit for its investors on Wall Street.

You can read all the details starting on page three of this issue. You can continue to read about the PG&E public power ripoff—and what people are doing about it—by subscribing to the Guardian. As PG&E’s public relations chief Larry McDonnell put it, “There is no paper as critical of PG&E as the Bay Guardian.”

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To: Verner Sturges, President, State Public Utilities Commission, 250 McAllister, SF, CA 94102.

Please send copies of further PG&E rate hikes. Then, with less revenues, PG&E will be forced to cut back on unneeded, costly expansion. Enough enough.

NAME

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To: Diane Feinstein, President, SF Board of Supervisors, City Hall, San Francisco, CA 94102

You have the authority and responsibility as president of the board to call for an open vote on the feasibility and desirability of buying PG&E and selling our own cheap public power to our own citizens in San Francisco. Please do.

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To: The San Francisco Bay Guardian, 1070 Bryant St., San Francisco, CA 94103

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