

PROPOSITION B FACT SHEET

WHAT IS PROPOSITION B?

It is, in the words of the San Diego Taxpayers Association's endorsement of Proposition B, "a city charter amendment which would bring a mayor-council-administrator form of government to the City of San Diego" (not, as opponents who are seeking to create a false "bossism" issue would have you believe, a "strong mayor" form of government).

Specifically, Proposition B would bring to San Diego a system of checks and balances and an accountability on the part of elected city officials that does not presently exist.

Proposition B would in the actual language of the question that will appear on the November 6 ballot:

- "require the Mayor to be legally responsible and accountable to the people as the city's directly elected chief executive;"
- "require the Mayor to submit the city's budget to the Council" (by contrast to the present Charter the Mayor and Council are not required to take responsibility for preparation of the budget, but rather react to and can hide behind the Manager who is currently required to prepare the budget);
- permits the Mayor "to reduce but not increase the budget as he receives it back from the Council;"
- "require the Mayor to obtain the consent of the Council to his appointment or removal of the Manager;"

—— "require the Mayor to specify in writing his justification for exercising the limited veto power;"

—— "require the Mayor to give direction to the city Manager."

Further, Proposition B — again in the actual words of the question that will appear on the November 6 ballot — clearly sets forth how "the Council as the city's directly elected legislative body is also strengthened as a check and balance to a more accountable and strengthened office of the Mayor, but giving to the Council specific authority to:

—— "approve the budget submitted by the Mayor;"

—— "employ an analyst responsible to the Council to make independent analysis of the budget submitted by the Mayor;"

—— "withhold necessary consent from the Mayor's appointment or removal of the Manager;"

—— "override mayoral veto by 2/3 vote."

The actual mechanics of the change to a mayor-council-administrator form of government are as follows:

The Mayor would be removed from the Council (and thus be freed from an enormously time-consuming task so that he can instead give time to the more important responsibilities of competing with other cities for state and federal funds for necessary city programs; and concentrate upon the evaluation of city programs to determine whether they are effective and worth the cost in order to prepare himself to wield the "blue pencil" to reduce or eliminate from the budget ineffective or too expensive or lesser priority city programs); and the Mayor would be replaced on the Council by a ninth councilman from a newly created ninth

district; and the Council would each year elect from its members a presiding officer.

The Mayor would be given a limited veto power as a curb upon possible legislative error or abuse, and the Council would be given the power of veto-override by 2/3 vote as a check and balance to the Mayor's limited veto power.

Proposition B would require the Mayor to give policy direction to the city Manager, although the Manager would retain responsibility for day to day administration, as well as for making policy recommendations to the Mayor. This change does not make the Mayor the Manager. Rather it makes him legally accountable as a chief executive who has and should have the policy role of priority giver.

Nowhere is this better seen than in the requirement that the Mayor submit the city budget to the Council. The actual pyramidal process of budget preparation is unchanged by Proposition B: budget requests still filter up through the department heads to the Manager. But it is the Mayor who must submit the budget to the Council and who is legally responsible to the people for the priorities which it sets forth.

Additionally, Proposition B gives clear charter authority to the City Council to employ a fiscal analyst to make an independent critical examination of the budget submitted by the Mayor. That authority is lacking under the present charter and in order to obtain the services of such a fiscal analyst, the Council must now employ him as a consultant upon a contractual basis.

#### WHAT PROPOSITION B IS NOT

To begin with, Proposition B is not any of the other Propositions which will appear on the November 6 ballot. Proposition B and all the other city Propositions are independent. Each can stand by itself and does not require or depend for its effect upon the passage of any of the other Propositions. The Charter Revision Committee took great pains to assure that each of the Propositions

were independent of the other in order to afford the voters a maximum opportunity for choice. The Committee deliberately sought to avoid voter complaint with regard to ballot Propositions: namely, that the voter is required to swallow something that he does not want as a condition of voting for something that he does want.

In order to avoid compelling the voters to choose between taking the bitter with the sweet or taking nothing, the Committee consciously drafted each Proposition so as to present a logically visable question.

In short, it is untrue as the opponents of Proposition B contend that any other Proposition either compels or is compelled by the passage of Proposition B.

Secondly, Proposition B will achieve a change in our form of government that will bring about the system of checks and balances described above. The form of government it will produce will be a hybrid, as is true under the present charter.

It will not bring about that form of government which its opponents decry as the "strong Mayor" form of government. The Taxpayers Association has correctly analyzed and labeled it for what it is, "a city charter amendment which would bring a mayor-council-administrator form of government to the City of San Diego."

The opponents of Proposition B are pressing the "strong Mayor" label as a part of their campaign to discredit it by creating and exploiting the utterly phoney issue of "bossism".

#### WHAT WILL BE THE ROLE OF THE COUNCIL?

In the language of the ballot question, the Council will be "the city's directly elected legislative body." Proposition B expressly makes the legislative function of the Council a full time job, rather than continuing -- as does the present charter -- the fiction that the Councilmen are no more than a sort of Board of Directors who exist solely to ratify managerial decisions.

The job description of the Council in this legislative role will be essentially the same as that of the state legislature or of the Congress.

The Council will:

1. Make laws and give necessary legal approval to city actions;
2. Review the city budget, and after critical examination, assisted by the Council's independent fiscal analyst, shall make such changes to it as they see fit and send it back to the Mayor for his final action;
3. Process constituent complaints, seeking solutions through the executive branch;
4. Perform the legislative function of overseeing the executive branch of government just as committees of the legislature and the Congress do at the state and federal levels.

Proposition B, in clearly assigning to the Council this full time legislative role, provides for a strengthened and more responsive Council at the same time that it provides for an accountable and responsible elected chief executive.

Apparently some critics of Proposition B have failed to perceive the operation of the clear and protective checks and balances which are built into it. Some of these contend that Proposition B's adoption will in some way demean or diminish the role of the Council. Some claim that it will "reduce the Council's power." They apparently perceive "power" as some sort of fixed quantity, like a pie, and fear that increasing the share of the Mayor must inevitably be at the expense of a smaller share for the Council.

Such thinking is fallacious on its face. There is no fixed amount of "power" and the roles of Mayor and Council should not even be thought of in such terms. Rather than "power", the roles of Mayor and Council should be perceived

in terms of their ability to perform effectively for the public in their respective and quite different functions. If the roles are analyzed in terms of function rather than of power, it should become clear that the roles of Mayor and Council can and should be complementary rather than necessarily adversary and that the power to do good for the public is properly shared by them.

In short, the only limitation upon the power -- or more accurately stated, the ability to function effectively on behalf of the public -- of the Council or of any other legislative body is a lack of initiative or an inability to command public support.

PROPOSITION B -

FINE WITH PETE WILSON AS MAYOR, BUT WHAT ABOUT FUTURE MAYORS?

First the question implies that Proposition B concentrates too much power or authority in the hands of the Mayor. This simply assumes facts not in evidence.

Rather what Proposition B really does is to fix responsibility upon an elected chief executive who is accountable directly to the people.

And much more to the point, Proposition B provides a very careful system of checks and balances that does not and cannot exist under the present charter.

Remember that the Council as the legislative branch of city government must give -- and can withhold -- consent to either the hiring or the firing of the city Manager by the Mayor, under Proposition B. Remember that under Proposition B the Mayor must submit a budget to the Council which it can go over with a fine tooth comb -- with help from the Council's own independent fiscal analyst -- and change. Remember that on those rare occasions when the Mayor is moved to exercise his limited veto power, he must specify in writing his justification for doing so, and that the Council may override his veto.

And perhaps most significant of all, remember that the Council must give -- and can withhold -- its support of the Mayor's legislative program before he can implement his policies or initiatives. You might say the Council has it within its power to veto the Mayor's program by simply not granting it passage. And by the power to adopt legislation and to make clear their ability to override a veto, the Council has the power to impose its legislative will upon the Mayor.

Proposition B does require that the Mayor have responsibility.

Under Proposition B, the Mayor can no longer hide behind the city Manager, making the "motherhood" announcements and leaving the tough decisions to the Manager.

The present charter does not require that kind of responsibility of the Mayor. And it is quite true that Pete Wilson will not always be Mayor of San Diego. Perhaps the question should be, what if the next Mayor cannot by sheer force of personality take the steps required to protect the city or to move city government in ways that will bring about beneficial change. What if, indeed, the next Mayor is not a strong personality? With the present charter expressly prohibiting the Manager from making policy and a Mayor incapable of giving real policy direction, aren't we then at the mercy of the pork-barreling and back-scratching of Councilmen who are in fact if not by charter district representatives, without an overall view and sense of priority for the city as a whole?

And one final but very important consideration:

The quality of the next Mayor may be very well determined by the passage or failure of Proposition B.

The quality of candidates whom we are able to attract to seek the job of Mayor is dependent more than anything else upon whether the job is worth having.

If the job of being Mayor of San Diego is clearly understood to be no more than a ceremonial, ribbon-cutting post, then we have no right to expect that it will attract anything better than ribbon-cutters. San Diego is no longer of a

size, nor do we live in a time, that permits us to be indifferent about who is Mayor. That much is quite true. We cannot afford a mediocrity as the political leader, the policy maker, the giver of priorities for our city.

WON'T PROPOSITION B

PUT THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN AN ADVERSARY RELATIONSHIP?

No: personalities, far more than the form of government, are what create an adversary relationship. Individual ambitions and jealousies under either the present charter or under Proposition B may always exist and fan into open hostility disagreements based upon real or contrived differences of opinion and philosophy.

Actually Proposition B -- through its careful system of checks and balances -- places constraints upon both the Mayor and Council to act in good faith and to avoid suffering political reprisals from one another. There is always a next time, an opportunity to get even. The best protection which the public has against petty political retaliation is public opinion aroused by alert news media reporting actions for which there is no legitimate basis.

Bear in mind, too, that because local government is non-partisan, there is not the partisan division and politics for the pure sake of being opposed that all too often characterizes political debate at the state and federal levels.

Further, by affording the Mayor infinitely more time than he presently enjoys, Proposition B offers the opportunity for much better improved communication between the Mayor and Council on an individual basis. Ironically, now, even though the Mayor and Council spend hour upon hour in a very public setting in the Council chambers, that very fact makes them inaccessible to anyone except the parties immediately before them on a particular docket item. They are not accessible to each other in that setting, since they can only discuss publicly the matter immediately requiring their decision. With the increased personal communication possible

under Proposition B there would be far greater opportunity to eliminate the surprise and misunderstanding that now often provides the occasion for public disagreement in the Council chambers.

ISN'T CITY GOVERNMENT MORE ECONOMICAL UNDER A  
COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT THAN WOULD BE TRUE UNDER PROPOSITION B?

Absolutely not! To the contrary, with the grossly inadequate budgetary process San Diego now has, and without the blue pencil authority to reduce the budget, a council-manager form of government does not begin to offer the opportunity for tax savings that is possible under Proposition B. Just ask yourself how many millions of dollars have been cut from the state budget by governors of California wielding the blue pencil. Pat Brown and Ronald Reagan between them have blue penciled out more than a billion dollars.

What about comparisons of the tax rate for police and fire protection of council-manager and so-called "strong Mayor" forms of government? They are hokum. In the first place, the tax rate is but a part of the property tax equation. The opponents have neglected to mention how much greater the assessed valuation is in San Diego than in the areas which they have chosen for comparison.

The real answer to any such comparison is that it proves absolutely nothing: the cost of government in any particular city depends upon the peculiar problems of that city far more than upon its form of government.

If a valid comparison can be made, it must proceed on the basis of whether the cities being compared have comparable poverty level populations, comparable employment opportunities, comparable building codes and housing stock -- in short, upon whether or not they are in fact comparable through an entire inventory of problems which make for governmental costs.

The opponents have made no such comparison.

Having said this, it is perhaps needless to further observe that the comparisons they have made have conveniently omitted the success stories of efficient and well-run city administrations like those in Houston and Indianapolis which function under an elected chief executive, and have instead included so-called comparisons with cities totally dissimilar to San Diego like San Francisco (which is in fact a city and county, having enormous costs in its capacity as a county with responsibility for administration of welfare, health, courts, etc.) and Los Angeles.

And even more ludicrous references are made by opponents of Proposition B who seek to compare San Diego with cities in the east and midwest which have patronage, charters guaranteeing high wage levels, union dominated administrations, and constituencies suffering problems of dimensions which are happily unknown in San Diego.

That we do not suffer such intense problems in San Diego is cause for us to be grateful - not smug. To attempt to compare San Diego and such cities is ludicrous on its face. Yet opponents of Proposition B apparently think that such transparent efforts to mislead the public will succeed.

One grievous error made by the opponents of Proposition B has been to assert that the council-manager form of government has produced a lesser crime rate than in cities having an elected chief executive. In fact, the 1970 F.B.I. statistics recording the lowest number of crimes per thousand of population in U.S. cities having a population of over 500,000 show that the chief executive cities enjoyed a significantly lesser crime rate. Philadelphia, Norfolk and Milwaukee were well below San Diego and Indianapolis, Memphis, Chicago, Jacksonville, Houston and Columbus experienced lesser crime than the council-manager forms of government in Phoenix, Kansas City and Dallas.

# NEWS RELEASE



FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CONTACT LARRY THOMAS  
236-6330

October 1, 1973

FOR RELEASE AT WILL

Four prominent San Diegans have joined Mayor Wilson in signing the official argument favoring Proposition B on the November 6 general municipal election ballot to change the form of city government.

"Proposition B promises San Diegans a more efficient, accountable and responsive local government," the argument reads. "It provides needed checks and balances, significant tax savings and a better use of the mayor's time."

The argument -- which will be included in sample ballot packages mailed to registered voters -- was signed by Mayor Wilson; Eben Dobson, regional manager for sales, Investors Diversified Services, Inc., and a member of the Charter Revision Committee; former City Attorney Ed Butler, who chaired the Charter Revision Committee's extensive review of the effectiveness of the form of government in San Diego; Michael Walsh, chairman of Common Cause in San Diego, who also served on the revision committee; and John Jacobs, executive director of the San Diego Urban League. No more than five persons may sign a city ballot argument.

Proposition B would alter the form of government in the City of San Diego to a mayor-council-administrator system that legally establishes the mayor as the city's chief executive and designates the City Council as the city's full-time legislative body.

October 1, 1973

"Proposition B builds fiscal conservatism into the budgetary process," the argument reads. "The mayor (through the use of a line item or 'blue pencil' veto) can reduce but not increase the budget after council adoption."

The argument states further that Proposition B provides for a system of checks and balances celebrated in our nation's history that cannot exist under the current manager-council form of government.

"The council remains the legislative body, strengthened with authority to hire its own fiscal analyst," reads the argument. "It (the council) must consent to the hiring or firing of the manager. Legislative abuse is protected against by means of a limited mayoralty veto (which may be overridden by the council.)"

The five men argue further that Proposition B would require that the policy-making function rest with elected, rather than appointed officials by making the mayor legally responsible for city administration and for preparation of the budget.

"Proposition B trusts you to choose a responsive and accountable chief executive," concludes the argument. "The citizens of San Diego are worthy of that trust."

A text of the ballot argument is attached.

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Attc:

Proposition B promises San Diegans a more efficient, accountable and responsive local government. It provides needed checks and balances, significant tax savings, and a better use of the Mayor's time.

#### TAX SAVINGS

Proposition B builds fiscal conservatism into the budgetary process. The Mayor can REDUCE BUT NOT INCREASE the budget after Council adoption.

#### CHECKS AND BALANCES

Proposition B provides for a system of checks and balances much like that the Founding Fathers envisioned for the Nation. The Council remains the legislative body, strengthened with authority to hire its own fiscal analyst. It must consent to the hiring or firing of the Manager. Legislative abuse is protected against by means of a limited Mayoralty veto (which may be overridden by the Council).

#### ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Your decision-makers must be directly responsible to YOU. They should not be able to hide behind the decision of the city manager whom they hire. The Mayor, as chief executive should be required to take legal responsibility for the preparation of the budget and the administration of the City.

#### BETTER USE OF THE MAYOR

In the final third of the twentieth century San Diego needs more than a ceremonial chief executive. Proposition B would free the Mayor to spend time competing with other mayors for federal and state dollars for San Diego and evaluating city programs to see whether they are effective and worth the cost.

Mayor Wilson - 4-4-4-4-4

October 1, 1973

BOSSISM ISSUE A PHONY

The charge of one man rule is a scare tactic. Nonpartisan local government with civil service protected jobs is guaranteed by law. Without patronage, there can be no "spoils" system. Proposition B would in no way change this.

Proposition B trusts you to choose a RESPONSIVE and accountable chief executive. The citizens of SAN DIEGO are worthy of that trust. <sup>as</sup>

# NEWS RELEASE



FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CONTACT LARRY THOMAS  
236-6330

October 2, 1973

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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With 12 per cent of the electorate expressing no preference, 47 per cent of the registered voters in San Diego support the city charter changes contained in Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot, according to a carefully conducted scientific survey by respected San Diego pollster, Dr. Oscar Kaplan.

This majority of voters that has an opinion on what the form of government should be in the City of San Diego favors revising the charter to designate the mayor as the city's chief executive; to remove the mayor from presiding over the council; to give the mayor power to veto council legislation, and the council power to override his veto; and to require the mayor to prepare the city budget and give direction to the City Manager.

The voter attitudes were revealed as response to a question seeking reaction to the basic elements contained in Proposition B -- the city charter amendment on the Nov. 6 municipal ballot to change the form of local government in San Diego.

Mayor Wilson released the survey results at a general news conference in his office. The survey was conducted in May by Kaplan's Economic Behavior Analysts, Inc., of San Diego. Five hundred scientifically selected registered voters were interviewed in their homes by ten experienced interviewers. An explanation of the survey techniques used is attached.

The survey was not financed at government expense.

Wilson cited the survey results as "clear evidence that the people want accountability in city government, and want an elected chief executive who is answerable to the people at the polls for the conduct of city government."

October 2, 1973

As further confirmation of public sentiment favoring the changes offered in Proposition B, Wilson revealed that when offered a choice in another question in the survey, a majority said the mayor -- not the city manager -- should have final authority to carry out the City Council's policy decisions, and to administer city business.

Further, the survey indicated that if the mayor were designated as the city's chief executive and the City Council as the city's legislature, well over half the electorate would favor giving the mayor a veto that could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the council.

Wilson said the survey results were "extremely encouraging" to proponents of Proposition B and indicated that the work of the Charter Revision Committee which drafted the proposition accurately reflected the attitudes of a majority of San Diego voters.

Asked what the survey results mean, Wilson said, "I think they mean that Proposition B is going to win. When the survey group was asked its opinions, a majority expressed a preference for the changes in Proposition B and that was even before the majority had heard of the tax savings possible from the veto power, and the other advantages from Proposition B. In fact, obviously when they registered their preference, no arguments in favor of the changes had yet been made.

"As the advantages become known over the next few weeks, that majority is bound to grow."

A simple majority of those voting at the Nov. 6 general election is required for passage of Proposition B.

The following questions were asked and responses recorded and reported in the survey:

1. "Who do you think should have final authority in carrying out policy decisions made by the City Council, and in directing the various departments of city government, the mayor or city manager?"

- (1) The mayor 50%
- (2) The city manager 34
- (3) Combination of above 2
- (4) No preference 7
- (5) No opinion-don't know 7

2. "Viewing the City Council as the city's legislature and the mayor as the city's chief executive, should the mayor have a veto which could only be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the City Council?"

- (1) Yes 58%
- (2) No 31
- (3) Don't know-no opinion 11

3. "It has been proposed that the City Charter be revised, changing the duties of the mayor, the City Council, and the city manager. The mayor, who now is a member of the City Council, no longer would be a member of it. The mayor would be the chief executive of the city and the city manager would work under his direction. The mayor would be required to prepare the budget and to present a legislative program to the City Council. The mayor would be able to veto legislation passed by the City Council, but the City Council could override a veto by a two-thirds vote. Do you favor or oppose these proposed changes in the City Charter?"

- (1) Favor 47%
- (2) Oppose 41
- (3) Don't know-no opinion 12

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I. DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK

The field work of the San Diego City Government Survey took place Friday May 18, through Tuesday May 29, 1973. Ten experienced interviewers completed a total of 500 interviews with registered voters in their homes.

The Index to the Affidavits of Registration of San Diego County, California was used in selecting the names and addresses of respondents. Recent precinct books were obtained from the office of the San Diego County Registrar of Voters. Twenty-five City of San Diego Precincts were systematically selected. Twenty interviews were completed in each of the precincts; half of the interviews in each precinct were made with men. Only one interview per household was permitted.

Within each precinct, the percentages of persons in the various registration categories were determined and each category was properly represented in the sample for the precinct.

Total distribution of party registration in the City of San Diego at the time the survey was made was as follows: Republicans, 42%; Democrats, 49%; and others 9%. Party registration in the 25 precincts selected for the survey showed the following distribution: Republicans, 44%; Democrats, 48%; and others 8%.

CITY of SAN DIEGO  
MEMORANDUM

NO. :  
DATE : October 2, 1973  
TO : News Media  
FROM : Larry Thomas, Assistant to the Mayor  
SUBJECT: Abridged Transcript of Mayor Wilson's October 2 General News Conference

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Opening Statements by Mayor Wilson:

Good morning. Everyone has had an opportunity to read the release, so you know what this is all about. A poll that was very carefully conducted by a very reliable and respected pollster gives me the basis for considerable optimism that was given (in May) even prior to any arguments being made indicates very clearly -- and I think we can expect it -- that the people favor accountability; which means that they want an elected chief executive. They feel the buck should stop with an elected official, and they are right. And it's pretty clear from the responses to these questions, that without any coaching from anybody, they felt that way a couple of months back, prior to there being any public discussion. I think it is pretty clear that when they hear arguments that will enhance that attitude, that majority can be expected to grow. I'm particularly pleased that the questions that were asked related to changes that have subsequently been embodied in Proposition B (and that they have) has evoked the response that they did in this survey. Because with the projection that 47-41 split becomes a clear majority. And, of course, that is all that is required to carry on the November ballot. The two other questions simply are confirmation of those attitudes. The one that relates to the veto, and also the one that relates to who should have final authority in the direction of the city's affairs. I'd be happy to answer any questions that you have.

Q. The release says the survey was not financed at government expense. Who did finance it?

A. A committee is in the process of being formed and that committee will pay for the poll.

Q. You said that the arguments in the next few weeks should enhance the feelings the people have in this matter. Do you think the arguments against Proposition B will have some influence in perhaps changing their minds?

A. I frankly welcome the arguments against Proposition B because I think they will enhance the arguments for it. I think in particular this phony issue of bossism and the whole idea of a committee against one-man rule will be seen

through by the voters for exactly what it is: a con job and a scare tactic, and -- I think -- a very cheap one. It's not only foreign to everything I believe in, but it's foreign to everything they believe in. And really it's totally impossible in the setting of California politics with a state constitution that guarantees non-partisan local government and a city charter that guarantees civil service. You simply cannot have patronage, and without that you cannot have a spoils system and you cannot have bossism. But what it is is a very basic gut-level, emotional argument and it really is the technique of the big lie. I think the people will see through it and will resent it. I think the positive arguments in favor of Proposition B -- the potential tax savings, the accountability of an elected official at the polls -- I think these things will be seen for what they are: arguments on the merits. I think the arguments couched in phrases of bossism and one-man rule are going to come a cropper. I think people will resent the effort at being conned.

Q. I notice that the vice chairman of the Charter Revision Committee has joined forces with the formal opposition to Proposition B. Do you know of any other members of the Charter Revision Committee that might be involved in opposing this?

A. I don't know of anyone other than Mr. (John) Leppert. I should say that I knew Henry Landt was going to appoint him. If Henry had not appointed him, I would have. And I deliberately appointed him as vice chairman of the committee because I did know his views. He was candid about them beforehand. I think as a matter of public record, there were clear statements indicating how Ed Butler felt and how John Leppert felt, which is why John was deliberately selected to be vice chairman in order to offset any possible prejudice that might result in Mr. Butler being the chairman. I think the other 13 members went in with no views -- or if they had views, they were private views -- and we were assured that they were going to keep an open mind.

Q. I notice this poll was conducted in May. Did you have some idea that the Charter Revision Committee was going to come up with Proposition B?

A. I had only a hope. I had no idea of what they were going to come up with. I didn't know that they were going to come up with something I could favor, which is why in my testimony to them I reserved the right -- not only for myself, but for the rest of the council -- to oppose it. I said that we should, and we agreed, to place on the ballot whatever this committee comes up with. But not knowing what that would be, and having no guarantee that it would be something I could support, I reserved the right to oppose it.

Q. Isn't the council itself somewhat split on its opinion of Proposition B, with possibly even a majority of the council opposing it?

A. I infer that the two (Landt and Bates) who signed the argument against it don't favor it. Beyond that, it remains to be seen. There are two who are very clearly in favor -- more than that I guess. Mr. Martinet favors it, Miss O'Connor favors it, Mr. Johnson favors it, I favor it ... I think Allen Hitch opposes it.

Q. What are your opinions on the other eight charter amendments? Starting down the list, what is your position on Proposition C which would set up the redistricting committee of seven people to be appointed by the mayor and council?

A. I am very strongly in favor of taking reapportionment out of the hands of those who have a direct personal stake in it. Both at the city and state level, I've advocated that some device be created that would take redistricting away from those whose own public lives would be affected by it. It's the most direct conflict of interest I could think of. And so I think something that puts that in the hands of a disinterested public body is a good thing and a good way to go. When I testified before the Charter Revision Committee, I urged them to do that. I didn't suggest the mechanism; I left that to them. But I think that's a very healthy change. The legislative body whether it's at the state or the city level does not appear at its best in a reapportionment situation.

Q. How about Proposition D which calls for nomination and election of councilmen by district (rather than nomination by district and elected at-large)?

A. I think that is arguable. I'm inclined to support it. I think there are clear arguments on both sides. I think that, in fact, -- even though I think that all members of the council are concerned with the city as a whole -- as a practical matter as the city has grown larger, they have become necessarily preoccupied with the problems of their districts. And that is simply because each one now presently has sufficient constituents that the people in his district represent a full time job in terms of servicing those constituents. And I'm sure they have the interests of the entire city at heart -- just as I'm sure state senators and assemblymen have the interest of the state as a whole at heart -- but I think in terms of trying to provide service to their constituents, they are district representatives. I think that is a fact of life. And, for that reason, I think there are arguments in favor of Proposition D that did not exist in 1931. You should bear in mind that each of these propositions is literally independent of all the others. Any one could pass and all the others fail and they would each stand on its own merits. In other words, there is no inter-dependency between them.

Q. Some newsmen and observers of the political scene have suggested recently that your political future may depend on the outcome of the Proposition B election. Is there anything to that?

A. I think that's hogwash. I can think of any number other people who have fought and died for various propositions that they felt very strongly about. They have seen them rejected and then gone on to be reaffirmed by the very people who turned down the cause for which they were personally fighting.

Q. It certainly wouldn't hurt your future any would it?

A. It would certainly make life a lot brighter for me as mayor of San Diego because it would permit me to be effective in ways that I can't be now. I have in

any way disclosed a very naked self-interest: I want to get out of the council chamber, so that instead of presiding over the spike fence arguments I can do things with the time that I can't do now in the chambers. The great irony is that although council meetings are very public, I am virtually inaccessible to a great many people. I am virtually inaccessible to all except to the two or three people appearing before me. I'm even inaccessible to the other members of the council. You can't really discuss matters with a councilman up there except for the particular issue before you. So one of the ironies is that I would have a great deal more time to spend with the council if I weren't in charge of presiding over the meetings. If I were instead permitted to come down here to tend to those matters awaiting my attention while council meetings are going on, then the effect would be that we could get together a good deal more than we do now.

Q. You are stressing accountability, efficiency and economy. If Proposition B is approved, how will that improve the accountability, efficiency and economy of garbage collection, street repair, and the general delivery of services?

A. It would affect it in this fashion. What government does most poorly is evaluation. This is true at all levels of government. Government is great at initiating new programs, at creating things. What it does very rarely is evaluate what it has done; what it has initiated and created. Now maybe it's because government officials don't want to find out the horrible truth. Maybe it's because they don't want to learn that maybe those programs are not effective or maybe they cost too much. But we are at a point when, like it or not, that evaluation is what has to be done. I am absolutely convinced from seven years experience -- five with the state, and two with local government -- that the great impetus for reform in terms of efficiency and eliminating programs that really aren't worth the cost does not originate from the bureaucracy. You can't really expect that it will. It has to come about because of the push from an elected official who is feeling the push from his own constituents. I call it a certain amount of "tax sensitivity". That doesn't come from the bureaucracy because a bureaucrat -- and I'm not using that term in a deprecating sense -- if he is worth anything, he thinks what he is doing is the most important thing in the world. And his own importance expands as his staff expands and as his function expands. That means that that bureaucrat has tunnel vision. He looks at what he is doing. And to him it is more important than any other function of government. He is not in a position to take an overall view and compare what he is doing with what the guy in the next department is doing. And what the other programs that are competing for the same tax dollars are bringing forward. To get that kind of overall evaluation -- to really view these programs as competing, which they are -- you have to have someone who does represent the city, citywide, on an elective basis. Otherwise it won't get done.

Q. What happens if Proposition B passes and Proposition E fails, won't you and the council be faced with increased responsibility without any avenue for increased compensation?

A. Responsibility is one thing. There are some councilmen -- not all -- who literally work at it full-time. I work at being mayor full-time and, I think, then some. In terms of responsibility, Proposition B will create a legal responsibility that does not now exist in terms of the mayor's legal responsibility for the budget. It will create in an elected official the accountability for city administration. That's really one of the basic faults of our present system: the executive branch of government is totally appointed, not elected. No one who is responsible for administration stands the test of policy at the polls. So policy direction is supposed to come from the legislative body, which is fine. Except that that is only half of the system that we celebrate at the state and federal levels where we have a system of checks and balances and a division of the policy-making between the legislative and the executive. Here we don't have that. At least in theory, we have a purely ministerial executive branch of government. In fact, what you have is a divided policy-making function. Often, you have one of two situations: You have either direct interference in administration by the council, or you have, as has occurred in previous administrations, the council as a rubber stamp to a manager who is exercising policy prerogatives that really are not his under the charter to exercise, but which fall to him in a vacuum. Now that should not be the case. There should be clear accountability in a direct line to the people. And it should be through an official who they elect as a chief executive.

Q. Who are the people who are opposing Proposition B?

A. I think it is very interesting to examine who they are. I think they are people who were comfortable doing business in the old days. They are people -- I think from the evidence available -- who resent the policies of the new administration. They are people who resent policies that are aimed at putting controls on growth, controls on signs, controls on building. They favor, literally, the absence of the controls that have been placed on those things by this administration. I think maybe they believe in controlled government. They are people who were comfortable doing business before. They found it easier to deal with a city manager, and not really be concerned about a council that functioned as little more than a board of directors ratifying the manager's decisions. Now this is a very different council. It is conceiving its role as a legislative body. And I think, in particular, there are those who see the mayor as the focal point of present policies which they resent. I don't think it's personal, I think it's business; it's a question of profit. And they like things the way they used to be -- without those controls.

Q. You said "controlled government," Pete. Isn't that the purpose of Proposition B, to put government under control of the electorate?

A. Well, I have no objection to government being under the control of the electorate. God knows, I hope that's what government is all about. When I say controlled government, I'm talking about government controlled by a few special interests. And I think they are people who pretty much had their own way prior to November, 1971. I don't doubt that they would like to return to the climate as it existed then, when it was much easier for them to build and do things that were profitable.

Q. Is public apathy also a problem?

A. Yes it is. I think the most difficult opponent that Proposition B has really is not the so-called formal or organized opposition. I don't think it is Frank Curran or Walter Hahn or the people who were doing business that way. I think probably the people who are not political scientists are not very excited about the form of government as long as it provides them with what they think they should have. But I think in the next few weeks we are going to see a campaign that will let them know what is wrong with city government as it presently exists under this very constraining city charter. And I think this poll indicates that when they are faced with a clear choice -- and given the opportunity to express that choice -- those that have the question before them clearly want accountability. And it only stands to reason. Ed Butler and I faced each other 46 times in six weeks. Now to the casual observer, a campaign of that kind creates certain expectations. You assume that the fellow up there responding to your questions about what should be done in certain situations intends to do that. I think what they then expect is that he'll have the power to do that. And they clearly want that. In a campaign of that kind, the people should not only get what they pay for, but get what they vote for. And that essentially is what this is all about. Perhaps the most important bread and butter aspect relates to very inadequate budgetary process we have in the city now. And the great improvements that Proposition B would bring about including the use of the blue-pencil by an elected chief executive. That promises to bring about significant tax savings.

Q. Pete, what's to prevent the profit-seeking elements from having a direct line to a mayor in the future who would bend to their will as much as city manager's in the past have?

A. Harold Keen, Bill Osborne, Otto Bos, Clyde Martin, Ed Deverill, the media. The Brown Act for another thing. The mayor just can't go and sit in his office. He has to hold news conferences. And frankly the visibility of the mayor is far greater than that of the manager. And with the visibility -- and the fact that he is elected -- comes an accountability that simply cannot exist for an appointed official. In another question in this poll, it shows that less than 15 percent of the people know who the city manager is. Whereas, 90 percent knows who the mayor is. That stands to reason: They voted for the mayor, not the manager. No one asks the manager what his attitudes are, what his opinions are. Except behind closed doors in his office. But I certainly get asked. There aren't that many people who don't know what my views are. That's part of the office.

Q. Did anyone ask about the timing of the poll? How did the people know what was going to be on the ballot?

A. They didn't, and that's the beauty of it. They were asked before there had been any arguments, before there had been any public discussion. And just without any proselytizing -- without any coaching -- when they were given the choice of expressing a preference, they did so. They didn't know and I didn't know. No one knew. Because they didn't know until very recently what Proposition B was going to contain. As it turns out, they have indicated what they favor is what is contained and what subsequently became Proposition B.

Q. I'd like to turn back to some of the other propositions. Like Proposition E, the salary-setting proposition for the mayor and council?

A. If you will recall, I urged the charter committee to leave the question of salaries out of its consideration, leave it off this ballot. I think the idea they have come up with is probably as good a mechanism as any. It's better than what currently exists.

Q. What about Proposition F which requires fact-finding in the case of impasses during city salary negotiations?

A. That one and the next one fall into the category of a surprise. I think I would have real reservations about both of them. Now I have not studied them. I don't know exactly what the Charter Revision Committee heard in the way of comment. I understand there was controversy about them. I can imagine what it was, but I really don't know.

Q. So at this point you have reservations about them?

A. Yes.

Q. What about H which would return firefighters to the civil service?

A. I haven't looked at that at all.

Q. And Proposition J, should the mayor and council be permitted to hire unlimited unclassified employees?

A. I think that would be a mistake. I think I will have to oppose that simply because it is unlimited. I think a certain amount of unclassified positions should exist, as they do now under the present charter, at the top levels of management. But an unlimited number would be a mistake. It should not be open-ended.

Q. The last is Proposition K which would require appointments to boards and commissions to take into consideration things like race, sex and geographical area.

A. I favor that. It is really no more than reaffirmation of what is existing city policy. That's exactly what we have tried to do, and I think if you examine the appointments you will see that that is exactly what has occurred.

Q. How intensive do you expect the campaign to get?

A. I think at least from one side it will be very intense. We intend to take the message to the people. I don't know how much money we will be able to raise.

Somebody asked about the Committee Against One-Man Rule. I think maybe in addition to the obvious scare tactics and con-job that is contained in the very name of the committee, it may also have a more practical application. That is, from the explicit statements of those involved in it, it is intended as an umbrella committee for opposition presumably to three ballot propositions, B, C and D. They are apparently against taking reapportionment out of the hands of those who do have a personal stake in it, and against the election by district proposition. I would only say this about any overall agency that is used to collect funds to defeat one proposition under the guise of opposition to more than one. That is they had better be very, very careful that that money is spent equally, or spent as it is, in fact, deposited in the trust fund account on the appropriate proposition. Because if they are using it in order to get \$500 from the same person, three times to defeat Proposition B then they will be in legal trouble. They will be in violation of the campaign ordinance. If they say that the campaign is going to be a joint one against all three, then the advertising is explicitly going to have to be against all three. And if they make arguments against B alone, and then try to fluff that off by saying it's against B, C and D, I think they will be in violation of the ordinance. And if I were they, I would be very, very leery about it.

Q. It sounds like you are planning on quite an expensive campaign against you?

A. Well, I am. The opponents have announced they are going to collect \$40,000. Under the new campaign spending ordinance that will be pretty difficult to do. That is what leads me to believe that they may, in fact, think they have hit upon a brilliant campaign strategy to get around the campaign ordinance by saying they are against three propositions and, in fact, try to spend the money against one.

#####

**KFMB**  
STATIONS



TELEVISION



AM RADIO



STEREO 100.7

October 31, 1973

Mr. Herman Baca  
Mexican-American Political Assoc.  
1837 Highland Ave.  
National City, Ca. 92050

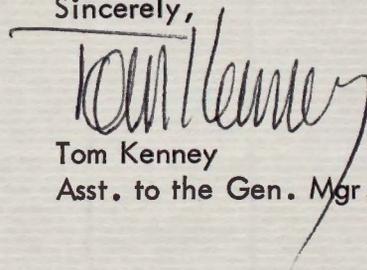
Dear Mr. Baca:

Thank you for your letter concerning the October 18th news conference of your organization.

It has long been our policy not to cover news conferences that have as their sole purpose the release of statements concerning political issues. We do recognize our responsibility to cover issues of community concern and feel we have provided balanced programming on this issue. In addition, on Friday, November 2, the KFMB stations will take an editorial position in urging voters to cast a "No" vote on Proposition B.

If you would like to discuss this matter in more detail, feel free to call me at anytime.

Sincerely,



Tom Kenney  
Asst. to the Gen. Mgr.

TK/lt

1405 Fifth Avenue  
San Diego, CA. 92112  
Phone (714) 232-2114

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**National City Chapter**

(714) 477-3620

November 1, 1973

Mr. Don Worley, Chairman  
Committee Against One-Man Rule  
3001 Fourth Avenue  
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Worley:

There is an old saying in Spanish, "todo se paga en tiempo," everything is paid by in due time. It is the concensus of our group that your action in your dealings with us can only be described as unprofessional, unbusiness-like, and unethical. Let me assure you gentlemen, that your group actions are very consistent with what your people have always represented to our people. The only reason that we bothered to waste our time in writing this letter is so that your deed can be recorded for posterity, so that the Chicano Community can understand what happens when coalitions are made with other "anglo" vested interest groups. For the Record:

On Monday, October 22, 1973, a meeting was held with Don Worley, Ralph Rendon, Al Garcia, Gus Chavez, and myself, Herman Baca. At that time after a discussion of our Committee's concerns (money for literature, posters, etc., television and radio time for the Chicano Community) Chicano Citizens Against Prop. B were invited to become apart of the Executive Board of the Committee Against One-Man Rule. It was also agreed that Chicano Citizens Against Prop. B would then submit an itemized budget on Wednesday, October 24, 1973, for acceptance or rejection by members of the Committee Against One-Man Rule.

On Wednesday, October 24, 1973, Herman Baca and a working member attended the Executive Board Meeting of the Committee Against One-Man Rule. After a presentation of the needs of the Chicano Citizens Against Prop. B, by Herman Baca, it was unanimously agreed that a checking account be opened by Chicano Citizens Against Prop. B and the sum of \$500.00, which was to be provided on Friday, October 26, 1973. It was also agreed at that time that another \$500.00 would be fourth coming to cover the proposed \$1,000.00 budget.

After October 26, 1973, not only was the "gentlemen's" agreement of the monetary help not lived up to, but telephone calls of inquiry placed by Mr. Gus Chavez and myself to Ralph Rendon, "Mexican-American" liason were totally ignored.

On October 31, 1973, (Halloween night) the Chicano Community got the traditional trick from the anglo vested interest community. At this meeting, which was attended by myself, Al Garcia, and seven working members, we were told that the Committee Against One-Man Rule had no money and that the money they did have was going to be used for their priorities. It was at that time we walked out.

It is at this time that we would like to inform you gentlemen, of the Committee Against One-Man Rule, that you are not dealing with "World War II" mexicans. You made certain commitments and you failed to live to them.

It is the concensus of our group that any relation that we had with your group is now severed. Our group name is not to be used or identified with your Committee in any shape, form, or way.

Gentlemen, the only difference between you and the opposition, is that you are on opposite sides.

Sincerely,

*Herman Baca*

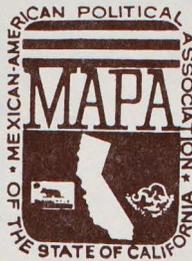
Herman Baca,  
Co-Chairman

cc. Mr. Alberto Garcia  
Mr. Gus Chavez

HB/na

MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

## National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

November 2, 1973

Mr. Don Worley, Chairman  
Committee Against One-Man Rule  
3001 Fourth Avenue  
San Diego, California

Dear Don:

Credit should be given when credit is due. The Committee wishes to commend you personally for having the courage to come fourth and rectify an unfortunate situation which was created by certain individuals who are not so ethical.

It is the Committee's decision that we will accept your contribution on two conditions. They are:

- #1. That said contribution will be given by you as an individual.
- #2. That the position outlined in the November 1, 1973 letter that our Committee's name is not to be used with Committee Against One-Man Rule.

It is with this understanding that our Committee will accept your contribution.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca,  
Co-chairman

cc. A. Chaves  
A. Garcia

HB/aa

Mayor Pete Wilson  
San Diego, California



November 12, 1973

Dear Herman:

Attached is the information you requested  
in your letter of November 7.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Art Madrid". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Art Madrid

AM:can

ENDORSERS FOR PROPOSITION B

Co-Chairmen -- Joyce Beers  
Eben W. Dobson, Jr.  
Michael H. Walsh

Treasurer -- Lawrence W. Cox

Honorary --- Edward T. Butler

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Raul Bautista	Max Hernandez
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Thomas Cano	Henry Hill
Howard Carey	Roger Hedgecock
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Fred Castro	Father Juan Hurtado
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W. Creighton Callaway	Robert Lopez
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Lowell Davies

H. Cushman Dow

Dodd Zakasky

Roger Martin

SSPA (Spanish Speaking Political  
Association)

Chicano Democratic Association

# ... and they're off and running

## Prop. 1 means

## Reagan for Pres.

By Bill Ritter

From the man who brought you welfare cuts, education cuts, People's Park and other "bloodbaths," high taxes, and Death Valley Days, comes news of a proposed proposition, and this kind won't get you 1-10.

That man, of course, is Gov. Ronald Reagan, and he's calling his proposal Proposition 1. It will appear on the ballot this Nov. 6, in a special election called by Reagan for this proposition only. By placing it on the Nov. ballot, instead of waiting until election time next June, Reagan is costing Californians close to \$20 million!

Debates over Proposition 1 are now the focal point of California's myriad of political divisions. The most vocal, of course, are the Republicans and Democrats. Reagan on one side, Moretti on the other. Which isn't to diminish the importance of the content of Prop. 1, but merely to point out that the two parties view the issue as extremely important.

### WHAT'S IN A PROPOSITION, ANYWAY?

Proponents of Prop. 1 claim that, if passed, it would mean "lower taxes and a decline in the cost of government." This would be true on the state level only. While Reagan hails his initiative as a "tax reform," opponents call it merely a "tax shift." Basically, Prop. 1 will put a ceiling on taxes at the state level, therefore shifting the burden for taxation onto city government. It will probably mean higher property taxes, local sales taxes, and, most importantly, the termination of many necessary programs — most of which affect the poor, the elderly, students, and renters.

In defense of Prop. 1, Gov. Reagan claims, "Government now takes about 44% of personal income and, without Prop. 1, the amount will grow to more than half — possibly as much as two-thirds — in 15 years."

While it is probably true that taxes take up that much of peoples' income, Prop. 1 really does nothing to guarantee a decline in the amount. Unfortunately, the opposition hasn't really talked about that issue either, and, in fact, lowering taxes isn't really being discussed at all — just who should have the power to tax.

Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti, who is trying to get himself elected governor and, who as leader of the state Democrats represents the most vocal opposition to Prop. 1, has this to say.

"Prop. 1 strikes at the very heart of our system. It takes fiscal management away from men (sic) and vests it in an arbitrary mechanical formula.

"I don't believe we're ready to surrender our government to computers."

That formula is the basis of how Prop. 1 will determine how state expenditures will be cut over the next 15 years.

Basically, the formula goes like this: State expenditures will be limited for the next fiscal year to the percentage that expected State revenues bear to estimated State personal income, less a 1/10 of 1 per cent decrease, times the estimated State personal income for the next calendar year. In future years, the previous year's Expenditure Limitation

figure, as computed above, is used in place of the State Revenue figure. Simple, huh?

But unless you're some sort of accountant or tax expert, those stats mean little. Perhaps more telling a figure might be this nifty item dug up by the Democrats.

"Proponents of Prop. 1 contend that the 'average' California family of four would save \$72 per year. If this were true, the average California family would have to have an income of \$33,000 per year, which is less than what 4% of California families earn."

The actual median income for a family of four in California is \$13,000. So, it comes as no surprise to find out that the main area of support for Prop. 1 comes from wealthy people, a category which hardly comprises many people. In addition, it has been reported that proponents of Prop. 1 are spending more money than on any other initiative in California history.

And, while the rich would benefit significantly by the passage of Prop. 1, it is the low and middle income people who will get the screws. Anyone who lives in a house or apartment — and who doesn't — will, in some way, probably pay either more property taxes or more rent. Senior Citizens might find themselves unqualified to receive California's Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Plan. Students will most likely face an increase in school tuition in the colleges that have one, and an imposition of a tuition in the schools that currently have none. Industrial workers will be out more than \$5 million earmarked for industrial safety programs. It's also predicted that elementary education, health care, public works and highway safety services would be drastically reduced should Prop. 1 pass. Simply, one could say that Prop. 1 would give Reagan a chance to cut all the needed programs he and his rich cronies so passionately hate — mostly because they aren't in need of them. The issue, in this reporter's opinion, is not state vs. local control. In fact, it would be good if each community given equal resources, could control its own programs. But that, dear folks, is a dream at this point. No, Prop. 1's implications mean the end of some pretty necessary (even if they could use much improvement) programs.

Of course there is a factor that might have some bearing on the whole issue. According to a recent Gallop poll, Reagan, among Republicans, is in the lead for the 1976 GOP nomination. So, old Ronnie views his proposition as a crucial political turning point in his career. In the words of one veteran San Diego newsman, "A vote for Prop. 1 is a vote for Reagan for President." Heaven forbid!

There are a number of groups who have taken a "No" stand on Prop. 1. But rather than list them, it's probably more relevant to quote Herman Baca, President of the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA). Baca told the door, "If Reagan's for it, then we're against it." Makes pretty good sense.

## Prop. B means

## Wilson for Senator

Larry Remer

"There's a bill to be paid," said Chicano leader, Herman Baca. Speaking at a press conference on behalf of the Committee of Chicano Citizens Against Proposition B, Baca scored the Pete Wilson backed plan to change the current form of city government from the City Manager model to the strong mayor model. "The only thing it would do is to free Mayor Wilson to run for governor at some future date," Baca charged.

Proposition B is the centerpiece in a series of proposals put forth by the blue-ribbon Charter Revision Committee. If passed, Proposition B would increase the number of council districts to nine; invest the City Council with legislative power and the Mayor with veto power (subject to over-ride by the Council); and turn the Mayor's office into the executive branch of city government with the City Manager responsible to the Mayor.

The most controversial part of Proposition B appears to be Pete Wilson's attachment to it. Wilson watchers see the Mayor as a man on the way up. Taking over scandal-ridden San Diego and leaving a showcase government behind has been said to be Wilson's strategy. As for the problems of governing the city, Wilson's critics charge that he has neatly side-stepped every important issue. With the Chicano community nearly up in arms over the issue of police harassment and the more predatory development interests looking for reassurance from affluent Wilson supporters, Pistol Pete has only postponed coming to grips with the problems of San Diego.

In support of Proposition B, Wilson has lined up much bi-partisan support from San Diego's ruling elite. A prestigious list of endorsers compiled by the Mayor's office is dispensed to nosy reporters and others interested in the issue. Included among the backers are conservative banker Kim Fletcher, Republican Leon Parma, liberal ex-Port Commissioner Harvey Furgatch, and environmentalist Cornelius Dutcher. Support for the measure appears to be ideological, with different interests converging to find a more efficient way to manage the business of running the city.

In opposition, Baca joins a host of citizen's groups opposed to big government. Again the opposition is rooted in ideology. "Proposition B... can only mean a Chicago-type Richard Daley government for San Diego," stated Baca. His stand is echoed by the "pure" conservative voices of Councilman Henry Landt and Taxpayers Concerned president Fred Schnaubelt, as well as the "pure" liberal voice of Councilman Jim Bates. "The strong mayor form... has created wardism, bossism, corruption, and political patronage," reads the ballot argument against Proposition B which was authored by Landt and signed by Bates and Schnaubelt.

While the meaningless debate about the strong versus the weak Mayor continues, Baca has hit a raw nerve in his charges against Wilson. Pete is "free to run for governor or senator any time he wants," Wilson's press secretary Larry

Thomas angrily told the door when he heard about Baca's charges. "To suggest that there's a bill to be paid is irresponsible," Thomas continued. Yet while the analogies between San Diego and Chicago continue to be discussed, the Hoobler memo is still in effect — and Pete Wilson is keeping his eye on Senator Tunney's seat and the '76 elections.

### OTHER PROPOSITIONS

In the meantime, seven other proposals will be on the ballot. And many have the potential to change the character of city government regardless of whether or not Prop. B passes. The other propositions could:

\*\*Take redistricting power out of the hands of the City Council and invest it in an appointive Redistricting Commission. (Proposition C)

\*\*Appoint a Commission under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission to set the salaries of the City Council and the Mayor, subject to referendum. The current annual salaries are \$5,000 and \$12,000 respectively. (Proposition E)

\*\*Create an Employee-Employer Relations Panel to deal with problems between the city and city employees. (Proposition F)

\*\*Authorize the City Council to establish grievance machinery for city employees. (Proposition G)

\*\*Place the employees of the San Diego fire department under Civil Service. (Proposition H)

\*\*Allow members of the City Council and the Mayor to enlarge their appointed staff. (Proposition J)

\*\*Require City Commissions, Boards, Committees and Panels to be drawn from all segments of the community and end any discrimination in selection on the basis of sex. (Proposition K)

If nothing else, the proposals of the Charter Revision Committee point out weak points in the city government. Few, if any, gains however have ever been made at the ballot box. By the time an issue is codified into law, the real struggles have already taken place and the laws reflect the reality of the situation. The scandal of the Curran years in which the city was dominated by Smith and Alessio are gone. And the scandal of Watergate has given impetus to liberal movements to reform the government. The real power lies not in the rules of the government — but in the ability of different interests to make use of it.

San Diego's city government has been dominated by special interests of one sort or another for many years. With the power of Smith broken, new interests are vying for control. Only rarely do people's movements reach the seats of power and affect their course. Parts of the proposed City Charter revisions provide limited opportunities for that to happen. But the ever present, organized interests of greed and corruption continue to dominate the scene. To confuse Charter revision with change in the day-to-day lives of minorities, workers, women or students would be a gross error. Herman Baca's bill is still to be paid. And it matters little if it is paid by a strong mayor or a City Council.

City of San Diego  
Auditor and Comptroller  
Election Campaign Trust Fund

APPLICATION FOR TRUST FUND

Nov 2 3 21 PM '73

Election (Primary/General) General Year 1973  
Office/Measure Prop. B.  
Date 10-29-73  
Name of Candidate or Committee Chicano Citizens against Prop. B.  
Office Address 323 1/2 E San Ysidro Blvd. Telephone 428-2565  
City San Ysidro State Ca. Zip Code 92073

I request that the Auditor and Comptroller of the City of San Diego open an Election Campaign Trust Fund for the purpose of recording campaign contributions and expenditures as required by the San Diego Municipal Election Campaign Contribution and Expenditure Control Ordinance No. 11034.

The following person is designated as the Campaign Treasurer, and as such is the only party who may authorize disbursements of monies from the fund or who may close the fund. This appointment will remain in effect until such time as I might appoint a new Campaign Treasurer.

[Signature]  
Campaign Treasurer  
323 1/2 E SAN YSIDRO BLVD  
Address  
SAN YSIDRO, CAL 92073  
City State Zip Code  
428-2565  
Telephone  
[Signature]  
Signature

[Signature]  
Candidate or Chairman  
323 1/2 E. San Ysidro Blvd  
Address  
San Ysidro, Ca. 92073  
City State Zip Code  
428-2565  
Telephone  
[Signature]  
Signature

Trustee Use Only
Fund No. Assigned
D/A No. Assigned
Assigned by

City of San Diego  
Auditor and Comptroller  
Election Campaign Trust Fund

Trustee Use Only

Fund No.

D/A No.

J.V. No.

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT

AUDITOR & COMPTROLLER  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO  
RECEIVED

*m-j*

Nov 8 1 54 PM '73

Date 11-8-73

Name of Candidate/Committee Chicano Citizens against Prop B

Instructions to Trustee:

These checks are to be (check one): Mailed \_\_\_\_\_ Picked Up  Call \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ when checks are ready for pickup.  
is authorized to pick up these checks.

Payee Format	Name Address			Occupation Principal Place of Business Description	Amount of Check	Trustee Use Only
	City	State	Zip			Check #
<del>T. Truman Akbar</del>	<del>_____</del>			<del>_____</del>	<del>_____</del>	
	Chicano Citizens against Prop B			Treasurer of Committee	250.00	
	323 1/2 San Ysidro Blvd			323 1/2 San Ysidro Blvd		
	San Ysidro, Ca.			San Ysidro, Ca.		

Total \$ 250.00

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Herman Baca (co-chairman)  
Signature

Chicano Citizens against Prop B  
Print or Type Name  
Co Chairman  
Title

# PELIGRO!

On Nov. 6th

## VOTA NO PROP. B

El 6 de Noviembre de 1973, a nosotros los de la comunidad de habla espanola, se nos pedira votar sobre la Proposicion B. La Proposicion B es muy peligrosa para la comunidad Chicana por varias razones:

1. Nunca tuvimos voz en el comite de revicion. Organizaciones tales como Chicano Federation, Spanish-Speaking Association, y el G.I. Forum, a quienes se les pidio declarar no participaron, para asi protestar el apoyo que el Alcalde Wilson dio al "Hoobler Memorandum."
2. La Proposicion B da demaciado poder a un solo individuo. El Alcalde de tendra el derecho de incluir y cancelar a su gusto articulos en el presupuesto municipal. Ayudanos a evitar un "Watergate" en San Diego.
3. El Alcalde Wilson no merece nuestro voto! Con su apoyo hacia el "Hoobler Memorandum" nos ha enseñado que piensa de nosotros la comunidad de habla espanola.

## Ciudadanos Chicanos En Contra De La Proposition "B"

323 1/2 E. San Ysidro Blvd.  
San Ysidro, Ca. 93720

Presidente: Herman Baca  
Agustine Chavez  
Tesorero: Alberto R. Garcia

ARTEC PRINTING COMPANY

# DANGER!

On Nov. 6th

## VOTE NO PROP. B

On November 6, 1973, you of the Spanish-Speaking Community will be asked to vote on Proposition B. Proposition B is dangerous for us of the Chicano Community for the following reasons:

1. We never had any input into the revision committee. Organizations such as the Chicano Federation, Spanish-Speaking Political Association, and the G.I. Forum, which were asked to testify, walked out in protest of Mayor Wilson's support of the "Hoobler Memorandum."
2. Proposition B concentrates too much power in the hands of one man. The mayor will appoint at will, and will have the power to pencil out items in the budget that he does not like. STOP! a Watergate from developing here in San Diego.
3. Mayor Wilson is not deserving of our vote! By supporting the "Hoobler Memorandum" he showed by deed what he thinks of the Spanish-Speaking Community.

## Chicano Citizens Against Proposition "B"

323 1/2 E. San Ysidro Blvd.  
San Ysidro, Ca. 93720

Presidente: Herman Baca  
Agustine Chavez  
Tesorero: Alberto R. Garcia

ARTEC PRINTING COMPANY

# VOTE

## Nov. 6

### RECOMENDACIONES

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS		YES	NO
<b>1 TAXES AND EXPENDITURES.</b> Limits State expenditures and local property tax rates except school districts'. State personal income tax reduced. Financial impact estimate: Reduces: State revenues \$170,000,000; projected State program expenditures \$620,000,000 to \$1,366,000,000; and State payments to local governments which will affect their revenues or expenditures. Certain initiative provisions for personal income tax reductions have been accomplished by legislation passed August 23, 1973.	YES		
	NO		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO QUESTION			
<b>A PROPOSITION A. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO.</b> Shall Sections 42 and 79 of said Charter be amended to give the elected Board of Supervisors complete authority to regulate leaves of absence and salaries and wages of County employees and to eliminate the duties of the Civil Service Commission with respect thereto?	YES		
	NO		<input checked="" type="radio"/>

CITY OF SAN DIEGO QUESTIONS			
<b>B PROPOSITION B. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.</b> Shall the form and structure of City government be changed to require the Mayor to: — submit the City Budget to the Council, with authority to reduce but not increase the budget as he receives it back from the Council; — be legally responsible and accountable to the people as the City's directly elected Chief Executive; — obtain the consent of the Council to his appointment or removal of the Manager; — specify in writing his justification for exercising the limited veto power; — give direction to the City Manager; Shall the Council as the City's directly elected Legislative body, consisting of nine members not including the Mayor, be authorized to: — approve the budget submitted by the Mayor; — employ an analyst responsible to the Council to make independent analysis of the budget submitted by the Mayor; — withhold necessary consent from the Mayor's appointment or removal of the Manager; — override mayoral veto by a 2/3 vote, by amending or adding Sections 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 69?	YES		
	NO		<input checked="" type="radio"/>

<b>C PROPOSITION C. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT.</b> Shall the power to redistrict the City into council districts be vested in a Redistricting Commission consisting of seven persons appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council with the duty to redistrict the City from time to time as required under the law, such redistricting to be implemented by ordinances enacted by the Council by adding Section 41(d) to the City Charter?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		

# VOTE

## Nov. 6

### RECOMMENDATION

<b>D PROPOSITION D. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.</b> Shall members of the City Council be nominated and elected by district by amending Sections 5, 7 and 10 of the Charter of The City of San Diego?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>E PROPOSITION E. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.</b> Shall an independent seven-man Commission appointed by the Civil Service Commission be empowered to set the salaries of the Mayor and the Council, subject however, to the right of the people to exercise the referendum on any ordinance adopting the salaries so set and suspending the effectiveness of any change until a vote of the people thereon at the next statewide general election by adding Sections 12.1, 24.1 and 41.1 to the City Charter?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>F PROPOSITION F. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.</b> Shall an Employee-Employer Relations Panel of five members be created as a fact finding body before which any impasse in negotiations between the City and its representatives as employer, and employees by their representatives may be heard with respect to wages, hours and conditions of employment with the power to make recommendations to the parties concerned and further providing that in the event the parties are unable to reach agreement on such recommendations, then any unresolved issues shall be submitted to the City Council by amending Sections 118 and 130 and adding Section 130.1 to the Charter of The City of San Diego?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>G PROPOSITION G. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT.</b> Shall the City Council by ordinance be empowered to establish rules and procedures for the arbitration of employee grievances providing for the selection of an independent third party whose decision shall be final and binding, such arbitration, however, to exclude any arbitration with respect to any deadlock in Employer-Employee negotiations seeking to establish wages, hours or conditions of employment by adding Section 119 to the Charter of The City of San Diego?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>H PROPOSITION H. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT.</b> Shall the City's fire fighters be included within the Civil Service merit system effective July 1, 1974 by amending Section 58 of the Charter of The City of San Diego?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>J PROPOSITION J. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT.</b> Shall assistants to the Mayor and Council be provided in the unclassified service of the City by amending Section 117 of the City Charter?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		
<b>K PROPOSITION K. CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.</b> Shall members of City Commissions, Boards, Committees and Panels be selected so that all segments of the community are fairly represented, and to provide that references to one gender include the other by amending Sections 42 and 224 of the City Charter?	YES		<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	NO		

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

NAME

Address

Ronnie Regalado

Maria Galindo

Blanca Burgos

HILDA RODRIGUEZ

Rodenta DuBois

Clifford Robert

Angel M. Lopez

Cecilia Mendez

5891 Uche Way <sup>Diego</sup> 92115

MARIA E. Lopez

4548 Georgia St. San Diego, CA. 92116

Lose L. Alvarado

5775 Amador Ave La Mesa

Manuel Aguilar

3240 E. Ugo Rd. San Diego

Ezequiel Palacios

1225 Broadway, Ch. V.

Magdalena Lopez

Ralph P. Gomez

3021 E ST.

Nancy Meyer

May Hall 6051 Linda Pkwy







# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

NAME

Address

Mary Anne, María	4732 Kleeferd Ave. S.D. 92117
Boris Lareta	4185 Utah st. S.D. 92104
Noemi Adame	4185 Utah st. S.D. 92104
Juan Martinez	3365 MEADE ST. San Diego, 92116
Martha Martinez	2790 E St San Diego Calif
Suzanne Salgado	P.O. Box 5765 La Jolla 92037
Rosaura Sanchez	1049 Felspar, #35 San Diego 92409
María Barrera	4007 COSMO SD.
Hector Margua	3365 MEADE AVE SD. 92116
Manuel Alvarez	7428 FAY AVE.
Cecilia Modiel	250 Bldg % U.C.S.D. Mecha.
FRANCISCO MARTINEZ	6164 Kelly st. SD 92111
Cecilia Gaurin	4071 Mississippi SD. 92104
Eloise M. P. ...	
María Eugenia Valle	2527 Judson St. S.D. 92111
Marta Sanchez	1787 Torrance St. SD 92103



# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

Address

NAME

Delfino Gomez	3425 45th S.D.
Eliseo Portales	444-N. 29th ST S.D.
Lema Luna	2437 MARKET St. SDC 92102
A Sergio Ramon Melendez	524 33st 92102
Maria Jimenez	953 20th St.
George Ochoa	2660 NATIONAL AVE.
Silvia Flores	2827 Juniper St.
Muriel Andrade	1951 National Ave
Cecilia Castelo	3783 Birch st.
Cystal Pacheco	4876 Federal Blvd.
Manuel Ramirez	2285 Ocean View Blvd.
Rocio Lopez	417th St. San Diego
Orlando, (name)	2136-39th St S.D.
J A Mannino	4045 Hardwick S.D.
Jesus Cabreala	5933 Edgewater, S.D.
John Witter	3367' 5' st S.D.
Steve Gutierrez	2701 - Inland Ave.
Richard Ventura	451 2TH S.D.

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

Address

NAME

Isolina Pérez	3051 Hawthorn St
<del>Zita Herrera</del>	<del>1648 <del>Hawthorn</del> St</del>
Rafaela Ruiz	155 20th St. San Diego
Shela Solórzano	7070 Silverwood St. S.D.
Dilbert Mercado	312 23 <sup>rd</sup> St
Danny A. Sanchez	3208 Cedar St.
Alvan Crane	6385 Camarillo Fleck <sup>S.D.</sup>
Lillian Ruim	980 KOSTNER DR.
Juan Rivera	1839 Costada Ct. Lemon Grove <sup>92045</sup>
Mabel Dutro	1371 Willow St. S.D. CA 92106
Angela Freeman	2763 Market St San Diego, 92101
Lorraine Santana	6374 Twila Lane S.D.
Darryl Obayashi	1222 Hilger ST S.D.
Adolph Rodriguez	3323 'K' ST. S.D.
Daid Pires	2728 1/2 National ave
Demetrio Garcia	242 W. Grape St. S.P.
Larry G. Nassauer	174 ROANKE RD. EL CAYON
John M. Lapola	3135 National Ave.

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B" Address

NAME

CARLOS RAMIREZ	2468 ISLAND AVE
RENEE RUIZ	612 So. GREGORY ST.
Marian Padilla	4616 TERRACE DR. *
George Torres	7782 Parma Lane S.D.
Martha Mendez	2250 Commercial St. S.D.
Lynthe Corral	2342 Union St. SD 92103
Barbara Montoya	2341/2 Union 92101
Pat Andrade	2535 Norfolk St 92050
Lucia Gallegos	2058 Parrot 92105
Martha Campa	1815 Julian Ave. 92113
Fred DeHener	4074 CENTRAL #12 92105
<del>Steve As...</del>	1252 25 <sup>th</sup> ST.
Augustine Bulna	3926 Newton Ave.
Bill M...	5815 Fontaine St. 92120
Dorothy Padilla	1929 - 30 <sup>th</sup>
Maria D. Villa	35518 Cumberland St. 92139
Dorothy Sanchez	135 ESCUELA
Ann Hersey	4172 Peppa DR 92105

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

Address

NAME

NAME	Address
David Martinez	1225 60 <sup>th</sup> St. 92114
Jose Luis Reyes	3925 ETA ST SD 92113
Joanne A Sanchez	1742 ROWAN ST, 92105
Luadil Brignon	4808 Auburn Dr. 92105
Patricia Garcia	2917 46 <sup>th</sup> Street San Diego, CA. 92105
Delia Gonzalez	2876 "F" St. San Diego 92102
Dyle Jackson	1040 14 <sup>th</sup> St #7 San Diego 92101
David Rizo	2728 1/2 NATIONAL 92113
Juan M Flores	312 22 <sup>nd</sup> St
Robert K. Bittle	3016 Island Ave. 92102
Sal Mercado	312 22 <sup>nd</sup> Ave SD, 92102
Isana Emilia Hernandez	2496 Island Ave S.D. 92102
Augusta Rinaldi	544 So. Elizabeth St.
Leop Magellan	2454 FIFTH AVENUE S.D. 92101
Peter Navara	9084 1/2 National Ave S.D.
Danny Cavaack	2761 Boston Ave. S.D.
Lerna Luna	2437 MARKET ST. S.D
Fredy Barr	856 - 45 <sup>th</sup> St S.D.

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

NAME

Address

Cindy CABIE	840 N JUNIPER Apt #18
Sylvia GARCIA	1401 E. MARSH
Rocio MORENO	1553 N. Santa Fe, "VISTA"
Maricruz Villareal	1324 Melrose way Vista
Bita Villareal	1324 Melrose way Vista
Luz Ulloa	337B. Lansing Circle
Diane Gomez	820 N. Gamble
Bonnie Sanchez	546 E. 64th
Doris Salazar	520-W-7th Esco
Cindy Alegre	1466 Manzanita
Thyris Prieto	642 N. JUNIPER "ESCO"
Liz Prieto	1102 N Gamble St
Sandra Salazar	2835 Hypoint
Diane Prieto	1102 N GAMBLE

# Chicano Citizens

Against

## Proposition "B"

NAME

Address

David Padilla	4616 Terrace Dr.
Lesos Perez Mayo	6311 Montezuma
Christina Pantoja	5930 University Ave Apt. 2 92115
Hilda Flores	5930 University Ave. Apt 1
Samuel Salazar	549 63 <sup>rd</sup> St
Patricia Quiroz	2115 Lead St. Albuquerque, New Mexico
Vivian Fernandez	2115 lead st. Albuquerque N. Mex.
David Nicolás	4358 1/2 52 <sup>nd</sup> S.D.
Raymundo Rodriguez	3537 1/2 Madison Ave. S.D. 92116
Fred C. Aguilar	3228 41 <sup>st</sup> S.D. 92115
Jorge Aguilar	5051 Orange Ave #7 S.D.
Judy Sigala	5450 55 <sup>th</sup> St. San Diego 92115
Luis Armando Herrera	5090 College Ave. #17 S.D. 92115
JANET FLORES	3487 Arthur Ave, SD 92116
Walt Kurling	1769 28 <sup>th</sup> St. S.D. 92102
Clara Jones	1515 Van Buren SD 92103
Marcos Suarez	4548 Georgia St S.D. 92116
Barbara Hernandez	MAYA HALL 1141 6051 Linda PASPO







MEXICAN-AMERICAN

SOUTHERN



POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

REGION

## National City Chapter

(714) 477-3620

November 7, 1973

Mr. Art Madrid  
Assistant to the Mayor  
City Administration Building  
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Mr. Madrid:

I have been asked by various members of our Committee, Chicano Citizens Against Proposition B, for the list of names of the "Chicano Leadership" that Mayor Wilson spoke about who were supporting Proposition B. It is only fair, since our Committee has already provided itemized details to our communities concerning our opposition to Proposition B, that the proponents of Proposition B due likewise.

It is our belief that since there were two sides in the Chicano Community on Proposition B that the Chicano Community be fully aware and informed of who was speaking for it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Herman Baca,  
Co-chairman

cc. Gus Chavez  
Alberto R. Garcia

HB/na

CHICANO CITIZENS AGAINST PROP. B

Itemized Expenditures  
for  
Prop. B

25 4x4 signs-Vote No on Prop. B.....	\$50.00
2 telephones-for phone calls.....	\$20.00
Transporation-gas.....	\$20.00
Printing-10,000 leaflets (labor donated).....	\$98.90
Refreshment-Room at El Cortez.....	\$37.10
1 16 gallon keg.....	\$20.00
Misc. Potato Chips, etc.....	\$4.00
	<hr/>
	\$250.00

Alberto R. Garcia,  
Treasurer

In cities with populations over 100,000 there were  
18 cities with council-manager gov't in 1940  
28 cities with council-manager gov't in 1950  
40 cities with council-manager gov't in 1960  
69 cities with council-manager gov't in 1973

---

It has been over 25 years since a city left a council-manager form of government for a strong mayor form of government. Cities falling into this category include:

Akron had council-manager form from 1920 to 1924  
Cleaveland had council-manager form from 1924 to 1932  
Knoxville abandoned council-manager form in 1948  
Houston abandoned council-manager form in 1947.

Quotes from City Manager Kimball Moore's testimony to the 1973 Charter Revision Committee.

Response to leading question by Ed Butler regarding proposed change by Wilson where manager be appointed/or removed by mayor with council confirmation: "In one way, it would perhaps tend to make the day to day administrative job somewhat easier. On the other hand, I can see possibilities where it might make it more difficult, too, because of what the ongoing provisions were -- confirmation of the appointment and confirmation of termination as well. It seems to me that the person in the position under those conditions will continue to have an ongoing relationship to those persons who appointed him and in turn have a hand in terminating him."

Response to another leading question by Butler regarding the responsiveness of a city manager to the electorate:

"Well, I think what we are all concerned with in the final analysis is government which is responsive to the needs of the people, democracy at work. ...we want to make the democratic process work as effectively as we can in San Diego. And the implication of your statement is, ... that because there is not a city manager who is not directly elected by the people, but rather by the representatives of the people, that somehow or another he cannot be as responsive to the people. I would like to think that that is not true, that a professional administrative person can be equally as sensitive to the social changes going on in the community and to the changing needs of the community, and understand what's happening, and particularly what's happening among elected representatives and constituencies, and provide an amalgam in a sense, if you will, which continues towards making the democratic process more effective."

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: COMMITTEE AGAINST ONE-MAN RULE  
FROM: CHICANO CITIZENS AGAINST PROPOSITION "B"  
SUBJECT: ITEMIZED BUDGET

The following items are estimants of costs involved in helping defeat Proposition "B". The areas of concentration will be those where approximately 82,120 (10%) Chicano or Mexican-American live. (Target areas will be San Ysidro, Logan Heights, Otay Mesa, etc.)

I. FACILITIES

- A. Two telephones (2 weeks) 5¢ a call est.  
Target areas San Ysidro and Logan Heights.....\$120.00
- B. Transportation  
Pick-up truck, 10¢ per mile (840 miles).....\$84.00

II. PRECINCT LISTS AND MAPS

- A. Precinct list-50¢ per 1000  
San Ysidro-1,200  
Otay Mesa-3,700  
Encanto (east and west)3,700  
Kearny Mesa-11,200  
La Jolla-17,000  
The other people will mostly found  
in the Logan Heights and Shelltown areas.....\$145.55

III. SIGNS

- A. 4x8 (25) \$4.29 a sheet (Western Lumber Co.).....\$107.25  
STANDARD BRAND PRICES  
Blue Paint 4 gal. \$4.50 ea.....\$18.00  
White Paint 1 gal.....\$4.50  
Brushes (2 inches) 99¢ea.....\$1.98  
Rollers (4) \$2.99 ea.....\$11.96  
Nails 35 lbs. (3 inches) 3 lbs.....\$1.05

IV. PRINTING

- 200 11x17 Posters.....\$82.00
- 5m Endorsement Cards.....\$110.00
- 10 Bilingual Pieces of Literatures.....\$150.00

V. REFRESHMENTS

- A. Coffee (one large can).....\$2.50
- B. Refreshments (donuts, cokes, etc.).....\$50.00

TOTAL: 888.79

VI. MISCELLANOUS.....\$111.21

TOTAL FOR ALL: \$1,000

With this limited budget we will attempt to concentrate on key precincts in specified areas. All help will be voluntary. Rent will also be donated.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION B

WHY CHANGE SUCCESS?

SAN DIEGO IS AMERICA'S FINEST CITY SO WHAT IS TO BE GAINED BY RADICALLY CHANGING ITS  
FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

POWER - All parties agree the name of the game is POWER. The question is who has the POWER.

Do you want the day-to-day operation of the city government to be in the hands of one all-powerful politician who, depending upon his whim, could place his cronies and political buddies at the head of city departments such as utilities, fire, and police? Or do you want our City in Motion to remain in the hands of a non-political, professional, community-oriented City Manager serving all the people at the direction of nine city-wide elected officials? We have heard of the kick-back and money schemes used to finance the Eastern political machines in strong mayor cities. Why is this potential being considered in San Diego?

San Diegans rejected the strong mayor-political system in 1931 because of political corruption and insufficiencies in government. What are the real reasons for San Diego to take a giant leap backwards 40 years? Reject this radical change - Vote "NO" on "B".

NO NEED FOR CHANGE

San Diego's mayors, including Pete Wilson, have been successful in accomplishing their publicly-stated goals, getting federal money and achieving national acclaim. The National League of Cities has called San Diego its "All American City". All this was done without a drastic change in government. We have a strong mayor. Why does he need more power?

During two and one-half months of testimony before the charter review committee, no group presented a clear cut compelling reason for a power shift away from the representative council-manager form of government to a strong mayor.

Why, after this testimony, did the politically-appointed charter review committee recommend the strongest of strong mayors? Super-mayor is no guarantee of a super-city. Vote "NO" to Proposition B.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION B

BROADEST CITIZEN FRONT EVER TO OPPOSE A PROPOSITION - says vote "NO" on B.

The following groups and individuals say NO to Proposition B:

A majority of the City Council and candidates seeking council seats; the Democratic Central Committee of San Diego; the San Diego Young Republicans; the San Ysidro and East San Diego Chambers of Commerce; Chicano Citizens Against B; San Diego Board of Realtors; Public Employees Coordinating Council; Noted Environmentalists Benny Chien, Zero Population Growth; Mignon Scherer, Lesser San Diego; Virginia Taylor, Noise Task Force; Alex Leonis, V.O.T.E.; Phil Schaffer, Pacific Beach Planner; Associated General Contractors; Taxpayers Concerned; San Diego-Imperial County Labor Council; Municipal Employees Association; San Diego Retired Employee Association; San Diego Teacher Association; Association of Concerned Taxpayers; 9th District P.T.A.; Otay Mesa Home Owners Association; and Mrs. Mildred Perry Waite, 16-year Chairwoman of Civil Service Commission - all say "NO" to one-man rule. All say "NO" to Prop. B.

SAN DIEGANS PAY ENOUGH TAXES NOW - Strong Mayor (Proposition B) means higher costs!

Let's not reject the lower cost Council-Manager system for a proven big spender. Comparison of average cost for similar sized cities to San Diego show alarming differences:

	<u>Council-Manager</u> (Average per Capita)	<u>Strong Mayor (Like Prop. B)</u>
Police Cost	\$18.35	\$28.90
Fire Cost	\$30.79	\$63.34

Incidentally, fire losses (National Fire Protection Agency 1972) and crime rates (Municipal Performance Report 1973) are significantly higher in strong mayor cities of similar size. Cast to the winds this damaging proposition. Say "NO" to Proposition B. Keep your tax dollars from funding political patronage and supporting a one-man ruled political machine. Vote "NO" to Proposition B.

THINGS TO DO FOR PROPOSITION "B"

1. Put up signs - *nicle*
2. Procure 1000 Chicano names - *S.P. STATE, MEDIA, CITY, S, western forms/Students*
3. Translate leaflet into spanish - *nicle*  
*Leaflet - St Jude, St. Michael, Good, of Good, Our Lady of Angels, Black Church, S.Y.*
4. Make up posters, endorsement cards - *Herman*
5. Get precinct lists ~~and maps~~ - *Jim Bates CALL + 565-5518 Ralph Redorse*
6. Get phone numbers of name after precinct list are gotten
7. Figure out mailing list  
*Tote Committee -*
8. Letters
9. Run pledge - *474-2249*

10. T.M.C. Co.

293-6030 - just Center

Sharon Rice → 236-2249

474-5225

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

At a press conference held October 18, 1973, the newly formed committee of Chicano Citizens Against Proposition B, announced their opposition against Mayor Wilson's strong mayor form of government. The major reason stated by Spokesmen, was that Mayor Wilson in his handling of the "Hoobler Memorandum Issue," has shown by his deeds and actions, a gross arrogance, insensitive, and disrespectful attitude toward the Spanish-Speaking community. The policy, which has never been rescinded, has shown us of the Chicano Community that there is not going to be any accountable or responsive local government for the Spanish-Speaking community, as has been shown by the past deeds and performances of Mayor Wilson in the areas of Law Enforcement, Affirmative Action, and Social Services for the Chicano Community. Argument by proponents that Prop. B would free the Mayor to be a full-time Mayor to attend City business, is false at best. "The only thing that it would do is to free Mayor Wilson to run for Governor or Senator in some future date." Prop. B from our perspective can only mean a Chicago type "Richard Daly" government for San Diego. Watergate has shown us what an insensitive political individual can do when power is concentrated in the hands of one man. We are going to actually oppose and recommend to our community that if Vote No on Proposition B.

Beside launching an active campaign against the passage of Prop. B, Chicano Citizens against Prop. B also will actively encourage the Spanish-Speaking community to vote for the following Propositions which will also effect our community.

PROPOSITION 1--No. Would increase taxes at local level, and would impair representative government.

PROPOSITION A--No. Would increase the power of insensitive politicians that have never done much to protect our interest.

PROPOSITION B--No. Reason stated above.

PROPOSITION C--Yes. Reapportionment, historically has been used against the Spanish-Speaking community to benefit self-serving politicians. This is evident by the blatant gerrymandering of San Ysidro. Since we have never had any person of Mexican ancestry to protect our interest, reapportionment must be taken out of the hands of self-serving. The appointment of a Chicano to the proposed Commission must be a "must," if this practice of gerrymandering is to be corrected.

PROPOSITION D--Yes. Our community has no accountability or control over the Councilman which now formulates policies effecting us. Prop. D with Chicano input on reapportionment, would bring some control and accountability which would benefit our community.

PROPOSITION E--Yes. No sincere Chicano speaking for the problems of our community could possibly run or support himself on the present salary. An adequate salary would also break-up the richman's monopoly on local government. Proposition E, like Proposition C, would have to appoint a Chicano to the proposed board in order for it to benefit our community.

PROPOSITION F&G--Yes. This would benefit the working man.

PROPOSITION H--Yes. This would increase and equalize job opportunities to our communities.

PROPOSITION J--Yes. Proper staff is necessary if elected officials are to work.

PROPOSITION K--Yes. The ending of discrimination and equal representation in employment is a goal which our community has struggled for.

CHICANO CITIZENS AGAINST PROPOSITION B!

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: HERMAN BACA 477-3800

FACT SHEET  
 VOTE NO ON PROPOSITIONS B, C, and D  
 CITIZENS AGAINST ONE-MAN RULE  
 Don Worley, Chairman

Present and Proposed City Governments Compared

PRESENT ("Council-Manager" Form)	PROPOSED ("Strong Mayor" Form)
<p>City Manager is Chief Administrative Officer; Mayor is "Official Head" of the city.</p> <p>City Manager reports directly to the Council.</p> <p>City Council can hire and fire the Manager.</p> <p>Mayor is a member of the Council.</p> <p>City Manager prepares the budget; Council considers and adopts the budget.</p> <p>No veto power.</p>	<p>PROPOSITION B</p> <p>Mayor is "Chief Executive" of the city.</p> <p>City Manager reports directly to the Mayor.</p> <p>Mayor can hire and fire City Manager with consent of majority of the Council.</p> <p>Mayor is removed from the Council; one new Councilman is added.</p> <p>Mayor dictates preparation of the budget; Council adopts; Mayor can veto any or all portions of the budget adopted by the Council ("line item veto").</p> <p>Mayor has power to veto ordinances (except zoning, emergency, tax levies, election setting; and ones requiring 2/3 vote of the Council) including all or portions of the budget.</p> <p>Council can override with 2/3 vote.</p>
<p>Council reapportions council districts.</p>	<p>PROPOSITION C</p> <p>Mayor appoints commission to reapportion council districts.</p>
<p>Councilmen are nominated by district, elected by the entire city at large.</p>	<p>PROPOSITION D</p> <p>Councilmen are nominated and elected by district.</p>

\* \* \* \*

THE COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS SUPERIOR

- The crime rate is lower.  
 3417 crimes (280 violent) per 10,000 population in San Diego.  
 Average of 4749 crimes (648 violent) in average council-manager city.  
 6350 crimes (1215 violent) in strong-mayor cities of similar size.  
 (1971 figures)
- Fire losses are lower.  
 \$5.26 per capita for San Diego.  
 \$8.54 for average council-manager city  
 \$9.67 for average strong-mayor cities of similar size.  
 (1971 figures)
- Municipal costs are lower.  
 Police costs  
 \$24.71 per capita for San Diego  
 \$30.79 for average council-manager city  
 \$63.34 for average strong-mayor cities of similar size.  
 (1971 figures)  
 Fire protection  
 \$17.93 per capita for San Diego  
 \$18.35 for average council-manager city  
 \$28.90 for average strong-mayor city of similar size.  
 (1971 figures)
- Size makes no difference. Other large cities still have the council-manager form of government. e.g. Cincinnati (445,200), Dallas (882,400), Kansas City (513,400), and Phoenix (631,600).
- Few large cities have ever changed from council-manager to the strong mayor form. Most of the 20 largest cities with the strong-mayor form never had a council-manager form of government.
- What other mayors say about council-manager form of government:  
 "In Dallas, it has perpetuated very honest, aggressive and progressive government," says Mayor Wes Wise, Dallas.  
 "In Phoenix, we really haven't had any complaints outside of salaries," says Mayor John Driggs, Phoenix.  
 "Our experience over 46 years has been fully satisfactory - the quality of managers has of course varied - but I personally feel the business of city government requires continuity not present with elected administrators," states Mayor Theodore Berry, Cincinnati.
- The council-manager form of government was adopted in 1931, as a result of a reform movement in the U.S. after many years of political corruption, to promote efficient, professional and clean city government. It has served its purpose well and will continue to do so.

\* \* \* \*

THERE IS NO NEED FOR A RADICAL CHANGE IN OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Leadership

- Historically San Diego has had strong mayors who have had no difficulty working within the council-manager system to shape policy. (Testimony of former Mayor Butler)
- Mayor Wilson has been able to accomplish almost all of his objectives outlined in his 1972 and 1973 "State of the City" messages without a change in our form of government.

Budget

- The mayor already has significant input into the budget process as a member of the council and as Chairman of the Budget Committee.
- The council now has a budget analyst to assist it in reviewing the budget.
- There is no evidence that strong-mayor budgets are more conservative or more conscientious of the tax payers money. Higher costs in strong-mayor cities indicate otherwise.

New Federalism

- San Diego has done exceptionally well in receiving Federal Grants because of a good reputation for municipal administration under the council-manager government. (Testimony of City Manager Moore)
- Revenue sharing, rather than categorical grants, is the look of the future, placing less relevance of "grantsmanship" or "political clout" in Washington. (Testimony of City Manager Moore)
- The Federal government is more impressed with the strength of the person, rather than the strength of his office. Strong-mayor is not more effective in getting federal funds. (Former City Manager Fletcher to the Chamber of Commerce)

Accountability

- The Mayor and City Council, elected representatives of the people, now set policy for the city. The City Manager is accountable to the mayor and council. He "runs for election" every day of the week, since he can be removed at any time by five council members. He also sits in on all council meetings receiving the same citizen input which the council and mayor receive.
- A citizen with a complaint as to the city administration, now has nine avenues of access through his elected representatives (the mayor and council). Under this proposal, the citizen would only have one avenue (the mayor alone).
- Under the present system, the council is elected on a bi-annual rotating basis which gives the citizenry a bi-annual opportunity to change the decision makers if they are out of step with citizen requirements and/or desires. Placing any or all of these functions in the hands of one elected official, serving a four-year term, reduces the opportunity for citizen expression. (Former Mayor Curran)

\* \* \* \*

CHARTER HISTORY FAVORS COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Past Review Efforts

- In its 42 years, the Charter has maintained flexibility having been changed 170 times to keep it up-to-date. (The U.S. Constitution, over 180 years old, has only been amended 26 times.)
- Since 1931, every Charter review committee (except 1973) has endorsed the council-manager form of government.
- The 1961 and 1968 review committees considered change from the council-manager to strong-mayor form of government, but they rejected change by a large majority.
- In 1971, voters rejected, by almost four to one, a proposal to elect a Charter Commission to "propose a new Charter or revise the current Charter."

1973 Charter Revision Committee

- Testimony was nearly 2 to 1 against this strong mayor proposal, but the committee recommended it anyway. (Chairman Ed Butler publicly declared he favored strong-mayor form before Mayor Pete Wilson appointed him to head the committee.

\* \* \* \*

THE STRONG MAYOR FORM OF GOVERNMENT CONCENTRATES TOO MUCH POWER IN ONE MAN.

- The mayor, through the city manager, can control the appointment of department heads and assistants. (Some estimates of the number of positions available, go as high as 165.) This leads to patronage and "cronyism", something the 1931 Charter sought to prevent.
- The mayor will continue to have power over all commission and board appointments.
- The mayor has power to appoint the commission which sets the council district boundaries, thus allowing him to indirectly gerrymander council districts and possibly control the outcome of council elections. (Proposition C)
- The mayor can veto most ordinances and eliminate any item from the budget adopted by the council. No mayor in California has such extensive powers.
- In non-partisan city governments, unlike the state and federal governments, there is no opposition party to serve as a check on abuse of power by the mayor.
- The mayor, in effect, prepares the budget.
- The mayor can hire and fire the manager with consent of the council.
- While the mayor can direct the day-to-day operation of the city, individual council members are prevented by law from inquiring in any way with this operation. Only the "Council as a Whole" can investigate the operation of a city department.
- The mayor can, in effect, dictate policy and immediately direct administration of that policy without input from the council. The city manager is now publicly directed to administer policy which has been determined by the council whose composition is representative of the geographic, ethnic, social, and cultural differences of the entire city. It is this balance which should determine policy, not one man.

Prop. 1 - Gov. Regan Tax Initiative - <sup>Would increase tax at local level</sup>

Prop A. would take the power to negotiate from the Civil Service Commission & Give it to BoES.

Prop B. Strong Mayor

Prop C. Redistricting. Take the power from councilman & give it to an appointed Commission.

Prop D - Councilman <sup>will be</sup> nominated from Districts.

Prop E. Pay Raises - would Create a 7 Man Commission to rec. sal for M & C.

Prop F. Create an employe - employer to hear employer grievance

Prop G - Provide for city employer grievance procedures

Prop H - Put Fireman under civil service commission.

Prop F. require city agencies to include fair representation to all segments & end sex disc

# Unit Formed For Strong Mayor Plan

By OTTO KREISHER

Politics Writer

The San Diego Union

Mayor Wilson and leaders of the campaign for Proposition B said yesterday the opponents of the strong mayor plan are dominated by special interests—builders, contractors and developers—who feel their interests are best protected by the city manager.

At a Grant Hotel news conference called to announce formation of the Committee for Proposition B, the mayor and the four committee leaders rejected the opposition claims that the measure would rest in "bossism or one-man rule."

In fact, they told newsmen, Proposition B really is directed at ending one-man rule, that of the non-elective manager.

Appearing with Wilson were former City Atty. Ed Butler, the honorary chairman; Joyce Beers, president of San Diego League of Women Voters; Eben Dobson, past president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Michael Walsh, chairman of Common Cause in San Diego, all co-chairmen.

A main target of comments was the Committee Against One-Man Rule, the formal opposition group which is headed by former City Mgr. Walter Hahn and lawyer Don Worley.

## Opposition Called Con Job

Wilson said the opposition charge of "bossism" and "one-man rule" if Proposition B is enacted is "a deliberate effort to deceive and to mislead, it is a con job." He predicted the voters would become aware of that fact and react against the opponents.

Walsh said "I personally fear that the Committee Against One-Man Rule is an overly concentrated group really reflecting the special interests of builders and construction interests who don't want to see a directly accountable chief executive in San Diego." Walsh noted that he was speaking as an individual since Common Cause has not taken a stand on the proposition.

Butler, a Democrat who opposed Wilson in the 1971 mayoral election, said "the opposition really is a polarization, really it is the guys of the status quo who feel that with the city manager form of government that their interests are best protected."

"That speaks of a distrust of the electorate, speaks of a distrust of the democratic process. I believe that is what this campaign is all about," Butler said.

## Growth Issue Cited

Wilson said prior administrations have sanctioned unlimited growth that led to situations like Mira Mesa. "Under this administration things have changed, and there are many who don't like that," the mayor said.

Dobson said the real challenge of the committee for B was to educate San Diego voters on how city government really works and how it will be improved by the Charter change they will be voting on Nov. 6.

The key factors of the proposition, Dobson said, was "more responsibility, more accountability. Then throw in economy" in city government.

Mrs. Beers said the shift to a strong mayor-council form of city government rather than the current manager-council structure will provide a system of checks and balances. The state Constitution and the Charter, she said, give adequate protections through civil service and non-partisanship to prevent any growth of bossism.

## Terms Of Function

Wilson said the council members, many of whom oppose Proposition B, should think more in terms of function than power.

"Proposition B greatly improves the role of the council," the mayor said. "It makes them a full-time legislative body" with functions of making laws, overseeing the executive, reviewing the budget and setting policy.

The important change, the proponents said, would be establishment of an elective city leader who is directly responsible and accountable to the voters.

San Diego Union  
October 9, 1973

# Charter Issues Spawn Debates

By OTTO KREISHER  
Politics Writer The San Diego Union

A lot of things have changed since San Diego adopted its present City Charter in 1931.

The city has grown from a small, quiet "Navy town" into a diversified sprawling metropolis second in size only to Los Angeles in the state.

The charter has been amended 170 times in an effort to keep up with the changes.

On Nov. 6, voters will have the chance to make the most sweeping changes since the document was adopted 42 years ago.

## 9 PROPOSITIONS

The nine propositions on the ballot go far beyond the technical revisions of the past to sharply alter the basic form of city government. Although two or three of the proposals have received the most public debate so far, eight of the measures make significant changes.

Voter reaction to the proposed changes could have a major impact on the future of the city and on the political futures of some of the people who are lining up on opposite sides.

The most hotly debated of the nine changes is in Proposition B. It would move the city from the present city manager-council form of government, where the city manager has major administrative power, to a strong mayor-council form where the elected mayor becomes the chief executive in fact.

## PROponents' STAND

The step would provide "more efficient, accountable and responsive" government, provide "needed checks and balances, significant tax savings," proclaim

the supporters, who include Mayor Wilson and former City Atty. Ed Butler.

It would be a step backward to "wardism, bossism, corruption and political patronage" that could "destroy nonpartisanship and good government in San Diego," declare the opponents, who include Councilmen Henry Landt and Jim Bates and labor leader Armon Henderson.

Proposition B has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the San Diego League of Women Voters and the San Diego Taxpayers Association.

What it proposes is to remove the mayor from his position on the council and

(Continued on B-4, Col. 4)

# Charter Changes May Set Course Of City's Future

(Continued)

make him the chief executive. He have the power to propose a city budget, veto council actions, including line item or "blue pencil" veto of the budget as passed by the council, and enable him to fire and hire the city manager, with concurrence of the Council.

## EXPANSION PLAN

The council would be expanded to nine seats, have the power to override the mayor's vetos by a two-thirds vote and be able to appoint a legislative analyst to help it prepare and study ordinances and fiscal matters.

Perhaps the second most-heated revision proposed to the voters is Proposition D, which would have the council nominated and elected by districts. Currently, two candidates are selected in a district primary and the councilman is elected city-wide in the general election.

Supporters of Proposition D say the change would give the residents of each district a clearer voice in selection of their representative. Opponents say it would produce "provincialism" with councilmen more interested in their districts than in the city as a whole. The opponents also claim it would result in the ward politics notorious in some eastern cities.

Councilmen were elected by districts under previous charters around the turn of the century.

## PROP. C

Proposition C is a matter of interest mainly to the councilmen since it would take from their hands the power to redraw their dis-

trict lines and give it to an appointed commission. The commission would propose new boundaries every five years or when new areas are annexed. The council would vote on the redistricting plan.

Proposition E touches on another issue which has aroused voter opposition in the past—hiking the pay for the mayor and councilmen. The present salaries of \$12,000 for the mayor and \$5,000 for councilmen is set into the charter and can be changed only by a majority vote of the people. The voters have refused pay hikes repeatedly in recent years.

The proposition would create a seven-member citizens commission which could recommend salaries for the mayor and council every two years. The council must pass the proposal and could reduce but not increase the recommendation. Taxpayers could force the pay raise to a vote of the people by gathering enough petitions within 30 days of council action.

Propositions F and G are aimed at improving the methods of dealing with city employes. F would create an Employer-Employee Relations Panel that would act as a fact-finding board during negotiations on wages.

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Union  
10-10-73

# Building Leader Airs Proposition B Support

The San Diego Building Contractors Association pointed out to Mayor Wilson yesterday that not everyone in the building industry is opposed to Proposition B's strong mayor plan.

Stanley C. Scott, executive vice president of the association took exception to the statements made by Wilson and the leaders of a committee for Proposition B at a news conference Monday. The supporters said the opposition was dominated by "special interests," particularly builders, contractors and developers who feel "they can get their things through" better with the present city manager form of government than with the strong mayor-council form proposed by Proposition B.

"In the case of the San Diego Building Contractors, this is indeed a misinterpretation of fact," Scott said.

## APPEAL MADE

He noted that William H. Kronberger Jr., general counsel for the association, appeared before the charter review commission July 24 to make an appeal for a strong mayor.

"We wholeheartedly support the concept of revising the charter to remove the mayor from his time-consuming duties as a member of

the City Council," Kronberger told the commission on behalf of the contractors.

"Specifically, we would delete the office of mayor from the role of being just another councilman and create a new separate office of the mayor," he said.

Kronberger's statement supported the mayor's budget-making powers, the power to appoint and fire the manager with council concurrence and the veto power, all of which are part of Proposition B. The only reservation the association's directors had on the proposal was the blue-pencil veto over items in the budget or appropriation measures.

## SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

"It is important to note that the Building Contractors Association is a separate, identifiable building-construction organization whose views and interests are not necessarily in accord with other construction organizations in the San Diego County region," Scott said yesterday.

A spokesman for the association noted that they have not taken a position on Proposition B since it was placed on the ballot. He also said some individual members of the association have come out against the measure which will be voted on Nov. 6.

Union  
10-10-73

# Labor Unit Takes Stand On Nov. 6 BALLOT Choices

## Labor Aides To Attend Conventions

By JIM McVICAR  
Labor Writer

The San Diego Union

San Diego labor's Committee on Political Education has announced its endorsement of six city ballot propositions and opposition to three in the Nov. 6 election.

R.R. Richardson, chairman of the committee, which is the AFL-CIO political action organization, said COPE voted to oppose the lone county proposition and also is against passage of state Proposition 1.

COPE endorsed candidates for city council in all four districts, selected its choice in one of three Board of Education races, and made only one recommendation in the four community college governing board contests.

The committee made a recommendation in the Sweetwater Union High School District trustee race, but took no action in any of the

ballot propositions in outlying county communities.

COPE, which mulled the candidates and issues during several meetings the past week, recommended passage of city Propositions D, E, F, G, H and K.

Proposition D would require councilmen to be elected by district; Proposition E would create a commission to set council and mayor's salaries; Proposition F would create an employer-employee board to hear city employe disputes; Proposition G would provide for city employe grievance procedures; Proposition H would put firemen under the civil service commission, and Proposition K would require city agencies to include fair representation from all segments of the community and eliminates sex discrimination.

COPE opposed Proposition B, which would change the form of government to the

strong mayor type; Proposition C, which would create a commission to adjust council boundaries, and Proposition J, which would give the council the power to hire non-civil service assistants.

The labor group said it will oppose county Proposition A, which would give supervisors the right to negotiate and set salaries of county employes. The committee followed the state Labor Federation in opposing state Proposition 1, Gov. Reagan's tax initiative.

COPE endorsements in city council races were: Gil Johnson in District 1; Lee Hubbard in District 3; Ray Lussa in District 5, and Evonne Schultze in District 7.

The committee favored Julie Fisher in District C of the Board of Education, and left races in Districts B and D open, meaning that organized labor has no preference, Richardson said.

R.R. Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council, AFL-CIO, will represent the labor movement here at two international conventions next week in Miami Beach, Fla.

Richardson will leave Sunday night to attend Monday and Tuesday sessions of the Union Label Service Department, AFL-CIO.

He will remain in Miami Beach for the international convention of the AFL-CIO, which begins next Thursday and will continue until business sessions are concluded.

Another San Diegan, Max Osslo of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, will attend the AFL-CIO convention in his capacity of international vice president of the Butchers' Union.

## Two Items On Ballot Opposed

The Democratic Central Committee of San Diego County has unanimously declared itself opposed to state Proposition 1 and city Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot.

Proposition 1, sponsored by Gov. Reagan, would limit state spending to a declining percentage of total state personal income.

Local taxes would increase under the measure, said Stephen Gillis, committee chairman, yesterday, following the meeting Tuesday night.

"Government spending is like a balloon," he said. "You push one place and it's got to go up someplace else. Reagan is 20 years behind the times. This might have worked 20 years ago. Now we've got to be concerned with government services."

Proposition B would give the Mayor of San Diego veto power over council actions, control of the city budget and the authority to appoint the city manager with council concurrence.

The resolution opposing Proposition B was presented by City Councilman Jim Bates, an associate committee member.

Against  
Bates  
Williams  
Morrow  
Hitch  
Martinet

For  
O'Connor  
Johnson  
Martinet  
Wilson

### PROP. B OPPOSED

The San Diego Board of Realtors' board of directors has voted unanimously to oppose Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot, president Don Bowen said yesterday.

The directors asked their political action committee to come up with recommendations on what form that opposition should take. The committee meets today to decide what action the Realtors will take to defeat the measure.

The board's action came after hearing a debate Wednesday between Mayor Wilson and John Leppert, vice president of SEED, Inc., and chairman of the Committee Against One-Man Rule.

S. D. Union  
10-12-73

**PETE WILSON**

# Voters Deserve Elected Policy-maker

San Diego has a system of local government which on the surface provides good government.

But it is a system that does not give proper scrutiny to the budget.

It does not provide to you — the voter — the direct accountability you deserve from a chief executive who is elected as the city's chief policy-maker.

It doesn't provide for effective evaluation of city programs.

And it forces the mayor to postpone decisions relating to hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars and 750,000 people while he is required to spend his time on procedural matters which often affect only a handful of people.

Proposition B on the November ballot would alter the form of government in San Diego to make it more efficient, accountable and responsive.

It would create a mayor-council form of government which would maintain professional administration by a city manager; establish a system of checks and balances not now possible on the exercise of power in city government; foster significant tax savings by requiring a more thorough city budget review process; and achieve better utilization of the mayor's time to permit him to compete for more state and federal dollars for San Diego.

In other words, it would impose safeguards to guarantee that the most careful scrutiny and thorough consideration is given the spending of your tax dollars.

Proposition B is the product of an exhaustive review of the City Charter by a broad-based 15-member Charter Revision Committee. It labored hundreds of hours before reaching its conclusion: the form of government created for San Diego in 1931 can be improved upon.

Gp51 The San Diego Taxpayers Association, which has lent its prestigious support to Proposition B, strongly agrees. And so do I.

Let me tell you what Proposition B does not do:

It does not eliminate the city manager. The manager would be hired by the mayor, with the consent of the City Council. However, the mayor, as the elected chief executive of the city, would be legally responsible for the preparation of

Recommendations to give the mayor new strong powers under proposed revision of the City Charter will be presented to voters next month. This has become a major controversy, which these articles explore. What is your opinion?

the city budget and the administration of city government.

You don't elect the city manager. He's not directly accountable to you. Nor does he expose himself to scrutiny by you in an election campaign.

Proposition B places the responsibility for budget preparation and administration where it belongs: with the chief executive whom you elect, not with one who is appointed.

Proposition B will not permit "one-man rule" or "bossism." Those who make this suggestion are deliberately misleading the electorate and using a scare tactic.

Non-partisan local government in California with civil service protected jobs is guaranteed by law. Proposition B does not and absolutely cannot change this.

Proposition B does provide a system of government checks and balances similar to those heralded by

our Founding Fathers and written into the state and federal Constitutions.

The City Council would continue to act as the city's legislative body and it is strengthened with the authority to hire its own fiscal analyst. It must consent to the hiring or firing of the manager. And it is given the power to override a veto by the mayor.

The most important reason why Proposition B deserves your support is because it builds evaluation into the administration of city government and fiscal conservatism into the budget process.

The budget is the policy statement for the city. It lays down in black-and-white in precisely measurable terms the commitment and capacity of this city.

But it gets a scant two months of examination by the mayor and council from the time the manager prepares and presents it in May to July when it must be adopted by the council.

Proposition B would permit the kind of treatment the budget gets at the state and federal levels where the Governor and President submit their budgets to the Legislature and Congress early in the year and where both bodies have some six months to scrutinize each item very carefully.

The "fiscal conservatism" is built into the budget process because the mayor, after preparation and presentation of the budget to the council, may reduce, but not increase any budget item.

So, not only would the mayor have more time to evaluate existing city programs and to prepare the budget but the council would have more time to scrutinize it as well. And the mayor would be allowed more time to work on important relationships with other levels of government, notably the federal government, in the competition with other cities for needed dollars.

I believe these are compelling reasons why you should support Proposition B in November.



Wilson is mayor of San Diego.

Union  
10-12-73

**WALTER HAHN**

# Revision Throws Away Efficiency

The voters of the City of San Diego have before them radical proposals for a change in the form of city government.

Those proposals will eliminate the most successful system which the city has had over a period of forty years and which has been updated periodically by voters of the city.

The new proposals were not drafted by a board of freeholders elected by the people, but rather by a group selected by the mayor and the councilmen. Severe time limitations were placed on this committee and their study was a hurried one.

The results are almost identical to the proposals originally given to the committee by the mayor.

It is my belief that a radical charter change, such as proposed, should only be initiated after a thorough study by an elected board of freeholders.

Proposition B before the voters in November will throw away a system that has efficiently served San Diego, creating an outstanding place in which to live.

The council-manager system provides fiscal conservatism which seldom, if ever, exists in the systems of the type proposed. The council-manager system has provided continuity and lack of disruption of municipal service through many changes of elected officials.

Able mayors have had no problem in effecting legislative programs upon which their campaigns were based.

The council-manager system is the most modern in the nation and came about because of the political machine's corruption and inefficiency in many of the strong mayor systems.

The charter revision proposal would effectively put the city back in its pre-1931 position. Proposition B would create an ultra-strong mayor:

- 1 — Who is the chief policy-making official;
- 2 — Who is the chief legislative official with veto power over most legislation;
- 3 — Who is the chief administrative official;
- 4 — Who hires and fires the city manager with council approval;
- 5 — Who would be the single person to whom the manager reported;

6 — Who would control the appointment and dismissal of all department heads and assistant department heads, as well as other unclassified officers of the city;

7 — Who would appoint all members to commissions;

8 — Who would prepare the budget;

9 — Who would have line item veto over that budget;

10 — Who would be protected against council interference in the administrative operation of the city by an injunction in the charter; and

11 — Who is chief executive officer and official head of the city for all purposes.

It has long been apparent that if we are to ask our mayor and councilmen to work full-time, they should be adequately compensated. Proposition D does this obliquely by setting up a salary setting commission of seven members to be appointed

by the Civil Service Commission, whose members are appointed by the mayor. Proposition H would enable the mayor and councilmen to employ unclassified assistants without limit as to number.

The combination of these powers would create a practical one-man rule in the city of San Diego.

It has been stated that the system proposed is similar to the government of the United States or the State of California. This is not true.

The state and federal governments have partisan politics and opposition to the chief executive is vocal from the opposition party providing a substantial checks and balances nonexistent in the charter revision proposals for the City of San Diego.

In state and federal governments, the President and the Governor deal with hundreds of legislators — not nine people. The state and federal budgets and their financing are truly joint undertakings and the responsibility of the chief executive and the legislature.

I do not recommend partisan politics for municipal government in San Diego, nor can the partisan systems in state and federal government be used for comparison purposes.

The term "strong mayor" really depends upon the strength of the man in office and not the system of government.

Mayor Wilson has been a strong mayor and changes could be made under the council-manager system to make that strength more effective by freeing him from long hours of hearings before the council, by allowing him more time to spend in his most busy day as the visible legislative and policy leader of the city and by allowing him to spend time on a most important item — the evaluation of legislation and policy already adopted by the mayor and council.

There is no question that the creation of the ultra-strong mayor system proposed would provide a better springboard to other and higher political offices.

I believe that the strong mayor system proposals will increase the cost of government, lessen its effectiveness and will create a municipal organization that is totally political-ly oriented.



Hahn is a former city manager and a board member of Citizens Against One Man Rule.

S. O. Union

10-12-73

# Builders Back Candidates

Union 10-12-73

By OTTO KREISHER  
Politics Writer  
The San Diego Union

The construction and housing industry is heavily involved in the City Council races, providing large shares of the contributions to the two heaviest spending candidates—Lee Hubbard and Ray Lussa, campaign spending reports show.

Hubbard, a cement contractor who is challenging Councilman Henry Landt in the Third District, received more than \$4,000 from individuals and firms connected with the building and housing industry, his contribution report showed yesterday.

Hubbard reported spending \$9,734.33 so far in the general election campaign while collecting \$7,770. The nearly \$2,000 difference is not explained.

Combined with his expenditures of \$20,017.40 in the primary, Hubbard has spent \$29,751.73, far more than reported in any other council race. He contributed \$2,500 to his own campaign.

## LANDT'S EXPENSES

Landt reported spending \$2,750.60 so far in the general election campaign and collecting \$5,355. The last primary campaign statement

on file for Landt showed him spending \$2,564.10.

In land development himself before his retirement, Landt reported about \$1,000 in contributions from persons in the industry.

Lussa, a businessman who is challenging incumbent Councilman Floyd Morrow in the Fifth District, reported spending \$10,196.16 so far in the general election campaign. That included \$3,752 in expenses labeled "contracted for but not due."

## LUSSA'S GIFTS

Lussa reported \$7,390.36 in contributions in this part of the campaign. He reported spending \$4,758.15 in the primary in the last report on file.

Construction industry contributions total just over \$2,000 in Lussa's report. This includes \$650 from three persons with the American Housing Guild.

Lussa also reported \$850 from six executives and the veterinarian at Sea World. He has loaned his campaign \$2,305 of his own money.

Morrow reported spending \$4,304.99 in the general campaign and listed contributions of \$5,429.41. His last primary report on file showed expenditures of

\$3,114.81.

## MORROW'S FUNDS

The biggest part of Morrow's general campaign war chest came from \$3,794.41 left over from the primary. His report showed about \$500 from building and housing interests and a \$500 loan from his own money.

The lowest spending campaigns are in the First Council District where Councilman Gil Johnson is being challenged by environmentalist Helen Scantlin.

Johnson reported spending \$1,237.92 of the \$5,042.38 he has in his campaign fund. His cash on hand includes \$4,692.38 left over from the primary when he raised more than \$7,000 but spent about \$3,000.

The councilman reported about \$200 from apartment house owners in his latest report, but had received about \$1,000 from building interests in the primary.

## \$1,332 SPENT

Mrs. Scantlin reported \$1,332.13 in expenditures in the general election out of \$1,572 she listed as contributions. That includes \$345 left over from the primary and \$850 she contributed to her own campaign. The rest of her contributions are small, except for \$50 from Zero Population Growth.

In Council District Seven, the two candidates reported about equal expenditures in the general campaign although Jim Ellis listed about twice the contributions of Evonne Schulze.

Ellis, owner of a rental car company, reported spending \$3,326.76 out of \$6,576.35 collected. His biggest source of money was the rent-a-car industry which accounted for about \$2,000 from many sources. He also reported about \$1,500 from building interests.

Mrs. Schulze, a communications consultant and homemaker, reported spending \$3,128.59, almost all of her \$3,324.59 in contributions. Ten of the 97 contributions she received were over \$50.

One of the three \$250 contributions she received came from Assemblyman Bob Wilson, D-La Mesa. The rest of her money came in gifts of \$25 and below.

## PROPOSITION SURPRISE

One surprise in the contributions statements came in the propositions. Supporters of Proposition B, the strong-warned of an expensive campaign from building interests to defeat it.

# Reagan, Moretti Have Big Stake In Prop. 1 Outcome

(Continued from Page B-1)  
know it today be changed in its powers of taxation.

"This puts this in the hands of the people," said Reagan. "I think it's time that the people began to reassess and find out do they really believe in government by the people. Or do they believe that some elected elite can make all the decisions on their behalf and they just go along like sheep and say, 'Oh goodie, what a wonderful thing you're doing for us.' This country was never meant to run that way."

Adds Reagan: "I think we've let our government get out of line. There are legitimate functions that government performs and must perform... and that's line."

"What we're saying though is that all governments, federal, state and local, in just the last few decades, since World War II have gotten out of control."

## No Limit On Power

And for the first time," Reagan continued, "we're aware that there is just no limit on taxing power by government. It could totally confiscate your earnings if it chose to do so. There's nothing to prevent them from doing that. And we wouldn't have thought about (the tax limitation initiative) if we were still back taking a reasonable percentage of the people's earnings to pay for government."

Reagan says about 44 cents of every dollar earned now goes to pay some sort of tax. Moretti says the figure is much lower, somewhere closer to 32 cents.

Moretti said the philosophical question involved is "whether or not the people of California want or believe in representative government because representative government as we know it will no longer exist if the proposition passes."

He added: "Rather than giving power to the people, as the governor says it will, the initiative will put all the power of the state of California into the hands of as few as 14 senators who would be able to bring this state to a grinding halt."

Moretti said 14 senators could block the two-thirds vote that would be required of the Legislature by the initiative to raise or lower any tax now levied by the state or to increase the state's spending limit in times of emergency.

## Taxes Being Reduced

va4 On Reagan's theme of the burgeoning cost of government, Moretti said: "If the governor had been paying attention at all, he would have noticed that 35 states in this country and 45 counties in this state recently have reduced taxes."

"The biggest single reason is a leveling population and a leveling school population. This system of government can and will reduce the burden as we move along, but it has got to have flexibility to provide for the needs of the people."

Reagan and Moretti are in the category of unannounced candidates for the presidency and the governorship respectively.

(Next: The initiative's effect on education)

NC  
STAR NEWS  
10/16/73

# Stakes Big For Prop. 1 Fight Foes

By DONALD H. HARRISON

Gov. Reagan is not alone in support of his tax limitation initiative. Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti and Alan Nuys, a solitary figure in opposition.

Both men, however, have been devoting the bulk of their attention to the initiative—and for each more than the results of the state's Nov. 6 balloting are figured into the stakes.

A victory for Reagan unquestionably will be a boost to his aspirations to become president of the United States. The program, he has said time and time again, can serve as a model for the nation.

A defeat of the proposition undeniably will be a personal triumph for Moretti, now ranked third in polls as the Democrats choice for governor, behind Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr. and San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto.

## Political Boxing Match

It's so apparent what a victory could mean for either Reagan or Moretti, it's as a political boxing match or a partisan world series.

Both Moretti and Reagan disagree with the assumption in such an analogy, however—that defeat could spell the end to their political chances.

Said Reagan, in an interview: "I don't think anyone ever stands or falls on a single issue of this kind. Those people who agreed and approved of what you're trying to do would be happy that you tried. The ones that are against you would be happy that you didn't make it."

Said Moretti, in a later interview: "I don't think one issue makes or breaks any public figure. I think that it certainly would be helpful for whichever one of us is victorious, but it won't be destructive to whichever one of us is defeated."

Both men were quick to single out what would solace them in defeat.

## Still Got Rebate

"If the other side is successful in confusing the people and it isn't accepted," said Reagan, "well we still got the rebate. There's \$720 million the people have in their pockets that they wouldn't have had without this election."

The rebate to which Reagan referred is the 35 per cent to 20 per cent rebate Californians will get on their income taxes as a result of legislation enacted several months ago. The governor says the Legislature passed the bill to "take some sweetener" out of his initiative measure. Had no such legislation been passed, the initiative would have granted an across-the-board 20 per cent rebate.

"Under no circumstances," said Moretti, "will a majority of Democrats support Proposition One (the tax initiative). My opposition will not have damaged my reputation."

Moretti speculated that even should the initiative be approved, Democrats will be so grateful to him for "fighting the good fight" that his chances for winning the June, 1974, primary will be strengthened.

All other major Democratic contenders for the gubernatorial nomination have also taken positions opposed to the tax initiative. But Moretti has been most active, traveling throughout the state campaigning against it, and demanding equal time on whichever radio and television stations the governor appears.

## Major Difference

Both Reagan and Moretti said in interviews that there is a major difference in philosophy guiding the opponents and proponents of the measure.

The question is should government as we

NC  
STAR NEWS  
10/16/73

# Foes Of Prop. B Deny Domination

By OTTO KREISHER

Politics Writer The San Diego Union

Opponents of Proposition B yesterday denied charges by Mayor Wilson and supporters of the proposed Charter revision that they are dominated by building interests.

Don Worley, chairman of Citizens Against One-Man Rule, the main opposition group, told a news conference at the Grant Hotel: "I don't think that the voters, when they are made aware of the broad community support which Citizens Against One-Man Rule has, will be misled by the attempt to smear us as a bunch of builders and developers."

Worley, an attorney who works mainly in land development cases, was answering statements made a week earlier by Wilson and the conference.

## 'NOT TRUE'

"We have been described by Pete Wilson as being composed only of land developers who resent the policies of this administration and were comfortable doing business with the city government prior to 1971," Worley said. "This is not true."

Worley pointed out that the San Diego Building Contractors Association supported most of the concepts in Proposition B in testimony before the Charter Commission which produced the nine proposed charter changes, including Proposition B.

He also pointed out the board of directors of Citizens Against One-Man Rule includes Mildred Perry Waite, former president of the Civil Service Commission; R.R. Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council; and Don Hartley, an insurance executive whose father and brother were one-time city councilmen.

## AMONG DIRECTORS

The directors also include former City Mgr. Walter Hahn and John Leppert, vice chairman of the Charter Review Commission, the top officials of SEED Inc., a business and development lobby group, Armon Henderson, head of the Building Trades Council, and Fred Schnaubelt, president of Taxpayers Concerned.

Other groups opposing Proposition B, Worley said, include the Democratic County Central Committee, the county Young Republicans, the San Diego Municipal Employees Association and the San Diego Board of Realtors.

At least five of the eight city councilmen also opposed it. Councilman Leon Williams attended the news conference and reminded newsmen that he spoke against the revision which would give the mayor more power, including a veto over council-passed legislation.

Also attending were Barry Hammitt, president of the Municipal Employees Association, Leppert, and William Elks, president of the Board of Realtors.

## CONTRIBUTE \$500

The realtors, meanwhile, announced in a separate

Cont  
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# Who Is To Govern City?

(Continued from Page B-1)

interests—say it should be the “non-political,” professional manager with the politicians on the sidelines, setting policy but keeping their hands off the administrative machinery.

Wilson says Proposition B will result in greater accountability and responsiveness in city government, “significant tax savings,” better use of the mayor’s time and, in general, an improvement in city government.

The opposition says it will result in emasculation of the council’s powers, subversion of the professional manager and the politicalization of city government, with the possible end of bossism, wardism and corruption.

## CITY WELL RUN

Both sides agree that San Diego has been a reasonably well run city in most of the 42 years the present Charter has been in effect.

To understand what Proposition B would do to the city government in San Diego, it may be necessary to look at how that government works today and how it was derived.

In its 122 years as an incorporated city, San Diego has had nearly every kind of municipal government that has been tried in America. At least twice the city has had a form of mayor-council government somewhat similar to what Proposition B proposes.

The present Charter was adopted in 1931 to end a mayor-council government considered ineffective, if not corrupt. The change here was part of a reform movement that in many cities across the nation about that period.

San Diego’s city government is generally called a council-manager system, although both Mayor Wilson and City Mgr. Kimball Moore describe it as a hybrid. Moore called it a “council-manager mayor-attorney” form of government.

What it means is that the eight elected city councilmen and the mayor sit together in the council to formulate policies and pass ordinances, or city laws.

The manager is hired by the council on the basis of his administrative ability. He serves an indefinite term subject to firing by a majority of the council.

The manager is charged with the day-to-day administration of the city. He hires and fires the department heads and their chief deputies. The majority of city employes, however, come under the Civil Service Commission.

## PREPARES BUDGET

The manager also is charged with preparing the budget message giving the council his recommendations on how the city should spend its money. The council, which includes the mayor, then makes whatever changes it desires and the budget message becomes the official policy document upon passage.

The manager also makes recommendations to the council on any other matter he considers deserving of its attention or action.

In business terms, the manager often is likened to the president of a corporation who is answerable to the board of directors.

The manager system came during the reform era

as an attempt to clean up and improve the efficiency of city governments. He is supposed to be above politics, basing his decisions solely on his professional judgment of what is most efficient.

The Charter forbids councilmen and the mayor from interfering in the manager’s selection of personnel and in the operation of the departments under his control. It is a misdemeanor for them to do so.

A lot of people, however, including Mayor Wilson, say this is not the way things really happen in City Hall.

What does Proposition B propose to do?

The major change is removing the mayor from the

council, designating him the city’s chief executive officer. He will be replaced on the council by a ninth councilman, to be elected in a special election next spring. The council will choose from its members a president who will preside over its meetings.

In his role as chief executive, the mayor will have direct control over the manager. He hires and fires the manager with the concurrence of the council. The manager continues to hire and fire the department heads and deputies and the other employes remain under civil service.

The mayor will be directly responsible for the budget, with the manager preparing

it for him and submitting to the council.

Once the council passes the budget, it goes back to the mayor, who would have the same “line-item or blue-pencil” veto power as does the governor of California.

The council can then seek to override the mayor’s veto, restoring the cut item with a two-thirds vote.

The mayor also has this line-item veto over separate appropriations that passed by the council and may have the same veto override powers.

Next: A look at some of the arguments, pro and con, on Proposition B.

# Prop B Will Decide Who Will Govern

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Voters next month will have an opportunity to change the city's "constitution," the basic document that determines how the city is governed and by whom. This is the first of a three-part series examining the proposed changes.

By **OTTO KREISHER**  
Politics Writer  
The San Diego Union

Who will govern San Diego?

That, basically, is the question San Diegans will answer when they vote on Proposition B, the major Charter revision proposal on the Nov. 6 ballot.

Proposition B, technically, will amend certain sections of the city's 1931 Charter, shifting some of the functions and powers of the mayor, the council and the city manager.

But what it does in effect, both supporters and opponents agree, is determine who will be charged with the main responsibility of running the fast-growing metropolis that styles itself "America's Finest City."

## **ELECTED OFFICIALS**

Mayor Wilson, the key supporter of Proposition B, says the city should be run by its elective officials—the mayor and councilmen—with the professional advice and day-to-day administrative guidance of the appointed city manager.

The opponents—who include two former mayors and a former city manager, plus real estate and building

(Continued on B-7, Col. 1)

# Educators Clash Over Tax Initiative

(Continued from Page B-1) Riles' argument focuses on the state share. Legislative Counsel A. Alan Post has predicted that the state will come up with less money than it needs to fund current programs if the governor's plan is adopted. Accepting Post's figures, Riles contends new educational programs are vulnerable to the budget-trimmers' hatchet.

Steward, on the other hand, focuses on local taxes. He suggests school districts will have an easier time raising revenue if it is quelled, an effect he says the Proposition One will have.

Each man takes issue with the other man's assumptions.

## MORE DIFFICULT

Riles suggests that it will be more difficult, not easier, for school districts to raise taxes under the initiative.

He says the initiative allows all local entities except school districts to raise taxes without a vote of the people "under such circumstances as special hardships, emergency situations or increased expenses resulting from inflation or population growth which cannot be met through the local tax base."

"Proposition One could thus squeeze education into the worst of two worlds—the stricter controls over raising state revenue, without the new advantages given to non-school local agencies to raise local revenue," Riles added.

To put it in Steward's frame of reference, Riles is saying that the people's frustration won't be relieved because other local governments can still increase taxes. Education would continue to feel the brunt of the people's resentment.

Steward said he thinks Riles is mistaken to put so much faith in the legislative analyst's projections. He said Post predicts necessary state spending will increase from \$9.9 billion next fiscal year to \$12.3 billion in fiscal year 1978, "a 33 per cent increase in less than four years."

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it was his intent that the disputed revenues be counted.

In a recent interview, Reagan was asked what he would do if Atty. Gen. Evelle J. Younger rules that Murphy, not Reagan, has read the law correctly.

Reagan said he doubted there would be a problem because in the absence of any court decision, it would be up to his office to prepare the budget and he would prepare it by including the

disputed revenues in the base.

He said opponents of the measure brought up the revenue base argument only to try "to scare people into defeating it."

"The opponents of the measure certainly don't want the revenue," said Reagan. "They want more spending to begin with. They're not going to take it to court."

(Next: The initiative and local governments)

Steward said he doubted that the budget would have to grow so much in four years, particularly since the number of children who will be enrolled in the schools is leveling out.

"They're not laying out what they are basing the estimate on," said Steward. "If people realized that revenue will be allowed to increase by one-third in that period, but that expenditures are projected to increase even faster, they would feel there is that much more reason for putting a ceiling on."

Riles said he also fears that the wording of the initiative would make California ineligible for federal education matching funds. He said he construes the initiative to mean that any federal money received by the state has to be used to lower state spending. Steward says he construes the wording to mean the opposite; that the money can continue to be used over and above the limit.

## CTA OPPOSED

The California Teachers Association is one of nearly a score of statewide educational groups opposing the measure. Its president, Brian Stevens, said chief among his objections to the plan is the fact that Post says the state will be \$620 million short in the first year of the initiative's operation.

"Education takes about a third of the budget," he said in an interview. "There's about a \$200 million cut for education in the first year."

Post's figures have been contested by Reagan and the state Department of Finance. Much of the argument is over which revenues now being collected by the state can be used in computing the revenue base under the initiative.

Post bases his figures on several revenues which Legislative Counsel George Murphy said could not be included because of the wording of the initiative. Reagan has said the wording was not intended the way Murphy interpreted it, and has sent a letter to the secretary of state's office saying

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CHUCK WAGON is  
SERVING PRIME RIBS of BEEF  
EVERY EVENING  
Midway at Rosecrans.

# Educators Clash On Prop. 1

## Steward Cites Benefits, Riles Sees Fund Loss

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the fourth in a series of six articles examining facets of the arguments pro and con on Proposition 1 of the Nov. 6 ballot that would put a limit on spending by state government.

**By DONALD H. HARRISON**  
Proposition One has sparked sharp disagreement between State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wilson Riles and Newton Steward, president of the state Board of Education.

Steward, an appointee of Gov. Reagan, is for it and says the proposed tax limitation will benefit education. Riles, a Democrat elected to a four-year term in 1970, is opposed, and says education will suffer.

The men, who share the helm of the state's educational system for kindergartners through 12 graders, take pains to tell interviewers that their dispute is

professional, not personal. If Proposition One should pass or fail Nov. 6, they will have to continue to work together.

### HITCH, DUMKE SILENT

While they argue, the two men at the top of the state's higher education system remain silent. University of California President Charles Hitch has declined to comment on the issue until after he makes a report to the Board of Regents on its effects—possibly later in the week.

State University and College Chancellor Glenn Dumke also has remained mute. He has been on a work and vacation tour of the Far East, according to state college spokesman Charles Davis, and has left instructions that he is not available for comment on the issue.

Davis told reporters who sought to telephone Dumke in Thailand that he did not have authority to give out the chancellor's number.

Discussion about the initiative's effects on education

thus has focused on the likely effects on lower education.

### REDUCE FRUSTRATIONS

Steward, in an interview, said he believed Proposition One would help education by "reducing people's frustration over high taxes.

He said people now take out their resentment against high taxes by voting down—almost automatically—any local tax override issue or bond issue offered by a school district.

If the initiative is passed, Steward added, "it will give them tax limitation control in all areas and they will be more willing to support educational programs."

Riles looks at the question from another perspective.

"If Proposition One is approved," he says, "the attention of the state's leadership would have to shift away from educational improvement to the task of assuring that state expenditures conform to revenue limitations."

He said money would be unavailable to expand school programs to assist educationally disadvantaged children of low-income families, to improve bilingual education, to establish a state Indian education program or a comprehensive child care program.

Replies Steward: "You cannot have an unlimited ceiling on these specialized programs for education. You have to go as far as the people are willing to pay for it.

"I am hoping by this technique we will get the support of the people. If the programs are valuable and important enough, the people will vote the money to pay for them."

Currently, about one-third of the state's \$9.3 billion budget goes for support of public education—about \$3 billion yearly. The rest of the money for educating California's children is raised by local taxes.

(Continued on B-5, Col. 1)

10-17-73

S. D. Union

# Panelists Hear Foes Of Prop. 1

Proposition 1, Gov. Reagan's tax limitation initiative on the Nov. 6 ballot, will not lower overall taxes, the state president of the League of Women Voters said yesterday.

League President Mrs. Evelyn Kaplan of San Mateo was in San Diego to address a hearing of the Assembly Constitutional Amendments Committee, a hearing marked by partisan disagreements over Proposition 1 by committee members.

With the proposed constitutional amendment limiting state spending, it is likely that costs for local programs now aided by the state "will be shifted to the property tax," Mrs. Kaplan said.

Property taxes could go up, she said, along with university tuitions, and use fees for state parks.

She and Jerry Patterson, mayor of Santa Ana, both told committee members that a measure as long and detailed as Proposition 1 does not belong in the state constitution.

"Government needs to have the flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to respond to changing demands for services that our tax dollars buy," said Mrs. Kaplan.

Patterson said that including the measure in the constitution "prevents any action except by a slow statewide election" to make needed corrections and would mean "another multi-million-dollar repair job every time the measure proves unworkable."

His city, said the mayor of Santa Ana, has stayed on a pay-as-you-go financing program and would be forced into bonded indebtedness by Proposition 1.

Republican assemblyman Mike DeLeonardis said the Democrats' majority in the Assembly had set up hearings "to create propaganda against Proposition 1."

S.D. Union  
10-17-73

# Prop. 1 Debate Centers On Fund Cuts To Cities

EDITOR'S Fifth in a series examining the impact on California of Proposition 1 on the ballot next month.

By DONALD H. HARRISON

What effect will Proposition 1 have on local government?

It depends on whom you ask.

Gov. Reagan and Los Angeles County Supervisor James Hayes say it can't hurt.

Mayors Joseph Alioto of San Francisco and Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles say it could be a disaster.

And, Mayor Wilson is undecided. He says he is still studying the tax initiative but plans to come to some decision before the Nov. 6 election.

## DEBATE ON CUTS

The debate among those who have committed themselves centers on whether passage of the initiative will force state government to make cuts in its spending.

Alioto and Bradley say cuts will be necessary and base their opinion on an analysis of the initiative by A. Alan Post, the Legislature's fiscal analyst.

Reagan and Hayes dispute Post's figures and say there will be money aplenty to pay for the state's current programs and even to finance new programs.

## DEFICIT PROJECTED

Post says the state, in the first year of the initiative's operation, would be shy \$620 million of the \$9.9 billion it would need to fund current programs.

Reagan says the state won't need anywhere near that amount to pay for current programs, and that, in any event, at least \$9.9 billion will be available for next year's budget.

Their argument revolves mainly around whether certain revenues may be counted in computing how much money the state will have available to spend.

Should a court rule that Post is wrong and Reagan

right, said Alioto, "I think the opposition would largely be answered."

Alioto added, however, that he would still have philosophical objections to freezing the expenditure limitation into the state Constitution.

"In San Francisco," Alioto said, "we've had a de facto tax ceiling for three years and we live within it. Our property tax rate has decreased three years in a row; I hope it will be four years in a row.

"We've increased our tax base because of new construction," Alioto said. "We expect that in rehabilitating the city that the tax base will be increased but that the tax rate will go down.

## BURDENS SHIFTED

"The only thing that would cause us to raise the tax rate now would be if the burdens are transferred to the cities," he said.

Both Alioto and Bradley said passage of the initiative

(Continued on P4, Col. 2)

S.O. Union  
10-15-78

# Prop. 1 Debate Centers On Fund Cuts To Cities

(Continued)

could put pressure on the Legislature to reduce the amount of money the state makes available to cities.

The bulk of this money is in the form of subventions—

state taxes paid to the city where they were collected.

Nearly 26 per cent — or \$184 million — of Los Angeles' \$695 million budget comes from the city's share of such state levies as the sales tax, cigarette tax, gasoline tax, motor vehicle fines, motor vehicle in-lieu tax and replacement money paid by the state to compensate for the \$1,750 homeowners' property tax exemption. San Diego and San Francisco receive similar portions of state revenues.

Citing a study by Richard Carpenter, legislative representative for the California League of Cities, the two mayors said such payments to local governments might be reduced if the Legislature finds it has insufficient money to fund its own programs.

## PROPERTY TAX

"I see in this the likelihood that the tax burden will be shifted from the progressive income tax at the state level to the property tax at the local level," said Bradley in an interview.

"The services that are being performed by the cities and, in some cases, programs mandated by the state escalate in cost," he added, "and with the state reducing its source of revenue and its capability to support those programs, the burden will then shift to the local communities."

Bradley said property tax payers would be the hardest hit because "the fact is the property tax is the major source of revenue for cities."

## SUPPORTS FIGURES

Hayes, who served as an assemblyman before being elected to Los Angeles County's five-member Board of Supervisors, said, "I believe those figures the governor can be used in the calculation of state revenues."

If the governor is right, said Hayes, there won't be any need to cut the state

budget, and therefore no pressure on the Legislature to trim back payments to local governments.

Even if Reagan is wrong, Hayes added, he does not believe "that the members of the Legislature are going to act irresponsibly."

"Even if these projections should fall short," said Hayes, who is serving as Los Angeles County chairman of Californians for Lower Taxes, "there is a provision in the initiative that allows use of an emergency fund. And, even if the emergency fund is used up, the Legislature can levy a tax to bring in an additional amount, provided that is submitted to the people at the next general election."

## REAGAN QUIZZED

Quizzed on the same topic, Reagan said in an interview: "First of all, we don't see that there is going to be any increase in need for local revenues by virtue of this program. There isn't any change in the situation of what they have right now."

Now, we know that local governments are always yelling for more money," Reagan added. "If the cities feel that they have got to have more money... they are going to pass those increases whether Proposition 1 passes or not."

"What Proposition 1 does do is make it more difficult for them and this is why they're against it."

The governor said Bradley was "very blunt" in a private conversation. "He said he feels the need of an income tax in Los Angeles," said Reagan. "and he's against Proposition 1 in part because it makes it harder for him to get an income

## BRADLEY REPLIES

Asked about that conversation, Bradley said the point he was making to the governor was that "cities have indicated that they need some portion of the income tax to carry on the functions of city government, and that money ideally should come as a subvention back from the state."

"We have said if you are not going to subvent to us, give the cities the right to invoke the income tax, since

it is far more equitable than the property tax."

In a 10-4 vote, the Los Angeles City Council endorsed the governor's tax initiative. Councilman Ernani Bernardi called the plan "the ultimate in democracy" on the grounds that gives the state's citizens "the final say in how government should be run."

Larry Thomas, press secretary to Mayor Wilson, was asked what is keeping the San Diegan from making up his mind on the issue.

## BILL 'DIFFERENT'

Said Thomas: "He is concerned that the difference between the language of the initiative and the language of SB 90 may not provide the same guarantee that state-mandated costs will be fully reimbursed to local governments."

"The mayor has said before that he approved of the general concept of trying to put a halt to spiraling government spending," said Thomas. "But this is not to indicate that this proposal is the proper vehicle."

# Moretti Warns Of Prop. 1

"If something is wrong, throw those of us in office out—but don't destroy the system."

So spoke Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti, D-Van Nuys, in a speech against Proposition 1 to a joint meeting yesterday of two Democratic groups at El Cortez Hotel.

Moretti said the initiative sponsored by Gov. Reagan would "destroy representative government" by requiring a two-thirds vote on any matters of state taxation. He said it would put control of the state into the hands of as few as 14 state senators.

Moretti told members of the Democratic Professional Club and Democratic Woman Power they were "about to become victims of the most expensive media blitz" ever planned.

He said supporters of Reagan's plan will spend \$750,000 on advertising in the last two weeks before the Nov. 6 statewide election.

Moretti called Reagan "a great salesman" who "can make people believe 2 and 2 are 3 sometimes."

He said bankrolling the initiative campaign were such longtime supporters of Reagan as millionaires Holmes Tuttle, Henry Salvatori and Justin Dart. He said it would be naive for people to believe that the wealthy contributors had the interest of poor taxpayers at heart.

In other Proposition 1 developments:

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce announced its endorsement of the measure by what vice president Jim Anderson said was a 3-1 vote of the 48-member board of directors.

Assemblyman Wade P. Deddeh, D-Chula Vista, said yesterday Gov. Reagan "misunderstood the intent and purpose" of a letter he sent to heads of financial and insurance institutions.

Gov. Reagan called the controversial letter "intimidating" and "bordering on blackmail" and said he would ask state officials to determine whether the letter violated any provisions of the election code.

## Proposition Stands Told

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce yesterday endorsed county Proposition A and city Propositions H and K, but opposed city measures F, G and J.

Proposition A would take the power to negotiate with county employes from the Civil Service Commission and give it to the Board of Supervisors. Presently, the commission does the negotiating and gives the board a package of proposals.

Proposition H would restore the city firemen to the city Civil Service from the separate merit system they have had for some years.

Proposition K requires membership of city appointed commissions, boards and panels to be balanced as to race, sex and geographical area.

Proposition J would allow the mayor and councilmen to hire all the aides their budgets would permit.

Proposition F would establish a mayor-appointed panel to act as a fact-finding body in stalemated negotiations with city employes on wages, hours and working conditions, and G would establish a panel with final arbitration powers on city employe grievances not relating to wages, hours and conditions.

S. D. Union  
10-18-73

# Prop. B Provides For Strong Mayor

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Voters next month will have an opportunity to change the city charter, the basic document that determines how the city is governed and by whom. This is the second of a three-part series examining the proposed changes.

By **OTTO KREISHER**  
Politics Writer  
The San Diego Union

Most of the arguments about Proposition B revolve around one thing—power.

The proposed Charter revision would make some significant changes in the distribution of power in San Diego City government.

It would affect the power to set policies, the power to establish priorities, the power to allocate money general, the power to shape the present and the immediate future of San Diego.

The supporters of Proposition B say it would shift some of these powers from the appointed city manager to the elected officials—the mayor and the council.

The measure would establish the mayor as the city's chief executive, with power to hire and fire the manager, originate the budget and veto some council legislation.

The council would be strengthened, the supporters say, with a ninth member, an independent legislative analyst to help them evaluate the budget and other fiscal matters, power to block the mayor's action on appointment or dismissal of the manager and power to override the mayor's vetoes by a two-thirds vote.

Proposition B would result in a more accountable, responsive system with checks and balances, the supporters say.

Not so, reply the opponents.

If would concentrate too much power in the hands of the mayor, would weaken the council and submit the nonpolitical, professional manager to the control of one man, they say.

Proposition B would result  
(Continued on B-6, Col. 1)

## Mayor, Foe In Debate On Prop. B

By **OTTO KREISHER**  
Politics Writer  
The San Diego Union

The lesson of Watergate was cited yesterday in debate over San Diego's Proposition B, but the opponents disagreed on what implication the scandal had to the proposed Charter revision.

Attorney Don Worley, chairman of Citizens Against One-Man Rule, the main opposition group, said the experience was resulting in a move to decrease the power of the executive level of government, not strengthen it as Proposition B would do.

Mayor Wilson countered that the lesson to be learned was the danger of powerful appointed officials who are not accountable to the voters.

The exchange came in a debate at a breakfast meeting of the Soroptimists, a professional women's service club, at the Holiday Inn in Mission Valley.

The debate was one of a continuing series between Wilson and opponents to Proposition B which proposes altering the Charter to make the mayor the chief executive officer of the city, removing him from the council and giving him increased powers over the budget and veto authority over council-enacted legislation.

S.D. Union  
10-18-73

# Prop. B Provides For Strong Mayor

(Continued from Page B-1)

in a less efficient, more political city government with the potential for bossism, patronage, partisan politics and corruption, they add.

It is precisely that form of government that the present Charter was established in 1931 to end, the opponents say.

Mayor Wilson and his supporters reject the charges of bossism and one-man rule which the opposition throw at Proposition B. Charter prohibition against partisan politics, civil service protection against patronage, public scrutiny of the political leaders and the checks and balances of the governmental system would prevent any such thing, the supporters argue.

A big point of controversy in the debate over Proposition B is "who controls the city manager?"

Under the current Charter the manager runs the city on a day-to-day basis within the policy guidelines set down by the council which can fire him, theoretically, on a moment's notice if a majority disapproves of his administration.

Proposition B would put the manager under the control of the mayor, who could hire and fire him.

The council could lock the mayor's action concerning the manager by majority vote. However, the opponents point out, they could not fire the manager if the mayor wanted to hold on to him.

Mayor Wilson says that in practical terms, "it wouldn't take a majority of the council to get rid of the manager, it would take one."

If one councilman came to him with a legitimate reason to fire the manager, Wilson said, he would have to let him go to avoid the heat the council could put on him through the news media.

Another subject of concern to the opponents of Proposition B is the mayor's veto powers over council action.

Wilson says the veto is necessary since the mayor would be removed from the council and is the same system that is used on the state and federal level.

The comparison is inappropriate, the opposition says, since at both of those levels government is much larger and partisan politics is involved.

The mayor's veto power and other increases in stature over the council trouble most of the incumbent councilmen. Five of the eight are actively opposing Proposition B.

Wilson observes that the council not only can override the mayor's vetoes with one more vote than it takes to pass legislation, but they "can veto the mayor" by falling to pass the ordinances or appropriations necessary for him to bring his program.

Wilson counters with the argument that if the mayor is smart and wants to look good, he will hire the best manager he can find and take his advice.

Under Proposition B, the manager would continue with day-to-day administration of the city.

But, Don Worley, a lawyer who is chairman of Citizens Against One-Man Rule, the main opposition group, points out: "The mayor can not only interfere with city administration, he is the city administration."

"The council can't do that," Worley said. "It's a misdemeanor."

Making the administration accountable to a highly visible figure who is directly answerable to the voters is the precise reason for the change, Wilson says.

## WILSON REPLIES

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## DEPARTMENT HEADS

"One issue that is seldom thought of," Hahn said, "is that the manager will hire and fire the department heads. The manager has to answer to the mayor, so the mayor will influence who those appointees will be."

Worley says the mayor would control about 50 of the highest-paying positions in city government through his control over the manager.

Wilson replies that bossism requires unlimited patronage and a political base. Since most city employees are protected by civil service and the charter prohibits partisan politics, a political "boss" would be impossible.

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## COUNCILMEN REACT

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## Mexican-Americans form unit to oppose Prop. B

Separate groups from the Mexican-American community and environmental organizations have organized to oppose Prop. B on the Nov. 6 election ballot.

Formation of "Chicano Citizens Against Proposition B" was announced at a press conference in the Chicano Federation Headquarters, 1960 National Ave., by cochairmen Herman Baca and Gus Chavez.

Formed primarily to oppose Prop. B, which would give the mayor additional powers and change the form of city government, the organization is also seeking defeat of Props. A and 1.

Prop. A is a county measure that would take salary-setting procedures from the hands of the Civil Service Commission and Prop. 1 is Gov. Reagan's tax initiative. The Chicano group is supporting eight other city propositions.

Formation of 'Environmentalists Against Proposi-

tion B also was announced yesterday by Virginia Taylor, a candidate for mayor in 1971.

Ms. Taylor said the group plans to urge other groups in the city concerned with the environment to oppose Prop. B.

Ms. Taylor was chairperson of a Task Force on Noise that helped produce the first draft of the comprehensive noise control and abatement ordinance adopted by the City Council recently.

In announcing the Chicano group, Baca said the major reason for opposition is Mayor Wilson's handling of the Hoobler memorandum issue.

He said the mayor "has shown by his deeds and actions a gross arrogance, insensitivity and disrespectful attitude toward the Spanish-speaking community."

The Hoobler memorandum, which was protested loudly by Mexican-American and civil rights groups, was issued to police earlier

this year by Police Chief Raymond Hoobler.

Hoobler instructed officers to enforce federal laws against illegal aliens only "when those violations come to the attention of officers when the officers are engaged in their routine duties. Officers should not go out of their way to look for violations of federal alien laws."

Baca is county chairman of the Mexican-American Political Assn. and Chavez is director of the Chicano Studies Center at San Diego State University and is past chairman of the Chicano Federation.

The Chicano opposition group has endorsed eight other city charter amendments to be voted on in the Nov. 6 election. They are Props. C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K.

Baca said appointment of a Chicano to a salary setting commission proposed by Prop. E and to a redistricting commission embodied in Prop. C are "musts".

# Prop. K seeks equality on boards, commissions

Prop. K on the Nov. 6 election ballot has been proposed as a means of ensuring that appointees to city boards and commissions will be selected from a broader section of the community.

The measure, one of nine charter amendments to be voted on, also would eliminate any inadvertent distinction relating to sex which might be implied by the use of one gender over another.

The question to be voted on is:

"Shall members of city commissions, boards, committees and panels be selected so that all segments of the community are fairly represented, and to provide that references to one gender include the other by amending sections 42 and 224 of the city charter?"

Prop. K evolved from discussions among members of the Charter Revision Committee which recommended all nine charter amendments for placement on the ballot.

Several committee members noted women and minorities are underrepresented on city boards and panels in proportion to their numbers in the general population and urged that the charter be amended to correct the situation.

Under the amendment, language would be added to the charter requiring the appointing authority (such as the mayor and City Council) to take into consideration sex, race and geographical area in making appointments to boards and commissions.

And to eliminate any inference of distinction between the sexes, other language would be added to provide that wherever in the charter the masculine gender is used, it shall be understood to include the feminine gender as well.

In other words, all references to "he," "councilmen," or similar terms would be understood to

refer to women as well as to men.

The charter amendment, in stipulating that sex, race and geography must be considered in appointments to boards and commissions, does not set forth any formula or provide for a quota system in the makeup of such panels.

The ballot argument favoring Prop. K was written by Ed Butler, chairman of the charter committee, and by John Leppert, vice chairman of the group.

They said in their brief statement that the amendment would assure women of the same rights as men under the charter and provide for as wide representation on boards and commissions as possible.

The opposition argument for Prop. K was submitted by Gary G. Krep and Norman M. Olney, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the San Diego County Young Americans for Freedom.

They argued the charter change implies the setting of racial quotas for the various boards and commissions.

"Once such quotas are established they can be used in favor of, as well as against, the various racial and sexual groups," the argument says.

It states further that members of boards and panels "should be appointed on the basis of their qualifications without regard to their sex or race."

Outside of the ballot argument against the measure, which will appear in the voters' pamphlet, there appears to be no organized opposition to Prop. K.

The measure has been endorsed by the League of Women Voters of San Diego (through positions taken previously) and by the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council.

A spokesman for the city attorney's office has expressed concern over the measure, saying it could cause some problems, depending upon how the measure is interpreted.

"If women constitute a majority of the population, does this mean females must constitute a majority of appointees of a particular group?" the spokesman asked.

He had no ready answer.

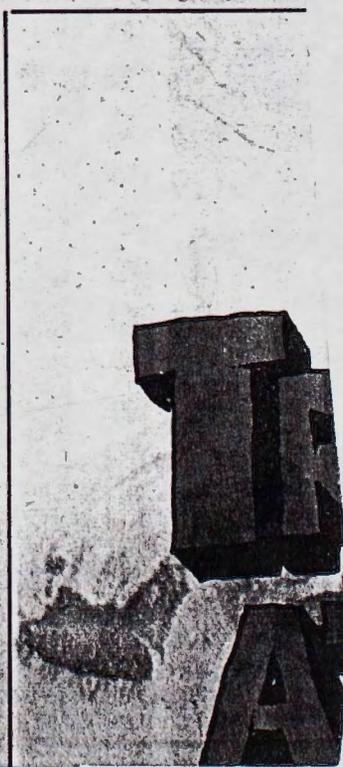
In any event, Prop. K is intended to provide a tool which ensuring does not now exist for broad representation on the dozens of boards and commissions which perform a variety of tasks for the city.

Mayor Wilson, who under the charter has appointing authority for a number of commissions, supports the measure.

A simple majority vote is required for passage or defeat of the measure.

## FENCES

• Chain Link • Ornamental Iron  
• Horse Corrals • Dog Runs



# Prop. B Opponents Ask, 'Why Mess With Success?'

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — This is the last of a three-part series examining Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot, which would make sweeping changes in how the city is governed.

By **OTTO KREISHER**  
Politics Writer  
The San Diego Union

"Why mess with success?"

That question, far more than the dire predictions of "one-man rule" and "bossism" is the main argument of the opponents to Proposition B.

Proposition B on the Nov. 6 city ballot would shift some of the functions and powers in city government to elevate the mayor and the City Council and lower the position of the city manager. It will change significantly the form of government the city has had since 1931.

## 42-YEAR SUCCESS

"We have enjoyed 42 years of a clean, safe and efficient city administration under the council-manager form of government," said

Don Worley, chairman of the main opposition group, Citizens against One-Man Rule. "There simply is no compelling need to change to the Proposition B form."

City Mgr. Kimball Moore has tried to stay out of the fight over Proposition B which will directly affect his position. But, in his testimony before the Charter Review Committee which produced the nine proposed Charter changes, Moore laid the foundation for the opposition argument.

"The record shows that the present system has developed a beautiful, safe, clean city; a desirable place in which to live," Moore told the committee. "The record

shows high quality municipal services at low cost and a large amount of citizen involvement."

Moore left the committee with the question: "Are there any compelling reasons from the citizen's point of view for radically changing our present form of government?"

The opposition obviously

answers no.

## SUPPORTERS SAYS YES

But, Mayor Wilson and supporters say yes.

You don't have to be in the middle of a crisis to change to something better, Wilson says.

What the city will gain, the supporters say is "more responsive, accountable city government at lower cost."

The responsiveness and accountability would come, they say, because the administration would be more under the control of the elective officials instead of the appointed manager.

"It is strange that the opponents of Proposition B, who claim to fear one-man rule, do not fear it in the form of a city manager who does not and cannot have the visibility or the accountability of an elected official," said Michael Walsh, county chairman of Common Cause and co-chairman of the Prop. B committee.

## SIMILAR THEME

Eben Dobson, past presi-

dent of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed a similar theme when he said the city was lucky to have a manager like Moore who cooperates so well with the elected officials.

"If we had a city manager who used fully the powers vested in him by the Charter, we truly would have one-man rule and it would be in the hands of an appointed, not elected official," Dobson said.

The city manager, however, can be fired on a moments notice if a majority of the council disapproves of his administration, the opposition says. A mayor is in for four years.

"Tell that to Wil Mason," Wilson said, referring to the recall last week of the Escondido mayor.

## PRACTICAL LEVEL

But, the opposition says, the manager would be directly responsible to the mayor under Proposition B and thus the city administration will be under one man, the mayor, instead of the council as a whole.

"I like the idea of having nine of those guys up there to talk to," Worley said.

The supporters' argument that Proposition B would give the mayor the power to get his programs enacted is disputed by former City Manager Walter Hahn. "I never saw a mayor who couldn't get done what he wanted to do," Hahn said. "Pete Wilson hasn't had any problems."

## 'TAX SAVINGS'

Wilson has said one of the main reasons to change is to gain "significant tax savings" under the Proposition B form.

The mayor would be responsible for the budget although it would continue to be prepared by the manager. Then it would go to the council which could study it with the aid of their new legislative analyst and could add or subtract whatever they feel necessary. The mayor then could eliminate or reduce the amount in any area of the budget with his "line-item" or "blue-pencil" veto powers.

"He'd have the power to reduce, but in no way increase, the budget after it was received back from the council," Wilson said.

"We are being asked to believe something difficult," said John Leppert, who served as vice chairman of the revision committee and is an executive, with Hahn, in Seed, Inc., a pro-business lobby, expected to believe that the mayor always will present a rock bottom, austere budget."

## PENCIL POWER

The blue pencil power is strongly opposed by the opposition who deem it too much power and unneeded.

The arguments go on and on and the opposition still asks, "Why mess with success?"

Because, Wilson says, the so-called successes of the present form of government include the uncontrolled growth that produced Mira Mesa, the million dollar command communications center in City Hall which failed, and the ill-fated Republican National Convention which then City Mgr. Hahn committed the city to while Councilman Henry Landt and then-Mayor Frank Curran expressed in public their ignorance of what was happening.

"That's responsible government?" Wilson asked.

Union

10-20-73

# Realtors Set To Oppose Proposition B Measure

Union  
10-21-73

Following the decision of the Board of Directors of the San Diego Board of Realtors to oppose Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot, a committee of board members has taken action to implement the directors' decision.

At a recent meeting the committee authorized a \$500 contribution to Citizens Against

the One Man Rule to aid in their campaign opposing Proposition B.

The committee also designated realtor Dave Snyder, a past president of the Board, to act as liaison between the Board and the citizens group.

The board decision to oppose Proposition B and the

committee action followed the Oct. 10 debate between Mayor Pete Wilson, who supports the proposition, and John Leppert, who was the vice-chairman of the Charter Review Committee originating Proposition B and who opposed the proposition during the debate.

The debate was sponsored by the Political Action Committee and the San Diego Board of Realtors.

In further action, the select committee voted to take measures to encourage members of the San Diego board to contribute to the opposition campaign, to vote against the proposition and to ask others to do the same.

A general consensus of the Board of Directors in the closed meeting following the debate was that their opposition was not directed at Mayor Wilson, but at the position itself, regardless of who served as mayor. Some said they were looking into the future at a mayor, who with the power granted in Proposition B, could conceivably lead San Diego government in the direction that government has taken in problem-ridden cities in the East.

The San Diego Board of Realtors will sponsor a syndication symposium Nov. 7. The all-day affair, being billed as "Thirty-six ways on how to earn fees from syndication," begins at 8:30 a.m. with the first session lasting until noon. The second session is from 2 to 5 p.m.

Former California Real Estate Commissioner Burton E. Smith will be the luncheon speaker.

Moderator-coordinator for the event is Don Augustine, a partner in the San Diego law firm of Augustine, Delafield and Hrusoff. Augustine is a graduate of the Hastings

College of Law and specializes in real estate securities, securities, real estate and business law.

Symposium panelists are Walter A. Turner of the international accounting firm of Touche-Ross, Stanton H. Zarrow of the Los Angeles-based law firm of O'Melveny and Meyers and Jon Goodykoontz of Systech Financial Corp., one of the nation's leading syndicators and a subsidiary of the Dillingham Co.

Topics to be covered include creation of limited partnerships, partnership agreements, structuring tax incentives, accounting matters, legal problems and selected types of syndication.

The symposium will be held at the Scottish Rite Masonic Memorial Center in Mission Valley. The price is \$25 and includes lunch. Reservations must be made in advance through the board.



Augustine

Tolar

The San Diego Board of Realtors and California Real Estate Association-sponsored Graduate, Realtors Institute series of classes continues this Thursday, with Sales B, Listing Real Estate (Part II) taught by Hal Tolar of Anaheim.

Sales B is the sixth in the 26-class series which runs through April 4 of next year. Credits from the class may be applied to the 18 required for the GRI Certificate.

Holders of the GRI designation have at least 108 hours of study in specialized real estate subjects and have been members of a local board of realtors and CREA for at least three years.

Tolar has been in the real estate business for 10 years.

He is a past director and president of the Anaheim Board of Realtors.

Tolar has several offices in Orange County and employs 45 sales people.

Raymond V. Knowles, President of the Willis M. Allen Co. announced the appointment of Michael S. Cavanaugh as vice president, and manager of the Commercial Department of the company. Cavanaugh comes to the company from the San Diego office of the Coldwell, Banker and Co. where he has been a salesman in the commercial department for the past five years.

His experience has included acreage sales to speculators, commercial and industrial users and residential developers primarily in San Diego county. He has been involved in loan placements, ground leases and commercial leasing also.

In the past year he has worked intensely with Mexican interests in the development of property in Mexico, and in the investment of Mexican capital in the United States.

More than 400 guests are expected at a Century 21 installation dinner party scheduled at the Hotel del

Coronado on Saturday according to Robert M. Leeds, regional director of Century 21.

Brokers, sales people and their wives will assemble in the grand ballroom of the hotel to honor the 1973-74 officers of the San Diego County Region of Century 21.

Art Bartlett of Santa Ana, president of the corporation, will install Don Reilly, president; Arnie Gieseler, vice president; and Betty Mistowski, secretary. Executive committee representatives are Don Perry, Jack Carter, and Florence Kalanquin.

A highlight of the evening will be the introduction of the Century 21 "Rookie of the Year" award.

Invitations have been extended the mayors of San Diego and Coronado and to city and county officials.

The San Diego chapter of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers will meet beginning at 11:30 a.m. Thursday at King's Inn in Mission Valley. A luncheon follows at noon with the business meeting at 12:45 p.m. Kurt S. Shelger, vice president of the southwest region of AIREA, will be the featured speaker.

Assemblyman William A. Craven, R-Rancho Santa Fe, elected last July to serve in Sacramento, will be speaker at the general membership meeting of the Apartment and Rental Owners Association Thursday evening.

The meeting will be held at 7 p.m. in the Crystal

Room of the U.S. Grant Hotel.

American Home Services announces the grand opening of its showroom in Grossmont Center.

Under broker-owner Gary Zellmer, this office will handle home sales "By Owner" for La Mesa, Lemon Grove, Fletcher Hills, and the East County area. More than 100 homes, all "For Sale By Owner" are on display.

Refreshments will be served to all interested in attending today at 8690 Center Drive, La Mesa.

The appointment of Stephen Boucher to the sales staff of Empire Land Title Co. of San Diego has been announced by John Stuczynski, president of the firm.

Boucher had previously

worked in a sales capacity with Commercial Standard Title Co. in San Diego.

The addition of Boucher brings to 15 the number of employees Empire Land Title has added since their opening early in July.

The company recently announced the opening of branch offices in Orange and Ventura Counties. Additional offices are planned for Santa Barbara and Santa Clara Counties.

# Campaign Spending On Prop. B Told

Despite Mayor Wilson's warnings that the opposition to Proposition B would spend \$40,000 to defeat it, the first campaign contributions statements show supporters raised twice as much money.

The statements filed with the city clerk's office show the Committee for Proposition B had raised \$4,904 by Oct. 10, while the opposition, Citizens Against One-Man Rule, had gathered \$2,487.20 by Oct. 16.

The supporters had spent far more, reporting \$2,205.49 in expenditures compared to \$318.21 for the opposition. Most of the supporters' costs, \$2,000, was for a public opinion survey done before the measure was placed on the ballot.

## SHIFT POWER

Proposition B would amend the City Charter to shift more power to the mayor and City Council, decreasing the role of the appointed city manager.

Don Worley, chairman of Citizens Against One-Man Rule, said he thought \$30,000 to \$40,000 would be needed to run a successful opposition campaign, but added later that he didn't think the money would be raised.

Wilson and other supporters of Proposition B have used the \$40,000 figure to warn that special interests would go all out to defeat the measure on the Nov. 6 ballot.

The opposition statement showed \$500 contributions from the San Diego Municipal Employees Association, from lawyer Roger Woolley and from Atlas Hotels. A \$250 gift came from American Housing Guild, a nationwide home builder.

## CONTRIBUTIONS LISTED

Contributions of \$100 came from a retired couple, an insurance executive, former state Republican Chairman Gaylord Parkinson, former City Mgr. Walter Hahn, now executive director of SEED, a pro-business lobby; a land developer and architect; and a machine company owner.

*Union 10-23*  
Mayor Wilson will speak on Proposition B at 7 p.m. tomorrow before the San Diego chapter of the Public Relations Society of America at the LeBaron Hotel.

**City Councilman Jim Bates** yesterday announced formation of Environmentalists Against Proposition B, the strong mayor proposal on the Nov. 6 municipal ballot.

The group consists of several environmentalists, including former mayoral candidate Virginia Taylor.

*Union 10-21-73*

**North Shores Young Republicans** have declared themselves opposed to three city charter amendments on the Nov. 6 ballot. They oppose Proposition B, the strong mayor proposal; Proposition C, which would set up a commission to draw new council district lines, and Proposition K, requiring city commissions to reflect the racial, sexual and geographic characteristics of the city.

Lenora 10.23.  
73

## Election Termed Vital To All

Editor, The Union: Every election is vitally important to us all, local ones being no exception. Judging by the ever increasing apathy and uninformed general public, there is great need for citizens to become aware that their vote, or lack of it, reflects upon their lives and all others. Each voter's influence counts. Use it or lose it.

The coming election dealing with city charter revisions is a case in point, involving power of the mayor and-or city manager. The mayor has said and done nothing to lead us to believe his motives in seeking greater power and additional authority for himself are for anything other than his own aggrandizement.

It seems to this writer that what is needed is an elected city manager rather than one by appointment. This would afford real checks and balances.

R. D. BOSWELL  
San Diego

Editor, The Union: What a farce. We have a government where the city manager makes decisions, runs the departments, controls the directors and makes up his own budget. It is even written into the charter that the City Council cannot communicate with city employees on city business without checking with the manager first. I hardly think that system is professional.

JACQUE REYNOLDS  
San Diego

Editor, The Union: Hurray for Walter Hahn! His strong stand against "strong mayor" proposals are enlightening. As the saying goes, "Two heads are better than one."

God forbid the day when we may have a "strong mayor" who is lavish in his office, but unaware of the ills of the city.

S. L. GUINTO  
San Diego

Councilman replies <sup>Tribune</sup>  
to Prop. B letter 10-22-73

Editor: William Small lists in a letter in your Oct. 15 edition several organizations which he claims support Prop. B, the measure which seeks to give San Diego what it needs least of all — this version of a strong mayor form of government.

Included in his list is Common Cause. I am a member of that organization, and it has not endorsed Prop. B, nor do I think that it will take such an irresponsible position.

Small's insulting description of the opposition to Prop. B also alleges that land developers are against it. Actually, the Building Contractors Association has endorsed Prop. B.

In firm opposition, to set the record straight, are such grass roots organizations as labor's Committee on Political Education, the East San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Taxpayers Concerned, the Democratic Central Committee and the Otay Mesa Homeowners Association.

Additionally, five members of the City Council are opposed to Prop. B, not two as Small states.

—JIM BATES,  
Councilman, Eighth District

## Prop. B supported

Editor: I think your editorial in support of Prop. B hits the nail on the head. The mayor is accountable to the people at the polls every four years and the manager never even faces the voters.

Having dealt with City Hall for years, I must say that we are long overdue in getting a better system. Bureaucratic government is only good when it is small. We have given the bureaucrats their way since 1931. Now it is time for the people.

I am in strong support of Prop. B.  
10-19-73  
Tribune —GARY KENNEDY

Support for mayor <sup>Tribune</sup>  
10-22-73

Editor: I find it very interesting that the same Fred Schnaubelt of Taxpayers Concerned who doesn't want to change the form of government in San Diego under Prop. B said last month that growth control is "repugnant, obnoxious and inimical to the philosophy of government we live under."

Could it be that the mayor is right: that uncontrolled growth interests like Schnaubelt's Taxpayers Concerned (which also brought us Supervisor Lou Conde on a platform against higher salaries for elected officials, but voted for them after gaining office) would prefer to deal with an insulated, appointed city manager rather than a highly visible mayor who is elected by the people?

—SUE CAMPBELL

## 'Special interests' seen opposing Prop. B

Editor: I have not always agreed with the stands of Mayor Pete Wilson but at least it's comforting to know San Diego has a mayor who is honest and has the guts to buck special interests. It is clear that the special interests fear Wilson and that they are verging on hysteria in their opposition to Prop. B, as witnessed by the ridiculous letter of Frederick Schnaubelt (Oct. 12).

For the information of your readers, Schnaubelt is a realtor who bitterly resents the mayor's strong stand against uncontrolled growth.

It's no wonder that the Realty Board voted to oppose Prop. B. After the public debate between Mayor Wilson and John Leppert, the discussion that ensued was behind closed doors and shocking. It began with a warning from our lobbyist, Bud Porter (who used to lobby for former City Manager Walter Hahn), that if Prop. B should pass, we would lose our "easy access to the Manager."

After that there was a discussion not of the merits of Prop. B, but — of how Pete Wilson was too above board and how we would be in essence treated like everyone else. The vote taken was against the mayor personally and his "open government." I am ashamed it was cast by a special interest group of which I am a member.

Tribune 10-23-73

A.D.R.

## Taxpayer Unit Endorses Prop. B

Proposition B could result in "significant reductions" in the cost of city government by allowing outside scrutiny of the bureaucracy, Richard Hibbard, president of the San Diego Taxpayers Association, said yesterday. Hibbard made the assertion at a news conference called to answer statements of opponents of the proposed Charter revision that there were no compelling reasons to change the city's form of government.

As an example of what he said was the inefficiency of the current council-manager form of government, Hibbard cited the history of the city's Community Development Department. The department was created in 1967 with 8.5 personnel positions and a budget of \$108,850, he said, and has grown to 96 employees and a \$1.5 million budget this year.

"On June 21, 1973, the San Diego Taxpayers Association recommended elimination of the city's Community Development Department and consolidation of its func-

tions with other appropriate city departments," Hibbard told newsmen.

"The City Council's own legislative analyst concurred with our recommendation. The resulting joint recommendation, which would have saved the taxpayers at least \$100,000 for this one item in 1973-74, was confronted with strong opposition from the city's administrative structure," he said.

The city manager's opposition led to council rejection of the recommendation in this year's budget process.

## Sierra Club Supports Prop. B

The San Diego Chapter of the Sierra Club yesterday announced its endorsement of city Proposition B, the first time the group has taken a position on a non-environmental issue.

Proposition B on the Nov. 6 ballot would amend the City Charter to strengthen the office of the mayor and lessen the position of the appointed city manager.

Its passage "is important to every San Diegan who believes that elected officials responsible to the voters rather than appointed managers should make the decisions affecting San Diego's future," said Pete Nelson,

"Vigorous leadership by the mayor and some members of the council have begun to solve some press-

ing problems facing San Diego, a small town that's quite suddenly become the second largest city in California," added Roger Hedgecock, conservation chairman for the group. "Proposition B will guarantee that future mayors and councils who are responsible to the voters will make the crucial decisions."

*They don't want Wilson to have more power*

# Chicano group opposes SD's Proposition B

A newly-formed committee of Chicano Citizens against Proposition B on the City of San Diego ballot Nov. 6 opposes giving Mayor Pete Wilson increased power, according to Herman Baca of National City.

Baca, county chairman of the Mexican-American Political Assn., said that the reason is Wilson's handling of the "Hoobler Memorandum" issue.

IT STEMMED from Police Chief Ray Hoobler of San Diego instructing officers to enforce federal laws against illegal aliens. The chief said officers should not go out of their way but should enforce federal alien laws when they come up while officers are doing routine duties.

The Chicano Citizens Committee also is urging defeat of state Proposition 1 backed by Gov. Ronald Reagan. The proposition would "increase taxes at the local level and would impair representative government," a committee statement said.

The committee wants county Proposition A defeated on grounds it would "increase the

power of insensitive politicians who have never done much to protect our interest." County Proposition A would take away the power of the county Civil Service Commission to handle salary-setting procedures.

THE CHICANO Committee made its announcements at the Chicano Federation headquarters at 1960 National Ave., National City.

The committee said it would support the rest of the San Diego city propositions.

The committee took no position on the Sports World referendum, which Chula Vista voters will consider Nov. 6.

STARNEWS  
10-25-73

## Prop. B opponents 'fogging the issue'

Editor: If readers of the Evening Tribune follow only the news stories and the ads about and by the opponents of Prop. B, they must conclude:

(1) The Chicanos, as stated by cochairman Herman Baca, have as their "major reason for opposition Mayor Wilson's handling of the Hoobler memorandum issue." The Hoobler memorandum problem, dating back to early in the year, dealt with violations of federal alien laws. It is unrelated to the proposed change in city governmental structure.

(2) The environmentalists are urged to oppose it by Ms. Virginia Taylor. Your news story (10/19) identifies her as a mayoral candidate in 1971. Presumably, she is "ink-hungry" after a news absence because no reason was stated (and I can think of none) for environmental groups to oppose Prop. B.

(3) Don Worley, chairman, and his "Committee Against One Man Rule" claim they are being attacked when the Pro-Prop. B Committee labels their comments "phony issues" and "scare tactics." Yet Worley's committee, with its provocative title, freely uses the terms "bossism," "patronage" and "spoils system."

The merits of Prop. B seem to hinge on whether or not you're anti-Pete Wilson.

That's really not the way it should be. At stake is San Diego, not one person, not one mayor and not one committee.

—JEAN C. WHITE

10-25-73  
Evening Tribune

# Election Results Listed

Here are the final results of Tuesday's election, with all 1,502 precincts counted. The tally for Proposition 1 reflects only the voting within San Diego County.

## CITY COUNCIL

### First District

Johnson ..... 97,258  
 Scantlin ..... 60,220

### Third District

Landt ..... 75,225  
 Hubbard ..... 79,717

### Fifth District

Morrow ..... 80,055  
 Lussa ..... 76,547

### Seventh District

Ellis ..... 81,583  
 Schulze ..... 73,748

## SCHOOL BOARD

### District B

Halfaker ..... 78,624  
 Leonard ..... 61,025

### District C

Dye ..... 54,625  
 Fishelson ..... 80,226

### District D

Edmiston ..... 80,939  
 Puente ..... 58,673

## COMMUNITY COLLEGE

French ..... 78,312  
 Smith ..... 61,716

### District B

French ..... 83,230  
 Smith ..... 57,361

### District C

Kelley ..... 64,643  
 Ridgeway ..... 69,701

### District E

Reid ..... 68,847  
 Waymon ..... 66,477

## STATE PROP. ONE

Yes ..... 158,402  
 No ..... 156,189

## COUNTY PROP. A

Yes ..... 93,536  
 No ..... 203,987

## CITY PROP. B

Yes ..... 61,556  
 No ..... 100,776

## CITY PROP. C

Yes ..... 60,736  
 No ..... 91,683

## CITY PROP. D

Yes ..... 61,556  
 No ..... 87,418

## CITY PROP. E

Yes 84,565  
 No ..... 63,498

## CITY PROP. F

Yes ..... 58,100  
 No ..... 91,588

## CITY PROP. G

Yes ..... 54,645  
 No ..... 94,213

## CITY PROP. H

Yes ..... 120,036  
 No ..... 32,149

## CITY PROP. J

Yes ..... 35,792  
 No ..... 109,891

## CITY PROP. K

Yes ..... 79,718  
 No ..... 70,232

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PICK-UP

DATE	SYMBOLS	CHARGE	CREDITS	BALANCE	PICK-UP
10V-67	PAID	433	B* 37.10	* 37.10 <sup>5</sup>	* 37.10 <sup>2</sup>
10V-67	ROOM	433	C* 35.00		
10V-67	TAX	433	C* 2.10	* .00 <sup>5</sup> *	

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- © L CODE OF CHARGES
- B-BOTTLE SHOP
  - E-TIP
  - F-STARLITE ROOF
  - G-BEVERAGE
  - M-MEN'S - LADIES SHOPS
  - H-DEPOSIT
  - J-TELEGRAMS
  - K-BARBER-BEAUTY SHOP
  - L-NEWSTAND-SUNDRIES

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PLEASE USE THIS INVOICE FOR PAYMENT. STATEMENT SENT ONLY ON REQUEST.

INK	STOCK	SIZE	QUANTITY	ITEM	PRICE		
Brn	2016 Bond	5 1/2 x 8 1/2	10,000	Printed Leaflets	94.19		
				"Danger Vote No			
				on Prop. B"			
PREVIOUS ORDER NO.		DUE DATE		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:  Paid 11-12-73	AMOUNT	94.19	
SHIP VIA		DATE SHIPPED			TAX	4.71	
					TOTAL	98.90	

TERMS: NET 30 DAYS. PAST DUE ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO 2% SERVICE CHARGE.

# Mayor Supports Prop. C Measure

Proposition C, the proposal on Tuesday's ballot which would set up a council redistricting commission, would prevent the sort of gerrymandering which has often kept minorities from gaining public office, Mayor Wilson said yesterday.

"We have a shameful reputation in the state Legislature in this regard," Wilson told about 100 civic and community leaders at a Chicano Community Center luncheon.

"Currently there are only five persons of Spanish-speaking names in the Legislature which is a sad commentary on those who've been drawing the lines.

"Proposition C would prevent that from happening here."

The center was host to a program called "An Hour In The Barrio," which focused attention on the many community projects sponsored by the center, including the Chicano Free Clinic.

The organization also sponsors "Evening with the Stars," an all-star benefit show for the Mexican-American community.

Wilson was guest speaker

for the occasion and took the opportunity to back Proposition C and his own favorite, Proposition B, the measure which would replace the present manager system with the traditional mayor-council format.

Proposition B would stress accountability in local government, bring more efficiency to the budgetary process and place power in the hands of those elected by the people, not some appointed person, Wilson said.

He also took time to refute charges made by one Chicano organization that San Diego police harass Mexican-Americans.

About 10 members of that organization picketed outside the center and chanted slogans during the mayor's speech.

Wilson said police only seek out persons when they have probable cause to believe a crime has been committed.

"This explicitly has nothing whatsoever to do with how some people look," Wilson said. "There is no desire on the part of the city to suppress any group."

S.D. Union  
11-3-73

## City wants fairness for all, mayor tells Chicano group

By MARTIN GERCHEN

Mayor Wilson, introduced as "Pedro," spent "An Hour in the Barrio" yesterday.

He spoke on a variety of topics at the Chicano Community Center, 1809 National Av., to a noon luncheon crowd of about 120 persons.

The barrio, as defined by the center, means Spanish-speaking neighborhood.

In anticipation of Wilson's remarks on Prop. B, a group calling itself Chicano Citizens Against Prop. B picketed in front of the center and handed out literature.

The sheets complained that the Chicanos had not been consulted about the proposed ordinance and that Wilson is hostile to the Spanish-speaking community.

As the mayor began speaking, the pickets chanted various slogans which drifted in the open windows. "No on B!" was heard, along with "Viva La Raza!"

As some anti-Wilson chants were heard, the mayor smiled and referred to the people "on the barricades."

He denied the allegations of hostility to the Spanish-speaking community by explaining his stand on the right of San Diego police to detain suspected illegal aliens.

The literature had indicated that Wilson favored the right of police to question all suspected aliens. Mexican-Americans have complained about this, saying it is discriminatory and is predicated on blatant racism.

"There is no desire in this city to oppress anybody," Wilson said.

In order to treat all involved fairly, he said he obtained advice on the alien matter from the city attorney and the state.

As a result, San Diego police have been notified that they may legally stop and question suspected illegal aliens only when they have reliable information that a crime has been committed, Wilson explained.

Thus, police can't stop a suspect merely on the basis of "how he looks, his clothing or demeanor," Wilson noted. "San Diego police have far more pressing duties," the mayor added.

Evening Trib.  
11-3-73