

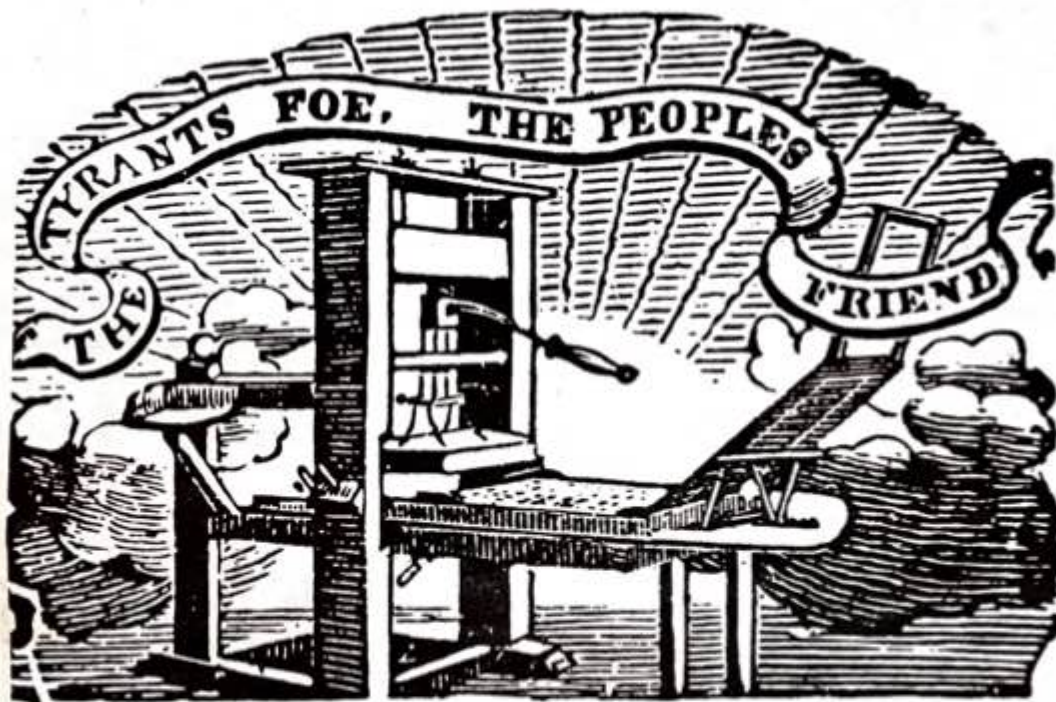
THE DAILY RAG

A COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

Volume One, Number Ten

Washington, D.C.

February 23—March 9, 1973



200 years ago, a Revolution was fought to secure the rights of a free press. Support those patriots who have fallen victim to the Administration's assault on the First Amendment: Earl Caldwell, William Farr, Peter Bridge, Les Whitten, Joseph Pennington, Dee Norton, Sam Sperry, Ronald Ostrow, Jack Nelson, Joseph Weiler, David Lightman, Gene Cunningham, Stuart Wilk, Dean Jensen, Sherrie Bursey, Brenda Joyce Presley. For further information, contact The People's Bicentennial Commission, Room 1025, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

STRONGFORCE To Build Community Base

There is a new community project in our midst that could have a far reaching influence on developing a radical economic base in D.C. Its name is Strongforce, a cooperative community business loan and apprenticeship training program, which will operate in the Dupont Circle, Adams-Morgan and Mount Pleasant areas. In effect, Strongforce is a mini-foundation which is trying to stimulate the growth of cooperative businesses and ultimately to create a viable economic base for the Washington free community. Strongforce will initially give out small loans to people interested in establishing or sustaining community/cooperative businesses, and will eventually provide funds for apprenticeship training programs.

Strongforce was created by Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance (SAJA), which runs a number of alternative social services projects, including Runaway House, two group foster homes, and a free high school in the Dupont Circle area. Strongforce currently has \$5000 to invest in community businesses, with good prospects of receiving \$15,000 more from grants originating from the Jewish Social Service Agency and from the Strong Foundation.

The administrative staff of SAJA has appointed Lorraine Hutchins, formerly of Job Coop, to administer the program in conjunction with a SAJA-appointed community board of directors. The five member board, soon to be expanded to six, in-

cludes Tom Elgin from the cooperative Community Leather and Metal Shop, Marty Adler from the Washington Area Free University, Nelson Eisman from the New Educational Project, a SAJA free school, Marie Nahikian from the Adams-Morgan Community Organization (AMO), and Don Batton, from the Job Coop. This five member board, in conjunction with Lorraine, will determine loan decisions.

Strongforce has developed thus far the following criteria for funding community business:

1. that they be VIABLE, that it appear that they can pay back the loan sometime soon and that they be able to survive once the initial loan is made
2. that they DEMONSTRATE a need for their product or service in the community through such methods as surveys, polling, checking with other businesses, etc.
3. that they be organized COOPERATIVELY, or will eventually become cooperative, that is, shared decision-making and money distribution, horizontal structuring of authority and responsibility (no boss), financial statements publicly available.
4. that they CREATE EMPLOYMENT, in the beginning provide jobs for the few people involved and after that solidify to the point where the business is financially perpetuating itself enough to either be passed on to other workers when the first ones leave and/or to expand to include more people or products as that seems

feasible.

5. that those involved SHARE SKILLS either through apprenticeships or through job opportunities or by actual teaching being incorporated into the business (like a bicycle repair shop teaching customers how to repair bikes themselves).

At this point, the Strongforce maintains that "it is probably not necessary for each loan applicant to comply completely with all of these criteria, but a certain majority compliance is necessary for approval of a loan and a repayment agreement to be set up." The main point is to fund viable, self sustaining projects which can begin to provide the free community with an economic base, and by repayment of loans make it possible to seed even more businesses, and, eventually, apprenticeship programs.

Businesses seeking funding will be expected to demonstrate realistic organizational and economic skills before they receive any funds. Strongforce will require a detailed estimate of monthly expenses.

If an application for a loan is accepted by Strongforce, a special committee of three people who have knowledge and skills in that specific area will be appointed to investigate and evaluate the application. The committee will report back to Strongforce, which will make the final funding decisions.

Strongforce has already loaned \$800 to the Community Leather and Metal Shop, located in the Community Building

at 1724 20th Street. The loan was made before the creation of the Strongforce community board of directors and will be paid back at 4% or \$20 per month.

Lorraine Hutchins, coordinator of Strongforce, recognizes that Strongforce, as it is currently organized, is not a truly democratic community organization but rather a self appointed project. She feels that Strongforce will be effective only if it can lay the groundwork for the creation of a truly community controlled

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17 PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST FROM AUSTRALIA

red, eastern gray and western gray kangaroos
the giamards rat-kangaroo
yellow-footed rock wallaby
desert bandicoot, quokka
Queensland hairy-nosed wombat
eastern native-cat, numbat
stick-nest rat, gould's mouse
maggie goose, freckled duck
bustard and ground parrot
plain wanderer

a poem submitted by Ed Zahniser, with information taken from the Washington POST



Subscribers: Please Note

The Daily Rag is still involved with trying to enjoin the Post Office for its procedures of a few months past whereby they declared one of our front covers obscene, if you can imagine, and then went to several of our subscribers, asking them not to accept the paper. In order to prepare our legal case, our lawyer says that he needs to speak to more subscribers who were approached by representatives from the Post Office after Issue no. 8, which was mailed around November 24th, 1972.

If you had any experiences relating to the receipt of that issue, would you please contact The Rag immediately, at 462-8172, or write us, P.O. Box 21026, Washington, D.C. 20009. Thank you.

coming soon

Issue number 11 (press deadline: Mar. 2nd)

CONSCIOUS CONSUMER

A Survey of Education for the Alternate Community

CONTRIBUTE TO THE FOLLOWING TOPICS

We need information you might have.

We need researchers, writers, artists, poets, photographers.

HUMAN LIBERATION

Prisons
Elitism
Loneliness
Sex Roles
Age Roles
Raceism
Beauty Chauvinism
Handicaps
Privileges of wealth

CONSCIOUS CONSUMER

Food
Health
Housing
Clothing
Utilities
Transportation
Mental Health
Financial Institutions

THE DAILY RAG

Steve Clark, Gil Friend, Trish Houston, Tim Frasca, Dorothy McGhee, Chris Simpson, Dave Simmons, Paul Stern, Robin Walden, Abba Abraham, Scott Lilly, MaryJo Sutherland, Marie Nahikian, Dave Simmons

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P.O. Box 21026, Washington D.C. 20009

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Copies of DIRECTORY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WASHINGTON AREA are available for \$1 (free to teachers) from MUSEUM EDUCATION ROUNDTABLE 514 10th St. N.W., D.C. 20005

Children's Directory

CHILDREN'S CLINICS

Children's Hospital	835-4087
2125 13th St. N.W.	
Clinic @ 1116 W. St. N.W.	835-4447
Child Health Center, 1507 W.	835-4367
Adams-Morgan Clinic	835-4296
2320 17th St. N.W.	
George Washington U. Hosp	331-6211
Georgetown U. Hosp	625-7151

THEATERS

Back Alley Theater	723-2040
1365 Kennedy St. N.W.	
Living Stage	347-0931
6th & N Sts. S.W.	
Outer Circle Theater	244-3116
4849 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.	

MUSEUMS

Museum of African Art	547-7424
316-318 A St. N.E. (Capitol Hill)	
Nat'l Air & Space Museum	381-6471
9th & Jefferson S.W. (Mall)	
U.S. National Aquarium	967-2825
14th & Const. N.W. (bamt Commerce Bldg)	
U.S. National Arboretum	399-5400
24th & R Sts N.E.	
U.S. Botanical Garden	255-8333
Md Ave btm 1st & 2nd S.W.	
Corcoran Gallery of Art	638-3211
17th & N.Y. Ave N.W.	
Fort Ward Museum	750-6425
4301 W. Braddock (Alexandria)	
Freer Gallery of Art	381-5344
12th & Jefferson S.W.	
National Gallery of Art	381-5344
6th & Const. Ave N.W. (Mall)	
Goddard Spaceflight Center	982-4101
Greenbelt Md.	
Nat'l Museum	
Nat'l Museum of Hist & Tech	381-6471
12th & 14th & Const N.W. (Mall)	
Nat'l Museum of Natural Hist	381-6471
10th & Const. N.W. (Mall)	
New Thing Art & Arch Center	332-4500
1811 Columbia Rd. N.W.	
Renwick Gallery	381-6541
17th & Penna. Ave N.W.	
Textile Museum	667-0442
2320 S St. N.W.	

NATURE CENTERS

Brookside Nature Center	
7400 Glenallen (Wheaton)	
Clearwater Nature Center	267-4575
Cosca Nat'l Park (Clinton)	
Explorer's Hall, Nat'l Geo. Soc	296-7500
17th & M St. N.W.	
Fort Dupont Park	
Fort Dupont Dr. S.E.	426-7723
Great Falls Park-Md.	299-3613
11710 Mac Arthur Blvd (potomac Md.)	
Great Falls Park-Va.	759-2925
9200 Dominion Dr. (Great Falls Va.)	
Gulf Branch Nature Center	558-2340
3608 N. Military Rd (Arlington)	
Long Branch Nature Center	671-7716
5300 6th St. South (Arlington)	
Rock Creek Nature Center	426-6829
Military Rd. @ Glover Rd. N.W.	
Sully Plantation	
Chantilly, Va.	437-1794
Theodore Roosevelt Island	
G.W. Pkwy	557-8990
Wolf Trap Farm	
1551 Trap (Vienna Va.)	938-3810

DID YOU CATCH ANY MISTAKES IN THE ABOVE LISTS? PLEASE LET US KNOW

letters

Dear Rag,

I'm concerned that your article on Health Services (Feb. 23) is more of a disservice to your readers than a service. Some of the information in "Kitchen as a Medicine Cabinet" and "VD is Just a Disease" is wrong or misleading. Burns: ice is good as a immediate treatment for first degree burns, but third degree burns are very serious and should be seen by an experience clinician immediately.

Burning in urine is a symptom of many different diseases. Proper diagnosis can only be done by a trained clinician. Self treatment only mask the symptoms and allow the disease to grow worse.

In general, self treatment can be very dangerous. This is one of the reasons that we have gonorrhea that doesn't respond to penicillin treatment. If only enough medication is taken to relieve its symptoms, the gonorrhea is not cured but develops a resistance to the drug and is unknowingly spread to other people. Only an experienced clinician can determine the proper treatment.

Also in the VD section, you imply that there is a blood test specifically for gonorrhea. There is NO blood test for gonorrhea currently available. The only tests for it are smear and cultures.

I am entirely in support of sharing information with people so that we can take more control of our lives, but care should be taken that we don't give people erroneous information that leads to dangerous decisions. Health and Peace, Bob Rosen



Amazing Grace Church	333-7100
AYUDA	387-4848
Bethesda Free Clinic	656-3222
Community Bookstore	833-8228
Daily Rag	462-8172
Earthworks	387-6688
Free Clinic	965-9476
Free School Clearinghouse	783-6088
Gay Switchboard	387-3777
GLUT	779-1978
Job Coop	265-7850
Mont.Co. HOTLINE	749-6688
Off Our Backs	293-2211
Peace Center	234-2000

People's Bicentennial Com	833-9124
Pr. Georges Co. Free Clinic	336-1219
Pr. Georges Co. HOTLINE	864-7271
RAP Shop	667-3500
Rape Crisis Center	333-RAP
SAJA	234-6664
Spark	270-6403
Source Catalog	387-1145
Switchboard	387-5800
The Furies	544-3940
Third World Newspaper	483-6553
Vocations for Social Chg	686-2391
WAFU / Red Pages	387-5437
WGTF-FM	625-4237
Women's Center	232-5145
Woodwind	965-9650



Make Music!

Creating a Music Cooperative is not an easy task to handle, but, dig it: several people are trying to organize a musical community service inside D.C.

Rejoice! Oh, people, now is the time when few individuals decide to try and give to their musical hunger both creation and satisfaction. And they need you to achieve the goal. Anybody with musical hopes, as a consumer, musician or technician, can help. And here are some of the things that can be done:

† Cheap concerts could be organized with local and other cities' "coops" groups and artists;

† Benefit concerts for community groups could be held on a regular basis to build and strengthen the free community here;

† Exchange of groups and artists among music coops (local and other cities') would give co-ops a better chance to be known

† Bi-annual (for a start) cheap concerts featuring top name groups and artists could also be held;

† A central index of available musicians could be maintained so that groups having difficulties holding together could find, say, a good drummer or vocalist;

† A switchboard could be used as an up-to-date clearinghouse for musician equipment, instruments, repair work, gigs etc.;

† Information about all local as well as main national musical events could be provided;

† Workshops could be set up for different types of music: rock, jazz, folk, classical, etc.;

† Help could be given in finding a conscientious instrument retailer.

Imagine the considerable help a technically talented music fan could give and the fun he could have performing his hobby with creative musicians. Think of the broke freak not able to afford the five bucks required for sitting down to some good live music.

All possibilities are open to ambitious initiatives, from those interested in self-management to self-made production.

Direct communication can be created between creators and consumers, avoiding the money-hungry music business circuit. A promotional department could give people interested in photography or public-relations a chance to practice their natural gifts.

So, if you are interested in the idea, why don't you call Helen or Margaret at 387-3320 (working hours). They are two sirens who are trying to get all sailors on that sea of Music Madness trapped into the nets of Creating Harmony. By B.L.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE MUSIC COOP WILL BE FEB. 25 AT 2PM AT JOB COOP, 1300 CONN. AVE.

by Ellen Lewis

Are you a woman who has felt that men were getting salary increases or promotions to which you were entitled, but you're not getting? Would you like to keep your maiden name after marriage, but you're worried about what hassles might be involved? Even though you make a good income, have you found it difficult to get a credit card, personal loan or mortgage without a husband's or father's signature? Were you ever forced to leave work or school during the middle of a pregnancy?

Anyone who has had these experiences or who is sympathetic with those who have, will be interested in the work of the Women's Legal Defense Fund. This organization was founded in 1971 by a group of women, mostly attorneys, who were concerned that women should receive better treatment from the legal system. Over half the current members of the fund are non-attorneys, although many are in occupations closely related to law, government or counselling.

Test Case Litigation

WLDF's best known efforts have involved the bringing of test cases and class actions on women's issues. For instance, attorney for WLDF are representing 10 Washington area women's groups who have asked that the Federal Communications Commission deny a license to WRC-TV because the station's employment practices and programming are sexually discriminatory. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission recently upheld similar basic charges against WRC on employment discrimination and various corrective measures are now being considered for at least that part of the problem. WLDF has brought various types of discrimination actions against several

Bookshop Bomb Try

On Wednesday, February 7, a bomb was discovered in the Community Bookshop at 2028 P Street, N.W. The bomb, originally thought to be an incendiary device, was actually a small time bomb activated by a clock-face timer. Police have been closed-mouthed about the investigation, refusing to release any specifications about the bomb, including the time it was set to go off. Due to the construction of the device police believe it was planted in the 24 hours before it was found, most likely in the preceding 12 hours. The bomb was found by Rick Reinhardt, a bookshop worker, at approximately 9:30. No arrests have been made.

Community Bookshop is one of the best established and most popular community institutions here in D.C., working with a volunteer staff on an anti-profit basis. In a statement released soon after the incident, they said, "Community Bookshop understands that we have enemies because over the years we have continuously supported a variety of struggles against exploitation and oppression. We do this through our collective, anti-profit structure, our selection of literature and our encouragement of meetings and work projects."

At the time of the incident, the Bookshop was having an exhibition of art work by Palestinian refugee children, sponsored

by the American Near East Refugee Aid organization.

The bomb was discovered well concealed in a little used spot, by sheer luck. No telephone threats or warnings of any kind were given. Such a warning has usually preceded left-wing bombings during the past several years. Adults and children live in the building who have no direct relation to the bookshop.

Police at the scene promised a report after the weekend, but no such report has materialized. The public information service at the Police department was quoted as saying that they did not consider it important enough for a press release. Straight media in Washington seem to have ignored the event. Washington police report about 40 to 50 bomb threats each week, most of which are placed by kids who would like to go out of school. Out of every one hundred threats, perhaps 1 or 2 will be actual bombs, police say.

Bookshop workers are developing new self-defense techniques to prevent a similar incident from happening again. A bookshop worker, in describing the scene the following morning said, "I used to fantasize about this happening...I thought I would freak out and never come back—but we're just checking stock, sweeping out, keeping real busy. We're calm, together and affectionate."

"This attempt at intimidation will only serve to strengthen us in our struggle."

WLDF Pursues Women's Rights

other Washington area employers, such as Giant Foods, Operations Research Inc., and the Institute for Policy Studies.

In a related type of case, Shirley Long was told that she was ineligible to join the National Park Police because she was not at least 5' 8" tall and didn't weigh at least 145 pounds. The Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review overruled the requirements for both female and male applicants, adopting the WLDF position that there is no proven relationship between size and ability to perform Park Police duties.

Kathleen Eppard, a married student, was forced by an Alexandria School Board rule to leave school in the fourth month of pregnancy, just before she was to get her diploma. WLDF attorney Jane McGrew was able to get a judge to strike down the rule as unconstitutional. Unfortunately, Ms. Eppard was not able to collect any money damages for psychological injuries or loss of job opportunities because the court felt that other personal reasons contributed to her leaving school.

WLDF attorney, Judy Wold, is of counsel in a suit filed last fall by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition challenging the proposed new D.C. Abortion Regulations. After the Supreme Court decisions on abortion in January, however, the D.C. City Council filed notice of intent to repeal the Regulations. So it is likely that this case will become mooted before further action is necessary.

Any woman who thinks she has a problem which would make a good test case on women's rights should call the WLDF phone (232-5293). This is actually an answering service which takes the caller's name and number. Within several days, the call is returned by the WLDF Litigation Coordinator, currently Nancy Polikoff of Georgetown University Law Center, who

makes a preliminary analysis of the problem.

If the situation doesn't appear to be appropriate for a WLDF test case, the caller is referred to other sources of help. If the problem seems appropriate for a test case, the caller is asked to write the story in her own words and send it to the WLDF Screening Committee. This group meets every two weeks and decides what cases the Fund can best spend its limited money and attorney time on.

Legal Information Projects

Besides bringing test case litigation and advising women's groups on their general legal problems, such as incorporation and tax exempt status, the Women's Legal Defense Fund also supports several projects which attempt to help women with more day-to-day concerns. The Fund maintains an office on the second floor of the Washington Area Women's Center at 1736 R Street, N.W. Anyone who comes or calls into the Women's Center with a legal problem is referred to the WLDF office where groups of attorneys, law students and trained laypersons counsel women on their legal problems and inform them about options and help available.

The Employment Project counsels women who have job discrimination problems which may not necessarily be suitable for major test cases. This group holds office hours in the Women's Center on Sunday and Wednesday nights from 5 to 8 PM. However, anyone who can't make these office hours can call the WLDF phone or the Women's Center phones (232-7522 or 232-5145) and leave a message for Elinor Bachrach or Nancy Balles.

The Credit Project counsels women who have problems with discrimination in getting credit cards, loans or mortgages.

This group doesn't have any regular office

continued on page fourteen

BUTZ IT'S ONLY TEMPORARY

So says your friendly Sec of Ag about January's 2-3% increase in food prices. And guess who's named to the Phase III Committee on Food Prices? Presidents of Safeway Inc, Farm Bureau, Pepsi Cola, Super Value Stores, Furr and Farm Co, Pillsbury and Armour. Agribusiness giants all.



ECOLOGY NOW

The Nitty Gritty of Air Clean Up

from The Washington Ecology Center

After a couple of false starts, the Council of Government's Air Quality Planning Committee has come up with a set of strategies which, if enacted, would bring clean air to the Washington region by 1975. Included are plans for computerized car pooling, more busses and bus lanes, decreased parking and retrofit of old cars with emission controls. The measures, though daring, are not outrageous.

In terms of costs, the Maryland Bureau of Air Quality has estimated that implementation of the strategies would cost each suburban Maryland resident about \$23.30 per year over the next 12 years. In light of the many costs inflicted by air pollution itself, it may well be that in the long run, air cleanup will leave both our checkbooks and our lungs in better shape.

The core of the air quality program is a group of actions that would reduce auto traffic and increase public transit. Car pooling would be increased in order to improve on the loading of cars, now averaging 1.4 persons/car. A regional computerized data bank would facilitate car pooling. Separate lanes for car pools would provide incentives.

Bus service would be greatly expanded and improved. Wrong-way bus lanes and exclusive bus lanes would be established on the major traffic arteries. There would be 1300 new busses in addition to those WMATA plans to add to the fleet. Mention is made of bus shelters, but reduced transit fares are not discussed.

Use of automobiles would be discouraged through the reduction of parking spaces and increased parking costs. On streets, long term parking for commuters would be eliminated. Free parking for employees by private and public sectors would also have to go. A \$2.00 surcharge on long term parking in both core and non-core areas is proposed. COG says that additional parking spaces should be "restricted" (does that mean prevented?) through zoning, building permits and other measures. It is also suggested that the Internal Revenue Service consider ruling that free parking is income, therefore subject to taxation.

The car pooling, transit improvement and parking restrictions measures mentioned above would, according to COG estimates, achieve 30% of the reduction in emissions needed to meet the 1975 ambient air quality standards. Retrofitting

of autos would bring another 28% of the necessary drop in pollutants. Owners of models produced in the years 1968-1971 would be required to install catalytic converters that cut emissions from tail pipes by 50%. Pre-1968 Models would require devices that cut pollutants by 25%.

Other steps for air quality include reducing evaporation of gas during auto fill-up at gas stations and restricting deliveries by heavy duty trucks to the hours between 6 pm and 6 am. Installation of equipment to reduce gas loss during fill-up would yield 20% of the required hydrocarbon reduction and cost \$2900 per gas station.

In addition to these specific actions, COG makes some general statements that should be of interest to environmentalists. First, they suggest that "Federal, state and local jurisdictions should adapt a policy which provides that parking and highway facilities are not to be constructed without full recognition and view of the air quality impact." The recommendations also call for review and approval authority over land use decisions for conformity with the regional air quality implementation plan. It should also be remembered that if all of COG's calculations are done with the assumption that new freeways will be operational before July, 1975. (Unfortunately, they aren't so clear about after 1975.)

The question, then, is what will be done with the COG recommendations. The District and Maryland environmental agencies have drawn heavily upon the COG report in preparing their state implementation plans for mobil sources. They have scheduled hearings at which citizens can react to the wide range of proposed actions. Maryland's situation has been complicated and intensified by a recent court decision that revoked the 2 year delay in implementation of transportation strategies that they had been granted by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Even if all of the COG strategies are accepted by the environmental agencies of Maryland, Virginia and the District, many hurdles will remain to be cleared. Action will have to be taken by both state and local legislative bodies. Tax payers must be convinced that clean air is worth the cost that they will have to bear. If needed laws are passed, no doubt there will be lawsuits to challenge them.

Since the 1975 ambient air quality standards would just barely be met by the proposed set of strategies, a hang-up on almost any of them at the state or local level would probably result in failure to meet the standards. Finally, all the calculations about air quality after implementation of various transportation strategies are based on the assumption that Detroit will be able to produce 1975 model cars with 90% less emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons than 1970 models. There is, of course, considerable debate on this point, not to mention whether the public will maintain the emission control devices properly. If the answer to either of these is no, then it will be much more difficult to get and retain adequate clean air.

A Reader's Response

Ithaca Project as Bankrupt Folly

by Peter Kimball

The lead article in the latest *Daily Rag* was devoted to a report from Ithaca, NY. It is not entirely clear what its inventors are trying to do. If they are just trying to find a hole to hide in, to survive peacefully on the edges of capitalism with themselves and a few friends, then I suppose their plan is no worse than other escapes, like staying stoned all the time or moving to a farm in West Virginia.

But I am afraid they claim to have more; that, indeed, they claim to have "a strategically tight and theoretically sound approach to challenging the capitalist economy." In that case, the bankruptcy, folly and uselessness of their plan has to be exposed, even though it's a drag, because every person they delude is a concrete loss.

The plan is pretty simple. A lot of hippie-types set up little shops; a furniture repair place, "crafts" shops, a restaurant. They run them on a "zero-profit" basis, paying themselves a rather meager wage and cutting prices as much as possible. 4% of the gross goes into an Alternatives Fund, which is used to set up more of these places. Eventually, I suppose, the "counter-economy" expands to fill the United States, and capitalism dies away.

Let's look at where these people are coming from. That is, Ithaca. I lived there for three years. It has 40,000 people, half of whom are students, at Cornell or Ithaca College. Ithaca has practically no other industry. Its economy is based on the monthly checks sent by proud parents in Queens and on farms in Herkimer County to their darling children, and on wages and grants paid by Cornell to its employees and workers.

Ithaca survives by selling stuff to college students and university students. It is

a city of book stores, pizza places, groceries and landlords. Its two best known capitalists when I was there were Gus the Grocer and Hunna Johns the landlord major. Is a pattern emerging? Ithaca is a petty-bourgeois city catering to petty-bourgeois students. Here we have the petty bourgeois politics that result.

Now let's look at where these people are coming from politically. They have outgrown the "adolescent idea that capitalists are bad people and that we radicals are good people." First, note: "We radicals" not "We workers." There are some workers in Ithaca, mostly Cornell employees, though Cornell students don't think of them very often.

Second, these people probably did go to marches and rallies because they thought capitalists were bad people and radicals were good people. But no one with any sense opposes imperialism because it is composed of nasty people. We oppose it because it systematically murders and exploits the working people of the world, and because it obstructs the path to a classless society, without fear, oppression or misery.

But the Ithaca planners don't fight on that basis. Once they thought capitalists were "bad people" so they went to rallies. Now they think capitalists are not "particularly evil" but, after all, only "subject to certain forces." They can afford to reason this way. They're the American petty bourgeoisie. They are not getting bombed, or starved, or being threatened with racist attacks.

But if you can't fight the capitalist, what can you do? The answer, the Ithaca planners would have us believe, is to buy them out! To make zero-profits more profitable than profits. (I quote: "to keep pressure on the many small capitalists who aren't doing so hot to con-

sider converting over to non-profit operations.") To conduct a price war against imperialism. (I quote: "Since our profits are low, we get lots of business.") Are these people real?

There's a reason that the "many small capitalists...aren't doing so hot." It's the same reason as in D.C. and in Kansas. The petty bourgeoisie is doomed. International finance capital is driving it out. Corporations like Tenneco and Southern Pacific are buying up small farms. Safeways are driving out small corner groceries. When I left Ithaca, franchises were appearing at the rate of three or four a year.

Now granted, if the Ithaca planners are willing to survive on \$85 a week it may take a while to undersell them. But this oath of poverty seems to me a pretty shaky basis from which to attack world imperialism.

But let's assume that, against the national trend, their plan works—in a limited fashion. Assuming that at some time in the near future all of the small shopkeepers in Ithaca are subsidiaries of the Alternatives Fund. Why isn't this a real economy? Why, when they claim that this is a model for all of society, do we know that they are talking through their hats?

Because the outside world is not based, like Ithaca, on a steady flow of outside wealth: tuition and allowances. It is based on labor, organized by modern industrial production.

There are such things as factories, which enable one worker to produce in an hour what twenty workers once required a week to produce. There are such things as modern farms, which use machinery and modern cultivation techniques to produce food.

continued on page thirteen

**Switchboard
Is On
at 387-5800**

Another Gas Station in Adams Morgan? You Bet Your BP (but you'll lose)

The B. P. Oil Corporation confronted united opposition from the Adams Morgan Community at a Zoning Adjustment Board hearing Tuesday, February 20. B.P.'s counsel, none other than Charlie Duncan, former Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, presented several witnesses (all of whom live in the suburbs) who indicated that the proposed "Stop and Go" gasoline facility at 18th and Columbia Road (on the site of the former Embassy Theatre) would service commuter traffic on the two main thoroughfares in the Adams-Morgan Community. No attempt was made to prove that the facility would in any way service the community.

Representatives from the Adams Morgan Organization and other community groups presented testimony attesting to increased traffic congestion, decrease real estate values and the disrupting affect a gasoline station would have if built in the heart of the Adams-Morgan Community. No decision was reached and the hearing was continued until the District's Office of Highways and Traffic could present an updated traffic use report.

Faced with a large community turnout, Duncan made an early move to have the hearing postponed due to "internal management disputes" within B.P. Oil over whether in fact they wanted to build a gasoline station. When the Adams Morgan Community groups objected on the grounds that such a postponement constituted harassment of the community who had gathered itself together to confront the issue, the Board ruled they would hear the case.

After making extensive use of the telephones in the Mayor's office down the hall, Duncan then protested that the Department of Highways and Traffic of the District intended to present an updated traffic report, and thus the hearing should be delayed. Once again he was overruled by the Board in view of solid objections to postponement by the Adams-Morgan representatives.

Economical Natural Foods Lunch Delectable With Hint of Down-Home

The Natural Foods Luncheon on Thursdays has become for some of us in the community a weekly ritual not to be missed.

For me, it's like the mythical meals that mama used to prepare only on Sundays. Except my mama was a lousy cook, and our meals were far from natural. Still, because I like to eat, but don't enjoy the time spent planning and preparing a really sumptuous feast, I like to think about "mother's homecooking" as some relic from a lost golden age.

Now at last, I have the mythical meal in reality every Thursday when I meet my friends for an enjoyable repast at historic St. John's Church, just across the street from Lafayette Square.

The luncheon features a new menu every week, and for \$2.00 you get a main course, salad, bread, dessert, wine and herbal tea or pero.

The chefs are Judy Epstein and Ginny Bradford who plan, prepare and serve this weekly meal. Judy and Ginny also are available to cater for parties or benefits; Judy recently organized the food portion for the successful SAJA benefit.

Since December, when the lunches began,

Three years ago, a similar request by Maurice and J.B. Shapiro, owners of the property (and also of the disputed land the Adams-Morgan Community wants for a park at Calvert St. and Adams-Mill Road) was turned down by the Board. When testimony from the community all alluded to this prior decision, the Board made it clear that this was an altogether different case.

Cross examination of the witnesses for B.P. Oil revealed that they had little knowledge of the community itself. An engineer, employed by B.P., indicated no knowledge of two major bustops that would be located in the middle of an entrance and exit to the proposed gas station. A traffic consultant, recognized by the Board as an "expert", indicated that the increased lighting would certainly "help" the neighborhood. In addition, a site engineer witness for B.P. indicated that no pedestrian counts for the site had been made.

The Zoning Adjustment Board, refused to consider that five other gas stations are located within two to eight blocks of the proposed site and that the facility

would provide no serve to the neighborhood. They were concerned instead with the addition of another gas station whether the addition of another gas station would have a "deleterious" effect on the neighborhood and whether the site was "appropriate" for a gas station.

Any attempt to propose more ideal usage for the property was immediately objected to by Duncan and sustained by the Board. The community, in fact, indicated their willingness to meet with the property owners, the Shapiro Brothers, to develop a multi-purpose use for the site, possibly low income housing with shops on the first level.

The final decision is expected at an additional hearing in March. It seems obvious the community will not tolerate the facility in any case. One comment from an Adams-Morgan resident was, "I'll personally see to it that a B.P. will be harassed at least once a day."

Charlie Duncan said to a group of Adams-Morgan citizens as they were leaving the District Building, "If you had retained me, I would have said something different."

WAFU Prerequisites- Only Desire, Energy

by Mary Bray

If learning doesn't end with formal education (if it ever started there), then that's what the Washington Area Free University is about.

The longest living free university in the area, WAFU has no real definition or goals: it is what it does. That is basically being a vehicle for folks who want to share what they know, or who want a taste of something unknown. Anyone can teach a course, anyone can take a course. Only the desire and energy are necessary.

WAFU is probably at least heard of in the

community. But in its 4 1/2 years, it has evolved. Its literary magazine and course catalog combined under the name *Tin Drum*. It worked under a grant, boosting itself, Switchboard, and the Community Building at 1724 20th Street, N.W. It broadened the direction of its activities.

Its courses moved from traditional college ones, taught mostly by college professors, to very loose topics coordinated by folks knowledgeable and unknowledgeable. And now, the *Tin Drum* is being eliminated for a process thought more viable: a sort of "switchboard" system relaying courses and folks by telephone to those interested. *The Daily Rag* will relate plans and information as WAFU goes through its changes next month.

Most area free universities here are associated with other colleges and universities, like Georgetown, American and Maryland (exceptions are the New University and Fairfax Free University). And so a good number of those related with a free university are already students. Most experimental universities are often only an extension of the established parent, and the experiment depends upon the whims of the parent institution. However, since WAFU is timeless, it draws its independent and interested parties from a motley cross-section: junior high youth through old folks, from the city and suburbs. Folks who come to WAFU courses are far from a stereotype. They do have one thing in common, though—their minds are still alive and hungry.

Take, for instance, the silk screening course. There was the shy seventh grader from the close Maryland suburbs. His school offered only a glossing over of the subject in shop class. And it was his mother who had spotted the course in the catalog.

Another was an elementary school teacher from Marlboro. She wanted to broaden her resources for her pupils. A "street dude", high school age, came. He appeared

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UFW-Surging Despite Long Odds

The D.C. Lettuce Boycott was given only one weeks notice but somehow the word got out. In 20 degree weather, over a thousand people showed up at the Lianer Auditorium to greet Cesar Chavez and a caravan of seventy lettuce strikers. The caravan is currently touring the East Coast in an effort to raise support for the lettuce boycott and money for on-going drives.

Cesar spoke about the importance of the lettuce boycott, about pesticide poisoning and about the struggle currently going on in Arizona. He made an impassioned plea for us to remember where our food comes from.... that it is produced through the exploitation of farmworkers, of which 800,000 are children.... and when everything is said and done the same people who produce the greatest abundance of food in history sometimes do not have enough food for their own families."

The union is fighting for its life. Recently a key UFW lettuce producer terminated its contract and fired all its union workers. The grape contracts for which the union fought so bitterly terminate in April, and already Teamster organizers are on the scene trying to work out back-door contracts with the growers. The union is having difficulty enforcing existing contracts and each year thousands of jobs get eliminated due to mechanization and mergers of agribusiness corporations.

The Union is deathly afraid of "four more years" and has a group of powerful sworn enemies. One of these, the Farm Bureau, has found a convenient way of harassing the Union by introducing legislation designed to ruin the Union in as many as twenty state legislatures at once.

The conditions in the barrios and migrant labor camps are desperate, and the conditions under which farmworkers organize are seemingly hopeless. Despite this, the Union fights for - and gets - contracts unheard of in trade union circles; the Union to a large degree actually tells the growers how to run their businesses (ie. provisions against pesticides, collective decisions on work, control over firing procedure). UFW is probably the only union in the country today that will use the sit down strike.

Union members can expect to get black-listed, harassed, and during strike time go without work. There has been marked increase in vigilante violence over the past year, and the US Border Patrol has stepped up its harassment of Union members while ignoring the steady stream of workers brought into the country illegally to break the strike.

The Union has made a few mistakes. It has not always handled the immigration question well. It seeks endorsement from liberal and not so liberal

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6 CONSCIOUS CONSUMER

Urban Homesteading To Rebuild Cities

by Mitchell Ross

The future's answer to the housing crisis could be an urban homesteading plan. Already the concept has been the subject of some research and debate at the local, state and federal levels.

The problems of financing and land redistribution coupled with the complex social forces surrounding urban housing guarantee that no urban homesteading law will be enacted in the near future. However, the increasing lack of minimum-standard housing in urban areas at a time when the number of structurally sound, though functionally useless houses is growing, should encourage more discussion of homesteading as a solution in the future.

Below are portions of a draft urban homesteading act prepared by a local student of the urban housing crisis.

Goals

The long-range goal of this legislation is to make the cities viable for residency by economically integrating the neighborhoods which would fall under this Act. Short-range goals would be the reclamation of neighborhoods left to disintegrate by absentee slumlords, a partial solution to the housing crisis, and a way in which the working poor (among others) might gain ownership of their own houses.

The basic principle of the program would be that people could move into federally-owned housing, which through abandonment, tax default, government purchase, etc., has become non-productive; renovate it, and for their efforts be given title to the house. The basic proposal would serve only those with enough money to make the repairs; however, through the use of cooperatives and other mass contracting schemes, this group would not necessarily be that small. Furthermore, the program would lend itself to federal subsidies that could be as little as making low-cost G.S.A. materials available to the homesteaders, or

as large as establishing federal grants and loans to poor people who would wish to participate in the program.

How It Works

The actual process would be a simple three-stage program:

1. **Permit Stage.** Any person, family, or family group (no more than six people unrelated by blood) could apply for a permit to move into and restore a house. The permittee will be given a six-month grace period to comply with the local housing codes. This period can be extended at the discretion of the local authorities. If the permittee fails to make the necessary repairs, he would default and the house would return to the agency for re-issuance. If he makes the repairs he can then apply for the next stage.

2. **Grant Stage.** The grant stage is the actual residency period (although one could live in the house during the permit stage). All that the grantee has to do is maintain his residence at the standard level for three years, and meet his financial obligations. If he complies with the above, he then can request a transfer of title.

For title transfer, the community agent, who will have maintained contact with the homesteader over the last three years, will verify that he has met all the requirements of residency, and the agency will transfer the title.

3. **Taxation.** The homesteader will be given a tax break for the permit stage, and his first year as grantee. After that, he shall pay to the federal government the equivalent of surrounding assessed land, plus municipal service charges (i.e., garbage collection). The federal government shall, in turn, pay the appropriate local governments all of the municipal service charges and 50% of the property tax for the second year of residence, and 75% for the third year. The difference in the property tax shall go to deferring the cost of the program. Failure to pay taxes is also grounds for default.



An Alternative Gig: Buy & Save on Rent

by George Lang

One way of dealing with the incredibly difficult housing situation in Washington is to buy a house instead of renting it. Of course the advantages and disadvantages of ownership vary greatly with the circumstances of the individual but I think this alternative should be investigated by anyone seriously interested in establishing a stable living situation.

First, of course, you must find an acceptable house for sale. This can be done with the aid of a real estate agent, the Sunday paper, or simply knocking on doors in a neighborhood you find pleasant. It is usually surprising just how many places are available—most with no "For Sale" signs or other evidence. After seeing many houses you get a feeling for what a particular house in a neighborhood should be worth. It is usually worthwhile to find a place which is structurally sound and functional but otherwise in bad condition. This should result in a relatively low asking price and also give you bargaining power. You may end up involved in semi-major renovation but the material cost will be a small fraction of the value added to the house. Just for fun look at some fully restored houses and see the price difference. You will be amazed.

Once an acceptable house is found, make an offer. In most cases this will be far below the asking price and even below what you feel the house is worth. This will allow for counter-offers and bargaining about leaky roofs, ancient furnaces, falling plaster, etc. You should be prepared to back up the offer with a deposit which usually is on the order of 3-10% of the offer. Should your offer be accepted you should consider getting legal advice in drawing up a sales contract stating the terms of the sale, settlement date, and every particular that has been decided upon. While a friendly lawyer may charge you about \$100 for this service, there are enough technicalities in this type of contract, especially on an old house, to make this a worthwhile investment.

Now comes a crucial element—obtaining a mortgage. In most cases this will be a conventional mortgage which, on an old house, requires a down payment of 20-25% of the purchase price. If this can be arranged, the bank will set up a payment schedule of 20 to 30 years at about 7-8% interest on the unpaid balance. (Example: you buy a house for \$21,000 and pay \$5,250 down and get a mortgage for the rest at 7½%, which would result in payments of \$125 a month for 20 years.) The bank will also include in your monthly payment an amount used to pay real estate taxes and fire insurance on the house. This will vary greatly according to the tax rate and assessments in a given area but might add about 50% to your monthly payment. This payment

is in some ways the equivalent of a monthly rental but differs in three important respects. First, the basic principle and interest part cannot be raised (the taxes and insurance part will usually go up, however). Second, the interest on the loan and taxes are legally deductible on federal income tax returns which gives the owner of a \$20,000 house about the same reduction in income tax as if he had two children. Third, the amount of the monthly mortgage payment on given piece of property is about 1/3 to 2/3 of the amount for which that same property would rent.

Here is a specific example. I bought a house in the Dupont Circle area for \$21,000 and pay \$177 a month for 20 years. Of that \$177, about \$140 is tax deductible from federal income tax and most of the rest goes to reducing the outstanding value of the loan. To rent the same house would easily cost \$300-\$400 per month.

After obtaining the mortgage you arrange a settlement with the owner of the house. At a typical settlement you must pay a long list of small taxes, shut up utility bills, and pay a sizable part of the first years real estate tax. The total may be something like \$300-\$500 for a moderately priced house. This means that the initial costs of ownership for a house will be about 25% of the purchase price (down payment) plus the settlement costs. I might add that there are other types of mortgages that require less or no down payment, such as FHA or Veterans Administration loans. These are definitely worth considering.

Now that the house is yours you will be responsible for any repairs, needed renovation, utilities, etc. In my case I had new plumbing and electrical work done, a new kitchen installed, new walls and walls in some rooms and many other smaller items. I learned much the hard way here and can only suggest that you do as much yourself as possible and get many estimates on any work you cannot do including written time limits. Break jobs down into small units rather than contract the whole job to one company unless you are absolutely certain of the integrity of the people involved. This way if some individuals do good work you can gradually expand the jobs without being committed from the beginning. Also estimates for a given piece of work vary widely. When hurricane Agnes caused a small flood in the kitchen of my house I got estimates for roof repairs ranging from \$1800 to \$3000 and finally fixed the leak for \$14,000 of materials and the help of people living in the house (maybe not a professional job, but we have had no leaks since).

These are the basic factors involved in buying a house. The initial capital outlay seems quite large, but this alternative is well worth considering.

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VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED!

Know Your Rights and Get Them

Landlords have obligations to you that they must fulfill, and if they do not, you are completely within your rights to withhold your rent, or to take the bastard to court. Most landlords consider either of these acts a declaration of war, so be sure to contact a lawyer or a people's legal group before doing anything drastic.

If the time has come for you to make your stand, the first step is to make a thorough survey of your house, noting down all housing code violations explained on the list below. A wise man will then go to a lawyer experienced in housing law who can explain various technicalities (which can be crucial) relevant to your case and discuss strategy.

When you call the housing inspector, you can expect one of several possible responses:

- (one) they don't show up
- (two) they come but do not file a report
- (three) they are helpful.

There are several ways to insure that they do, indeed, file a report. If the inspector comes, police him. Make sure he at least sees every housing code violation. Keep a record of what he writes, and be sure he sends you a copy, as well as one to the

landlord. Let him know that you know your rights.

A landlord cannot evict you as a retaliation for calling the Housing Inspector. Although the law prohibits it, he can raise your rent almost without limit; wait awhile, and then evict you, or he can use several other techniques to make you miserable. If you have a lease, he cannot evict you until the end of the rent period. He must give you at least a thirty day notice of eviction unless you have specifically waived that right in your lease. If you do not respond, you will get a notice to appear in court or be evicted. Even if you lose in court, you cannot be evicted until you receive a marshal's notice.

Landlords are usually loathe to return security deposits. When asked, they will often put you off. For many people this is sufficient cause for leaving it behind. If he wants to keep it, and you intend to get it back, you can get it, but it will take time and effort. The landlord will try to keep the money on account of damages. If you intend to get it back, make sure the place is clean, make a list noting all damages, and get witnesses who can attest to condition of the place. You might need a lawyer.

Landlords use numerous techniques to avoid renting to "undesirables". Among these are:

- † nothing available
- † outside your price range
- † not the right size
- † too many kids

He can tell you this after you fill out your application and even after you have put down a deposit. If you learn later that these were apartments available to others, you can, and should, file discrimination charges with a government agency or in court.

Neighborhood legal services has been providing free legal service to the people, much to the dismay of landlords, banks and local officials who have been often hauled into court. Nixon, on the other hand, has appointed arch-conservative Howard Phillips to oversee the dismemberment of OEO, which funded the program.

Jack Anderson reported Saturday, Feb. 17, that a closely guarded memo from Agnew's office to Phillips read,

"Of all the OEO programs, Legal Services is the one most capable of fundamentally altering America. For that alone, it should be the first to be eliminated."

People are coming together to try and

NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES

Main office - 666 11th St.	628-9161
No. 1 1411 9th St. N.W.	387-2500
No. 2 1353 1/2 U. St. N.W.	265-1955
No. 3 2208 14th St. N.W.	462-4383
No. 4 224 7th St. S.E.	544-4860
No. 5 1219 Good Hope Rd. S.E.	584-4860
No. 7 1343 H St. N.E.	399-6431
No. 8 4800 Dean Ave. N.E.	399-4310
No. 9 36 N St. S.E.	544-5000
No. 10 616 Portland St.	561-0100
Georgetown Legal Interns	347-7518
Lawyers' Referral	223-1484
Housing Inspector	629-4635
Law Students in Court	638-4798
G.W. Legal Aid Bureau	676-7163
Consumer Problems-G.W. Help	244-2200
Neighborhood Consumer Information Center	723-1540
Emergency Assistance	629-6607
(extra rent \$-in emergencies)	
Family Shelter	629-5796
(housing in case of eviction)	

stop Nixon's maneuver: contact Jim Kelsch at the Nat'l Assoc. for Community Development at 667-9138. Various vague proposals are circulating concerning Legal Services replacement, but no solid action has been taken.

So, while it lasts, some useful legal service phones and others are listed above.

Reprinted by permission from The George Washington University Legal Aid Bureau's *A manual of Tenant's Rights and Responsibilities in the District of Columbia*. Free copies also available from Ayuda & Community Bookstore.

Here in brief -- is what the HOUSING CODE REQUIRES CHECK YOUR HOME

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

GENERALLY—healthy and safe.

FOUNDATION and STRUCTURAL PARTS—safe and firm at all points.

EXTERIOR WALLS—free of holes, cracks; surface secure; rodent and element proof.

INTERIOR WALLS—sound, free of cracks or breaks; surfacing tight.

FLOORS—sound, level, free of holes, cracks or splinters.

WINDOWS and DOORS—weather proof, easily operable, sound glass, rodent proof.

ROOF—free of leaks or sag; surfacing tight; drains clear.

STAIRWAYS and STEPS—firm, easily cleaned, safe, evenly spaced, balustrade protected, free of tripping hazards.

PORCHES—firm, sound, protected by balustrades.

CHIMNEYS—adequately supported, straight; free from obstruction, leaks, overloading.

FLUE OPENINGS—all unused openings sealed; provided with flue-crocks or thimbles.

GUTTERS and DOWNSPOUTS—properly connected; free of holes, obstruction; sound.

WOOD SURFACES—properly painted or covered with a preservative.

BRICK, STONE or MASONRY SURFACE—joints sound.

WALKWAYS—good repair; free of holes; safe.

DAMPNESS—all walls, floors and ceilings free of dampness.

DRAINAGE—yard graded to cause all water to flow away from the building.

SHEDS and FENCES—free of rat harborages, any accumulation of refuse; safe, in good repair.

CLEANLINESS

GENERALLY—clean, safe and sanitary.

FLOORS and WALLS—free of dirt, dust, filth, garbage, litter, refuse.

WINDOWS, CEILINGS and DOORWAYS—free of cobwebs, dirt, grease, soot.

PLUMBING FIXTURES—free of dirt, filth and other insanitary matter.

AREAWAYS, WALKWAYS and YARDS—free of ashes, filth, garbage or other insanitary matter.

BASEMENT, CELLAR and ATTIC—free of trash, filth or other insanitary matter.

PRIVATE ALLEYS or PASSAGEWAYS—free of ashes, debris, dirt, filth, garbage, litter, refuse, standing water and other insanitary matter.

SANITATION

GENERALLY—free of vermin, rodents, insects and harborages for the same.

RATPROOFING and RATS—free of harborages; all exterior walls rat-proof to prevent penetration or passage of rats.

VERMIN and INSECTS—premises free of roaches and other vermin; free of fly or mosquito breeding places.

SCREENING—all openings to the outside provided with screens; screen doors open outwardly, self-closing.

RECEPTACLES—adequate number of approved receptacles are provided for the separate storage of ashes, garbage and refuse.

BATHROOMS—floors and wall bases waterproof, non-porous, free of cracks and joints tight.

USE AND OCCUPANCY

DWELLING OCCUPANCY—Each dwelling unit contains:

130 square feet of floor area in habitable rooms for the first occupant.*

90 additional square feet of floor area in habitable rooms for each of the next six occupants.

75 additional square feet of floor area in habitable rooms for each additional occupant over seven.

SLEEPING ROOM USE—The total habitable floor area minimum for

1 occupant—70 square feet.

2 or more occupants—50 square feet for each occupant thereof.

Rooms do not contain any furnace, domestic water heater or gas meter; or a space heater using an open flame unless the space heater is flue connected.

PRIVACY

Dwelling Unit—common space is accessible without necessity of going through another habitation.

Bathrooms and Sleeping Rooms—are accessible without going through another rooming unit, bathroom, sleeping room of another habitation, or a commercial establishment.

Toilets and Bath Facilities—are located so as to afford privacy.

* Square feet is measured by multiplying the length of the room by the width.

FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

GENERALLY—properly and safely installed, maintained in safe and good working condition.

WATERHEATER—properly connected, capable of producing sufficient hot water at a temperature of 120° F.

PLUMBING—a kitchen sink, lavatory, water closet and bathing facility are provided and are connected to both hot and cold water.*

ELECTRICAL—(a) each habitable room is provided with at least 2 separate outlets, one of which is a floor or wall outlet.

(b) furnace, laundry, bath and storage rooms have at least one electric light outlet.

UTILITIES—water, electricity, heat, gas, other fuel, sewer and refuse services are sufficient for normal needs.

COOKING and REFRIGERATION—facilities are maintained in a safe and good working condition.

HEATING—facilities supply a minimum of 68° F. and are maintained in a safe and good working condition.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION—where provided, system is maintained in a safe and good working condition capable of continuous operation.

LIGHTING—hallways and stairways used in common by the occupants of more than one habitation are adequately lighted.

* In dwellings occupied by more than one family, plumbing requirements are based upon the number of sleeping accommodations that must share the facilities.

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loaned to individual students; most are beg-
nners. If you have access to a kiln or would like to
own one and teach, or learn advanced (Gibson's)
333-8129

10 HUMAN LIBERATION

This page is an introduction to a feature on Human Liberation which we intend to run regularly. The issues raised below and others, will be dealt with in subsequent issues. We welcome your own experiences and reflections on these issues. Send us ideas, statements or articles. Write to Human Liberation, The Daily Rag, P.O. Box 21026, D.C. 20009.



"No progress is possible when the differences of people are stifled, their voices cannot be heard or when they all speak with one voice. All of us know that human beings don't feel that way." —Justice Hugo L. Black

Feiffer



Male supremacy raises boys to believe that they need to be in control of other men, women, things, and events; that their desires are more legitimate than other people's.

"Of all the defense mechanisms that shield us from insight into ourselves and others, projection is the most pervasive. We perceive our own vices in others, whether they are there or not. The purpose of projection is to get rid of the depressed parts of the self: the sense of worthlessness and inferiority of being despised." — Peter Loewenberg

Men cling to their power rearing chavms between themselves and women, but particularly between themselves and other men. Men's relationships with men end before the bedroom door. Their aloofness denies they are lonely, or in need of comfort. How difficult it is for a man to be troubled or feel powerless and not be able to say so to another man. Men's firm handshakes always keep them at double arms length and men don't even offer the firmness of their hands to women.

Recreational sex can be a positive experience as long as physical play is not confused with either the relational sex of total intimacy or the procreant sex of parenthood. Until recently, reproduction was held the only legitimate use of sexuality. Today this unnecessary restriction has been replaced with morally worthy sex is supposed to be relational. Our myth of romantic love leads us to expect someone who will be totally responsive to our needs and desires. The folklore around our ideal expectation of the nuclear family is a totally self-sufficient couple relationship involving an ideal surrender of identity and self-ismness which excludes all others and only grudgingly includes children.

Our objective must be to assure that all Americans play by the same rules and that all Americans play against the same odds. —Lydon B. Johnson 12-12-72

"A society like ours, which had traditionally feared and rejected close personal contact, has also generated a mythology of all-or-none involvement which profoundly influences us to our hurt." — Alexander Comfort in "Enter Report"

Sexism involves men and women; old and young; beautiful and ugly; straight and gay. We have to look within ourselves to get a perspective of why we react to each other in the sexist ways we do. Recognizing the oppression we feel is but a part of becoming aware of sexism. More important is the awareness of the oppression we put down on others.

Too often we deny the full person in ourselves and others. We deny our constant tendency to grow, to change, to be complex. We find it easier to relate to each other as stereotypes. Social roles stifle our humanness.

Over-simplification of sex roles, objectification, control, even over simplification of the sexism phenomena come from the failure to relate to others as individuals, complete with individual differences.

Each relationship increases, rather than diminishes one's capacity for others. Getting in touch with one's self is important so that one doesn't extend one's own hangups to others.

The incredible warmth and intimacy of love is possible between all humans. Why limit our opportunities to relate to others on the basis of gender, race, appearance, age, or status.

By the nature of society, women are not as prone to overt chauvanism as men simply because they've been raised to accept second class status. Yet, in such a position, they can exploit men's dependency needs without having to build on an overt power structure.

People often think about homosexuality with stereotypes uncomplicated by knowledge. One out of ten women and one out of six men lean passionately toward favoring their own sex (Kinsey). Homosexuality is a "basic capacity" of all mammals, differing only in degree. Yet 54% of all psychiatrists view homosexuality as a sickness.

Ending gay oppression does not automatically end women's oppression. All men, gay or straight, still receive concrete benefits, privileges and power from the system. Those who cling to them continue to oppress women. Though sexism oppresses men (especially gay men) few are working to end the sexism of male-supremacy.

"If old people show the same desires, the same feelings and the same requirements as the young, the world looks upon them with disgust ... the fact that for the last 15 or 20 years of his life a man should be no more than a reject, a piece of scrap, reveals the failure of our civilization ... [it is] by concentrating one's efforts upon the fate of the most unfortunate, the worst used of all, that one can successfully shake a society to its foundations." — Simone de Beauvoir



"When a man relates to a woman and a woman relates to a man, each identifies with an idealized part of the self which he or she has projected onto the other ... We love it on account of the perfection which we have striven to reach for our own ego." — Peter Loewenberg

Sex roles originate in childhood. Although children are whole human beings with feelings, knowledge and experiences uniquely their own, the child is one of the possessions of the parents, a eunuchoid doll that is supposed to attain sexual awareness at 18, gleefully enduring celibacy thereafter until an appropriate marriage has been consummated. Most people are incapable of accepting the fact that children are sexual beings. (Gerald Hannon, *Body Politic*, no. 5)

The stereotypes through which we view children are then internalized by our children in their socialization, creating a conflict within them between what they do feel and what they've been led to believe they should feel.



JAMES EARL RAY: "OUR PRISON"

"me" "natural?"
"no natural to" "love" yourself?
"don't like you?"
"IT'S ONLY NATURAL WITH A WOMAN!"
"think of sucking a cock"
"SUCK!"
"THAT DIRTY SMELLY UGLY SWEATY THING!"
"think of a woman"
"sucking your cock"
"not so right?"
"then what must you think of her?" "dirty!"
"our woman is a fat & live rat!"
"meaning you don't like 'me'"
"and you don't like women, or think much of them if you can see, enjoy, desire to have them do things you despise doing."
"and you don't like yourself!"
"I mean it could be your cock."
Michael



croce at cellar door: Expecting To Fly

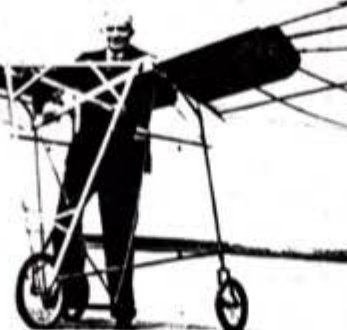
Ad agency eagerly calls Rag from LA: minutes later your fearless reporter is being filled in on the scoop. Apparently Jim Croce, rising young star, is appearing at the Cellar Door and needs an interview. "The Big Time at last!" I whisper to myself as I call Los Angeles, collect.

Three days later some propaganda arrives from the ad agency. Try this: "If the world of popular music is looking for the real, whole-man hero, it will find it in Jim Croce. In an industry glutted with gimmicky freak acts, and liquid-eyed long hairs, Jim Croce is a welcome, and much needed change. He's a rough-hewn, mustachioed, cigar smoking, weather beaten, unspoiled vision of a man and his songs and style reflect a wisdom far beyond his 29 years..." I read it to my friend for a joke.

On stage Croce has a good presence; songs laced with patter. He plays 'Don't Mess Around With Jim' and 'Operator', both solid top 40 hits and 'Speedball Tucker' which may be another. The audience was quite appreciative, giving generous laughs and applause. His songs are clever with a beat-but I have tired of them after AM radio plays them into the ground. The height of the performance was a rousing obscene marching song written by Robert Burns, used by the British in Africa, the chorus of which goes "If you've never been had on a Saturday night, you've never been had at all".

Interview time: Croce is waiting, looking sincere, interested in talking to me. He has conducted somewhere between one and four interviews per night since he hit Washington and hundreds before that. He gives me his attention with studied naturalness. He is not an 'unspoiled vision of a man' and is in fact friendly and reasonable. He tells me what it seems I want to hear, meanwhile an interviewer from a Charlottesville radio station is chafing at the bit, ready to ask his questions. Later he is being sincere with the radio man, his manager is being 'warm' and all of us are on stage. Do not mistake me: this is theater, not hypocrisy. He has some talent and he sincerely wants you to enjoy it. And buy it.

His sideman, Maury Muehliesen, was quite good, and should be encouraged. He has had an album out in the past; I guess it didn't do well, but the guy



is good: maybe his name isn't groovy enough for a super-star. Conclusions

Cellar Door is a nice place, but expensive. I would gladly pay their prices for Muddy Waters or Earl Scruggs, but not for Jim Croce.

Jim Croce is a good performer who is allowing himself to be badgered into becoming a super star. I think this is a mistake.

Newspaper reporters are liars: these hot shot opinions are based on a twenty minute interview. -CS

Clean It Up!

from The Washington Ecology Center

The folks out in Oregon who won passage and implementation of a state law requiring a mandatory deposit on all beer and soft drink containers are pleased with the initial results. Three months after the measure was placed into effect, beverages are being sold only in returnable bottles, and aluminum cans, which can be recycled. Although it is too early to make any truly meaningful statements on the economic effects of the 5 cents deposit, it does not seem that industry's predictions of immediate catastrophe will hold true.

The Oregon deposit scheme is very similar to that being considered in Montgomery County. Meanwhile back in Oregon, they are organizing to push for returnable jars for pickles, ketchup, and the like. After all, they argue, didn't Grandma use the same jars for canning over and over again?

Montgomery County Council members will hold a second public forum on proposed legislation concerning bottles February 24, 9:30 AM, Council Hearing Room, County Office Building in Rockville.

On Film Jamaican Adventure

The Harder They Come, now at the Janus Theatre, is not, contrary to the obvious implications of its title, a pornographic film, which until recently we have come to expect from the Janus. Rather, it is an engrossing and colorful film—a musical adventure, if you can believe that. It is said to be the first film to be made in Jamaica by Jamaicans, and if this is the case, I hope they make a lot more. The film is orchestrated throughout with a calypso-rock score, which alone would be worth the price of admission.

The plot of *The Harder They Come*, is easy enough: country boy, energetically played by Jimmy Cliff, a Jamaican rock star in real life, arrives in the tumultuous slums of South Kingston to make it, dreaming of cadillacs, fancy women and a sumptuous lifestyle. He cuts a record, which is destined eventually to be a hit, but from which he derives no profit, be-

equitable share of the profits to the workers who sustain the market, the growers and runners.

The film is touted as a third world, revolutionary film, but it is not precisely that. It might depict very well the nature of class and economic exploitation that could lead to revolution, but it does not provide or explore the revolutionary roles necessary to such an eventuality.

The hero is of the most wildly romantic sort, and that's probably why you get involved with him. He does what you secretly dream to do: namely, shout back defiantly to those who control you, *DON'T FUCK WITH ME*. Yet what kind of world would it be if we all accompanied that angry shout with the cutting edge of a switchblade as this hero does, right across the face of his antagonist?

There's that sort of romanticism. And throughout the film, the hero's fantasies



cause the recording/top-forty industry is completely controlled by the same entrepreneur, who systematically exploits his artists.

The protagonist then moves on to the ganga, or dope, trade as a way to make a buck. But he soon ends up in a blood-letting rebellion against that commerce, which is also controlled by men (the local police, to be exact) who don't provide an

and motives are not unimpeachable. First, he's after "making it", through convertibles and a big roll of money. When that fantasy is frustrated, he simply becomes pissed off at the controlling elite that's manipulating his life and cutting him out of the action.

But his spirit of resistance is catching. He's angry, but not always viciously so. His defiance becomes mostly a joyous, although dangerous, adventure: fighting back, making a whole lot of trouble for those messing him over. But the spirit is not revolutionary in any sense that the hero is struggling consciously for any universal justice. He mostly wants some for himself.

There's some contrived bloodshed in the film, but not so much as you would call it blood exploitation in the style of current Grade B-Adventure Gendres-Hate Whity/Hate the Establishment flicks. There is also stereotyping of women. The hero's woman is a forbearing and patient soul who stands passively by her man, bearing the brunt of his exploits.

But there is some beautiful footage of the crowded and desperate life in Kingston: evocative montages that blend with the beat of the special Jamaican "ragga" rock, which provides the constantly lively heartbeat of this film. -DMc

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Traffic in Women

Begin at Start

Come Out

Great Gay in the Morning

Then you might want to read

The Sisterhood is Powerful

by Robin Morgan

Homosexual Oppression & Liberation

by Dennis Altman

Women and Madness

by Phyllis Chesler

Love Between Women

by Charlott Wolff

Femine Mystique

by Betty Frieden

The First Sex

by Elizabeth Davis

Lesbian/Woman

by Del Martin

Sapho was a Right-on Woman

by Sidney Abbott & Barbara Love

Also see the following periodicals

Off Our Backs, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW

Rm. 1013, D.C. 20036, \$5/yr, monthly

women's news, articles, skills.

Body Politic, 65 Kendal Ave. Toronto,

MST 2J7, Ont., Canada, \$2.25/yr. Gay

Liberation news and articles.

Motive 1972, Lesbian/Feminist & Gay

Men's Liberation issues, \$1.00 ea.

The Furies, P.O. Box 8843, S.E. Station,

D.C. 20003, \$5/yr, Gay women, articles,

conscious-raising.

The Rag Rag, 91 River St., Cambridge,

MA 02139, 2 or 3 times a year, .35¢ ea.

Gay male conscious raising, articles.

The Majority Report, no. 5B 89-19
171 St., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432. \$3/10 copies

women's news, articles, N.Y. calendar.

Gay Liberator, P.O. Box 631-A, Detroit,

MI 48232 news, articles, essays, male,

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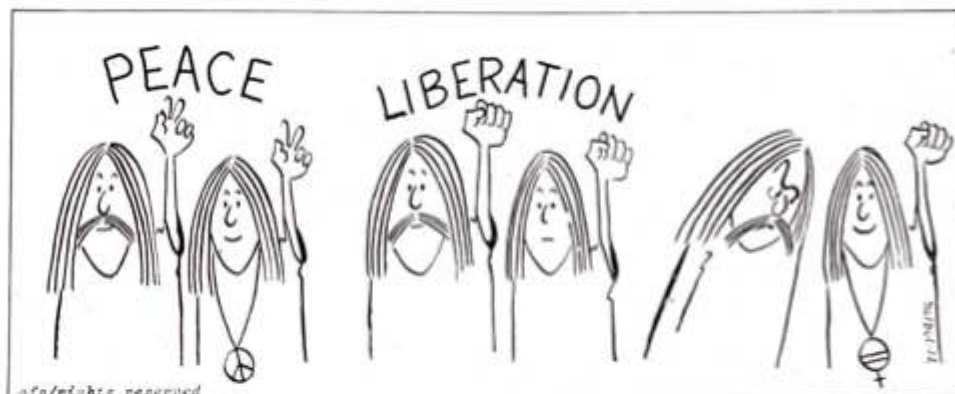
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furry hippies are new bourgeoisie

There are such things as mines and pipelines and telephone companies and electronics plants. These things are owned by finance capital, which organizes them in the most efficient fashion in order to maximize its profits.

What does the Ithaca plan say about these things? It is scornful of them: "we certainly have no assembly line," they say. It attempts to oppose primitive craft production to modern industrial production.

I want to see them do it. I want to see them make the tools they use to fix their furniture; let them show us how it can be done without factories. I want to see them go into the woods and cut

down a tree and saw it into lumber, by hand, and make it into a chair and then sell it cheap enough that people can pay for it.

They can't do it. They buy their lumber from Georgia-Pacific, and their power saw from Black & Decker, and then they will build their chair and congratulate themselves on having dispensed with capitalist industrial production.

Actually, they won't even have managed to build the chair out of the lumber as efficiently as a chair factory. \$85 a week! A capitalist would pay them more than that! And have profit left over. Under socialism, this profit will be eliminated and workers will receive the real value of their labor.

Where does this profit go under the Ithaca plan? It goes to waste. It goes to their refusal to admit that a factory can produce a chair cheaper than two hippies with a power saw.

Besides, suppose again that the Alternatives Fund at some future date controls all the small establishments in Ithaca. What difference would it make? They would only be replacing nasty short-haired shopkeepers with nice, furry, dope-smoking shopkeepers. The petty bourgeoisie is the petty bourgeoisie. How is this supposed to benefit the working people of Ithaca?

They claim they intend to use their Alternatives Fund for "other kinds of radical change projects." Everyone does

that. Cornell has done that from time to time. Unless these "other projects" do more for the working people of Ithaca than the plan itself, we can look on it as a community based Ford Foundation.

Now, there's one last reason we know it won't work. It's been said before. From first to last the whole plan is straight out of the writings of Proudhon, the French anarchist of the 1840's.

You can't turn back the clock. We can't all go into the hills and be shepherds, we can't all go to West Virginia and be farmers, and we can't all get little stores and be shopkeepers. The only way to go ahead—to socialism—is under the leadership of the proletariat.

The "radical" petty-bourgeoisie in Ithaca has two choices, and only two: to fight for the proletarian revolution, or to defend the decaying fortress of capitalism. And the Ithaca planners appear to be making the wrong choice.

The only question that is left to ask is: what in the world was *The Rag* thinking of when they put this nonsense in their paper as lead article? Is this where *The Rag's* collective head is at? Are we going to have to fight all the battles of the nineteenth century over again in D.C., as *The Rag* digs even more decayed philosophies out of other college-town cellars. I hope not.

The author is a worker at George Washington Hospital and a member of the D.C.-Md. Youth Against War and Fascism.

beyond rigid education

continued from page five

hard, but he was, in reality, a very gentle person, constantly printing out new designs, always pushing his imagination. His goal was to make the ultimate design, in his mind, and silk screen his older brother's room. The other couple of folks, unobtrusive, quiet, came to meet other people while they learned.

One Spanish class flowed for about two years. It evolved from basic Spanish conversation to sampling Spanish culture in music, food, and anything else that could be picked up. However, it didn't stop there. People kept coming and learning.

Since it is a free university, free in that classes are informal and unstructured, the success of courses depends totally on those who come to learn. Organizers wish to pass on what they know, but it takes the desire and energy of those instructed to make it succeed. The idea sounds great on paper, but such a turn-about from formal schooling is sometimes a difficult changeover. So, WAFU courses do have a mortality rate, even though some of the reasons behind the mortality rate are why there is such an alternative in the first place.

Free choice in accepting what we learn or not and the responsibility of carrying the load ourselves, and not the instructor, are quite alien after so many years of passivity. It is also hard on the organizer or instructor. If what he or she is giving out is not for the people, the people will leave the course altogether, and the organizer has no resources to hold them. It completely outgrew its beginnings, so one of the students, from the Dominican

Republic, took over the class and geared it for study of modern Latin American writers and politics.

WAFU courses run the gamut of categories: literature, crafts, media, language, art, mechanics, food, outdoors, and meditation. Back when the *Tin Drum* course catalog first came out, courses were very traditional, a carbon copy of the average college course catalog.

And over the years, WAFU has loosened up even more. They list courses on starting a switchboard, a commune, a free school, men's liberation, underground comics, closed circuit television, math and science.

The group that puts all this together is a coordinating committee that meets every Tuesday evening at 8 PM at an office in the Community Building at 1724 20th Street, NW. These meetings are open to all, and anyone who comes is part of that coordinating group.

From this group come numerous other events connected with WAFU. One is the long standing WAFU coffeehouse every Saturday night at Grace Church in Georgetown. They provide entertainment, such as poetry, music and drama groups, home-baked foods in a livingroom atmosphere.

WAFU is now involved in publishing a second annual *Red Pages*, a "people's yellow pages," offering listings of individuals, organizations, and services in the areas of medical, legal, hot-line, crafts, food, gay, media, draft, entertainment, political and civil, and others. WAFU has also put on an alternative education conference, potluck suppers, camping

trips and spring anti-proms.

For those who are uncomfortable completely outside of the formal educational institution, WAFU does provide, upon request, certain trappings of the typical university: a ready-made diploma with a fill-it-in-yourself degree, and a student ID card, entitling the holder to use of all the listed WAFU facilities and usual student discounts. A gesture of jest, one might say, at what has usually been considered the important, rigid aspects of traditional education.



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14

aiming toward a radical economic base

continued from page 1

fund, and she hopes that part of the Strongforce money can be put aside to that end.

Strongforce was inspired out of a concern for both the lack of community and cooperative businesses in the Washington area and for the dependency of alternative community social services, such as the Free Clinic or the Job Coop, on federal and foundation funding.

In an open letter to the SAJA workers on Feb. 13, Lorraine wrote, "Coalition of governments and liberal foundations have crushed popular movement before—creaming off the most ambitious and showy and non-threatening projects for token survival and leaving the more radical or unattractive masses of projects to perish."

Her idea is that the free community should develop the economic base with which to support its own non-revenue

producing social service project, which, like a Switchboard or a clinic, are currently dependent on uncertain government or foundation funding. Besides, it appears that government funds will be increasingly frozen for alternative social service projects.

Lorraine conducted a series of community meetings this fall on the possibility of establishing a community fund. The two most influential models for such a project, which were explored at those meetings, are those operating in Ithaca, New York (see article on page 4) and in Madison Wisconsin.

In Ithaca, a number of zero-profit, cooperative businesses contribute to an "Alternatives Fund" by way of a self imposed 4% tax on their gross. This fund is then used almost exclusively in direct grants and loans to start other new zero-profit businesses. They already have a furniture store, an electronics workshop and auto repair shop operating. They are about to begin a restaurant, a construction company and, they say, a recording studio.

In Madison they do a different sort of thing, but their sustaining fund is worth about \$50,000 this year. The Madison Sustaining fund gives no seed money to create new businesses, only sustaining money to social service projects. Half of the fund's income comes from the The Common Market Food Coop and from the Yellow Jersey Bike Coop who loans 1% of their gross. Besides this community tax, the fund is supported by community pledges and a series of community benefits.

Ultimately, Lorraine would like to see a Community Fund in D.C. that combined aspects of both these models. Namely, a fund which provided seed money for new economic projects, as well as support for non-revenue producing social service projects.

To that end, Lorraine says that Strongforce "will be nothing unless followed by community effort and the creation of an economic base." It must, in other words, grow from an essentially self-appointed project to a truly community controlled organization.

Important questions will have to be resolved before this would be possible. Other community funds, like those in Ithaca and Madison, have been successful primarily in the quasi-unreal environment of university dominated towns. Who is the community, and if one exists, can it organize well enough to support such a project? Are cooperative community businesses willing to put money into a fund? Who should make decisions as to how such a fund is spent? Should political and economic commitments be extracted from groups getting loans? Then of course, what social services should be supported? Which businesses?

Strongforce, at any rate, anticipates using its initial \$5,000 to seed concrete economic projects. In the next two months, Lorraine will be holding cooperative business-training workshops for people

who want to start learning the economic and organizational skills and information necessary to create their own workplace. She will also hold a seminar on the history of the cooperative movement in the U.S. and its application to today. As resources for these seminars, she will rely on the SAJA training program, the Cooperative League of America, Antioch College and American University professors from the Union for Radical Political Economists.

Lorraine will also be laying the groundwork for creating job training and apprenticeship programs, especially within cooperative businesses. At the same time, she, in cooperation with the Job Coop, will try to create the ground work for a more representative community fund. They will be contacting the people listed in the Job Coop's skills file, questioning them about their interest and soliciting contributions toward such a fund.

The community could use this a beginning for a radical economical project in Washington.

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feminist legal work

continued from page five

hours, but an appointment can be made by calling the WLDF or Women's Center numbers and leaving a message for Sharyn Campbell.

Also in the Women's Center, although no longer officially associated with WLDF, is the Domestic Relations Project. This group of law students and trained lawyers attempts to help women who have problems concerning marriage, separation, divorce, child custody, support and other family matters.

This project has office hours in the Women's Center on Monday, Tuesday and

Thursday afternoons and Wednesday nights. This project also provides housing referrals, crisis housing and discussion groups for women who are having domestic problems. They can be located by going to the Women's Center or calling the Women's phones (232-7533 or 232-5145).

WLDF has also been supporting the Rape Crisis Center in the Women's Center. In fact, the Fund has just set up a new committee to work on the detailed restructuring of current rape laws.

Joining the Fund

Any person who wants to join the Women's Legal Defense Fund should call Liz Dunst during the day (965-1432) and ask for a membership application. Men and non-attorneys are welcome as members. The membership fee is \$10.00 but a true hardship case may be allowed to contribute less.

Volunteers willing to do investigation, research, or office work should call the WLDF phone (232-5293) and leave a message for Dathy Mazzaferri, current president of WLDF. Any help is much needed and appreciated.

Lettuce

continued from page three

elites sometimes at the expense of real organizing. Cardinal O'Boyle, Walter Fauntroy and union presidents may get political mileage by supporting the boycott, but can't be expected to walk any picket lines. And that is the thankless work that will win it. As with the environment, supporting the farmworkers is a 'safe issue'—until you do something about it.



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TEACH ENGLISH—Young woman poet and writer from Prague wants English lessons. Would teach Czech in return. Call Tom or Nadia at 686-1644 evenings

AGNI REVIEW—on sale now. An international literary magazine focusing on unknown genius. 50 cents. To buy or submit contact 25 Rain-Bow Tr., Sparta, NJ 07871

FOR SALE—BSR 310X record changer with base, dust cover, stereo cartridge. Excellent condition. Asking \$35. Call Gil at 462-8172.

ANNOUNCEMENT

GREAT PATRIOT and all around good guy 'Corky' Curmudgeon celebrates his birthday this month. Curmudgeon, known as 'Subhuman' to his best friends is famous for saying "One man's castle is another man's rook, har, har!" His birthday will be celebrated with the traditional playing of Pat Boone's record "Got Live at the Copacabana"

Sex/Age Discrimination

Jointly sponsored by the National Organization for Women and the Women's Legal Defense Fund, the Employment Discrimination Counseling Project offers advice to women who encounter sex or age discrimination in seeking employment or in jobs already held. Services offered: provision of information on local, state and federal anti-discrimination law, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's guidelines for employers, and the process for filing sex discrimination charges with the appropriate agency; referral to lawyers and opportunity to talk with women facing similar situations. Wednesdays and Sundays, 5-8 pm at the Women's Center, 1736 R St., N.W. 232-5293.

Rape Center

Rape Center needs women to help the phone and carry out other duties. If you can manage a few hours regularly, please call the Center. Interested women should attend a number of Center meetings and come to the Center several times before taking phone duty. This would give you time to feel comfortable with the types of calls that come in and the types of information we have available. If you cannot make meetings, Wednesdays 7:30-10:00 call anyway—we need the help and we should be able to work something out.

Mens' Rap Group

is meeting every Sunday Night near Dupont Circle. If you are male and want to deal with sexism and its implications in your life, join us. Call Dennis at 232-6660.

Earth Onion

Earth Onion, the women's theater group, would appreciate contributions. Mail them to 1632 Park Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010.

Peoples Bicentennial

The Peoples Bicentennial Committee needs researchers for work on both historical and contemporary topics. Also needed are scribes and musicians for the media productions.

Vocations for Social Change

We are changing our hours to Mondays and Tuesdays from 1-4pm and Wednesdays and Thursdays from 7-9pm. We are continuing to help people find work in DC and around the country in alternative institutions and work to change existing ones. Come by and see us in the basement of the Chapel at American University. Telephone: 686-2391

Gay Switchboard

serves the gay community as an information and reference service and rapline. We need more gay people to volunteer to staff the phones. Call 387-3777 or come to one of our Monday night meetings. Ings. We're open from 4:30pm to midnight most nights.

Original Plays Wanted

Playwrights' Theatre is looking for original one act plays for spring readings and productions. Type to form and send copies to P.T.W., c/o Society of Theater Arts, PO Box 512, Hyattsville, Md.

Folklore in America: Seminar

6-credit, 3 week workshops, July 9-29 on traditional cultures in the US, sponsored by George Washington University and National Folk Festival Assoc. (NFFA). Write NFFA, 1364 Connecticut Ave., N.W., no. 718, D.C. 20036

Volunteers

The Metro Washington Voluntary Action Center is a coordinating agency which matches people interested in volunteer work with specific on-going projects. The center is always looking for additional volunteers. They are particularly in need of persons with secretarial skills and persons who can tutor students from first to 12th grade in subjects ranging from remedial reading to physics to advanced math. There is desperate need for people who want to work with teenagers and anyone who speaks Spanish fluently. Anyone interested in volunteering should call 488-2121.

Free Schools

The Washington Area Free School Clearinghouse has put together a useful collection of how-to-do-it information. Just about every angle involving free schools is covered. This information is contained in their October newsletter. The clearinghouse is located at 17th and M Streets, NW or 783-6088.

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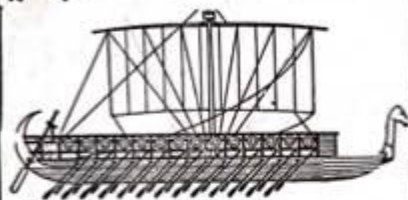
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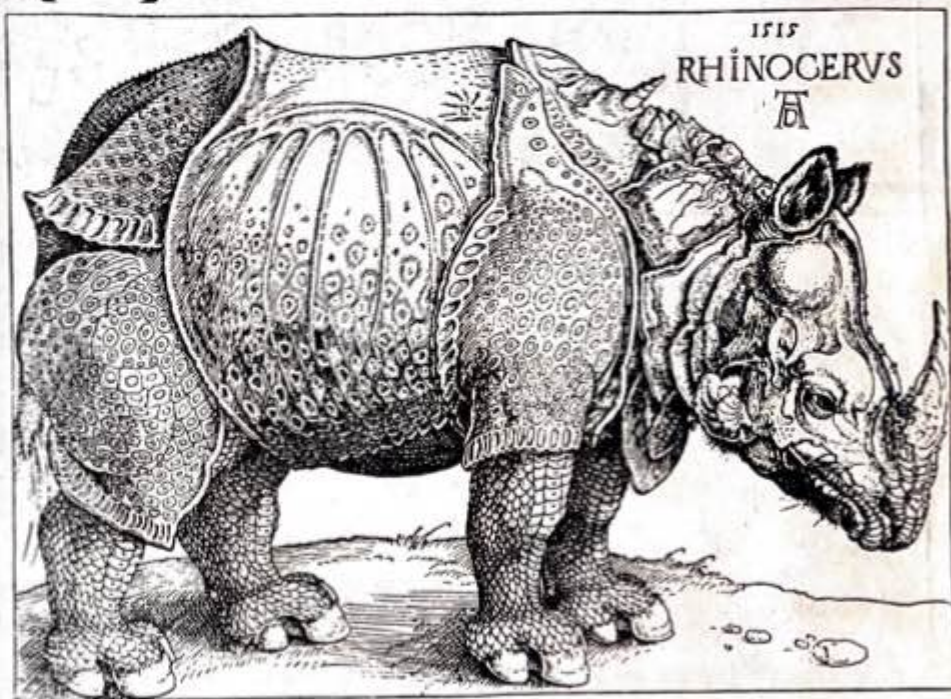
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