

## Abortion Rules Regulate Clinics, Ignore Women

by Patsy Truxaw

Ms. A. is 16 and pregnant.  
She wants an abortion.  
Her parents do not live here;  
even if they did, she could never tell them.  
It is unlikely she will find a clinic  
to give her the abortion.

Ms. B is 12 weeks pregnant and wants an abortion. Today, she can have a simple procedure at the Washington Hospital Center's Women's Clinic. The proposed abortion regulations before the City Council deny her this. She would find herself waiting four or five weeks for a painful, prolonged, more dangerous and expensive saline-injection.

Ms. C is married and 11 weeks pregnant. She has not seen her husband for 2 years, and has no idea where he is. She wants an abortion. Yet, without his permission, she could be denied one. If she convinces a local facility to give her the abortion, they risk the possibility of a law suit from the husband, should he ever surface.

Ms. D., from Ashtabula, Ohio, needs an abortion and is referred to one of Washington's four existing abortion clinics by a commercial referral agency. She may or may not get it. Depending upon what she is asked once she arrives at the clinic, and if she is wise to the fact that it is illegal for the clinic to accept her.

The District City Council is currently studying a set of proposed regulations to establish standards for the licensing and operation of Washington's out-patient abortion facilities. At present there are no standards for these facilities, all of which opened in 1971, other than compliance with District Code 22-201, which states that abortions may be performed to preserve the mother's life or health.

If the City Council accepts the proposed regulations without change, women in situations similar to those described above will remain victims of doubt, uncertainty and intentional vagueness.

The proposed regulations are the result of months of hearings and study conducted by City Councilman Dr. Henry Robinson's Health and Welfare Committee in consultation with representatives from the four local abortion facilities and the Department of Human Resources. They were presented to the City Council for a first reading on February 15 with their stated primary concern being "the safety and well-being of every woman who has an abortion performed outside of a hospital setting".

The focal points of the regulations, which are expected to be passed with few changes at a second hearing on March 21,

- prohibit abortions after ten weeks of pregnancy
- prohibit the existence of fee-charging referral agencies in the District
- prohibit abortion facilities from accepting patients referred by a fee-charging agency
- establish standards with regard to medical and counseling procedures of the facilities
- establish requirements for a license.

The regulation prohibiting abortion after the tenth week of pregnancy begs for clarification. Women usually estimate pregnancy from their last menstrual period. However the four abortion facilities currently operating in D.C. (and the regulations) calculate the length of pregnancy from the time of conception, which is set at two weeks AFTER the last menstrual period. In other words, although the regulations do not make this clear, the ten week abortion limit is in most people's terms, 12 weeks after the last period.

Washington Hospital Center's Women's Clinic, however, has been performing abortions up through 12 weeks of pregnancy. The facility there differs from the others in that it is not technically a free-standing clinic — it is located within a hospital. For this reason Dr. William Peterson, head of OB/GYN there, feels they ought to be allowed to continue. Dr. Peterson, who said that 20% of their procedures are performed on women between the 10th and 12th week, views abortion at this time safer than the complica-



Photo by Bill Hobbs

Look through the trees. Construction equipment, the trees, on Massachusetts Avenue near Ward Circle, are being replaced by a luxury apartment complex, the Foxhall. Foxhall's developers are boasting that their four-pipe heating and air cooling system guarantees there will be no winter or summer at the development.

tions, both mental and physical, accompanying saline-injections, which are done between the 16th and 20th weeks of pregnancy. (In this procedure, the woman is injected with a saline solution which induces labor. It is generally acknowledged as a grim, complicated experience.)

"If we are interested in the safety and well being of the mother," Dr. Peterson said, "we should not let it fester. There are more complications and expense. If you are going to cut everyone off at ten weeks, you are taking a significant portion of the patients and making them stay pregnant for three or four weeks."

It is expected that this is one change that will be made in the regulations.

Another question arises in the case of women who live outside the district in areas that have no abortion facilities, but which do have commercial referral agencies.

It seems inevitable that some women would have access, at present, to no source of information other than a commercial referral agency. And while they should not be exploited by them, they ought not be penalized for the lack of alternative sources of information. Yet the regulations place the facilities in the position of having to send these women home.

In spite of the fact that the various clinics report that between 20 and 40% of their patients come from outside the metropolitan area, most of them insist that they are not getting any from fee-charging agencies. They have all united in telling the agencies, as Phillip Brown, administrative director at Pre-Birth explained that, "We don't accept them period. If they know we will not accept them, they won't send them."

However, Dr. Horace Ward, acting Medical Director at Hillcrest admitted, "It is very hard to police this."

The abortion facilities, themselves, are prohibited from advertising by the regulations. It is incredible that the City Council, through the combination of these regulations, jeopardizes women living outside the metropolitan area whose only knowledge of D.C. abortion regulations comes through mass advertising leading to commercial agencies. Yet, when the D.C. chapter of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC) met with Chairman Robinson

continued on page seven

## McLean Gardens: Wisconsin Ave. Under Attack

by Mal Kovacs

McLean Gardens has assumed a much greater importance than it had when I wrote about it in our first issue five months ago. Last fall the Gardens were only important to me because some 3,000 people living in attractive and reasonably-priced housing in my neighborhood were threatened with the destruction of their apartments.

Now I understand that the fate of the Gardens is an indicator of whether Cleveland Park and much of residential Northwest Washington west of Rock Creek Park will change drastically from a nice to a very unpleasant place to live.

In January it looked bad for the Gardens as the DC Zoning Commission approved International Telephone and Telegraph's (ITT) application to tear down the apartments and rooming houses to build a 43 acre mini-city of luxury apartments, office buildings, hotel and commercial facilities. Then in early February the DC Court of Appeals reversed the zoners decision on important procedural grounds.

The appeals court case reversed approval of McLean Gardens and two other gigantic new developments in Washington requiring that the DC zoners adopt new and fairer procedures before re-hearing cases. The court case was brought by the Capitol Hill Restoration Society in an attempt to stop plans by a group of black businessmen to put up a \$25 million, 10 story office building in residential Capitol Hill. The third large development which is now in limbo is the \$35 million Friendship Heights complex of stores (like Neiman-Marcus) and office buildings at Wisconsin and Western Avenues, the most valuable real estate area in the Washington metropolitan region. The Friendship Heights project is a big hustle by Humble Oil subsidiary and is part of a larger \$1 billion commercial package.

McLean Gardens residents have had the very active support of their well-heeled Cleveland Park neighbors, who organized a year ago into Citizens for City Living (CCL) to save McLean Gardens and their own neighborhood. CCL is a very respectable group dominated by male professionals, many of them self-identified liberal reformers who have been close to the Democratic Party. Youths under 18 are excluded from membership and the public role of women in CCL, though important, is secondary to the men.

CCL has retained a well-paid lawyer, Michael Raub,

continued on page twelve

## Accident

By Marie Frederick

We couldn't believe we saw a body lying in the middle of the road. An MG had hit a lamp post. The car was torn in half. It was late at night, Sunday morning, quiet and dark. No one else was there. The accident had happened seconds before. No houses were nearby. We had just seen the car seconds before on Porter Street. Now it was smashed as if it had been aluminum foil on wheels. One woman was dead. The three others were breathing. Three out of four people in that crash have already died; one is in critical condition at George Washington Hospital. Their bones were comminuted, shattered to pieces. The MG offered them no protection. Insurance companies are still insuring unsafe cars, driven on unsafe roadways built with federal funds, by people who may be tired or boozed up, and our penalty for this goes to the little man; his license is revoked, sometimes posthumously, with the blessing of our local and federal governments. Thank you, Mr. Congressman; thank you, Mr. President for keeping America safe.



# COLONIAL TIMES

Volume 1  
Number 6

*Colonial Times* is becoming a new paper. We want to tell you a bit about the changes which are in the making.

After the last full issue the paper's staff took a week-end off and retreated to a nearby farm to think together at length about the direction of the paper.

Two things happened:

First, we have changed (and are changing further) the ways we work together on the paper. We are trying to talk articles through more thoroughly with each other before they get written, taking more care to see that people write things they are personally involved in and excited about, and generally trying to evolve a style of working which creatively resolves the tension between individual concerns and the collective responsibility for getting out the newspaper. This is hard to describe, but if you start noticing the paper having a looser, livelier, more deeply-felt sense about it, you'll know we're succeeding.

Second, we are getting serious about the business end of the newspaper. Most of us who started and have worked on it are writers. But we know the paper must build its base of advertising and circulation if it is going to continue to happen. So we decided to hire one of us as the paper's first full-time paid staff member to work almost exclusively on coordinating business activity: advertising, distribution and fund-raising. The rest of us also agreed to take on more business responsibility.

Another thing, the name *Colonial Times* sounds dull to us and doesn't seem to reflect who we are and what kind of newspaper we have. By the next issue, we hope to come up with an innovative, incisive, alive, startling, enervating and entirely new name. See you next issue.

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## A Modern Day Robber Baron

# How Chalk Got His Hand In Your Pocket

By Amanda Spake, with research from  
Bruce Lovelett, Tom Cuna and Bill Hobbs

Shortly after thousands of D. C. area residents boarded their buses and headed out for work last Friday, Julius Hobson, local activist and long-standing opponent of Washington's privately-owned transit system, hopped on a 30-series bus in front of the District building, put in 25 cents, and was arrested.

Two days earlier in the D. C. Court of Appeals, Hobson had been upheld in his contention that the D. C. Government and Police had no authority to prosecute people who refuse to pay the full 40 cent fare.

Hobson's courtroom victory on February 23 threw the City Council, even the D. C. Transit "opponents" on it, into a panic. With no public notice, an "emergency" session of the Council was called and an "emergency" regulation passed making full payment of the bus fares mandatory. Violation of this new regulation carries a \$300 fine or 10 day jail sentence, or both.

Hobson, in the face of the new City Council regulation and an upcoming 10-cent fare hike, has set out to prove his point again.

The real emergency, which the City Council has incorrectly identified, is not whether bus riders can be forced to pay the fare or not. Rather it is the cost, condition and corporate status of Washington's only transit system — O. Roy Chalk's D. C. Transit. Understanding Chalk's financial wizardry is the key to knowing why the buses are old and dilapidated, why the service is terrible, and why the fares continue to rise while the quality of the transportation provided continues to fall.

### Basic Problem: Private Ownership

The bus system in Washington is a privately-owned, franchised system, not a public utility as it is in most cities. Before Chalk purchased the transit system in 1956 it was owned by Louis Wolfson, a Florida financier, who rode the system deeply into debt, raking off huge dividends for himself, and spending even the surplus built up by previous owners. Congress decided Wolfson should be dropped and the franchise sold when a 54-day strike in the summer of 1955 crippled the city's public transportation. Wolfson's contract expired in August, 1956. O. Roy Chalk bought it.

Chalk, then the principal stockholder of Trans-Caribbean Airways, paid \$13,540,000 to Wolfson's company, which had paid \$2,200,000 for the system. Chalk put up \$500,000 of his personal cash, and financed the remaining \$13,040,000 in the form of a bank loan from American Security and Trust and a purchase money mortgage, through an organization called Trans-Caribbean Airways Investing Corporation. T.C.A. Investing Corp. was a wholly owned subsidiary of Trans-Caribbean Airways. Chalk changed the bus company's name from Capital Transit to D. C. Transit and re-incorporated in the District in 1956.

In 1959 T.C.A. Investing Corp. changed its name to D. C. Transit System of Delaware. (Delaware's proximity to

Eastern finance centers and its consistent incorporation laws have made it a haven for corporate headquarters.) After appropriate stock transfers were made, stock holders of T. C. Airways now owned 20% of the authorized stock in D. C. Transit of Delaware, the new parent company to D. C. Transit of D. C., and its subsidiaries. T.C.A. Investing Corp., formerly a private subsidiary of T.C. Airways, in changing to D. C. T. of Delaware, went public and is now listed on the American Stock Exchange.

### Separating the Holdings

Now there were two D. C. Transit companies, and each had or acquired subsidiaries. D.C.T. of D.C. received all of Wolfson's land holdings, but it set those holdings up as separate companies — Georgia Avenue Estates, Inc., Fourth Street Estates, Inc. Grace Street Estates, Inc., 3600, Inc., L. Street Estates, Inc., and M Street Estates, Inc.

By 1964 D.C.T. of D.C. had acquired 97.63% of Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Lines, so that it then owned one transit subsidiary and six real estate holding companies.

D.C.T. of Delaware held still other subsidiaries, including D. C. Realty and Development Corporation, purchased in 1962. The property in the D. C. Realty and Development Corp. was then placed likewise into separate companies — Chalk House West, Summit Lodge, Chalk Center and Edgewater Apartments. Additionally, in March, 1971,



HOBSON: OFF THE BUS, Busted for paying only two bits on a 40 cent fare.

Trans-Caribbean Airways was sold to American Airlines and D.C.T. of Delaware acquired 2.2 percent of Diversified Media, which holds all of the non-airline related holdings of Trans-Caribbean Airways, and 15,603 shares of American Airlines.

### The Spider's Web

This is a sticky, complex financial web, laced with subsidiaries of subsidiaries and shrouded in corporate secrecy. O. Roy Chalk, the spider at the center, is the one who knows best how to negotiate the whole tangle successfully and he is using this knowledge to amass his fortune.

Louis Wolfson made his money off inflated dividends from Capital Transit stock, but Chalk is making his by a more complicated route. Enormous quantities of D. C. Transit's assets have been spun off into subsidiary companies at the parent company's (and the riding public's) expense. The subsidiaries are making profits for Chalk now, and promise to yield even more when he, in turn, decides to sell the transit system and get out.

### The M Street Deal

In 1963 the D. C. Transit streetcar barn at 3222 M St., N.W. was spun off from the parent company into a new subsidiary corporation called M Street Estates. M Street Estates "paid" D. C. Transit for the property by giving it \$99,606 in M Street Estates stock (stock whose "value") had been determined by M Street Estates. This "price" of \$99,606 represented the original "book value" of the property — i.e. what it originally cost D. C. Transit, minus depreciation.

The property's actual value, of course, was and is much higher. After acquiring it for less than \$100,000, M Street Estates turned around and mortgaged it for \$2,407,975 — over 24 times the "book value." Part of the money obtained on the mortgage was used to renovate the building, which is now leased, at a profit, to the Department of Defense, and part of the money was in turn lent back to D. C. Transit by M Street Estates. At the end of 1968, some five years after D. C. Transit had "sold" the property to M Street Estates for \$99,606 (in stock), D. C. Transit owed M Street Estates \$887,000 (in money) — money which the subsidiary had obtained from the very property which used to belong to D. C. Transit.

### How The Public Pays

Repeat this kind of deal several times over (as Chalk has), add in the rising property values and continuing interest payments over the years, and you begin to get an idea of why the bus fares keep going up.

The subsidiaries of D. C. Transit of D.C. have lent their parent company over \$2.2 million, from assets which originally belonged to the parent company. The interest paid by D. C. Transit on these loans has been charged against its profits from transit operations. In the end, the balance sheet for D. C. Transit shows a loss — a loss which bus riders and tax payers have been required to make up in the form of subsidies and fare increases.

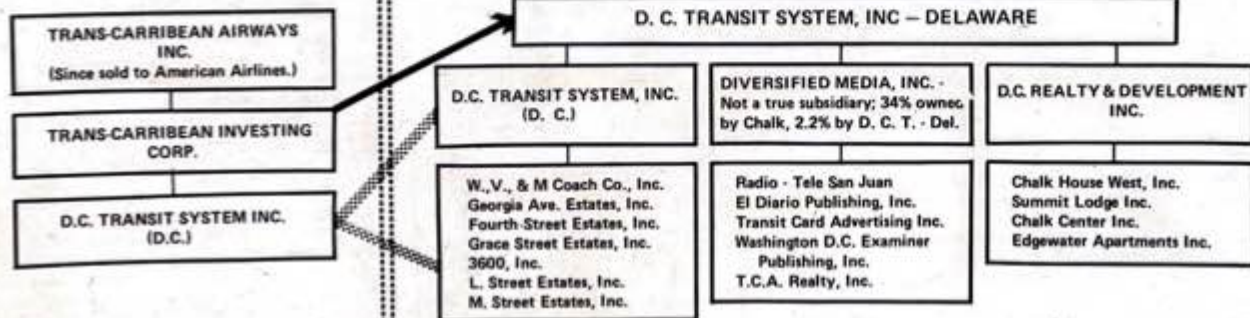
The old Public Utilities Commission allowed Chalk to spin the subsidiaries' assets off from the parent company

continued on page ten

## 1956

## 1971

### D. C. TRANSIT SYSTEM, INC. — DELAWARE



### O. ROY CHALK'S CORPORATE SPIDERWEB - A PARTIAL LISTING

KEY: Trans-Caribbean Airways, former parent company of D.C. Transit. Trans-Caribbean Investing Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of T.C.A., which financed the Capital Transit purchase and became the new parent company, D. C. Transit Systems Inc. of Delaware in 1959. D. C. Transit System, Inc. (D.C.) is the subsidiary company which operates bus service. Diversified Media is the non-airline assets of T.C.A., spun off just prior to the merger of T.C.A. with American Airlines. El Diario Publishing publishes the largest Spanish-language newspaper in the U.S. Transit Card Advertising is the agency for ad posters in D.C.T. buses.



# Washington Journalism Review

## American Press Up Against The Great Wall

By Linda Hanley

The Washington press corps traveled 16,000 miles to Peking last week to observe that you can always hear interpreter Nancy Tang because she shouts; Chiang Ching, wife of Mao Tse-tung, looks "far prettier and younger than her pictures;" Chinese clothing is "drab," and Pat Nixon wore a long-sleeved belted dress to visit the Peking Hotel, a red fur-lined coat to kiss babies at a commune and tour the Great Wall and a beige fur coat for shopping and the departure to resort city Hangchow. They also were able to learn that the President loves Chinese food but usually eats cottage cheese for lunch in Washington. NBC's John Chancellor reciprocated with the disclosure that he ate egg roll for his first Peking breakfast. Barbara Walters opted for the chicken soup.

Though it was spectacular in the purely technological sense of providing live, color video broadcasts of the consummate media event of the Nixon administration - and perhaps all time - the American press corps set additional journalistic milestones only in the unprecedented superficiality, parochialism and arrogance of its coverage.

The most glaring deficiencies were those of the electronic media - whose newspeople still have not learned when to turn off their cameras or their mouths when there is nothing to see or say. But the printed reports emanating from Peking were not far behind. Ironically, the people from whom most of us get our "news" have themselves fallen victim to the phenomena their media has created - the illusion of the immediate result and the quick analysis, the distortion of reality inherent in the unedited barrage of "live/now" images and commentary.

Desperate for something to communicate but without official feeds of information, access to sources or personal knowledge of the situation, press reports often floundered between confusion and irrelevance. NBC's John Rich speculated on the limps of Chou-En-lai's handshake while Stanley Karnow of the Post attempted to read world significance into the rush on Chinese newsstands for *People's Daily* coverage of the event. An unidentified staff writer in the *Evening Star* weighed in with the prize vacuity of the trip with this second paragraph lead February 23: "All the public signs, which have been thin so far, pointed to previously expected results of the visit still being expectable."

If the failure of the coverage had been limited to just being meaningless, the media performance in Peking would not be that extraordinary. But the vast empty spaces lent themselves as showcases for the vacuous personal philosophies and attitudes of the American reporters. Preconceived attitudes and ignorance of history - all couched in the terminology of condescension were not the exceptions, but the rule. On the first evening in Peking, Barbara Walters of NBC sat her Chinese interpreter down in front of the cameras to grill him on his recent experience at the political re-education May 7th school. Over and over again Walters returned to the whereabouts of the guide's children - even after he had told her they were living with his mother in the family's hometown. Clearly, we were to view this as an appalling situation. Barbara Walters own child, a *Post* Style feature told us recently, is under the care of a full-time nurse though she does see her for a few hours in the evening when in town.

Similar double standards - or simply judgement according to The American Standard - were rampant. On February 24, Karnow of the *Post* contemptuously cited "the government-controlled Chinese press" for not commenting editorially on the Chou-Nixon talks while failing to mention that his own newspaper had made no editorial comment since the President's arrival in Peking either.

All the media emphasized the initially small Chinese coverage of the visit on the day of Nixon's arrival, conveying the impression that some sneaky Communist ploy was underfoot. The news that the Nationalist Chinese regime in Taiwan had completely blacked out all TV coverage of the event and banned foreign magazines and newspapers from the island for the duration of the visit was reported in a two-inch wire service filler.

Commentators on all three networks and, in some cases, Asian study academicians specially flown in for the occasion - joined to tell us that both the Chinese ballet and athletic display (as well as virtually everything else in sight) were "by our standards, very poor." That the dance tech-

nique in "The Red Detachment of Women" was "incomparable" and several of the following evening's athletes world champions was reported but, presumably, incidental to the "standard" of judgement being applied.

For here, as was the case throughout the visit, the American standard was politics. Unable to accept or even understand the political theories of Mao or the lifestyle of China's ongoing revolution, American reporters lashed out in defense, often inconsistently. If crowds seemed indifferent to the American President, this was viewed as the result of a government directive. When the President did encounter the Chinese people, the *Post's* analysis was not untypical: they had, Karnow reported "apparently been selected and programmed to behave according to a scenario prepared in advance." Similarly, the first reaction of the Washington press to Chinese dress was a resounding "drab." When later in the week more colorful clothing was in evidence, this was suggested to be a "plant" by the *Star's* reporter. John Burns of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, reporting in the Feb. 23 *Post*, chided the Chinese politburo for having only one woman member, Chiang Ching, "who must be considered as something of a special case" since she is Mao's wife. Mr. Burns article pointedly made no mention of the all white, male American/Canadian leadership or the near total social equality of women achieved on the mainland since the liberation, leaving us to assume that here, too, the Chinese were inferior to their Western visitors.

Occasionally reporters would not even go through the motions of playing down their disdain for China's political lifestyle, as when Hugh Mulligan of the Associated Press described Ms. Nixon's hotel kitchen visit for the Feb. 23 *Star*. "All the little chefs in their little white Mao caps," began Mulligan, "beamed with revolutionary pride as the President's lady tasted at random in the spotless white tiled kitchen." Mulligan went on in the piece to offer his American translations of the hotel's political committee titles from what he called "Mao talk." The head of the staff's revolutionary committee became the "head chef" and "galloping gourmet" guide to the American party.

Predictably, the major network correspondents were a good deal more subtle when it came to innuendo. NBC's Herbert Kaplow toured a People's Liberation Army encampment outside of Peking late in the week and ominously warned the viewing audience that this army "does more than

shoot guns and throw hand grenades." It turns out that their other activities include the insidious raising of their own livestock and food, the operation of pharmaceutical co-op attendance at political education classes. They are, in other words, self-sufficient, but Kaplow concludes that these are somehow "controls" designed to guarantee that each succeeding Chinese Army "will be dedicated Communists." If Kaplow knows of another military system in the world that does not encourage devotion to national politics, he is apparently keeping the information to himself. The value judgement on China, however, is clear.

What the American press in Peking demonstrated of its knowledge of history - and revolutionary movements in particular - was matched in presumptuousness only by its ensuing clash with an Oriental culture openly viewed as alien. Since virtually no one in the U.S. group knew Chinese, interpreters were a necessity. Chafing at this reportorial disadvantage, Herbert Kaplow proved himself not above the racial epithet when he complained on the air one morning: "The description of inscrutability is true." Kaplow, it seems, could not figure out if his interpreters were telling the truth simply by monitoring their "facial expressions."

The encounter with a society where Western men have been radically altered met with similar hostility. Barbara Walters, though far from being liberated herself, did on occasion attempt to raise the issue of women's equality in her reports from Peking. More than once she found the subject being suddenly changed by the anchor men back home and, at one point, while discussing the questions Chinese women put to her about the situation in this country, Frank McGee sneered half-way around the globe: "And what did you tell them, Barbara?" At other times, Walters herself chimed in on the general denials. "That's what's known as (sexual) equality," she said in describing a group of men and women working against the snow storm together. "You can all chop ice together." Even more shaken by the scene, Herbert Kaplow offered this prediction for history: "That will probably be the biggest difference between East and West," he said, "the inability to tell men from women on the streets."

The arrogance of the U.S. press corps was not limited to simply the content of their copy, however. The *Globe and Mail's* John Burns, again writing in the Feb. 24 *Post* took issue with the press center set up by the Chinese government, a center described by columnist Joseph Kahn as "a model for any country." With small TV studio, two sound-proof booths, facilities for long distance and cable phone calls, a general newsroom and screened-in office, a basketball court, bowling alley, billiards and table tennis area, Burns still found room for complaint in that the 24-hour restaurant located in the basement served "anything from fried walnuts to pork sausages and mashed potatoes" but, wrote Burns, no hamburgers.

Quite possibly, an incident during the Presidential visit to the Ming Tombs will go down as most representative of the American presence in Peking last week. An audio newsmen, eager to catch Nixon's every word as a sightseer at the tomb, went so far as to rest his long microphone on the head of the Chinese Deputy Premier, Li Hsien-nien, where it remained until another People's Republic official reached over and removed it.

### Brazil's Cinema Novo at A.F.I.

The American Film Institute presents two weeks of films from Brazil's Cinema Novo movement, by young directors facing harsh realities: political repression, poverty, superstition, and violence.

All the films are in Portuguese with English subtitles. Discussions on some films and on the Brazilian Cinema in general will be led by Nelson Pereira dos Santos and Dr. Jose Neisstein, director of the Brazilian American Cultural Institute.

March 1 through March 16, almost every evening at 8 p.m. Call A.F.I. at 554-1000 for information.





# WGMS-AM: Roll Over Beethoven??

By Stephen Klitzman

Roll over Beethoven and tell Tchaikovsky the news: come April 24, WGMS-AM, the only AM classical station in the D.C. area, says it will dump you for the Beatles and Taj Mahal.

The owner of WGMS, RKO General (a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber Co.) has told the Federal Communications Commission (a subsidiary in most cases of the broadcasting industry) that it is no longer "economically feasible" to broadcast classical music on the AM band of the "good music station in the nation's capital."

But hold on Ludwig. Before you roll, consider the extent of the friends you have in Washington. They include persons of influence who have joined forces with others to form two committees: Citizens Committee to Save Classical Music on WGMS-AM (Save WGMS) and Citizens Lamenting the Absence of Symphonies and Sonatas in Conventional Airways for Listeners, otherwise known as CLASSICAL.

All your friends, Ludwig, are saying that this time it doesn't "gotta be rock & role music any ole' way you choose it" and they're doing something about it. The two committees have filed two petitions with the FCC (to stay the change, pending a hearing), taken out ads on WGMS, and begun a petition drive throughout the metropolitan area. Their plan is to demonstrate massive opposition to the format switch, take their case to the FCC and if necessary appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

To reach the more than 160,000 WGMS-AM listeners, the committees plan to advertise in the press and on the air, and phone and write letters to prominent citizens, advertisers, labor unions, and musicians. Plans are also being made to hold "good-natured confrontations" with concerts in front of WGMS, madrigal sings at General Tire and Rubber, and classical performances on the steps of the Capitol.

Your supporters may even use you, Ludwig, your music as well as your sweatshirts. One supporter suggests that whenever people drive past WGMS (5100 Wisconsin Ave.), or General Tire and Rubber (5454 Wisconsin) or RKO General (1120 Connecticut), they should honk the first four notes of the Fifth, as in beep-beep-beep-B-E-E-P.

Mrs. Jane Wirtz, wife of the former Secretary of Labor, has written letters to over 200 of her friends urging support of the area's only AM classical station. "This is a lovely sort of thing that enriches life and if we don't do anything about it, it will be gone," says Mrs. Wirtz. "It's part of our environment and to lose it would be terrible."

Congressman Thomas Rees was the first public official to speak out against the change and his office was among the first in town to begin collecting petitions. Along with colleagues Congressmen Albert Quie and Victor Veysey, he's leading the effort in Congress to convince RKO to drop the switch and the FCC to block it.

John Zerpel is organizing in the Baroque Society of D.C. and in the folk archives of the Library of Congress. James Deakin, White House Correspondent for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, is heading a media committee, along with Leroy Woodson, a former news photographer.

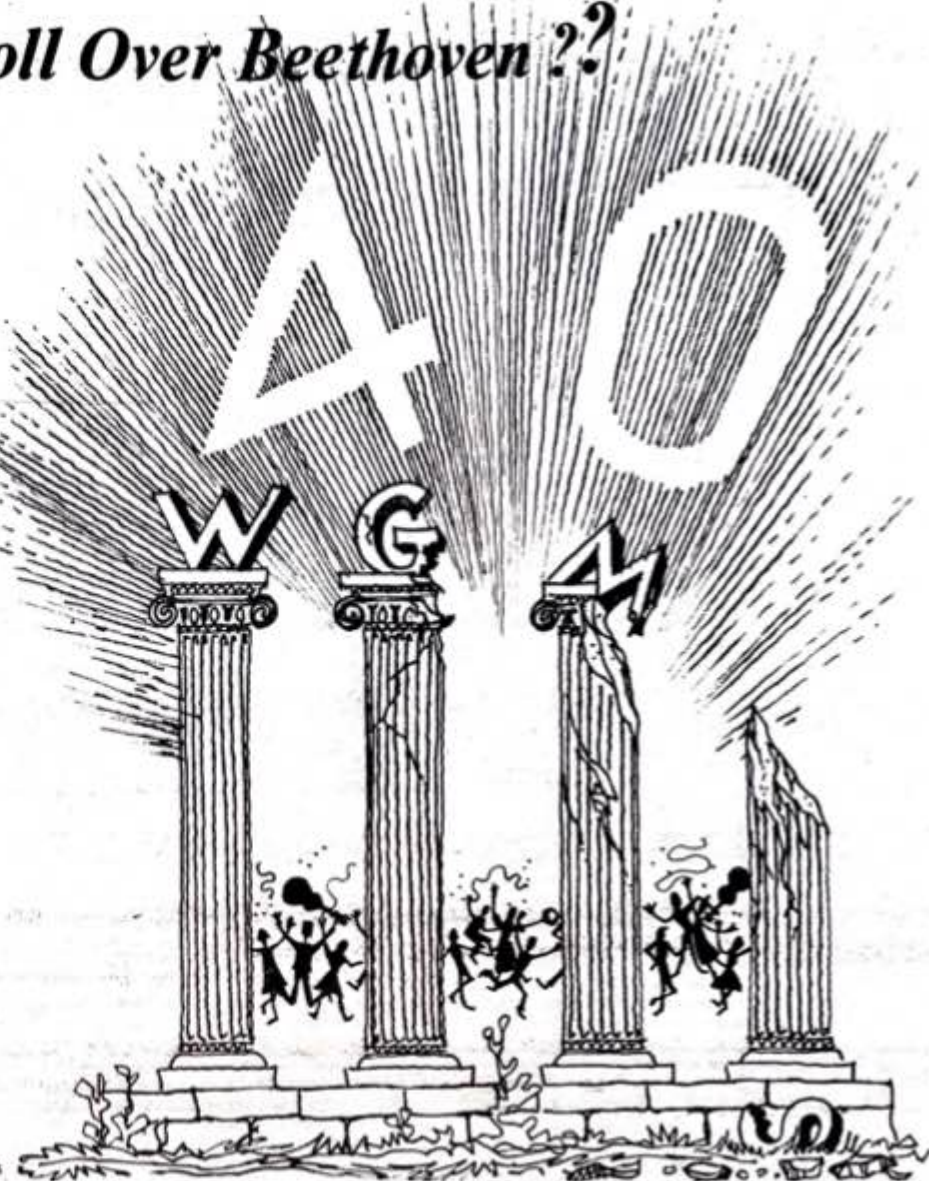
Several personnel at WGMS-AM and RKO General are offering their moral support as well as "inside information." One person I spoke with said things were "terrible" when asked how work was going on the new AM format. "Construction of the new AM studio is 80 per cent complete; they're already hiring and everything. We hope it goes to court." Another employee urged people to continue to petition the station and the FCC. "It's unapologetically assumed around here that the opponents are just a bunch of long-haired freaky types," he said.

Music lovers point out that this is a metropolitan issue. Wives of former Cabinet members, Congressmen, or White House Correspondents, alone won't be able to block the pending action. It will take numbers to be successful. The issue is corporate vs. public interest, not city vs. suburb, or black vs. white. The WGMS-AM audience transcends these barriers.

As a metropolitan issue, here's some of what's at stake, what's likely to happen, and what can be done about it.

WGMS first played the major theme of its would-be requiem on January 20. In a three page letter, RKO General vice-president, Ross Taber informed the FCC of the company's intention to switch formats and continue broadcasting classics on the FM band.

Opponents contend that the station showed bad faith because it failed to consult or inform the public about the change, failed to demonstrate or even claim the change was in the public interest, nor did it say it was losing money or that the station was operating marginally. They argue that whether or not the station is losing money is not really the issue. The issue is the public interest and whether the proposal violates it. Opponents believe it does.



WGMS-AM PLANS TO GO TOP 40

drawing by Robin Hill

WGMS, music lovers argue, is licensed by the FCC to operate in the public interest and to meet the listening needs of the community. At least 20 "top 40" stations already meet the needs of that part of the community compared with only one AM classical station. To change its format is to damage the public interest.

If the station is losing money, classical lovers maintain, especially through mismanagement, then the public interest may require RKO General to lose its license and the license given to someone else who can manage the station. WGMS can't mismanage itself into a format change, they say, or mismanage the community out of AM classical music. If the station is only seeking to make more money by switching to the "top 40" format, as opponents suspect, then the public interest is clearly violated and the switch cannot be approved.

Opposition cites the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District, in the case of Atlanta station, WGKA. Merely wanting to make more money is not enough reason to switch formats, the court ruled, and does not outweigh the public interest. It ordered FCC to conduct a hearing which prevented the change.

"Save WGMS" and CLASSICAL point out, however, that whatever happens on the legal front will depend on community support. "This is the critical factor in this kind of effort," says Tracy Westen, an attorney with the Stern Community Law Firm which filed the petition for "Save WGMS". "The most important thing that will determine the case is the number of people that will protest the change. The Commission and the Court are heavily influenced by the broadest show of support." Westen noted that in Atlanta citizens gathered 16,000 petition signatures in two weeks and saved their station.

committees are circulating their petitions in music stores, libraries, the universities, supermarkets and at concerts. They hope to have a table set up at the Kennedy Center next week. Their citizen petition calls on the FCC "to retain a classical music format on the AM frequency currently allocated to WGMS-AM", raising the possibility that RKO General will lose its license because of its neglect of the public interest.

Both WGMS and the local media act as if the format change is a *fait accompli*. WGMS listeners recently have been hearing ads for Sears AM-FM radios. "Why settle for half a radio?" asks the ad, as hammers continue to bang away in the background of the new AM studio. The *Post* and the *Star* meanwhile have been running editorials headlined "A Final Note" and "The End of Something Good".

Despite the media indifference and WGMS' continuing ads and construction, "Save WGMS" President, Lynn Smith says, "We're committed to this thing absolutely. We have a fight here. We want to tell people they can win."

Petitions can be picked up or dropped off at "Save WGMS", 2707 P St., N.W.; 296-2633. Money is also needed for advertising and promotion of the issue. Committees urge the community to start honking, writing, and petitioning...all before April 24, so you can still have Ludwig and Company along for the ride.

**SUBSCRIBE**  
**Why Not?**

To build similar support in the D.C. area, the two com-



# Children Forced Underground

This article was written by the people at Children's House

Friday, January 14th was the last day that adult and child participants of the "Children's House" gathered in the white frame building on upper Wisconsin Avenue. It was moving day. The "Children's House" had been ordered closed by government authorities because we had been operating as an unlicensed and therefore illegal day care center.

We felt that we had to operate our own unlicensed day care center for several reasons. First of all, there are simply too few facilities in Washington available for daycare. We know of no day care centers in our community, and few others outside of it. Secondly, we were not confident that the few day care facilities that were available allowed enough control by the parents and the community for us to be able to have the kind of day care center we wanted.

It was important to us that our children know a variety of adults — both female and male. We hoped to overcome the sexual, racial, age and class stereotypes so common in our society.

We wanted to relieve the pressure on some adults, especially women, for continuous child care responsibilities. But we did not want to relinquish the responsibility for the care of our children. We wanted to fully participate in any group childcare.

Our experience was that both public and profit-oriented day care centers were too often custodial. We felt that the priority in the operation of day care centers should be the child's development, and that only if the centers were controlled by the parents and the community would this objective have a chance to be realized.

Day care centers run for profit have money making as their priority. The Nixon administration centers will be set up for the purpose of putting welfare mothers to work. Other day care centers, run by corporations, are designed basically to serve employers as babysitting operations to decrease absenteeism of female employees. Thus, we thought it essential to be able to control our own center.

Faced, therefore, with too few available facilities and even fewer centers in which we felt we would be allowed to have a significant voice, we tried to start our own. Here we faced a third difficulty. Restrictive zoning and licensing regulations severely limited the buildings that would be approved for day care, and we did not have the money to renovate existing facilities or construct new ones. And there is no public money available for either purpose.

Zoning regulations require day care centers to be in commercial areas, thus severely limiting the number of buildings that can be used and imposing major traffic, parking and space problems on the approved buildings. Licensing regulations completely rule out all wooden frame buildings, and include a number of other arbitrary provisions regarding physical space.

Strong regulations would be welcomed if public funds were available to help meet them, and if they provided for the interests and safety of the children (e.g. a reduction in the currently allowed 10 children for every one adult). No money is available for renovation and only limited amounts for low income groups for the operational expenses in licensed centers. Thus the problems of funding and licensing combine to form a vicious circle: groups can't get money to obtain day care facilities if they are not licensed, but the restrictive regulations mean that few groups can be licensed without financial help.

So we became an unlicensed day care center. Early attempts were made to conduct day care in participants' homes, but that proved unsatisfactory. We were also forced to leave the last home because we were closed down by the zoning inspectors. We searched for a low rent building to use and in June of 1970 we began operating at the Wisconsin Avenue location.

We have been operating, the past 20 months, as a cooperative of parents and other adults who volunteer their time each week. There are about 50 adults and twenty children in the group. Almost half of the adults are male and they participate equally in all aspects of the Children's House. Most of us work part time, are students, or have jobs which give us some time off to be at the Children's House, and which allow us to maintain a ratio of one adult for every three children.

We spent a good deal of energy over the past two years in maintaining the Children's House and providing for the needs and healthy development of our children. We spent many hours discussing sex roles, discipline, sexuality, racism, violence and other factors which are shaping our children's lives. We shared the job of cleaning, cooking



Sam Carcione and Debbie Sawers at Children's House

Photos by Children's House

hot lunches every day and being at home and taking care of the administrative tasks involved in running a day care center.

Then we got kicked out of the Children's House. This sudden interruption to our normal routine caused us to rethink many of our former conclusions about child care. We realized that the government would not even let us meet our own needs. Even if we concentrated on day care for our own children only, we would have to join with other people to make our fight stronger.

But we also became much more conscious of the child care needs of other children and adults. Many people in the District can't afford even the low rent we were paying. And racism means that many of the houses our mostly white group can rent are out of reach to black groups. We can maintain a ratio of one adult to three children only because most of us work part time, are students or have jobs which allow us some time off. Men and women who must work daily 9 to 5 jobs don't have that luxury. They must either work out whatever ad hoc arrangements they can, or else send their children to custodial day care centers over which they have little control.

We are determined to join the fight for quality childcare facilities, funded by the government and entirely controlled by the parents and the community. We no longer think that we can meet our childcare needs by ourselves. We see the issue in much more of a political perspective now, in the sense that we feel there is an overall responsibility of society to care for its children, and that the nature of that care involves questions of money, control and power.

We see little chance that the government will respond to our needs without large numbers of us organized together to force the changes we feel are necessary. Recent childcare legislation is a case in point. The Child Development Act was a start in the direction of meeting the need for childcare.

Although inadequate when measured against the needs (there are 4 million working mothers with children under 6; there are only 640,000 licensed day care spaces available), the bill would have provided \$2 billion in fiscal year 1973 for day care centers and would have given some control over these centers to the parents and the community.

The bill was passed by Congress but vetoed by President Nixon. He called the bill the "most radical piece of legislation to emerge from the 92nd Congress." He said that he could not "commit the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over the family centered approach."

Yet he simultaneously pushed the Administration's

welfare bill, H.R.1, which will force welfare mothers to place their children in government day care centers and to accept jobs paying below minimum wages, or be dropped from the welfare rolls. The Nixon Administration is pushing a day care program for poor people which takes all control from the parents and community, while denying childcare for the children of working parents.

We feel that the only way we can really change our inability to meet our day care needs is to join together. Right now the Children's House is operating in participants' homes and looking for another building, but we now view this as a temporary solution. We want to join with others in D.C. and elsewhere to fight for the changes which would make community-controlled day care for all children a reality.

We intend to actively challenge requirements which make it impossible to establish small day care centers in D.C. Some of us plan to testify against the proposed stricter licensing and zoning regulations at the hearing in March. We'd like to be in touch with other groups and centers, both licensed and unlicensed. If you have ideas, information, or would like to join us, write to Day Care Action Group, c/o 3620 Newark St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.





# AU Denies Women Birth Control

by Robin Schacter

Women at American University are experiencing another denial of the right to control their own lives. The eleven month struggle to obtain complete gynecological services on campus has resulted in the hiring of a part-time gynecologist, but the University administration has refused to allow any birth control services.

Dr. Patricia Shea, currently a consultant with the Montgomery County Health Department has been hired for an "experimental period". She will conduct initial pelvic examinations of women students for preliminary diagnosis of female complaints and disorders of an emergency nature to determine whether such disorders will respond to simple treatment by the physician or whether referral for treatment elsewhere is required, according to a statement released by AU President George Williams.

Williams released the statement in reference to the university's decision made at the end of the fall semester to establish a gynecological service by the start of spring semester. That decision was prompted by a week of demonstrations by the University community who had formed a coalition around the central demand of establishing a birth control clinic on campus that provides complete gynecological care.

Williams promised to meet with members of AU Women's Liberation to discuss what type of service would be established. The proposed meetings never materialized and neither did the birth control service.

George Williams has shown himself to be a crafty politician capable of manipulating any situation to his advantage when dealing with the students, faculty, employees, or residents of this community. Once again, he has turned an issue concerning the welfare of a major portion of the University community into a political weapon to be administered for the benefit of trustees and administrators. The present gynecological service is completely controlled by the administration. Dr. Shea is against prescribing birth control devices at the University and appears to move whenever Williams pulls the strings.

The services offered are so limited in terms of time that they will not benefit any substantial number of women. (Dr. Shea is available Friday's only, from 1 to 4 p.m.) By hiring Dr. Shea on an experimental basis, Williams can terminate the need for complete gynecological services on campus that was demonstrated by the birth control survey that was conducted last year by Women's Liberation. Williams' statement defines the present services as being

available to students and completely ignores the University employees and faculty.

The problem at AU is similar to the problem faced by most other universities: a lack of student power and of responsiveness, on the part of the administration, to the needs of the University community. The gynecological services at AU are an example of reform without change. The University officials control the services, denying self determination to the campus community that needs and pays for these services. (American University's budget is financed by tuition 75 per cent.)

The coalition that formed around the struggle for a birth control clinic demonstrated to the administration that the campus community would act to attain some measure of control over their lives. The coalition was a diverse grouping, some legitimate, others opportunistic, who were able to unite for a brief period and gain the upper hand with the administration. The failure of the coalition to remain a cohesive force that would establish alternatives enabled Williams to manipulate the situation at the expense of the women who remain in need of adequate health care and the entire University community which remains without any power to deal with decisions that affect it.

## Abortion Guidelines cont . . .

to discuss this point, he refused to take seriously their suggestion that the District counter the problem by setting up a city-funded referral service. They left their session with him convinced that he wanted to eliminate outsiders from the abortion facilities.

The most grievous sin of the regulations is one of the regulations is one of omission. The Committee intentionally omitted inclusion of rulings on the rights of wives and minors to abortion, without consent of husbands or parents. They did this in spite of the fact that law suits are pending against two of the clinics on this point. And, in so doing, they perpetuate, by silence, the ancient patriarchal attitude that these women's bodies are the legal custody of their husbands or parents.

Given the absence of any law to the contrary, hospitals and clinics face a choice of accepting wives as wards of husbands and minors as wards of parents, or of risking potential legal repercussions.

Preterm claims they are presently the only clinic performing abortions on minors between 18 and 21 without parental consent.

Hillcrest has a policy of not drilling a woman about her marital status. If she registers as single, says Ward, "We don't give her the third degree."

Dr. Ward added that this was another area in which the Committee had not gone far enough. "They should definitely state what the legality is."

Until such a time, it seems the Committee is encouraging minors under 18 without parental consent to have illegal abortions and married without husbands' consent to lie.

Suits pending against facilities by irate husbands and parents could conceivably clarify women's rights in this situation in the near future.

There are critical problems with the regulations before the City Council. Although in many ways they

come close to establishing their concern for the safety and well being of the women having the abortion (it is clear that women who do get abortions in District facilities will be medically and psychologically well-cared for), one can't help but wonder about the women being forced to expensive procedures, back room abortions, or going full term. At any rate, the four clinics currently serving the area will continue to function largely as they did without them.

Phillip Brown of Pre-Birth claimed that they were "in agreement 100% with the regulations." Dr. Ward of Hillcrest is somewhat less enthusiastic. Although he said their clinic had met the requirements since last June, his attitude toward them is that, "A lot of people who don't know anything about abortions were drawing up these guidelines."

Meanwhile, Ms.'s A., B., C. and D. have to hope for the best while taking their chances.

## Other Regulations

- forbid any form of fee-splitting among physicians and/or agencies and the facilities,
- require that the medical director be employed full time, and that he or his assistant be present while procedures are performed,
- require a director of counselors, who shall have at least a bachelors degree in psychology, sociology, or social work,
- require a statement of the facilities policies and procedures for emergency care, which is to include the existence of elevator service and arrangements for emergency transportation,
- require the facility to be no further than ten minutes driving time from an emergency hospital,
- require a board certified psychiatrist, affiliated with the facility as a consultant,
- require individual, fully-walled counselling rooms and a recovery room,
- require a physical examination, including a pelvic exam, to determine gestational size, by a physician, at the time of arrival at the facility,
- require appropriate referral services, should the patient prove to be beyond the ten week limit or indicate further complications,
- require individual counselling before and after the procedure,
- require the physicians performing the abortions to be licensed to practice in the District,
- require observation of the patient through stabilized recovery,
- require that each patient receive contraceptive counselling and information; patients desiring such shall be provided with contraceptive devices without charge on the day of the abortion.



## Area Clinics

Hillcrest Abortion Clinic  
and Counselling Service  
3230 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.  
581-4000

Planned Parenthood Pregnancy  
Testing, Counselling and Referral  
Service  
pregnancy testing and no cost  
counselling and referral five  
days a week.  
464-1358

Pre-Birth Abortion Clinic  
1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
293-3346

Preterm  
1726 Eye St. N.W.  
298-7300

Washington Hospital Center,  
Women's Clinic  
110 Irving St., N.W.  
541-6037

Clip and save.



# Free Clinic Meet: Bad Vibes, Jesus Trips And Getting Hooked On Federal Drug Money

(NOTE: The Free Clinic movement, a child of the political and cultural turbulence of the last few years, is beginning to mature. In this period of its adolescence, it is under intense pressure — both from outside forces who want to mold it to fit their needs, and from internal disagreements and confusion within the Free Clinics themselves. This report on the recent Free Clinic conference here is the first in a number of articles on Free Clinics. Future articles will focus specifically on the Washington Free Clinic and other area Free Clinics and alternative medical projects. Free Clinic workers, patients, and community members with varying points of view are invited to submit reports.)

"The National Free Clinic Council conference, held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. from January 14 to 17, was the Altamont of the free clinic movement. Most of the 800 registrants who came to the conference expected to join in a general celebration of free clinic activities and information sharing. Instead they became passive witnesses to the violence done their movement by the conference organizers. While the conferees spent their time wandering from one cancelled meeting to another, encountering barrages of hostile rhetoric at those meetings which actually transpired, and searching for natural foods, the real business of the conference was being conducted behind closed doors. By the end of the conference, free clinic workers straggled home to their clinics, wiped-out and disenchanted with the National Free Clinic Council and the Conference's bad vibes.

The Conference organizers, on the other hand, managed to establish the National Free Clinic Council (NFCC) as the sole representative of free clinic activities across the country. Then, after almost everyone had gone home they proceeded to claim a \$1 million contract which had been awaiting them at Nixon's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention.

While no murders occurred at this Altamont, one need only look to NFCC's history to see that, under its leadership, the life of the free clinic movement is seriously compromised. The cultural validity of free clinics as alternate institutions hangs in the balance; so also does the political validity of free clinics as a challenge to the nation's medical institutions. The Washington Post sounded the death knell in more positive terms: "Free Clinics have now become a part of organized medicine." — from *The Selling of the Free Clinics*, by Constance Bloomfield and Howard Levy in *Health/PAC Bulletin* No. 38, Feb., '72, published by the Health Policy Advisory Center, a group of health workers and activists in New York City. Other boldface quotations in this article are from the same source, reprinted by permission.

By Loraine Hutchins

I was one witness to the NFCC conference. I went because I have worked at the Washington Free Clinic and am concerned about free clinics in general. I left determined to tell others what I had seen and understood.

The prime organizer of the conference was Dr. David Smith, nationally known founder of the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic.

"Although Smith is recognized in the 'straight world' as the expert on free clinics, his attitudes about the role of free clinics are not generally representative of the thousands of young people who run them. First, most free clinics are seen as alternate institutions. They are operated on shoe-string budgets with volunteer labor. They are anti-establishment in style and tone. And they attempt, with varying degrees of success, to provide de-professionalized medical care in a democratic, anti-racist, anti-sexist work and service environment.

Rather than being an alternative to the existing medical system, Smith's Council and his conference were designed to demonstrate that, "Free clinics are a part of the total health care delivery system and want to be recognized as such." While some clinics see their service role as a launching pad for attacking and challenging existing medical institutions, Smith's political agenda for free clinics falls along more traditional lines. He cautions free clinics "to be very careful what you're doing politically isn't jeopardizing your primary mission, which is to be a doctor and take care of people first."

So, unbeknownst to most of the estimated 200 clinics in the country, Smith organized the NFCC as a means of integrating free clinics into the health delivery establishment. Before the conference Smith was asked about membership in the NFCC. He said, "All of the free clinics in



Jim Oss of NFCC & Hoffman-LaRoche, building to 'the greatest coup since Nixon's Checkers speech.'

the country are members, or they will be when we send out mailings for the conference. If they don't like the idea, they will have to unjoin." Executive Director Jim Oss was further quoted as saying that, for the purposes of the conference at least, he didn't care whether a given free clinic was Panther or Nazi. As long as they were providing "necessary care," they were invited.

"Some free clinic workers became suspicious of the whole event when the NFCC first circulated invitations and agendas. The conference was to be located in Washington, the seat of establishment power. It was to be held at the Shoreham Hotel — a convention hotel of grand and elegantly gilded mirrored and chandeliered proportions, procured and paid for by Pfizer Pharmaceuticals (\$24,000) and the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (\$13,000).... Panels were heavily weighted toward professionals (out of 37 panelists, only 12 did not carry MD's and other degrees along with their names) and overwhelmingly weighted toward men (only nine of the panelists were women, four of whom were on the women's panel). Travel costs were sky-high for most of the clinic workers, with only a lucky and chosen few being subsidized. Adding insult to injury, the National Free Clinic Council was holding elections for 14 new board members (in addition to the existing 14) on Monday, long after most registrants would have to return to their jobs and clinics."

One Washington Free Clinic member wrote a letter of protest and criticism. The entire staff of the Baltimore People's Free Medical Clinic sent an even angrier letter. In response, the Baltimore people were visited by Jim Oss, Executive Director of NFCC and an employee of Hoffman-LaRoche Pharmaceuticals. Oss stated that the agenda couldn't be altered away from his heavy "drug abuse" and Federal funding emphasis because then Pfizer and HEW wouldn't finance the conference. However, he stressed that there were "no strings attached."

During the conference itself most of us avoided going to the scheduled meetings on National Health Insurance and the like. We created our own agenda around the topics of patient advocacy, demystification and deprofessionalization of medicine, midwifery, etc., and gathered in small discussion groups throughout the hotel.

A People's Priorities caucus formed to express concern over the NFCC's manipulation of the conference and to express fear that free clinics were close to becoming part of the medical establishment, especially if the NFCC directors had their way.

Although the People's Priorities caucus produced position papers and fervent speeches, it labored under the severe disadvantage of not knowing about the biggest manipulation of all. The President's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention was holding out a \$1 million payoff for the NFCC that Dr. David Smith had "forgotten" to mention to anyone.

"At the general session Saturday night, the People's Priorities caucus almost brought the conference to a standstill by asking questions of the NFCC which were clearly arousing the support of most of the body. However, it must be said that a significant portion of those in sympathy would have been sympathetic to any anti-organizational stance. While no disruption occurred, the

NFCC representatives and many of the Southern California delegates called the People's Priorities group disruptive; it was strongly implied that they were 'outsiders who didn't work in free clinics.' As they pressed their objections about having NFCC represent free clinics, they were treated with the kind of contempt one usually expects from the Nixon administration. Smith announced that, 'Everybody is against everything, but no one, except the blacks are for anything.' When that failed to pull the meeting back together around the NFCC, a little bit of luck and theatrics managed to get things back in line.

Jim Oss was chairing the meeting and staved off disaster with what one conferee called, 'The greatest coup since Nixon's Checkers speech.' In the midst of the chaos, he asked for 'a couple of seconds to pull myself together.' He then began to weep and was greeted with encouragement from the audience. 'Go to it, Jim.' 'Let it all hang out. Do it.' 'That's what you're here for.' Oss, back in tune with the meeting, extended his arms in the crucifix position, with two supporters on either side. A third, in a fashion unknown in the Biblical version, held the microphone for Oss, who revived his rap: 'I've never met anybody working in a free clinic who I didn't like. We just thought we could pull this conference off to help you people. We don't want to run a political trip on you; we just want to help. But it hasn't come together yet, and I don't think I can go on tonight....' With that grand finale, further discussion of the need for and role of a National Free Clinic Council was also silenced."

Sunday morning the delegations regrouped and spent much of the day making it clear to the NFCC that no one trusted them to do anything except possibly to be a clearing house for information. Thinking there was nothing left to decide and being fed up anyway, most of the delegates left Sunday afternoon, totally innocent of what was to take place Monday morning.

By Monday a handful of remaining delegates became the Ad Hoc Committee. Smith ushered them into taxis (specially called for the occasion) to drive to meet John Kramer, the Associate Director of Program Development of Nixon's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention.

A proposal was read stating that \$1 million will be made available, \$100,000 of which will go to the NFCC for administration. The NFCC will "develop and distribute desirable policy and operational guidelines to a wide range of free clinics." In addition, NFCC "will sub-contract to free clinics that conform to the guidelines" for the distribution of funds. Individual grants will not exceed \$20,000. Even though the members of the Ad Hoc Committee have been requested to get the responses of free clinics in their home regions to the proposal, it is pretty clear that David Smith and company will to the writing of the final contract. The contract must be submitted to the National Institutes of Mental Health this month for funding.

"Smith and his NFCC have now donned the mantle of the free clinic movement. Despite the shambles of the Shoreham conference and the overwhelming sense of the conferees to have little or nothing to do with the NFCC, the contract guidelines read:

This contract need not be procured through the competitive process [as are most government contracts] as NFCC is a sole source for the following reasons:

The NFCC, the only national organization of free clinics, is the sole entity able to effectively deal with and sub-contract with individual free clinic programs for drug education and training. The free clinic movement maintains a philosophy which discourages excessive government restraints and accordingly individual free clinics are extremely protective of their autonomy and, in general, distrustful of the federal bureaucracy. The NFCC has earned the respect of individual free clinics and the free clinic movement in general. Individual free clinics would not be hesitant to deal with the NFCC as they would be with any other contractor.

Since there is no other qualified organization which possesses the necessary and unique knowledge about the free clinic movement and has credibility with the movement, NFCC is the sole source which can be awarded a contract ....

The free clinic workers' very opposition to the kind of authoritarian centralism represented by the NFCC ended up being used to legitimize the NFCC for federal funding.





People at the free clinic conference, photographed by Dolores Neuman

## The Washington Free Clinic: Coming Of Age In Georgetown

By Loraine Hutchins and Bill Hobbs

The Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic and the Washington Free Clinic were started in similar ways. Each was formed in response to the drug crises and immediate health care needs created by the youth ghettos that the 1967 "summer of love" brought into being. Both clinics were started by an individual doctor rather than by a community of people who wanted a clinic and could "hire" doctors who agreed to fulfill the people's goals and health care needs.

The origins of both clinics have been the source of many problems since then. Dr. David Smith, who founded the Haight clinic, has gone on to found the NFCC, whose negative effects on the free clinic movement are chronicled on page 8. The doctor who founded the Washington Free Clinic has since moved on, and certainly should not be lumped in the same category with Smith, but the professional-service-to-the-youth-ghetto idea has lived on and become a major bone of contention in the life of the local free clinic.

Last Sunday, February 27, the Free Clinic Board and members of the community reached a decision which may be an important milestone in the clinic's movement away from its origins.

The meeting at Grace Church voted to have the clinic administered by a 6-person collective: Bob Schwartz, Diana Acoglio, Carol Baise, Barbara Lewis, Bob Rosen and Joan Schwarz. The collective will run it on a trial basis for 2 months, and then be re-evaluated.

A week before, the Free Clinic Board had voted 23 to 20 to have the clinic run by a single administrator.

Schwartz ran as a candidate for the "single administrator" post with the understanding that people voting for him were actually voting to have a collective he was part of run the clinic. The vote for him was so overwhelming that the meeting didn't bother to count it. A second vote, on whether to accept the other five members of the collective as a whole or choose them individually, was much closer and more divisive. The meeting voted 36-31 to accept the group as a whole, but wrangled over whether the five members themselves should have voted on the question, as they did.

The meeting ended positively, with the collective promising to work intensively with other staff members in small, face-to-face groups over the next two months.

Many of the 200+ workers at the clinic originally volunteered, like their brothers and sisters across the nation, for humanitarian reasons. They wanted to do good, to serve, to meet needs as they saw them. But now the clinic is soberly coming of age, and the vague, flower-child like concerns have given way to more difficult issues.

One is the question of political direction. The old Free Clinic assumption, "We're free, therefore we're political," has collapsed with more careful examination of the price free clinics pay to remain "free." Free clinics aren't competitive with existing health institutions. No doctor's office or hospital's clinic is threatened with closure or prodded to change by the mere existence of a free clinic.

In fact, most free clinics depend on hospitals, drug companies and city health departments for supplies and grants. The Washington Free Clinic receives a large bulk of its funding from the Junior League and the Social Hygiene Society (a conduit of Pfizer Pharmaceutical money), and has recently negotiated a contract with the D. C. Public Health Department.

As the October Health/PAC Bulletin said, "There is a fine line between challenging the health system and actually doing its work. Free clinics actually take the heat off other health institutions by filling the gaps which they have left, while still maintaining the community's ultimate dependence upon local medical institutions."

In Washington the Free Clinic treats a tremendous number of VD cases and psychedelic drug crises each year, taking the load off the city so that D. C. Public Health neither provides nor is pressured to provide expanded or changed facilities on its own.

In its recent state of turmoil, the WFC has been in no position to pressure for change in Washington's health care delivery system. Whether and how the clinic's energy should be focused on pressuring for this kind of change is now one of the important questions which the new collective and everyone else concerned with the clinic needs to begin answering.

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**WISCONSIN at 41st St. 244-2447**



# The Politics of Institutional Psychiatry

## Peter Breggin Replies To His Critic

A few weeks ago, you published a review of my novel *The Crazy from the Sane*, and I appreciate the serious attention and sympathetic analysis given by your anonymous critic. And since this is my home town and since I feel so warmly toward *Colonial Times*, I want to break a rule and respond to some of his criticism where it touches on important political issues.

Your reviewer repeats throughout his review that psychiatry is nothing more than another American institution and he warns us not to expect anything more from it. He further says that there is nothing to be gained by simply abolishing it. He correctly perceives (with some dismay) that my own view is quite the opposite: first, that institutional psychiatry is one of our worst institutions and second that my own recommendation is to do away with it.

Institutional psychiatry is a totalitarian sub-system within our society set up and maintained for the explicit purpose of incarcerating individuals who cannot be otherwise controlled and for treating them with methods that would not otherwise be tolerated even within our prisons.

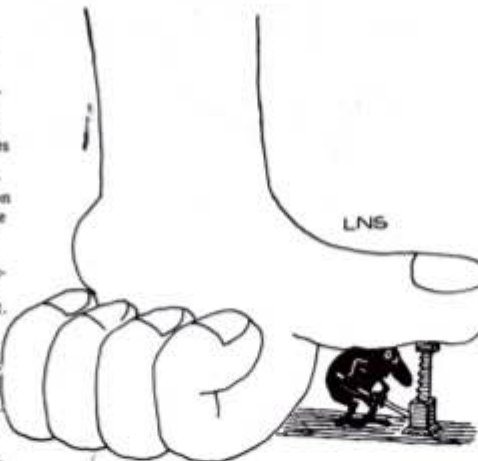
The civil statutes governing involuntary mental hospitalization are the most oppressive within the society. In many cities, for example, most of the patients in the state hospital have been brought in by policemen who could not have otherwise arrested them under criminal codes. Other patients have been certified by one or two physicians on the basis of a few moments examination — again, a coercive measure not tolerated in any other branch of American life. And many others have been pushed in as psychological victims of vicious or destructive families who manage to find psychiatrists to make a scapegoat of this particular "symptomatic" member. Again, only with the help of a psychiatrist could such a family incarcerate a given member.

Similarly, the more formal commitment procedures involving the courts have far fewer protections than the customary trial procedure for incarcerating criminals. Usually it's a rubber stamp affair with the unwilling patient.

The power of psychiatry is so great within highly totalitarian institutions, such as the army, that it is the psychiatrist who steps in to imprison (hospitalize) rebellious individuals. One navy officer told me of a large naval vessel which routinely returned to port with black power militants locked up for "psychiatric" reasons.

Once the victim is within the hospital, the totalitarianism becomes still more apparent. I remember on one occasion visiting a maximum security state mental hospital facility where I met several prisoners from the Maryland Penitentiary. They had been transferred to the hospital facility as a punishment for rioting! They all asked me to help "liberate" them back to the penitentiary where they had more freedom, more protection and less fear of such things as drugs and electroshock. Even within the Pen, it is the psychiatrist who dictates when to drug or electroshock an individual, or when to lobotomize him, as one California prison recently attempted. (3)

In Russia, as our newspapers have been publicizing, this power has led to blatant political oppression. While this occurs occasionally in America, as Szasz has pointed out in *Psychiatric Justice*, the political function of Ameri-



psychiatry is more subtle.

The political function of our state hospitals is the incarceration and enforced "rehabilitation" of the poor. Recent "Statistical Notes" obtainable from the National Institute of Mental Health (6) show that our hospital populations are disproportionately made up of the poor, the unemployed, the under-educated and the non-white, sometimes by a factor of five or six-fold.

In Maryland, the overall non-white rate of admission for both sexes in all diagnostic categories is more than twice that of whites (6). And incidentally, living conditions are so bad that we recently had an outbreak of pellagra throughout the Maryland system (9).

Recent published reports from St. Elizabeths indicate that the institution has become so dangerous that the employees want "hazard pay" for having to confront knives and guns (4), while another report indicates that the majority of patients are hospitalized without any "mental illness" even according to the diagnostic categories and evaluations of traditional psychiatrists (9). They are imprisoned because the society has nothing else to offer them. In this fashion, institutional psychiatry becomes a totalitarian institution whose purpose is to coerce and to incarcerate failures of the political system.

Finally, I want to point out that the entire notion of a state hospital system began in Paris in the 17th century in response to the problem of a large mass of disenfranchised poor people who refused to knuckle under and work in the burgeoning system of "wage labor" (5). This so-called Hospital General system spread rapidly and became the totalitarian state hospital system virtually without change. It did not make its appearance in America until the industrial revolution when large custodial institutions grew up in America to accommodate the masses of immigrants who were crowding the urban centers without decent work and living conditions. The alcoholics, indigents, destitute old people, psychotics without sup-

portive families, and other victims of the industrial revolution then began to be crowded against their will into the state hospitals (1). These two histories — the Hospital General and its progeny, the American State Hospital, should be read by everyone interested in the field.

I do not want to get into a lengthy discussion here about "Is there mental illness?" or "Don't some people need help?" or "What do we do with the patients?" I have tried to deal with much of this in my novel and in recent papers. Thomas Szasz has dealt with these issues too (8). I simply want to emphasize that it is dangerous to the entire society when we deal with overall political problems by psychiatric oppression.

That this oppression also happens to the middle class — in lesser degrees — does not detract from the political nature of most of the problems. This is true of our middle class youth "drop outs" who get forcibly dropped into the hospitals. It is true of our middle class women who become depressed and then are electroshocked instead of liberated. It is true of our middle class old people who have no useful function and no satisfactory life style in our society. Each time one of these people is locked up, drugged or electroshocked, a political crime is committed.

If we abolished involuntary mental hospitalization, we would be forced to face the political protests of these political victims.

Even to the extent that people have "personal problems" rather than "political problems", involuntary mental hospitalization is a crime. I value freedom more than mental health! But the political and the personal are inextricable, merely reflecting, as they do, different types of analysis. Even in the mundane realities of private practice, no one can be liberated without achieving an understanding of himself on a political as well as a personal level.

Once institutional psychiatry is torn down, what would I replace it with? That's like asking, "If we abolish slavery what would we do with all the black people?" I believe it's up to the ex-mental patients what they do with themselves. It's only up to us to leave them personally alone while working politically together to improve the society.

### FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Bochen, J.S., *MORAL TREATMENT IN AMERICAN PSYCHIATRY*, Springer Publishing Co., 1963
- (2) Breggin, Peter R., *THE CRAZY FROM THE SANE*, Lyle Stuart, 1971
- (3) Breggin, Peter R., (The Return of Lobotomy) in *MEDICAL OPINION AND REVIEW*, March, 1972
- (4) Cramer, John, "St. Elizabeths Workers Seek 'Hazard Pay'", *Washington Daily News*, June 15, 1971
- (5) Foucault, Michel, *MADNESS AND CIVILIZATION*, Pantheon, 1965
- (6) National Institute of Mental Health, Biometry Branch, "Statistical Notes" nos. 23, 32, 34, 41, 46, and 47
- (7) *PSYCHIATRIC NEWS*, "Pellagra Found in Maryland State Hospital", May 5, 1971, p. 18
- (8) Szasz, Thomas, *PSYCHIATRIC JUSTICE: LAW, LIBERTY AND PSYCHIATRY*, and others. See especially his paperback collected papers, *IDEOLOGY AND INSANITY*, Anchor, 1970
- (9) Valentine, Paul, "Most at St. Elizabeths Called Well Enough to Leave", *Washington Post*, August 11, 1971, p. A17

## Bus Coop: Alternative to Chalky Capitalism

continued from page three

when it was "regulating" D. C. Transit, and the "new" Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission (WMATC), which now "regulates" D. C. Transit, maintains that it does not have the authority to investigate or control the subsidiary companies.

### Regulating for Profit

The WMATC does have the authority to see to it that D. C. Transit makes a profit (at least a 6% rate of return), and it has repeatedly exercised this authority by raising the fares.

D. C. Transit currently has a subsidy for school children's fares, which was approved by Congress in 1962. The current year's subsidy is \$3,300,000, which is matched by more than \$1,000,000 in fares from the students themselves. The WMATC ruled last week that D. C. Transit would have to continue to provide its reduced fare of 25 cents for over-65 citizens. Samuel Hatfield, vice president of D. C. Transit, has said the company is losing money on that too, and needs another subsidy.

### 50 Cents by May 26?

Now Chalk and company have asked for a new fare increase. This price hike would increase the fare from 40 cents to 50 cents. Unless the WMATC acts to stop it, the increase is scheduled to go into effect May 26. The bus fares in some other major cities are substantially lower, 30 cents in New York and 20 cents in Boston.

The Senate has proposed several times that Washington's transit system change over to a publicly owned utility. The House has continually voted it down. At this point, even if a publicly owned system were approved by Congress, the city would have to pay millions to Chalk, something he is counting on and has been building his assets toward. If, on the other hand, the transit system were eventually sold to another profit-making corporation Chalk would benefit again, and bus riders would just be exploited by a different company.

### The Cooperative Plan

The D.C. Statehood Party, New American Movement, and other groups concerned about the transportation

crisis, have proposed a driver/rider cooperative for the system. In the cooperative, buses would be purchased and then leased to D. C. Transit, thereby eliminating Chalk's ability to then lease to D. C. Transit. When the Driver/Rider fleet was large enough, the cooperative would simply buy, or be awarded, the franchise.

These groups feel that further Chalk subsidies should be put into a plan to purchase cooperatively owned buses, not into Chalk's land and media dealings, and they are totally opposed to the upcoming fare hike.

In the next few months groups opposing the fare increase and private ownership of the transit system will be mounting campaigns to halt D. C. Transit's spiraling wealth, and *Colonial Times* will be reporting further on the details of that wealth.

A cooperatively owned transit system is an important goal, but even that can never fully divest Chalk of his empire. Some people did it with railroads, and Chalk has done it with buses.



# Ever Wonder Why People Call You Pigs?

Story by Robert Hinton

About five years ago when I was a police reporter for the Baltimore Sun, I spent countless hours in police stations listening to endless reports of rapes, robberies, murders, purse-snatchings - all committed by a "colored male age 18 to 25, about six feet tall with an afro haircut and wearing jeans and sneakers.

I used to tell my friends that this had to be the fastest dude alive - to be able to snatch a purse in southwest at 6:05 p.m., and then holdup a grocery store in southern at 6:15.

We all agreed that if the brother ever slowed down enough for the cops to catch him, all crime in Baltimore would come to an end.

About four years ago I came to Washington to work for the Post and I discovered the same dude was terrorizing D.C.

Although, I am a "colored male" about 25 years of age and about six feet tall, it never occurred to me that anyone would think I was The One Man Crime Wave - after all, I was a tweedy young journalist.

But in the last couple of years, my lifestyle has changed and I now write for Colonial Times. I've been forced to remember that "colored male," because many of Washington's white policemen think I'm him.

A year and a half ago I moved into a commune in the Sheridan-Kalorama area. Late one evening just before Christmas 1970, I was walking home on Massachusetts Avenue, when I turned the corner at my street, a blue van swung around, made an illegal U turn and began to crawl up the street behind me. I looked back to see two white faces in what I assumed to be police uniforms.

When we reached the next corner, the street light illuminated the vehicle and I could see the men were members of the Executive Protective Service. I continued up the block and passed into the shadows with the truck trailing me at a snail's pace.

I walked out into the street right in front of my house forcing the truck to stop.

Two overweight middle-aged E.P.S. men, a sergeant and a lieutenant, jumped out of the vehicle, one on each side of me.

"Hey man, are you following me?"

"We're just checking on our men . . ."

"You're a lying racist mou"

"Where're you goin' . You got any I.D.?"

"If you want to see my I.D. or find out anything about me you're going to have to call a real policeman."

They hesitated and I walked away, up a side street away from my house because I didn't want them to know where I lived.

A couple of months later, I was walking home again around midnight. As I crossed the corner of my block, a Metropolitan police car, with a single white officer, stopped at the sign.

I walked across in front of him and proceeded up the block.

The high stone wall of the embassy on the corner blocked our view of each other and I heard the squeal the brakes of most D.C. patrol cars make and looked back to see that he had let his car drift down into the intersection to watch me walk up the street.

I walked past my house and turned the same corner and as I reached the middle of the block, he pulled up behind me.

"Excuse me sir, may I talk to you a minute?"

Now I knew the cat wasn't lonely and looking for conversation, but I figured that I didn't have much choice.

"Sure."

"Do you live in this neighborhood?"

"Yes."

"Where do you live?"

"What difference does it make. Was I doing something suspicious, besides being black, I mean?"

He didn't answer. "Do you have any I.D.?"

"Sure!" I showed him a dozen cards.

"Officer, what did I do suspicious besides being black?"

"That's enough! Here's your stuff, you can go."

"What's your name, man? I'm gonna have to file a complaint against your ass!"

He reached inside his jacket and handed me a printed business card with his name, badge number and precinct.

"Thanks. Do you ever wonder why people call you pigs?"

"If you keep on being a smart ass, I'll take you in for disorderly conduct."

"Shit!" And I walked away.



Photo by Sidney Tabak

"Sir, is that your car?"

"Yheah," the white man said without looking back or breaking his stride.

The scooter cop pattered on down O Street without so much as a seconds hesitation. I continued on, crossed P street and was halfway up the hill to Q when the same little cop, with a Spanish face but a poor white voice, pulled up on his scooter beside me.

"Where you goin'?"

"Why do you want to know?"

He walks over to me and grabs at the opening of my field jacket.

"What you got under that coat?"

"Man, keep your fucking hands off me!"

"What you got in that bag?"

"Why do you want to know?"

"Where you comin' from?"

"That's none of your fucking business. Why did you stop me?"

"Just a routine check."

"Routine shit, Man, you don't go grabbing at my clothes on a routine check."

"That's your word against mine, sir."

"Listen Man, I've been to law school and you and I both know you got no business fucking with me the way you're doing!"

"That's the trouble now days, everybody's a lawyer. You got any identification?"

"Sure." I showed him my drivers license.

"Where do you work?"

"I don't work, is there some law against being unemployed?"

"Not yet."

"Why did you stop me?"

"There've been a lot of burglaries around here and we have to check people out."

"Would you have checked me out if I had been white?"

"We check everybody, there's a lot of black men in Georgetown."

"Are you gonna stop all of them?"

"Hope so. Have you ever been arrested?"

"Once in a civil rights demonstration in Raleigh, North Carolina. That was in 1962."

"Here." He handed me my license. "Thank you for your cooperation."

"Shit, what's your name Man, you're not going to get away with this kind of shit."

He opened his orange vest and showed me his name-plate.

I walked up to Q street. An "inconspicuous" white plainclothes car that I had seen behind me pulled up to the scooter cop and they talked. Both the car and the scooter then moved past me toward the bridge and pulled into the parking lot of an apartment building.

As I crossed the bridge, a good friend from Baltimore came around the corner and I jumped in his car.

"What's happening?"

"The 'inconspicuous' white ford moved past us in the opposite direction and I gestured towards it. 'I'm being hassled by the fucking police again... Hey, Tom let me out Man, I'm pissed to be socialable. I just hope these motherfuckers mess with me again.'"

"I'll be at my brothers if you need anything."

As I got out of the car I saw that the white ford had turned around and was following us.

And as I walked by I saw a "colored" man behind the wheel and a white woman beside him. I leaned over to look through the windshield and the woman tried to pretend that she didn't see me. The driver looked up and I raised my hand and clenched my fist and shouted "Hey, brotherman, you jive motherfucker!" I looked in the window and saw the radio and nightsticks.

I walked back across the bridge trembling, with tears in my eyes.

"I want to kill me a motherfucking cop! I am ready to kill me a motherfucking pig tonight," I growled at the night.

As I walked home, again around Sheridan Circle, I realized that each of these cop experiences leaves me just a little bit crazier. And I get closer and closer to brothers who've been driven to rooftops with high powered rifles because I know that the right to simply walk down the street, to get from one place to another - which has already cost me a great deal of dignity - is some night going to cost me my life.



# Wisconsin Ave. Under Attack

continued from page 1

who grew up in Cleveland Park and is the son of liberal Democratic lawyer Joe Rauh. Young Rauh works with a group of energetic Cleveland Park lawyers, including Peter Craig, a former Transportation Department official who has been active in the fight against the Three Sisters Bridge and area freeways, Peter Hornbostel, and Steve Pollak, a former Democratic Justice Department official.

At the first CCL annual meeting at John Eaton school two weeks ago, more than 100 folks turned out on the beautiful evening of our first heavy winter snow. Lawyers Rauh and Craig explained that they will try to get the Court of Appeals to dismiss ITT's application altogether. On the community level, hundreds of letters have gone out to neighborhood residents urging them to join in the fight to save their neighborhood.

Playing other cards, they also plan to submit proposals to the DC Corporation Counsel's office, which is drawing up the zoning new regulations. CCL will seek due process procedures which emphasize zoning and planning that is consistent with the DC government's own master plans for the protection of residential areas of the city like Cleveland Park and the Gardens. Until now the zoning commission has made its decisions behind closed doors, without observing required legal procedures, and without giving any reasons why for its decisions.

Lawyer Rauh described this situation as "shenanigans", saying that the "zoners have already pre-judged" against the citizens despite the merits of their case. Commissioner Walter Washington, who is also the supposedly impartial chairman of the zoning commission, publicly declared his gushy support for ITT's plans when they were first announced and before hearings were held. He explained his enthusiasm for displacing 3,000 DC residents on the grounds that the city would get much needed tax revenues from the ITT project, even though some studies indicate that the city will pay out more in costs and services than it will earn in tax revenues.

By May the new regulations will probably be in effect and Walter Washington has already announced his intention to hold marathon re-hearings to get through approval of the Capitol Hill, McLean Gardens and Friendship Heights projects.

McLean Garden residents and their allies are up against an unhealthy mixture of corporate and Presidential power, traditionally forces much more powerful than citizens groups. The President appoints all of the zoning commissioners, either directly or indirectly. President Nixon recently appointed the head of ITT Fairmair, Walter Hodges, who is also in charge of ITT's plans to raze McLean Gardens, to a Federal housing organization whose purpose is to believe it or not—to promote more moderate and low income housing by private development or rehabilitation. (ITT refuses to consider rehabilitating

McLean Gardens while they're doing just that in an almost identical project in Fairlington, northern Virginia.)

Peter Craig reminded his neighbors that 1972 is, after all, an election year, a perfect time to elect a President who favors citizen power over corporate power in zoning and planning cases. Though the non-partisan CCL discussed it no further, we can be sure that many of them will be working extra hard this year to try to oust Nixon.

Some residents suggested that zoning and planning should be integrated into one trustworthy body. At present these functions are separately and harmfully run by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCP), which Nixon also controls, and the DC zoning commission.

The Nelson Commission, which reports on March 22, may recommend that the DC City Council take over zoning. But this isolated body is also appointed by the President and would be no more accountable to neighborhoods than the present zoners. In fact, two of the present zoners are City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn and Vice Chairman Sterling Tucker. *Plus ça change...*

Peter Craig noted that the zoning commission members are so over-worked with their other jobs plus zoning that they don't like their work. To this, long-time labor leader Victor Reuther said quietly, "What whores ever do like their jobs?"

Peter Hornbostel suggested that CCL prepare economic studies to show ITT that their proposed development in the Gardens won't make them the big money they're expecting. He contends that similar in-town developments in San Francisco and other cities have been unsuccessful.

Citizens from Georgetown and Friendship Heights who were at the meeting praised the Cleveland Parkers, contending that the battle for McLean Gardens was a battle to save the whole Wisconsin Avenue corridor.

It seems another big high-rise commercial development is already packaged for Wisconsin and Calvert Streets, not to mention plans a little farther south for 10 story office building on the Georgetown waterfront and Georgetown University's plans to take several blocks east of the university.

If commercial interests are allowed to destroy residential Northwest Washington as a nice place to live, Wisconsin Avenue will become as commercialized as Rockville Pike, as congested as Shirley Highway, and as polluted as 14th Street. It's already happening: Wisconsin Avenue in Georgetown on Saturdays and at rush hours is a sour taste of the future.

White Washingtonians are finding out that being treated like a Washington nigger isn't reserved for black folks.

## Meet ITT, You Chickens

When you know something about ITT, you can readily understand why their Hartford Insurance Company subsidiary is so anxious to wipe out McLean Gardens. The vastness of the ITT giant is suggested by just looking them up in the Washington telephone directory. Their DC area listings of various operations take up almost half a column.

ITT is now the 8th largest industrial concern in the U.S. Ten years ago it was an \$800 million foreign-oriented communications company. (President Allende of Chile recently reclaimed the ITT owned and operated Chilean telephone company). Today ITT is a \$6.4 billion conglomerate with its tentacles in such diverse fields as hotels (Sheraton), car rentals (Avis), bread (Continental Baking) and life insurance (Hartford). The company now has more than 200 subsidiaries in the U.S. and in scores of developed and developing nations.

ITT's aggressive, expansionist chief, Harold Geneen, is the country's highest paid executive at \$776,000 a year. Last year he also exercised stock options worth an additional \$800,000. His five top officers are paid more than \$200,000 each in salaries and bonuses.

ITT's most controversial action was the \$1.5 billion merger with Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the biggest merger in history. This rapid growth and diversification has been investigated and criticized by Ralph Nader, the Justice Department, the SEC, FTC and Congressional committees.

As a result of a consent agreement with the Justice Department, ITT agreed last summer to divest itself of some of its largest subsidiaries, including Avis and the wealthy Levitt and Sons real estate operation, and to cut back on future acquisitions in the U.S. Many financial experts believe this agreement will help rather than hurt ITT since it can concentrate on its big growth company, Hartford, the owners of McLean Gardens.

According to the *New York Times*, Hartford's annual growth rate is 10-12% a year. It already has profits 3 times that of all the companies being divested combined. The ITT goal is now to make profits jump 10% every quarter which helps explain Hartford's plans for McLean Gardens.

ITT is also deeply involved in making money off the publicly-funded Kennedy Center. Jack Anderson recently revealed that ITT has the lucrative concessions for the three restaurants (Canteen Corporation), the garages, and building maintenance.

Representative Emmanuel Celler, Chairman of the House Antitrust Subcommittee, gave Geneen his view of ITT at Congressional hearing: "Having this great economic concentration in your company," said the Brooklyn congressman, "you remind me of what somebody said before this committee some years ago: 'Every man for himself, said the elephant, as he danced amongst the chickens.'"

-- Mal Kovacs

## The Washington Papers:

### BIG BUSINESS PLANS TO DESTROY WISCONSIN AVENUE CORRIDOR





By Christine Duewel

### POLITICAL GROUPS

**NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS (NWPC)**

707 Warner Bldg. 13th & E Sts, N.W., D.C.  
20004 202-638-2222

## D.C. WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Contact Audrey Colom at 543-749, 514-71th Street, N.E.

## MD. WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

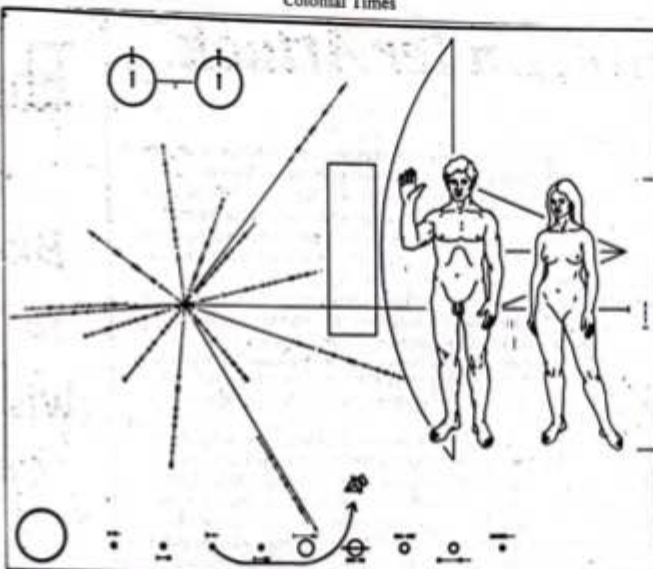
Contact Mrs. Be Be Bailey, chairwoman, at 1335 Norton Drive, Wheaton, Md. 20906.

VA. WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

VA. 22043, 573-8716.  
WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS OF  
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Maryanne Karmish, P.O. Box 5983, Bethesda,  
MD. 20814

WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS OF  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Myra Schultz, 1224 Valerie Lane, Laurel,  
MD. 20810. 776-5848.



WE CAME IN GREETING FROM ALL MANKIND AND UH OH YEAH HER TOO

This is the handy dandy all-purpose genuine gold anodized aluminum greeting-to-alien-life-froms plaque on the side of the Pioneer F spacecraft, which the United States government (NASA division) launched last Sunday on what it hopes will be a journey of many trillion miles into time and space, way out beyond our provincial little solar system. The symbols on it are supposed to be universal. The two little circular doo-dads in the upper left-hand corner, for instance, show two states of atomic hydrogen, the most common atom in the universe. The cobweb-like thing is a pulsar map of the Milky Way candy bar galaxy. The solar system map along the bottom shows the pioneer F leaving earth, and the happy couple there neatly symbolizes the state of social relations left behind. That's Tarzan, the active, outgoing, hail-fellow-well-met type on the left, and that's his sweet, passive mate Jane on the right, holding back quietly, no doubt, until he works it all out with the alien life forms. Good luck Tarzan.

WOMEN UNITED

A group formed, under the instigation of Congresswoman Martha Griffiths, to lobby for passage of the ERA, and to serve as a clearinghouse on information about the ERA and other women's legislation. They send out monthly news releases to about 33,000 women across the U.S. They have an office and small staff, and need volunteers to help with the mailings.

758 Warner Bldg., D. C. 20004, 628-7765.  
Correspondence to P.O. Box 380, D.C. 20004.

## FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN (FEW)

An organization of women employees of the federal government seeking to upgrade job opportunities for women in the top level grades and supergrades, as well as in agencies, commissions and interagency committees. Activities include publicizing and attempting to improve the Federal Women's Program (FWP), analyzing proposed legislation on sex discrimination and urging members to write congressmen to support such legislation; publicizing the Equal Employment Opportunity Program and working with the Civil Service Commission to improve its implementation; informing members of training opportunities; combating sexist attitudes and publishing a newsletter.

FEW has a one-page application form for women who want to be considered for immediate advancement in federal employment. The information will be made available to all agencies and to Barbara Franklin, staff assistant for Executive Manpower in the White House.

Membership is open to all employees of the federal or D.C. governments, and associate membership to anyone supporting the aims of FEW. Dues are \$10 a year. There are several local chapters in the Washington area. FEW, 437 National Press Bldg, D.C. 20004.

FEW, 487 National Press Bldg, D.C. 20004.

WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

WLDF is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to working for equal rights through litigation and other means in a wide range of areas—employment, education, public accommodations. Women or women's groups needing legal aid should write them stating the problem. The screening committee will determine the cases to be handled; volunteer lawyers will try the cases.

If you don't have a case but do want to help, you can become a member, \$10 per year (their only financial support at present), join a committee and do as much as you can. Lawyers can handle individual cases and work on committees, nonlawyers can do investigative research, office work or help on any committee (membership, publicity, seminar, paralegal, etc.). The seminar committee is sponsoring talks on legal problems. Members receive a monthly newsletter.

## HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

WAFW's aims are to provide volunteer legal assistance in cases involving sex discrimination, to undertake research on discrimination against women, and to provide for educational projects on the conditions of women.

If you need legal counseling, call their answering service and leave your name and phone number where you can be reached in the

evening. They will give you the information you need or set up an appointment. Most of the attorneys participating are women volunteering their free time.

HRW has an occasional newsletter and has published a **JOB DISCRIMINATION HANDBOOK**, 50 cents, explaining federal nondiscrimination laws and how to file charges under them. They are co-sponsoring a new publication on the law and women, designed to present independent studies and analyses of various aspects of the law as it relates to women. The first issue, "Fighting Job Discrimination—Three Federal Approaches," is now available from Today Publications, 1132 National Press Bldg. O.C. 20004, for \$1.

HRW needs volunteers—lawyers to help with cases and others to help answer phones. HRW is at 1124 National Press Bldg. O.C. 20004, 727-1059.

WOMEN'S EQUITY ACTION LEAGUE

WEAL is a group involved in research and lobbying for equal treatment for women. National WEAL is investigating and filing complaints with the government against universities and colleges who discriminate against women in teaching, clerical and other positions on campuses, under Executive Order 11375 which states that all federal contractors are prohibited from discrimination on the basis of sex.

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Chaplin, freaking out under the pressure of a factory speed-up, in *MODERN TIMES* (1936)

## Chaplin festival Slapstick to Exile

by Michael Everett

Movie theatre owners and television broadcasters have discovered that great art is timeless in its appeal. And the current season has witnessed an unprecedented number of classic film revivals. One of the most promising and long awaited of these is the Chaplin festival currently playing the KB theatres.

The festival comprises all of Chaplin's work (six films) between 1931 and 1957 as well as three of his most successful shorts from the silent era. The series is, in fact, something more than another revival since most of the films included in it have been unavailable to general audiences in this country for more than a generation. At least one film *A King in New York* has not been seen at all in this country and will be treated more as a new release than as a reissue.

The Chaplin festival opened with *Modern Times* and was followed by *City Lights*. At this writing KB Theatres is unable to announce a precise schedule for the remaining series, but it is expected that *The Great Dictator* is next in line for release.

For 25 years in Hollywood, Chaplin, the much loved "king of Comedy" could do no wrong. But by the 1930's, times were beginning to change. With the Depression and the rise of fascism, events were taking a decidedly unfunny turn. And Chaplin, independent as ever, began, in both his films and his personal life, to address himself to those events. The result was a long fall from public graces that progressed from disfavor to hostility and ended in exile.

The persecution of Charlie Chaplin is a shameful bit of

American history that the Joe McCarthy's, the Nixon's and the Reagan's who were responsible would just as soon forget. Now, with the reissue of those films, we can trace for ourselves that progression of events that led a great film artist from slapstick to exile.

*City Lights* and *Modern Times* are the last two pictures in which Chaplin appears in the role of the little tramp. In *City Lights*, the little tramp falls in love with a blind girl who mistakenly believes him to be a wealthy man about town. Made at the start of the Depression, the movie depicts a world where injustice and inequality are the norm and capricious wealth rules supreme. The result is a sentimental, but wildly comic tearjerker.

*Modern Times*, made at the height of the Depression, progresses to a free-wheeling, Yippee-like indictment of industrial society. In the past, the tramp's character and life style had never been without certain political and social implications. But now, in his final screen appearance in the role of the tramp, Chaplin pulled out all the stops.

As an assembly line worker who freaks out under pressure of a factory speed-up and sets out on a delightful binge of destruction, Charlie finds himself in one comic confrontation after another. His opponents include employees, prison guards, psychiatrists, police and factory owners. And through it all shines Chaplin's incomparable sense of pantomime.

*The Great Dictator* was released in 1940 and was his first complete sound film. It opens amid the destruction of

"Comedy is the most serious study in the world"

C. Chaplin

World War I. Chaplin, playing a Jewish barber, is wounded and spends the next fifteen years in a veterans hospital. He returns to civilian life to find his fatherland in the thrall of a fanatic dictator (also played by Chaplin). After a series of zany misadventures, he comes to mistaken for the "Furore" and is called upon to speak before a mass audience. The speech, which concludes the film, is a personal and passionate summation of Chaplin's feelings at the tragic spectacle of fascism engulfing one people after another.

*Dictator*, though a huge success with general audiences, did not fare so well with some of the slicker critics. Some scorned his mixture of art and politics. Others were uncomfortable with his anti-fascism and wondered whatever happened to the little tramp. And so Chaplin, the most loved and widely known figure of his time, began his long fall from official favor.

In his own turn, Chaplin became more and more outspoken in his opinions. Soon after Pearl Harbor, he made a series of public appearances in Madison Square Garden and elsewhere urging the opening of a second front in Europe to relieve pressure on Russia and hasten defeat of the Axis. Such dangerously radical ideas were not in keeping with what Hollywood expected of its artists.

Adding to his political problems were a growing number of personal hassles. Chief among these being as ugly and drawn out paternity suit, the results of which were inconclusive. It was also about this time that he married 17 year Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, which for the Legion of Decency types, was the last straw.

But the really last straw came in 1947 with the release of *Monsieur Verdoux*. The human condition had changed perceptibly in recent years and so had Chaplin's film. If *Modern Times* and *Dictator* were expressions of the depression, *Verdoux* was a bitter and despairing satire of the post-war, post-Hiroshima world.

In it Chaplin plays an ordinary and respectable businessman whose actual "business" involves marrying a series of women, all of whom are distasteful to him. He murders each one in turn and takes the spoils. Through it all, he manages to maintain a veneer of bourgeois respectability.

The logical extension of business, explained Chaplin, is murder. "One murder makes a villain, millions a hero." And the natural expression of "these criminal times" is larceny and violence.

Poking fun at millionaires and deriding Hitler was one thing, but seriously equating business with murder was quite another. The reaction was swift and sure. A campaign of harassment and threats was mounted against Chaplin by the American Legion and other groups which led to closings and canceled bookings in one theatre after another. It was soon withdrawn from distribution altogether. James Agee has called it the greatest talking comedy ever made.

Chaplin remained undaunted however, and soon began work on the last film he was to produce in this country. *Limelight* was released in 1952. The story concerns an ageing out-of-work vaudeville man who prevents a young dancer's suicide. He nurses her back to health in his own room and to the stage. The cast includes Claire Bloom and Buster Keaton, with Chaplin playing the lead.

By the time *Limelight* appeared, America had entered the dark age of the Fifties. McCarthyism was at its height and Hollywood, purged of its best talent, had declined into mediocrity. Chaplin, like others who had allied themselves with progressive causes in earlier years, was now facing a rising tide of hostility and political harassment. He was pursued by process servers and hounded by agents of the Immigration Department.

Born in Britain, and considering himself a world citizen he had never bothered during his forty years of residence here to change his citizenship. To make matters worse, the IRS was trying to impound his assets and HUAC began taking a lively interest in his political views. So it was that in the late summer of 1952, the "king of comedy" secretly boarded a ship in New York and sailed for Europe. Not long afterwards, he was barred from re-entry by the U.S. government, making permanent his exile.

Twenty years have passed since then. America is older now and perhaps wiser. The great director, writer, actor, and mime, now 82 and a resident of Switzerland, will return to Hollywood this April to receive a special tribute at the Academy Award ceremonies.

At long last, Chaplin and his films, lost to us for so long by the sins of our fathers, are returning. Those of us too young to remember him can now rejoice that a vital part of our film heritage has been recovered and returned to us.



March 2, 1972

# Calendar

Calendar Notices for the next issue should be submitted to Colonial Times  
P.O. Box 21026, Washington, D.C. 20009, by March 10, 1972

## THURSDAY, MARCH 2

PLAY: "Queen and the Rebel" by Ugo Betti. A.U. Theater, 8 pm, through March 5. Tickets \$2.50 weekdays, \$3 weekends. Call 244-6333 for reservations.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 3

FILM: "Milhouse" at 7:30 and 9:30. G.W.U. Marvin Center, 50 cents.  
PLAY: "Enemy of the People" by Ibsen at 8 pm. Georgetown U. Theater, 3620 P St., N.W. \$2.50.  
CONCERT: Brewer and Shipley, 8 and 10:30 pm. Georgetown U.'s Gaston Hall, Tickets \$4.  
FILMS: "Wait Until Dark" and "Little Rascals." A.U. New Lecture Hall, 7 pm, 50 cents.

MILITANT FORUM: "Repression in Latin America." Speakers—AU Prof. Brady Tyson, Phil Wheaton, Nat'l Council of Churches, Alice Wozniak, Socialist Workers Party, 8 pm, 745 9th St., N.W. 2nd floor.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 4

WORLD PREMIERE of "Job," a music drama by Herman Berlinski, 8:30 pm. Kennedy Center, Stars Todd Duncan. Tickets \$3.50-5.  
SUBVERSIVE MOVIES at the Biograph, "The Hour of the Furnaces Part III" and "Sun of the Earth," 10:30 am to 12:30 pm, 50 cents.  
PLAY: "Enemy of the People" See March 3 for details.

CONCERT: Buffy Sainte-Marie, 8 and 10:30 pm. Georgetown U.'s Gaston Hall, Tickets \$4.50.  
GREAT DECISIONS DISCUSSION GROUP at All Souls Church, 10 am. Every Saturday at 10 am. This week's topic: Our China Policy: How Far and Deep is the Trap? CABARET with Peety Greene, 8:30 pm, 4 am at the Seward Room, 8101 Barlow Rd., Palmer Park, Md.  
WETA-FM RADIO: (90.9) "The Life and Times of Mao Tse-Tung," 9 pm.

FREE FILMS at Montgomery College, Takoma Park Campus, "Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt (1937), 7:30 pm. Science Auditorium.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 5

CONCERT: Lynn Anderson and Conway Twitty at Shady Grove Music Fair, 3 pm and 8 pm. Tickets \$4.50-6.50.  
POTLUCK DINNER for nonviolent activists, 1250 Park Rd., N.W., Call Juliet Toomey, 654-1273, for more info, 6 pm.  
SPEAKER: Dr. Victor Sidel will speak on medical care in the People's Republic of China, at Georgetown U., 3900 Reservoir Rd. in Rm. 6121, Basic Sciences Bldg.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 7

LECTURE: "Farquar, Steele, and the Course of English Comedy," by Shirley Kenny, 8 pm. Folger Library.  
SPEAKER: Rabbi Meir Kahane on "Jewish Identity," 7-11 pm. AU New Lecture Hall, Free.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

POETRY PROGRAM: Community Bookshop, 8:30 pm, Free.  
PLAY: "An Unpleasant Evening with H. L. Menken" opens at Ford's Theater.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 9

SPEAKER: Pat Paulsen, 8 pm, A.U. New Lecture Hall, \$3 admission.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 10

PLAY: "Enemy of the People." See March 3.  
FILM: "Lion's Love" Warhol, at 7 and 9:30 pm, G.W.U. Marvin Center, 50 cents.

FREE FILMS at Montgomery College, Takoma Park Science Auditorium, 7:30 pm, "Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Judith Anderson (1940).  
FOLK CONCERT: John Wilcox at Natural History Museum, Smithsonian, 8:30. Sponsored by Folklore Society of Greater Washington, \$1 to nonmembers.

WOMEN'S WRITERS WORKSHOP sponsored by Trinity College literary magazine at Trinity College Social Hall begins tonight at 8:30 with songs, poetry, readings. For information call Tina Darragh at 265-2352.

SUBVERSIVE MOVIES at the Biograph, "Ice" at 12:30 pm, 50 cents. Repeated Saturday morning at 10:30 am.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 11

WOMEN'S WRITERS WORKSHOP. Second day. See March 10 for details.  
PLAY: "Enemy of the People." See March 3.

GLUT BENEFIT FAIR: Georgetown U. in Gaston Hall, 2 pm—crafts fair, 6 pm—community dinner, 8 pm—concert with Wyoming St. Band and Fall Flying Vespertine.  
FUNDRAISING BENEFIT for the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel, Hawthorne School, 8th and 1 Sts., S.W., at 8 pm. For information call 338-4877.

GREAT DECISIONS DISCUSSION GROUP: "Poor Nations and Rich Nations: Can the Gap be Narrowed?" See March 4.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 12

CONCERT: Delaney, Bonnie and Friends plus Billy Preston and John Hammond at Shady Grove Music Fair, 3 and 8:30 pm. Tickets \$4-6.

POETRY READING: Keith Wilson, 8 pm at Folger Library.  
CONCERT: Traditional music of Ireland, featuring Joe Heaney, ballad singer, John Corry, and Peppy O'Neil dance group. Dept. of the Interior Auditorium, 18 and C Sts., N.W. Free.

INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE, 3 pm at Free Clinic. Sign up in advance.

## MONDAY, MARCH 13

INGRID BERGMAN opens at the Kennedy Center in Bernard Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Through April 1. Tickets \$3-10.

INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR on A.U. Campus, 9-6 pm through March 15. Call 522-7742 for info.

SPEAKER: Arthur Goldberg on "The Practice of Law and Diplomacy," 4-6 pm, A.U. New Lecture Hall.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 14

PURLIE opens at National Theater through April 23. Tickets \$3.50-9.00.  
CONCERT: BREAD at DAR Constitution Hall, 8:30 pm. Tickets \$4.25-6.  
SPEAKER: Eugene McCarthy on "National Priorities," 8 pm, A.U. New Lecture Hall, Free.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15

CIRCUS opens at Washington Coliseum, 3rd and M Sts., N.E. Through April 11. Tickets \$3.50-5.50. Children under 12 for a dollar off, Monday through Friday and Saturday mornings at 10:30 am.

POETRY PROGRAM: Community Bookshop, 2029 P St., N.W. 8:30 pm, Free.  
D.C. ANGELA DAVIS COMMITTEE meeting at 800 South Church, 8th and Harvard Sts., N.W. 8 pm.  
CONCERT: Bread and Betouff and Rodney at Constitutional Hall, 9:30 pm. Tickets \$4.25-6.00.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 17

FILM PROGRAM: Third World Film Festival sponsored by the New Thing Art and Architecture Center, at L'Entant Plaza AFI Theater, Call 332-4500 for time and features.  
DRAMA: "Much Ado About Nothing." The Amherst College Menusets, 8 pm, Folger Library.

FREE FILMS at Montgomery College, Takoma Park Science Auditorium, 7:30 pm, "Les Miserables" stars Charles Laughton and Frederic March (1935).

SUBVERSIVE MOVIES at the Biograph Theater, "Blood of the Condor" is Bolivian village fights the forced sterilization of their women; "The Woman's Film" (written, filmed and edited by women) at 12:30 pm, Repeated Saturday morning at 10:30 am, 50 cents.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 18

CONCERT: Clancy Brothers at Limer Auditorium. Sponsored by the Folklore Society of Greater Washington, 8 pm. Tickets \$4-5.50.

DRAMA: Folger Library, see March 17.  
FILM PROGRAM: Third World Film Festival, see March 17.

PLAY: "Enemy of the People." See March 3.

GREAT DECISIONS DISCUSSION GROUP: Guns and/or Butter? What Price National Security? See March 4.  
CONCERT: Donny Hathaway and Let McCann at Constitution Hall, 7:30 and 10:30 pm. Tickets \$4.25-5.50.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 19

BLUEGRASS CONCERT at Dept. of Interior Auditorium, 18th and C Sts., N.W. Free, 2-4 pm. Sponsored by Parks for All Seasons.

BENEFIT PARTY for OFF OUR BACKS. Craft show and sale of paintings, weavings, saved goods, pottery, macramé, Earth Onion Theater, 2-8 pm at Quaker House 2121 Decatur Place, N.W. Contributions \$1. Children Free, for

## Free Classifieds

FOR SALE: White china dinner set, service for 8 with serving pieces. \$30. Also: sociology and psychology textbooks, make an offer. Call 337-1393 after 5 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL, FRIENDLY housebroken kittens free to good home: 931-3777.

WANTED IN GEORGETOWN: furnished 2-bedroom apartment from now till May 1st. Rent \$200-300. Call 437-5418.

TV REPAIR: Non-rip-off prices. Call Mike at 585-4868.

ROOM: Old secluded house in Silver Spring has room for one transcendental meditator. Call 585-4868 and ask for Estelle.

CHEAP FLIGHTS: \$165 round trip to Europe; \$200 round trip to Columbia, South America; \$200 round trip to San Andres, Western Caribbean. Contact Mike at University Air Charter, 649-5930.

SEEKING SPACE in an ongoing collective or a house in northern Va. or in DC for two couples and a very little and funny dog. Can put up to \$275 monthly. Call or Michael or Muffin at 333-2937 or Nancy or Mickey at 662-4566.

STORE, OFFICE or work space for rent in the Community Building. Available to community group or non-rip-off business. Rent cheap. Call Deacon at 387-6688.

SWITCHBOARD still needs volunteers. If you can help, come to the staff meeting any Monday night at 7 pm at 1724 20th St., NW.

CRAFTSPEOPLE. Earth Works is looking for new handmade crafts to sell. Bring your crafts to 1724 20th St. NW or call 387-6688. We still have king size waterbeds for \$16, and free rolling papers. Also, comix, smoking supplies, and gay and women's literature.

COMMUNITY BUILDING needs a thermostat to keep the heat from blowing. If you have a new or used one you could donate, call 387-6688.

PROFESSIONAL COUPLE with 5-year-old son want to move into collective living situation. Looking for other families who would like to explore it. Motives: community, sharing the shit-work, playmate(s) for our son. Mer at 726-7482.

PARENTS having trouble with kids? Kids having trouble with your parents? Parent Effectiveness Training can make a difference by teaching you simple, effective, communication skills that will help you be happier with each other. Free free to call to see an ongoing class or for more information. LaDeña Schnapper, M.S.W. 726-7482.

RISE NEEDED to and from school for 6-year-old. Leave 8:30 AM from Capitol Hill to 18th and Columbia Rds. NW; returning 2:30 PM weekdays. Call Jo Lee at 543-4955.

FOR RENT: Apartment near Capitol Hill, \$120 efficiency, includes utilities. 729 8th St., SE. Neighbors will be peace-loving activists. 546-8235.



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# Public Notices

## The People's Party

a new national political organization, whose presidential candidate is Benjamin Spock with Julius Hobson for vice-president, has opened its national headquarters in D.C.

The party's newsletter is available at 1404 M St., NW. Tel. 785-1535

## Coalition To End The War

meets every Thursday at 7:30 at the Peace Study House, 2127 N St., N.W. for information 232-2403

## Vigil For Peace

Every day in front of the White House; call Bill at 546-8840 or 546-7631

## Natural Living Class

Tasting, vegetarian diet, Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m. at the Free Clinic, 1556 Wisconsin Ave., NW

## The SHO Foundation of Washington

is offering an eight day course in Tantric Yoga from March 15-22, 5 to 10 PM. Tantric Yoga is a science of male-female relationships and provides a technique through which a man and a woman can learn to relate to each other in a higher consciousness. For information 483-6660

## Radical Therapy Center

1724 20th St., NW. Holds Sunday discussion groups at 6 PM for new people and 8:30 for on-going groups. New gay men's discussion group forming. Women's group meets Wednesday at 8 PM; come and meet us Sunday evenings.

## Books For Lorton Reformatory

are being solicited by an inmate group called ALERTS (Associated Library and Educational Research Team for Survival). Books wanted on: teaching of reading and writing; technical books; trade and vocational manuals; on the humanities and black ethnic heritage; law books. Write ALERTS c/o Ofc. E.R. Johnson, P.O. Box 25, Lorton Reformatory, Lorton, Virginia

## Project Air War

needs volunteers for research both long and short term into bombing in Indochina. Call 785-3111 or come by 1322 18th St., NW ask for Steve.

## Children's March for Survival

to protest President Nixon's Family Assistance Program, will be held in D.C. on Saturday, March 25.

## Women's Art and Poetry

needed for exhibition, March 17 - 31 on second floor of the Community Bookshop, 2028 P St., NW. For more information, call 853-8228. There's a meeting March 2, at 6 PM at the Bookshop.

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# COLONIAL TIMES

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March 1971

## The National Free Clinic Conference

by Loraine Hutchins



Photo by Dolores Neuman

## O. Roy Chalk Has His Hand In Your Pocket

by Amanda Spake

## WGMS-AM: Roll Over Beethoven?

by Steve Klitzman

## American Press Up Against The Great Wall

by Linda Hanley

## Charlie Chaplin: From Slapstick To Exile

by Michael Everett