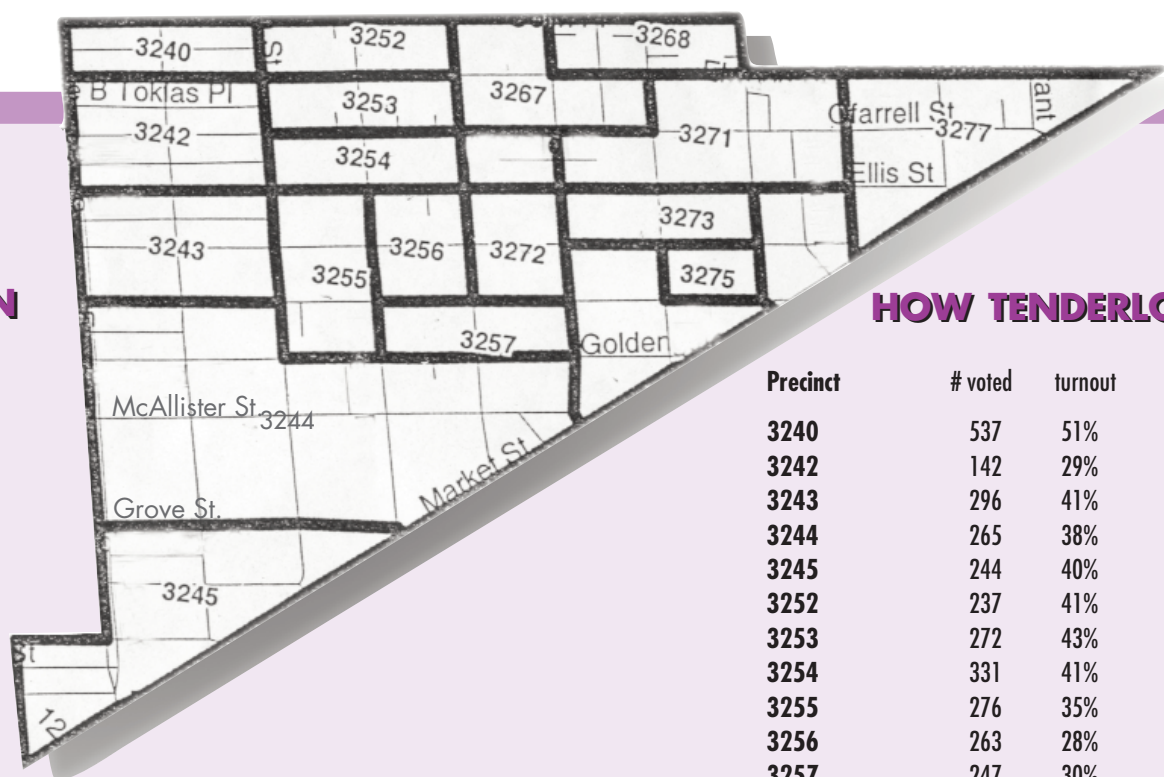


PROPOSITION N IN THE TENDERLOIN

Precinct	Registered	N votes	YES	%	NO	%
3240	491	145	64	44%	81	56%
3242	610	208	90	43%	118	57%
3243	729	307	151	49%	156	51%
3244	693	301	137	46%	164	54%
3245	607	282	152	54%	130	46%
3252	583	255	119	47%	136	53%
3253	628	291	150	51%	141	49%
3254	800	363	192	53%	171	47%
3255	785	301	139	46%	162	54%
3256	933	287	123	43%	164	57%
3257	818	258	122	47%	136	53%
3267	893	332	169	51%	163	49%
3268	350	129	66	51%	63	49%
3269	525	161	76	47%	85	53%
3271	805	247	137	55%	110	45%
3272	805	264	134	51%	130	49%
3273/3275	900	326	140	43%	186	57%
3274	750	229	83	36%	146	64%
3277 Mail	39	10	6	60%	4	40%
Ballot						

TOTALS 12,744 4,696 2,250 48% 2,446 52%

SOURCE: VOTING RESULTS AND PRECINCT MAPS FROM S.F. DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS



HOW TENDERLOIN VOTED IN SUPERVISOR'S RACE

Precinct	# voted	turnout	Moye	Power	Gordon	Dunn	Daly	Jenkins	Jackson	Sweet	Strunsky
3240	537	51%	6	6	84	4	225	11	19	52	129
3242	142	29%	4	3	13	2	87	1	5	10	17
3243	296	41%	5	4	19	7	135	5	1	13	107
3244	265	38%	6	3	8	2	151	5	7	10	44
3245	244	40%	5	1	33	4	123	7	6	18	47
3252	237	41%	3	4	21	4	150	5	2	21	28
3253	272	43%	4	2	32	3	159	8	7	23	33
3254	331	41%	7	3	51	7	154	8	7	34	60
3255	276	35%	6	2	39	4	152	8	8	17	48
3256	263	28%	4	3	27	3	164	4	5	11	42
3257	247	30%	5	6	28	8	123	12	4	4	54
3267	288	32%	8	2	44	6	174	5	5	15	29
3268	113	32%	0	5	18	1	64	5	2	5	12
3269	146	28%	2	3	20	3	80	3	3	9	23
3271	237	29%	7	3	25	6	119	4	10	13	51
3272	246	31%	10	5	20	5	152	8	5	5	36
3273/3275	293	33%	10	4	31	2	172	27	5	14	27
3274	212	28%	7	5	32	4	117	12	7	7	21
3277 Mail	9	23%	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	0
Ballot											

TOTALS 4,654 31% 99 63 545 75 2,507 138 109 282 808

TL bucked city on N

The Tenderloin voted against Proposition N—barely. In the neighborhood's 20 precincts, of the 4,696 votes cast for and against Prop N, there were only 196 more no votes than yes, less than a 1% difference.

District 6 as a whole passed Prop N by 973 votes, a 53% - 47% margin.

Citywide, San Franciscans swept Care Not Cash into law with a decisive 60-40 margin.

Mood in the hood grim — homeless say they're braced for post-Prop N increase in crime

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St. Anthony soup kitchen located in voting precinct 3244. The line snaked along Golden Gate Avenue and rounded the corner onto Jones. Alvin Calloway was in that line, talking with this reporter.

Across the street on Jones, a man in tatters shouted obscenities, specks of spittle sailing. Bystanders were indifferent, except for a man in a wheelchair circling the shouting man, trying to corral his stampeding words.

Against this midday backdrop, Calloway had to raise his voice: "Prop N is going to start a civil war. There's no affordable housing and the shelters are TB holes."

Calloway was one of many Tenderloin visitors and residents interviewed that day. He had voted against the measure, joining 40% of voters citywide and 50% in the Tenderloin who also said no to N.

San Franciscans split their Care Not Cash vote 60-40. (Yes on N 59.78% as of Nov. 14.) Within the city's 632 precincts there was a medley of voting patterns, but the Tenderloin vote was the most ambivalent.

The Tenderloin vote split almost 50-50 (2,250 for, 2,446 against), according to the Department of Elections as of Nov. 12. But, even within the area's 19 precincts, voters also bucked trends. (See voting table and sidebar.)

For instance, in the precinct where St. Anthony's was serving lunch—it includes 13 blocks bounded by Market, Jones, Golden Gate, one block of Larkin, Turk, Van Ness and Grove—more voters said no to N than yes. In this precinct that often defines homelessness to the outside world, where City Hall, U.N. Plaza, non-profit service agencies, churches and soup kitchens all rub shoulders, out of a total 693 registered voters, 323

showed up at the polls, a 46.6% turnout—42.4% voted yes on N, 49.8% no.

How N will work

As a General Assistance recipient, it was Calloway's payday, too. But because he has Section 8 housing, he won't be directly penalized by Care Not Cash, which only affects homeless cash assistance recipients.

The proposition cuts cash aid for the homeless that now ranges from \$320 to \$395 a month, according to the Department of Human Services, to \$59. Instead of cash, the city will be obligated to provide "in-kind" services such as housing, which could mean a room in transitional housing, an SRO, or a bed in a shelter. If the services don't materialize, the checks will be paid at the original rate.

Calloway said he'd still feel a crunch. "There'll probably be more robberies."

Many people expressed dismay that Care Not Cash passed; some called it a step in the right direction.

"The status quo is not working," said a St. Anthony social worker as she leaned against the building smoking a cigarette. "Personally, I'm glad it passed, maybe it'll start a better process." Though the measure was "poorly written" and "might be poorly implemented," she said, something had to change.

Two men lounging in front of St. Boniface warned that the change would not be good. "It pushes the poor people down the totem pole; it's already a day-to-day struggle," said Larry Collins-Steel, well-dressed in a sweater, tweed hat, wool scarf, leather jacket—and a rap sheet that prohibited him from voting.

Terry Hawkins, a parolee who also didn't vote, was blunt. "I think it's fucked, it'll lead to a higher crime rate,"

he said.

The grinning ex-dealer

But one ex-drug dealer hanging out in U.N. Plaza that day had a different view. Sitting on one of the plaza's concrete slabs, the 20-year-old Cuban-born immigrant said with a grin revealing the absence of most of his front teeth that he was glad the proposition passed. "I sold before to people who just cut their check," he said. For two years, he said, he dealt crack at \$10 a pop to cash recipients on the first and 15th of every month. "They'd spend the whole check," he said.

Now, he said, he works odd jobs and construction instead of supplying drugs. Although he could have voted, he didn't because, he said, "one person doesn't change nothing."

Everyone The *Extra* spoke with acknowledged the drug problem, but all agreed it's not the whole story.

You'd have to be a fool, said Sam Dodge, program director at Central City SRO Collaborative, not to notice that some cash assistance recipients spend their money on drugs. But that's only a stereotyped segment of the GA population that was used during the campaign as a "political football," he said. Dodge said the stereotype was just part of the sensationalism used to create "policy by anecdote," rather than a studied approach.

On the street, getting help
Pamela, 45, sat 25 feet from the ex-dealer, facing the fountain, her back to Market Street. She fled her hometown four months ago to get away from the community that supported her methamphetamine habit, she said.

She voted against Care Not Cash. "It's got its good points and it's got its bad," she said. "Too many loose ends." She gets GA, food stamps, and is in the

Personal Assisted Employment Services (PAES) program. She likes Prop N's promise of housing. "If you get a job and don't have a seven-day bed, it makes it difficult to work." Her goal is to get a steady job, perhaps at a fast-food business, where she has experience.

Speed has left its traces in Pamela's sunken lower chin, but her face breaks into a smile often and she's dressed neatly in peg-leg jeans, spotless red T-shirt, and a headphone wrapped around her pulled-back hair. As a PAES participant, she is in the largest of four types of services within the County Adult Assistance Program (CAAP), the umbrella program that will shift cash given to the homeless to in-kind services in July under Care Not Cash. She is one of the 2,716 CAAP participants who are homeless, representing 31.7% of the total. Within PAES, she and 993 others, or 27.5%, are homeless. Like Pamela, 40% of PAES participants are women and 39% are African American. She is part of the largest age bracket, 40-49, at 28.8%.

PAES, with 3,613 cases, is the largest of the four CAAP-funded programs, according to a September 2002 report by the Department of Human Services. Next is Cash Assistance Linked to Medi-Cal with 1,696 cases, followed by General Assistance with 1,559 recipients and Social Security Insurance Pending with 1,421 cases. More than 4,000 people overlap programs—piecing together food stamps, General Assistance, and PAES into a scrappy living, as Pamela does.

She tries to stay indoors at night and she has noticed that it is easier to get into shelters on the first and the 15th. "I do my eight hours—get up, serve breakfast—it's simple, it's either that or you sweep the street," she said. That is how she earns her cash assistance, food stamps and help with her job hunt. "I have enough to keep me going. What you worry about is

enough to keep a roof over your head."

Sleeping under the stairs

Joseph Robbins usually spends his days within sight of City Hall. His lined face, grizzled beard and tired eyes make him appear much older than his 43 years, but he has a playful banter. Between reminiscences about tough times, he cracks wonderfully tasteless jokes and imagines that the late afternoon clouds are "angel beds."

He calls himself an "alley cat," because at night he usually pitches a tent in an alley, cramming his belongings into a shopping cart—a risky practice, because he's lost everything more than once.

In 1978, three years after he came out as gay, Robbins moved to San Francisco from Santa Rosa. Six years ago he and his partner of 13 years broke up. "I sunk really low and started abusing myself; I wanted to shrivel up and phase out," he said. He started living on the streets, using drugs and alcohol to numb both his emotional anguish and the physical pain from rheumatoid arthritis—a condition he's had since childhood. With the help of friends, meditation, and occasional Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, he's been clean for about 10 months, he said.

Robbins was one of San Francisco's homeless who voted, casting his ballot against Prop N and deploring its passage. "There'll be more thievery; they'll be scamming their neighbors and beating up their brothers, too," he said.

Until six months ago, he got a GA check, but now he ekes out a living selling the beadwork jewelry that he makes and catches showers and meals at local soup kitchens and drop-in centers. His dream is to set up in a small live/work space where he could make and sell his jewelry and hang his hat

at night. In September, 1,559 people received GA checks, 997 of whom were homeless, making GA the service with the most homeless of the four CAAP programs.

If Robbins were to get back on GA by July, his cash benefits would probably be cut to \$59 because he refuses to stay in a shelter, which will be one of the housing options offered to the homeless. Recipients who refuse housing or services offered or break any rules lose their CAAP benefits except for the \$59.

Robbins said the last time he was in a shelter he heard a friend take his last gasp of air before dying from pneumonia, symbolizing, to him, the fact that so many people in shelters are sick.

"I sleep better outside, I get claustrophobic in a room with 74 other men. There's favoritism [between volunteers and certain clients]. You can't be yourself, you always have to pay attention to your surroundings."

But if the in-kind services could be translated into an SRO hotel room, he might bite. "I'd love to have a room in an SRO," he said. But on second thought, he wasn't sure he'd want to come in from outside. He's been in rooms before that rented for \$620 a month, such as at the Elm, he said, where tenants have to hang their food in bags on a clothesline so that the cockroaches don't eat it. Rooms, he said, were "overrun with mice, and people shitting in the bathtub and the hallway." He's on a waiting list for Section 8 housing.

Mom and pops' perspective

The Elm Hotel, Robbins' old haunt, on the east side of Eddy at Leavenworth, is in voting precinct 3256, and with 933 voters it was one of 10 precincts in District 6 with more than 900 registered voters. But the turnout

TL put Daly over the top

Chris Daly kept a firm hold on his District 6 supervisor's seat; nonetheless, the election was a nail-biter as a mere 313 votes saved him from runoff. His 51% of the 12,977 votes cast for supervisor seemed not to compare with his picture-perfect landslide in 2000. But even on ugly win is still a W. And the beautiful thing for Daly is he didn't face a runoff.

Despite the low 41% turnout in the neighborhood, Tenderloin voters put Daly over the top, giving him 36% of his total votes.

But it was less his strength with voters here than weakness of some other candidates, especially Michael Sweet, who picked up only 240 votes in the Tenderloin, one-fifth of his total. Sweet's main strength was South Beach, where, conversely, Daly did poorly.

Daly's closest competitors were Deputy City Attorney Burke Strunsky, who edged non-profit agency director Roger Gordon by 37 votes overall. Together, they garnered 3,755 votes. Among the other five candidates only Sweet reached four-digit territory.

Daly's greatest strength was in the Mission District's westside precincts, where in 3702, 3704 and 3706 he drew more than 70% of the vote. In his home precinct, 3707, he hit 57%.

Perhaps the biggest surprise in the supes' race was that Malinka Moye got 304 votes in a campaign rife with tales of his run-ins with the law and jokes about dead goats. ■

— Geoff Link

Daly recharged, raring to go

continued from page 1

battle." There will be impacts, he said, but he'll be "chiming in" to try to protect vital services, especially those that impact the poorest people, he said.

With only one year left before Mayor Willie Brown leaves City Hall, Daly said, he

plans to settle in for the long haul.

"I took a year and a half of daily character assassinations in the *Examiner* and oftentimes the *Chronicle*, and remained standing through the whole thing; so if they can throw the best they have against me and not be able to get rid of me,

then I'm sort of a fact of life," he said.

An important lesson that he learned in his rookie stint—"I think one of the things I've kind of figured out is that it doesn't hurt to be around and be persistent and if you feel strongly enough about an issue you can get things done." ■



Store manager Wael Masaroweh was "all for" Prop N.

in the two-block precinct was a paltry 32.2%—123 people voted yes on N and 164 voted no.

A block away at the New Princess Market on Hyde at Eddy, store manager Wael Masaroweh said he was "all for it," saying the proposition's premise that cash assistance wasn't being used properly was correct. He sees the dealers on his street hawk their wares more successfully during the windfall days of the first and the 15th of the month.

And the monthly economic shifts occurring just outside his shop trickle down to his business, he said. "On the first of the month people come in and buy little stuff for change to buy the drugs," he said.

View from the fringe

Just across Market Street in District 6 between Eighth and Ninth is precinct 3245 with 607 registered voters. In this SoMa precinct, turnout (47%) and pro-N sentiment (53% voted yes) more closely matched the citywide statistics than most precincts north of Market.

"I like it that it passed," said a doorman at the Market Street Grill, a restaurant at the Ramada Inn located

"abomination and a disgrace," and said something has to be done to help them. He cited the numbers who die each year from exposure and drug overdose. "If they defeat Prop N, what happens," he asked. Then he answered himself: "Nothing."

That's what Supervisor Chris Daly said a week after the election and Prop N had passed. "Nothing" will happen, Daly said. "It'll be largely unimplemented because the (in-kind) services aren't there."

Nor does Sam Dodge of the SRO Collaborative anticipate much change once the proposition takes effect. He thinks the number of homeless cash recipients has been "grossly inflated." Consequently, the money that is supposed to be diverted from cash assistance to in-kind services will not match projections.

The numbers got out of whack, he said, because there was an "advantage" to declaring yourself homeless, even if you have a place to live.

Mail in the Tenderloin has been known to come late, he said, and when a check does make it to the front desk of a recipient's lodging, the "management might lose the check or misplace it." When the check arrives, he said, "everyone knows you got your check today," including the people that the recipient may owe money to. Therefore, for cash recipients who revolve in and out of the SROs, it may have been better to declare themselves as homeless.

"You can get your check sent to a check cashing place the night before—then you get your cash and leave—you've got your money in one stop," he said.

Once Prop N is implemented it will be interesting to see how many cash recipients will find a way to prove they're housed, Dodge said. "You don't want to underestimate people; people will get creative." ■