

RENT CONTROL

Can It Win &
Will It Work?

ISSUE 5 VOLUME 2
March 8 - 22, 1974

15¢

25¢ outside
Washtenaw County

ann arbor
SUN

rainbow community
news service



A² Film Festival Preview
No Prison Bars In China
Introducing: The Fabulous Fish Funnies
Who are A²'s Big Buck Landlords?
Calendar of A² Events

SUN SPOTS

The stage is now set for Dick's impeachment. Bob Haldeman says Nixon told him "it would be wrong" to payoff the Water-buggers. John Dean says Nixon urged the payoff. Nixon agrees with Haldeman. But the Grand Jury that handed down indictments last week LISTENED TO THE TAPES of the conversation and concluded Haldeman was lying. They refused to say anything publically about Nixon. Meanwhile, Judge Sirica is urging that the House Impeachment Inquiry be delayed until after the Watergate trials, not scheduled to begin until next September.

"I can understand why the Republicans in Washington D.C. don't want to testify in court under oath, but can only speculate why the Ann Arbor Republicans would maneuver to avoid doing so." So spoke Attorney Don Koster at the latest hearing on Tribal Funding's attempt to get back the \$16,000 originally granted by City Council to build a People's Ballroom. It seems the City Attorney is attempting to block Tribal Funding from taking a statement under oath from Clyde Colburn before the April 1st election. Can't let the can of worms spill out all over Colburn's chances in the fourth ward. Judge Patrick Conlin is expected to rule on the request for Colburn's latest version of the facts shortly. Meanwhile, the next hearing in the case comes March 27th at 10 am on the second floor of the county building.

Back to the good news department. The New World Media Project (not to be confused with New Morning) has completed negotiations to lease Mark's Coffee House and turn it into an independent non-profit community theatre. Planners say Mark's will not be totally rebuilt, only "gently renovated and transformed into another cultural medium." The move will enable New World to continue their functions without paying the University exorbitant rental fees while enduring Univer-

sity harassment and cancellations. New World, which also offers a Free International Film Series on Friday nights, is asking for ideas, suggestions, and help in construction.

March 8th is International Women's Day. Celebrate at the Greene Lounge in East Quad, 7:30 pm. All women are invited... The Women's Crisis Center is sponsoring a conference on Rape starting March 23rd. For more info phone the Crisis Center at 761-WISE... The HRP's rape proposals, which we are told have a chance of passage, will be presented to City Council shortly. It provides for a course to educate police on how to handle rapes, and an all women's squad to deal with rapes, and other measures... There will be a Gay Liberation Conference in Ann Arbor May 9 - 12 with participants from throughout the western hemisphere. For more information call Gay Hotline at 761-2044.

MUSIC NEWS: Get ready for the St. Patrick's Day Dance Party on Sunday, March 17 at Carpenter Hall, featuring Koko Taylor (with the Vipers, Radio King and Uprising)... Koko will also be appearing at the Blind Pig March 14-16... Three Dog Night and the Chambers Bros. play Crisler Arena March 15th... John Prine is at the Ark March 10... Grace Slick and Paul Kanter play Cobo Starship March 20... King Pleasure has temporarily closed. The club expects to reopen at a new location soon. Watch the SUN for details... Did you know Michigan's own Brownsville Station can be heard jamming on two cuts from an Air Force Recruiting Record called "Find Yourself a Star"?... Cindy Felong was recently given the job of news-

person at WABX. It's a good move for ABX, which had been heavily criticized for failing to program adequate news and public service broadcasting. Cindy was until recently on the air at mindless RIF. Her newscasts can be heard at 7:30 am, 8:30 am and noon, with special features to be aired intermittently... Jim Trayhern's offer to purchase WNRZ FM is now before the FCC.

The Ann Arbor News continues to act like its Republican cohorts. Two weeks ago the News reported how Tom Campbell, a 22 year old U-M student, was beaten and blinded in one eye while being robbed. The paper then started The Campbell Fund, into which several thousand dollars was contributed by sympathetic readers. But after it was discovered that Tom was on his way to cop some hash when his guide to the source attacked, the News announced it was returning all the money. Seems getting stabbed in the eye doesn't mean much if its linked to simple cannabis sativa. Meanwhile, Campbell is under threat of prosecution by County Attorney William Diehard Delhey for "filing a false police report."

Don't forget to Boycott Gallo Wines and support the United Farm Workers. Gallo manufactures the following brands: Eden Roc, Boone's Farm, Spanada, Paisano, Ripple, Thunderbird, Adre, Carlo Rossi and Tyrolia... Word has it that there are no union grapes on the local shelves whatsoever... The Farah pants boycott is over as the company finally accepted unionization.

Drug Help is now accepting volunteers. The qualifications are a desire to help

people in crises, sometimes drug-related and sometimes not, and the ability to make a six month commitment. For more information contact Drug Help before March 14th - 761-HELP!... The National Lawyers Guild and students at the U-M Law School are sponsoring a conference on the "Rights of the Accused." See the calendar page for details... Also at the law school, Supreme Court Just-Us William Renquist is coming to judge an "oral argument" known as the Campbell Competition this Tuesday, March 12th at 2:30. A demonstration is planned.

Eden Foods is presenting a three day series of lectures by Nuburo Muramoto, the author of a book on natural healing, acupuncture and herbal medicine called "Healing Ourselves." The event takes place inside the Michigan Union Faculty Lounge March 18-20th... Time is here to start thinking about the location and production of the summer Community Parks Program. The site near Huron High is no longer available, and neither is any city money thanks to the repubs... The PESC Collective is sponsoring a conference on "Schooling in Corporate America" March 16-17 in the Modern Languages Bldg. For information call 763-4189 and leave a message for Kathy Kolar.

We close again with the state of the SUN. Our sixth coinbox just arrived, to be placed in Ypsilanti, as have a variety of racks and displays for local stores... Streetsales are picking up with the weather... And we are about to secure a faster mailing permit which will enable the paper to reach people in the mail the same day it's printed. Check out the new lps we're able to offer with subscriptions on the back cover... The next SUN benefit at the Primo is April 2nd... and the next SUN itself will appear Friday, March 22nd. Letters to praise or oppose these rantings can be sent to 208 S. First St., A2 Mich. 48108.

HRP On HRP

Dear SUN:

As a Human Rights Party campaign worker and as a contributor to the SUN, I want to respond to Linda Ross' article on HRP in the last issue. Rather than taking pages and pages to deal with all of the article's numerous omissions and errors, I want to go directly to what Linda said about what HRP is doing and where it stands now.

Linda says that HRP is isolated from the community. But the fact that hundreds of new people have joined in the last six months proves otherwise, as does the enthusiastic community response which HRP has received for the rent control and the tougher \$5 marijuana law which the hard work of hundreds of HRPs put on the ballot last fall for this April's election. Her article speaks of HRP as a narrow student/academic organization, but just looking at the variety of people on HRP's elected Steering Committee--2 clerical workers, a dishwasher, a high school counselor, a lab technician, a high school student, a day care staffer, as well as college students--clearly demonstrates that it isn't so. HRPs are involved in numerous other community organizations as well--United Farms Workers support, Ozone House, Drug Help, the Women's Crisis Center... the list is too long to complete, but it shows that charges of HRP isolation and narrowness are unwarranted.

Linda's article brings up the 1973 election and says that HRP bears the responsibility for the election of Mayor Stephenson and the Republican majority on City Council because it "split the progressive vote." The Democratic Party uses this vote-splitting argument to try to win support in the progressive community. Democrats claim "HRP elects Republicans, so vote Democratic," largely because they have little else to offer the community. Their argument ignores the major responsibility that the Democratic Party has for the current situation on Council.

The Human Rights Party has been push-

ing for years to get the election system changed so that City Council couldn't fall into the hands of a party which didn't have the support of a majority of the people of the city. But the Ann Arbor Democratic Party has always refused to support proportional representation for Council (giving positions on Council according to the proportion of the vote that the three parties receive) and preferential balloting for mayor, which together would keep the Republicans from controlling City Council. The Democratic Party has refused to support these changes not because they have fundamental objections to them, but because Democrats would lose the main argument that they have for getting progressive people to vote for them. In doing this, they clearly put the interest of the people of Ann Arbor aside in favor of the interest of their party.

Linda Ross says that the first year HRP was on City Council was a year in which much notable progressive legislation was passed by HRP and the Democrats. But even more notable about that year was Democratic refusal to support 90% of the proposals which HRP brought up--proposals to restrict the war research which was helping the U.S. army to murder Vietnamese freedom fighters, to hold hearings on police misconduct, to stop police from arresting people for marijuana, to commit the city to rent control, to protect the rights of Ann Arbor working people through a working people's rights commission, and many others. Readers should not forget that marijuana busts went up 400% under Democratic Mayor Harris, and were up 33% during the period when the \$5 law was in effect because of the unwillingness of Democratic Councilmembers to control the actions of the Police Department (which the new weed law would con-

trol.) The Democratic Party is refusing to support the marijuana ballot issue as it refused to see that the intent of the old \$5 marijuana law was carried out, and it is refusing to support rent control (although some of their candidates are giving both issues their "qualified support.")

On the 4th Ward question which Linda raised, I have to point out that HRP is running a significantly different campaign there than it has in the past. Unlike the 1972 campaign of Genie Plamondon, and the 1973 campaign of Phil Carroll, HRP is telling 4th Ward voters that its candidate has no chance of winning. Margo Nichols' campaign is making a major issue of the need for proportional representation to prevent minority parties (such as the Republicans) from dominating City Council. Also, HRP has made the 4th Ward a clearly secondary priority and concentrating its main energy on rent control, the \$5 fine, and the 1st and 2nd Wards where HRP has most of its present support.

As Linda says, there is a bright future for a third party in Ann Arbor. More than in practically any community, people here realize the emptiness of Democratic Party promises and Democratic Party actions. Change can be brought about through a people's party like the Human Rights Party. And HRP has changed with changing realities, and is capable of confronting internal problems that will face it. People reading this can make this happen by joining with those of us now working in HRP and helping us make it work better. A united and strong community with a unified and purposeful radical party can go a long way toward making our city a more humane, equitable, and open place to live.

Sincerely,

David Goodman

LETTERS

The SUN Responds

Response:

The Ann Arbor SUN would like to believe David Goodman's assertions that the HRP has indeed changed it's ways, that it has abandoned its isolating policies of the past and is now actively attracting and organizing large numbers of people in Ann Arbor.

But unfortunately, present reality and many of David's own arguments belie these assertions. If HRP now encompasses a wide spectrum of the community, it's candidates certainly do not reflect that expanded composition. They are not new to HRP, and are the very people who led the party into last spring's fiasco, which elected Republicans.

The argument that the Democrats are responsible for the present Republican majority on Council is further indication that the HRP refuses to deal with its past mistakes. The Democrats will continue to use the vote splitting argument as a tool to siphon off progressive support as long as the HRP clings to it's purely academic position that "Democrats and Republicans are all the same." History has proven that the Democrats, as a party, are unprincipled opportunists who will seize any issue and use any tool in order to maintain the present status quo. The responsibility then, rests with the HRP to take a truly "principled position" and accept fully the consequences of their actions. At this time, this would mean not running candidates in races where the danger of vote splitting exists.

That the HRP would put forth a plan of purposely electing Republicans until the Dems are so sick of reactionary rule that they will support proportional representation shows the suicidal lengths these academians will go in order to "prove" their "theories".

It is a reality that Republican rule can and has set the city back several years. If the HRP would not run in the 4th ward and Mayor's race, the vote splitting argument continued on next page

12th A² Film Festivities

Patricia Oleszko: Body Sculpture

Starting tuesday, march 12-17, the Twelfth Ann Arbor Film Festival will convene. since the festival is one of the Big Three Cultural Events in Ann Arbor (along with the Blues and Jazz Festival and the Ozone Parade), it behooves your reporter to lay down some Festival Nitty Gritty in order to seduce you into a potential educational experience (or Good Time).

THE MYTH

Sometime in the blando american fifties, a young, experimental film-maker named George Manupelli appeared in the Northern Michigan berg of Mt. Pleasant. this ironically-named village received mr. manupelli (by way of boston and columbia university) with some apprehension. did it bother george? no doubt. but it didn't stop him from making a series of lyrical black and white films with stream of conscious soundtracks. they managed to elicit some response with their americanized version of coc-teau's "dream-films". gradually george's films began to manifest a certain wry, surreal humor. nobody seemed to get it. george moved to ann arbor.

Teaching art at the University of Michigan and making films on his own was not Enough. george knew there were other film-makers around, and he was in a position to influence and encourage interested artistic types to stop waiting for Hollywood to call. there was an increase in response. in 1963, with the aid of Prof. Marvin Feldman, the First Ann Arbor Film Festival got off the mid-western ground.

With each successive Festival, the quality and bizarreness of the entries also increased. george's own work was enhanced with scenarios and acting by various ann arbor artists and proto-freaks. although george himself now works out of Toronto, he still has a lot to do with keeping the Festival alive. and so do several of the people who worked with him and/or the Festival.

EARLY BIZZARO:

remember andy warhol? well, at the 1967 Festival mr. warhol and his own entourage of new york wierdos (including the Early Velvet Underground, Gerard Malanga, Nico, etc.) were invited in for the festivities. In addition to these Big Apple pata-physicians, a loose group of locals contributed their efforts. during "breaks" in the showing of films, people would dance around the audience, or do the more traditional static stage numbers. there was an intentional eradication of the line dividing "audience" and "event". this "Happening" concept was not exactly new to the Ann Arbor area, it was just fairly new in actualization.

The Festival was inter-twined with a great many other manifestations of sixties "higher" consciousness. Various local bands (among many others The Prime Movers, The Charging Rhinoceros of Soul, Bob Sheff's Real Great Band) and artists (Pat Oleszko, Nick Bertoni, A. Lugg----- to name a few) participated in the Festival and Festival-related gigs. Often the musicians, graphic artists, life-style artistes, and film-makers would over-lap and exchange roles. The Seventh Seal, a local band who played the Festival, was an archetypal group which contained many members of the Commander Cody band.

Eventually many of these pioneers of Meaningful Bizzaro in Ann Arbor moved on. Andrew Lugg, as well as George himself, now makes films and teaches in Canada. Pat Oleszko creates her Costume Art out of New York. Bob Sheff and Nick Bertoni both teach and work with

Patricia Oleszko: Body Sculpture

Photo by Neil Selkirk



electronic music at Mills College in California. The Commander and his Airmen have located their Ozone Launching pad in Marin County. And these are only a few of the many people who participated early in Festival antics now working and living elsewhere. But when the Festival re-occurs, many of them try to do the same.

CONTENT AND CONFRONTATION

There have been a few skirmishes with Outside Authorities. In 1967, several members of the Cinema Guild committee (Ann Arbor's original film group), who had also been involved in with the Festival, were taken to court for showing the film *Flaming Creatures*. This incident was one of the early artistic-event-becomes-political-issue deals. What was termed "obscene" in the film (a campy transvestite flick that showed--horror of horrors! Real Genitals) would now come off as an amusing cinematic pastiche. Although this was certainly not the first of such confrontations, it did a lot to wake people up to the *Seriousness* of their unpreviously loosely-defined concepts of Freedom of Expression(!) Thanks, in part, to the slowness of our beloved judicial processes, and to one of the defendents copping a plea, the case was eventually

dismissed. By the time things came to a head legally, the General Consciousness was educated enough by similar artistic and cultural events to Get the Point. The sanctity of the University as an Ivory Towered Dreamland on the plains of the Wasteland was somewhat restored. At the same time, the people involved in the "Flaming Creatures" fiasco, as well as their many Comrades-in-Art, became determined to continue the pursuit of their variegated crafts Seriously.

HOW IT WORKS

By now the Film Festival has evolved into a fairly sophisticated operation. Initially, flyers are sent out a few months before the date of the Festival. Film-makers have to enter their films separate from the entry form and \$5 fee. During late February and early March all the films which have been entered are viewed by a Screening Committee.

The Screening Committee is made up of five to eight people. Most of these people are either local artists or film-makers who have worked with the Festival for several years. Some are no-longer-local artists and film-makers who come from the far-flung reaches of Reality to help.

The Committee watches approximately 70 hours of films, from which they select 26 hours of programming. The complications are manifold.

Jay Cassidy, Festival Manager, explains procedure: "No one can be a judge more than once. They may not be on both the Selection Committee and Awards Jury simultaneously. However, there have been people who have functioned in both capacities at separate times. It is acknowledged that many good films are overlooked because of the constraints of programming time."

The 26 hrs. of film shown from March 12-17 at the Architecture Auditorium are judged by a separate group of artists and film-makers. Usually these judges are out-of-town people. Often they have won awards in previous Festivals. The high-energy-and good-times atmosphere of the Festival itself does not prevent both the Screening Committee and Awards Jury from Taking Things Seriously. Not everyone, whether they're members of the Screening Committee, judges, film-makers, Festival Artists or audience can be totally satisfied. Hopefully, everyone has a good time trying.

Films in the Festival run the gamut from the straight to the strange (and back again). Some are fairly direct dramatic films, some are political and/or life-style documentaries. There is a growing response in the field of animation. Mind-boggling technique (a la solarization, video effects, etc.) abound. Films need to be watched attentively, since--like so many other things--they are complex works and often disguise "deeper meanings."

TICKET INFORMATION

- Films are screened March 12-17 at the Architecture Auditorium at 7, 9, and 11 (P.M.) Each program is different. The Auditorium has a 400 seat capacity.
- 1. SERIES TICKETS are \$13.00, and go on sale at 5:30, tuesday (March 12th). These tickets go fast.
- 2. SINGLE TICKETS are \$1.00 and go on sale at 6:00 p.m. each night. (Single tickets for each of that night's show can be bought at that time.)
- 3. Saturday Afternoon (March 16th) is at 1:00 p.m. with tickets on sale at 12:30.
- 4. Festival Winners are shown Sunday (March 17) at 7, 9, and 11 in Auditorium A and Architecture Aud. Tickets go on sale at 5:30 in Each Auditorium.

--Leslie Coutant

continued from page 2

ment used by the Dems would no longer hold water. It is only in those two races that the vote splitting danger exists. If the HRP would not run in those wards the voters could have more trust that HRP responsibly represents them.

The HRP should not confuse a long-range strategy of opposing big monied, capitalist controlled parties with the immediate tactics of opposing the rabid Republican rule we presently live under. Just because you oppose all Dems in the long term point of view does not mean that you should ignore obviously disastrous consequences on an immediate tactical level and run against them in all cases.

The best strategy would be to isolate the Republican Party now as a party of, for and by business interests, and to under-

mine the Democratic Party over the long run by building a strong, independent third party based at first on support in the first and second wards and in tune with the larger community.

We believe the HRP should work with progressive Democrats whenever possible to expose and isolate Republicans and to bring about necessary elementary change. A Council made up of HRPers from the wards they can now win, along with progressive Democrats from the wards HRP can't possibly now win, would be an asset to the growth of a people's movement in Ann Arbor.

Now brother Goodman tells us that the HRP is putting on its 4th ward leaflets that continued on page 16

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SUNWORKERS

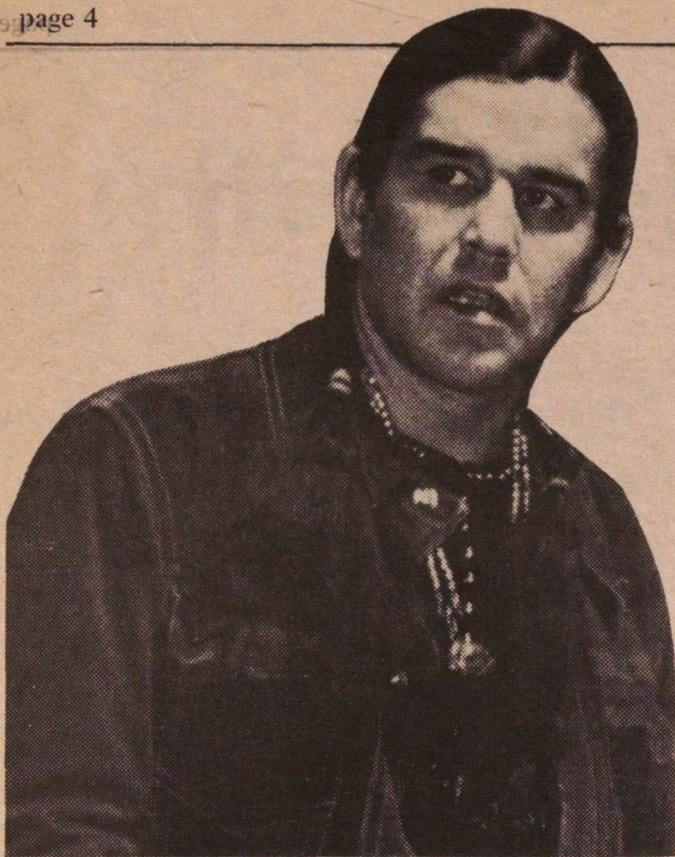


photo by David Knapp

CLYDE BELLECOURT, American Indian Movement. At Hill Auditorium, February 22.

"Many people got a distorted view from the press about the Wounded Knee occupation. All you read about was a bunch of militant urban Indians, ex-convicts and discontents occupying Wounded Knee, S. Dakota. Not once did you hear that:

Close to 85% of the people in Wounded Knee were residents of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation or Wounded Knee itself.

Close to 80% were women and children.

Medical supplies and food were shut off by the FBI and Justice Dept.

Two babies were born and the federal government refused to let people in to deliver them.

**Spiritual power and unity took place in Wounded Knee.*

White, Black, and Chicano brothers and sisters joined in the struggle at Wounded Knee.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) formed in July 1968 when we as Indian people realized that little or nothing was being done to upgrade the condition of Indian people in the western hemisphere. This was because white people in the U.S. government, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Education and the churches had control over Indian people's lives in this country. These basic

A Personal Perspective And Plea Third World

-Jeanne

institutions had worked in a conspiracy not only to rip Indian people off from their land and natural resources, but to strip them of their identity and culture. We found out, in an intensive study sponsored by the Ford Foundation, that Indian people are at the bottom of the poverty level, live to be 43.5 years on an average, have a 5.5 grade level and 65% dropout rate, and that reservation housing is 87% substandard. The most critical statistic of all is that Indian people have a suicide rate 20 times the national average.

AIM formed to change these conditions. We decided all the way back in 1968 that if necessary, we would sacrifice our lives to see that real change came about.

We are urging you to join the Wounded Knee legal defense effort; send a telegram, letter or petition to the attorney general of the U.S. demanding that these trials be stopped. Let this government know that you are not going to stand by and let them run people through their judicial process like this."

In order to give financial support to defray phenomenal court costs of the more than 100 Wounded Knee defendants, and for other information on how you can help support the legal defense effort, contact the Wounded Knee Defense Committee, 333 Sibley St. Suite 605, St. Paul, Minn. 55101, 224-5631.

PAT SUMI, Third World Women's Alliance, At Power Center, February 21.

"130 years ago:

The system of slavery still flourished on Southern plantations.

Nations groaned under the weight of European imperialist exploitation.

And two relatively unknown political economists, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, served notice to a skeptical but soon-to-be revolutionary Europe that capitalism would be swept away by the combined might of the world's people.

And in those 130 years, the people have not been standing still. Already one-third of the world's people, on the continents of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, are now busy building socialism, building a society free from exploitation of human beings by other human beings. They are learning that such a system is possible, that it is necessary, and that a glorious future waits at the end.

In the 19th century, the great dynamics of imperialism and colonization forced many Asians to leave their homeland; an imperialism fueled by the African slave trade, the robbery of Latin America, and the confiscation of Native American lands. In America, we added our sweat

In traditional journalistic form, I originally tried to cover the Third World People's Solidarity Conference (Feb. 21-23) as an "objective outside observer" of scheduled events. I found that, far more than a mere "event," the Conference affected many people as a personally eye-opening series of human interactions and emotional experiences. Impressions and reactions varied considerably. It is much easier to say something genuinely meaningful on my own overview, if this is accepted as a single, personal viewpoint, not as the standard "third person" report.

There is no question that some very heavy things were revealed at the Conference, from the commitment by Wounded Knee defendants to die for what they believe in rather than allow this oppressive administration to incarcerate them for their just struggle, to the evidenced possibility of racial genocide. It can't happen here?! Famous last words by pre-WWII skeptics in Nazi Germany. This is not a possibility to be brushed away lightly. Examine what this government has already done to the entire Native American race, growing instances of unwilling sterilization, psychological "experiments" of behavior modification and psychosurgery on prisoners, and an entire, interwoven web of renewed racism. Examine all facts and draw your own conclusions carefully.

I speak for all Third World people involved with the Conference when I say that a Third World unified struggle is inevitable and of immediate priority. I also speak for many in addressing myself to deeply concerned white brothers and sisters who have repeatedly asked the question, "Where do I fit in a Third World alliance - will I be turned away because of the color of my own skin?" Overall the answer is, "No, we cannot afford to alienate genuine supporters in this massive struggle against a powerful and oppressive system."

Angela Davis urged repeatedly, "We have got the answer, we have found the solution, the key is UNITY." Not just a Third World unity, but "A unity in struggle, with all the progressive forces in society."

At the Wounded Knee rally on Saturday, Feb. 23, a Na-

and blood to a land already wet with the tears of other Third World people.

Legally we were classified the same as Native Americans and Blacks, unable to testify in court against white people and unable to marry outside our race. From the anti-Chinese riots in the 1930's, which killed hundreds of Asian men, women and children, to the incarceration of Japanese-American citizens in military concentration camps during WWII, we Asian-Americans have known the wrath

Burger King Proposal Delayed

The anti-hamburger drive has temporarily halted plans for the million-dollar Burger King proposed for the corner of Maynard and Liberty, only a half block from the new home of the Big Mac.

Following a series of protests against the hamburger invasion, Planning Commission sent the Burger King proposal back to the city's Planning Department for further study. The Commission's action will at least slow down development on the "Liberty Commercial Center," a three-story office building with the burger palace in the basement.

During the hearing, defenders argued that the building should be passed on its own merits, without consideration of what businesses would be located inside.

But local residents pointed out that fast-food chains like Burger King and McDonald's (which has already been approved by City Council) will cause a number of problems for the area which the Planning Commission should consider.

While Planning Commission would normally have routinely approved the site plan, public pressure is apparently affecting even the most pro-growth Republicans. Commissioner Bruce Benner (who also is one of the Republicans on City Council who routinely approved the McDonald's) proposed that the Liberty Center plan be further studied by staff in terms of the General Development Plan guidelines, and that a traffic impact study be conducted.

This passed the Commission, thus deferring any further action for at least a month.

At this point, Lawrence Brink, the local architect for the project, picked up his plastic model and stormed out of the room, glaring at the citizens who had dared oppose his plan. He had earlier admitted that the price paid for the lot at the corner of Maynard and Liberty was the highest per foot rate ever paid in the city. He seemed upset that anyone could oppose such an important development, and even angrier that he had been put off for another month.

WSCG Meets Again

The West Side Community Group originates in Ann Arbor's near west side, commonly called the "Bar District." The Group is made up of business owners, people who work in the area and concerned others. The Group is open to all who have an interest in working together to create a better Ann Arbor. The next meeting will be held on March 27 at 4 pm, at John Hathaway's HIDE-A-WAY (four doors south of the Fleetwood Diner, upstairs). The purpose of the Group is to influence City planning as it applies to this area, and to initiate programs and projects on its own that will make this part of town people oriented rather than fast-buck-formula oriented.

As usual, the City is rushing ahead at a snail's pace with plans that may or may not be in the best interest of the people who work or frequent the area, or in the best interest of the larger community as

a whole. The Group is attempting to affect some influence, and seize some control over their everyday lives.

For instance, the City wants to install gross new mercury vapor street lights, to make it bright enough to read a newspaper at night! The WSCG will make a formal proposal to the City that they retain the old, ornate, light poles and even transplant more of the old lights to this area from other parts of the city. The Group will propose that City funds be used to plant trees throughout this part of town. The City wants to establish the Liberty Street Shuttle Service that would run between State and Ashley. Anybody knows that it only takes 5 or 10 minutes to walk that far. The WSCG will propose that the shuttle service run between South University and the Bar District—now that would be something. The Group is trying to get the hours and services of Dial-A-Ride extended. Bulletin Boards are in the making.

The WSCG is now making plans to hold a huge area Street Party, hopefully on Ashley and First Streets with bands, beer, arts and crafts displays, fire eaters, clowns and wierdos of all description. Tentative plans for the party are for early Spring. Watch the SUN for more details.

Election Briefs

The Democratic Party went on record last week as refusing to back the HRP sponsored rent control amendment. Claiming it did not belong in the charter, and that it would hurt small landlords, the party voted to leave backing up to individual can-

didates. Although the party won't go on record for it, Democratic candidates Colleen McGee-1st ward, Mary Richmand-2nd ward and Jaimie Kenworthy-4th ward, have all come out in support of both rent control and the \$5 marijuana law.

The HRP voter registration suit failed to produce any new voter registration sites or lengthened deadline, but Judge Damon Keith did suggest that the issue could be pursued. While it is probably too late to make any difference for this election, it may make a difference in the future. The HRP did succeed in getting the city to temporarily suspend the ordinance prohibiting the use of sound trucks on city streets.

Democratic candidate for Council in the 4th ward, Jaimie Kenworthy, has charged the city with loaning \$1,085,302 in park acquisition and development funds to other city funds. Kenworthy pointed out that the loans are interest free, and some may never be repaid.

"I believe that if voters vote for parks and pay for parks, they should get parks, not airport hangers," said Kenworthy. His reference was to the \$120,200 taken from the park fund to construct a hanger at city airport, which City Administrator Cy Murray has admitted the city is having difficulty restoring to the park funds.

A new letter by the landlord organization to defeat rent control, Citizens Opposed to Rent Control (now being called Citizens for Good Housing) is once again begging landlords to pay up their \$5 per rental unit to defeat the rent control amendment. Assuring landlords that the rent con-

Conference Promotes Unity

Hing

ANGELA DAVIS at Hill Auditorium Feb. 22

tive American speaker related how, before white faces had even been seen on this continent, spiritual leaders predicted that all races of mankind would one day join together. This unity was represented by a sphere whose four quarters were colored red, brown, yellow and white. The circle would only be a true circle when all colors blended harmoniously. The same basic truth holds in regards to a mass, unified struggle against racism.

How will the fight against racism manifest itself? What can people do to participate? Many avenues were suggested at the conference, from picketing stores that sell non-union lettuce to supporting the efforts of Wounded Knee defendants, both politically and financially. Third World spokespersons on campus, finding avenues such as U of M's Student Government Council and administration to be totally unresponsive barriers, are planning for both a Third World Coalition and a sister organization, the Progressive People's Coalition. Already implemented is a 1-credit mini-course, taking up where the conference workshops left off, and sponsored through LS&A (Psych 401 Special Projects).

It is quite significant to note that Ann Arbor's Third World People's Solidarity Conference may be the first held in this country, certainly the first in Michigan, in the last decade or more. Students travelled from many campuses across the country, such as Antioch and Oberlin, to attend this conference, and have hinted that Ann Arbor's own conference idea may be repeated soon at other colleges and universities.

The conference, overall, was extremely successful. And it was only a start, too, of a greater struggle that hopefully will solidify both here and nation-wide. Keep your eyes and ears tuned to more news on this subject, as your own support and involvement is welcome and vitally needed.

Just a note, in conclusion: complete, unedited transcripts of the speeches by Angela Davis, Clyde Bellecourt, Ramsey Muniz and Pat Sumi will be available free of charge to all those who were unable to attend, or who wish to have a record of what they did hear. Contact the SUN at 761-7148 or ask for Jeanne Hing at 761-2449.

of racism, and the brutality of exploitation together.

But historically, we have shown that where there is exploitation, there is resistance. Today, the unity of Asian-Americans with all Third World people in America is a window through which to see ourselves as part of the long and glorious tradition of slave rebellions, workers' strikes, civil rights movements, and anti-imperialist struggles. Most of all, this unity is the only door through which we can enter the future."

Recent Causes of Renewed Racism

1. Those who wield power in this country are finding it increasingly profitable to use the most blatant forms of racism, interwoven in the woof of economic, political, and social institutions.
2. There has been a relaxation of mass, organized pressure on those who presume to govern our lives. Those of us who know what racism is all about should realize that nothing has ever been handed to us on a golden platter, we've had to fight for every single crumb."

Examples of Racist Attacks

- *There is an intense campaign defending the "right" of Harvard Professor Shockley to teach his theory that Blacks are an irretrievably inferior race by heredity.
- *U-M's own behavior modification Professor James McConnell has worked with the Michigan Intensive Program Center, where prisoners are used as guinea pigs for psychological "experiments".
- *1634 women, mostly Blacks, were sterilized in North Carolina—many against their will.
- *Further, N. Carolina has organized a group "The Rights of White People", which criticizes the Ku Klux Klan as being "too moderate", and patrols the streets with automatic rifles in broad daylight.
- *The RWP spokesperson, Leroy Gibson, has stated that if necessary, a move will be made to eliminate Blacks from the human race!
- *Significant decline in the enrollment of people of color in institutions of higher education all over this country, for the first time. College is becoming increasingly expensive without a corresponding allocation of funds to insure that poor and working class students can get an education. After the strike led by the Black Action Movement, U-M's own administration promised a 10% black enrollment by 1973. This is 1974 and there is just 7% enrollment, less than the national average.

The Solution to Racist Oppression

Consolidation alone can guarantee our survival. We have got the answer, we have found the solution—the key is unity: unity in struggle. A unity, which for the sake of struggle, would transcend and subsume all the national liberation movements and thus protect the right of all people to struggle for liberation; a unity of black, brown, red, yellow and white people.



photo by David Knapp

troil amendment is an attempt to drive them out of business, it claims that there are virtually no profits allowed by the amendment. Hard to imagine what a landlord thinks is profits if the 14% allowed by the amendment is considered nothing. And just to make sure that no mistakes are made, it reminds landlords that no checks can come directly from corporations.

For more on the election, check out the special supplement in this issue on the ballot proposals. And be sure to watch the next issue, which will contain a special supplement on each candidate. The next SUN will be on the street March 22.

Council Ignores Human Rights Ordinance

Despite thirteen separate complaints filed by local gay women against the Rubaiyat, City Attorney Edwin Pear claims he does not have enough evidence to prosecute.

After more than three months of continued stalling, the city administration has refused to prosecute the Rubaiyat's owner under the local Human Rights Ordinance, which forbids discrimination on the basis of sexual preference.

"It is clear to those of us who filed complaints," said Council woman Nancy Wechsler, "that Pear has all the evidence he needs, and that the real reason for his action are merely that he (and Council Republicans) does not want to go to court defending the rights of lesbians and homosexuals."

Problems began for the gay women last fall, after lesbians had been going regularly to the Rubaiyat all summer to dance. In October, the Rubaiyat's owner suddenly became upset over women dancing together, claiming they were hurting business. Stating he didn't want any more of these "provocative demonstrations," he pulled the electricity on the band and turned on the lights in the bar. From then on, when the women were there, he forbid the band to play any slow music so that the women could not dance together. In one case, the owner actually separated two women dancing together, although he had never done so to a straight couple.

Following one argument between the women and the owner over their right to dance together, the owner called the police. When they arrived, Councilwoman Wechsler asked the officer to explain to the Rubaiyat's owner that there was a local law forbidding discrimination on the basis of sexual preference. The police officer refused.

After continued harassment, the owner finally stopped having any dancing on Sunday nights (the one which the gay women regularly came to dance.)

Wechsler pointed to increased harassment since the Rubaiyat problems last fall at other local bars, including the Scene, and the recent firing of a male by a local business because he was gay. "By not prosecuting the Rubaiyat in this case," said Wechsler, "the city has given free reign to all other businesses and public accommodations to continue their policies of discrimination against gays." Wechsler pointed.

When confronted with the issue at the

Council meeting on March 4, Pear told Council and the audience that he thought the Rubaiyat's owner had the right to regulate conduct in his establishment. When asked if he thought that separating two women dancing together was not discriminatory, he said he did not have enough evidence to indicate that the owner had acted on the basis of the sex of the dancers.

When Republicans on Council refused to pass an HRP resolution requiring Pear to prosecute the Rubaiyat, gay activists shut down the Council meeting by singing and shouting to prevent the Republicans from speaking. After two hours, Stephenson adjourned the meeting.

The following day, Stephenson was using the disruptive tactics to rally support for Republican politics.

"The message to Ann Arbor citizens who are preparing to vote on April 1 is clear," he said. "The HRP and Democratic Council members organized, encouraged and led disruptive mob action at the City Council which made it impossible for the Council to conclude city business...I am pleading with voters who care about a democratic society to turn out in record numbers on April 1 to defeat the HRP and Democratic candidates and the charter changes that the HRP sponsors."

Stephenson backed up Pear claiming that he thought the restaurant owner had been regulating "unacceptable conduct and bad manners in a public place."

"In my opinion," said the mayor, "this is not what the ordinance is designed to regulate. It is designed to prevent discrimination in the areas of employment, housing and public accommodations."

Due to the Republican majority's refusal to press the City Attorney to prosecute, the Human Rights Party is planning to prepare a resolution for Council to fire City Attorney Edwin Pear, Police Chief Walter Krasny and James Slaughter, head of the city's Human Rights Department for refusing to protect the rights of gay people, as well as women and other minorities.

"If the city is committed to enforcing its Human Rights Ordinance in total, it needs department heads who are willing to fight for minority rights," said Wechsler. "If this city is not willing to make this commitment, as it seems clear it is not, City Council should repeal the entire Human Rights Ordinance. Repeal it or enforce it—that is the choice."

But ultimately, Council Republicans will vote down the resolution to fire employees who are only enforcing Republican-determined policies. And when asked what members of the gay community would do to further the issue, Wechsler said she did not know how much energy there was for pursuing the case further.

But the Rubaiyat does provide the gay community with a strong issue for gaining mass support. While "militant" tactics like shutting down Council may get some publicity, it mostly serves to unite the opposition without bringing together united support from the progressive community. Such support is necessary to end the oppression of all gay people. The energy exerted at City Council shows that there is support for this issue, and if it can be rechanneled into more effective actions, gay rights will be a reality, not just a paper law.

--Ellen Hoffman

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

As Americans concerned with the seemingly daily and continuous degeneration of our society, as evidenced particularly in our prisons and mental hospitals and similar institutions of total control, it may do us well to look around at other societies and other systems to see how they deal with such things as crimes and criminal justice. One such society which seems to have a great deal positive to offer us is revolutionary China.

The following article first appeared in Atlanta, Georgia's alternative community paper, the *Great Speckled Bird*. It is taken from an interview with Frank Pestena, a west coast lawyer in his 50's and an expert on the Chinese legal system. Pestena was in Atlanta under the auspices of the US-China People's Friendship Association.

What follows is a brief description by Mr. Pestena of the workings, on a nitty-gritty street crime level, of the judicial system of China. He discusses the Committees of Conciliation which are composed of neighborhood people who handle unobtrusively and effectively 90-95 percent of the incidents of crime in China. Mr. Pestena also discusses here the prison system where individuals are rehabilitated through incarceration, productive labor and study (daily criticism and self-criticism with one's own roommates -- other inmates).

The way to compare the system of justice in the United States with that in China is to say that each system reflects the society that exists in each of the countries. In China, you have a society that's based upon ownership on a communal basis, on the basis of the entire people. So many problems are handled in a different way simply because many of the problems don't exist at all. Crimes do occur,

of course, and China like all societies has a system for dealing with crime.

Let's take, for example, the handling of the average misdemeanor case. Petty misdemeanors in the United States are traffic crimes, petty theft, stealing an apple out of grocery stores or stealing a bicycle or the like. All of these cases are treated in our society as very serious cases and people are taken to court. People may, and quite often do, go to jail.

Now in China, a crime of that kind is handled by a Committee of Conciliation made up of people elected out of your own neighborhood or block or village depending on where you are. The Committee's principal goal is to solve the crime, to reach the individual guilty of it, and to try to keep it from happening again. This is handled on the level of social approbation or disapprobation.

If, for example, a Committee is advised that a bicycle is stolen the Committee has as its job to investigate the crime thoroughly, find out exactly how it happened, determine the actual fact of guilt in terms of its investigation, and then to confront the accused individual with its report. Not to surprise the individual, not to say, "Where were you on October 1st?", try to lead him into a lie, but to actually confront him with the result of an investigation and say, "Now, what about this?"

Generally speaking, the individual confesses, says he's sorry and all that. He then receives strict warning that this is very bad, this is anti-social behavior, that he should wait until he has enough money of his own to get the bicycle, that it's wrong to take other people's work from them, that they worked very hard to get that, and so on. That's the way it works. And, usually, the Committee wants to keep it at that level. They don't want to go into the family, they don't want to go into the neighborhood, because generally they feel that that's enough.

If the individual, however, by his attitude reveals contempt for what is going on, shows no remorse about what he's done, and reveals in other ways that he feels that he's

not really affected by the gravity of what he's done, then his family may very well be brought into the situation. They may be consulted and confronted with, and in an aggravated circumstance where the individual remains still contemptuous they may even bring the entire block or village into the picture, and he may be exposed to the people. This usually happens after the crime has been committed more than once.

You must realize that 90 or 95 percent of crime is taken care of by this process. What we're left with is the more serious crimes, the felonies and the more serious misdemeanors. They are handled through the regular court system.

Here the apprehension is either made when the crime is actually done in the presence of people, so that the citizen or the police officer who saw the crime can make the arrest. If the crime was done clandestinely the victim reports the crime and an investigation is done by the Bureau of Public Safety, the police department in China.

If the police, after their investigation, determine the guilt of a particular individual, that investigation is turned over to the Procurator's office—which is like a combination District Attorney and Public Defender, all in one. The Procurators conduct their own investigation and if they feel that a crime has been committed, it is turned over to the Judicial Department.

A warrant is issued and the individual is placed under arrest. A judge is appointed for the case and two Assessors—two people selected out of the community—also sit as judges. Their vote is equal to the judge's. The trial is conducted by the judge, who asks the questions. The Procurator sits as an aide of the Court, calls witnesses and so forth. The judge himself is a person who has received several years of training, at the college level, in a law school. He may at one time have been a lawyer, but they don't have lawyers in China anymore. They did away with them in 1957. They tried it for three years, 1954-57, and since that time have done away with them, not feeling that they aided the process of justice.

Once a trial begins, the evidence is put on, witnesses are sworn, and the accused has the right to cross-examine. Even though he pled guilty, he can still cross-examine and hope to get out of the cross-examination factors which will mitigate punishment. Ultimately the case is submitted to the judge and two Assessors who pronounce

VIETNAM: The War Goes On...

"We as a people have a choice of letting the Vietnamese work out their problems politically - which means a total withdrawal of the U.S. military apparatus - or we allow the military to remain in Vietnam with the knowledge that eventually that will mean a tremendous bloodbath."

On February 25, American journalist Don Luce, who has spent most of the last 15 years in Vietnam, came to Ann Arbor to address a gathering at the First Methodist Church. His message was that the war is not over in Vietnam, and that Premier Thieu's military dictatorship has failed to honor the accords of the 1973 Paris Peace Agreement - most notably in the continuing imprisonment of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people for "political"

crimes.

Contrary to the U.S. government's methodical and ongoing propaganda campaign to the effect that "peace with honor" has been reached in Vietnam, Luce asserted that the North is being bombed daily by the Thieu regime with American supplied Honeywell anti-personnel bombs. Thieu's military police have forcefully prevented thousands of South Vietnamese refugees, now crowded into the slums of Saigon, from returning to their farms and native provinces, Luce stated, for fear that the refugees will join forces with the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Thieu has also refused the diplomatic immunity provided for in the Paris treaty to representatives of the North who have been sent south to supervise the cease-fire. And the U.S. government continues to maintain large air strike forces in the countries bordering Vietnam, while the Seventh Fleet permanently cruises the coastline.

"A return to large-scale fighting will come," Luce predicted, "if the Saigon government goes on violating the peace accords, and it will mean another quarter of a million Vietnamese killed by American-made weapons." Luce quoted the Swedish ambassador in Vietnam as having stated that if the present bombing rate of the North goes on, 200,000 Vietnamese will die in the next two years, and, Luce noted, this genocidal policy is "creating far more Vietcong than it is killing."

The problem that Luce spoke at most length about was the plight of political prisoners in South Vietnam

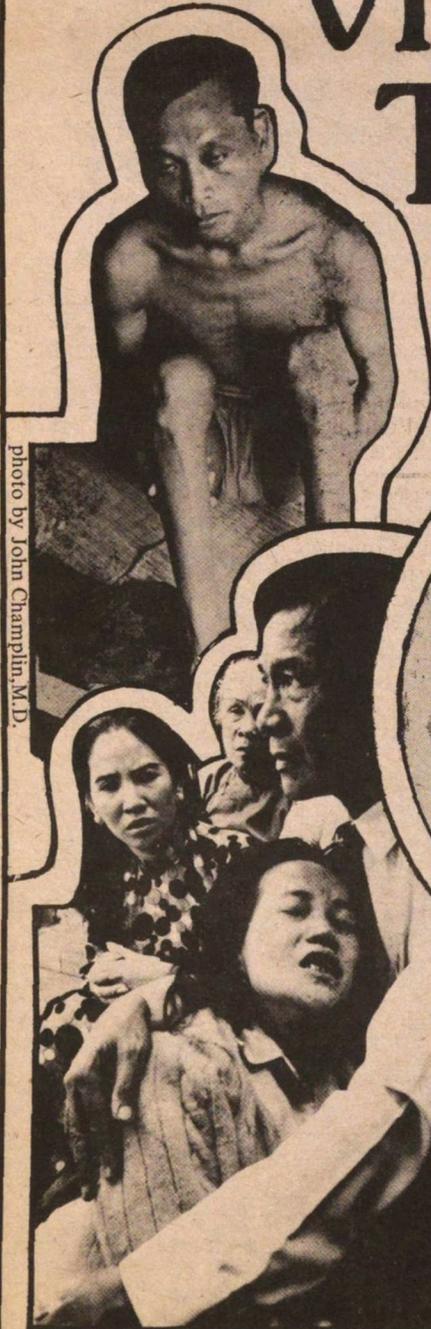


photo by John Champlin, M.D.



photo by Don Luce

photos by Tom Fox

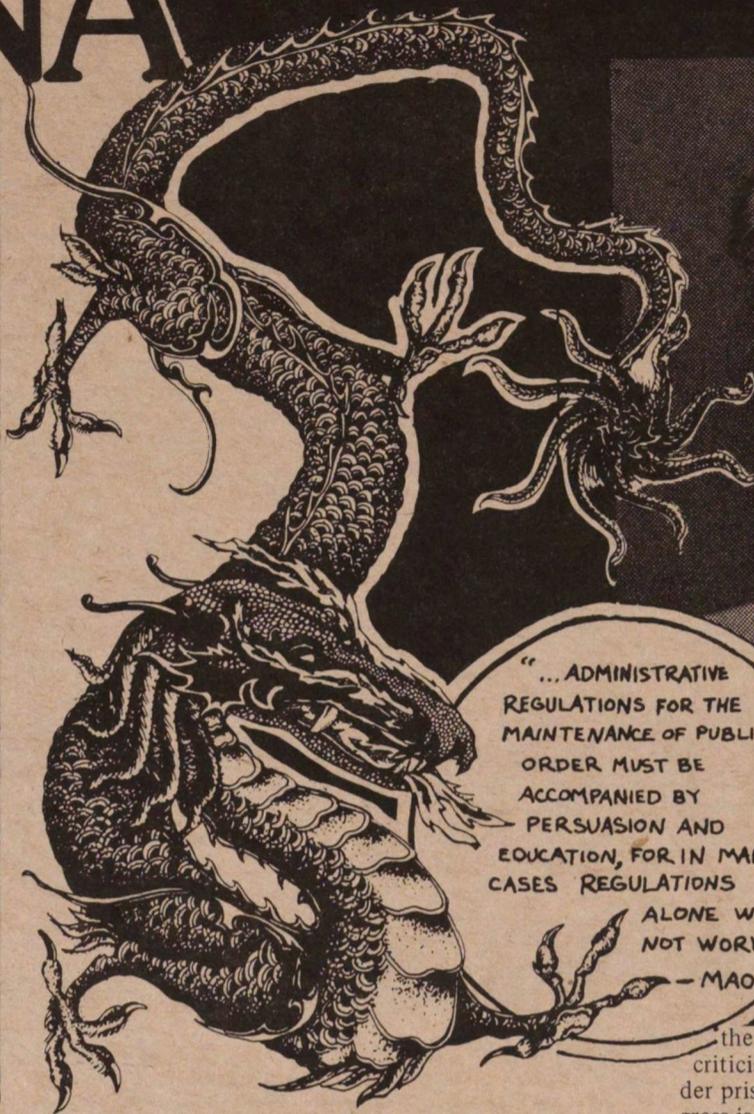
IN CHINA

sentence. After the sentence is announced, the accused is advised of his right to appeal. He may appeal by making an oral statement of appeal, or he may make a written statement of appeal.

What I have said is really not too different from our own system of doing things, once the cases get into courts. Except that we have a jury, or twelve persons, which they don't have. Although many people are released pending trial without bail, without any monetary consideration. All other rights are guaranteed. The right not to be arrested without a proper warrant, unless the crime is committed in the presence of the arresting person. So basically the process is quite nearly the same, except that in our system if you plead guilty that ends it, then what follows is the sentencing.

Now a big difference in the two system's treatment of crime occurs at the level of jail. In China, prisons are regarded as a means of effecting two goals: punishment for crime, and to rehabilitate an individual for a return to society. Therefore the prison facility is made to look and be as much like the neighborhood of the individual as possible. There are no cells, no bars. People live in rooms, in groups of about 10. They work eight hours a day—in the prison I visited there was a knitting mill. Men and women worked eight hours a day in that mill. The Prisons are self-sufficient in food and clothing, and are profitable organizations for society, because the plants produce goods which are sold to the population generally. Jails are not a loss, a drain on people's resources.

People in jails are indistinguishable from the guards of the jail. They all wear regular civilian clothing, and look just like anybody else you'd see on the street in Peking. The guards are unarmed. You just don't know by looking who is a guard and who is a prisoner. People are walking with apparent freedom, nobody is watching them, nobody is on guard. I'm sure they could run away, but don't because of the nature of the society. They would simply be returned to the jail if found on the outside. The society is much clo-



"... ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY PERSUASION AND EDUCATION, FOR IN MANY CASES REGULATIONS ALONE WILL NOT WORK."
— MAO

the society. Then, of course, this becomes the subject of criticism/self-criticism sessions. When it is felt by the order prisoners that good progress is being made, this progress is reported.

About once a month the prison authorities come around and have a private session with each of the individuals, and they make reports, on attitude, on what the individual is learning in the process of study and work. As Mao Tse-tung said, the prison facility should be one accenting ideological reform through work and punishment. In attaining reform, they stress ideology over work and work over punishment, but all of these have to go together in order for the process to work. Punishment here of course is strictly incarceration, they are in jail. The work is their eight hour job, and the ideological reform comes about through this process of criticism and self-criticism. It is a constant process of forcing the individual to contend with what he has done and come to a realization that his attitudes that led to that particular criminal act have to change, and that process of changing is what the authorities are looking for.

--Frank Pestana

People in jails are indistinguishable from the guards of the jail. They all wear regular civilian clothing... the guards are unarmed.

ser, much more integrated type of society than our own.

After they work there eight hours, they come back to their quarters for dinner. They then have two or three hours of criticism and self-criticism with their fellow inmates in their own rooms.

When a person is assigned to a room he is mixed with persons at different levels of experience. Some are very close to getting out, others have been there a shorter time. When a new person comes in, he is in a pretty good cross-section of the prison community. They start this process of criticism/self-criticism, notes are kept, reports are made as to how the individual is reacting to his life within the prison community. They are taken out occasionally to visit bridges, big public works, dams, hospitals, new cities that have been built up, new communes. Older people come to them telling about their life in old China, when starvation averaged a million people a year, when babies were killed because they could not be fed. They do this in an effort to relate the prisoners to what is going on in

the audience, "and we get very upset when we see Steve McQueen in a tiger cage. Yet we are building them with our taxes for South Vietnam."

People are still being arrested daily, Luce said, for "political" crimes, and, although the number of arrests is not as great as prior to the ceasefire (in 1972, Time magazine quoted a figure of 14,000 arrests per month), Thieu's government has passed new and incredibly repressive laws that serve to make anything short of blind allegiance illegal. For example, neutralism, under Thieu's rule, is defined by law as "pro-communist," and is punishable by up to five years in prison, in spite of the fact that the ceasefire agreement guarantees "personal freedom including freedom of speech and political activities." Luce also cited Article No. 19 of Thieu's criminal code which authorizes the imprisonment without trial of persons "considered dangerous to the national defense" for a period of two years, which sentence can be renewed at the discretion of the government any number of times.

"South Vietnam's political prisoners," Luce stated, "are detained by a police force which we finance, confined in prisons which we built, and interrogated and beaten by individuals we advise. If legal political activity continues to be defined solely by Thieu's regime," Luce warned, then the war is bound to go on."

In concluding his address, Don Luce asked that Americans take responsibility for what is being done in their name and with their dollars by protesting the immoral actions of Thieu. In particular, he requested that people write to the Congresspeople demanding help for the following political prisoners in South Vietnam:

CAO THI QUE HUONG, a teacher, first arrested with her husband in 1970. Huong and her husband were tortured in front of each other, and her husband died in

prison. She was released in 1972, after having been beaten to the point where she could no longer walk. In 1973 while working for the Committee to Reform the Prison System, she was rearrested, and there has been no further news of her.

NGUYEN LONG, a 65 year old lawyer, imprisoned since 1965 for "destroying the morale of the people and the army" when he represented accused communists in a trial. Long is held in Chi Hoa prison, with near-blindness in one eye and is said to be in very poor health.

HUYNH TAN MAM, a medical student and one of the best-known student spokespeople in South Vietnam. He has been in and out of jail constantly because of voiced opposition to the Saigon government, and was recently transferred from National police headquarters in Saigon to Chi Hoa prison, in a state of partial paralysis as a result of torture.

"Solzhenitsyn (the Soviet author) is in exile, not imprisoned in Russia," Luce said, "because of international concern. The Vietnamese political prisoners are in jail because of the lack of American concern." Luce said that writing to Congress about specific individuals, such as those listed above, would be more effective than a general protest over the fate of all.

The last words Don Luce had for his audience were those of a young Vietnamese woman who had been a friend of his, but who died, burned to death, as a result of self-immolation. She had written—

"I wish to use my body as a torch to dissipate the darkness, to waken love among men, and to bring peace to Vietnam. Do not exterminate my people."

--Mary Wreford

These are civilians, numbering altogether between 150,000 and 200,000, taken prisoner by U.S. and South Vietnamese military personnel prior to the ceasefire. The Paris agreement called for the unconditional and immediate release of all prisoners of war and, indeed, as the U.S. government with much patting of its own back let us all know, the Americans and Vietnamese held prisoner in the North have been sent home. Nonetheless, Thieu refuses to free the prisoners his government holds, and the U.S., which gave Thieu \$2.7 billion or 80% of South Vietnam's national budget in 1973, goes on paying for and thus sanctioning Thieu's illegal actions.

Luce visited several prisons in South Vietnam, and was one of the Americans who first discovered and saw the "tiger cage" jail cells at Con Son prison in 1970. In describing the cells, Luce said, "the tiger cages are small stone compartments, five feet by seven feet large. They are equipped with only one wooden bucket, and three to five prisoners are confined in one such cage, each shackled by the legs to steel bars. When we saw the 140 tiger cages at Con Son, they were all full, including about 300 women prisoners, ranging in age from fifteen years to one old blind lady who must have been nearly seventy. Above each cell was a bucket of caustic lime, which guards would pour on the inmates when they got out of line. All the prisoners were hungry, thirsty and showed obvious signs of having been beaten many times."

In 1970, Luce went on to say, the U.S. government promised that all the tiger cages would be destroyed. In 1971, the U.S. Navy awarded a \$400,000 contract to an American firm (Raymond, Morrison, Knudsen, Brown, Root and Jones, owned in part by John Connally and Ms. Lyndon B. Johnson), for the construction of 384 new tiger cages for Vietnam.

"We go to the movies and we see Papillon," Luce told



Planet News

Kent State Indictments Considered

The Federal Grand Jury which is currently investigating the 1970 killings at Kent State is apparently considering the indictment of several Ohio National Guardsmen.

Cleveland Attorney C.D. Lambros, representing some of the guardsmen who are alleged to have fired shots at students, reports that at least seven guardsmen have refused to testify before the grand jury.

Lambros states that the Guardsmen were specifically advised by the Justice Department about their rights to remain silent rather than incriminate themselves. According to the attorney, this could indicate the men are "potential targets for

indictment." One of the men who has refused to testify is a former guardsman named James Pierce, who is now a construction worker in Florida. The Akron Beacon Journal says that Pierce told the jury he would testify only if granted full immunity from prosecution.

Pierce was a member of Troop G of the 107th cavalry, a troop which has admitted to taking direct aim and firing at students. A photo in LIFE magazine, published shortly after the shootings occurred, showed Troop G's leader aiming a pistol at students just moments before the shooting broke out.

Some Kent State investigators have charged that the pistol gesture was a pre-arranged signal for members of Troop G to open fire on students.

The Kent State Grand Jury, appointed by former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, will continue its investigation next week into the deaths of four Kent State students. --ZODIAC

Cavett "Balanced" By ABC

The American Broadcasting Company has consented to televise a 90-minute "Dick Cavett show", featuring guests Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis -- but only after altering the show's format considerably.

The program featuring the former anti-

war leaders originally was scheduled for broadcast on February 7th, but was abruptly cancelled because ABC felt the discussion on the program was "unbalanced."

The program will now be shown on Thursday night, March 21st -- but will be about 15 minutes longer than the February 7th show. The reason for the extra length is that, at ABC's insistence, Cavett has been forced to add a segment at the end of the show featuring two political conservatives.

The conservatives -- Jeffrey St. John, a columnist, and Fran Griffin, the Illinois State Chairwoman of the Young Americans For Freedom -- will attempt to rebut critical statements made by the four radicals regarding the moral state of the U.S. government and hostilities in Southeast Asia.

During the February 7th show, Hoffman, Rubin, Hayden and Davis talked primarily about their present lives: Viewers of the original program say that the entire show was "mild" compared with statements made by the same men four years earlier.

Cavett has stated that he is quite upset about the ABC decision to modify the program. He pointed out that he has presented previous 90-minute programs with guests such as Vice President Gerald Ford and Governor George Wallace -- and that no panel of radicals, or even liberals, was invited to express opposing views. --ZODIAC

GM Plays Monopoly

A Senate subcommittee says it has obtained evidence which indicates that General Motors has used its monopoly control of the transportation industry to prevent mass transportation systems from being built in the United States.

According to Knight News Service, the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee has uncovered concrete evidence from former industry officials indicating that G.M. literally "prevented" and fright-

ened" competitors out of the mass transit field.

The committee, chaired by Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, says it will begin a series of public hearings into G.M.'s alleged monopoly roll beginning Feb. 26. Senate investigators say that, on the basis of what they have found, the subcommittee will probably recommend that the General Motors Corporation be broken up by the federal government.

The subcommittee's staff council, Bradford Snell, listed one of the findings of staff investigators. Snell said that General Motors not only dominates the auto market, but makes 65 percent of all city buses, more than 90 percent of engines for city and inner-city buses, and more than 80 percent of all locomotives.

By manipulating production, said Snell, G.M. can literally control the transportation market, making cars, trains or buses available depending on how attractive each market looks to G.M.

Snell said, as an example, it appears to be in G.M.'s interest to make and sell more cars. He said that one G.M. bus, costing \$40,000 could replace up to \$350,000 worth of automobiles. Snell pointed out that since G.M. controls the production and sale of both cars and buses, G.M. can therefore promote cars, because the company's profits would be higher. --ZODIAC

A.T.&T. Profits Top All

Which American corporation is earning the highest profits today? General Motors? Exxon? I.B.M.?

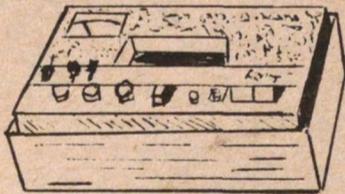
If you guessed any of these, you're wrong. THE NATION magazine reports that the most profitable corporation in the world today is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company -- the Bell System. In 1972 -- the last year in which figures

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were made available — A.T.&T. earned an after-tax profit of \$2.53 billion (dollars). This works out to be \$12.19 for every man woman and child in the United States.

If you add together the 1972 profits of U.S. Steel, Dupont, Chrysler, Westinghouse, Goodyear, R.C.A., Union Carbide, Bethlehem Steel, McDonnell-Douglas, Greyhound, Firestone, Xerox and Shell Oil, their combined profits were \$20 million less than A.T.&T.'s alone.

FORTUNE magazine reports that while the top 500 corporations in America earned an average 5 percent profit in 1972, A.T.&T. checked in with a healthy 12.1 percent profit that year. A.T.&T., of course, is a government regulated monopoly. --ZODIAC:

Fallout On The Freeway

PIRGIM, the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan, is a consumer advocacy organization based on Nader's Raiders. Working primarily out of local colleges and universities, including U of M, PIRGIM does research in areas of interest to consumers, as well as lobbying for consumer demands in Lansing. This column is a follow-up to 'Fallout on the Freeway' a report released last month documenting the dangers involved in transporting nuclear wastes by truck and train.

Do truck drivers transporting lethal radioactive materials through towns and cities in Michigan know what their trucks contain? "Oh, they don't know what the hell's back there," responded William Brobst, Director of Transportation for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Brobst is charged by the AEC with seeing that radioactive waste is transport-

ed safely from nuclear power plants which generate the deadly waste, to re-processing plants or burial sites. However, his general attitude is very casual toward the dangerous contents of lead and steel casks carried by truck and train through the towns and cities of Michigan.

After seven months of research for "Fallout on the Freeway," we discovered that the AEC has refused to mention in its public reports one of the deadliest of the casks' contents: radioactive cesium.

Cesium can enter the environment if a valve or gasket on the cask malfunctions or leaks, thus allowing first water, then the gaseous cesium to escape. Cesium spreads with the wind over the environment, leaving deposits on people buildings and land.

It won't hurt the buildings. But many of the exposed people will die of cancer, and the cesium deposited on the land will concentrate in the food chain, and affect the people drinking milk or eating the meat which originated in vegetation from the contaminated land.

But Mr. Brobst stated that if a child of his was near an accident, "I wouldn't worry about him at all. The gas would just go right up and dissipate."

Brobst, who is supposed to be guarding our health, is either as casual about his child as he is about ours, or he simply does not have the information upon which to base good decisions. But we, the members of the public, are the ones who stand to lose in either case.

The AEC is a schizophrenic agency. It is charged with pushing the production of nuclear power plants, and industrial function; and with protecting the public against the radioactive results of these plants, a public health function.

One function will inevitably suffer. Eight months of research with over fifteen scientists and engineers, plus numerous interviews, have left little doubt which function it is: the protection of public health.

There are several possible solutions. On a national level, the AEC must be split and the health functions taken over by the National Institute of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency.

On a state level, our health must be protected by the Michigan Department of Public Health, whose sole function is the promotion and protection of the health of the people of Michigan.

Because the federal government has pre-empted much of the regulation of interstate commerce, it is not possible for Michigan to control all aspects of radioactive shipments through the state.

Nonetheless, considering the inadequacy of federal protection documented in "Fallout on the Freeway," and the apparent indifference of federal officials, Michigan must take all protective measures it legally can. PIRGIM is currently developing legislation to diminish the likelihood of catastrophic nuclear accidents in the state.

The major recommendations of the bill are:

- Requiring an annual report by owners of nuclear power plants analyzing hazards and showing how many people would be affected by an accident.

- Routing of cargoes of radioactive materials to be controlled by the Michigan State Police and the Michigan Department of Public Health.

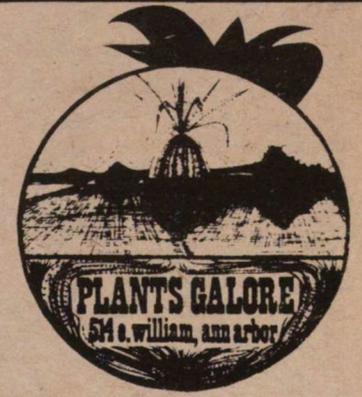
- Safety inspection of trucks before each shipment by the State Police.

- Appropriating more funds toward the development of solar energy and wind-powered energy to reduce reliance on nuclear power.

With such legislation, we could have some confidence that the fox is no longer in charge of the chicken coop.

Marion Anderson
PIRGIM staff member

ANY HOT NEWS TIPS? Call 761-7148



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10% Off Until March 31, 1974

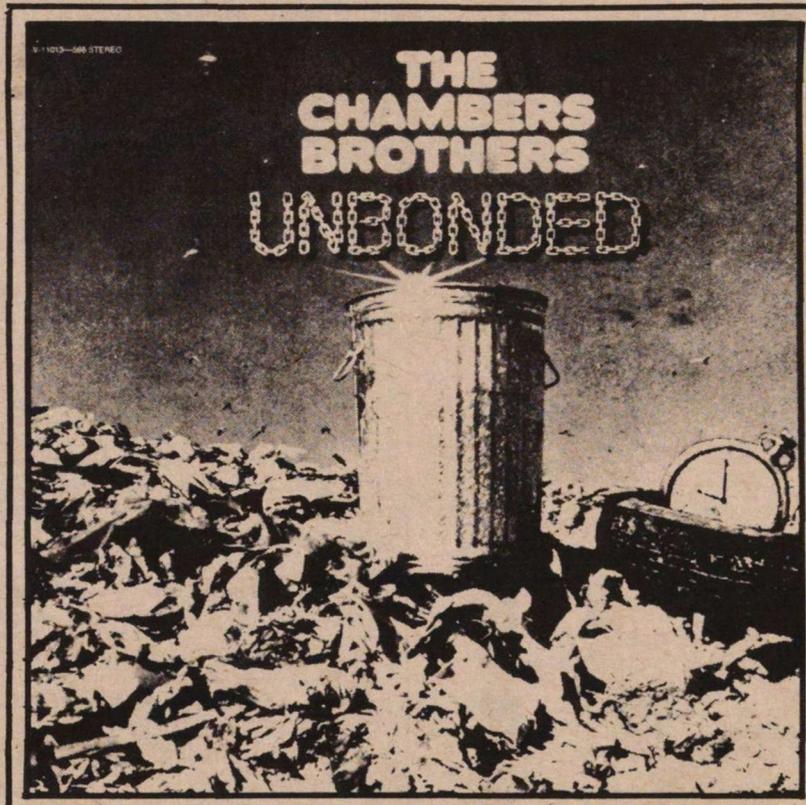
(313) 662-3606

The Energy Crisis is over.



THE CHAMBERS BROTHERS ARE BACK!

APPEARING
MARCH
15

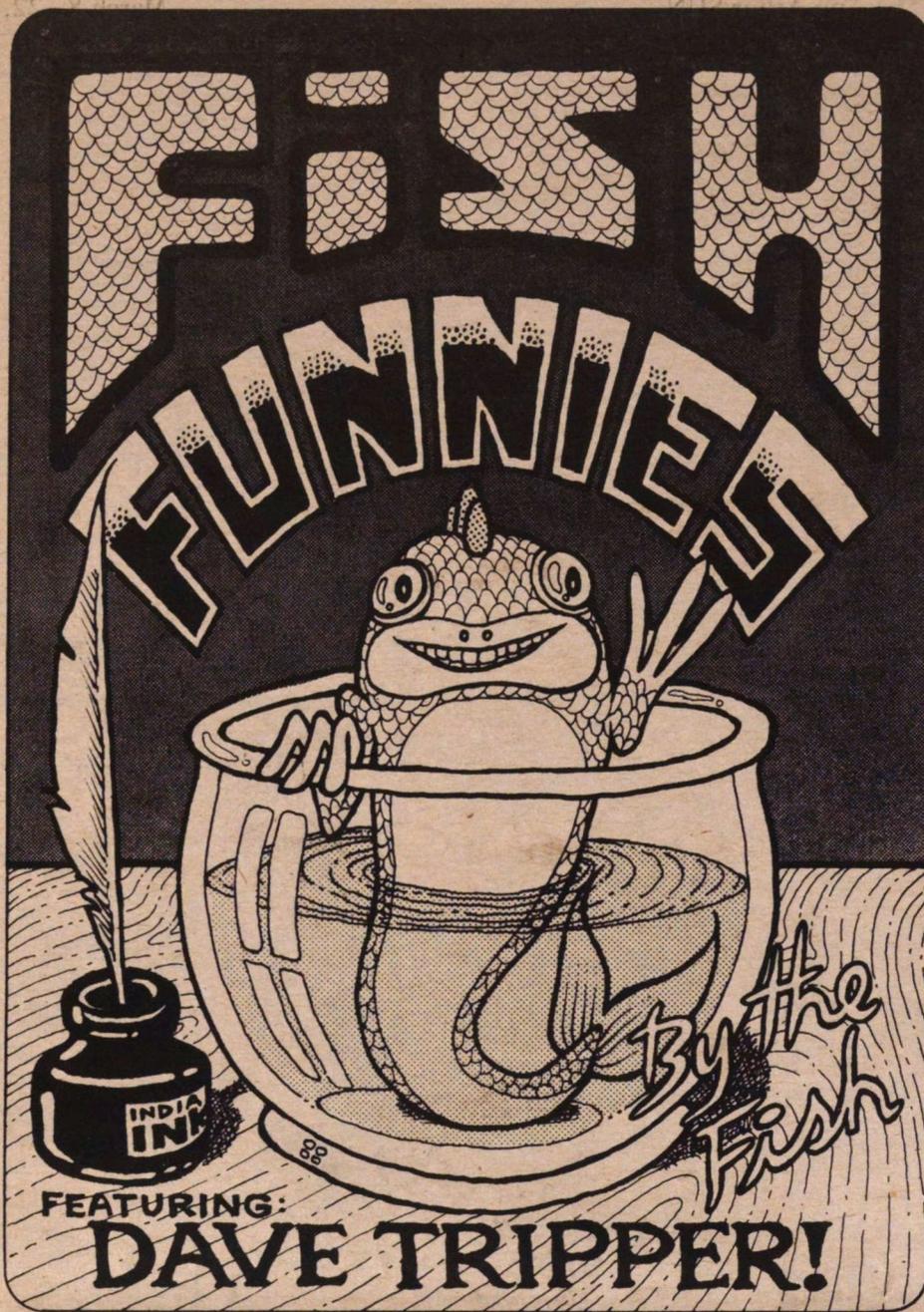


AT
CRISLER
ARENA

AVAILABLE AT BOTH

ON AVCO RECORDS

DISCOUNT RECORD STORES & UNIVERSITY CELLAR



WE JOIN DAVE TRIPPER - A MILD-MANNERED MIDDLE AMERICAN - WHO IS PRESENTLY STANDING IN SOGGY PENNY-LOAFERS & NURSING A HANGOVER WHILE HITCHING ON THE SIDE OF A HIGHWAY SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH..

MICH?

SHOULDN'TA FINISHED OFF THAT BOONE'S FARM...

THAT WAY

SQUISH

A BRIGHTLY PAINTED VAN WITH MICHIGAN PLATES PULLS OVER..

SCREECH!

ABOUT TIME! FREEZIN' MY ASS!

SQUISH

HI! WHERE Y'ALL GOIN'?

TREETOWN!

WHERE YOU HEADED?

TREETOWN SOUNDS GOOD!

AND SO, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OHIO...

BLECCHH! THESE CIGARETTES OF MINE TASTE LIKE CRAP!

ROACH

HERE, MAN! TRY ONE OF MINE!

JAMAICAN BUDS

CAUTION: SMOKING THIS MAY BE HEARD BY YOUR PRESENT STATE OF CONSCIENCE

JAMAICAN BUDS, EH? THEY ANY DIFFERENT?

SURE, MAN! I BEEN SMOKIN' 'EM FOR YEARS - THEY ALWAYS TASTE GREAT!

PSSUCK!

SO.. DAVE TAKES A DEEP DRAG..

..AND FINDS HIMSELF GOING THROUGH SOME HEAVY CHANGES.

GROW

GROW

GROW

GROW

GROW

I'M GETTING OUT OF HERE!

US TOO!

POP!

POP!

LATER..

Y'KNOW.. THINK I MIGHT SWITCH TO YOUR BRAND..

TREETOWN CITY LIMIT

PRICE OF SEED'S GOING UP AGAIN...

THANKS FER THE RIDE!

GOOD LUCK!

PRETTY DUBIOUS ORIGIN FOR A COMIC CHARACTER, IF Y'ASK ME!

AND SOON, DAVE FINDS HIMSELF ON HIS OWN IN MYTHICAL TREETOWN!

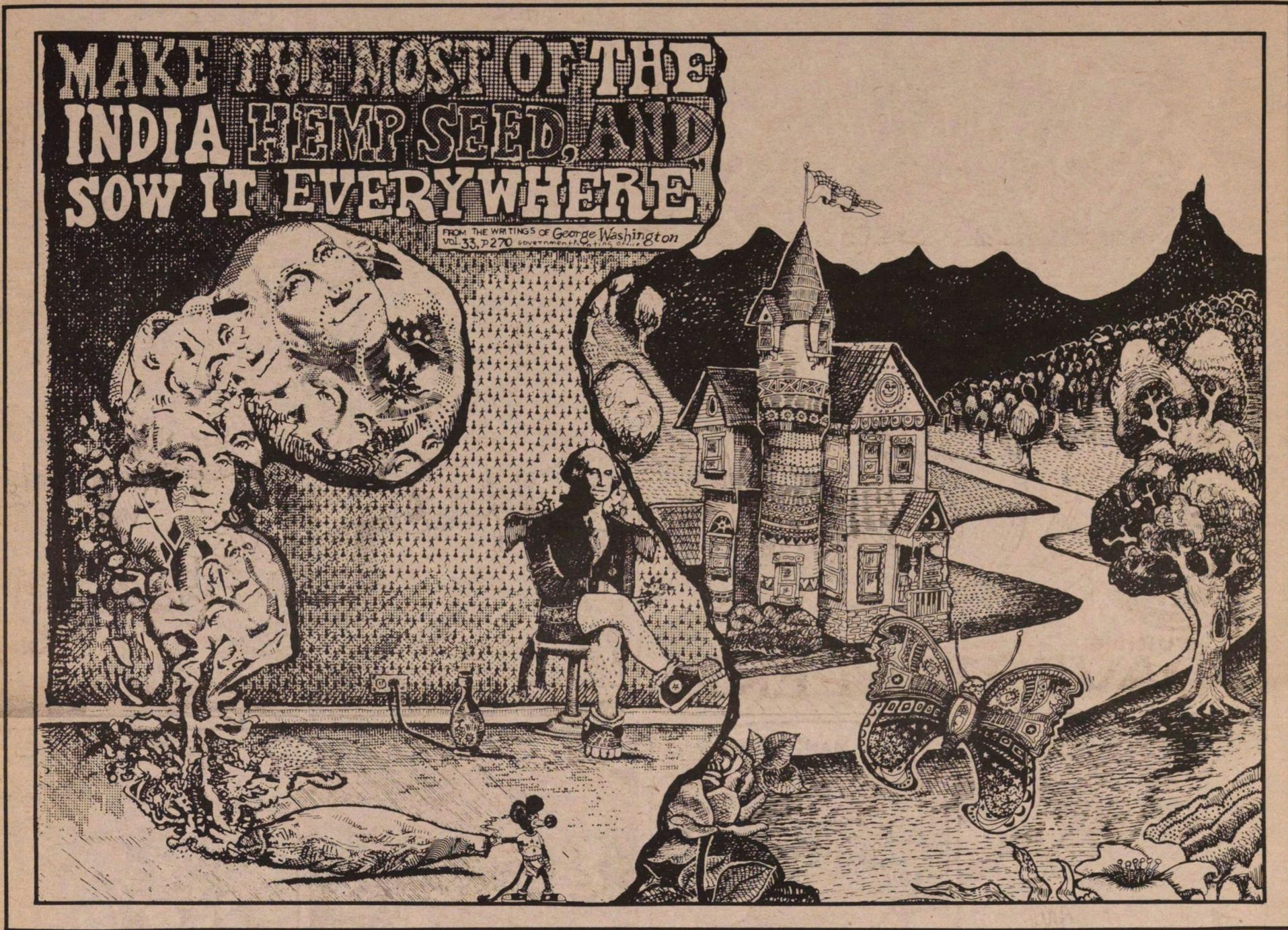
HOW DO!

TRUE TO ITS' NAME, DAVE SEES LOTS OF FRIENDLY GREEN TREES..

ECCH!

HE ALSO WALKS BY UGLY, GIANT TREES OF CONCRETE AND GLASS THAT SEEM TO COVER UP THE SUN..

VOTE!



\$5 weed & rent control

On April 1, Ann Arbor voters will be given the opportunity to pass two progressive city charter amendments, one to establish rent control and the other to set five dollars as the maximum fine for all marijuana "offenses."

In the following supplement, the SUN presents an analysis of both proposals, outlining how the charter amendments will work and putting each in perspective by comparing it to legislation elsewhere in the country. Due to the complexity of the rent control proposal, a larger section is devoted to it in the following three pages.

While attempts have been made to contact opponents of each amendment, the following articles are primarily an attempt to explain the proposals and counter some of the myths and adverse publicity which surround them. As members of the SUN Editorial Collective, we believe that both proposals are necessary steps on the path to solving the city's problems and we urge all voters to support them on April 1. Rent control and the \$5 weed law will become realities if Ann Arbor's progressive majority turn out in full strength at the polls.

In deciding to give our support to these amendments,

Ann Arbor Voters are not the only ones being given a chance to pass progressive legislation at the polls. The Ypsilanti Human Rights Party has also gotten a \$5 marijuana fine proposal on the Ypsi ballot. This proposal also deserves support and can win if the Ypsilanti voters go to the polls

we have been faced with the fact that the city charter is not the best place for either rent control or weed laws. Charter amendments are the most rigid peoples' mandates. To simply modify a charter amendment requires another charter amendment. Another petition drive, another ballot proposal and another election. We would prefer to see both these pieces of legislation passed as ordinances by a progressive HRP/Democratic majority on Council, so each would be more flexible in the event that changes become necessary.

But at present, because of foolish vote-splitting in the Spring 1973 elections, City Council is under the control of a minority party, and will likely remain that way for another year. The Council Republicans have proven to be totally unresponsive to citizen pressure and continue to enact conservative measures which benefit only a small number of banking interests.

Because Ann Arbor has no provision for referendum, (which allows citizens to place ordinances on the ballot for popular approval and allows Council to adjust such ordinances as needed), charter amendments are the only way to force through progressive legislation at this time. Without support now, similar laws will face even stronger opposition from reactionary forces in the future, with poor election results cited as an excuse for permanent inaction on these issues.

Already, from Mayor Stephenson's partisan registration sites designed to keep students, young and working people

from registering to vote, to attempts by Citizens Opposed to Rent Control to raise \$85,000 from landlords for keeping rent control off the ballot, measures are being taken by reactionaries to keep people from enacting these amendments. These proposals, which directly challenge the powers of police and landlords, are not being taken lightly.

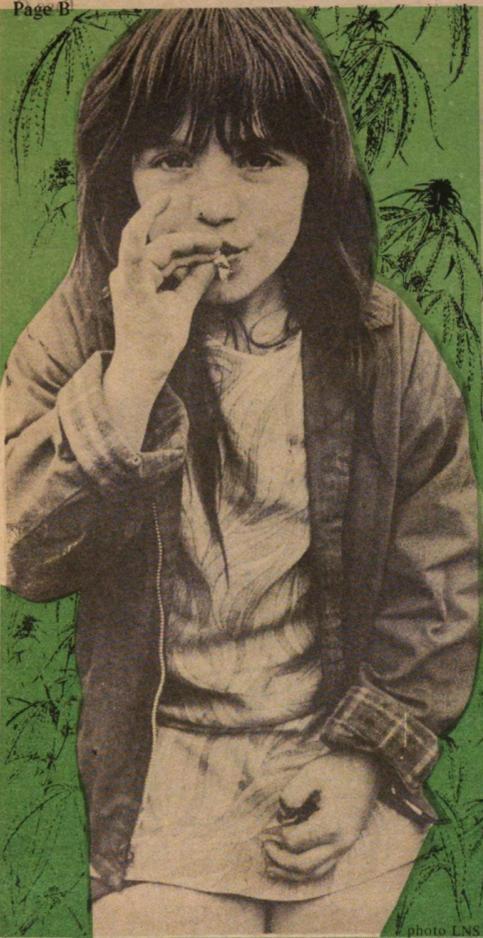
We believe rent control, the \$5 weed fine and other practical use of the electoral process will bring needed reforms to Ann Arbor. These reforms give this community the needed ground on which to stand in order to go on to create people's power and control over every fundamental aspect of our lives. But we are under no illusions. Rent control will not make housing a basic human right. Police harassment of black people, gay people and freaks will continue despite the \$5 fine. Ultimately, legislative reforms are not enough to bring about a co-operative, socialistic society on the ruins of this competitive, capitalistic wilderness.

Now that we're registered, let's vote April 1!

--Sun Editorial Board

Rent control and the \$5 weed law are not the only issues facing voters in Ann Arbor on April 1. Five new City Council members will be selected in the city election. In the next issue of the SUN (the last before the April 1 election), a special supplement will be devoted to Council candidates and their election platforms. Watch for the next issue, out March 22, for full pre-election coverage.

Enact \$5 Weed Law: More Reefer Reform



April Fool's Day of 1974 in Ann Arbor should bring a memorable high.

Untold thousands are expected to gather on the diag for the third annual greet spring HASH FESTIVAL.

And, if enough people make the journey from the diag to the polls, April first may also mark the restoration of this town's legendary \$5 parking ticket for sale and possession of marijuana.

Attention cynics, cop-outs and non-believers: THE BALLOT PROPOSAL CAN WIN April 1st. Last April the Republicans received a minority of the vote, while both the Democrats and HRP supported marijuana legalization. The majority of this community does not believe weed users should be thrown in prison. The \$5 fine can be returned, but only if enough excitement is generated to inspire droves of people to the polls.

The \$5 marijuana charter amendment would reduce the penalty for any kind of cultivation, transportation or sale of cannabis sativa to a \$5 ticket ("violation") ONLY. The new law outlaws arrest for weed, directing that "the District Court Clerk shall accept any plea of guilty in the same manner as they are accepted at the Parking Violations Bureau of the Fifteenth District Court."

As a charter amendment, the \$5 fine could not be repealed by the Republican City Council. Unlike its predecessor of 1972, the amendment orders the city police to report weed offenses ONLY to the City Attorney. This is to insure no use of the harsher state law currently being enforced in Ann Arbor where, despite myth, herb arrests have actually quadrupled in the last 4 years. The proposal also directs that anyone found guilty of violating its provisions may be punished by a \$500 fine and 90 days in jail. Use of the state law would be violating its provisions.

PROPOSAL NOT PERFECT

While the \$5 charter amendment appears to be more all-inclusive than its predecessor, there are difficulties that may lie ahead if the law is passed. Some lawyers are pointing out that the portion ordering the police not to enforce the state law could be thrown out of court as unconstitutional. If this happens, actual enforcement of the \$5 fine would de-

pend on the Republican Council majority. Experience has already proven the Repubs will do everything possible to expand police power and use the most severe law available.

But despite the problems with it, passage of the amendment is critically important. Reinstatement of the \$5 fine would once again clearly demonstrate the will of the citizenry, adding fuel and fire to the national movement towards the inevitable decriminalization of marijuana. It would put local judges further on guard that the population which elects them does not favor harsh weed penalties. And it would serve further notice to the Republicans that their backwards outlook is not shared by most city residents.

In the future, the best way to decriminalize weed in A2 would be to elect a progressive HRP/Democratic City Council which could enact a \$5 weed law as it did in April, 1972. Such a council could also be moved through an active citizenry to control the police and enforce only the \$5 law.

But for now, given that the Republicans will hold Council power at least until spring 1975, the charter amendment is the only step available to the community. The law is not perfect. But it will have a great effect even if part of it is ruled unconstitutional. And the effect of letting it be defeated would only add false propaganda to the Republican's vain attempts to revive the marijuana paranoia of 1955.

HISTORY OF A2 WEED REFORM

In December of 1971, 15,000 people gathered at Crisler Arena in a massive rally to free John Sinclair. John at that point had served 2 1/2 years in the penitentiary while challenging the constitutionality of Michigan's marijuana law, which classified it as a narcotic and prescribed a maximum felony penalty of 10 years for simple possession. John was sentenced to 9 1/2-10 years.

The effect of that rally and the Free John/Free Marijuana movement that preceded it was to move history forwards several years at once. Three days after the Crisler event the Michigan Supreme Court released John from prison, and several months later overturned Michigan's weed law as unconstitutional. This despite the fact that only three months previous the same Supreme Court refused to let Sinclair walk the streets on appeal bond while his case was being considered.

Soon after this victory, the Human Rights Party in Ann Arbor joined with the Rainbow People's Party and a broad range of local groups in a campaign to win seats on City Council. Response to the campaign was overwhelming, and Nancy Wechsler and Jerry DeGriek were elected to City Council in April, 1972.

The effect of the HRP victory was to push the Democrats to the left for fear they'd lose their student/youth support. The Democratic Party of Ann Arbor became the first in the country to endorse the legalization of marijuana. Soon after the election, the HRP and Democratic Council members united to enact the \$5 marijuana ordinance.

In the next few months, the \$5 law was used in about half the local marijuana arrests. In the other instances, the police brought their cases to the County for state law prosecution. The Democrats on Council at that time refused to join with the HRP to direct the police to utilize only the \$5 law.

Soon after the election, the 1972 Michigan Marijuana Initiative was started from the back of the HRP office on Thayer Street. MMI sought to put the decriminalization of marijuana question on the ballot state-wide, but it fell short of the needed number of signatures to qualify. MMI started its efforts too late in the year to make it without massive funding and extensive organization, neither of which were present at the time.

Later on in the year, Judge Sanford Elden declared the \$5 law unconstitutional. Elden maintained that Council had no right to tell a judge what penalty to impose for misdemeanors. Elden's ruling was never appealed by the city, because by then it was 1973 and HRP vote splitting had handed council rule over to the Republican majority.

Soon after taking office, the Republicans voted to repeal the \$5 law and use the harsher state legislation. Mayor Stephenson unleashed an incredible Reefer Madness campaign charging that Ann Arbor had become the "dope capital of the midwest". In an interview with the SUN, Stephenson vowed to drive the "pot dealers who are social poison" out of town.

After the law was repealed, marijuana busts increased, while street paranoia and police searches took an upswing. For the first time in years, undercover agents were sent into the dormitories to bust people for sale of minute quantities of reefer.

This year we can again enact the \$5 law as a charter amendment with the votes of 16,000 people. The law isn't perfect, but it's the best step towards legalization available until 1975, when the Republican stronghold on Council can be broken with an active and united progressive community.

THE NATIONAL WEED MOVEMENT

Decriminalization of possession for personal use is inevitable in the next few years, especially with an increasing number of governmental and various research commissions endorsing it.

But to insure this eventually, public pressure must be maintained.

In Oregon such pressure has resulted in the most progressive state law in the country. Weed possession in Oregon results in a maximum fine of \$100 for possession of up to one ounce. The penalty is a civil violation, which means it results in no criminal record for the offender. Police can issue the citation on the street or at the station house.

In contrast with Oregon's law, New York State penalties are harsh. For example, sale of hashish to a minor in New York results in MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

California's laws are also among the harshest in the nation, especially since Texas repealed its antiquated laws last year.

Two years ago the California Marijuana Initiative gathered enough signatures to put the weed question on the ballot, where it lost with about 30 per cent of the vote.

This year CMI again made the effort to put the question of decriminalization for personal use on the ballot, but it looks as if the effort has failed. CMI gathered 375,000 signatures. Although only 325,000 are needed to qualify, it is expected that the state will rule enough signatures invalid to bring CMI short of the legal minimum.

CMI workers the SUN spoke to on the phone pointed to not enough funding, organization or media coverage (the California media was off covering the SLA) as reasons for the failure. When enough money, for example, was raised about midway in the campaign to put petitions as full page ads in major newspapers, CMI acquired 180,000 signatures in just a few weeks.

This year people in Detroit have again started a Michigan Marijuana Initiative. Look to future SUN for more word of their efforts.

Marijuana decriminalization is on its way. If the local and state governments don't follow Oregon's example and do it themselves, then eventually initiatives or referendums can and will win. Just because they haven't worked the first times doesn't mean such efforts are doomed to continual defeat.

But to push this inevitability to the fore and bring it out as soon as possible, every effort must be made to continue marijuana education and bring pressure to bear on local and state governments.

On April 1st, Ann Arbor, Michigan could once again play a major role in providing the needed stimulus.

ENACT THE \$5 WEED LAW APRIL FIRST! SEE YOU AT THE HASH-BASH!

--David Fenton

PIRIGM RENT STUDY INTRODUCTION
The following study of campus area apartments was conducted by PIRIGM (Public Interest Research Group in Michigan). The study includes 1973-1974 monthly rental rates for apartment buildings, but does not include houses or apartments in houses. Listed are the landlord, management company, address and monthly rent, so people looking for housing on campus for fall will have some means of comparative pricing. All units include garbage disposal, air conditioning, free parking, dishwasher and heat as part of the rent, except where shown. (Abbreviations as follows: A-no air conditioning; H-heat not included in rental cost; D-no parking provided by landlord; G-no garbage disposal; Of course, most local landlords are likely to raise the rents for the 1974-1975 lease period, but the prices can serve as a guideline for tenants. Anyone who wants more information on the study should contact PIRIGM, 662-

Landlord or rental agency	Address	Rent	Facilities not included
Post Realty	809 Kingsley	\$133	A.P.D
McKinley Assoc.	802 Fuller	\$198	D
Hariton	721 Kingsley	\$185	D
Walter Naylor	431 Glen	\$170	H.D
Tower Assoc.	1010 Catherine	\$215	D
Ann Arbor Trust	1027 Church	\$165	D
Mrs. Wm. Baitman	720 S. State	\$175	D
Summit-Hamilton	808 Oakland	\$160	H.D
McKinley Assoc.	824 Packard	\$185	D
Management Enterprises	215 Walnut	\$195	D
Dahlman	1412 Geddes	\$212	D
Tower Assoc.	520 Packard	\$210	D
	1010 Catherine	\$260	D
Summit-Hamilton	410 S. Observatory	\$260	D
Maise & Blue	1337 Wilnot	\$356	H.D
Maise & Blue	1333 Wilnot	\$324	H
Summit-Hamilton	1333 Wilnot	\$363	
Campus Manag.	1327 Wilnot	\$285	D
Wilson-White	309 Catherine	\$250	D
Ann Arbor Trust	1026 Vaughn	\$268	D
Mrs. Wm. Baitman	720 S. State	\$300	D
Mrs. B. Milford	803 Oakland	\$337	H.D
Duane Buck	712 Oakland	\$240	H.P.D
E.O. Duncan	712 Oakland	\$240	D
Doug Kaneer	1011 S. State	\$175	P.D
Ann Arbor Trust	910 Packard	\$280	H.D
Ann Arbor Trust	1317 Wilnot	\$265	P.D
Ann Arbor Trust	927 E. Ann	\$320	H.D
Ann Arbor Trust	1025 Packard	\$310	
Ann Arbor Trust	927 E. Ann	\$390	H.A.D
David Taylor	526 Linden	\$280	
Hariton	526 Packard	\$230	H.A.D
Campus Manag.	721 Kingsley	\$270	D
Campus Manag.	727 Kingsley	\$250	D
McKinley Assoc.	727 Kingsley	\$210	A.D
McKinley Assoc.	802 Fuller	\$215	D
Post Realty	802 Fuller	\$240	A.D
Post Realty	809 Kingsley	\$255	D
Post Realty	813 Kingsley	\$260	A.D
Post Realty	813 Kingsley	\$252	D
PCA Investment	813 Kingsley	\$370	D
PCA Investment	820 Fuller	\$250	D
Chris Natris	820 Fuller	\$268	D
Richard Woods,	905 Church	\$210	D
John McDonald	905 Church	\$250	G.D
Tower Assoc.	913 Dewey	\$230	
Ann Arbor Trust	926 S. Forest	\$280	D
	1010 Catherine	\$320	D
	1127 Church	\$260	D
Summit-Hamilton	1337 Wilnot	\$375	
Campus Rentals	1336 Geddes	\$297	D
Maise & Blue	1364 Geddes	\$360	H
Maise & Blue	909 Church	\$372	
Campus Rentals	525 Walnut	\$395	
Campus Rentals	214 Thayer	\$396	
Campus Rentals	214 Thayer	\$372	

Vote Yes For Less Rent Rip-off

THE BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION

Rent control has landlords worried. In fact, they're upset enough to be working together to raise up to \$85,000 to defeat the charter amendment. And when Ann Arbor landlords get that uptight over something, tenants should probably take more interest in it.

Citizens for Good Housing (formerly Citizens opposed to Rent Control) is that coalition of landlords. With plans to collect \$5 per rental unit from every landlord in A2, and with 17,000 units in the city, that's about \$85,000. It's about \$2.50 per voter and forty times what will be spent in support of rent control.

According to a recent letter sent to "rental property owners," CGH will try to convince voters that rent control will:

- 1. Increase property tax for homeowners
- 2. Cause apartment houses to deteriorate
- 3. Drive out new investment in apartment buildings
- 4. Create new problems and expense for the city of Ann Arbor through the creation of a bureaucratic monster.

Aspokesperson for Citizens for Good Housing claimed that rent control should only be used as a "stopgap measure to prevent renters from abuse in a situation where there is a captive market and no vacancies," but A2 was not such a place.

"The best way to handle the housing problem is to create an atmosphere that is attractive to investors," he stated.

"Through a healthy competitiveness, the system will correct itself. I believe basically in the free enterprise system, while the whole concept behind rent control is one of socialism."

But anyone who rents housing in Ann Arbor is unlikely to agree that this city does not have a serious problem warranting legislation to protect tenants. The metropolitan Ann Arbor area has the second highest median rents in the country, according to the 1970 U.S. Census. (The median rent for metropolitan areas across the country is \$97, while in Ann Arbor the figure hits \$152.) In addition the vacancy rate is extremely low--3.5% compared to the national average of 6.6%.

Statistics aren't the only way to tell that the housing situation is bad. Reasonably-priced housing is difficult to find, as anyone who has been apartment hunting in the city can tell. And little new housing, except for the "luxury" market, is going on to help relieve the situation. The uncontrolled "free" enterprise system has not ended the problem, and the growing real estate monopolies have effectively eliminated "healthy competition."

Because of problems with the rent control law in New York, vacancy decontrol was instituted on June 31, 1971. Under this law, apartments were released from regulation as they became vacant. The "Report on Housing and Rents" showed that vacancy decontrol neither stimulated new building construction, stopped abandonment nor spurred renovation. (All these faults were charged to the rent control law). It did bring about average rent increases of 52% in New York City. The study group found maintenance actually decreased, while tenant insecurity and harassment increased.

One of the major charges against rent control has been that it discourages new construction. According to the report, however, no direct links between rent regulation and construction could be found. Other factors, such as interest rates seemed to be the determining ones in construction.

The N.Y. Commission proposed that if rent controls were re-instituted, a Policy Board be set up to regulate allowable increases. Rent should be increased with consideration for the type of buildings, level of maintenance and increased costs to the landlord for operating and maintenance expenditures and increased taxes. They found that the problem with the previous rent stabilization program was its vagueness in defining allowable increases.

continued on page D

CITIZENS FOR GOOD HOUSING
Dear rental-property owner:
Trouble is on the way.
And it may hit you on April 2.
That's when Ann Arbor voters will decide your future as a landlord. And, their decision may put many landlords out of business.
If the rent proposal passes, here's the kind of crisis you're in for.
1. There will be virtually no profit from rental housing.

Escrow Agent:
Wright, Griffin, Davis & Company
480 City Center Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Your landlord is out to convince people that 14% is virtually no profit. Sort of makes you wonder what a landlord means by real profit, doesn't it?

According to the 1970 U.S. census, average rent in the Ann Arbor area is \$96 for an efficiency, \$144 for a one-bedroom \$188 for a two bedroom and \$226 for 3 or more bedrooms. As you can see by the above list, campus area apartments are over-priced even for Ann Arbor, and Ann Arbor already has the second highest median rents in the country.

RENT CONTROL

continued from page C

will probably increase due to lowered rents, making housing even more difficult to find (and little new housing will be built in the mostly housing saturated campus district). In addition, over a long period of time, the amount of housing is likely to decrease. As lowered rents decrease the greed incentive, some older houses are likely to revert to single-family, owner occupied dwellings (exempt from the law). While the housing market will not decrease to the extent claimed by the amendments critics, there is nothing in the amendment to encourage expansion of the housing market. (Of course, for landlords, this law will be quite painful, since it will keep them from becoming multi-millionaires at the expense of Ann Arbor tenants.)

But one of the more awkward problems is the fact that the

law is being presented as a city charter amendment. As Jonathan Rose admits, it's likely to have a few flaws. Yet changes are difficult as they can only be made through another city-wide election. There is no flexibility as the need for change arises. A city ordinance passed by City Council would be a better means for this type of legislation. But with the current Republican majority, a charter amendment is the best (and only) means of immediate change.

CHANGES FOR THE FUTURE

Rent control itself is primarily a temporary measure for dealing with the critical housing market. Without further legislation, other problems will become even more intense. Ann Arbor needs more moderate and low income housing, a better mass transportation system to end the crush on central city housing, more cooperatives run and owned by te-

nants, and less monopolistic management companies which control overly large segments of the housing market. There is also a strong need for anti-discrimination laws which are actively enforced, helping students, minorities, and single-parent families from being forced to choose from a limited range of housing. Laws on tenants' rights need to be strengthened to prevent strongarm tactics by powerful landlords, and existing tenant's rights legislation needs publicity.

Without a city administration willing to take a series of progressive actions towards making housing a human right, and without a strong tenants organization to counter the money and power of the landlord interests, Ann Arbor residents will continue to find the housing market closed to tenants interests. A "yes" vote for rent control must be seen as only a beginning.

--Ellen Hoffman w/Jeanne Hing

How Rent Control Works

One of the problems with the rent control amendment is its length, which makes it difficult and time-consuming to read and understand. The following is a summary of the charter amendment, done section by section.

Anyone who wants the full text of the proposal can check with the Human Rights Party office or the City Clerk's office in City Hall. The full amendment will also appear in the Ann Arbor News before the election. And of course, the proposal will be posted at the polls on April 1, but it's probably a good idea to check it out before then.

Section 1: Statements of Local Problem and Purpose

This section outlines why the city of Ann Arbor needs a rent control law. It points out the lack of reasonably priced housing for people of low and moderate incomes. The purpose is defined as "to reasonably lower rents or to prevent unreasonable increases in rent, and to prevent deterioration of the existing housing supply."

Section 2: Definitions

This is a list of major nouns like "rent," "tenant," and "landlord," as they are to be defined in this law. Certain units are excluded from rent control by definition, including those owned by governmental agencies (such as University dorms), non-profit cooperatives, units in owner-occupied, single-family dwellings, and federally subsidized housing which would lose funds if subjected to local rent control (like some low-income housing). "Rent" is also strictly defined in order to prevent under-the-table fees to sign a lease, a problem which developed in other cities

where rent control was instituted.

Section 3: Rent Control Board

This section determines who can serve on the rent control board, how they are elected, how long they hold office, etc.

The Rent Control Board is made up of nine elected members, each serving two year terms. Members are limited to serving two consecutive terms, and can not run for or hold any other elected office while serving on the Board.

The Board, which is set up to administer rent control, has subpoena power, and can hire, fire and suspend its own employees, including lawyers, making it relatively independent of City Hall. Money to pay the Board and its staff comes from various filing fees, explained later in the amendment. The Board must hold meetings at least once a month, and all meetings must be public.

Election of the Rent Control Board differs from regular City Council elections in two ways. First, each candidate for the Board is required to file a statement detailing all real estate dealings over the past three years for him-/herself and immediate family. In this way, the public will have some idea whether the candidate is a landlord or not.

The Board elections are also different because of proportional representation. Voting is done on a city-wide (rather than ward,) partisan basis. Each party can run up to nine candidates. But rather than simply taking the nine candidates who get the most votes, seats are distributed based on the percentage of votes received by all candidates from a party. In other words, if one party's candidates got 45% of all votes cast in the election, they would get about 45% of the seats, (that means

they get four seats out of the total of nine.) The four candidates from that party with the most votes would become members of the Rent Control Board.

The mathematical process for deciding how many seats each party gets is somewhat more complex than this, but the idea is that basically the seats are divided by party. This avoids the problems of vote-splitting, which has plagued previous elections in Ann Arbor.

This section of the amendment also provides for an Interim Rent Control Board, as the first election of regular board members will not be held until the city elections in 1975. The Interim Board will be set up within 23 days after rent control is passed, so people don't have to wait a year for rents to go down. Proportional representation will be used to set up the Interim Board, by using the percentage of votes each party gets in the April 1 election to determine the number of seats each party will hold on the Board.

The final provision of this section is that all landlords must register each rental unit with the Board within 30 days after its appointment. A \$5 filing fee per rental unit will be used to help finance the Board's activities.

Section 4: Maximum Rent

This is one of the best parts of the amendment. Within 60 days of the appointment of the Interim Board, all rents in the city are reduced back to 72-73 levels. Any landlord who has failed to register a unit will not be allowed to charge rent at all. This makes it tough for landlords to avoid the law.

Section 5: Maximum Rent Adjustment

The most complex part of the whole amendment is contained in this section. It establishes a formula for determining a fair monthly rental rate. What it basically allows the landlord to collect for is:

- 150% of reasonable maintenance costs
- 100% of reasonable operating expenses (this subsection puts a limit of 6% on management fees)
- 100% of property tax payments (which cannot be charged to the tenant unless the landlord pays them on time.)
- 110% of reasonable capital improvements (provided by the Board over the life of the improvement. The landlord can't hit you all in one year for a \$500 refrigerator which he will then have in the apartment for ten years!)
- 100% of principal payments (money used to pay off the mortgage.)
- 100% of reasonable interest payments (8% is the limit for reasonable.)

It's not too bad so far. The higher figures for maintenance and capital improvements are incentives for landlords to keep their property in good condition. This section specifically forbids a cut in services to the tenants as a way of increasing profits.

But the controversial part is the ceiling placed on the landlord's

profits. The limit is 14% of the assessed value of the property, minus the amount owned by any financial institution. In other words, if a house is assessed at \$20,000, and the bank owns \$10,000 of that, the landlord is limited to 14% of \$10,000, or \$1,400 profit.

This formula would be applied if either a landlord or tenant petitions for a hearing. It sets up a strict criteria for establishing monthly rents. The people most upset by it seem to be the landlords.

Section 6: Petitions, Hearings and Appeals

This sets up the process through which rents can be adjusted. Basically, a landlord or tenant can request a hearing by filing a petition and a \$5 filing fee. A hearing is set up before three members of the Rent Control Board, who determine rent according to the formula. If either party is not satisfied by the decision of the three-member panel, an appeal can be made to the entire Board. Readjustment of rent is only allowed once a year per rental unit.

Section 7: Violations and Criminal Penalties

This sets up penalties for anyone not adhering to the charter amendment. Punishment is set for a maximum fine of \$500 and/or a maximum prison sentence of 90 days. Violations include charging excess of maximum allowed rent, not registering a rental unit with the Board, and filing false or misleading information with the Board.

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McCoy Tyner

McCoy Tyner: *Enlightenment*
Milestone 55001

We haven't heard any music by John, Paul, George, or Ringo separately that compares with anything that they did collectively as the Beatles. In a like manner, since the death of John Coltrane in 1967 and the consequent dissolution of his group, the individual players have, to varying degrees, lacked direction. Elvin Jones' works for Blue Note these days, while still featuring that smiling, grunting, Voodoo-master on skins, lacks urgency, indeed is slowly sliding to a rest in the Middle of the Road. Jimmy Garrison, pops up in groups infrequently, now with Archie Shepp, now with Elvin Jones but he is mostly inactive. And McCoy Tyner...well, McCoy is still making some mighty strong music, mostly. But he's a man in search of a horn. The best album he's done, I think, since 'Trane's death was called *Expansions* on Blue Note: a wonderfully balanced album -- great arranging and still plenty of room to run; lovely tunes and not one but three horn soloists, including Gary Bartz and Wayne Shorter. Since then, McCoy's continued to assemble superlative rhythm sections but there's never been anyone powerful blowing out in front.

Which brings us up to McCoy's latest offering, *Enlightenment*, Milestone 55001, a double record set recorded live in concert at the 1973 Montreux Jazz Festival. Let me say first that McCoy's never sounded better, that bassist Jooney Booth is yet another member of an ever-growing company of geniuses on that instrument, and that Alphonze Mouzon (in case you weren't fortunate enough to see him at King Pleasure with Larry Coryell and decide for your yourself) is simply merciless. But Azar Lawrence...is only good. Take, for example, the "Enlightenment Suite", probably the strongest cut on the album. In Part I everybody's smokin'. It's in 3/4 time and Jooney

manages to evoke the oceanic and asiatic with a recurring bass figure that whips the piece along (much like what Steve Davis did with Trane's first recording of "My Favorite Things" on Atlantic). On top of all this, Azar Lawrence comes in...on soprano, a limited instrument in the best hands, and in Lawrence's case, just thin sounding. Later, the band is going so wild and beautiful in Part III one imagines the stage left all smashed timbers and smoking cinders, and then Lawrence enters and blows but never really lets go. What a disappointment!

I don't know, maybe I expect too much. I'm plagued by ghosts, you see. Listen to almost anything the Coltrane group recorded for Impulse and especially those things released beginning with *A Love Supreme*. But listen to this very fine album first and then compare and taste the difference between the mundane and the transcendent.

--Bill Adler

Van Morrison

Van Morrison and the New Caledonia Soul Orchestra: *It's Too Late to Stop Now* Warner Bros. 2BS 2760

Van Morrison has been around for a long time. Back in the days of the "British Invasion" circa 1964-1965, his band THEM came on in the U.S. with two big hits, "Here Comes the Night," and the classic "Gloria." (You probably heard the later American version by Chicago's SHADOWS OF KNIGHT.) After THEM collapsed, Van went out on his own and recorded what I consider to be one of the greatest singles ever made, "Brown-Eyed Girl." About the same time he moved to the U.S. and settled

RECORDS

up in Woodstock N.Y., where he remained for five years, writing and singing. Out of the Woodstock period came three major albums, "Astral Weeks," "Moondance!" and "Tupelo Honey," the first two of which are incredibly intense, almost mystical mood pieces, while the third is a celebration of the joys of love with his wife, Janet Planet. Into the 70's Morrison went through the changes, including separating from his wife and moving to California, but continued to write and record, releasing two albums, "St. Dominic's Preview," and "Hard Nose the Highway." And now in 1974 we have a new one, recorded live during the summer of 1973 in Los Angeles and London, called, "It's Too Late to Stop Now."

This is the first live recording that Van Morrison has released, and he has taken advantage of it to record what is essentially a "greatest hits" album. There are songs from all the previous albums and even the THEM hits (although unfortunately he didn't redo "Brown-Eyed Girl") and a few old songs by other people that Van has never put on a record before. With his latest band, the Caledonia Soul Orchestra, he runs through the songs with a facility that is refreshing: the band is full, including both horn and string sections which add a lot to Van's already full sound. As a whole the album is quite good; I would not however suggest it as a first Van Morrison album for anyone.

What is missing from this album (and for that matter, the two previous ones), is Morrison's usual ability to create and sustain a mood throughout an album. "Astral Weeks" and "Moondance" especially are showcases for his talent - during the creation of each album Van was at the edge, fully in touch with his feelings, or as he said it, "gazing into the mystic." His lyrics on those albums are as close to true poetry as any in rock - and combined with exceptional back-up work by various jazz and rock musicians their force and power and beauty are so infective that anyone listening to those albums with an open ear can almost touch the edge that Van did.

Not so on "It's Too Late to Stop Now." Although "Into the Mystic" is probably the best song on the album, it just doesn't come close to the original. There just isn't a consistent mood present. Where each of the albums is varied and different, this album homogenizes all the songs. None of these versions are really as good as the originals, although it is interesting to hear how Van treats them in a live concert. There are flashes of mood, and

little bits of genius (listen to the 70's version of "Here Comes the Night"), but they are all too often followed by whole sections of vocal or musical excess. (Van tends to repeat nonsense syllables for minutes on end and the strings are overdone in places.)

Now, I've been a devoted Van Morrison fan since a late night in 1970 when I heard "Cyprus Avenue" on the FM, and I've liked (with minor reservations) everything he's done in his career, including this album. But if you really want to get to Van Morrison's music, to get to his edge, I would suggest that you wait on this album and instead invest in one of the earlier albums. After that it will be too late to stop.

--Lauren Jones

Johnny Winter

Johnny Winter: *Saints and Sinners*
Col. KC 32715

Here we are in 1974 and a Texas gentleman by the name of Johnny Winter has given us something to look forward to for the rest of the year. It comes in the form of "heavy metal" rock 'n roll via his new album, "Saints & Sinners."

Johnny Winter first made a name for himself in this area during a surprise visit to the 1970 Ann Arbor Blues Festival, when he jammed with Luther Allison out by Huron High. As you may remember, attendance wasn't all that good because of the Goose Lake Pop Festival going on at the same time, but the Johnny Winter legend was in its' first step.

Then, the next summer when Winter was doing a concert in Detroit, he appeared the day after at one of the Sunday free concerts held at Otis Spann Memorial Field. The man was fascinating to watch with his white hair flowing, and the legend strengthened itself.

After seeing him at the free concert I was a firm believer. Watching Winter churn out his raunchy Texan sounds and listening to him sing the blues while rocking the stage, along with Rick Derringer also on guitar, was a treat for eyes and ears.

But after that surprise jam at the Community Park Program people didn't see or hear too much about Johnny and everyone began to wonder why. Well, Winter was institutionalized and spent quite some time in a hospital for a jones.

After going thru all that, Johnny managed to survive his misfortune and released an album entitled "Still Alive and Well" a while back, just to let people know the legend wasn't only something of the past.

With the fastest guitar in the west and some down-right gut level vocals, Johnny Winter breezes thru some familiar tunes such as "Boney Maroney" and "Riot In Cell Block No. 9" on his latest lp. In "Riot", originally done by the Coasters in the '50s, the vocals and guitar jump right off the vinyl. Doing "Thirty Days", an old Chuck Berry masterpiece, Winter shows off his Texan rock and roll soul.

"Feedback on Highway 101" a tune written by Van Morrison, and "Stone County" and "Rollin Cross Country" also deserve special attention.

With all the headline his brother Edgar has been getting lately, Johnny HAD to come up with some really good rock and roll, and with this LP the legend of the white-haired Texan will again become a topic of discussion.

-- Stanley Zillifro

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MICHIGAN BOOGIE

Esther Phillips, Gato Barbieri, Keith Jarrett

At Hill Auditorium

A siren song was sung in Ann Arbor and more than a few hungry sailors responded by strapping themselves to the main mast of Hill Auditorium to hear it before drifting away. The Keith Jarrett Ensemble, Esther Phillips, and Gato Barbieri's group played Saturday, February 23, to the mixed delight/disgust of a house only 2/3 full, which reaction occurred as a result of a combination of, alternately, exquisite music and an excruciating sound system wrecking that music.

The Jarrett group was, as Keith prefers, up first. There are so many individual luminaries in the group it was probably for many people a matter of stunning complexity to decide who first to concentrate on. Something like a young kid let loose to buy anything he wants in an ice cream emporium only to freeze in ecstasy as his mind comes in colors. Charlie Haden, a rainbow in himself, and long-standing bassist with Ornette Coleman's history-making units, as well as a composer in his own write, performed rich miracles on a lion-headed bass. Paul Motian, once a member of the famous Bill Evans trio along with bassist Scott LaFaro, played some marvelously sensitive drums. Dewey Redman, like Charlie, a longtime member of Ornette's group, talked in tongues through various reeds. Guilermi Francha contributed Kaleidophic percussion effects. And the astounding Keith Jarrett himself was at the piano. Formerly a player with Charles Lloyd's and Miles Davis' groups, Jarrett, as a leader now, has the freedom to play his own serpentine compositions and plenty of room with which to dazzle the listener with both phenomenal technique and an almost frighteningly fertile imagination.

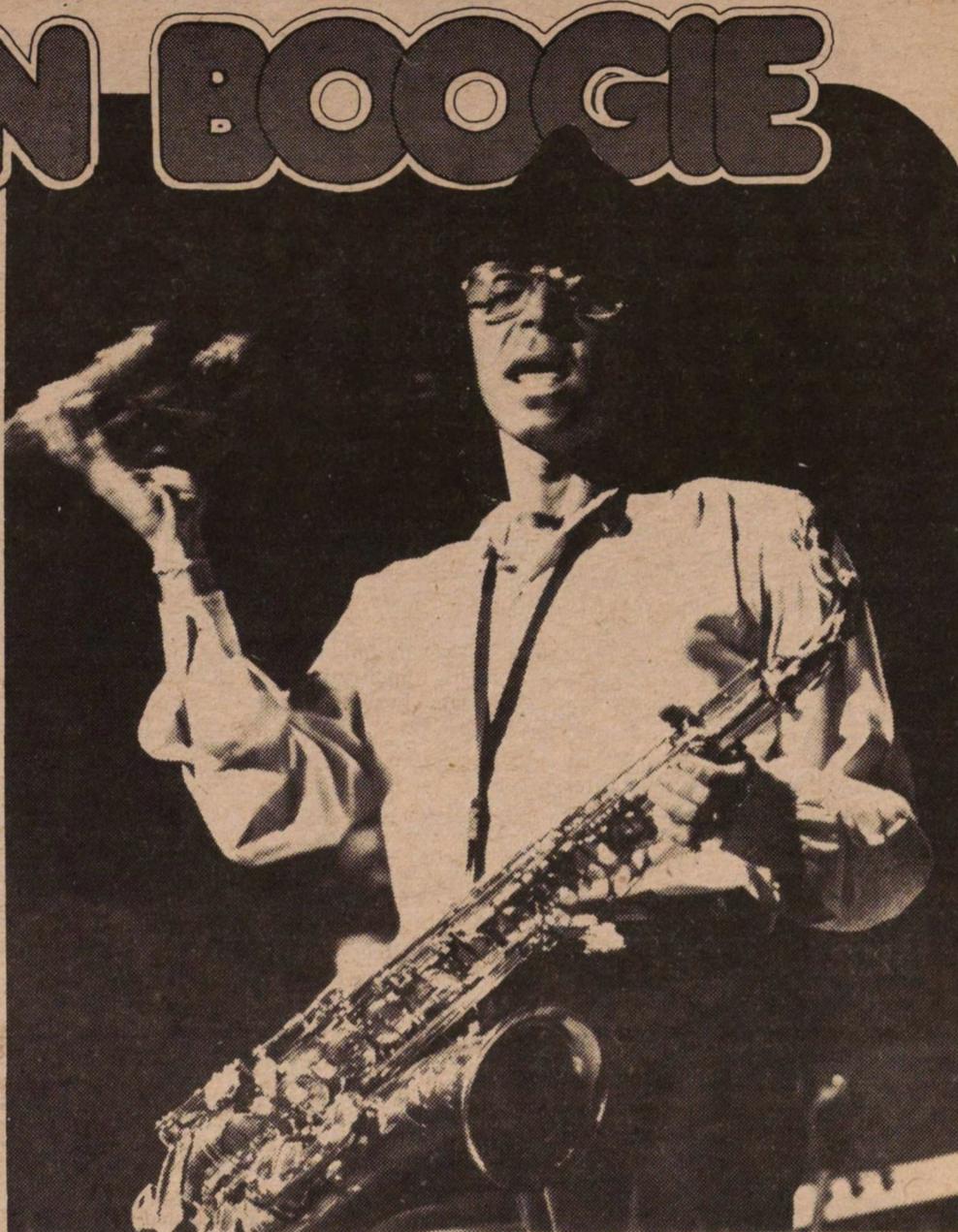
As one might have expected, these all-stars, Keith at their head, laid down some magical stuff -- high-energy group gropes; almost solo piano ballads, pretty enough to break your heart, and shake-your-ass funk contagious enough to make you forget you ever knew Sly. And it was a transformed crowd that wildly demonstrated their gratitude for what was unquestionably the strongest set of the evening.

Maybe it was that Esther Phillips, the second performer that evening, sensed the strength and success of the act she followed and figured that if she couldn't match that ethereal quality, she'd wear us down with sodden quantity. Esther, at least as re-

nowned an R and B artist as anyone in the Jarrett group is a jazz artist, honey-rasped a fairly impassioned set of tunes, managing to overcome her untogether band. But she stayed on for too long, almost two hours, and people on both sides of the stage were looking for a long hook or a lasso or something to forcibly convince the diva they'd O.D.'ed.

Finally, at about a quarter to twelve, a somewhat peeved Gato Barbieri got his chance to strut and fret his hour upon the stage and, in the process, to magnetize everyone within a six block area. Gato is the tenor saxophonist who's seriously threatening to bring the New Music to the masses by way of dense, but not impenetrable, Latin rhythms and percussion. His peevishness was to turn into righteous rage, though, when the sound system, Fanfare Sound responsible, started falling apart. The entire left bank of speakers died for minutes at a time and the bass amp emitted terrible, crackling distortion. Besides that, the balance was way off -- you could not hear the piano or much of the percussion during Gato's set and you lost the bass during Keith's set. (I used to be convinced that no matter what was the source of musical entertainment you were guaranteed, at Hill Auditorium, excellent sound all the way to the top of the second balcony. Another myth smashed.) Incredibly, for all that, Gato and his group, got their message across and it was a high and mostly happy crowd that faded into the night.

--Bill Adler



Gato Barbieri

photo by Bruce Bartlett

Weather Report Earth, Wind, and Fire

At Bowen Field House

Sunday is a day of rest. That wasn't the case, at least at Bowen Field House, as Eastern Michigan University presented Earth Wind and Fire and Weather Report on March 3.

Weather Report started the boogie-night going, after a forty-five minute setup delay which seems to plague all groups performing at Eastern, with the song "Orange Lady". Wayne Shorter, the reed player and newest member of the group, inspired the crowd with his soulful-jazz presentation. This inspiration was quickly absorbed by the band and then passed on to the audience. Josef Zawinul, the keyboard player and the nucleus of the group, dominated most of the melodic passages by exemplifying his total musical knowledge of the

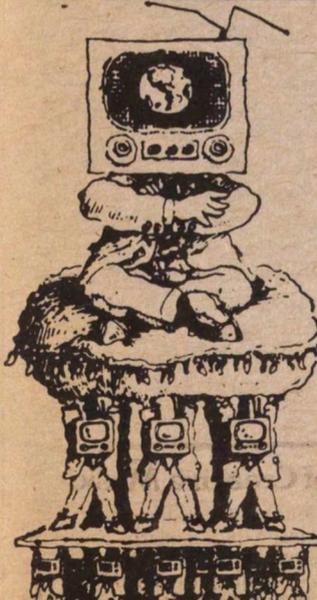
electric keyboard.

The summit of Weather Reports' tight performance was their final presentation "Boogie Woogie Waltz", which was readily and enthusiastically recognized by all. Throughout this twenty-minute extended version each of the musicians presented their own solo-soulful rendition of the song, much to the approval of the dancing brothers and sisters. The only disappointment came with the end of Weather Reports' performance. The crowd called out for more, but that was something that wasn't meant to be.

Maurice White, percussion-vocalist was the first member of Earth Wind and Fire to appear on stage clad in a hooded silver/metallic monk's robe, calling upon some divine spirit for power. Within seconds after his message, the stage exploded into a mass array of energy and music. The group is very earthy and danceable working out by themselves but with the crowd. Their

music is not something to sit and look at. It depends on the active participation of the audience. And the audience did participate. People danced, clapped and whistled along with the music, doing whatever the spirit moved them to do. The highlight of the show was a tune named Manolete, which featured a spot-light solo, performed by Verdine White on a electric string bass. Half way through his performance Verdine was suspended ten feet in the air by a wire harness while the stage below him was undergoing a bombardment of exploding magnesium flashes. Phil Bailey brought forth his dynamic vocal abilities on the song, Head to the Sky, and showed his percussion skill doing a duet with Maurice White. By now, the bodies were moving and hands were clapping to the jazz-rock synthesis. Their last song, Mighty Mighty, got the crowd a'shakin until the last chord was struck and even then some.

--Tom Pomaski



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Taking a Closer Look National Fraud

Our nation will have some kind of national health insurance within the next decade. More than twelve health care bills introduced to Congress are now under study.

Richard Nixon is pushing a national health insurance bill in Congress. The American Medical Association (A.M.A.), which spent \$50 million opposing the passage of Medicare, is now sponsoring a health care bill too.

First, let's make it clear - industry and government are in no way offering to subsidize the health of the public. In fact, what they're really after is a public subsidy of an already booming industry. In 1972, over \$80 billion consumer and government dollars were pumped into the health care industry. That's about \$400 from every citizen in the country.

Since all this money is being spent you'd think that health care should be more accessible to people. While some of the money has managed to trickle down to patients, by and large it has remained within the industry, feeding the already well-to-do administrators, physicians and business people.

Let's take a look at the effect Medicare/Medicaid had on health care. It's a good omen of the future fate of any national health insurance proposals now before Congress.

HOW MEDICARE WORKED

Medicare/Medicaid went into effect in 1966 and promised to be the program which would make health care accessible to all people who could not afford standard prices for medical care. Health care providers (doctors, hospitals, etc.) fought vigorously against Medicare/Medicaid because they feared it would be the first step toward "socialized medicine," a frightful prospect for those who have made their fortunes from the business of medicine. The A.M.A. lobbied against the legislation using every possible kind of scare tactic to win the support of its constituency and Congress. Thousands of phony letters were sent to Congress people in an attempt to scare them into thinking they would lose votes if they supported Medicare/Medicaid.

However, what Medicare/Medicaid actually did was pump more of people's money into the health care delivery system without proportionally increasing the amount of services delivered. Economists know that fun-

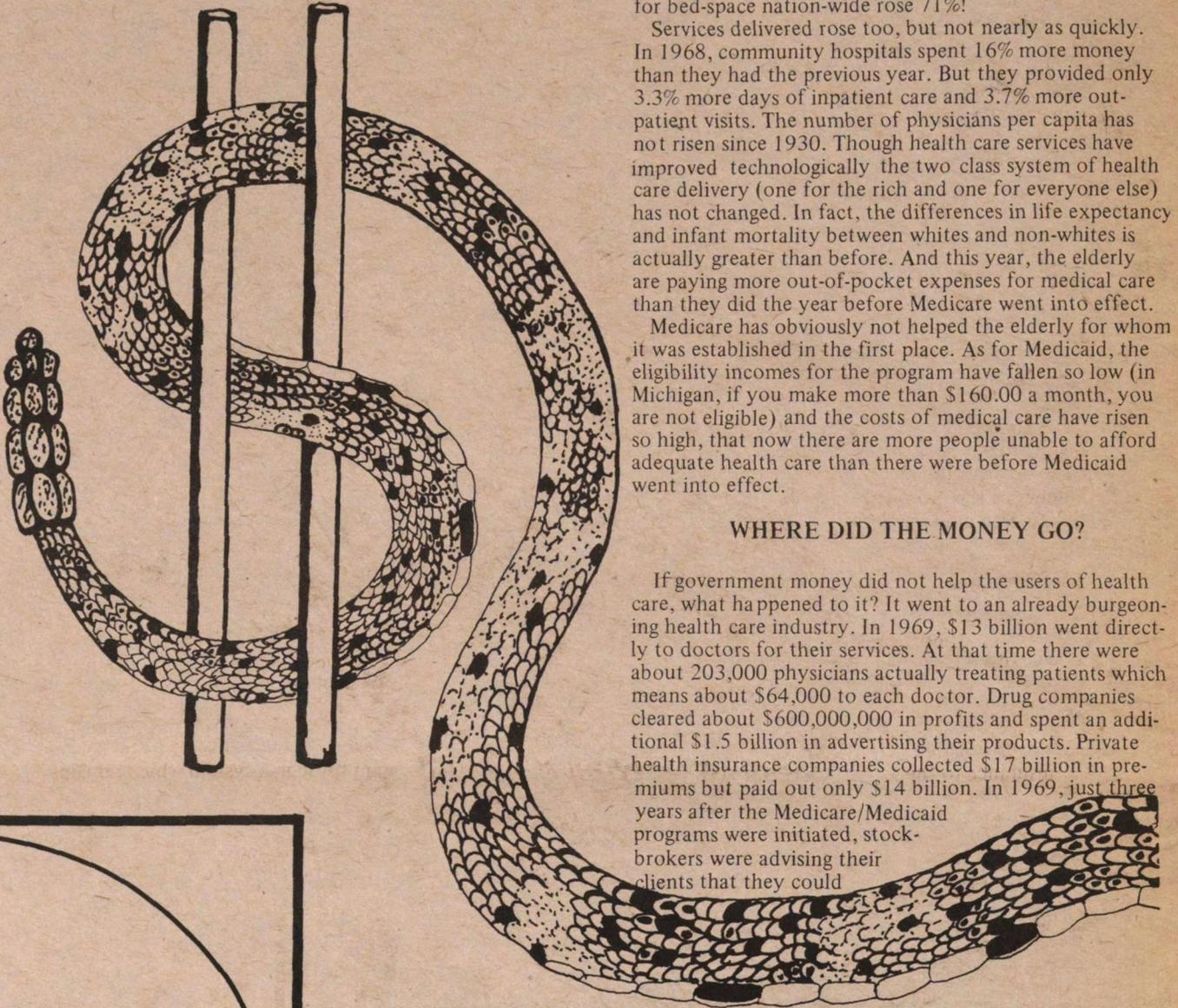
neling money into industries which do not appreciably expand services leads to inflation. And, indeed, health care costs skyrocketed. They rose five times faster than any other prices from 1966 to 1971. Between 1967 and 1970, doctors' fees rose 30% and hospital daily charges for bed-space nation-wide rose 71%!

Services delivered rose too, but not nearly as quickly. In 1968, community hospitals spent 16% more money than they had the previous year. But they provided only 3.3% more days of inpatient care and 3.7% more outpatient visits. The number of physicians per capita has not risen since 1930. Though health care services have improved technologically the two class system of health care delivery (one for the rich and one for everyone else) has not changed. In fact, the differences in life expectancy and infant mortality between whites and non-whites is actually greater than before. And this year, the elderly are paying more out-of-pocket expenses for medical care than they did the year before Medicare went into effect.

Medicare has obviously not helped the elderly for whom it was established in the first place. As for Medicaid, the eligibility incomes for the program have fallen so low (in Michigan, if you make more than \$160.00 a month, you are not eligible) and the costs of medical care have risen so high, that now there are more people unable to afford adequate health care than there were before Medicaid went into effect.

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

If government money did not help the users of health care, what happened to it? It went to an already burgeoning health care industry. In 1969, \$13 billion went directly to doctors for their services. At that time there were about 203,000 physicians actually treating patients which means about \$64,000 to each doctor. Drug companies cleared about \$600,000,000 in profits and spent an additional \$1.5 billion in advertising their products. Private health insurance companies collected \$17 billion in premiums but paid out only \$14 billion. In 1969, just three years after the Medicare/Medicaid programs were initiated, stock-brokers were advising their clients that they could



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see a steadier growth pattern in the health industry than in any other. That same year, the medical-industrial complex made \$2.5 billion in after-tax profits.

In 1972, Medicare/Medicaid cost the government \$17.3 billion or 80% of the federal health budget. This represents an increase of 25% over the year before. But the government's money comes directly from the people in a tax system which is far from progressive. In 1969, 56 people with incomes over \$1,000,000 paid no income tax at all. In 1968, corporate profits increased 91% whereas corporate taxes dropped by \$5 billion.

We are also financing the health care delivery industry through fees for medical services and through insurance premiums. Both are truly regressive since a flat fee is charged to everyone for medical care and insurance premiums. The lower your salary, the higher the percentage of your income you pay, and if you can't afford it, tough luck.

AND THE RICH GET RICHER

What does all this mean for national health insurance? The point is: BEWARE! It might sound fairly promising, just and equitable on paper, but the history of Medicare/Medicaid is a good indication of what will actually happen once any program gets going. Basically, all the proposals deal solely with the mechanisms for financing care.

A large number of the proposed bills propose a certain percentage of required monies come from employers. Employers can easily shift their costs onto their employees. Other types of financing will come from a flat percentage of workers wages. Again, the people pay. Some plans, like Nixon's will allow federal assistance for payment of national health insurance to the

really "down and out" not

much of an improvement over the present Medicare/Medicaid program.

The estimated costs of the six most favored proposals range from \$5.9 billion to \$61 billion. None fully covers

invisible to the people. That's the beauty of it for industry. The medical-industrial complex and the government both realize that the inflation of medical care costs has reached the point where even the middle class is feeling the crunch. You still take their money from them but not quite so blatantly as telling them they have to pay \$50 for a fifteen minute visit to their local emergency room. You take it out in taxes and you have their employer take it from the wages.

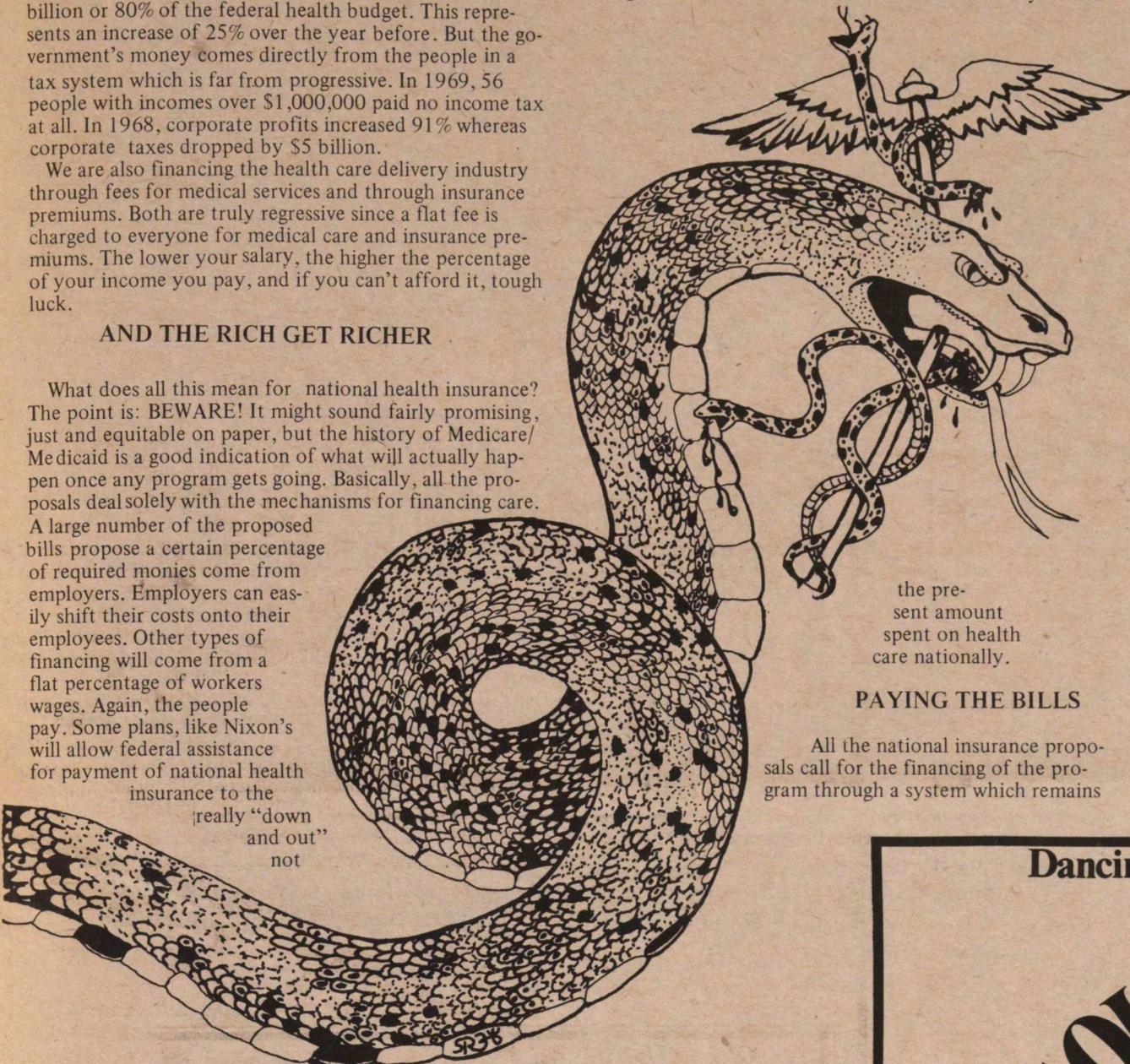
None of the proposals is actually a comprehensive plan assuring that all facets of health care will be the right of the individual. Most have deductibles (the consumer has to pay for services up to a certain amount) and co-payments (the consumer has to pay a certain percentage for services). Both deductibles and co-payments are regressive in that those who don't have much money still have to pay out-of-pocket expenses perhaps beyond their means. Under the bill proposed by Senators Abraham Ribicoff and Russell Long, any family of four earning more than \$4,800 a year would have to pay the first \$2,000 of medical care. If the total income of a family of four is \$5,000 a year, they might have to pay 40% of their very low income without any assistance whatsoever.

None of the proposals for national health insurance will make health care a human right. None are going to redistribute income so that the wealthy pay more than the poor, nor will they redistribute the unequal facilities.

None of the plans calls for any regulation of health care facilities in order to alleviate the tremendous problem of waste. None of the plans will regulate the salaries of physicians. In fact, the current proposals will only help the rich get richer, and allow the health care industry to amass more power.

The only way our health care system can be made responsive to the needs of the people is to make it accountable to the people. Through control by true representatives of the people health care can be more than a means by which only some are served at the expense of everyone else.

--Free People's Clinic



the present amount spent on health care nationally.

PAYING THE BILLS

All the national insurance proposals call for the financing of the program through a system which remains

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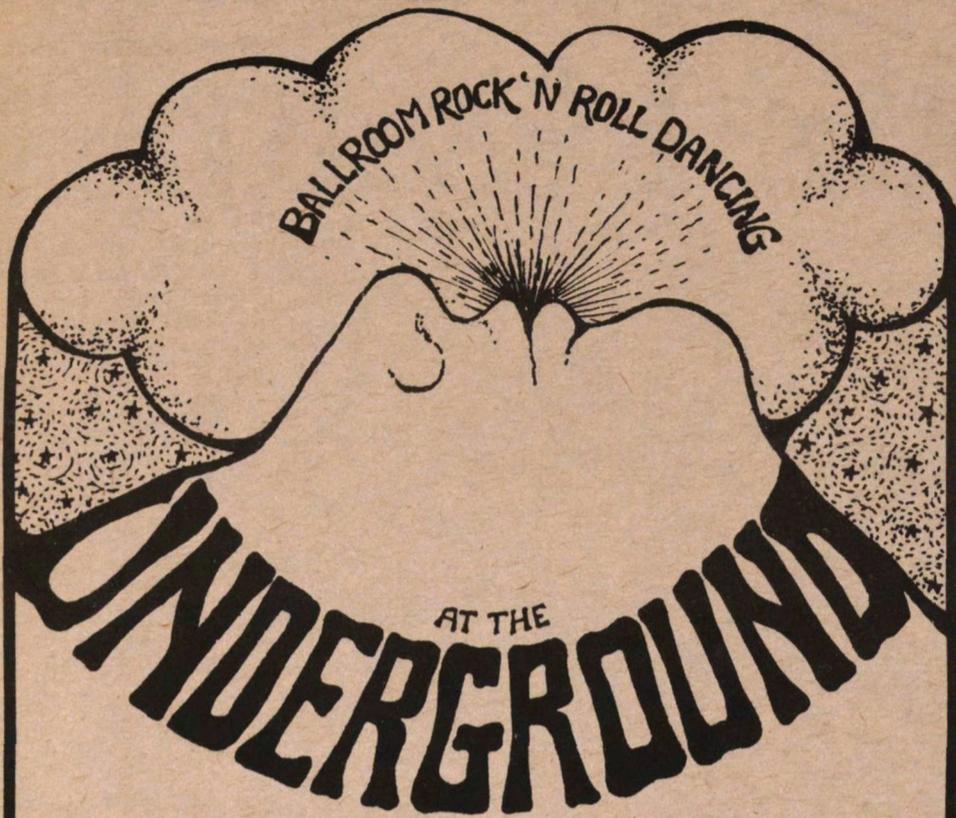
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THE SUN RESPONDS

continued from page 3
 Margo Nichols cannot win, and that they are merely offering the voters a "principled" choice. However, they also admit that they are seeking as many votes in the 4th ward as possible in order to get as large a share of the rent control commission votes as possible. They would risk the election of

Clyde Colburn, the Repub's candidate for Mayor in '74, in order to gamble for more votes on the rent control commission. If Colburn were defeated this year in the fourth ward, and if the Repubs lost the 4th ward and mayor's race next year, City Council would once again have a progressive majority of 7 HRPers and Dems. But in order for that to happen the HRP would have to take a principled stand and withdraw from those races completely. Any other action will bring forth once again, unnecessarily two more years of Republican rule. If the HRP continues to feel that the Dems are as bad as the Repubs, it is obvious that they are looking only at their textbooks, and not at the reality in front of their eyes.

The SUN Editorial Board will be interviewing the Democratic and HRP candidates in the upcoming election. We will print each individual statement and the Editorial Board will make endorsements of the various candidates in our next issue out March 22nd. USE THE POWER, VOTE APRIL 1!

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SEARCHING FOR THE DAY OFF RIGHT

It has been said that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, but how many of us treat it that way? Eating a Standard American breakfast cereal with a little milk & sugar gives you a spurt of energy about a half hour after it is eaten. But by the middle of the morning that energy has been used up and your body crashes.

An alternative to these up and down blues is energy Granola. Granola is a natural balanced cereal made with whole grains, seeds, nuts, and fruits which has the ability to amply supply your body with a steady flow of energy all morning long. This sustained energy comes from the fact that granola has exceedingly more protein & fats, which are transformed into energy more slowly than carbohydrates found in the average breakfast cereal. So granola gives you a slow seepage of energy into your system for several hours while with cornflakes you have a quick infusion, then a heavy letdown. Next time you eat it, notice the difference!

If you have never eaten granola, here is a basic recipe you could work with & hopefully develop your own suited to your tastes. All the foods called for can be found at the People's Food Cooperative at 722 Packard in Ann Arbor.

- DRY INGREDIENTS**
 - 8 C rolled oats
 - 2 C rye flakes
 - 2 C wheat flakes
 - 1/2 C soy flakes
 - 1/2 C sesame seeds
 - 1 C sunflower seeds
 - 1 C wheat germ
- LIQUID INGREDIENTS**
 - 1 C honey
 - 1 C oil (soy, corn, safflower)
 - 1/2 C peanut butter
- DRY FRUIT**
 - 1 pinch sea salt
 - peanuts, cashew pieces, walnuts, almonds, pecans, brazils, filberts or pecan meal (optional treats)
 - raisins, currants, dates, figs, etc. cut in small pieces in any amount desired

① In a large bowl mix the dry ingredients well.
 ② In a smaller bowl mix liquid ingredients until peanut butter is liquified.
 ③ Pour liquid into dry ingredients, coating well.
 ④ Place coated raw granola onto cookie sheets or baking pan (oiling not necessary) & put into 300° oven stirring from bottom when top is browned. baking until oats are crunchy & granola is deep brown but not black.
 ⑤ Turn off heat & place dried fruit mix on top of baked granola. Take out after 1 or 2 minutes.
 ⑥ Let cool. Store in pastic bags in refrigerator. Eat with milk & fruit!
 If you can't get it together to make your own, there is

granola being sold through the People's Food Cooperative at 722 Packard, Az. This granola is made by 4 Az people who are working together with the Co-op to provide the community with the with this whole cereal at between 45¢ & 55¢ a lb. The Co-op fronts the bakers the raw food, & every Tues. between the late night hours of 3 AM & 9 AM they bake approximately 600 lbs of granola. At present Pizza Bobs is allowing the Co-op to rent their ovens after hours for \$10.



The bakers are paid \$15 apiece by the Co-op for their energy, hardly enough to support oneself. However, the Co-op is looking toward this operation to develop into a co-operatively owned & run non-profit bakery that will be able to support its workers. Here, not only granola could be baked but also good whole bread & goodies at people's prices. Very recently, another group of people began baking bread for the Co-op on this same late night basis. So now the search is on for more bakers & a more suitable time & place. If a co-operative bakery is to become a reality we will have to find baking equipment such as mixers, ovens, bread pans, etc. If you are interested in baking, organizing the bakery, or have some good ideas & suggestions contact the People's Food Cooperative at 761-8173 or better yet come to the Community Co-op meetings, every Wed. nights at 7:30 PM.

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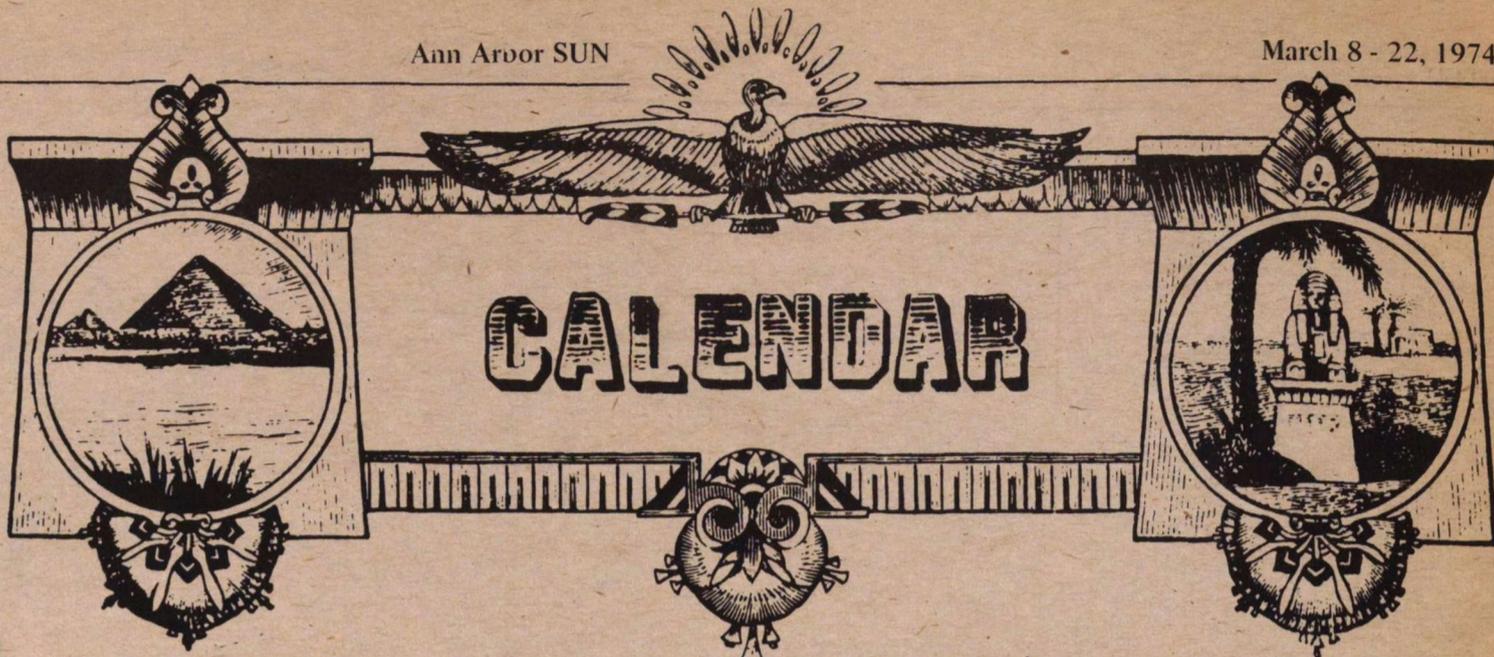
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FRIDAY MARCH 8

Moon in Virgo Full Moon 5:03 am

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Mojo Boogie Band, \$1.00
- *Flood's—Brooklyn Blues Busters, \$1.00
- *Primo Showbar—to be announced
- *Strata Concert Gallery (Detroit)—Ken Cox Trio and David and Roselyn, \$3.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Punch
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Rabbits

MOVIES

- *Cinema II—Japanese Weekend, "Ikiru", Angell Hall Aud. B, 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00
- *New World Media—"Culebra: The Beginning" and "Puerto Rico: Pais Colonizado", East Quad Aud., 8 pm

TV

- Cable 3 7:30 pm—"Meet the Candidate" 2nd Ward City Council candidates for upcoming Ann Arbor elections
- *Channel 56 6:30 pm—Course of Our Times: "Rumania on the Tightrope" about Nicolai Ceausescu's denial of the Kremlin's right to compel the subordination of national interests of the socialist block to those of the Soviet Union.
- *Channel 56 10 pm—Theatre in America; "Paradise Lost".

SATURDAY MARCH 9

Moon in Virgo then Libra 1:53 am

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Mojo Boogie Band, \$1.00
- *Flood's—Brooklyn Blues Busters, \$1.00
- *Primo Showbar—to be announced
- *Strata Concert Gallery—Ken Cox Trio and David and Roselyn, \$3.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Punch, \$1.00
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Rabbits

MOVIES

- *Cinema II—Japanese Weekend "Late Autumn", Angell Hall Aud. B, 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

SUNDAY MARCH 10

Moon in Libra

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Classical Music, \$.50
- *Flood's—Brooklyn Blues Busters, \$.75
- *Primo Showbar—Walrus, \$1.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Punch, no cover
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Rabbits

MOVIES

- *Cinema II—Japanese Weekend "Fires on the Plain", Angell Hall Aud. B, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00

TV

- *Channel 56 7:30 pm—NOVA: "Where did the Colorado Go?" The story of the use of the Colorado River which flowed to the ocean until 1939. No more.
- *Channel 56 8:30 pm—"The Mystery of Kohoutek", re-examining Kohoutek and explains why it proved to be such a disappointment to most earth viewers, but not to scientists.

MONDAY MARCH 11

Moon in Libra then Scorpio 5:41 am

MUSIC

- *Flood's—Jazz Crossing, \$.50
- *Primo Showbar—Radio King, \$1.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Punch, \$.50

MOVIES

- *Cinema Guild—"The Mark of Zorro", and "The Navigator", Arch. Aud., 7 pm and 9:00 & 10:15 pm respectively, \$1.00
- *New World Film Coop—"The Devils", Modern Language Bldg. Aud. 3, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.25

TV

- *Cable 3 7:30 pm—"Community Dialogue" Host Bruce Warshal with Prof. Frank Beaver on movies and Ted Heusel and Henry Johnson on Ann Arbor schools.
- *Channel 56 3 pm—Woman: "Career Options for Women" Jan LaRouche and Felice N. Schwartz look at the problems of obtaining work after being "away" for a while.
- *Channel 56 6:30 pm—The Killers (Spanish Version) "Cancer: The Cell That Won't Die".
- *Channel 56 8 pm—The Killers: "Cancer: The Cell That Won't Die". A Look at the research, treatment, detection and prevention of cancer.

TUESDAY MARCH 12

Moon in Scorpio

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Okra, \$.75
- *Flood's—Johnny James and The Blue Flames, \$.75
- *Primo Showbar—Rockets, \$1.25
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo

MOVIES

- *A2 Film Coop—"Summer of '42", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL (first day) 3 different shows, Arch. Aud., 7,9 & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *New World Film Coop—"The Devils", MLB Aud. 3, and "Savage Messiah", Nat. Sci. Aud. 7 & 9 pm, each \$1.25

MEETINGS

- *University Housing Council Meeting—Debate and vote on whether or not non UFW grapes and grape-related products should be served in the dorms.

LECTURES

- *Future Worlds Lecture Series '74—Gene Youngblood (video revolution). He contends that all social problems are actually communications problems resulting from insufficient public access to information. Hill Aud. 3-5pm

TV

- *Cable 3 7:30 pm—"Community Dialogue" Host Bruce Warshal with City Council members.
- *Channel 56 9 pm—"Black Journal," Communications for Freedom Week" Film report on the 2nd annual Careers Conference at Harvard Univ. focusing on the input of blacks in the communications industry.
- *Channel 56 10 pm—Detroit Black Journal

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Radical Lesbians.....	763-4186
Rainbow Agency.....	761-7641
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Tenants' Union.....	761-1225
Trotter House.....	763-4692
U of M Hospital.....	764-1817
Women's Community School.....	763-4186
Women's Crisis Center.....	761-WISE

WEDNESDAY MARCH 13

Moon in Scorpio then Sagittarius 1:22pm

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Okra, \$.75
- *Flood's—Vipers, \$.75
- *Primo Showbar—Rabbits, \$1.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo, no cover
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Comstock Lode, \$1.00

MOVIES

- *A2 Film Coop—"King of Hearts", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL, 3 different shows, Arch. Aud., 7, 9 & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *MUD Cinema (EMU)—"Poseidon Adventure", Strong Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *New World Film Coop—"Venom", Nat. Sci. Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.25

MEETINGS

- Revolutionary Communist Youth—"The Revolution Betrayed", Rm 4202 Michigan Union, 7:30 pm
- *Dimensions of Religious Experience—"The Aquarian Age Consciousness through the Celestial Arts: The Spiritual Significance of 1974", Raymond Merriman (professional as astrologer), 3-5 pm.

TV

- *Cable 3 7:30 pm—Ann Arbor School Board Meeting (live)
- *Channel 56 3 pm—Consultation, "The Child and Dentistry" Discussion of dentistry of children before birth to age twelve. The role diet plays in the formation of dentin and enamel.
- *Channel 56 10:30 pm—It's Your Turn, "The Center for Teaching About Peace and War" Guests Lillian Gensen, Mary Ellen Hadjiskey, and Janice Linsell discuss this organization developed to encourage the study of teaching about peace and war and to acquaint the community with current thinking on these issues.

THURSDAY MARCH 14

Moon in Sagittarius

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Koko Taylor and the Vipers, \$2.00
- *Flood's—Radio King, \$1.00
- *Primo Showbar—Rabbits, \$1.00
- *Ark—Gemini and John Bian and Tod Kapza
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo, no cover
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Comstock Lode, \$1.00

MOVIES

- *A2 Film Coop—"King of Hearts", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL (third day), 3 different shows, Arch. Aud., 7,9 & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *MUD Cinema (EMU)—"Poseidon Adventure", Strong Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00

MEETINGS

- *Women & Art—"The Crisis of Art Education" Mercedes Matter, Aud. of the College of Arch. and Design, 4:15 pm
- *Drug Help—last day to sign up for new volunteer training sessions. For more info call Drug Help 761-HELP.
- *Project Community's Child Care & Development Program City Council "Candidates Night (1st one), Angell Hall, Aud. D, 8 pm

TV

- *Cable 3 7:30 pm—"Community Dialogue" Host Bruce Warshal with Dr. Sheldon Fellman on Sex Ed. for married couples, and City Administrator Sylvester Murry.
- *Channel 56 9 pm—The Silent Years: "Blood and Sand" (1922).

FRIDAY MARCH 15

Moon in Sagittarius

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Koko Taylor and the Vipers, \$2.50
- *Flood's—Johnny James and the Blue Flames, \$1.00
- *Primo Showbar—Blues Buster, \$1.50
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo, \$1.00
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Comstock Lode, \$1.00

MOVIES

- *Cinema II—"East of Eden", Angell Hall Aud. B, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL, 3 different shows, Arch. Aud., 7,9 & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *New World Media—The Philippines, films to be announced, East Quad Aud., 8 pm
- *UAC-Mediatrics—"The Godfather", Nat. Sci. Aud., 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00
- *MUD Cinema (EMU)—"The Poseidon Adventure" Strong Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00

TV

- *Cable 3 7:30 pm—"Meet the Candidates", 3rd Ward City Council candidates.
- *Channel 56 6:30 pm—The Course of Our Times: "The Transformation of Richard Nixon" The development of Dick's true colors.
- *Channel 7 11:30 pm—"In Concert" Guests are Foghat, Kiss, Kool and the Gang, Red Bone and Melissa Manchester.
- *Channel 7 1 am—"Rock Concert" Guests are The James Gang, Maria Muldaur and Rick Nelson.

SATURDAY MARCH 16

Moon in Sagittarius then Capricorn

12:42 am

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Koko Taylor and the Vipers, \$2.50
- *Flood's—Johnny James and the Blue Flames, \$1.00
- *Primo Showbar—Blues Busters, \$1.50
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Comstock Lode, \$1.00

MOVIES

- *Cinema II—"Great Expectations", Angell Hall Aud. B, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL (fifth and last preliminary showings—3 different shows, Arch. Aud., 7,9 & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *UAC-Mediatrics—"The Godfather", Nat. Sci. Aud., 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00
- *Third World Film Series (EMU)—"Fanny Hill", Strong Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00

TV

- *Channel 56 2:30 pm—Para Mi Pueblo. Series focuses on concerns of Latinos in Detroit.

SUNDAY MARCH 17

Moon in Capricorn

MUSIC

- *Blind Pig—Classical Music, \$.50
- *Flood's—Brooklyn Blues Busters, \$.75
- *Underground (Ypsi)—Comstock Lode, \$1.00
- *Suds Factory (Ypsi)—Yazoo, no cover
- *Primo Showbar—Benefit for Children's Community Center with Soulful Soulmates, and Walrus—\$1.00

MOVIES

- *Cinema Guild—ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL. Winners night and highlights, Arch. Aud., 7,9, & 11 pm, \$1.00
- *Third World Film Series (EMU)—"Fanny Hill", Strong Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00

LECTURES

- Future Worlds Lecture Series '74—R.D. Laing (Psychoanalyst and anti-psychiatrist) Looking for a unified theory and description that will reconcile artificial differences such as behavior/experience and perception/reality. Hill Aud., 8 pm, \$1.00

TV

*Channel 56 6 pm-Distinguished Lecture Series on the Bicentennial "Revolution and Political Integration of the Enslaved and Disenfranchised" Gordon Wood (Brown Univ) discusses the contradiction in the American tradition between the rights of man and the exclusion of large elements of the population from these rights.

MONDAY MARCH 18

Moon in Capricorn then Aquarius 1:38pm

MUSIC

*Flood's-Jazz Crossing, \$.50
*Primo Showbar-Radio King, \$1.00
*Suds Factory-Teen Angel & Chevy, \$.50

MEETINGS

*Politics of Rape/Rape Education Days- Last day for early registration for upcoming workshops on March 23. For more information call either 769-2753 (evenings) or 761-5896 (mornings). Free child care will be provided.

TV

*Cable 3 7:30 pm-"Community Dialogue", Host Bruce Warshal on the upcoming Marijuna Referendum and Rent Control Referendum.
*Channel 56 3 pm-Woman "Anti-Women's Liberation" Midge Decter and Lucianne Goldberg present their case against the Women's Movement.
*Channel 56 7:30 pm-Interface Tony Bat ten explores in a series of essays on the interaction of various cultures in America and the results of these struggles.
*Channel 56 10 pm-Bill Moyers' Journal, "Herbert Marcuse".

TUESDAY MARCH 19

Moon in Aquarius

MUSIC

*Blind Pig-Okra, \$.75
*Flood's-Johnny James and the Blue Flames, \$.75
*Primo Showbar-Heartsfield, \$1.00
*Suds Factory (Ypsi)-Strong Bow, no cover

MOVIES

*A2 Film Coop-"McCabe & Mrs. Miller", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7 & 9:15 pm
*Cinema Guild-"Scarface" and "The Jazz Singer", Arch. Aud., 6:30 & 10:15 pm and 8:30 pm respectively, \$1.00
*New World Film Coop-"Elvira Madigan", Nat. Sci. Aud., 7 & 9 pm, \$1.25

TV

*Cable 3 7:30 pm-"Community Dialogue", Host Bruce Warshal with City Council members.
*Channel 56 8:30 pm-"The Curious Case of Vitamin E" examines the medical and nutritional roles of vitamin E.
*Channel 56 9 pm-Black Journal "Black Leaders'74" Six black leaders discuss the relative position of blacks in this country today and where they should be headed for the future.
*Channel 56 10 pm-Detroit Black Journal

WEDNESDAY MARCH 20

Vernal Equinox 7:07 pm Moon in Aquarius

MUSIC

*Blind Pig-Okra, \$.75
*Flood's-Vipers, \$.75
*Primo Showbar-to be announced
*Underground(Ypsi)-Storm
*Suds Factory (Ypsi)-Strong Bow, no cover

MOVIES

*A2 Film Coop-"Fritz, the Cat", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7, 8:45 & 10:30 pm, \$1.00
*Cinema Guild-"Scarface" and "The Jazz Singer", Arch. Aud. 6:30 & 10:15 pm and 8:30 pm respectively, \$1.00
*New World Media-"The Hour of the Furnaces (Part I)" and "So the People Should Know", East Quad Aud., 8 pm
*MUD Cinema (EMU)-"Lady Sings the Blues", Strong Aud., 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

MEETINGS

Dimensions of Religious Experience-Films on ESP & Psychic Phenomena, followed by a panel discussion, 3-5 pm.

TV

*Channel 56 3 pm-Consultation "The Evolution of the Hearing Aid" Also discussed are hearing problems and early detection.

THURSDAY MARCH 21

Moon in Aquarius then Pisces 1:33 am

MUSIC

*Blind Pig-John Nicholas & Boogie Woogie Red, \$1.00
*Flood's-Radio King, \$.75
*Primo Showbar-to be announced
*Underground (Ypsi)-Storm
*Suds Factory (Ypsi)-Strong Bow, no cover

MOVIES

*A2 Film Coop-"Sunset Boulevard", Angell Hall Aud. A, 7 & 9 pm, \$1.00
*Cinema Guild-"The Hunchback of Notre Dame", Arch. Aud., 7 & 9:05 pm, \$1.00
*New World Media-"The Hour of the Furnaces (Part II)", East Quad Aud., 8 pm
*MUD Cinema (EMU)-"Lady Sings the Blues", Strong Aud., 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

TV

*Cable 3 7:30 pm-"Community Dialogue" Host Bruce Warshal with 1st Ward City Council candidates and Party chairpersons in Ann Arbor.
*Channel 56 7 pm-Montage, "Nice People Do" Look at the epidemic and current trends of VD.

If you have items to be included in the calendar, call Woody at the SUN, 761-7148.



TUNE IN

- WEMU 88.1 FM (487-2229) "Late Night Show," 10:30-1am Mon-Sat. "Jazz Scope" Sat. 6-10 pm
WCBN 89.5 FM (761-3500) Jim Dulzo (Jazz & R&B) Fri. noon-3pm Chris McCabe (new releases) Sat. 6:30-8pm, Mon. noon-3pm Bill Adler (jazz) Wed. 8:30-mid. Gene Hyman (blues) Thur. 8:30-mid. "Talkback" (call-in show) Mon-Fri 7:30-8:30 pm.
WHNE 95 FM Nostalgia-oddies station. Good dance program on late Sat. nights.



- WABX 99.5 FM (961-5675) David Perry Mon-Fri 6-10am Rhonda Tanton, Sat. 7am-12noon Dan Carlisle, Mon.-Thurs. 10am-2pm, Sun. noon-5pm Mark Parenteau, Tues-Fri 2-6pm Fri 5-10pm Dennis Frawley, Mon-Thurs 6-10pm Fri 5-10pm Jack Broderick Mon-Weds 10pm-2am Paul Greiner, Thur-Sun 10pm-2am, Mon 2-6pm Dick Tyne, "All Night Images" News, Mon-Sun 7:30, 8:30am, and 12 noon Allan Watts Show, Sat 8-9 am BBC Concerts, Sun 9pm National Lampoon Radio Half-Hour, Sun 10pm
WRIF 101 FM (444-1111) - Programmed hits from ABC New York. The DJ's all sound the same.
WDET 101.9 FM Bud Spangler, "Jazz Today" Mon 9pm-1am, repeat Sat. 12mid-4am. Jim Gallert "Jazz Yesterday" Thur 6-8pm Ken Cox "Kaleidophone" Sat. 5-8pm "Bombay Bicycle Club"-Phil Mendelson, Stu Witmer, and Mike McCoy, Mon-Fri 4-6pm.
WNRZ 102.9 FM 9pm-6am (665-0569) Joe Tiboni Fri & Sun "early", Mon. "late" Ruth Bennett, Thur & Fri "early" Sun "late" Peter Steinmetz, Sat & Tues "early" Ann Christ, Sat. & Weds. "late" Larry Monroe, Mon. "early", Thur "late" "News with Griff" three times of so a week.
WIOT 104.7 FM (419-248-3377) Dorian Paster, Mon-Fri 7-11 am Rick Bird Mon Fri 11am-3pm Chris Loop, Mon-Fri 3-7pm Dave Loncoa, Mon-Fri 7-11pm Terry Gerbstadt, Mon-Fri 11pm-3am Neil Lasher, Mon-Fri 3-7am News 5 minutes before each hour.
WWW 106.7 FM (961-1067) Paul Sullivan Mon-Fri 6-10 am Jim Jefferson, Mon-Fri 10am-2pm Mike Benner Mon-Fri 2-6pm Ken Calvert Mon-Fri 6-10pm Karen Savelly, Mon-Fri 10pm-2am Brent Wilson, Mon-Fri 2-6am

COMMERCIAL THEATERS

Campus: Jeremiah Johnson; starting March 14-Day for Night
Fifth Forum: Tall Blonde Man with one Black Shoe; starting March 15 - Fantastic Planet.
Fox Village: Cinderella Liberty; starting March 20 - Crazy Joe.
Michigan: The Last Detail
State: The Sting.

NOTICE!

The National Lawyers Guild and the U-M Law School Student Senate will present 'The Rights of the Accused, a series of seminars on effectively defending the criminally accused. It will be conducted by the following attorneys:
† Neal Bush---Co-counsel for Detroit Panther 15, Attica trial attorney
† Ken Mogill---Co-counsel for John Sinclair, Attica trial attorney
† Sheldon Halpern---Co-counsel for the defense, New Bethel cases
† Jim Neuhard---Michigan State Appellate Defender
† Tom Meyer---Former director, Wayne County Neighborhood Legal Services
† Jeff Taft---Co-counsel for Hayward Brown, Co-counsel for Detroit Panther 15.

The seminars will be held at 7:30 pm, room 120, Hutchins Hall (Law School, State and Monroe), on the following dates:

- Thursday, March 14
Tuesday, March 19
Thursday, March 28
Thursday, April 4
Thursday, April 11

Fees: Non-law students-\$1.00 per session, \$5.00 for the series. Practicing attorneys-\$10.00 for the series.

*Watch the daily news for which attorneys will be speaking on which dates.

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HOURS M.-S. 10-6

209 S.State 769-5188

EVERY WEEK
SUNDAY Learning Exchange meeting(educational cooperative and resource center) 4 pm every 4th Sunday of the month, 802 Monroe St.
MONDAY HRP Steering Committee meeting-516 E. William(above the Campus Bike Shop), 5:30 pm
TUESDAY Gay Liberation Front Meeting-3rd floor conference room South Wing, Michigan Union, 8 pm
Ann Arbor SUN open staff meeting-208 S. First St. (above the Blind Pig), 8 pm
Cable 3 8:30 pm-A2 City Council meeting (replay of Monday's meeting).
WEDNESDAY GAWK (Gay Awareness Women's Collective)-3rd floor conference room South Wing, Michigan Union, 8 pm, all women welcome.
Guild House Conversation-discussion on "Man/Woman relating", soup and sandwiches, noon, \$.40
THURSDAY Picket Wrigley (Lettuce and Farah Boycott) 3:30-5:45 pm. Rides leave from north side of Michigan Union at 3:15 pm, return at 6 pm
FRIDAY Gay Coffeehouse-Halfway Inn, East Quad, 9 pm
Picket Wrigley (Lettuce & Farah Boycott) 3:30-5:45 pm. Rides leave from the north side of Michigan Union at 3:15, return at 6 pm
SATURDAY Picket Wrigley (Lettuce & Farah Boycott) 11am-5pm. Rides leave from north side of Michigan Union 10:45, 12:45, and 2:45. return at 1, 3, and 5 pm. For more info call Boycott office 763-0258, Dave Super 769-1326, in Ypsi, Mary Szczesiul. 483-9593
MONDAY-FRIDAY Cable 3-Local News Jim Zimmerman 7pm Cable 3-Community Dialogue, host Bruce Warshal. Various people are interviewed on local concerns.
MONDAY-SUNDAY Learning Exchange (educational coop and resource center), call 662-5189 or come to 802 Monroe every night except Sat., 6-10pm
COOPS *Itemized Coop (food)-call 663-1111 for distribution region, order, house, distribution house.
*Neighborhood Action Center Food Coop (serving low income people). Call 769-3771 or visit the center at 543 N. Main, ask for Greg.
*People's Food Coop-General meetings twice a month. Call 761-8173 or visit the store at 722 Packard for more info.
*People's Produce Coop (fruits and vegetables)-\$.425 per week, order a week in advance at 1305 Martin Pl. or the North-side portable, 11am-2pm. For more info call 449-4210 or 662-8329.
*Ypsilanti Food Coop-\$1.00 membership fee allows you to pick up order forms at 401 S. Adams, distribution center the same, 10 am-1pm. For more info call John 481-0689, Mike 483-5458, Gladys 485-0067, or Maxine 482-2549.
*Coop Auto (car repair), Call 769-0220 for appointment and info, 2232 S. Industrial Rd. 7:30am-5:30pm.
*Naked Wrench (bike repair) call the workshop 764-6177, Ray 761-1733, Bill 663-5579, or Chris 665-0608
ART *Museum of Art-Starting March 17, paintings from Western University Collection, 17th-20th Cent. Also contemporary art and Indian Art from the permanent collection.
*Rackham-Starting March 14 University of Michigan Undergraduate Show.
*Forsythe Galleries-Till March 11 paintings by Albert Mullen, sculpture by John Stephenson, and graphics by Paul Stewart. Starting March 13, graphics by Nancy Davidson, and constructions by Nancy Wilkoff.

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TED NUGENT & THE AMBOY DUKES
CALL OF THE WILD



AMBOY DUKES; "CALL OF THE WILD"

The first release in several years from the legendary (Journey to the Center of the Mind) Michigan guitar virtuoso Ted Nugent with the Amboy Dukes. A brand new album, on Discreet Records.

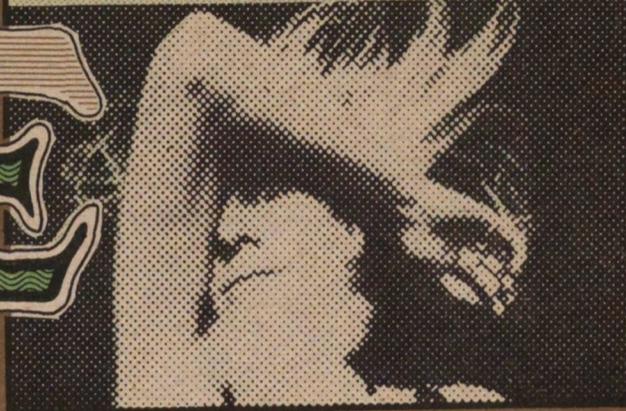
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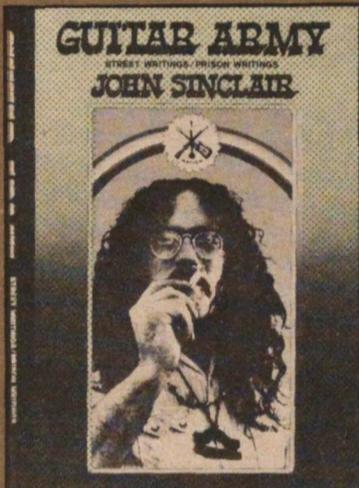


JOHNNY WINTER; "SAINTS AND SINNERS"

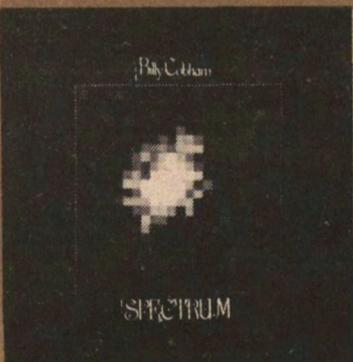
The most recent Winter release, with help from Rick Derringer and brother Edgar, includes songs by the Stones, Chuck Berry, the Coasters, Van Morrison and others. On Columbia Records.



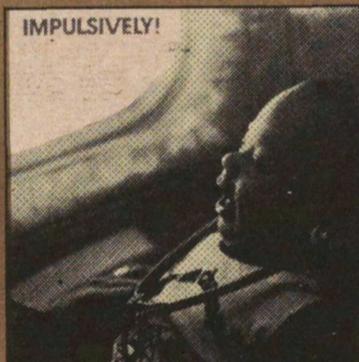
"ANN ARBOR BLUES AND JAZZ FESTIVAL" - a two record set on Atlantic with highlights from the 72 festival, including Jr. Walker, Dr. John, Muddy Waters, Hound Dog Taylor and other legendary musicians.



JOHN SINCLAIR; "GUITAR ARMY" - includes writings from the late sixties MC5 period, as well as essays penned while serving 2 1/2 years for opposing and then overturning Michigan's marijuana laws.



BILLY COBHAM; "SPECTRUM" - Atlantic lp by the drummer for the Mahavishnu Orchestra.



"IMPULSIVELY" - a two record sampler lp taken from Impulse jazz releases, with short, accessible cuts by John Coltrane, Pharoah Sanders, Sun Ra, Keith Jarrett and many others.

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PEOPLE'S PRODUCE CO-OP: Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every Saturday AM, \$4.25. Cheese and Eggs: \$1.75. Call Sol at 449-4210 or Bill at 662-8329 or Larry at 665-3122 for information. Order at 1035 Martin Place, 11 AM-2 PM Saturdays or see Ruth at 1101 Olivia on Tuesday or Wednesday: 11:30 AM - 6:30 PM; Thursdays: 11:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

BABYSITTING: Friday and Saturday nights at the Children's Community Center in Ann Arbor, Mich. 50¢ per hour starting at 7 PM to 1 AM. Children's night out from you with other children to play with. For reservations call - 663-4392 10AM - 5 PM or 662-3916 5PM - 10 PM.

NEED A PART TIME GIG TO MAKE ENDS MEET? Rainbow Agency needs part time workers to distribute flyers, posters and handbills. Contact Pun at 769-5850.

PIPES: below wholesale, to qualified distributors/jobbers. 16 pg. color catalog. BRASS HEAD INC. 68-D Lamar St. W., Babylon, New York 11704.

FOR SALE: Two 8-track tape players, one auto, one home. Cheap. Call Mike at 663-5135. Tapes too!

WANTED: A high quality BASSOON for a reasonable price. Call Elaine at 769-5130.

WANTED: People to correspond with prisoners. Send your name and address to the SUN, we'll send you a list of 4 prisoners in State and Federal prisons.

FOR SALE: Martin D-35 w/case \$425. Call 761-8925.

FOR SALE: Ampeg VT-40, Guitar Amp 65 RMS, 4-10's. Sunn Sceptre Guitar Amp, 65 RMS, 4-12's. Call 665-0409.

FOR SALE: VW squareback, blue, '66, 23 miles per gallon. Call 663-4626

PRIVATE DRUM LESSONS: Specializing in rock, blues, boogie, and jazz. Call Mark at 665-6219 or 665-2866.

RATES

Non-business classifieds are 5 cents per word. A word is any separate group of characters. For example, an ad reading "For Sale - a Martin D-35 Guitar, good condition, \$300, call 777-7777" would be 11 words, as they are underlined. The minimum charge for any ad is \$1.

Business classifieds are 10 cents per word, with the minimum charge per ad of \$2. If you charge money for a service, you are a business!!

Ads from Non-Profit Organizations, Lost and Found Ads, and Public Service Announcements will be allowed 25 free words. After the first 25 words the rate will be 5 cents per word. (Approximately 5 words fit on one line of print.)

DEADLINE

All ads must be in our office and paid for by 5 pm, Saturday March 2nd. We can not print any ads until we have received payment. Checks may be made out to the Ann Arbor SUN.

PRINT YOUR AD EXACTLY AS IT SHOULD APPEAR IN THE SUN and send it to CLASSIFIEDS, Ann Arbor SUN, 208 S. First St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108.