

# THE DAILY RAG



**Stop the War**  
**Stop the Bombing**

## NIXONOXIN

The results of Nixon's latest temper tantrum may never be known — we have no reasonable news access to either North Vietnam or the Pentagon. Getting information from the Pentagon is not unlike questioning a hostile witness.

But we know enough. We know that we have destroyed large parts of North Vietnam, that we have killed countless numbers of people (theirs and ours — if that kind of distinction makes a difference) and we have destroyed the last remaining vestiges of respect and confidence of the few friends we've had left around the world.

In terms of our military resources we've lost, since December 18th, approximately 23 planes, at least 15 of which (Hanoi says 33) are B52's, and at least 96 men have been lost (killed, captured, missing in action). That's eight men a day, since the bombing began above the 20th parallel; one and one half planes a day at a cost of 8 million dollars per plane (nobody as yet has priced the GI, maybe somebody should for the benefit of the pentagon wizards).

And suddenly, without an explanation before, during, or after the bombing, without so much as a blush, Nixon backs off. Theories have been floated as to why he quit: It's variously attributed to economics, or world pressure, staff pressure, or maybe boredom, but one thing is certain: A man who could undertake a massive, unprecedented bombing offensive in the wake of his own triumphant, twisted claims of peace making is capable of anything (for example, unexpectedly breaking diplomatic relations with Sweden for having harsh words against the war—harsh but no harsher than the widespread criticism he received in his own country).

There's a good chance that dropping back to the twentieth parallel, that returning the war to familiar patterns, will be enough for Nixon to do to offset public reaction to his latest whim.

He prefers to run this war with as little outside-meaning public, congressional, his own advisers (Nixon hasn't held a National Security Council meeting since last May)—intervention as possible. Judging from the recent election, there's a big bunch of people in this country who are willing to let him, so long as they don't have to get involved, so long as the war doesn't venture into their consciousness, and apparently it doesn't do so often. The indicators are that the retreat from the intensive bombing will be enough to lull the public back into their customarily oblivious state.

Maybe this country will never be conscious of the perversions which on the one hand permit the unshakable conviction that this is a deeply moral nation, and on the other hand witness, permit, ignore Nixon's mad orchestration of this War. But, if there is a chance to turn the thing around, to halt all the bombing, end all the killing, if that chance exists, then it exists at the inauguration, during what might well be Nixon's last public appearance as a public official.

If anything can get to Nixon, it might well be the spectre of disruption on an occasion he has undoubtedly planned down to the last peace prayer. He is so titillated by the properly executed affairs of state, so unable to adjust to the unrehearsed, so consumed with need for order and respect, that he just might decide that he's tired of playing war. Just as suddenly as he announced peace, rescinded peace, started bombing, stopped bombing, started talking, he just might decide to end the war. But probably, he won't.

If we've done nothing else ever to stop the war, as activists or not, it seems that every conscious, responsible person has an obligation to seize what may be the last hole in the palace guard, to get Nixon where he really hurts—at his own ego—to turn out in masses, in opposition to the war, any war, on any parallel fought by any bombs, men, or machines. This is no time to be bogged down in strategy quarrels, or overwhelmed by the past ineffectiveness of it all. There's not too much we can do to stop this war, but there's a lot we can do to make Nixon uncomfortable while he's waging it, and bastard that he is, he might be most responsive to a little discomfort. Do it!

**INAUGURATION » JANUARY 20**

# Check This

The Daily Rag has decided to publish a special issue on January 17, four days before the inauguration, if it appears that the issue can be of use to those joining in counter-inaugural activities and if we can surmount financial difficulties. The special 8-page issue, to be distributed free, will contain information on parade routes, parade regulations, legal and medical aid, bus info, day care facilities, demonstrations and counter-inaugural activities. We hope the cost of the issue can be raised through \$5.00 contributions from readers and advertisers.

We will follow the special issue with a regular issue on January 26.

Financial difficulties have forced us to re-examine our situation and our hopes. For one, we have decided to broaden our interests somewhat and we'll be beginning to carry more copy from the alternative news services such as LNS. We hope this will attract more readers. We're keeping our special commitment to the development of Washington's free community and will continue to devote most of our coverage to local events and activities.

We'd like to further develop our classified and public notice page. Both announcements are free, and we will accept them by phone (462-8172). Our pages are open to the community—if you've got a story, bring it to us. If you want to write, give us a call.

We also want to improve our calendar which we consider the best in Washington. We're expanding our coverage of social and cultural events as well. Speakeasy—which usually appears on this page—is an opportunity for community groups to voice strong opinions on topics of community-wide interest. And the Letters are a chance to join us and our writers in dialogue.

We're also tightening up financially. We've eliminated color for the time being. We'll probably try to increase the number of pages and go weekly before turning back to color (\$6.00 extra per issue). We are looking for subscribers (\$6.00 per year), and we hope you'll take a subscription. We need hawkers and people to sell ads for us (20% commission).

We need people to help with writing, layout and distribution (got a car?). None of the staff is paid so, because we're starting to starve, we're looking for part-time jobs. This will leave even less time for the paper so we've got to have more consistent part-time help. We could also use a staff artist. Especially helpful would be someone willing to invest money in the paper's future.

We're not having an easy time of it. We need more support.



# The Daily Rag

Those responsible for this issue: Mary Jo Sutherland, Chris Simpson, Dorothy McGhee, Steve Clark, Trish Houston, Tom Munzer, Gil Friend, Marie Nahikian, Tom Simpson, Pat Weiss, Dave Simmons, Tim Frasca, Lowell Young and Risan Ray Flash.

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# Letters

Dear Sir:

Got two little ideas that need your thoughts. 1. The benefit for SOUP (Dec. 16 at Grace Church) was so well-received that I think we should institute an alternative community happening called the MONTHLY BENEFIT which would be staged in similar fashion as the SOUP benefit. It could be held monthly to benefit some alternative institution, and periodically to benefit the MONTHLY BENEFIT, to keep things rolling. Any ideas?

2. D.C. needs an "alternatives foundation" which might be kicked off by a benefit, and some more elaborate fundraising, to benefit various D.C. alternatives. It would have to have a board of directors to parcel out aid to local alternatives, but could be a tax-free foundation which would make it easier to raise money for good things. The danger here of course is that the whole thing could get embroiled in politics and backbiting, and the foundation would get labeled fascist at every turn, but it might in the long run be worth the energy. What thinks?

Ed Zahniser

The Rag—We like both of your ideas immensely. And we suggest that you come to the community meeting Thursday, January 11 at the Community Bookshop where both of them, and particularly the last, will be discussed.

Dear Mr. Tapley:

As an historian of the United States and a political analyst, lecturer, and writer on issues facing American society, I have found the Daily Rag important to my livelihood. As a citizen I have found it important to my understanding of the world. I therefore subscribe to it, and I want to make clear to you that I object strongly to your office's harassment of the newspaper that you are interfering with my own freedom and livelihood as well as those of the Rag; that I regard the actions you have undertaken as both illegal and damaging to my profession and work; and that if your actions result in any major disruption of my receipt of information from and through the Rag I would expect to hold you individually as well as the Postal Service corporately responsible for the damages I suffer.

Sincerely,

Arthur L. Waskow, Ph.D.  
Resident Fellow, Institute  
for Policy Studies

Pearl Harbor  
plus 31 years

Dear Mr. Tapley,  
Please your mad (running) dogs off of the Daily Rag. I mean what the fuck!!!! Their use of the word FUCK is O.K. by me, the 2% city food sales tax is the obscene offender, not the Anglo-Saxon FUCK we all know and love and hear so much about.

And if you don't like it, "FUCK YOU!" and the food tax.

U. Ngo hu  
Rag Reader and chewer

Dear J.D. Tapley,

I am outraged by reports of postal interference with the circulation of The Daily Rag. I understand that postal inspectors have been soliciting complaints against that publication and are considering prosecution. These actions allegedly arise from the phrase "Fuck the Food Tax" on the cover of its December 8th issue. There is considerable speculation that the real reason may relate to the staunch support given by the paper to community activists struggling against injustices.

Leaving aside the incompatibility of "obscenity" regulations and freedom of the press for the moment, it is clear that the word "fuck" was not used in a sexual context. Its use is often—as it was in this instance—an expression of profound opposition to something. And as to the possibility of its use corrupting children, there seem to be few children (at least in my neighborhood) who do not already have it as part of their daily vocabulary.

I am proud to be a subscriber to The Daily Rag. I hope to soon hear that the Post Office has ceased its vendetta against that publication and issued its profound apologies to the paper's staff and subscribers.

One final thought. Aren't the food tax and other injustices opposed by The Daily Rag truly more obscene than a word often used to describe a sexual act or indeed the sexual act itself?

Yours for a free society,

William S. Samuel III

Dear Sir.

The following case may be of interest to you having been decided by the Supreme Court, Justice Harlan in April of 1971—*Cohen v. California*. Cohen was convicted by a California court of the crime of maliciously and willfully disturbing the peace and quiet of any person in a corridor of a LA courtroom. Offense conduct was defined as behavior which has a tendency to provoke others to acts of violence or in turn disturb the peace, which the California Court held to be the case since it was reasonable to believe that others would commit violent acts against Cohen or try to forcibly remove his jacket.

The Supreme Court reversed the conviction 6-3 on the ground that the jacket message was symbolic if not pure speech protected by the First Amendment. Highly relevant was the inquiry as to whether such was obscene, concluding not because obscenity at the least requires thoughts of sexuality, Justice Harlan stated:

"It cannot plausibly be maintained that the vulgar reference to the Selective Service System would conjure up such psychic stimulations in anyone likely to be confronted with Cohen's crudely defaced jacket."

In addition, Harlan stated as follows:

"For while the particular four letter word is perhaps more distasteful than most of its genre, it is nevertheless often true that one man's vulgarity is another's lyric. Indeed, we think it largely because governmental officials cannot make principled distinctions in this area that the Constitution leaves matter of taste and style so largely to the individual."

While a man may have a greater right in his home from exposure to obscenity, it appears to me that your headline is not obscene.

I wish you luck in your struggle against oppression by the censor.

Ira Mark Bloom, Esq.

Dear Editor:

As subscribers to The Daily Rag we found nothing obscene about the cover or any other part of the issue of December 8, 1972. We are surprised to learn that there was any controversy concerning it. Friends of ours live in the Capitol Hill area told us that they were asked by postal delivery personnel if they wished to accept the publication. However, at our home the issue was delivered by the postal service today, December 2, routinely with other mail, and no questions or statements were made to us concerning it.

We would expect that if the postal service found the issue violative of its obscenity regulations, it would have the burden, legally, to inform all subscribers in all parts of the city at the time of delivery. As it is, it appears that in this neighborhood no notice or other communication was made with subscribers.

Should legal proceedings occur, we would of course be happy to testify to the fact that postal officials delivered this issue to our home routinely and without notice of any kind.

You should provide this letter to your censors.

Elliott H. Stanley

## Current Area Phone Taps

Amazing Grace Church	333-1210
Amazing Grace Survival Revival	338-5114
AYUDA	387-4845
Committee for Creative Nonviolence	337-8444
Community Bookshop	833-8228
Peoples Bicentennial Comm	833-9121
Earth Works	387-6668
Fabhrangan	667-7829
Free Clinic	965-5476
Daily Rag	462-8172
Free School Clearinghouse	785-6065
GLUT—food coop	779-1978
Gay Peoples' Alliance	676-7373
Hilcrest Heights Free Clinic	894-8422
Insurgent Printing	783-8533
Job Coop	387-3590
People's Law Institute	387-5460
Rape Crisis Center	333-RAPE
Vocations for Social Change	666-2391
WAFU/Red Pages	387-5437
WGTB-FM	625-4257
Women's Center	232-5145
Woodwind	965-9630

## Refuse To Pay

# Get The Food Tax Before It Gets You

by Dave Simmons

The movement to repeal the D.C. sales tax on groceries continues to grow. Pat Dwyer, owner of Home Rule Natural Foods at 18th and Columbia Roads, N.W., and chairman of the No Representation, No Taxation Committee, is collecting signatures for a petition that requests the repeal of the 2% food tax in the city.

So far, Dwyer has collected about 250 signatures. Copies of the petition will be presented to Commissioner Walter Washington, D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy and Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.), the new chairman of the House District Committee, on January 19.

According to Dwyer, the tax is a regressive one which hits the city's poor people the hardest, since it takes a larger percentage of their income than it does from the rich. He advocates an increased rate of taxation on luxuries such as liquor and tobacco rather than a tax on necessities like food.

Liquor and tobacco taxes were just raised to 6% and 5%, respectively, in October to pay for the firemen's and policemen's pay raises, according to the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.

Dwyer is also trying to organize a boycott of the food tax by urging shoppers to band together and refuse to pay the tax on their groceries. He allows his customers to decline to pay the tax if they so desire, whereupon he simply records the date and the amount of the tax. As for the tax money he has collected, instead of turning it over to the District government at the end of the year as the law requires, he has set up an escrow fund at a local bank and will wait to see what action is taken against him.

A spokesman for the D.C. Corporation Counsel's office says that responsibility for collecting the tax lies with the merchant. If he fails to do so, he will be assessed for the money himself.

Currently, 32 states have some form of sales tax on food, though a few tax only sugar products, rather than staples like meat and milk. Locally, Virginia has a 4% tax on food. Maryland has none.

The original food tax (1%) was passed in August, 1954, to help pay the cost of new highways in the city. It was raised to 2% in October, 1969, at which time a 2% sales tax was also instituted on such items as laundry, dry cleaning and non-prescription drugs. Along with the food tax raise came a new tax exemption which allows anyone making under \$6000 a year to apply for a rebate based on the number of dependents he has. This was designed to ease the burden on lower income families.

In 1971 a proposal was brought before the House District Committee to raise the tax to 4%. No public hearings were ever held on this proposal, but according to Howard Lee, legislative assistant to Delegate Fauntroy, there were several days of debate among the committee members in closed session. The proposal was narrowly defeated, 12-11, reports Lee.

Lee says that Fauntroy opposes the food tax because of its regressive nature. He claims that the average family, rich or poor spend about \$200 a month on

food. But obviously, the 2% tax takes a substantially bigger bite out of the poor man's income than the rich one's.

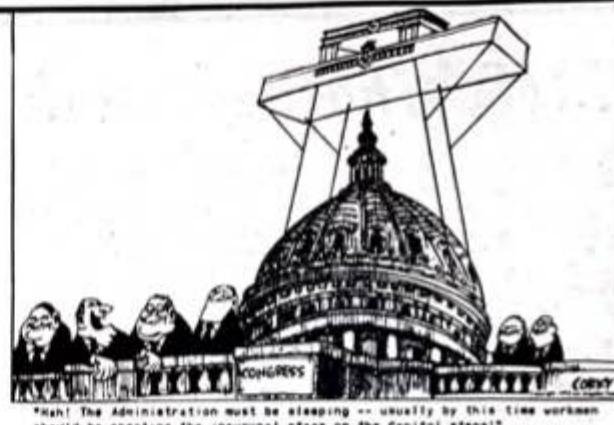
In discussing alternatives to the food tax, Lee pointed out that raising the tax on liquor and tobacco could be counter-productive, driving away Maryland and Virginia residents who presently come into the city to buy because of the relatively cheap prices. Thus, in attempting to increase revenue, the District might only lower the tax base.

As for the often-proposed commuter tax, its chances of passage don't seem good. According to the revenue sharing act, says Lee, for every dollar the District gained through a commuter tax, they would lose a dollar from revenue sharing. Only the House Ways and Means Committee can change this law. Unfortunately for D.C. residents, Rep. Joel Brothill (R-Va.), a staunch opponent of such a plan, is a key member of that committee.

Lee feels that the best alternative to the food tax is another increase in the federal payment to the city. One such increase was obtained upon the defeat of the proposed 4% food tax hike.

Neither Commissioner Washington nor the City Council as a whole has apparently taken any public stand on the controversial tax. Congress passed it without any kind of recommendation from the council.

The chances of repealing the tax during the upcoming session of Congress as yet remain unknown. Due to substantial Congressional changes during the last election, there are at present ten vacancies on the House District Committee, including the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs, which handles revenue matters.



## Area Peace Groups Make Counter Inaugural Plans

While the silent majority hit the streets last week to protest President Nixon's recent bombing step-up, the ponderous machinery that makes up the structure of the organized Peace movement moved in preparation for a major national demonstration in Washington on January 20, Inauguration Day.

To the uninitiated in the workings of the myriad Peace groups in Washington, unraveling the organizational hierarchy of the Peace Industry can be as perplexing as trying to explain to the white tigers why the pandas are so cute.

Last Thursday, the tip of the antiwar iceberg showed itself in the Washington Area Peace Action Coalition's (WAPAC's) first organizational meeting toward putting together a march and rally against the War on January 20th. WAPAC is the local affiliate of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), a major national anti-war committee and a very tightly-knit coalition, many of whose member-groups (including the Peace Action Coalition, Veterans for Peace, Federal Employees for Peace and Labor for Peace) have been created subsidiarily to the origi-

nal committee, as an effort to improve the efficiency and diversity of NPAC's setup.

NPAC, as represented by WAPAC, whose meeting it was, cannot, of course, speak for the entire Peace movement. The larger national Peace group, which could almost be called NPAC's rival, is the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). PCPJ is a truer coalition in that it has been created to unify a number of loosely related organizations whose guiding purpose is not necessarily Peace, but who have discovered a mutual interest in finding peace in Vietnam. Member associations are as diverse as Rennie Davis' Anti-War Union, the Committee for Concerned Asian Scholars, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the Communist Party, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Student Association, Vietnam Veterans against the War, the American Friends Service Committee, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women Strike for Peace and others.

These two major organizations have developed a rivalry since the early Pentagon March that equals in fervor the Dodgers and the Giants. This Hatfield-McCoy relationship may seem trivial and picayune, but it has had its damaging effects, as evidenced by the inner conflict that turned the 1971 MayDay demonstrations into a virtual battle of technique, in which each group tried to discredit the other while individually pushing Peace. The two factions, however, have shown their ability to work together successfully, as in their joint sponsorship of the first Mortatorium.

NPAC has promised that a joint NPAC-PCPJ office will be established here soon, and that the groups are settling on tactics for January 20th: a march-rally, probably around the Lincoln Memorial, and maybe with a march down Constitution Avenue, according to Washington Peace Center source and educated guesser Tim Norton. The guiding slogans will be "Stop the Bombing" and "End the War Now." The "degree of militancy" of the demonstration has yet to be agreed upon, as well as many of the March's particulars. One can still expect each organization to be supporting its own opinion with handbills, posters and chants. No plans have been announced to alter the slogans since Nixon's recent withdrawal of his bombing increase. WAPAC head Abe Bloom predicted a large, "major" demonstration, but not a Mortatorium-sized turnout.

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### No Person Shall...

## D.C. Martial Law?

The D.C. City Council has recently passed a set of regulations to be in effect for a nine day "inauguration" period, January 15th to the 24th which suspends constitutional rights and establishes martial law in the District of Columbia.

For starters is the provision which dictates that "no person shall give, sell or offer for sale any program or guidebook containing information relating to the ceremony or the Inauguration or the President or other functions occurring during the Inauguration period and connected with the Inauguration [emphasis supplied] without the approval of the Inaugural committee." Happily, newspapers of general circulation and teachers are exempt from this blatant restraint on 1st amendment rights. But anyone, for instance, wanting to organize or publicize counter-inaugural events will be violating the law.

Another section prohibits the placing of handbills, circulars, cards or posters on any reviewing stand, tree or lamp post in the city "unless specifically authorized in writing by the Commissioner..."

Note that the City Council doesn't mess around in any fantasies about Walter Washington; he's a *commissioner* to them, not a mayor as some would have us believe.

There's also a dangerous provision that authorizes the Chief of Police "to close, temporarily, the streets and avenues included in the route of any parade, and the streets used for ceremony or unusual gatherings of people in connection with any official inaugural activity [emphasis supplied] for any such period or times as the said Chief of Police may deem necessary in the interest of the public; and said Chief of Police is hereby further authorized to suspend the movement of all ordinary traffic... including the operation of buses on any street, avenue or highway in the District of Columbia." Sounds a lot like martial law, doesn't it?

The Daily Rag is currently planning to join other plaintiffs in a class action to be brought by the American Civil Liberties Union against the regulations.

# GLUT Charged with Aiding Oppression

by Mark Rosenman and the New Family

I am one of the growing number of people actively involved in an attempt to find alternative ways of living within this society. No big thing, but it's not easy as many of you know. If we're truly serious about it, we have to keep asking ourselves about how we are different than most people who

don't share "our common struggle". Sometimes the answers are easy, sometimes they're not. When most cynical, I think that the basic differences about value systems are frequently little more than aesthetics. But most of the time I believe that there's more to the "counter-culture" than a different sense of beauty.

I need help to keep that faith in what I and the people with whom I share a sense of "community" are all about. I get a lot of help from my community, even some from outside of it. But every once in a while something in that community messes with my head real bad. When that happens I loose faith and I get angry. And it just

happened.

GLUT, as most people in our community know and as GLUT defines itself, is a "non-profit food buying collective and clearinghouse for information about nutrition, food use and storage." Sounds like a great "alternative", doesn't it? It looks like a good attempt on the part of some counter-culture people to get it together, to decrease their exploitation and rip-off by the "larger society" and to help one another in the community. Power to the people, economic food buying power, at least.

GLUT has provided an extremely valuable service to the Washington area "free community." When functioning well, it has offered us comparatively easy access to quality produce at lower than retail prices. It is the type of alternative effort which, given the cooperative support it requires, is important and viable. It has not continually enjoyed the broad community participation which would make it function smoothly, but it has had the commitment and the energy of a number of skilled and hard working people who make up its operating collective. GLUT has quietly carried on its struggle without much noise and fanfare.

GLUT has been quiet too about something else. It hasn't told us that it also lowers the price we have to pay to exploit other people. Through GLUT's reduced food costs, we get an opportunity to help oppress people at cheap prices.

Mozambique is a nation in southeast Africa that has been controlled and plundered by the Portuguese since 1822. Through NATO military assistance (including arms) Portugal's army and "political police," occupation forces of about 70,000, have controlled the 98% of Mozambique that is black, (close to 7½ million people). Over 800,000 blacks are held in *aldeamentos* ("strategic hamlets") behind barbed wire and under armed guards. Over 85% of the Africans are used as forced labor *shibaoes* on plantations, farms and government work projects at the discretion of the Portuguese.

African life expectancy is under 30 years in Mozambique and an average annual income is under \$75, (including those who work as forced labor). Africans are covered by passbook laws, curfew regulations and travel restrictions. There is no civil law for Africans but there are summary police and army confinements, beatings, torture and executions.

Using these techniques, the Portuguese produce comparatively inexpensive cashews as the major export item from this colony. And this information notwithstanding, the "alternative" GLUT passes savings on these cashews on to us in the counter-culture and will, it seems, continue to do so in the future.

I suppose that we could contribute these cash savings to FRELIMO, the liberation movement in Mozambique which has 8,000 men and women under arms fighting the Portuguese. It actively controls and is rebuilding about a fifth of its country. I doubt, however, that FRELIMO would welcome that particular money, knowing where the savings came from.

About six months ago, I and other members of the New Family (our intentional community) raised the issue of cashews from Mozambique with GLUT. We were told that GLUT would no longer continue

## Clearinghouse Aids Free Schools

Unlike most other community groups, the Washington Area Free School Clearinghouse, located at 17th and M Streets, N.W., in the basement of the recently vacated Sumner School Building, has resolved one major problem—that of space.

Use of Sumner was obtained through negotiations between the Board of Education and a coalition of Hawthorne School and the Free School Clearinghouse working with S.A.J.A. (Special Approaches to Juvenile Assistance, Inc.). Sumner was made available to Hawthorne and the Clearinghouse under the stipulations that they assume cost for the maintenance of the building and grounds and the education of about 40 D.C. public school students. This contract serves as a precedent for possible acquisition by community groups of other properties held by the Board of Education and administrative offices of the District schools.

The Clearinghouse is in the process of converting the present space into needed resource areas available to alternative schools and other community groups. Present plans include a wood shop, gym, library, storage room and Clearinghouse offices. The wood shop, organized by Brian White from N.E.P. (New Education Project), has a near-complete set of woodworking tools, including a radial arm saw, a planer, large mitre box and assorted hand tools. In addition to the tools and work space, storage rooms are available for materials and unfinished projects. The tools are on loan from the Job Cooperative.

A gym area is being made from a large storage room. The Forum School will build simple equipment such as balance bars and climbing apparatus for the Clearinghouse, which hopes to acquire as much other equipment as possible through donations. This area has primarily been used for dramatic workshops, given for the free schools by local groups such as Earth Onion and Living Stage.

The community library, when completed, will contain resource materials, books, newsletters and other printed matter for and by free schools. The storage rooms will house supplies, art materials, surplus food and other scrounged materials for the free schools and S.A.J.A. Anyone with surplus goods to dispose of can call the Clearinghouse to find out who needs them and make arrangements to have them transported.

The Clearinghouse office is the center of these and other projects. It publishes a (more or less) monthly newsletter, handles approximately 200 requests a month for information on all aspects of alternative education, and locates supplies, equipment and other facilities for the free schools in the area. In addition, the Clearinghouse is maintaining a relationship with public school officials in order to facilitate establishment of alternative educational projects. For example, a "paper high school" may be set up to serve as a legal umbrella for any educational alternatives members of the community want to develop. The Clearinghouse

also serves as a central meeting place for school staffs.

Currently, the Clearinghouse is organizing a course at American University and the University of Maryland on the educational alternatives in the area. The purpose of the course is to assess whether or not "alternative" schools are, in fact, different. The Clearinghouse is working with two graduate students from the University of Maryland to schedule each session. In an effort to involve the free school community, each session will be held at one of the schools.

The Clearinghouse is a S.A.J.A. project and is presently funded by a Neighborhood Planning Council grant which pays the salary of one full-time worker. The rest of the staff is composed of volunteers. Utilities at Sumner are covered by a con-

tribution asked of each group who regularly uses the building. The space is available for use by any community group, not just those associated with alternative education. As Bonnie Beers, coordinator at the Clearinghouse said, "The most important thing about the space is that it be used."

The Free School Clearinghouse has the potential to make available its space and resources to the alternative schools and community. However, in order to expand present facilities, and increase the number and variety of services, the Clearinghouse needs more full-time workers, more ideas and more money. With the space problem resolved, though, the Clearinghouse has an asset that neither it nor the rest of the community can ignore.

## Coops Consolidating

Awareness of a significant idea is spreading throughout the Community. The third in a series of gatherings concerning the possibility of setting up a community sustaining fund will be held on Thursday night January 11 at 7:30 PM in the Community Bookshop.

The last such gathering was held December 14. Much of the discussion then centered on the characteristics of the D.C. community, and on how these qualities relate to the practicality of setting up a sustaining fund in DC.

Briefly, the fund would be a pool of community resources for dispersal according to community needs. A community tax and fund raising activities could be used to build up the fund. Such a pool may be crucial to further growth and to possibilities of substantial cooperation among various businesses and services.

The thirty-odd people at the December gathering spoke for a good cross-section of community groups. Much of their initial discussion dealt with the interesting and elusive task of defining the community. Even with the topic's inherent limitations, it was possible to get across some idea of what was wheat and what was chaff. Some of these indicators were: a direct relationship between people providing a service or good, and its users; stores and services within a specific area; and services provided in a non-exploitive manner. Another suggestion was that the people and organizations willing to contribute to and work for the fund would provide an adequate working definition, if only for the fund itself.

The basic factors conditioning the DC community environment were also

brought out. In many ways they differed significantly from those areas where successful sustaining funds are now operating; communities such as Madison, Wis., and Champaign-Urbana, Ill. We do not have a student body as large as either of those places. What student population there is, is scattered throughout the District. Geographic focus is also missing to a significant extent.

Madison has a very small black community, whereas Washington is home for the largest concentration of urban blacks in the country. Additionally, transience is one of the hallmarks of D.C. In short, we are what one person called "a national neighborhood town."

Weighed against these limitations is the situation in which the community finds itself now. Several viable organizations exist (Free Clinic, GLUT, Runaway House) independently alongside several not so viable services. Perhaps they should be working more closely together; and not just in terms of a sustaining fund. Other ways of doing this could be such things as exchanging jobs in different organizations and comparing notes on the most effective means of raising funds.

Further, if there is to be any more growth in the community, some sort of substantive cooperation will probably be essential, if not through a sustaining fund, then possibly through a credit union.

It is hoped discussion will become more specific with each meeting and that more and more people will come. The handling of funds on a community-wide basis is something requiring a high level of trust and agreement on what the needs of the community are. TM

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# Join Phantom Foot

# Crumple a Car

by the Phantom Foot

I kicked a car today. I've wanted to kick cars for a very long time and today I did it.

Living in the city is a constant battle between people and cars, and cars almost always win. If you aren't aware of how cars harass you, string out your nerves, choke you, dominate you, abuse you, weaken your internal organs, and threaten your life every day, either you've been numbed or else you were born in a traffic jam on the San Diego freeway and don't know any better.

Cars pour exhaust into your lungs. When it gets below freezing, notice how much shit any idling car is putting out. That's what your deep-breathing exercises are pulling in.

Cars threaten your life. Are you reassured by having the green light when you walk across the street? Forget it. There is absolutely nothing but that car's good will between you and a broken body. Car drivers have one thing in mind (especially during rush hour), i.e., getting there now. They'll cut corners, run yellow lights, run red lights, run stop signs, honk like hell, speed, weave, and kill to shave seconds off their time. Do they get ticketed? One time in a thousand.

Besides, when you're lying there with a bloody face and your nose in your pants' pocket, it'll be damn little consolation to know the mother-fucker got a citation. I'm not even talking about the maniac drivers. (I've got another solution for them—see next week's article, "Rooftop Accuracy with a Bazooka.") I'm talking about the average dingbat, John Q. Chrysler who commutes into my city every day in his four-wheeler. His life makes him a lunatic, and driving in rush hour aggravates him. He might be cute in a circus, but in that car he's a public enemy. This person is running down your life, and you must identify the enemy and fight him.

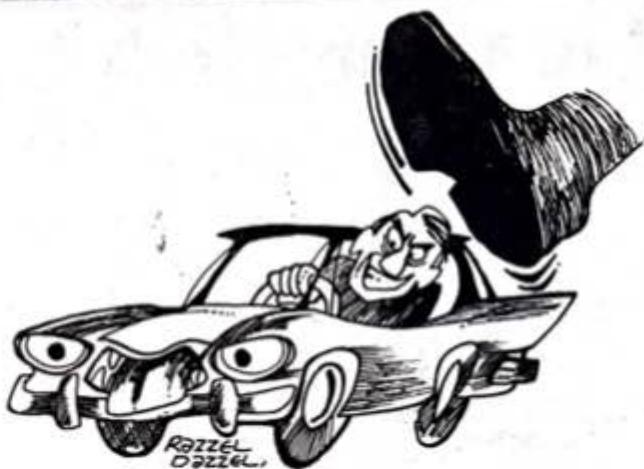
Anyway, I kicked one today. He rolled through a stop sign into my crosswalk and then, of course, stopped in my path. So I kicked him, right in the body, and it made a very gratifying thump. When I went around behind, the guy rolled down his window to yell something about "fucker." I didn't answer, although I should have and may next time—something like, "Why don't you stop for the stop sign, mother-fucker? Who do you think you are?"

Can I tell you how good it was? I, a person, kicked a 2,000-pound automobile. Not all that hard, but next time I'll kick the shit out of it. That guy will know that he has been spoken to by an aggressive pedestrian. Maybe it'll eventually put the fear of God into him. Kicking threatens car-people because it denies cars' claims of power over people. Of course, it's not the only technique—people never think of smarting off to cars either, for example. Why not? Give them a good sassing when they need it. Shake the creeps up—make driving hell. Walking sure is.

Anyway, here are some preliminary rules for car-kicking (common sense):

1. Kick with a friend or in groups, the bigger the better.
2. Kick only when driver is alone or with his 90-year-old grandmother. With these two rules you run a better chance of not getting your teeth pushed down your throat.
3. Kick during rush hour. More traffic, less chance to stop the car, more people around.
4. Watch out for cops (and cop cars!).
5. Get some toe into it. Make a dent!

Auto oppression is political. It's more political than politics. It's naked abuse of power and the killing us—sometimes all at once, sometimes little by little. It's time to get serious with cars.



## Statehood Decides On Black Machine

by Bob Arnebeck

After a brief chat with an Apollo 17 enthusiast on Capitol Hill, I ambled on down to the D.C. Statehood Party meeting last month in a church on East Capitol Street. When I arrived, a group of about ten freaky whites and one black were arranging a bunch of tables for an intimate meeting of about 25. Then big black Charlie Cassell came in, fresh from his campaign for D. C. Delegate, and said, "Let's move up to the other side of the room. Make more room. 500 People are coming." So, whites and blacks together, say now about 15 of each, whipped those tables around to the candidate's satisfaction. And, more and more blacks came into the meeting.

Cassell opened the meeting with a report on the campaign. Tracing the growth of the Statehood Party from Hobson's "credible" showing in '70, to Cassell's

"credible" showing in '72 (both got about 10% of the vote), he noted how more and more people are seeing through the "Fauntroy bullshit", i.e. Home Rule for the District, and seeing how statehood is the only path.

The highlight of the campaign for Cassell occurred when students at Federal City College levelled a barrage of questions at Fauntroy that "blew him off the platform."

The lowpoint was when Cassell talked to the Valley Green Housing Development blacks who questioned: "Why is it that whenever we call the Statehood Party Offices, white voices answer the phone?" "Why is it that when we go to the Statehood Party Offices, we see white people and have to go to a white area of the city (Dupont Circle)?"

After explaining that white people want statehood too, Cassell seemingly dropped into deep thought. From this confrontation sprang the Statehood Party's Black Strategy: here on out, black leaders would relate to black problems from an office in the black section of the city.

The meeting then got down to its task of adopting the organizational framework for the post-election D.C. Statehood Party. Cassell was ready to launch right into his plan, but the chair decided to give other folks a crack first. Carleen Pertschuk Joyce, People's Party representative, presented her plan for the "Hobson State Assembly" to be made up of representatives elected from neighborhood groups that would in turn elect the party's new leaders.

Charles Cassell then presented his plan: elect six leaders (chairman to corresponding secretary) and have them set up a plan to pay off the \$7,000 in campaign debts; appoint ward organizers to organize ward elections and to elect eight ward chairmen to meet then with the six leaders to form the Statehood Party leadership that would control the party; set up precinct organizations, and bring Fauntroy to his knees. Charles Cassell proposed Charles Cassell for chairman.

So you got your neighborhoods on one hand, and your wards and precincts on the other. This white reporter's analysis of the debate goes like this: white people in Washington are neighborhood oriented. I mean, I wake up, go outside, turn right

*continued on page 14*

## U.S. Subsidizes Thieu's Police Army

BERKELEY, Calif. (LNS)—The Americans press reluctantly couched up a few facts suggesting that, cease fire or not, the U.S. military effort in Vietnam is far from over. A massive infusion of arms and airplanes made the news, and so did the Pentagon's "secret plan" to keep 20,000 "civilian advisors" on the scene after withdrawing its uniformed troops.

But the media has paid little attention to other, equally disturbing signs that Nixon is planning for endless war while talking about peace. In particular, the police and prison apparatus of South Vietnam—built, trained, equipped, and maintained by the United States—is now engaged in the most sweeping repression in Vietnam's recent history.

Not only is there a serious immediate danger that Nguyen Van Thieu plans to liquidate political opponents in South Vietnamese jails, but there is clear evidence that Washington intends to operate an elaborate police-support apparatus in Vietnam for years to come.

In keeping with a world-wide strategy decision by the United States, which gives increasing importance to the use of police in counter-insurgency efforts, U.S. contributions to South Vietnam's police and

prison system have mushroomed since 1967. The costs have been split between the CIA, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In a matter of a few years, this support has totally remade the police apparatus of South Vietnam, boosting the National Police force from 20,000 to 120,000 members. It is now one of the largest and most heavily armed paramilitary forces in the world.

In its proposals to Congress, the Agency for International Development (AID) is seeking two million more dollars for 1973 than it spent on Saigon's prison system in 1972. Additional U.S. "Public Safety" advisors are scheduled to work with the National Police of South Vietnam. Other funds will pay for weaponry, new prison facilities, advanced technical devices and more National Police stationed in the countryside.

AID's current proposal to Congress projects additional funding to the National Police through 1978, permitting a growth in size to 147,000 men. As yet there is no evidence that this plan, or others which are less public, faces reconsideration in the light of a possible cease-fire.

Operation Phoenix, a CIA-sponsored program to eliminate Thieu's opponents and suspected opponents by assassination, is still in full swing. U.S. Ambassador William Colby admitted that over 20,000 people had been assassinated under the Phoenix program up to mid-1971.

The Phoenix program received three-quarters of a billion dollars from 1968 to May 1971. Funding figures are now harder to get, but the assassinations continue at an accelerated pace.

Of the 300,000 Vietnamese "maintaining order" in South Vietnam, only 122,000 receive their paychecks from Saigon's budget. The rest have received wages from Uncle Sam himself although they are nominally responsible to Thieu.

The programs established under the U.S. grants include such efforts at population surveillance as the FBI-style computer system that is designed to keep tabs on every South Vietnamese citizen over the age of 15. Under the system, everyone over the age of 15 must carry a plastic identification card.

Other U.S. programs include the construction of massive facilities on the Con Son prison island, Vietnam's largest jail,

# How the High Court Shafted the 1st

by Bleys Rose

Today Los Angeles *Times* reporter William Farr sits in solitary confinement in a California jail because the U.S. Supreme Court does not recognize a journalist's right to confidential information as part of the First Amendment's guarantee of a free press.

The charge is contempt of court and the sentence is indefinite imprisonment for his refusal to disclose the source of a story he wrote for the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* while covering the Charles Manson murder trial.

Reporters have traditionally relied on "informed," "well placed," or "competent" news sources who remain anonymous to the public yet provide the reporter with much valuable information.

However, under the Court ruling of last June 29, journalists face imprisonment for refusal to reveal their confidential sources and information to an inquiring grand jury. Justice Byron R. White, who wrote the majority decision, joined the four justices appointed to the court by President Nixon in determining that a journalist's First Amendment freedom to gather data is outweighed by their obligation as a citizen to appear before and give information to a grand jury.

Specifically the June 29 decision involved three reporters subpoenaed by government prosecutors to answer questions about their sources of information. Earl Caldwell of *New York Times* had gained the confidence of West Coast black militants and wrote a series of articles. Later, a federal grand jury asked Caldwell

to bring his notes and recordings but he refused to even appear at the closed hearing.

The second reporter, Paul Branzburg of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* interviewed and photographed people manufacturing and using illegal drugs. A county grand jury requested his testimony and he refused, claiming that a Kentucky law protected his journalistic privilege.

Paul Pappas of WTEV-TV in Massachusetts joined his case to Caldwell's and Branzburg's for the final appeal. Pappas had gained access to a Black Panther headquarters before an anticipated police raid. The raid never materialized yet a county grand jury asked Pappas to testify about what he had seen.

The four dissenting justices, Potter Stewart, William J. Brennan, Jr., Thurgood Marshall and William O. Douglas, warned of an alarming consequence of rejecting a journalist's right to confidential data:

"The Court's crabbled view of the First Amendment reflects a disturbing insensitivity to the critical role of an independent press in our society (and) invites state and federal authorities to undermine the historic independence of the press by attempting to annex the journalistic profession as an investigative arm of the government."

Is Justice Stewart here suggesting that the news media might be called upon to pry into the public mind as a servant of Big Brother? And what of overzealous prosecutors who could use (or abuse) their subpoena powers to intimidate news sources as well as reporters? If the government has the power to victimize the investigating



reporter and his source, then what will become of the press, which traditionally functioned as a fruitful rivalry to the government?

Justice White, however, viewed the reporter's appearance at an official inquiry as only "an incidental burdening of the press." He saw "no intrusion upon speech or assembly, no prior restraint or restriction on what the press may publish."

Justice Douglas, in a separate dissenting opinion, strongly disagreed saying compulsory testimony would diminish the flow of information from both present and future confidential sources. Douglas argued:

"Fear of exposure will cause dissidents to communicate less openly to trusted reporters. And, fear of accountability will cause editors and critics to write

## The American POW Brainwash

NEW YORK (LNS)—Perhaps one of the most frequently asked questions of the newly released POWs has been, "Were you brainwashed?" A word that was born with the cold war, "brainwashing" is a very frightening and very tricky word. It suggests all sorts of tortures—both physical and perhaps even more frightening, psychological—used to insidiously manipulate the minds of prisoners. It's also a code word in a lot of ways because it is mostly applied to the treatment of Americans, French, British, etc. who are captured by Asian communists. You never hear about a "suspected member of the NLF" being brainwashed in the prisons of South Vietnam which now hold over 200,000 political prisoners.

Yet, imagine what it is like, after all, for a pilot, who usually flies off an aircraft carrier like the USS Enterprise or Coral Sea to drop his bombs into nothingness and return to the ship which is like a floating American military city, to finally meet the people and see the land that he has been bombing.

Lt. Norris Charles is a black Navy pilot who was captured on December 31, 1971. He was one of the three POWs released by the North Vietnamese September 17. After he was released from the military hospital in San Diego October 6, he related at a press conference what happened after he was shot down. He said he was met by about 50 people who gave him dry clothes and cigarettes. He said that a child came up to him and touched his leg, in a gesture, that Charles thought meant, "Don't worry, we'll take care of you."

Lt. Mark Gartley was allowed a short

press conference before he was transferred from a military hospital in New York to another one in Florida. Gartley, who was a POW for over four years, commented, "When I was shot down, I was not politically aware but since that time I have learned a lot.

Asked by a reporter if he had been brainwashed, he said to the reporter, "I'd like to know what you mean by your definition of the word. We were exposed to information of an antiwar nature."

One pilot whom Hersh interviewed in the camp in March told him that some of the books they read included ones by former Green Beret Donald Duncan; Senator J. William Fulbright; Arthur Schlesinger; and Townsend Hoopes, a former Pentagon official; as well as literature like Shakespeare and Dickens. Charles said they were given books on Vietnamese history and books about the war—published both in Vietnam and the U.S. Americans who have visited the POW camps recently have reported that prisoners got to read *Time*, *Newsweek*, the *Guardian* and the twice-weekly *Liberation News Service* packet.

"We were able to draw our own conclusions," said Charles.

As for the other conditions in the camp, most of the men live in a barracks-style camp in groups ranging from 7 to 30. Others are scattered in a couple of other sites in Hanoi. "My treatment during capture has been humane," said Gartley. "I have not been mistreated. Prisons anywhere in the world are no bed of roses. This was no exception. But when you take into account the standard of living of the country in which we were confined and

examine the conditions, you have to say we were treated very well."

Gartley said that in the four years he was a POW, the conditions improved. "We have been provided with more food, more educational material, and more access to sports activities."

Each man gets a cup of hot milk a day, fresh fruit—usually bananas or oranges—and fresh bread with each meal. Charles described a soup they had made out of meat, fish, or soy beans.

One pilot told Hersh that the renewed bombing of North Vietnam "had not seriously affected our food, although they told us there might be some cutbacks in case of flooding."

"They're very lax about getting us up," one of the pilots told Hersh. "The Vietnamese are very early risers. We hear them stir but breakfast doesn't come until 6 or 6:30 and if you are up by then you can have breakfast. Some people are very late risers and can even sleep after."

"There is no disturbance by guards or anything like that. They pretty much let us have our own routine."

There is a central volleyball and basketball court in the large camp. "It all depends on the situation. When the threats of bombing are around, they prefer to keep us closer to our building and air raid shelters."

Gartley said that the POWs could hear American planes overhead, bomb explosions and anti-aircraft guns.

"The Vietnamese are very humane," observed Cora Weiss. "In the sky the pilots are killers. On the ground, they're human beings."

with more restrained pens."

Perhaps most instructive was Douglas' comment, "a reporter is no better than his sources of information." The chance that a confidential source might be exposed is a form of prior restraint on both.

In denying the reporter what Justice White called a "privilege that other citizens do not enjoy," the majority may have set themselves up for a charge of hypocrisy on two counts.

First, there are confidential relationships that are recognized by the Court: between husband and wife, between attorney and client, between clergyman and parishioner. All are protected for refusal to testify about matters that might approach moral self-incrimination.

And second, prior court decisions have upheld a reporter's refusal to appear before legislative inquiries. Accordingly, Justice Stewart was forced to ask if enforcement of the law by a grand jury is "more important than the function of the legislature and its committees to make the law?"

The failure of the Court to recognize a reporter's right to withhold confidential information has resulted in the jailing of another newsman earlier this year. In October Peter Bridge of the Newark *Evening News* served 21 days for refusing to answer a county grand jury's questions on a story he wrote about an attempted bribe of a local official.

The contradictory aspect of Earl's case is that after indicating, in the June 29 decision, that Congress and state legislatures were free to enact laws shielding a journalist's sources, the Supreme Court upheld the California court argument that the state "shield" law violated the state's constitution by interfering with the right to a fair trial.

By refusing, 8 to 1, to review Farr's appeal the Court appears to indicate that the state "shield" laws may prove ineffective as protection for reporters.

Furthermore President Nixon, in a letter to a New York editor, said he is not in favor of federal legislation "at this time" to permit reporters to protect the identity of their sources. Instead, Nixon wrote that he supports guidelines set by former Attorney General John Mitchell.

Mitchell's guidelines were also mentioned by the five judge majority as "wholly sufficient to resolve the bulk of disagreement between press and federal officials." They consist of vague references to "careful consideration" and "extensive negotiation" between the two parties yet final authority to subpoena rests with none other than the attorney general.

Justice White admitted "practical and conceptual difficulties" in determining who is protected by a journalist's privilege. That is to say, is the pamphleteer and his mimeograph immune from prosecution as a metropolitan editor? And what of lecturers, pollsters, novelists and researchers? All are involved in the dissemination of information; they all sometimes rely on confidential sources and all could claim the right to remain silent before a grand jury.

And unfortunately, a federal law that would protect a journalist's sources is a long way off. To date nearly 30 different "shield" bills have been introduced in Congress and no action has been taken on any of them.

With the Supreme Court striking down the claim of press immunity under the

# The Great BIA Romp: Cowboys Or Indians?

by Ed Zahniser

Just before the recent mudslide election victory in which tribal man lost out to the nuclear family cowboys once again, a group of Amerindians took over the BIA auditorium in the US Department of the Interior maze here in Washington. The BIA is of course the Bureaucrats for Indian Aggravation, or something.

While the election was pretty much a straight game of cowboys and Indians, the BIA affair with the Indians was a buckaroo switcheroo. The Amerindians used cowboy tactics to expose the super cowboyism of the BIA, which has been studiously co-opting Indians interests and selling native Americans down the river since it was instituted.

When Larry and I played cowboys and Indians in his front yard in 1951, there wasn't much particularly to be won or lost.

"Bang bang! You're dead, fall down dammit."

"No, I'm not!"

"You are too, I shot you!"

"No, I'm not!"

"I Quit..."

Now, in 1972, Larry's a medical doctor, I have a mortgage and I thought we'd outgrown the "let's play cowboys and Indians thing," but society still keeps us locked into the game.

The cowboy is a loner, into technology, puritanism and rootlessness: Life is always either someone he left behind or something up ahead. Though he's competitive and wastes resources, he may doff his ten-gallon when he goes to church, as a measure of respect. If the stars shine brightly at night, he curses because it's going to be cold.

The Indian is tribal, cooperative and into naturalism. He uses the whole buffalo, not just the tongue. Environmentally he's harmonious, not exploitative. Although, with women he's just as bad as the cowboy. Life is always carried with him, religion too—he IS where he is. Before dropping off at night he may have a friendly chat with the stars.

The environmental movement illustrates an obvious case of cowboys and Indians. Industrial interests have, for example, a cowboy view of exploitative water rights. They're bucking concerned people who have the trival notion that everyone has a right to clean water to drink, swim in, fish in, and sit beside. Some even have the shamanistic notion that water itself has a right to be clean.

Just before the last election, Nixon coozed up to the big polluters and vetoed the Clean Water Act of 1972. The Congress looked up from its well-covered wagon at the horizon, saw wall-to-wall warpaint constituents and overrode the veto. Small plus for the Indians among us.

The corporate cowboy sees nothing wrong with belching out his horrid smog over the urban reservation so he can more cheaply produce his technological things like six-guns, saddles, horse shoes (think about that!) and barbed wire. The tribe, on the other hand, is worried about a variety of different-colored lung ailments, including paint it-black,  $SO_2$  yellow and color me emphysema.

The basic Indian tenet is that the universe is entirely made up of spirits. You

apologize to plants and animals for having to eat them, and then you eat 'em of course. Recent studies show that even plants measurably react to being harshly spoken to, much less killed, cut and eaten. You can trip through life successfully if you cooperate with the spirits. This obviously makes for a very ecologically beneficial ethic, as any sort of arrogance toward the environment may lose you a warm spot in Heaven's ecosystem.

The so-called counter culture itself is one of the most vivid theaters of Amerindian value emulation. What is at work as poet Gary Snyder points out, is that a generation of younger Americans—and those who have always been young—are picking up on the "continuity of esoteric wisdom" which runs through American culture. That means getting back to the grass roots and the well-springs, beginning to realize that your feet grow out of the ground, that you don't descend from a charter flight on the subsidized wings of man.

Social organization in the counter-culture is anything but cowboy-loner style. It's tribal and specifically, anti-nuclear family. Its communal and cooperative rather than individualistic and competitive. Decisions evolve by consensus rather than leadership fiat.

Competition is the cowboy mainstay. It keeps the bunkhouse hopping, especially when the competition is for a crack at becoming part of the corporate nuclear family which controls the bunkhouse. Today's corporate cowboy steeps himself in the tactics of competition for joining the nuclear coronary family in the penthouse suite.

Ken Kesey aptly describes the counter culture value on cooperation by comparing the social workings of an Indian tribe with an American school room. In the tribe, if the group knows that someone doesn't know the answer to a



question, no one will volunteer to answer it for fear of making the one who doesn't know feel bad. The school room behavior you can recall yourself: the teacher asks a question and thirty shoulders get dislocated as everyone competes to be first with the right answer. The rewards are of course built into the system.

Cowboy tactics won the day against the BIA. Though we of course say "Right On!" to the Indians who've been down so long it surely looked like up for awhile, the suspicion lurks that some thing has been lost as well.

Originally, the Indians wouldn't have any truck with symbols of the white man's "unreal" economic system. Remember those old cowboy and Indian movies where the Indians loot the payroll train and then scattered the money on the winds over the Great Plains? Now they've got hold of a whole sheaf of cowboy documents that will probably prove very meaningful, especially in the cowboy courts where other Indians, like environmentalists and consumer protectionists have been having their first tastes of success against corporate and bureaucratic cowboys.

How meaningful will the cowboy documents regarding the treatment of Indians be? That remains to be seen, but the FBI was hot on the trail of the Indian retreat; once the shiny-shod sleuths got over the initial shock that the police had been tricked into escorting the bootlegged files out of DC. One clue stands out, however: while the White House had been gearing up to use force to oust the tribe from the BIA real estate, the information that incriminating documents were in Indian hands quickly precipitated an envoy of negotiators to talk about Indian—not White House—demands.

When you see kids playing cowboys and Indians, just scratch your head. They're preparing for real life in American Society. It's like busing, which probably doesn't have as much to do with racism as with Nixon's oil friends and the highway lobby. They're trying to make sure your kids grow up to think commuting is natural.

It's up to us to make sure they grow up as Indians and not cowboys, or as poet Louis Simpson updates Walt Whitman, at the end of the open road we'll find nothing but a used car lot.

## Teamsters

**NEW YORK (LNS)**— In a recent address to the California Farm Bureau Federation, Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, called the United Farmworkers Union, a "revolutionary movement which is perpetuating a fraud on the American public."

Several days later, on December 14, the Teamsters announced that they were ending a truce with the Farmworkers over which union would represent the field workers.

The Teamsters had originally joined forces with the big lettuce growers to crush the boycott being led by the Farmworkers. Together, they made a series of "sweetheart" contracts—contracts agreeable to both the growers and the union leadership, but in which the pickers had no say.

But in a series of agreements dating back to March, 1971, the Teamsters and Farmworkers agreed not to compete with each other for representation of field workers. The agreement, however, has been a tenuous one, particularly in the last year when the Teamster leadership has allied itself so closely with the Nixon administration, an avowed enemy of the Farmworkers' union.

## Knock Farmworkers

The current lettuce boycott has been a particular bone of contention between the two unions. The Farmworkers have called a boycott on all non-union lettuce in an effort to force the growers into negotiations.

Delegates at the Republican National Convention sported "Boycott Grass Not Lettuce" and "Elephants Like Lettuce" buttons and Nixon's Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, has said that the boycott technique used by the Farmworkers is "un-American, vicious, and we've got to stop it."

The Teamsters Union has done its best to stop the boycott too. In New York City, teamsters have refused to unload lettuce picked by the Farmworkers and the Teamster's decision to renegotiate the contracts with growers that have run out will make the Farmworkers' organizing more difficult.

Nixon and the Teamster leadership have developed quite a tight relationship. The union president was the only labor leader to remain on Nixon's Price Control board when other labor representatives (including George Meany, who can hardly be called a liberal) walked out in protest.

test last spring charging that the board was biased in favor of big business. Nixon has said that President Fitzsimmons was "the kind of labor leader I like."

Fitzsimmons is currently in the midst of purging liberal executive board member Harold Gibbons, head of one of the Union's four area conferences in the country. Gibbons was the only member of the Teamster leadership who refused to endorse the re-election of Nixon, giving his support to McGovern instead.

The Nixon-Teamster relationship has gone so far as to cause the Union to change law firms too. Until recently, the Teamsters were represented by Williamson, Connolly & Califano, the law firm who just happens to also be representing the Democrats in a civil suit that the party filed against leading Republican figures in connection with the break-in and bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate last spring.

The Teamster's new law firm is Morin, Dickstein, Shapiro & Galligan, a firm to which Charles W. Colson, newly resigned special assistant to the President, is expected to move early this year.

# Democratic Party Purges New Left

by Lowell Young

George McGovern's first official act upon receiving the Democratic Party's presidential nomination was to name Jean Westwood as Democratic National Chairwoman. It is unusual in American politics that a major party's presidential nominee name someone of similar outlook to the position that overrules the operation of the party apparatus. Mrs. Westwood, a grav-

uous Utah muckraker, was one of McGovern's earliest and strongest supporters and her appointment to the post of Party Chairwoman left no doubt that the Party apparatus was securely in George McGovern's hands.

Even before all the votes were counted, it was clear that the results of the November 7th election, while being a satisfying personal victory for Nixon and a crushing

personal defeat for McGovern, was not a major defeat for the Democratic Party. Nixon's "catalysis" proved very short, if not nonexistent, as Democrats gained two Senate seats, one governorship, and only lost fifteen seats in the House of Representatives. The Democratic Party remains the "majority party" in this country as it continues its control of the Senate and the House, thirty-one of the State Houses, and the overwhelming majority of state legislatures and big-city governments.

The old-line, regular Democrats realized their party lost the presidency because the candidate represented the political outlook of the Party's older and younger members. These advocates of the "New Politics," also known as "McGovernites," were a minority within the Party, but they had played by the rules and won the nomination; so these won't much the old-line regulars could do at that moment except not to support the national ticket or, at best, to give it token support. But they could certainly create the conditions that would prevent an "ideological elite" from ever again gaining control of their Party, and, with that end in mind, they fixed their sights upon the December 9th meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

A struggle for control of the Party apparatus meant a struggle for control of the position of Party Chairman. Soon after the election, Westwood announced she had every intention of staying on and to actively oppose any attempt to remove her. But, within several days, prominent regular Democrats began publicly calling for her ouster and, soon thereafter, campaign in behalf of various alternatives to her launched. The leading were

George Mitchell, a former Muskie aide; Charles Manatt, Chairman of the California Democratic Party; former national Party Chairman Lawrence O'Brien; and former national Party Treasurer Robert Straus of Texas.

More than anything else, it was McGovern's grassroots organization that was responsible for his winning the nomination. A grassroots organization is only as effective as the people who comprise it, and the youthful, idealistic, and hard-working advocates of the "New Politics" comprising McGovern's grassroots organization made his campaign the most effective of all the candidates for the Democratic nomination. The past twenty-two months provided these McGovernites with a great deal of experience in the area of organizing, and they acquired very little concrete knowledge about the nature of politics itself.

They failed to grasp the continuing nature of political struggle, that if McGovern lost the election, the Party would be up for grabs at the December 9th National Committee meeting. While some of them had succeeded in becoming delegates to the convention, only a very small number had the foresight to maneuver themselves onto the Democratic National Committee.

When McGovern's campaign reached its disastrous conclusion, the discouraged, and burnt-out "McGovernites" removed themselves from the scene and, in doing, left a clear field for those with whom they were in conflict.

Those with whom they were in conflict, the old-line party bosses and regulars, along with organized labor, understood the continuing nature of politics and therefore have a continuing commitment to it. It is they, and not the "McGovernites,"

who have the overwhelming majority of the seats on the Democratic National Committee.

Their only problem had been one of being divided among themselves and unable to unite around any of the four major alternatives to Jean Westwood. Westwood was insisting she had the sufficient number of votes to retain her position, but said she was willing to step aside for the sake of party unity if an acceptable alternative who satisfied all factions was found.

"Acceptable" meant anyone but that close friend of John Connally, Robert Stassen; her Westwood's opposition refused what amounted to her offer of resigning while at the same time being allowed to approve her successor. The old-timers wanted their Party back — which meant they wanted Westwood out as Chairman and the advocates of the "New Politics" out of the Party altogether.

As a means of preventing division with in their own ranks blocking their re-election of the Party, these old-timers formed the Coalition for a Democratic Majority and united around the candidacy of Robert Straus for Party Chairman. Straus, a 54 year old former F.B.I. agent, is now a broadcasting executive, banker, and lawyer. He has practiced law in Dallas since 1945 and is also chairman of the Board of the Strauss Broadcasting Company and the Valley View State Bank. Opposition to Straus resulted from his long time friendship with former Team Leader John E. Connelly (head of Democrats for Nixon), his backing by the AFL-CIO leaders who had intensely criticized the party reforms, and the warm, public support of him by George Wallace.

The founders of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, commending that liber-

als had fallen into bad company, vowed to set them right through their new organization that "rejects strongly the politics of the New Left." "We have major disagreements with the so-called 'New Politics' liberals," said Ben Wattenberg, a founder of the group.

The nature of those disagreements was articulated in ads in the December 7th editions of the Washington Post and the New York Times headlined "Come home, Democrats." Far from being "the expression of some sweeping new shift to the Republicans," the Coalition for a Democratic Majority viewed the "72 elections" as a clear signal to the Democratic Party to return to the great tradition... of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Hubert H. Humphrey.

Under a section titled "The 'New Politics' Has Failed," the ad states: "In the turbulence and confusion of the past few years, the National Democratic Party has come to be unduly influenced by forces and ideas unrepresentative of traditional Democratic principles." Two of these ideas unrepresentative of traditional Democratic principles are (1) "...the United States must withdraw from its international responsibilities and effect a serious diminution of its own power" and (2) "American society is sick and guilty, morally bankrupt and inherently corrupt." Those and other ideas belong to the "New Politics" and the Coalition for a Democratic Majority rejects them totally.

At the National Committee meeting, Max Kampelman, a co-founder of the new group, said to me that the Coalition for a Democratic Majority was not an attempt to "purge" the New Left from the Democratic Party, but rather, to keep the New Left's influence in proportion to its size. In response to a question about the possibility of a new party, Kampelman stated that if the New Left felt the nature of the decisions reached at the meeting were such that they had to leave and form their own party, he wouldn't be upset in the slightest. In fact, their forming their own party would help the Democrats in that it would make them appear all the more centrist.

The use of the meeting, the Hilton Hotel's posh, red-carpeted International Ballroom, placed the "party of the people" in the position of being as far removed from the people as it could get. The meeting was open to anyone who was able to pay the \$5.00 fee for observers, but

since there aren't very unemployed people on Wallace, or working poor who can afford such a fee, it seemed to exclude them altogether.

A Maryland Committee member reaffirmed that the "McGovernites" level of commitment and participation noticeably declined after the primaries that few of them were on the Committee or functioning there in any significant capacity. Several of the pages and Committee staff members were "New Politics" advocates. They were uncomfortable with the composition of the Committee and the manner in which the meeting was being conducted. One "New Politics" staff member from Illinois said a Strauss Chairmanship would do his group out of the Party. In answer to a question about the possibility of a new party, he stated he was of the opinion that a catalyst — a McGovern or a LBJ nomination leaving the Democratic Party, or a coalition by

"New Politics" advocates with more politically conscious and experienced people was necessary in order for a new party to be initiated. He made it very clear that he and the rest of the "New Politics" advocates were not really members of the Democratic Party. They were working for a cause, and while the Democratic Party was advancing their cause to a certain extent they were working for it. But as soon as the Democratic Party abandoned their cause, they would abandon the Democratic Party.

The one supposed "McGovernite" on the National Committee was a twenty year old woman from Illinois named Peggy. She was a classic example of one caught up in bringing alienated forces on the right back into the Party that she had completely forgotten about the issues that got her into politics in the first place. She kept talking about the need to "unify the Party" and refused to talk about issues. What she failed to understand was that it was the standards that she and the other "McGovernites" had taken on particular issues that brought about the split within the Party in the first place.

At the controls at the Committee meeting unfolded, Westwood avoided impeachment by a vote of 105-100, but then according to poor agreement resigned. She said in her resignation speech, that the Democratic Party is in a "critical stage in its history." The Party returns to Democraticism, joined primaries. More left leaders, more working women, blacks and youth were at the last convention than were at any previous one. She neglected to mention that none of these groups were proportionately represented

continued on page 12



## Science Marches On: All Over You

by Gil Friend

Betraying my radical obligations, maybe I didn't spend my time at the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention at such hallowed socially relevant topics as behavior control, genetic selection, environmental protection, sex differences, limits to growth, violence and aggression, community health and the like. Hard pressed to choose where to focus my attention at that week long, 12 ring circus, I waded out at world modelling/general systems, the nature of perception and learning, agricultural genetics, the electronic toys at Capitol City Readout, the energy "crisis" and a fascinating mixed media presentation on, off all things, single called distances (little planes that carry messages in place) occurring (or 80% of the photons/airwaves) that goes on in this planet of Universes.

My overall impression was a certain relief. I was besieged by the new technological capabilities that are being developed each year (I'm a hopeless gadget junkie), and frightened by the very wise, intelligent, socially concerned people I met, working name tags with organizational affiliations like Readout, Lockheed, Honeywell, LTV, who maintained the traditional "value-free" scientific attitude. "I'm just a researcher; I'm not responsible for how my research is used." ("I'm just a drafter/mechanical/elec/latent/bombshell/warrior; I'm not responsible

for the ultimate product of my actions.")

I was lured as some speakers put even themselves to sleep, and fascinated by the insight and clarity of such people as Marc Roberts on the energy "crisis" (that's not what it is, he says); Len Tronto on communing toward developing a general systems theory, connecting systems from molecular to cultural to intergalactic; and Margaret Mead, in general.

I was excited by the flow of information (actual and potential), and furiously but hardly surprised at the AAA's heavy-handed paranoia in hunting eight members of Science for the People.

The "demonization" — offstage: setting up an information table, offering a radical perspective on the role of science in America, in the registration area of a national convention convened under the aegis (or by now, maybe, signal phrase) of "Come, let us reason together." Y'all remember who used to say that.

I came away from the week exhausted, but with a curious sense of optimism — that's a strange optimism, not complacency — plus of information, and lots of thoughts about many of the particular topics raised, as well as about the science/people interface in general. For now, I'd like to confine us with some general thoughts, and explore specific areas in more depth in the coming weeks.

Curiously, there are critical questions,

in the "socially relevant" areas listed above, to name a few: how new technologies are to be used, to whose benefit, and by whose decision. The answers in practice today are sadly uniform. Decision making is centrist, and is naturally in line with the status quo, vested interests, and "social stability." It was this key socio-political question that the Science for the People presented at the targeted sessions sought to illuminate. But there's a problem that underlies all these and much more, and this was driven home to me at the convention, both in what people said, and in what they didn't say. Namely, that the fundamental mind set through which most people — in or out of power — view the world, and which determine what they can do and how they can act on it, is narrow, counter-productive, and must be replaced.

(Post) Background bits on author interest — making the world work for 100% of humanity, non-exploitative, bias (joined reading Bucky Fuller and playing world game; a few weeks pressure cooker research/planning/simulation party) it can be done. (End quote)

The fundamental problem is conceptual. The barriers to a successful world lie not in lack of resources or effective technologies, but in our very systems of measuring/accounting (economics) and decision-making (politics). And I'm not just applying this criticism to the capital-

ist model, for we find the same fundamental errors in the premises of most communists as well as capitalists, in the minds of labor as well as management.

Error number one: scarcity. With scarcity as a basic premise, we are locked into a zero sum game. "There's not enough to go around, so it's either you or me, so I'm going to make damn sure it's me." Which is the fundamental logic of most conflict, be it class, national, racial, emotional, or what have you. But scarcity is an outmoded model in a world in which technological evolution provides an ever increasing capability to do more with less. For example, a few dozen pounds of communications satellite today can do the work of several hundred of trans-Atlantic cable, and do it better. The problem isn't so much figuring out to use what we have. For another example, world food production in recent years, in aggregate, has been enough to meet the needs of the world's population. But its availability has been skewed, with the result that 2/3 of the world starves while less than 1/4 of it overeats. To return to the game model, there is a different logic at work in a non-zero sum game, like mountain climbing: "either we all make it to the top, or none of us do." I would suggest (with due credit to Fuller for these analogies) that these different premises — scarcity vs. abundance — produce strikingly different frameworks of action.

Error number two: lack of an holistic

perspective; not seeing the forest for the trees; ignorance of the three laws of ecology [Everything's connected to everything. Everything's got to go somewhere]. There's no such thing as a free lunch.] We have a tendency to break things down into pieces when we conceptualize or make models, which isn't terrible, and then to assume that reality is fragmented along the same lines as our models, which is. So we work with a repressive economic system that tells us what is "worthwhile," and what we can "afford" to do based on a glaringly incomplete accounting of costs. Sure, oil is a cheaper power source than solar energy, as long as Santa Barbara's beaches are not the price of oil; and, so, likewise, the automobile is efficient transportation, since there is no dollar value put on 55,000 traffic fatalities, or dirty cities, or empoyment victims. And we can perform such tricks as closing the corner drug store owner and W. Clement Stone as "capital" and a corporate lawyer and a bus driver as "labor" when that is not how they each perceive their interests at all. The point is, that with a short-sighted accounting system, we are condemned to short-sighted decision making, whether the decisions are made by the Nixon-Brownells or the People's Republic of 19th Street.

Speakers in many different subject areas alluded to the fact that we need "a new accounting system," "new modes of decision-making," and so on. But it seemed that very few people are actually attempting to develop such systems.

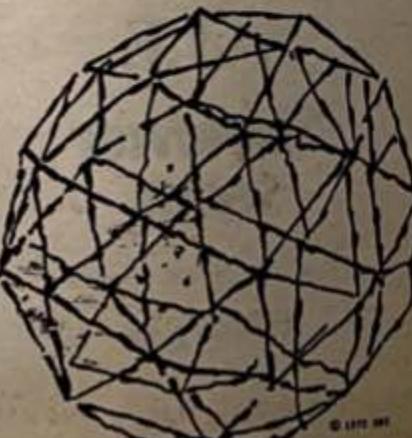
Most of the speakers engaged in sys-

tematic, Yon: WA: Science Marches On

Error number three (or 2b, if you prefer): a foreshortened time sense, which contributes to the age old excuse of "We can't afford it." The first part of this problem is perhaps naive, as we shift from the rigidity of single year accounting to five and seven year plans. As far as affordability, well, we've always been able to afford whatever we decide we want to afford, to mobilize the entire resources of the nation to achieve an agreed upon goal, be it a war or the moon. And we're always wealthier after doing what we couldn't afford to do. Because wealth is not purely physical; it's not gold (there's only about \$40 billion in gold on the whole planet); it's not goods; it's knowledge, and capability, and knowledge, at least, always increases, and can always produce more knowledge.

I was encouraged, at the convention, by the apparently increasing numbers of people who seem to be becoming aware of these paralyzing conceptual shortcomings.

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## Roving Raver's First Report

*Motorpsychling by Gusanos, Glades, and Geriatrics*

*Striving for pungency in reportage and resulting intrigue in the intestines, The Daily Rag herewith announces the nativity of its series of dispatches from its own roving, raving correspondent, now wending his wistful and wiped-out way to Chile on his motorpsychic. Our first installment finds intrepid Yitzhak in Florida, before he booked passage on the proverbial steamer to the South American continent.*

I am, of course, Yitzhak Moscoso von Arbuckle, your Least Serene and Most Disputatious Highness and WordLauncher. Several years ago I began shooting the bull about how I was going to ride my motorpsychic through South America. Having acquired the necessary time and funds, it was incumbent on me to shit or get off the pot. I stood up, shit in my pants and headed south fully loaded. Before you knew it, I arrived in Florida.

Florida to most people is a second rate state. The name conjures up images of a slightly sleazy California, with all of the inanity and none of the insanity. It's southern, and the citrus ain't as good. And it's the world's premiere geriatric concentration camp.

I entered the state through Jacksonville, locally known as "Jax," a hideously ugly and stenchy port city existing like a cancer sore on the lip of the Atlantic Ocean. I headed SW across midstate to Tampa-St. Pete, then SE on another diagonal

through the Everglades to Miami.

Central Florida is as pretty as a picture postcard and ultimately as dull. It consists entirely of stands of pine and cedar, citrus groves, lakes, trailer camps and small cottages—90% painted bright white and golf courses. The town of Zephyrhills is not atypical. It houses about 5000 folk, average age almost 70. It is spotlessly, almost painfully clean. The inhabitants are proud as punch of their town, pleased as pickles to have arrived there intact and mostly agile for their age. The town's only movie house shows X-rated flicks (why?) and there is a high ratio of churches to people.

The few young folk (18-50) wear permanent and constipated smiles and respect their elders so thoroughly that some oldsters believe that the youngsters believe the oldsters are already dead. The oldsters I spoke with took pains to convince me they were still alive. I sternly informed them that the issue was still in doubt and rode out of town while they pinched themselves and each other.

Tampa-St. Pete was a cut above Jax, through no fault of the locals who just don't have enough industry to totally destroy the pleasing land and climate. U.S. Route 19 which runs along the gulf coast is a textbook case of urban blight, a continuous 20+ mile strip of shopping center and sub-sub development. The town of Tarpon Springs, puffed in travel commercials as a Greek sponge diving center, is



just more of the same. The sponge industry was murdered years ago by cellulose and what remains is as authentic for Greek fishing culture as reservations are of pre-Columbian Indian culture.

I rode through the Everglades in late afternoon-early evening. Perhaps the twilight was helping, but the Glades seemed as spooky and wild as their legend. Mile after mile of more than head-high saw grass; overgrown, water-covered land like forsaken rice paddies and only a rare boat dock or sugar mill to tell you that man has dared tread there at all. They say the Everglades will die from lack of fresh water, but somehow I don't believe it.

The Glades end 20 miles from the Atlantic, and you come to a spot near the split between US 29 and Flx. 27 where you can look out over 12 miles of flat empty space and see the heights and lights of Miami. My heart trembled in my mouth. "An aspiring Los Angeles," I said to myself. How fine to be mistaken.

I entered Miami on the Tamiami Trail, an ancient road from Tampa to Miami. This road is also one of the economic centers of the Cuban refugee population, the ones that the rest of Cuba calls "gusanos"—worms. It is an eight mile stretch completely covered by small privately-owned businesses.

These gusanos are industrious, not lazy—although greedy might be a more accurate term than either. The ones who have been here longest are those whose lives were forfeit under Castro—the capitalists, the exploiters, Batista's bloody henchmen who would have died for their decades of oppression of the Cuban masses.

*Democrats Purge*

at the meeting she was then addressing.) Unity is needed, but that unity is not presently a reality; so, in hopes that another leader will be able to achieve that unity, "I now offer my resignation."

Robert Strauss was placed in nomination by Florida Governor Ruben Askew. According to Askew, the Democratic Party is in business "to win elections." That a political party exists for the purpose of serving the needs and protecting the rights and interests of the people is the furthest thing from Askew's, or any other Democrat's mind. Also, to the surprise and disgust of many progressives in the hall. A one-time reform Democrat from Wisconsin, Don Peterson, seconded Strauss's nomination. The other two placed in nomination were Charles Manatt and George Mitchell.

The overwhelming white, middle-age and conservative Democratic National

ses. The rest are the 10% of the Cuban people who chose material wealth of the U.S.A. over the opportunity to build a new society.

When one sees the wealth of these Cubans, one thinks of European ghetto Jews who apparently made money "selling stones to each other." Of course, the wealth of these Cubans did not just materialize. Uncounted millions of our tax dollars have gone to them in the form of welfare, outright grants and low or interest-free loans. These "leers from oppression" have been enriched at the expense of all of us. Funds that desperate Blacks, Indians, and Chicanos must beg for in vain are distributed to these people on request. All assistance is offered them; red tape cut to a bone. There is a lesson here somewhere, but I refuse to learn it—it sickens me.

A glance at the headlines in the next morning's paper showed the difference between Miami and L.A. There is a six-month building moratorium in Miami. Like the Glades, Miami is short of water. Also, although there is much land available outside the city, the citizens seem firmly opposed to further growth. The Cubans are not very active politically in Miami compared to their numbers. The pressure against the developers is coming from the natives, the retirees and the Jews.

As I arrived, a major scandal was breaking. The city council, in a 4-3 vote, decided by the mayor, had voted to extend the building moratorium over a greater time and space. A public relations man employed by a major developer claimed he had bribed the mayor with \$2000 (the amount seems absurdly and naively low) to vote the other way. A dandy-fine political donnybrook was shaping up as I left town. There are several proposals on the table to relieve the water shortage, and the economic pressures to keep building are enormous. It will be fascinating to watch in the future to see what happens in this moderately pleasant and aware city.

As I prepared to leave, I found myself taking a perverse liking to Florida. It is a pretty and fairly pleasant state with probably the most progressive population in the South. Its people like their state and are thinking hard about how to keep it enjoyable without necessarily excluding newcomers. The solutions Florida finds for the problems of rapid growth will be important nationwide.

*continued from page 9*

Committee cast 26 votes for Charles Manatt, 71 1/2 votes for George Mitchell, and a majority of 106 1/2 votes for the new Chairman of the Democratic Party, Robert Strauss. In the interest of "winning elections," the Democratic Party took to the suicidal path of engaging Richard Nixon in the struggle for his conservative, reactionary and racist constituency.

When the "New Politics" advocates deal with the reality that the Democratic National Committee elected a National Party Chairman determined to drive the New Left out of the Democratic Party, then it will become clear to them beyond all reasonable doubt that there is no room in the Democratic Party for anybody who puts principle ahead of "winning elections." They, together with others, will comprise the nucleus of a soon-to-be founded people's party.

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# SOURCE

**WASHINGTON AREA FEDERATION OF TENANT ASSOCIATIONS**...is an informal metropolitan-wide organization started two years ago to promote the common interest of tenants and tenants' associations. Made up of neighborhood-organized unions, the Federation's main activity is community education to stimulate the formation of new tenant organizations. By relying on grass-roots initiative, WAFTA works to foster co-operation among all tenants, in private and public housing, in the city and suburbs. Only by such co-operation can tenants hope to deal with spiraling rents, deteriorating services, outmoded legal systems and inequitable management—the lot of tenants of all incomes. Now beginning to move outside its member groups and taking on life of its own, WAFTA is considering various proposals for action including housing development, urban homesteading, and a property tax offensive, besides intensified local tenant organizing. Contact WAFTA, c/o Eileen Siedman, 1250 Fourth St., SW, or Thelma Jones, 2114 Minnesota Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20024 & 20020.

Common Code Violations...  
Rats, roaches and other pests  
Plaster falling  
holes in the walls  
A leaky roof  
broken doors or windows  
leaky, broken sinks or toilets  
broken bath tub  
no screens/no screen door  
floor that sags  
broken stoves/stoves that leak gas  
no refrigerators for winter work  
leaky pipes  
garbage in the yard  
orders from the landlord  
locks that won't work

**DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF AMERICA**...is a non-profit membership organization which promotes the development of "a locally controlled, publicly supported, universally available child care system." The Council publishes a variety of newsletters, bulletins, and printed materials on current significant activities, provides technical assistance to local projects including help in finding funding sources. One of the most useful printed resources is "PLANNING A DAY CARE CENTER," a good introductory "how-to" manual, (\$1.50). For a publications list and aid contact DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF AMERICA, 1401 K St., NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2316.

**HOME REPAIR CO-OP**...is about ten people skilled in carpentry, plumbing, masonry, painting, wiring, etc. who do small repair jobs at low cost. The co-op hopes to teach many people home repair skills and provide jobs at the same time. Co-op members work in pairs, one experienced and one willing to learn...they learn by doing. The co-op tries to give people passing through town work, sharing skills in the bargain. With money provided by Social Security, they hope to bring professionals in to help teach more skills. Contact HOME REPAIR CO-OP, c/o Job Co-op, 1724 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 265-7850.

## Planning ..

continued from page 3

Meanwhile, in a number of local demonstrations since Christmas, movement organizers have been surprised to discover an extremely optimistic turnout of Middle Americans and local religious and liberal establishment people.

A cross-section of the crowds at the recent WAPAC Peace Center Christmas Day White House picket line-vigil, the American Friends' New Year's vigil, and particularly Dean Sayre's Washington Cathedral-to-White House Convocation for Peace, have indicated an immediate and strong reaction of "the man in the street" against Nixon's bombing step-up. Dean Sayre's almost spur-of-the-moment march especially was dominated by an older, respectable-looking contingent, and Sayre (at his own first demonstration) called the march "the first really local outpouring."

The large percentage of straight people at the protest, coupled with the immediacy of their response, give evidence that the emotional letdown of being so tangibly promised and then so violently denied Peace has been for many people a real last straw.

To a movement which has reacted to so many last straws, and received so little

satisfaction, yet another straw may understandably be met with a resigned "I-told-you-so" apathy. But the hope is that the promise of a newly receptive wave of "average Americans" will bring disenchanted leftists, freaks and Peace People back into the streets, marching organizing and manning telephones. The people who have reacted so strongly in the past two weeks are the people whom Nixon claims to work for and to listen to. They elected Nixon thinking they were completing a Peace, and they've been disappointed. They seem finally ready to publicly disagree, to admit their mistake and demand that Nixon make no more.

This suddenly aggressive spirit, according to the Washington Peace Center, will be drained, wasted if no one is there to help, to educate, to activate the new converts.

With as much justification for resignation as there is, the feeling prevails that this might be the time, that this upcoming Inaugural demonstration might make the difference. The real people want to speak. Organizers say it's time to feel the pain once more, to not just block it out by long-conditioned reflex, and to make Peace out of that emotion. The American People are beginning to feel what the Peace People have felt too often, that wherever you are, "Meanwhile, the War goes on." -TS

Landlords frequently claim it is illegal to refuse to pay rent. Although it is a violation of a contract—a civil agreement—it is not a violation of criminal law. You can't go to jail for refusing to pay rent, although a judgement demanding payment can be made. If a judgement has been entered, and you still don't pay, you can be evicted and in some cases your wages garnished to cover the debt. Furthermore, so-called rent money belongs to the tenant until a judgement is entered. So, when an organizer claims that the money can't be returned to tenants because it belongs to the landlord, it is untrue.

If charged with non-payment, there are three common counter-claims tenants may make: overcharging; property damage caused by a fire (not the tenant's fault); water leaks, fallen ceilings, etc.; or failure to provide services like heat, maintenance, etc. The theory behind counter-claims is that while the tenant may owe the landlord rent, the landlord owes the tenant money as well.

To obtain an abatement of rent, violations defined by the building department as "rent impairing" must have been recorded in the tenant's apartment or common areas of the building by a code enforcement agency. Then, if after six months, the violations have not been corrected, the tenants may stop paying rent until repairs are made.



(example of index)

Code Violations 1b, Groups 7b, 8a, 14b  
...Reporting 7, Groups 7b, 123d  
Collective Bargaining 3, 4, 19, 92  
Commercial Development 65a  
Community Action Agencies 80a, 138a  
Groups 11c, 28c, 28b, 86c  
Community Attitudes 19, Rev. 48a

**THE PEOPLES' LAW INSTITUTE**...is a free law school without degrees, grades or fees, for the people of metropolitan DC. Its courses include Street Law and Criminal Procedure, Prison Law, Juvenile Law, Legal Research, Welfare Law, Landlord-Tenant Law, Women and Law, Military and Draft Law, Consumer Law, and Students' Rights. The PLI has taught many DC community groups and is hoping to organize law courses at a local prison. Contact PEOPLES' LAW INSTITUTE, 1856 19th St., NW, Washington, DC 20009, (202) 385-5760.

**Community Legal Education Materials**, compiled by Mary Ader, National Clearinghouse for Legal Services, 710 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60611, \$3.00.

...was written to help meet the tremendous need for more preventive law in this country. It has extensive sections on consumer law, criminal law, general health law, housing law, and welfare law.

*this data comes from Source Catalog II: Communities/Housing. Not a catalog of state products but a "revolution in action" ...many, many groups from around the country, films, books, other resources on housing, law, tenant organizing, also sections on elderly people, women, third world, rural, etc. lists of resource groups, periodicals...analysis and presentation of problems, platforms, strategies, dreams, ideas, information, action. Just out: \$2.95 at Community Bookstore, other places. Good stuff. -CS*

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# 12 CALENDAR

## MISSING

Is your group's activity missing from the calendar? Well we try pretty hard to fine out what's happening, but new things are always coming to our attention. You can help us and your group by calling or writing to tell us what you're doing. We're at 1717 18 str. n.w., telephone, 462-6172.

## PERPETUAL HAPPENINGS

Frederick Law Olmstead, exhibit about the parks he built in American cities, features 37 huge circular photos. National Gallery of Art.

Mexican Paintings by Kort Lang, Folger Shakespeare Library.

Scientology-introductory lecture daily; 2,4, and 7:30pm weekdays; 11:00am, 2:40pm. Saturday and Sunday. Sunday discussion and "group processing" at 1:00pm.

Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, 1812 19th Str., NW, AD2-6296.

EXHIBIT: The Lazzaroni, 19 portraits of group that started the National Academy of Sciences, National Portrait Gallery.

EXHIBIT: Joseph Henry Papers, rare books, pictorial material and original manuscripts illustrate the scientific career of this American physicist who was the first Secretary of the Smithsonian, in the Great Hall, thru Feb.

selections of Modern American Art, Renwick Gallery, thru Jan 28.

Graphics of George Hart, portrayal of ordinary people he encountered "on the road", Museum of History and Technology.

The Splendor of British and European Butterflies, 60 watercolors painted for use in a field guide, Museum of Natural History.

Recent Acquisitions to the National Collection of Fine Arts, National Collection of Fine Arts Building.

Stamps and the Mails, mementoes of mail systems from 2500 BC to the present, History and Technology Building, 3rd floor.

Wonder Production, Volume One: A Magic Book: traces evolution of an idea to a finished book, National Collection of Fine Arts.

## THEATER

PUPPET THEATER-Skaski, legendary Russian fables: 2 fairytale, The Loving Dragon and

Tale of Neverwan, Wed-Fri: 10:30, 11:30 am

Sat,Sun,holiday: 10:30am, 12:30, 2:30pm

kids: \$1.00, adults, \$1.25 381-5395

first Book of Arts and Industries Building.

"Senior Prom", O Str. Theater, each Thurs-day thru Sunday, call 234-6949.

"The Torture of Mothers" Back Alley Theater, call 723-2040.

MEDEA-featuring Mercedes McCambridge and Jack Gwillim, Hartke Theater, Catholic Univ., Jan 5-21, 529-3333.

GODSPELL, Ford's Theater, call 347-6260 for ticket info.

"The Complete Works of Studs Terkel", a new play by Perry Granger about a man who goes to Canada because of the draft, Folger Shakespeare Theater, thru Jan 7, call L16-4848.

"Our Town" at Arena Stage, Dec 15-Jan 21, call 655-6700

CODA- DC Black Repertory Company, call 291-2877.

THE RESISTABLE RISE OF ARTURO UI: Washington Theater Club, 466-8860.

## EVERY WEEKDAY

The Fourth Tower Of Inverness, radio serial broadcast on WGTB-FM(90.1) at 5pm, a service of ZBS (Zero Bullshit) Media.

## SUNDAYS

concert-members of Wolf Trap Company, L'Enfant Theater, \$2.00, call 488-9170 for more information.

concert- National Gallery, series of free concerts at 7:00pm, call 1-737-4215.

folk mass-GWU Center Theater, 10:30am.

recycle-Washington Area Recycling Center open 12:00noon to 3:00pm, center in Rock Creek Park near Military Road.

## MONDAYS

poetry- Mau Transi Poetry Project, Community Bookshop 2026 P Str., NW, 8:00pm.

## TUESDAYS

men's liberation-Men's Consciousness Session, GWU Center room 415, 8:00pm.

WAFU- open meeting, 1724 20th Str., NW,

8:00pm,

gay men's rap- discussion at the Free Clinic, 6:00pm.

## WEDNESDAYS

books-Community Bookshop holds open poetry meeting, 8:00pm.

folk dancing-GWU Center Ballroom, 6:00-10:30, 75c.

## FRIDAYS

coffeehouse- American University, in a la carte dining room, 8:00pm-2:00am.

coffeehouse- If coffeehouse, 1513 New York Ave.

coffeehouse-Free Women's Coffeehouse, 800 21st Str., NW, 5th floor lounge, call 676-7378 or 676-7490.

film-Community Bookshop series of Friday films, 8:00pm

## SATURDAYS

recycle-Washington Area Recycling Center open each Saturday from 10:00am-3:00pm and Sunday from 12:00noon to 3:00pm.

WOMEN'S CLINIC- at the Free Clinic, Wisconsin and Vois Place.

WOMEN'S DANCE- at the Women's Center, 1756 R str., nw, 8:00pm, women only.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 5

EXHIBIT- Collographs of David Bernard and his students, National Collection of Fine Arts, thru January.

VIETNAM- "The Meaning of the Peace Agreement", discussion led by Nguyen Thieu, worker with refugees, Committee of Responsibility, Potter's House, 8:45pm.

FILM-Boys in the Band, Bob, Carol, Ted and Alice, at the Biograph.

FILM-Casablanca, To Have and Have Not, at the Circle.

MEDEA- featuring Mercedes McCambridge and Jack Gwillim, Hartke Theater, Catholic University, Jan. 5 thru 21st, 529-3333.

POCKETS- a two week women's pool tournament begins at the Women's Center, 1756 R str., nw, 50c entry fee, 7:00pm, warm-up, 8:00 tournament, women only.

FILM-Go West, At the Circus, at the Biograph.

TRYOUT- For "Aish's Irish Rose", Little Theater of Alexandria, 683-4096, 2:00pm today and 7:30pm on the 6th and 7th.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

CONCERT-Crank, Spectrum, Trinity Theater, 36th and "O" Str., N.W., 8:30pm, call 625-3017.

DANCE-Fruia, Yugoslav dance production company of 34, 7:30pm, JFK Concert hall.

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## SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

FILM-Go West, At the Circus, at the Biograph.

CONCERT-Joe Hickerson, librarian of the archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress. Washington Ethical Society 7750 16th St, NW, 8:00pm.

GLUT-important policy meeting of the food coop, call 779-1978 1826 Kilbourne, NW 2:00

FILM-Casablanca, To Have and Have Not, at the Circle. coffeehouse-WAFU coffeehouse at Grace Church, 8:30pm.

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 7

CONCERT-Father Gerry Creedon, Irish folk ballads with mandolin, Winanne Kreeger, guitar, Potter's House.

FILM-Pat and Mike, 2:00pm, American Film Institute, JFK Center, 785-4600

FILM-Adam's Rib, American Film Institute, 7:30pm, JFK Center, 785-4600

FILM-Leonardo: To Know How To See, National Gallery of Art, 12:15 and 1:15.

CONCERT-Ney Salgado, piano recital, 5:00pm, Phillips Collection.

RADIO RAP-Post Industrial America, discussion between Daniel Bell and Chester Cooper, 9:30pm, WGMS.

TRYOUT-see 6th for details.

FILM-Go West, At the Circus, at the Biograph.

FILM-Casablanca, To Have and Have Not, at the Circle.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 8

LECTURE-The Future of Reformation History, Hermann E. Schaeffer, Folger Shakespeare Library, 2:00pm.

TRYOUT-see 6th for details.

FILM-The Boys in the Band, Bob, Carol, Ted and Alice, at the Biograph.

FILM-Casablanca, To Have and Have Not, at the Circle.

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

FILM-Emitai, the first color epic from Africa. Antioch College community film class, 1716 New Hampshire Ave, 7:10pm.

ORIENTAL ART LECTURE-Chieh-Hua Boundary Painting in China, by Robt. Mandel of Brandeis Univ., Frer Gallery, 8:30pm, accompanying exhibit open at 6:30pm.

RAPE-Darlene Cole will tell of her experience and work at the Rape Crisis Center, Potter's House, 8:30pm, 1658 Columbia Road.

CONCERT-National Symphony, Janacek: Taras Bulba; Bloch: Schelomo; R. Strauss: Don Quixote, JFK Concert Hall.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

EXHIBIT-rubbings from British antiques, by Lauri Black, Folger Shakespeare Library, thru January 31.

BOOKS-The Board of the DC Public Library will hold its monthly meeting at the main branch, 901 G St., NW, 7:30pm.

FILM-Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me, Baird Aud, Natural History Building, 12:30pm.

LECTURE-The Baroque, by Prof. Robt. C. Smith, Remick Gallery, 8:30pm.

FILM-The Boys in the Band, Bob, Carol, Ted and Alice, at the Biograph

FILM-JW Coop, Cisco Pike, at the Circle

LIBRARY-The Board of the DC Public Library meets at 7:30pm in the King Library, 9th and G Sts. NW, the public is invited. This meeting takes place the second Wednesday of every month.

CONCERT-National Symphony, see 9th for details.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

FUNDS-meeting on the possibility of setting up a Community sustaining fund, Community Bookshop, 7:30pm.

FILM-Gertrude Stein, see 10th for details.

THEATER-The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui, Washington Theater Club, 446-8860, through the 11th of February.

FILM-The Great Dictator, Dr. Strangelove, at the Biograph.

FILM-JW Coop, Cisco Pike, at the Circle

CONCERT-National Symphony, see 9th for details.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

DRAMATIC READING-by British Embassy Players, readings from 15th century to the time of Queen Victoria, songs of appropriate time interspersed, 8:00pm, Baird Aud, Natural History Building. Sounds like a great time but money should be no object because it takes 6 big smackers to get in the door, pals, 581-5157.

FILM-Women in Love, Sunday Bloody Sunday, at the Circle.

FILM-The Great Dictator, Dr. Strangelove, at the Biograph.

CONCERT-Jacqueline du Pre, JFK Concert Hall, 8:30pm.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

LECTURE-The Inaugural Story, History and Technology and, 10:30am.

SOUR CREAM-trio of recorder players, Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building, \$3, students \$1 with ID, 581-5398.

FILM-The Great Dictator, Dr. Strangelove, at the Biograph.

FILM-Women in Love, Sunday Bloody Sunday, at the Circle.

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 14

CONCERT-Mike Kinsler, folk ballads with guitar, Potter's House, 1658 Columbia Rd.

PRISONERS' ART-exhibit and sale of art by prisoners in New York, Maryland and Virginia, proceeds 90% to prisoners, 10% to their institutions' art program, thru Jan 27, at Washington Ethical Society, 7750 16th St., NW, (at Kalmar Rd.) noon to 9:00pm daily, 1:00pm-4:00pm Sunday, 589-7199.

JAM-Women's jam session 2:00-6:00pm, Women's Center, 1736 R St., NW, women only.

AUDOBON LECTURE-Minnesota Valley 300, by Walter J. Breckinridge, 5:15, 8:00pm, Baird and History and Technology Building.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 15

FILM-Women in Love, Sunday Bloody Sunday, at the Circle

FILM-The Twelve Chairs, Start The Revolution Without Me, at the Biograph.

FILM-Antonia das Mortes, color political Western, Antioch College community film class, 7:10pm, 1716 New Hampshire Ave.

CONCERT-May Christen, 5:00, Women's Center, 1736 R St., NW, 8:00pm, women only.

POETRY-women's poetry reading 8:00pm, Women's Center, 1736 R St., NW, women only.

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PEOPLES  
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COMMISSION

# cheap cashews at huge human cost

continued from page 4

its support of the exploitation of Mozambique. A telephone conversation a month or two later resulted in the same assurance. But we just found out that we were misinformed.

In a regular meeting on December 17, four members of GLUT's workers' collective told us that, contrary to our former discussions, they would probably continue to purchase and supply cashews from Mozambique unless they could get another source (such as India) at as economically as beneficial an arrangement as they now have. We were also invited to attend a scheduled January 6th meeting to discuss GLUT's "philosophy" on this and other issues, which we plan to do. It seems to me, however, that any organization which needs to discuss the issue of whether or not to continue to directly support the exploitation and oppression of a Nation and a People is so morally bankrupt that a discussion of philosophy would be little more than bullshit.

I know that sounds extreme, especially since GLUT has provided a valuable service to the community, but let me re-

## 1st Amendment

continued from page 6

First Amendment, with Nixon declaring his opposition to federal guarantees and with the possible jailing of more journalists, the overture to the second "four more years" has begun.

In a speech before the election, Nixon mentioned the "precious little support" he receives from newspaper editors and television commentators. In an interview with the Washington *Star-News*, he returned to criticize the breakdown in the "leadership class in this country." Opinion leaders, Nixon said, are responsible for the entire "era of permissiveness", i.e. crime, drugs and the weakening of "a people's character."

The alarming similarity of philosophy between the Court and the Nixon administration is no accident. The President has had the unique chance to appoint four justices to the high court and four more years will provide him the probability of naming one or two more.

Attacks by presidential surrogates on the news media were virtually suspended during the election campaign. The Republicans knew better than to charge the print media with bias when the editorials were supporting their candidates at a 17 to 1 ratio.

Now with the great contest of electoral rhetoric more than a month behind us action should follow. "An antitrust-type action" against a "monopoly of ideas" has already been hinted at by presidential aide Patrick Buchanan.

Will another solicitor general argue before a reconstituted Supreme Court that the president has an inherent power to prevent the freedom to publish if that freedom threatens the national interest?

If government prosecutors can ask for testimony, can they also ask to see film clips, first drafts, notebooks and tape recordings? It would appear so. The bureau chief of the *Los Angeles Times* was recently jailed for failing to produce tapes and documents of interviews with a man who admitted his role in the Watergate bugging and break-in.

"Four More Years," here we go...

count the discussion we with GLUT workers. I asked them if they would purchase commodities, assuming that it saved them/us money, from an imaginary plantation in neighboring Virginia that was surrounded by barbed wire and used armed guards to supervise forced laborers who were summarily beaten or executed if they were any "trouble". One person said Yes, incredibly, and the others said No. The point is that the main difference between the imaginary plantation and the cashews taken from Mozambique is one of distance. How removed does manifest oppression have to be in order for GLUT to knowingly support it? If neighboring Virginia is too close to home, how about California or Brazil— we already know Africa is far enough

enough away.

I am not a purist. As hard as I've thought with a lot of help from some friends—I can't figure out how to live "pure" in this country (or any other) without moving onto somebody else's (ownership would be out) land and trying to live off the land alone. And I'm not ready for that yet. But neither am I ready to continue to support, or not to resist, blatant up-front oppression. For now, we all have to draw the line somewhere and hopefully work to move it closer and closer to our goals. Each time we compromise ourselves, it costs us something. And I'm fairly comfortable in suggesting that we can all give up lower-priced Mozambique cashews without going into withdrawal.

GLUT is an example of something. It

means that we can get so far into ourselves and our alternatives that we forget the world and the people "out there." It means that we can get careless and let our "counter-actions" carry us back to where we've already been. It means that our actions and our programs can take on a life of their own, become an end in and of themselves.

In our encounter with GLUT, I was most concerned with their dismissal of the information we brought them about Mozambique. The point of extreme concern is with the way they chose not to use the information once it was brought to their attention. An honest disagreement over the issue when it arose six months ago would have been of considerably more assurance than the lack of responsiveness to a part of the community GLUT claims to serve. (The New Family is certainly part of GLUT's community.)

Well, all of this has messed up my head. If we are trying to live differently, more humanely, instead of just more economically, GLUT has failed the community it was created to serve. It reacted, six months ago and now, with, at worst, deceit, vacillation and arrogance, or at best, disorganization and single-minded obsession—just like all those other "institutions" we have tried to leave behind.

Our community attempts to help build and support an alternative; yet we find we have developed inflexible, high new ways to support the imperialism and colonialism we decry. As all of the other institutions which have proven so unresponsive to the community, GLUT must change or it must be left behind.

## STATEHOOD PARTY SHIFTS

continued from page 5

and head towards Dupont Circle, not to the Shaw Urban Renewal Area.

I'm concerned primarily about the quality of life where I live and work. The last time I rapped with the dudes over on Martin Luther King Boulevard was last spring. But the political future of the city as a whole is black, and will be orchestrated only through the political coordination of its various wards and precincts.

Cassell senses this and feels that bullshit white grassroots community organizing is a dead end for a citywide black party. Cassell needs black people in the black wards, in Anacostia and the North East and Shaw areas to form a party organization that is black and can address itself to black needs, to prove to blacks that Cassell and the black Statehood Party can save the city, and bullshit Fauntroy can't.

So the votes came and Cassell's proposed reorganization won comfortably, with whites generally opposing the Cassell—dare I call it—machine. This honkie voted for Cassell. Neighborhood hell-raising doesn't need Charles Cassell.

You see, if Dupont Circle feaks are pissed off at high rises in that area, Cassell and the Statehood Party ain't worth shit to them. I mean, what are you going to do? Threaten developer Leo Burnstein by saying that Dupont Circle will vote solidly for Charles Cassell if he doesn't stop his building? Or, listen hear National Capital Planning Commission, don't monkey with this neighborhood else we'll denounce you at the D.C. Statehood Party? Now if you'll allow this remark—I can't understand how blacks in D.C. swallow the shit the Federal and District government make them swallow. If Charlie Cassell thinks a machine is what's needed to demonstrate all the bullshit to blacks in D.C., then power to Cassell. I mean, he was out campaigning while I was reading political science books.

So Cassell will have firm control of the D.C. Statehood Party, and I hope neighborhood hellraisers and organizers will stop worrying about elective politics because there ain't no neighborhood voting. Neighborhood politics is boycotts, ridicule, court suits, character assassination and general sass. I hope Cassell creates a black party in the district and once he does, then he can mend his white bridges and we'll all fall in line. So before the

meeting adjourned, they set the place for the next meeting—Anacostia.

I slipped back into the darkness to go to my friends house to see the Jets-Raiders game and to see the moon walk. I walked behind a group of young blacks who just left the meeting. "Did you see your teacher [Cassell] looking around on that vote? He was making sure all his students voted for him."

So I assumed my typing position, puts on my fedora on the desk, and types it out for the Night Special—Black Statehood Party Boss Charles Cassell flew to South Dakota tonight to discuss national election strategy with George McGovern.

## SCIENCE/ FICTION

continued from page 9

tems modelling, for example, whether of cities or social interactions, would model into their systems accepted images and relationships. Some were aware that their models, and, in fact, all models, were inadequate, and largely subjective and arbitrary. But many, I'm afraid, were not, and that is where the danger in social planning, and systems modelling in general, arises. In forgetting that a model is merely a conceptual tool that can be a powerful aid in understanding a complex system, we can assign the model itself a veracity that gives us licence to try to fit our reality to the constraints of the model, instead of the other way around.

When an individual does this, it is considered mental illness, of one degree or another. When a social system does it, well, look around you.

The problem, though, is not just changing the mind sets of scientists, or politicians, or businessmen, but the very premises that are so widely accepted throughout this culture, at all levels of powerlessness. Which brings us back to politics, which brings us back to the problems of the movement of information in a society dominated by centrist, one-way, mass audience, perceptual imperialist communication systems. Which brings me back to one other possibly hopeful sign, present at the Capital City Readout exhibit at the Hilton: a rather rudimentary version of interactive cable

TV, developed by the Mitre Corporation, one of our more prominent military industrial think tanks.

What is it? Take TV, feed it by cable, for better reception and more channels, make the cable two way, so that you can input signals from a control device, such as a computer keyboard or a touch tone telephone. Then select, on your own schedule, any of the range of services offered: community bulletin boards, computer instruction, games and other drive, but, potentially (if the potential isn't crushed by the FCC and the more myopic cable franchisers) any form of information from anywhere else in a national system: old movies, rare books, medical consultation, and, perhaps most importantly, select audience programming, items that might be of interest for only one or two million (or maybe just 50 or 60) people, and hence ignorable by broadcast TV. Add to that instant referenda. Add to that the potential, though the Mitre system does not yet provide for this, for any subscriber to hook up his videocassette player or port-a-pak, and input programs into the system, to its memory, to any subscriber who wants it, or only to subscribers you select.

Structurally, this is the first thoroughly new communications medium since (fill in the blank), and its possibilities as an evolutionary tool stretch the imagination. If it's actually allowed to be implemented. We'll discuss what needs to be done to insure that it is, and explore the possibilities of video in more depth, in a future issue.

# NOTICES/CLASSIFIEDS

15

The Daily Rag carries public notices and classifieds at no cost. If you want to advertise or announce your activities, send in written copy or drop it in Rag Bins on the bulletin boards at the Community Bookshop, Earth Works and GLUT. Our deadlines are every other Tuesday. P. O. Box 21026, D.C. 20009.

WANTED—Models, portrait and figure. Call 232-2288 (day) or 237-7660 (evening).

FOR SALE—Girl's 3-speed bike. Needs work on gears. \$30.00. 387-2872 (Joan).

RIDE NEEDED—To Boulder or Denver Colorado about January 5. Need space for two, will share driving and expense. Call Gary and Kate at 363-6586.

SIEBERS—Where are you? We looked for you Nov. 22. Call, write or show up Thursday for your refund. Biltmore. Call 768-7371 (May).

PAM WYPYCHE—I was in town recently but couldn't locate you at all. Write, OK? Cooper, 3088, Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134.

DRUMMER—Black, 25 years old. Experience, transportation and good equipment. Call 232-8529 anytime. Ask for Bart.

BASS PLAYER—24, experienced, transportation (VW bus), good equipment, rock. Call 832-7133 after 6 pm (Tom).

COOP HARDWARE—Anyone interested in forming a cooperative hardware store, please notify Cynthia Mackey at 6915 6th Street, NW 20012.

WANTED—Televisions of any shape and description to start video theater. Call 941-6994 (Alan) or the Amazing Grace Survival Revival at 338-3314 and ask for Doug.

WANTED—Tutors for school children, ages 6-13. Call Uplift House at 232-2900.

COMICS ARTIST—The Daily Rag wants to publish comics by local artists on a regular basis. We can't pay now, but you'll get notoriety.

NATURAL CATERING—Simple meals to lavish entertainment. Call Mother Nature on the Run at 337-5132 for information and prices.

FOR SALE—AM-FM Stereo Cassette Recorder. \$120.00 Call 735-8126. Suite 1000, Maryland.

WANTED—Reporters, artists, lay cutters, ad salesmen (20% commission) and distribution experts to help The Daily Rag. Call us at 462-8172.

WRITE—I am a convict at the Soledad State prison in California. I've been in prison for over 5 years and I've still got a lot of years to go. The problem is that I don't have any people from the streets writing to me. It would sure help to pass this time if I could receive a letter once in a while. I am lonely as hell and I'll answer all letters that I receive. Larry Glendawne, P. O. Box B-8779, Soledad, California 93960.

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WANTED—to buy, a van or small delivery truck. It must pass inspection and run well with no mechanical problems but the condition of the body isn't important. Price should be in the low hundreds. Call 387-6688

THE COMMUNITY BUILDING—is getting ready for a spring clean-up (early) and needs donations of paint, paint brushes, trash bags, light bulbs, carpeting scraps and the like. Call 387-6688 or just bring it by 1724 20th Street, N.W. during the day.

CRAFTS WANTED—We need handmade goods to restock our shelves. If you do jewelry, cradles, pottery, or other craft work, show us your wares. Most goods are accepted on generous consignment terms, some are bought outright. We also sell headgear and unusual pipes, both handmade and manufactured. We are Earth Works, 1724 20th Street, N.W. Call 387-6688

NEW ZAP COMIC—coming soon! While you're waiting, read some of our other 200 titles in underground comics. Earth Works, 1724 S St., N.W. Call 387-6688

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

FOR SALE—  
63 VW Van. Lots of windows. Recently rebuilt 1500cc engine. Runs fine. Needs work to pass DC inspection. Plus—40hp VW engine, not running. Both for \$375. (Or will sell separately). Call Gil at 387-1332.



### Women's Conference

The Women's Northeast Regional Conference, scheduled for February 1973 at Harvard Law School, has been cancelled. Women should contact the Women's Group at the Law School of the University of South Carolina, Charleston, concerning the annual National Conference to be held in late March.

# GLUT

THE FOOD COOP.

GLUT is a non-profit, community-controlled food buying group. Several thousand people use it each week to get:

- \*PRODUCE (including organic produce from the coop farm in season)
- \*MEATS (including natural frozen beef)
- \*CHEESE, milk and other dairy products
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- \*CANNED & JARRED goods, breads etc.
- \*LOTS of other stuff, too.

GLUT's prices are cheap now, and will be even cheaper as the volume increases.

TO FIND OUT where the center nearest you is or how you can organize your own buying club,

CALL 779-1978 TODAY

### Volunteers

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

### Earth Onion

Earth Onion, the women's theater group, would appreciate contributions. Mail them to 1832 Park Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010.

### Peoples Bicentennial

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

533-9121

### Scientology

The founding Church of Scientology has free lectures daily at 2, 4 and 7:30 pm weekdays and 11 am, 2 and 4 pm on weekends. Call AD2-6296.

### Free Schools

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

### Wanna Help?

This paper attempts to serve the community. To this end, we have provided regular coverage of the activities of as many community groups as we can reach. However, we don't have the staff or time to contact as many groups as we would like. You can really improve the paper by telling us of your activities, upcoming events and meetings. Call us at 462-8172.

### VVV

Vietnam Veterans against the War is organizing a political defense committee to support the eight people indicted in July in Gainesville, Florida. The charge was conspiring to disrupt the Republican National Convention. The trial is scheduled to begin early in January. Those interested in working with the committee, please contact Tim Butt at 783-0526 or leave a message with Project Air War at 783-3111.

### Appalachia

Appalachian Movement Press exists to tell the real history, the people's history of Appalachia. We seek to revitalize the positive characteristics of Appalachia's unique culture. We exist to provide Appalachia's with information about the contemporary political economy of the region, and to aid those individuals and groups who, borrowing a leaf from our history and building on cultural traits too stubbornly mountaineer to die, are today fighting for social and political and economic justice. Subscriptions are available from Appalachian Movement Press, Box 8074, Huntington, West Virginia 25705. The cost is \$7.50 for working Appalachians, \$5.00 for students, \$25.00 for wealthy Appalachians (incomes over \$15,000) and \$0.00 for unemployed Appalachians.

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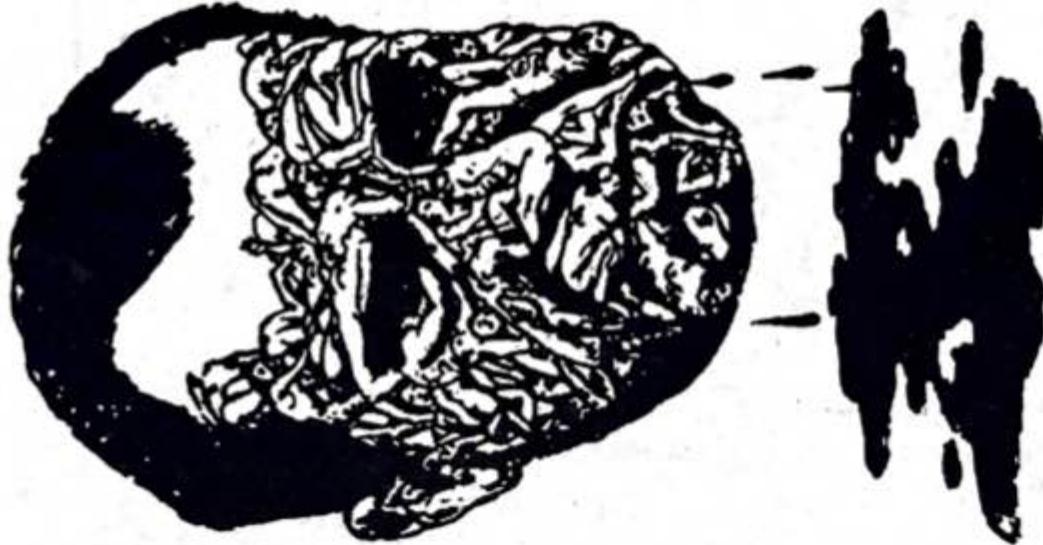
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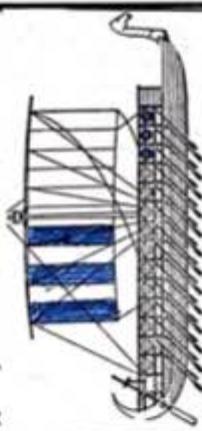
Volume One, Number Seven

# THE DAILY RAG



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