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Senate Hits DC's US Atty

by Dorothy McGhee

He is a Boston Brahmin. Educated at the exclusive Exeter prep school, he has a Phi Beta Kappa and a magna cum laude in History from Harvard University. In 1960 he swept through Harvard law with a cum laude. He is punctilious, a lawyer's lawyer, an organization man with a reputation for thoroughness. Observers describe him as both silent and sardonic, except in court where he is known as a voracious prosecutor. And because of his proposed appointment as US Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Senate Judiciary Committee has called hearings for the first time in its history for such an appointment. He is, perhaps, being goaded finally by the golden egg that laid him.

The man in question, Earl J. Silbert, was the prosecutor who, as the Executive Assistant US Attorney, handled the original Watergate grand jury inquiry and the subsequent prosecutions which led only to the conviction of Hunt, Liddy, McCord and the four seemingly nameless Cubans involved in the break-in.

Not many people seem to want to talk about it—some would like to ignore it altogether—but these hearings are the first suggestion of a public inquiry into the role of Justice Department officials in the Watergate coverup. With major indictments having been achieved and impeachment increasingly imminent, few Senators seem to want to peer into old closets at frightening possibilities when the credibility of America's favorite bastion of law and order, the Department of Justice, is at stake. Most committee members are, in fact, staying away from the Silbert hearings.

Other committee members, such as John Tunney, Sam Erwin, Philip Hart, Birch Bayh, want to use the hearings on Silbert's appointment to start the first public questioning of the role of Richard Kleindienst, Mitchell's successor as Attorney General, and Henry Petersen, head of Justice's Criminal Division to whom Silbert reported daily during the Watergate investigation, especially during the crucial pre-election period when the White House's massive coverup effort verged on success.

Why, they ask, was the original Grand Jury investigation limited only to inquiries about the criminal activities of only the seven men immediately involved in the Watergate break-in? Why, in that crucial pre-election period of 1972, were indictments handed down only to Liddy, Hunt, McCord and the four Cubans, when the prosecutors clearly had evidence that higher-ups from the White House were somehow involved? Did Silbert commit errors of judgement or did he succumb to pressure from his superiors in the Justice Department?

Last Tuesday, Sam Erwin declared that he would not confirm Silbert's appointment "until a major investigation is held and the question of why, despite the knowledge that large sums of money flowed from CREEP through Magruder and Sloan with the permission of Stans for the use of the Watergate defendants, there weren't more indictments."

Others on the Judiciary Committee, most notably its Chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.) are reluctant to ask question of the Justice Department, fearful perhaps of delivering the final blow to America's belief in its own institutions. As of this writing, it is unclear how long the Committee will continue its hearings, much less if Erwin will get an investigation.

The Limits of the Strategy

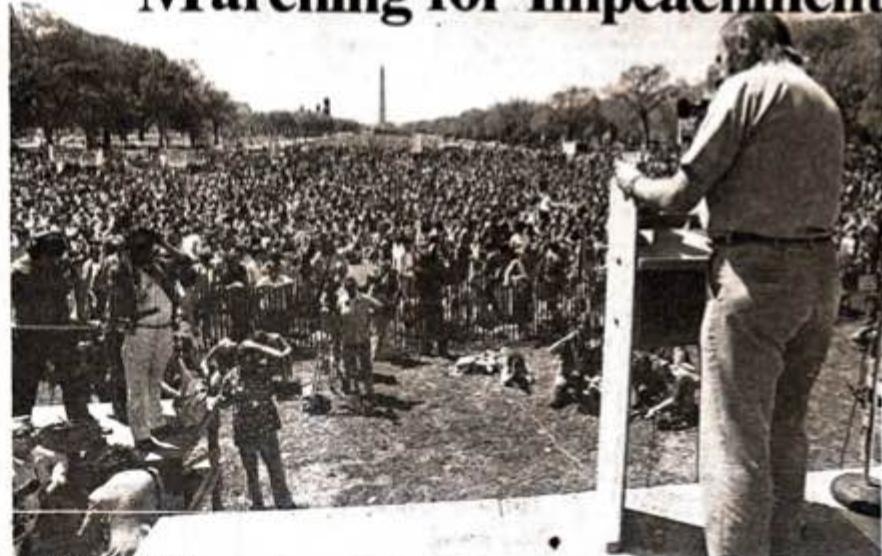
Throughout the pre-election investigation, Silbert held the Grand Jury's investigation to the criminal convictions of the seven defendants. The continuing problem with introducing evidence and new leads into the investigation was that Silbert confined it so narrowly to the criminal activity of only those men that all other evidence and the pursuit and investigation of new names were considered "remote" to the case at hand. As the ACLU described the role of Silbert and the other two prosecutors, Seymour Glazner and Donald Seymour, they "set the pace for the guiding and overseeing the investigation. They came into the earliest possession of the facts and investigative leads. They presented their 'theory' of prosecution to the Grand Jury. They selected the crimes to be charged and the names of the defendants. They wrote the indictments and fixed the limits of the trial and the evidence to be offered publicly therein."

He defended his strategy to the Judiciary Committee, saying that his intention was to "indict Liddy, Hunt and McCord, convict them with solid con-

victions, and then put them before the Grand Jury [to answer questions about the involvement of higher-ups]." Yet on September 16, the day after

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Marching for Impeachment



photographs by Scott Cuthill



"The danger of America is not Watergate, nor the evil men in the White House, the danger is that Nixon represents the beginning of fascism in America . . ."

Congressman Parren Mitchell (D-Balt.)

Nearly 10,000 people last Sunday paid witness under a hot spring sun to the need to impeach Richard Nixon—not just the man alone, but the system which put him in the White House. "If we get rid of Nixon, then we must insist on getting rid of government ties with corporations, we must get rid of the CIA and ITT and military activity abroad," David Dellinger, perennial activist and 25 year veteran of the social change movement, told the crowd of demonstrators.

Speaking of the current impeachment proceedings in the House Judiciary Committee, Dellinger said, "The job of the people in Congress is to narrow and strengthen the charges (against Nixon) so that they can get the 35 plus 1 votes needed for impeachment. Our job is to widen the charges so that they don't get rid of Nixon the way they got rid of Lyndon Johnson—without dealing with fundamental issues, without bringing decency and honesty to American society." He received a standing ovation.

Demonstrators gathered earlier at the reflecting pool, prior to a long march down Constitution Avenue to the US Capitol, under whose shadow they listened to speeches by Dolores Huerta of the United Farm Workers, Dave Dellinger, Parren Mitchell, Carol Kitchens, impeachment organizer from Atlanta, Georgia, Beulah Sanders, NWRO, and Herbert Blodyn of the Attica Brothers Defense Committee.

Flags and banners identified groups from across the east coast and from as far away as Atlanta, Ga., and Ann Arbor, Michigan and from a diversity of now familiar left political groups: Youth Against War and Fascism, Student Mobilization, the Attica Brigade, the Progressive Labor Party, the Zips, the Socialist Workers Party and more. Each political demonstration initially hugged close to themselves, assessing one another closely.

"Jail to the Chief," "Where is Lee Harvey Oswald when we need him?"

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Getting it On with Home Rule

There has never been widespread community involvement in the District of Columbia; there has never been a reason. Now there is.

Never before has there been an election in the District; the political games to be played out in this first election have been put in motion. But the playing of those games rests on one theory: the people will vote, but they won't participate.

The referendum on May 7 for the Home Rule Charter carries a separate voting question to create Advisory Neighborhood Councils. That's the first legal step toward real control (sometimes known as power to the people) — neighborhood government. Page three tells all! The possibilities — the non-home rule provisions of the "home rule charter" — and how people can control their neighborhoods.

The Home Rule Charter referendum on May 7 in the District of Columbia has been widely proclaimed throughout the city as "self-government." But as Senator Thomas Eagleton, Chairman of the Senate District Committee once told local activist Julius Hobson, "What the Lord giveth, the Lord can taketh away." We present for your proper edification an analysis of what this new self-government looks like.

And if you can't possibly wade through all this de-

tail . . . remember a few key points: the US Congress can still change or repeal any laws the new elected city council passes. In addition, the Congress can enact any law for the District without any consultation with the elected city council. The city council cannot touch for two and a half years the DC Omnibus Crime Bill, drafted by John Mitchell. The bill is modelled after South African apartheid laws and includes such features as no-knock intrusions and preventive detention.

The city council is not permitted to pass "any act or regulation" relating to the "duties or powers of the US Attorney or the US Marshall for the District. This means the person who makes the decision about who to prosecute when arrested for any crime in the District is still appointed by the President.

A final feature: The Home Rule charter gives the Mayor and ultimately the President the power to control the Metropolitan Police. The President can take control for 48 hours, and for up to 30 days by presenting his/her reasons to the four ranking Congresspeople on the House and Senate District Committees. One House of Congress can pass a resolution terminating that control, but only if Congress is in session.

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Letters.....

From The Suburbs

Dear Rag and Daniel Zwerdling,
I have been reading the Rag off and on for some time now and my admiration grows. When I read this week of the beginning of the Food Column, I almost went wild. It is great. I am known to friends and relatives as a likeable weirdo who went slightly crazy a few years ago when I began to read about the "food" we eat and began to preach and practice on anyone within ear and mouth-shot. Some of those people are actually beginning to try things like yogurt and whole wheat bread. I can't tell you how excited I am that you are beginning this column. I am going to save them all and try to get as many people as possible to read them.

Enclosed is a check to help you pay your bills. I will continue to pick up my subscription at Mike's in Takoma Park.

As I said early on, I enjoy the paper, and pass it around to all I can interest. Keep up the spirit.

—Sincerely from Suburbia, Elizabeth Curry

From the Inside

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate your placing an ad in pen pal section of your paper. I have several friends here who have had good results. You would have to be in here to understand what it's like. Your paper has brought a lot of hope for people in here. A friend of mine has met a wonderful woman through your paper. He should be getting out in June. Their relationship has been going on for eight months now. So I would like to do the same. After I'm out of here I would like to start all over again... but doing this can be a problem if a man doesn't have anything to look forward to.

Thank you kindly,
Junior Lee Hess, 137-797
London, Ohio

Tear Down The Walls

Dear Rag,

Writing about the article on gay's in April 18th issue, I think gay's definitely should be allowed to touch anywhere in public and that straights need to get over their uptightness. But I think straights should be allowed in gay bars, and I've heard stories of straights being kicked out of gay bars.

People should be able to choose what they want without being put down for it on either side. Heterosexuals do have it easier though in most public places, and I can really understand them being pissed off—but I don't want those walls.

—Anonymous

Will The Real David Aiken...

Dear Rag,

I have been informed that the Rag has published some articles on homosexuality by one David Aiken. I have no comment regarding those articles, but am writing only to state that the author of those articles is not the David Aiken who is a 2nd year law student at GWU.

—Thank you, J. David Aiken

Sins of Omission

Dear Rag,
I was very displeased with the article the

Rag printed a couple of weeks ago by one Stephen Suffet which gave a short, one paragraph description of various active radical organizations and movements in the US. Alas, Suffet's glib and amateurish efforts seemingly were not enough for the Rag. Not only did the Rag not credit the article to Win Magazine, from which it was drawn, but one of the organizations in the Win article disappeared from what appeared in the Rag.

I think the Rag should seriously consider re-running the article, this time including the People's Party in the article. I might not be muttering words like "c**n" or "p**" under my breath if I hadn't noticed that your recent centerfold Phone Taps also failed to include the People's Party national office telephone number here in Washington.

Peace * Liberation, Jon Pinkus

Wrong About Rennie

Dear Editors,

The comment in a recent "Schwartz Shorts" article about Rennie Davis was totally false. Rennie is still a very active member of Divine Light Mission.

Mr. Schwartz continues to combine his obnoxious and immature style with totally false information. Congratulations for continuing to operate at such a low level of competency.

—Sincerely, David Richman, Director of Information Services, Divine Light

Horsing Around At Metrobus

Dear Editors,

Can you stay on your feet in our bronco bus for eight sudden stops, two U turns, and three times around Washington Circle? We at Metro have bus drivers who say you can't. But you can try as thousands of fools do everyday.

Up to now, there have been no winners. Why? Is it our drivers' courteous smile that sweeps you off your feet? Or are you still upset about fare prices? Perhaps there is too much leg room and aisle space to be thrown into. After all, you wouldn't hit the floor (or ceiling) if there were people compacted all around you (or on top of you).

Actually, our bronco drivers have very little Rodeo background, though one was born in Rodeo, California and another picked up some moving ideas at last year's frontier day celebration at Disneyland. According to the latter every passenger seat should be equipped with a set of reins in order to prevent horsing around. The present set up, the reins wired along each side of the bus, is inadequate because most of our drivers cannot afford hearing aids. Under his plan, the emergency brake switch would be connected to the reins running above the passengers so that missed stops and standing midgets could be eliminated by one good yank.

Not only would this make more room for us normal people, but also it would encourage the use of seatbelts. (he calls them saddle harnesses) shoulder pads and padded seats. An industry, incidentally, in which Metro has invested heavily to show our commitment to women's rights.

Remember our motto: In a Metro bus, you pull all the reins.

—Jim Fitzsimmons, a fledgling writer.

MCP Gripes

Gentlemen:

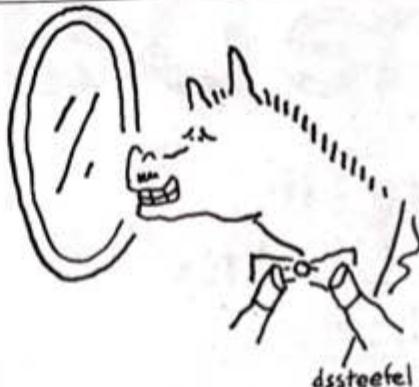
I haven't paid a dime yet for your paper, although I often pick it up free.

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Georgetown — After Dark Supper Club, Big Wheel Bikes, Biograph Theater, Black Olives, Booby Monger, Bowl and Board, Canal Square Bookshop, Cerberus Theater, Craftsmen of Cheesecake, First Clinic, Georgetown Public Library, The Gate, Key Comics, Madame Babbars, Medical Center, Murphy's Laundromat, Plaza Pizza, Potts & Plants, Puffin's Stuff, Red Balloon, Ruggles, Sarge's, Sassafras Circuit, 7-11, Sugars, Tropical Plants, Up Against the Wall, Viscount Records, Wash Building, WGTB-TV, Yes!

GWU area — GW campus: Marvin Center, Bistro, Corcoran School of Art, Corsican, Inner Circle, Library, Monroe Hall, Rice Hall and Hall, Top O'Folley, Riter's Bookstore, Women's Medical Center, Mr. Henry's, Tammany Hall, Top O'Folley, Riter's Bookstore, Women's Medical Center

Georgia Avenue — Amvets Thrift Shop, Pea Boys, Record Rack stores

Maryland: far-out places — Bowles' Discount Bakery, High's Market, Soul Hut — Gaithersburg: Rainbow's End — Rockville: Montgomery College, The Project, Rockville Youth Services

Mt. Pleasant — ABS Dell, Centro Catolico Hispano, Florence Crittenton Bazaar, Heller Bakery, Irving Liquors, Little Giant Restaurant, Mt. Pleasant Library, Mt. Pleasant Market, Monk's Chicken Shack, Norge Laundromat, Pan American Laundry, Raven Grill, Samber's

University: Community Market, West Indian Record Shop

Northwest — Catholic University: student union, Library, etc. — Gallaudet College — Howard University: Library, Student Union, etc. — Metropole, Second Time Around Boutique

Southwest — Arena Stage, Watergate Mall: Blimples, Borsch Circuit, Dell, Hector, SW Cinema Tower Cleaners, Roy Rogers, Star Branch Library, SW Cinema

Takoma Park — DC Public Library, Flower Market, Southeastern University

Uptown Northwest — American University: Mary Graydon Hall, Library, Law School — Clover Market, Second Story Books, Outer Circle Theater, Sunshine Health Food store, Record Place, Audio Warehouse, Brookville Supermarket

Street — B & S Dell, Ben's Chill Bowls, Bohemian Caverns, Booker T. Theater, Community Soul, Eggers' Liquor, H & H Dell, Half Dollar House, John's Dell, Lincoln Theater, Old Virginian — Art, Youth Services, Book and Card, Books Alley, George Mason University, [Alexandria, Annandale], Public Libraries [Arlington, Falls Church], Serendipity Bookstore, Trucker's Stop, University Bookshop

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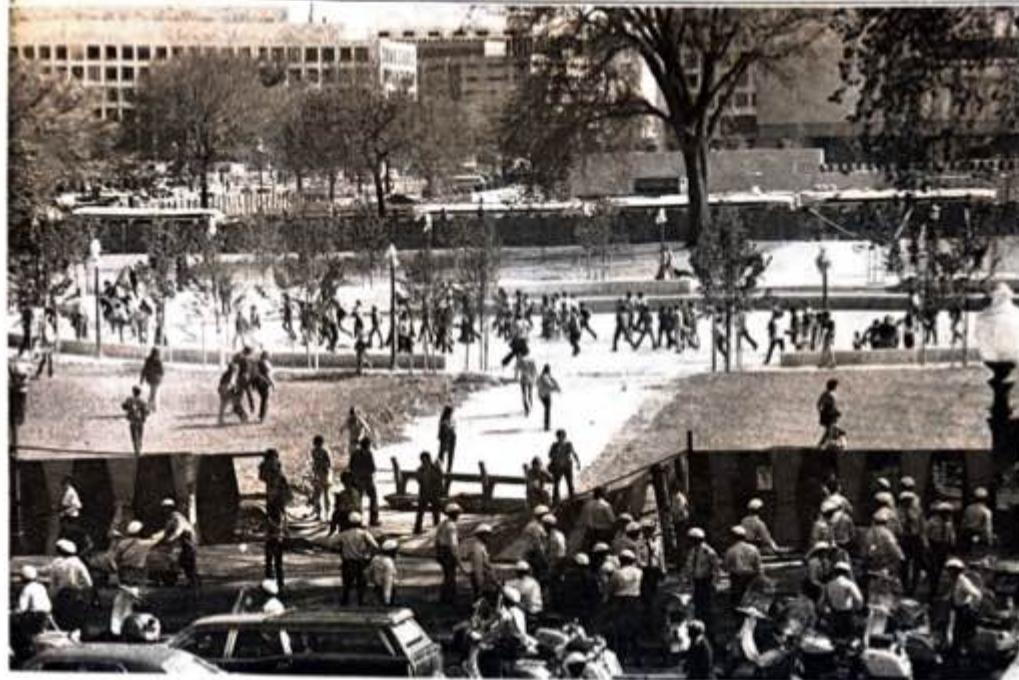
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photographs by Scott Cuthin

DC Impeachment March

continued from page one

him? "Impeach Nixon," or more simply, "Throw the Bum Out" flew in large letters on colorful posters as far as you could see.

Parren Mitchell, the only Congress person with the conviction to attend the rally, compared the symptoms of the present administration with the classic ones that mark the beginnings of fascism: the appeal to the rule of the strong man, or to the close knit group of strong men who urge belief in themselves over law or principle; attempts at the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the need for a scapegoat—in this case, blacks, poor people and demonstrators. Mitchell warned: "If Nixon is impeached, there will be a backlash in this country; the forces of repression, including the military and the para-military, will be unleashed in the attempt to find a scapegoat." The American people, he explained, are going to be very bitter if Nixon is impeached and their confidence in the system is shaken: "They're going to have to look for someone to blame it on."

Rock music by "Outrage" greeted the marchers as they filed onto the mall in front of the Capitol after the march down Constitution Avenue. Dellinger compared them to the anti-war movement of 1965—a strong beginning for a movement that could unite the country.

Phil Ochs came armed with epic ballads of political corruption: "How High Is Watergate Rising?" and others. Mid-refrain, "Here's to the land you've torn the heart out of, Richard Nixon find another country to be part of", he was interrupted by streakers from the Zip contingent, one of whom was tastefully clad only in the camera around his neck. "There's nothing dangerous there," Ochs calmly mused, and urged the crowd to get back to the business at hand: impeaching Richard Nixon. "The American people are watching us," he

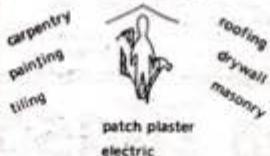


counselled, "and we must conduct ourselves with decency and taste." Crazies and rock throwing militants are either fools or police agents," he warned and in either case they are not to be trusted.

Ochs' words foreshadowed events to come including the beating of Rag col-

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Jack Schwartz Beaten by Gang

The Yippies, sometimes looked upon as the comic relief of the Left, showed another side of their politics during the Impeachment demonstration April 27th by beating up a member of the alternative press. Jack Schwartz, who was covering the demonstration for both WGTR and the Daily Rag, was taken to George Washington University Hospital Emergency Room for treatment and x-rays following a beating by members of Yippie.

The incident occurred after Schwartz had returned from the Justice Department break-away march led by the Attica Brigade. While standing near the stage talking to several friends, A.J. Weberman and Dana Beals approached Schwartz and demanded to know how he found out that the Jefferson Starship had refused to play for a Yippie concert after their manager had learned of Weberman's involvement.

Weberman had demanded to know if Tom Forcade, who together with Beals and Weberman had engineered the ZIPPY take-over of the Youth International Party, had been the source of the information. What Weberman did not know was that the actual source of the story was Beals, the man standing next to him. When Schwartz refused to name the source to Weberman, several Yippies grabbed Schwartz and held him while Beals, Weberman, and others kicked Schwartz in the back and groin areas and hit him in the head with a board.

Although Schwartz still refused to reveal his source, it was later found out that the person who told Schwartz's source the story was none other than Beals himself. "The principle of the matter is the same though," said another newscaster, "Any reporter, straight or alternative, has the obligation and the right to keep the name of a source confidential."

break-away group of about 2000, they marched quickly over to the Justice Department where, before the startled eyes of many participants, they started throwing rocks and breaking windows. As a contingent of metropolitan police arrived on the scene on motor-scooters, the leadership of the march, according to several observers, simply dropped their banners and ran, leaving hundreds of startled and unsuspecting marchers in confrontation with the police. No effort was made to march the demonstrators away from the scene and, in the ensuing chaos, demonstrators fled from the Justice Department across the street, where they eventually tore down construction barriers on the mall in order to retreat. There were scattered instances of police provocation and fist fights, but the afternoon ended with only a handful of arrests.

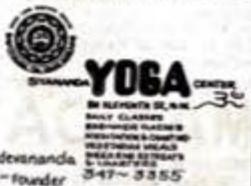
umnist Jack Schwartz by a group of latter day brown-shirt Zippies who did not like Schwartz's recent printed comments on their organization.

And shortly after the rally's speech making concluded, the Attica Brigade rallied at the back of the Impeachment crowd to talk about racism and social injustice. Leading a

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Silbert

continued from page one

The indictments were handed down, the Justice Department said the grand jury investigations were "over and there is virtually no prospect of further indictments." And at the January 1973 trial of the Watergate defendants, Silbert himself strenuously presented Liddy as "the boss, the mastermind, the supervisor, the money-man" who was out on a crazed enterprise of his own. Silbert told reporters at the trial, according to the Los Angeles Times, that "there was no evidence of a wider conspiracy."

The same LA Times story, written on January 28 by Robert Jackson, reported that, "a clubby atmosphere has prevailed in Federal Court during the three weeks it has taken the federal prosecutors to present their case... The questioning of Republican officials and others has been more polite than penetrating. Entire areas have been left unprobed..." From the issuing of indictment at the end of September 1972 until McCord's extraordinary letter to Judge Sirica of March 1973 (in which he stated, "... I cannot feel free testifying before a Grand Jury whose US Attorney [Silbert] works for the Department of Justice.") Watergate almost died.

Silbert's handling of the original prosecution was such that the ACLU was prompted to submit a report, written by Charles Morgan, to Archibald Cox on his appointment as Special Prosecutor on June 1973 urging to make "a clean break with the past by publicly declining to further use the personnel of the office of the US Attorney of the District of Columbia." The report called the first trial "a sham" and cited, in the course of several hundred pages, 23 instances which needed "special consideration" before the results of the trial could be taken seriously.

A Watergate Buff's Delight

Committee testimony so far has highlighted what Sen. Hart euphemistically called "the hard spots" in Silbert's explanation of his handling of the Watergate investigation. Here are some of them:

Item: Silbert had evidence that Jeb Magruder perhaps tried to influence Hugh Sloan's testimony on the amounts of money handed over to Liddy, yet Silbert went ahead and used Magruder as a key witness in the Watergate trial where Silbert repeatedly presented Liddy as the mastermind and originator of the break-in. Under questioning from Sen. Hart, Silbert admitted that he had repeatedly emphasized to the jury that "Liddy was the boss, the mastermind, the supervisor, the moneyman." But he added, somewhat coyly it seems, "... but at no time did I say no one else was involved."

Item: Silbert allowed Maurice Stans, Charles Colson, Bud Krogh and others to avoid appearing before the Grand Jury, instead, taking their depositions at the Justice Department. He did so, according to his testimony to the Judiciary Committee, after Petersen called and "told me that in rather strong language Mr. Ehrlichman had objected to harassing Stans and having him appear before the Grand Jury."

Item: When questioning Donald Segretti before the Grand Jury, Silbert never asked him by whom he was paid, even though Silbert knew the president's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, was involved. In answer to Sen. Hart, Silbert admits that Petersen had called the morning of the questioning to warn him about Kalmbach's name being



An Earl Silbert Conception by Peg Averill

brought up and the White House concern about that, although Silbert told Hart he was confused by the call and didn't exactly know who Kalmbach was.

Sen. Hart asked Silbert why he didn't then press Petersen for information on who and why the White House and he were concerned about the name being mentioned. Silbert revealingly replied, "Mr. Petersen and I have been through a lot in this case together. I just have tremendous respect and admiration for his knowledge and experience as a person and as a dedicated public servant. I never really took it upon myself to cross-examine Mr. Petersen or to pass judgement on him... because I am too close to him. Just like a judge would disqualify himself in a case in somebody else he knows is involved."

Item: Silbert's indictments never included counts for illegal disclosure of the contents of illegally acquired taps of telephone conversations which inevitably would have led to inquiries about the ultimate recipients of the reports of those taps.

Item: Silbert repeatedly tried to introduce the contents of illegally wiretapped conversations into evidence in order to introduce blackmail, rather than political espionage, as a motive for Hunt's participation in the break-in.

It Can't Happen Here

Silbert, however, maintained to the Judiciary Committee that his accomplishments were, in fact, considerable. He points proudly to disclosures subsequent to the trial: Dean's cooperation, La Rue's appearance before the Grand Jury, the discovery of the Ellsberg trial, the discovery of the CIA communication, the payments, the obstruction of justice and others. But opponents and skeptics privately sketch a different chain of events and consider most of the disclosures following the original Watergate trial to have been precipitated by McCord's confessions to Sirica, rather than an undiluted pursuit of the truth by Silbert and the Justice Department.

It seems clear that the prosecutors indeed encountered a great deal of difficulty during their initial investigations, with, as

..... Earl Saga

The name of Earl Silbert is well known in Washington even apart from his handling of the original Watergate prosecution which lasted until June of 1973 when Archibald Cox was finally appointed as Special Prosecutor. Silbert was an Assistant US Attorney in DC from 1964-1969. In the event his closeness to the Justice Department is in doubt: he went in '69 to the Office of the Deputy Associate of the Justice Department. There, under the direction of John Mitchell, he and Donald Santelli, now head of the notorious LEAA, produced the 1970 Omnibus Crime Bill for the District of Columbia which included provisions for no-knock entry and preventive detention. The bill was bluntly described by community leaders here as a symptom of totalitarian oppression, but it was passed by Congress despite the firm opposition of Mayor-Commissioner Walter Washington and over half of the appointed DC Council from the Justice Department, Silbert returned in 1970 to the District Court as Executive, then Principal, Assistant US Attorney to prosecute under the very laws he had developed. In the four or five times that preventive detention has been invoked here, Silbert has been the prosecutor. He is an arch technologist of the most ruthless development of law enforcement. These questions, however, are not being raised in the current hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

he told Petersen, in confidence, that he had secretly given Stans' cues to L. Patrick Gray and that if he were called to testify before the Watergate Grand Jury, he would reveal that fact. And Dean was never called to testify.

An example from one of the "hard spots" in Silbert's explanation of his Watergate strategy dramatizes these questions.

Silbert claims that neither Stans' or Mitchell's names ever came up in connection with Liddy's funds, until Sloan, under questioning by Sirica about the purpose of disbursements to Liddy, testified that before more money to Liddy he had checked with Stans, who in turn had checked with Mitchell before authorizing further money.

Sen. Hart questioned Silbert on his strange silence in court at that disclosure, saying, "It was a surprise to you that Mitchell was involved, yet Sirica noted that you asked no questions and you responded [to Sirica], 'there was nothing in Mr. Sloan's testimony that was in any way a surprise to us or that we did not know at the time.'

Silbert told Hart that he had misunderstood Sirica's question and that instead of referring to the mention of Stans' and Mitchell's names that he "thought Sirica was talking about Sloan's not understanding the purpose of the money." Silbert went on to say to Hart, "I simply do not recall Sloan telling us that Stans had discussed the matter with Mitchell. One of my colleagues has told me that one time Sloan did tell us, but I simply don't remember it [my emphasis]."

The Sirica Dilemma

Special Prosecutor Jaworski has indicated to the Judiciary Committee that he has, to date, found "no evidence of misfeasance, malfeasance or bad faith" in Silbert's original handling of Watergate, but as Sen. Hart has pointed out, "a higher standard of performance than a mere absence of criminal conduct obviously is necessary."

Many Committee members are reluctant to pursue questions about Silbert because his appointed received unanimous support last January from the Judges of DC's US District Court, including that of John Sirica. As Tunney states the problem, "Sirica has reconvened in his own mind that Silbert is qualified and no one is questioning his integrity."

But the questions remain unanswered and, as Erwin quaintly stated the issue, "those engaged in prosecution of laws in this country should be like Caesar's wife — above suspicion."

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continued from page one

And... the charter gives the President a private police force to control the newly created "National Capital Service Area" covering roughly the areas bounded by the Kennedy Center, the White House, the Capitol, and the Anacostia River and Potomac River.

The President's private police will be a combination of the Executive Protection Service and US Park Police. The EPS has a force of about 780 men and the Rag was told that the "great majority are ex-military men" and that is "against the law to give out racial data," but "I can't say that half were black." The Park Police has about 515 officers, with authorization for 553. Once again the Rag was told "the great majority of them are ex-military men" and "85 per cent are white."

Advisory Neighborhood Councils

While the "home rule charter" continues its colonialistic attitude towards the District of Columbia — a city that is 85% black — it simultaneously comes very close to insuring the widest possible control by people of their neighborhoods, with the inclusion of the Advisory Neighborhood Council clause.

Advisory Neighborhood Councils (ANC's) are the strongest part of the Home Rule Charter; an important enough part to be a separate question on the ballot. It is possible and to some extent ironic that citizens of the District could vote to give themselves a funded first step toward neighborhood government and community control, without voting for the other pacification offerings of the Home Rule Charter; namely an elected mayor and city council that remain ultimately under the control of the US Congress.

The opportunity that exists through the Advisory Neighborhood Council section of the Home Rule Charter leaves wide open the possibility that any neighborhood that wants to organize itself could finally take on as much power and control of the neighborhood as it wants. Control of some District services such as zoning, trash collection and health services, with staff funding from our taxes, could be controlled and decisions about them made in a participatory fashion. A neighborhood could even control its own police.

The legal wording for ANC's is vague; the DC Council is directed to divide the District into "neighborhood councils." That is the first key question; it is possible that if District bureaucrats sit down with maps and start defining neighborhoods that natural community power bases would be "gerry-mandered." It gives the Council the opportunity to dominate what community strength now exists in the District.

However, there is already a move among community groups to insure that this does not happen and that neighborhood council areas will be defined by the neighborhoods themselves. This can happen much like the Adams Morgan community defined it's boundaries two years ago when neighborhood people decided where their boundaries began and ended.

The first elections of ANC's will not happen until November, 1975. This means there is time to organize a community assembly of all the people in a neighborhood and insure that everyone can be a member, not just registered voters in the neighborhood as the legislation calls for. If an elected ANC, comparable to AMO's elected Executive Council, does not have to respond to a community assembly, the power of a neighborhood will ultimately be vested in a few people who happen to run the best popularity contest in their neighborhood.

The best part of all! ANC's will be funded by our tax money. With some lobbying with the newly-elected city council we can also decide how to spend the one cent from each \$100 of tax money raised in the city that will be allocated to ANC's. The DC Council may, however, give additional funds to ANC's.

The potential power of ANC's seems to be understood by everyone who would be threatened by their existence: the Metropolitan Board of Trade, which now exerts great control over the zoning commission established civic (black) and citizens (white) associations of homeowners who fear their own self-interests would not be quickly a priority. But, in fact, a strong civic or citizen association that can open itself up to encompass all the desires of a neighborhood, could be an ANC.

Two more important points: Communities and neighborhoods must ensure that the city council will agree that ANC's be independently incorporated and that the staff of an ANC would be controlled by the neighborhood — i.e. neighborhoods have the right to hire and fire.

The ANC legislation is vague; so vague that like all legal language it can be interpreted for the benefit of people in neighborhoods.

Ultimately, how strong or weak the ANC's are is left to the people in neighborhoods to determine. It's possible that one neighborhood could be strongly organized and another not so organized. But the potential and opportunity exists for each neighborhood to gain control and power and to include the majority of poor and working people in making decisions that affect their lives in their neighborhoods. It is a beginning.

The Council

Structurally, the council will be the only branch of the DC government which will change under home rule.

Instead of nine at large appointed council members, the voters will select one council member from each ward, including the chairman.

The council is the big gain under the charter. Currently, the council can enact regulations on most subjects Congress has not previously dealt with, which generally means routine matters like alley closings, sanitation standards for food stores and street vendors.

With certain exceptions, the council under home rule will gain the authority to legislate but Congress still reserves the right to veto any law passed by the council.

The principal withheld powers are:

- The budget: Congress has the final say.
- The judicial system and school board will remain under exclusive congressional control.
- The council is barred from passing a commuter tax, raising the height ceiling on buildings within the District, or enacting any regulation dealing with the Commission on Mental Health (Congress will retain control of St. Elizabeth's hospital.)

May 7 — Home Rule Charter and Neighborhood Council referendum.

July 1 — RLA, NCHA and DC Manpower Administration transferred to DC government.

Sept. 10 — Party primaries for mayor and council.

Nov. 5 — General election for mayor, council, and delegate.

Jan. 2, 1975 — Mayor and council to take office, charter goes into effect.

Nov., 1975 — First election for neighborhood council members, held same time as school board contests.

Nov., 1976 — Half the council up for grabs. Mayor, Council Chairman and other half of the council don't face reelection until 1978.

Among the new powers gained by the council are:

— Taxation: the council currently gets to set the property tax rates, but nothing else. Under home rule the council gains control over all local taxes, and gets to decide what balance to set between sales, property, income and other local tax.

Control over taxes will also help at budget time, since currently any DC budget which depends on a tax hike has to be reworked if Congress doesn't go along with the plan.

— Executive reorganization: The council can dictate the organizational structure of the local bureaucracy, something currently under the exclusive purview of the mayor. The council can, if it chooses, also assume the right to confirm mayoral appointments to top administrative posts, a function currently denied it.

— Auditor: The council will have a local version of the General Accounting Office, capable of investigating the fiscal doings and effectiveness of the bureaucracy and able to recommend corrective measures. The council can also conduct its own investigations, and subpoenas witnesses and evidence.

— Salary: Council members will receive a pay raise, from \$7500 a year to \$22,705.

The big unanswered question is how much of a figure Congress will allow the council to have. On paper the council becomes virtually a state legislature, capable of doing almost anything. But if Congress decides to play an active part in DC affairs, the council could wind up as little more than an elected version of the current appointed panel.

The Mayor

If anything, the mayor loses under home rule, since the council will gain a bigger say in how the executive branch is run. The key however is that the mayor does have more control of the process of planning the future development of the District and will be able to appoint a city administrator to handle some of the more routine tasks, ribbon-cutting and politicking.

As is currently the case, the mayor can veto acts of the council, subject to override by a two-thirds vote of the council. The charter adds a new quirk, however. Under home rule, mayoral veto can be overridden by the United States.

Effectively, the President becomes an arbiter of a dispute between the legislative (city council) and executive (mayor) branches of the DC government.

The Courts

The biggest change in the Judicial branch (in the DC Superior Court and the Court of Appeals) will be in the method of appointment: instead of allowing the President to choose anyone who happens to be a US citizen for nomination, there will be a Judicial Nomination Commission which will draw up a list of three DC residents from which the President will select a nominee.

Although it will still wind up a federal affair — the Pre-

sident nominates, the Senate confirms — the DC government will have some say in the deliberations of the nominating commission, since of the seven members two will be named by the mayor, one by the council, and two by the DC bar. The other two members and the chief judge of the US District Court for the District of Columbia will be picked up by the President.

The US Attorney will continue to be DC's chief prosecutor. In the long run, this could have a bigger impact on the local judicial system than presidentially-appointed judges.

The US Attorney, a presidential appointee, could work at cross-purposes with the local government in deciding which laws should be actively enforced and which are basically ignored.

Under a "law and order" president, such as the unassuming US Attorney could be operating under instructions to crack down heavily on street crimes, drugs, and the like while the mayor and council and people might prefer more time be spent on profiteering businesses and housing code violations.

The objections might be lessened if Congress goes ahead with depoliticizing the Justice Department, since the US Attorney could become an independent entity (a la the Watergate Special Prosecution Force.)

The Budget

The power to tax may be the power to destroy, but the power to budget is the power to control. And under the charter, control will remain in the hands of Congress.

The history of the DC government in recent years is basically one of a continuous series of fights between local officials seeking to boost spending for social services and Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.), head of the House DC Appropriations Subcommittee, who has pushed for more police and freeways.

And since most members of Congress are not really concerned about DC affairs, Natcher's views generally prevail. (The freeways have effectively been killed, but that's the result of decisions by the courts, not by Congress.)

Retaining Congressional review of the budget was the price which some people decided had to be paid to gain House passage of home rule legislation. As originally proposed by the House District Committee, Congress would simply pass an annual appropriation for the federal payment, and not continue the practice of minutely examining every detail in the District's spending package.

But an authorized spending level is merely a ceiling. When it comes time to pass an appropriation measure, there would be a great temptation to slash the DC federal payment as a means of balancing the overall federal budget, since the home rule act allows the payment to jump 60 per cent, from \$230 million for the fiscal year starting in June to \$300 million in fiscal year 1978. Few constituents would be upset if Congress failed to live up to its promise.

But now all eyes will be on the House DC Appropriations Subcommittee, which will be expected to justify each cut it makes. Already, there are some indications the committee will be more cooperative than in the past and there is a possibility that Natcher will be "kicked upstairs" to head a more prestigious appropriations subcommittee in 1975, leaving the DC panel in the hands of a more cooperative leader hopefully.

That will simply be a short term measure, however. No matter how cooperative Natcher or his successor proves to be, one of the items high on the list of priorities for the new government is bound to be gaining local control of the local budget.

Before that can happen there will have to be some satisfactory formula for determining how large the federal payment should be. The Senate has long been in favor of an "automatic" payment, tied to the revenue raised by District taxes.

The House has traditionally refused to go along, in no small part because they would far prefer to spend money in their own home districts.

The traditional rationale for the federal payment is that it makes up for lost revenue caused by the large amount of tax-exempt US government property within the District. But most big cities have an equally large amount of tax-exempt property, and none of them receive special federal funding.

The point very few people have bothered to make is that DC is the only big city without a state government to help pick up the tab for running things. Thus, while the nation's large cities are on a par when combined state and municipal spending is compared on a per capita basis, Washington has the largest per capita spending of any city government and actually raises more money out of local taxes than most.

In mid-1976, the mayor and council will probably go to Congress with their plan for the federal payment starting in fiscal 1978, the last year covered in the home rule act. The FY 77 budget will be the first one entirely produced by the elected government, and once that is over, they will have a good idea where they would like the District to go during the years to come.

During the first year of its operation, the new DC government will also probably conduct the first official analysis of the federal payment, trying to determine what it should be and why.

The question to be answered is whether Congress will be ready to cut the apron strings and let the District run its own fiscal affairs. The outcome will be almost as important as the vote to grant home rule itself.

Scott Curtin, Al McSurely, Associate Professor of Sociology at Antioch College's Washington Center for the Study of Basic Human Problems, and Marie Nahikian contributed to the production of this article.

Plot v. Skits

by Larry White

The belly laugh is the second oldest form of entertainment known to the human race, and the least understood. The pratfall, the pie in the face, the off-color joke, the men dressed up as women and women dressed up as men are all funny—but it's often hard to say why.

Ken Shapiro's new movie *The Groove Tube* is anything but great comedy, and yet in its own genial way it provides some insight into what comedy should be. *The Groove Tube* is a series of satirical skits about television in its many forms—news, talk shows, sports, commercials, adventure shows, and even children's TV. The movie represents a distillation of Shapiro's best material from his old "Channel One" show, a videotaped take-off of TV which was shown on college campuses in the late 1960's with considerable commercial success. From the proceeds of "Channel One," Shapiro paid for the filming of *The Groove Tube*, and presumably saved some money by hiring the same man to produce, direct and star in the film—himself.

The movie can best be described as a cross between *Laugh-In* and a high-class skin flick. Shapiro himself in an interview said that it represented his attempt to put "all kinds of comedy on film—visual comedy, sick comedy, tragicomedy, a little of everything." Parts of the movie are extremely funny. Parts of it are a crashing bore. As a whole, the picture is glossy, well photographed and thoroughly professional. But it just doesn't get off the ground. It too self-consciously tries to be funny—a fatal mistake for comedians.

The heart of the problem is that the idea itself just isn't very original. Satires of TV are old hat by now. I imagine there isn't a person in America who hasn't seen a satire of TV news, and Shapiro's version adds nothing new. The same is true of a virtuous take-off on Julia Child. The movie's best moments are its most original moments—for example, a wonderful parody of the David Suskind Show with the guests becoming so involved with the coffee and crumpets on the table in front of them that they lose all interest in their host and their topic; a marvelous and profane imitation of those serious-sounding oil industry ads that have become the curse of modern-day TV; and a segment at the beginning of the movie about a male hitchhiker being picked up by a ravishing and single-minded nymphomaniac.

Six

Busted

for
Pot

Since Judge Halleck's ruling questioning the validity of the marijuana laws, people have been lighting up with a fairly safe

feeling. Despite the recent seige of arrests in PG County, a lot of people in the District have continued to smoke grass without thinking twice.

That's what was happening last Friday night (April 26) at a party near Dupont Circle. About 100 people attended the party which was broken up at 1 am by a raid. About 20 police (uniformed and plain clothes) came through the front door which had been left open, indicating the low level of paranoia.

The first officers entered wielding a billy club and an axe. In the next few

minutes, everyone was forced to show identification, names were taken by the police, the men were forced to empty their pockets, some were frisked, and all the women were taken to a second floor bathroom by a female police officer, forced to strip and submit to complete body searches.

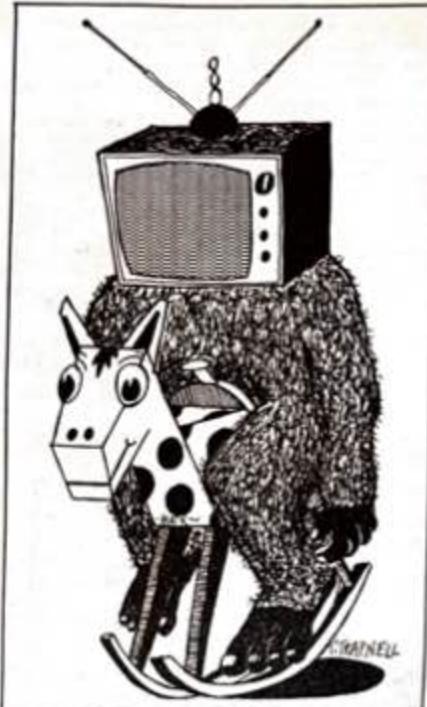
At least four men who had been partying and smoking with people through the evening pulled out badges when the police arrived and aided in the arrests.

Six people, all residents of the house, were arrested and charged with possession

of marijuana under the Uniform Narcotics Act.

The police had a warrant to search the premises which indicated that they knew that a party was going to be held that night. The warrant stated that the sale and use of marijuana was expected to take place at the party. But only a small quantity of marijuana was actually confiscated.

Some people are questioning whether the bust was politically motivated. One of the women arrested suggested that "the community was being busted," since most of the partygoers were neighborhood people.



But with these exceptions, the movie is basically pretty tired. The idea itself does not provoke laughter. The first ingredient of good comedy—a naturally funny situation—is missing, although the second ingredient—good execution, in the form of competent acting, pacing and camerawork—is there. Mel Brooks' latest movie, *Blazing Saddles*, comes much closer to being good

comedy, because at its heart is a genuinely funny idea for a movie.

The time is the 1870s, the place somewhere in the American west. A corrupt state official determines that the best way to indulge his fancy for land speculation is to scare away all the inhabitants of a town and then simply take their land. The most efficient way to do that, he reasons, is by appointing a sheriff the townsfolk won't trust. He glances out the window and spies the perfect man for the job—Black Bart, an ex-slave and railroad laborer who is about to be lynched.

Sheriff Bart's adventures in the lily-white town of River Ridge are funny in every sense of the word. Director Brooks has created a zany situation—a bemused and completely level-headed black sheriff in a hysterical and racist all-white western town—and executed it with firm control and consummate skill. Cleavon Little as Sheriff Bart is just what the role calls for, a man who manages to tame an awkward situation with humor and good grace. As his deputy sheriff and sidekick, Gene Wilder turns in a gem of a performance and establishes himself (if there was any doubt before) as one of America's fine comic character actors. Madeline Kahn as a Teutonic saloon performer; Alex Karras in a small role as a tough guy with a heart of gold; the venerable Slim Pickens in the classic Slim Pickens role; and Mel Brooks himself, in an assortment of roles, are all excellent.

What Brooks has done in *Blazing Saddles*, and what Shapiro failed to do in *The Groove Tube*, is come up with a situation that is funny in its own right. Part of the problem, I suspect, is with the form of Shapiro's film. By opting for a series of disconnected skits rather than a plotted story, Shapiro intentionally chose to forego the zany plot that was such an integral part of Brooks's *Blazing Saddles* or Woody Allen's *Sleeper*.

Shapiro's choice of format certainly makes sense in light of his subject. Television is itself a revue, a series of half-hour and hour episodes, disjointed and disconnected just like Shapiro's film. *The Groove Tube* is about television; it was originally videotaped and shown on TV monitors; it inevitably has the look and feel of television transposed to the screen. Shapiro can get away with the revue format here, but I suspect he'll encounter some creative trouble when he switches to another subject more suited to the medium of film.

Movie comedy, to be good, must appeal at two levels. It must be funny in the abstract, and it must be well executed. Ken Shapiro has shown himself to be proficient at the practical side of comedy. If he can combine that with the inventive talent of Mel Brooks, movie comedy might well discover a new light.

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FORZER DAZZLE

Max Morath At the Hayloft

by Stephen Allen Wheaton

The years around 1900 were special. Any moment in history is special, if you choose to look at it that way.

If the incidental trappings of the immediate pre-World-War-I years were in truth no less unique than those of any other time, then the events which occurred in American Popular Music certainly were uniquely important. It was in 1899, after all, that Scott Joplin's *Maple Leaf Rag* made a gigantic breakthrough in sheet music sales—a breakthrough which helped change the nature of the music business in the USA.

For one thing, a black man had written the piece. For another, a white man, the publisher, gave the black composer a fair remuneration for it. The music was cast in a strict form—strict and unvarying as a John Philip Sousa march; but the melodies, textures, and

represent a kind of early example of commercialized black music, without more than a trace of improvisation, which would later be so important in jazz.

Max Morath has been popularizing the music and evoking the atmosphere of the years of ragtime for a long time now. His efforts have pre-dated the current ragtime boom and in a very real way are probably largely responsible for it. His show, "The Ragtime Years," is now running at the Hayloft Theater in Mass-

"The Ra gtime Years" is popular entertainment in the best sense. Using slides and a few technological props, Morath spins a descriptive yarn which is filled with the feeling of another time. Most impressive to me in his new show is the growing importance of the serious contemplation of some of the less frothy, superficial, and merely enjoyable aspects of the times he is evoking. A song entitled "Willie the Weeper" for example, shows the attitude toward drugs in a very

touching and enlightening manner.

An encouraging thing has happened to Max Morath's piano playing since the beginning of real public interest in ragtime; it has improved! I have always enjoyed his way of playing piano rags best, but of late, he is getting better and better. The verve and liveliness which have always set his performances apart in my mind are still there, but now they are allied with a far greater accuracy, delicacy, and sense of care. I am impressed.

Max Morath has two albums currently in print, both from Vanguard. His earlier one, Vanguard VRS 39/40, is a two-disc set which lists for \$5.98. It is, in my opinion, the best introduction one could have to recorded ragtime and certainly it is the one rag recording to get if you find your interest in this music to be of a one-recording size. His newer release, Vanguard Everyman SRV 310 is a single LP, and sells for a list price of \$3.48. The playing is better, and the rags are still excellent.

Rick Nelson: Most Misunderstood

WINDFALL

Rick Nelson and the Stone Canyon Band
(MCA)

by Bruce Rosenstein

Rick Nelson has always been one of our most misunderstood popular artists. Somehow people are blind to the fact that for the past 15 years he has been giving us some of the best rock records, country and western records, country-rock records, and pop records. If people weren't blind to this, his albums would be instant super-sellers.

There can be no misunderstanding an album like *Windfall*. It is his clearest statement as an artist to date; at least as good an album as his highly underrated *Rudy The Fifth*, (1971). Nelson has always been quite versatile as a performer and writer. He has sounded equally authentic and accomplished playing straight-out rock'n'roll, undiluted country and western (pick up last year's double-LP reissue, *Rick Nelson Country*, to see what I mean), or country rock (listen to *Rick Nelson In Concert*, amply available in bargain bins). His new album underlines his artistic versatility, in terms of the type of material he has chosen.

Most of the songs were written by Rick's new lead guitarist Denny Larden, whose previous claim to fame was a 1967 hit, "Come On Down To My Boat," with

his then-group, Every Mother's Son. Even though the Nelson band here is called the Stone Canyon Band, the only musician still with him from his last album is pedal steel guitarist Tom Brumley. Rick must have his hand under pretty firm direction, because this band doesn't sound much different from the old one.

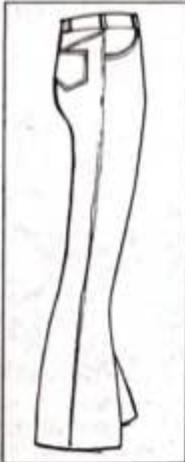
The material falls into two main styles: flat-out rock'n'roll and country-oriented songs. The one big exception is the catchy title cut, which has Rick trying his hand at reggae, and coming out all right. Of the rockers, things shift from a heavy song like "Someone To Love" to Baker Knight's "I Don't Want To Be Lonely Tonight," which is in the time honored tradition of Chuck Berry. "Wild Nights In Tulsa" and "One Night Stand" are wonderful country rockers, the kind of stuff I'd rather hear by Rick than Poco or the New Riders. Rick wrote two lovely country flavored ballads, "Legacy," and "Lifefream." Other hands—rock or country—would be wise to pick up on "Lifefream," although I'd still like to see Rick have a hit with it. It was released as a single last fall, but went nowhere.

Rick Nelson's music has traditionally worn well with time. I think you'll find *Windfall* to be an album that will not date very easily. Timeless songs like "Lifefream," "Legacy," and "I Don't Want To Be Lonely Tonight" will be as enjoyable 15 years from now as they are today.



above all, the rhythms were direct echoes of black folk music. Ragtime had begun, and out of ragtime would spring jazz.

Apart from history and nostalgia, however, there is much to be enjoyed, loved, admired, and learned by hearing the rags written from 1895 until 1930. They



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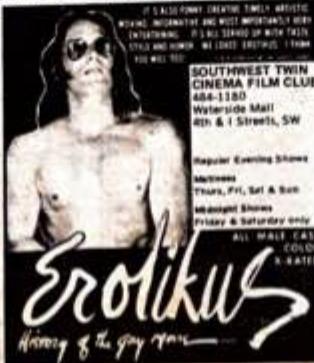
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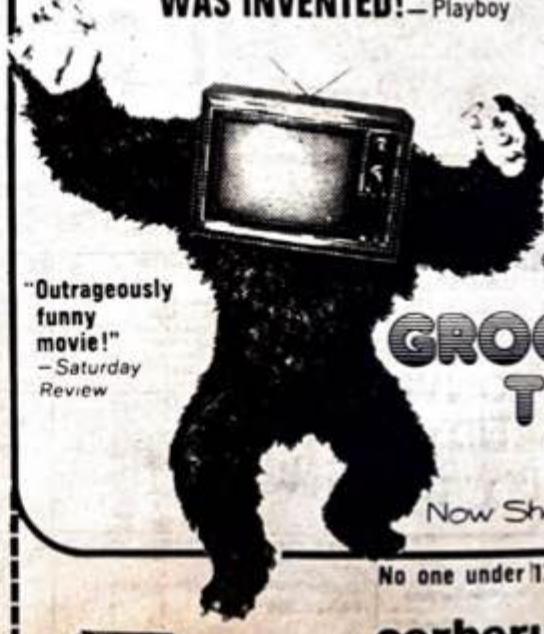
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Public Notices.....

Be the First Kid on the Block

You apparently won't be able to get the original cast recording on eight-track stereo tape for a while, but the transcripts of Watergate conversations President Nixon released Tuesday are available at the Government Printing Office Bookstore, North Capitol between G and H Sts., for \$12.25 a set. GPO's phone number is 783-3238.

PTW Looking for Writers

The Playwrights Theater of Washington is looking for one-act and full length plays to be considered for readings and productions during its third season. The non-profit group has already worked with 20 area authors, putting on 24 readings and 19 formal productions since it was formed.

The deadline for submitting a script for consideration is August 1. They should be mailed to PO Box 512, Hyattsville, Md. 20782. Interested persons can also call 232-5959 after 6 pm for further information.



Film Coop Building Nest

As soon as they can get a projection booth set up at the Video Center, 2414 18th St. NW, the Washington Film Coop will be back in business showing works by local filmmakers Saturday nights at 8 pm.

The coop is open to anyone interested in film and hopes to be able to obtain funds for an equipment pool and facility of their very own. Anyone interested in joining the group can call Gerardine Wurzburg at WCVC, 462-6700, or Bob Corbett at the Rag, 462-8172.

Funding the Environmentalists

Environmental Action, a DC-based environmental lobby group, has begun a fund-raising drive aimed at paying off their bills and allowing them to continue functioning.

EA has been involved in a broad range of activities, from pushing for passage of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act Amendments to lobbying for preservation of railroads and endangered animal species, to drawing up a "Dirty Dozen" list of members of Congress it would like to see defeated in re-election bids.

In addition to their other activities, the group also publishes a monthly magazine, *Environmental Action*. Contributions can be sent to Suite 720, 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, DC 20036.



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TECHNICOLOR

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1974

Kent State Memorial

Also addressing the gathering will be Fred Branfman of the Indochina Resource Center and Le Anh Tu, a Vietnamese student working with National Action Research on the Military-Industrial Complex. After the formal rally there will be workshops on a variety of topics conducted by local anti-war and community groups.

Pentagon Papers defendant Anthony Russo and Elizabeth McAllister of the Harrisburg Eight will be among the speakers at a rally Saturday to mark the fourth anniversary of Kent State and to protest continued US participation in the fighting in Southeast Asia.

The rally, which will start at noon at the Walsh Building of Georgetown University, is being organized by the DC Indochina Peace Campaign and the GU Indochina Study Group.

About those Vendors...

Spring has sprung, bringing with it the Georgetown street vendors and attempts to get the DC Council to enact some sort of regulation controlling their activities.

What started a few years ago as a means for local artisans to display and sell their wares has developed into virtually an open-air department store, where almost anyone can and does try to sell anything.

Local merchants have been upset by the vendors both because they are able to compete with the stores without having to incur overhead expenses, like rent and taxes, and because the tables set up along the narrow sidewalks of Wisconsin Avenue make pedestrian traffic extremely difficult and sometimes block entrances to stores.

The council began action on a street vendors regulation last summer, but never got around to taking any final action. Now finishing touches are being placed on a new bill, which will probably come up for a preliminary vote of approval May 7.

Although the proposal is still subject to change, the measure basically sets guidelines for vendors' activities and tries to provide an effective means of enforcement.

One plan under consideration would be a point system, similar to that used for drivers' licenses, whereby vendors would automatically lose their licenses if they repeatedly violated the regulation. There would also probably be a system for enforcing collection of the DC sales tax and sanitation requirements for persons selling food.

There have been a number of attempts to find a suitable location where vendors could operate — in effect, an open-air bazaar — but the only available site is three blocks south of M St., placing it outside the area where most Georgetown shoppers congregate.

Attempts to gain permission to use the Riggs Bank paring lot, just north of the intersection of Wisconsin and M, have been unsuccessful due to the high insurance costs. Riggs says it would incur under such an arrangement.

Final passage of the "Vending Business Regulation" would not come until the council meeting of May 24 at the earliest, although if there are major revisions a final vote might not come until June at the earliest.

Persons interested in getting copies of the proposal or wishing to submit comments should write to the DC Council, room 507 of the District Building, 14th and E Sts., NW or call 638-2223.



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Friday, May 3

MARXIST CRITICISM & SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE—9 am discussion at Scandinavian Conference, G.W.U. More sessions thru Sat., May 4. \$1.25 per day. 676-4460.

11 am - 4 pm—OUT OF HAND craft show with pottery, textiles & jewelry made by students and faculty of U. of Md. Architecture Gallery, College Park campus. (M-F, 11-4; Sat. & Sun., 1-4, thru May 9).

6:30 pm—INTERFACE local people's news on WGTS-FM, 90.1.

7:15 pm—FABRANGEN SHABBAS services, songs, dance. 2027 Mass. Ave., N.W. Call 667-7829 for additional information.

7:30 pm—YOUTH FOR SEXUAL FREEDOM gays and b-i-sexuals up to age 19 meet at 1724-20th St.

7:30 pm—ZEN BUDDHIST PROGRAM at Temple of Cosmic Religion, 4218-16th St. 726-7149.

8 pm—EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy "Ah Wilderness" at Hartman Theater, Catholic Univ. Tickets, \$29-3333. Thru May 12.

8-11 pm—DANCING: SQUARES & CONTRAS at Summer School, 17th & M St., 75 cents.

8 pm—THE RISE OF LABOR, a film at the Militant Forum, 1345 E St., N.W. 4th fl., \$1.00.

8 pm—HOW TO LOVE THE ENERGY CRISIS George Leonard of Guest growth center at Uline Auditorium, G.W.U. \$3 & \$2.

8 pm—SOUPHIE'S PARLOR music and poetry at Women's Center, 1736 R St. 51.

8 pm—WOUNDED KNEE Legal Defense Committee meets at Community Bookshop, 2028 P St.

8:30-11 pm—INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING at Wheaton Youth Center, 11711 Georgia Ave., Wheaton. \$1.00.

8:30 pm—BOESMAN & LENA, South African play about apartheid. Back Stage Theater, 1365 Kennedy St., N.W. Tickets, 723-2040. (Thursday thru Sunday thru June 9)

9 pm—AN EVENING OF DANCE SOLOS by Carol Fonda, Grace Church in Georgetown, 1041 Wisconsin Ave. (also May 4) \$2.00.

9 pm—COMMUNITY WORSHIP at Gate Coffeehouse, 3338 M St., N.W.

Saturday, May 4

7 am-9:45 pm—BUDDHIST MEDITATION Retreat for "Peak" holiday at Wash. Buddhist Vihara, 8017-6th St., N.W. More holiday events Sun., May 5. Call 723-0773.

8:30 am—TAKING TIME FOR CHILDREN poetry, literature & comedy on WGTS-FM, 90.1.

RETROSPECTIVE OF 30 KEY PAINTINGS of Kai Krath at Phillips Gallery thru June 2.

9 am—WHAT IS SEXUALITY? How does lesbian relate to feminism? These & other questions discussed at "Women in Control", an all-day conference sponsored by NOW. Speakers, workshops & films at the Wash. Tech. Institute, Conn. Ave. & Van Ness St., N.W. \$3.00. For info, call 362-8279 or 223-1950.

9 am—NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOP at Interpretive Center, Riverlawn Park, Great Falls.

10 am—SATURDAY SHORTS. Films of Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, W.C. Fields plus Gerald McBoing Boing & Betty Boop. Auditorium, Museum of History & Tech. \$7.50 - \$1.00

10 am-6 pm—SEWING CLASSES at Kenilworth Activity Center. Call 426-6930 to register.

10 am—FABRANGEN SHABBAS services with open discussion of Torah portion of the week. 2027 Mass. Ave., N.W. Call 667-7829 for info.

noon—4TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENT STATE rally & workshops, Georgetown Univ., by Indochina Resource Center. Speakers include Fred Brandman of IRC, Elizabeth McAllister, Le Ann Tu, a Vietnamese student working with National Action Research. On the Military-Industrial Complex and Tony Russo.

noon—SOUPHIE'S PARLOR. WGTS-FM 90.1.

1 pm—AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THEATER ARTS Theater Workshops for actors, directors, and playwrights meet at 1724-20th St.

Small fee, \$25-5661.

1-4 pm—GAY MEN'S VD CLINIC at Free Clinic, Wisconsin Ave. & Volta Place.

1:15 pm—INTRODUCTION TO THE NIGHT SKY. Rock Creek Park Planetarium. 1/2 hr. entry for free tickets (also Sunday).

2 pm—LIVE ANIMAL PROGRAM 3 & 4 pm—PUPPET SHOW 3 pm—TRAIL WALK. Rock Creek Park Nature Center. For young people (also Sunday).

2:45 pm—RADIO FREE WOMEN on WGTS-FM, 90.1.

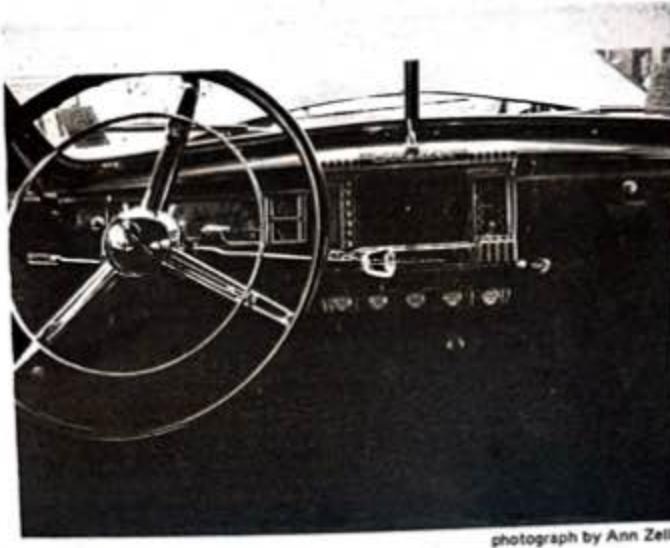
4 pm—STARING THE SUN show at Rock Creek Park Planetarium for people over 7. 1/2 hr. entry for free tickets (also Sunday).

6:30 pm—FRIENDS gay show on WGTS-FM, 90.1.

7:30 pm—FILM BENEFIT for Washington Peace Center at Science Bldg., rm. 103, Georgetown Univ. Featuring "Post-War War" & "Awoi-28". 5-speed bike as door prize. Info, 234-2000.

8 pm—HELP, HELP, THE GLOBOLINKS, an opera for children. Thomas Jefferson Communi-

calendar



photograph by Ann Zelle

ty Theater, 1 blk. east from Rt. 50 & Glebe Rd. Gen. Admission, \$4. 1/2 price for children.

8 pm—INTER-AMERICAN CHAMBER SINGERS in program of South American & European works, folk music of the Americas. All Souls Church, Unitarian, 16th & Howard St., N.W. \$2.50. Benefit for D.C. Music Center.

8 pm—THREE DIMENSIONS playwrights' Theater of Wash. at American Society of Theater Arts, 1724-20th St. \$3.25 & \$2. 232-5959. (close Saturday)

8:30 pm—HEAR THE GREASY RUN ROAD TROMPERS in a program of old-time, good-time music. Wash. Ethical Society, 7750 18th St., N.W. \$3.00. 882-6650.

9 pm—THE TRAVEL DANCE by Wash. Theater Laboratory, Grace Church, Wisconsin Ave. & H St. \$3. 337-6685. (also Friday & Saturday)

9:30 pm—CLASSICAL MUSIC performance by John Landi Chamber Group of A.J.U. at Gate Coffeehouse, 3338 M St., N.W.

Sunday, May 5

10 am-4 pm—HANDCRAFT SHOW & SALE sponsored by Brandeis Univ. Women's Committee, McLean-Inverness Plaza, Seven Locks Rd., Potomac, MD. \$1 adults, free for children. Info, 299-8105 or 229-5300.

10 am-4 pm—BIKE SAFETY & RIDING SKILLS at Old Lansburg's parking lot, Tyson's Corner. Contact Dave Fleming, 524-187 or 536-2243.

1:15 pm—CHILDREN'S SHOW at Rock Creek Park Planetarium (see Saturday listing).

2 pm—POETS IN PERSON. Jim Morrisette at M.L. King Library.

2 pm—AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THEATER ARTS playwrighting workshops (new plays read & discussed) meet at 1724-20th St.

2, 3 & 4 pm—CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS in Rock Creek Park (see Saturday listing).

2:30 pm—SENSITIVITY HIKE blindfolded group nature hike at Activity Center, Fort Dupont Park, 426-7723.

2:30 pm—TUBEUSING: participate in an environmental transformation to be presented by Moving Works, Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th & N.Y. Ave. 431-2651.

3 pm—HELP, HELP, THE GLOBOLINKS (see Saturday listing).

3:45 pm—GOSPEL ROCK JAZZ CLASSICAL a Ben Wilson Recital by Theater West, a Black professional organization. All Souls Church, Unitarian, 16th & Howard St., N.W. Donations.

4 pm—CHILDREN'S SHOW at Rock Creek Park Planetarium (see Saturday listing).

AFRICAN ART & MOTION, opening of multi-media exhibition documenting the total experience of African creativity. Thru Sept. 22, National Gallery of Art.

4 pm—ART & MOTION IN TROPICAL AFRICA a lecture by Prof. Robert F. Thompson, Yale Univ., in connection with exhibition, National Gallery of Art.

4 & 5:45 pm—FAMILY GROUP SING at Singer's Studio, 4614 Wisconsin Ave. \$1.50 & 90 cents.

4:30 pm—YOGA CLASSES at Quaker House, 2121 Decatur Place.

5 pm—VOCAL ENSEMBLE, Wash. Vocal Chamber Music. Phillips Gallery, 1600-1612 21st St., S. 5-8 pm—D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY Buffet Supper with Julian Hobson. Come & hear about real self determination. Party Room of the Waterside Towers, 901 6th St., S.W. \$8.00. Call 966-3340 or 732-8917.

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7:30 pm—PEOPLE MAKING WORKSHOP. A unique experience in human growth and development with practical resource people and growth groups. Gate Coffeehouse, 3338 M St.

7:30 pm—AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THEATER ARTS Theater Workshop for actors, directors & playwrights meets at 1724-20th St. Small fee, \$25-5661.

8 pm—WASHINGTON AREA FREE UNIVERSITY meets at Community Bookshop, 2028 P St.

8 pm—COLLECTIVE & HIERARCHICAL WORK Environments, an alternative economic session at 1195, 1520 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Sponsored by Strongforce, 234-6684.

8 pm—GAY ACTIVIST ALLIANCE meets at 1724-20th St. (3rd floor).

9 pm—CONFUCIUS—STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO LINES discussion sponsored by U.S.-China People's Friendship Assoc. at Quaker House, 2321 Decatur Place, 334-5088.

Wednesday, May 8

7:30 pm—YOGA CLASSES. All Soul's Church 16th & Harvard Sts.

7:30 pm—MAJOR BARBARA classic film by George Bernard Shaw probes idealism and political morality of activist, middle-class "go-gooders." Discussion follows. Gate Coffeehouse, 3338 M St., N.W.

7:30 pm—GAY WOMEN'S OPEN HOUSE in Arlington. Call 571-3762 for info.

8 pm—OPEN HOOTENANNIE for area musicians at Singer's Studio, 4614 Wisconsin Ave. \$1.50 & \$2. 244-2352 or 956-1344.

8 pm—FIELDS OF PLENTY OPEN MEETING Adams-Morgan community food/drug swap, 2447 18th St., N.W.

8:15 pm—INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING men's gym. George Wash. Univ. \$1.00.

8 pm—WASHINGTON AREA FUND FOR LIFE open meeting. Davis house, 1822 R St., N.W. Info, call 546-8646 or 546-6231.

8:30 pm—INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING at Tonguebeam Recreation Center, 8700 Piney Branch Rd., Silver Spring. Small fee, 445-1092.

Thursday, May 9

11:30-1 pm—NATURAL FOOD LUNCHEON St. John's Church, Lafayette Square. \$2.50.

2:45 pm—CRITIQUE review of local performing arts on WGTS-FM, 90.1.

8 pm—TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION (natural) International Meditation Society, 2127 Leroy Place.

8 pm—INNOVATIVE VIDEOTAPES & DISCUSSION with members of the Survival Arts Media, a NY-based videogroup. At Wash. Community Video Center, 2414 18th St., N.W. 462-4700.

8 pm—OPEN HOOTENANNIE at Singer's Studio (see Wednesday listing).

8 pm—INTERNATIONAL FOLKDANCING at Georgetown Univ., Hall of Nations, 333-2419 for info.

9 pm—TRAVEL DANCE by Washington Theater Laboratory at Grace Church, Georgetown. \$3.00. (also Fri., Sat. & Sun.)

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by Jack Schwartz, Sources and Friends

One of our Republican sources (didn't think we had any, did ya) tells us that one of those embarrassing things in the White House tapes that Nixon is feverishly editing out is the pet name he has for his Foreign Affairs Fuerer Henry Kissinger. Nixon, with his third grade sense of savvy, constantly calls Kissinger "my Jew-boy".

Where the Wounded Knee Trials now stand, in brief: In the hopes of spreading out the defense team, and using up as much energy and money as possible, the government is now trying the American Indians and their supporters in a number of jurisdictions. Six people are on trial in St. Paul, Minnesota; 127 in Sioux Falls, which will soon be transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska; 15 in Custer, South Dakota; and 4 in Pierre, South Dakota. As for the original reason for the liberation of the Pine Ridge reservation—the BIA puppet government of Dickie Wilson—the Justice Department Civil Rights Commission has written a report verifying that Wilson's recent re-election over AIM member Russell Means, was fixed. The Defense desperately needs money to carry on such a huge effort to stop the mass frame-ups. For info or to offer your money, or time/energy here in DC, call 785-1060.

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KENT STATE

wounded, protesting Nixon's war in Cambodia, the war Nixon called the best investment he'd seen "in my lifetime." This investment includes over 350,000 Cambodians killed and wounded, and over half the country's 6.5 million people made refugees. And the United States continues to perpetrate the war through illegal advisors and massive military and economic aid to Lon Nol.

Speakers:

Anthony Russo
Pentagon Papers defendant

Le Anh Tu
Vietnamese anti-war activist

MAY 4, 1970, four students shot dead at Kent State, nine wounded, protesting Nixon's war in Cambodia, the war Nixon called the best investment he'd seen "in my lifetime." This investment includes over 350,000 Cambodians killed and wounded, and over half the country's 6.5 million people made refugees. And the United States continues to perpetrate the war through illegal advisors and massive military and economic aid to Lon Nol.

Fred Branfman
Indochina Resource Center
Elizabeth McAlister
Harrisburg defendant

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SATURDAY
MAY 4, NOON**
GEORGETOWN UNIV. WALSH BLDG.

D.C. Indochina
Peace Campaign

Schwartz Schortz



supper. The fundraiser offers discussions with people's politicians Anton Wood and Julius Hobson, Sr. The dinner is on May 5; call 966-5340 or 532-8917.

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Another Update on the demo/events calendars from my last two columns: A March Against Repression in Chile begins at Depont Circle, noon, Saturday May 11. For information, call 244-1599.

The Wounded Knee demo planned for that date has been postponed, as not to conflict.

Here's to the law of Richard Nixon
Where the wars are fought in secret
Pearl Harbor every day
He punishes with income tax
That he don't have to pay
He's tapping his own brother
Just to hear what he would say
Oh, corruption can be classic

In the Richard Nixon way
Here's to the land,
You've torn out the heart of,
Richard Nixon find yourself
Another country to be part of.
Here's to the government of Richard Nixon
In the swamp of their bureaucracy
They're always bogging down
And the criminals are posing
As advisors to the crown
They hope no one sees the sights
And no one hears the sounds
And the speeches of the President
Are the ravings of a clown, ...

Ann Arbor Sun: "There's a good deal of confusion at this point about the future of the liberation movement in the USA. . . ."

Phil Ochs: "I'm not as worried about it as most people. . . . The meaning of the sixties was essentially one of education and increasing awareness. Then the government began a repression campaign, so people pulled back into drugs, farms, health foods, gurus, scientology, whatever—all valid concerns, but all pullbacks, really, and not enough by themselves. . . . It's a matter of timing; nothing in the sixties was more politically significant than the fall of Richard Nixon. . . . What's happening now is the infiltration of a political mentality into the entire country, all levels, all groups. And the trick is to do everything possible to maintain unity. Anybody who does anything to alienate anybody is a fool or a counter-agent or both."

Pro Se Divorce, or do-it-yourself, without paying rip-off legal fees, is one project of the Women's Center. For info, call 628-0314 or 544-8278.

City News Fans: Supplement your reading with the DC Gazette. They have really fine coverage of our colony's internal goings-on, at all levels.

Equal Time: Concerning the Zippie story in my last column, that group says it isn't true. I still say it is. See page

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I.W.W.

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MAY 1, 1974

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Last words...

Secret Gov't. Plan

While the details of the January, 1973, Vietnam cease-fire were being worked out, a secret contingency plan was prepared providing for untraceable funds to finance continued covert U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam, according to Steven M. Davis.

Davis, a former documents clerk at the civilian-run U.S. government message center in Saigon, says he saw the Top Secret plan addressed from the White House to Ambassador Bunker when he assumed his duties as the center's "Top Secret Documents Co-ordinator" in January, 1973.

The communications center is run by Federal Electric of Paramus, New Jersey, an ITT subsidiary. Davis is one of several former employees who charged earlier this year that military personnel at the center rerouted secret State Department messages to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Davis identifies the 86-page document as "Date Time Group 270215 Zulu November 1972 Top Secret, subject Organizational Changes in Southeast Asia; DAO Contingency Plans."

The plan, Davis reports, called for continued U.S. bombing, massive supplying of the South Vietnamese armed forces in direct contradiction to the "piece for piece" replacement agreed to in Paris, the establishment of an elaborate military intelligence network, and the inclusion of under-cover military personnel among the civilians who would arrive after the cease-fire to work for the Defense Attaché Office (DAO).

DAO, a branch of the U.S. embassy in Saigon, replaced the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) as the agency in charge of military relations with the Saigon government. Davis says the White House plan called for the infusion of 453 military personnel among 1500 arriving "civilian" DAO employees.

Originally scheduled to be dismantled this year, the DAO continues to oversee all supply and transportation for the South Vietnamese military, according to a New York Times report February, through a staff of 1,150 employees, of whom 50 are in the military.

The document made elaborate provisions for diverting funds from authorized AID (Agency for International Development) programs to covert military expenditures, and covering up those diversions, according to Davis. The first half of the document was a budget. Listed beside specific AID appropriations were the military use to which the money would actually be put.

"On one column is the cover program," says Davis, "and on the other is what they are really doing." Money from AID's overall "development" budget for Vietnam would then replace the funds that were diverted from specific AID programs.

"That's why they want a great increase in civilian aid to South Vietnam again," Davis says, "because they're going to keep drawing money from that aid."

In addition to \$1.126 billion in military aid already appropriated for fiscal 1974, the administration asked last February for \$474 million in supplemental appropriations. The request was rejected by Congress on April 4th.

The document went on to list over 1,000 jobs, classified "secret" in the DAO, with their overt and covert functions, Davis relates. The DAO's "Plans and Liaison Branch"

he charges, is an intelligence collection unit staffed by employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Gerald Kosh, the American captured by the Chinese during the Paracel Islands battle with the South Vietnamese last January—described by the Pentagon as a "civilian adviser"—was an Army captain working for this branch, according to Davis.

Military personnel working under cover for the DAO continue to draw military salaries, Davis says, and their "cover" pay as civilians is channeled to covert operations. Finances and record-keeping for the operations, he says, are handled aboard aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin. The money is directly flown in to U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam, by-passing the legal channels set up by the Paris Accords for paying U.S. personnel in Vietnam, the U.S. embassy and Saigon government.

Davis charges the plan also called for the recruitment of foreign agents, notably from the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS), which sends four-nation teams into contested areas to police the cease-fire. The CIA was to recruit agents from these teams who would, in turn, recruit Vietnamese agents in the field to gather information on enemy troop movements. Davis says he actually received intelligence reports from ICCS stations, addressed to the U.S. embassy in Saigon.

The document called for continued flights by spy planes over North Vietnam and the establishment of a system of F-111 beacons in South Vietnam to be secretly operated by U.S. Air Force personnel. The beacons guide F-111 fighter-bombers, new aircraft which have not been supplied to the South Vietnamese. "F-111's bombed inside South Vietnam many times after the cease-fire," Davis charges, "mainly when the South Vietnamese were on land-grabbing operations."

Davis also reports that follow-up messages confirmed such beacons were set up south of Bac Dac on April 4, April 12, and April 29, 1973, and moved northeast of Can Tho on the Cambodian border on May 14.

Finally, the document called for massive supplying of South Vietnamese armed forces by airlift from Cambodia, Davis charges, diverting arms earmarked for Cambodia. The airlift was carried out, he says, in April and May, 1973. "They were hoping for a massive offensive by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, because then they could say, 'We have to resupply the Cambodian Capital.'

No such offensive occurred.

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Joan Holden is an Editor of Pacific News.

Flag

Upside Down

Last week, the National Democratic Women's Club, located on New Hampshire Ave. just above Dupont Circle had a special fund-raising bazaar and auction. Outside the stately building the Democratic Women flew flags from all 50 states... including the District of Columbia Flag... upside down.

Maybe they know something we don't—or maybe they are more honest!!!

Harold's rogue & jar

Luncheon, Dinner Daily — Entertainment 7 Nights a Week

Thursday	Folk:	Jack LeSeur
Friday	Folk:	Jack LeSeur
Saturday	Jazz:	Allen Houser Quintet — "No Samba"
Sunday	Jazz:	Harold's House of Jazz All Stars w/ Richie Cole
Monday	Jazz:	"Evolution" — The Terry Plumeri Trio
Tuesday	Jazz:	Nathan Page Quartet
Wednesday	Folk:	Joanna Dodds

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May 26th is traditionally Arbor Day. And in true traditional fashion Commissioner (Mayor) Walter Washington made a visit to H.D. Cooke School in the Adams Morgan community to plant a pine dogwood tree... amidst speeches from non-community leaders about "planting the seeds of a new community" ... one that will be truly new as low-income black and Spanish-speaking families are renovated out of the neighborhood. Community leaders from AMO, however, confronted Mayor Washington about a rising issue ... namely police brutality ... and pointed out that Mrs. Ruth Bishop, President of the H.D. Cooke School PTA, was beaten up by the police when she tried to intervene on behalf of her son, Kenneth, who was being attacked by police on April 23rd while double parked on Columbia Rd. in front of Metro Liquor.



The Ad Hoc Committee to prevent Gino's last Sunday sponsored a gala afternoon block party on 20th St. between R and S Sts., NW to protest the infiltration of a Gino's fast food restaurant into the North Dupont neighborhood. Then on Monday, to further emphasize their opposition to the despicable restaurant conglomerate, AHCPG and supporters bussed to picket Gino's annual stockholders' meeting in King of Prussia, Pa. According to sources close to the expedition, Gino's officials revealed that the Dupont Circle community could not, in fact, support the restaurant. The restauranteurs, it was reported, wished to place the diner on Connecticut Ave. solely for the exposure it would get on the prominent Washington boulevard. The AHCPG reportedly filed suit against Gino's in Federal District Court to void and plans to file additional injunctions in the near future. In addition, the committee is preparing to picket other area Gino's in an attempt to leach "economic pressure" on the restaurant chain.

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