

# BACK TO ANN ARBOR

## A<sup>2</sup> SUN



## community directory



photo: Mary Wreford

# 1964

Anyone who is exclusively following the "straight" media might get the idea that campuses have changed since the late sixties — "quieted down" from angry demonstrations and political shouting matches. That radical idealism has actually turned to extreme conservatism. Various reports claim alcohol is replacing reefer, and studies are replacing political activism. President Ford and a return to "normalcy" are welcome, Mao, Marx and communism are not. Striking is supposedly the new excitement in college towns. Fraternities and sororities are, so we're told, growing once more, and any day the news may be reporting the return of the panty raid.

The "straight" media distorted the activism of the sixties, and the reports on what's happening now are proving no better. The only part that is even close to reality is that things have changed.

Yet activism is not dead, and young people are not

reverting to the middle class hypocrisy and lack love of their parents. Watergate, growing pollution and crime in the cities, the manufactured energy "crisis" of last (and next) winter, and rapid inflation have convinced more people than ever of the inadequacy of the American economic and political system.

In various places across this country, young people are as active as ever, but now in a more stable and effective direction. Ann Arbor is in the forefront of this new movement, with a growing alternative community based on communal living and working. Old institutions are facing challenges from the influx of committed young people no longer willing to accept old patterns of discrimination and self-serving profit incentives. New institutions are being organized to replace unresponsive old ones, or to meet the needs of people which have long existed but never before been met. These developments in turn attract more people with similar visions, who help to further build

# 1974

the new culture.

This "Community Directory" is a celebration of Ann Arbor's unique and growing alternative community. It is both a report on how this community is developing for those unfamiliar with Ann Arbor, and a chance for those who know the city better to catch up on the latest developments and review the accomplishments of the last year. Inside is a report on Ann Arbor politics, culture and entertainment, and short pieces on the growing counter-institutions in such areas as health care, child care, media, women, gays, and third world peoples.

We think that this kind of yearly report can help bring the people living and working in Ann Arbor closer together, as well as help those new to the city find ways to get involved and work for change. Hopefully, this "Directory" will become a yearly institution, growing with our community — bigger and better each year.

# SUN NEEDS HELP

The SUN will be weekly starting on September 20th. This means that not only will the paper need more regular volunteer workers, but the possibility of more paying jobs gets closer to home.

We need: Creative, inspired **WRITERS** to cover local news, work on National features, submit book, record or concert reviews, survival/science/health/food features, or whatever else you think should grace these pages.

Experienced **ARTISTS** and cartoonists to draw graphics, design and layout ads (which pays on a commission basis NOW) and also to do patient, careful page layouts.

Experienced **PHOTOGRAPHERS** with access to darkroom equipment to cover assignments or else submit relevant prints.

Swift, accurate **TYPIST** to help bear the coming weekly typesetting load on an IBM selectric composer. (Typists are paid by the hour NOW.)

We are willing to help potential writers, and artists/layout people get their skills together so don't be afraid to call.

## Call 761-7148 for Info

# You Can Help The SUN Get To More People

If you think the Ann Arbor SUN is a valuable information outlet that should get to more people, there are lots of ways you can help:

...**HOME DELIVERY**—You can make money every week in your own dorm or neighborhood selling and servicing Ann Arbor SUN home delivery subscriptions. See page for more details.

...**STREET SALES**—You can also pick up some good cash selling the SUN on the streets, at concerts, at film showings, just about anywhere people gather. Your profit is 15¢ per copy, which means you've got at least \$15.00 left after you sell one bundle (100 SUNs).

...**STORES**—We'll service any store, anywhere, that wants to sell the Ann Arbor SUN. Stores usually make 10¢ per copy for every SUN they sell. If you know of a store that wants to carry the SUN we'll give you a free record album just for giving us the information.

...**COINBOXES**—Some of our most reliable SUN sellers are the metal coin-operated SUN dispensers that can be found at strategic locations around town (see page for locations). We get these boxes when people loan us \$90 to help cover their manufacture and shipping costs. The coinboxes do so well that we pay back each loan plus \$10 (\$100 total) in six months.

For more information contact Rainbow Trucking Co. (313) 994-4337, 761-7148.

Distribution and Circulation for the Ann Arbor SUN.

# Friends, Come to the Sun's Benefit Parties

SEPT. 19

The Blind Pig

Band To Be

Announced

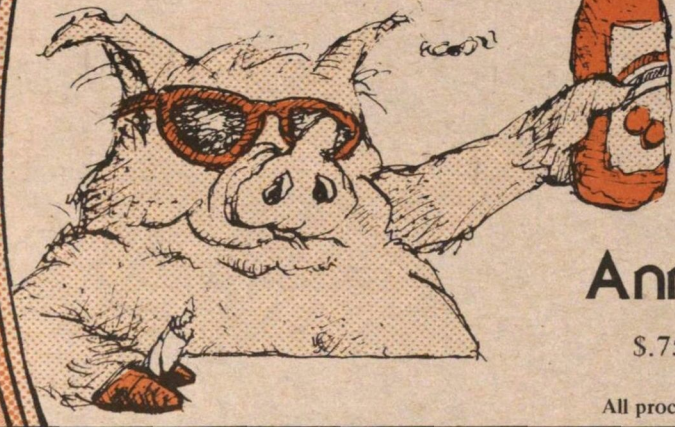
\$ .75 9-1:30pm

OCT. 21

Mr. Flood's Party

Stoney Creek

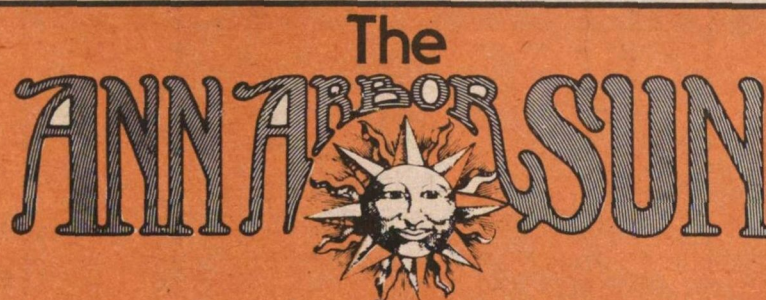
\$1.00 9-2pm



All proceeds go towards renovation of 603 E. William. (New SUN office.)

### ANN ARBOR STORES

- ANN ARBOR ADULT NEWS 215 S. Fourth
- ANN ARBOR CYCLERY 1224 Packard
- APPLEROSE NATURAL FOODS 300 W. Liberty
- BAR-B-Q KING 730 N. Main
- THE BLACK RAM 311 E. Liberty
- THE BLIND PIG 208 S. First
- BLUE FRONT 701 Packard
- CAMPUS CORNERS 818 State
- CAMPUS BIKE & TOY (2ND FLOOR) 514 E. William
- CENTICORE BOOKSHOP 1229 S. University
- COMMUNITY NEWS CENTER 1301 S. University
- COMMUNITY PHARMACY 3014 Packard
- CRAZY JIM'S BLIMPY BURGERS Division at Packard
- CURIOUS USED BOOKS 340 S. State
- DELONG'S BAR-B-Q PIT 314 Detroit
- DISCOUNT RECORDS 300 S. State
- DISCOUNT RECORDS 1235 S. University
- DOUGLASS SOUND 311 E. Liberty
- EDDIE'S RECORD SHOP 730 N. Main
- EDEN FOODS 330 Maynard
- ERLEWINE INSTRUMENTS 205 N. Main
- HERB DAVID GUITAR STUDIO 209 S. State
- HURON VALLEY MOTORSPORTS 226 W. Liberty
- IMAD'S IMPORTS 309 E. Liberty
- KALSO EARTH SHOES 406 E. Liberty
- THE LORD FOX 5400 Plymouth
- LITTLE PROFESSOR BOOK CENTER Maple Village
- MICHIGAN PHARMACY 600 S. Main
- OMEGA PIZZA 101 N. Forest
- PEOPLE'S FOOD CO-OP 722 Packard
- PLANTS GALORE 1202 Packard
- PLASTER OF PARIS 400 Maynard
- THE POT SHOP 211 S. State



## Can Be Bought At

- THE RAINBOW AGENCY 208 S. First
- RAINBOW MULTI-MEDIA 208 W. Liberty
- RECORDLAND Briarwood
- SGT. PEPPER'S GENERAL STORE 1028 E. University
- THE SIGHT SHOP 613 E. University
- SOYBEAN CELLARS FOOD STORE 314 E. Liberty
- SUNRISE COMMUNE STORE 214 E. Washington
- UNIVERSITY CELLAR Michigan Union
- U OF M UNION BOOKSTORE Michigan Union
- U OF M UNION GALLERY Michigan Union

**SUPPORT PLACES THAT CARRY THE SUN!**  
—Thanks to those folks who lent us enough money to buy one coinbox on the Ann Arbor SUN "Adopt a Coinbox" plan. You loan us \$90 for one box now—we'll pay you back \$100 in SIX months. —Frank Bach, Rainbow Trucking Co. (Distribution and Circulation for the Ann Arbor SUN)

VAUDEVILLE DELICATESSAN 1211 S. University  
VILLAGE CORNER 601 S. Forest

### YPSILANTI STORES

- BACK OF THE MOON 511 E. Cross
- BIG TOP PARTY STORE 1483 Washtenaw
- THE BOP SHOP 335 Pearl
- COLLEGE PHARMACY 537 W. Cross
- CROSS DISCOUNT 523 W. Cross
- EMU STUDENT UNION Washtenaw
- FARIS MARKET 501 W. Cross
- HUCKLEBERRY PARTY STORE 2872 Washtenaw
- HUNGRY CHARLIE'S 705 W. Cross
- MICH. AVE. ADULT BOOKS 208 W. Michigan
- MIDWAY RECORDS Holmes & Midway
- THE SHIRT SHACK 301 Perrin
- TOM'S PARTY STORE 500 W. Cross
- THE WHEREHOUSE 707 W. Cross
- WICCA NATURAL FOODS 721 W. Cross

### COINBOXES

- ANN ARBOR
- NORTH U & STATE
- WILLIAM & MAYNARD
- STATE & SOUTH U
- SOUTH U & CHURCH
- MAIN & LIBERTY
- SU & EU
- YPSILANTI
- CROSS & COLLEGE PLACE
- DETROIT
- FIRST & LAFAYETTE

# THE SUN IS RISING...

The issue of the SUN you are holding in your hands is the largest by far in our history of three and a half years of more or less regular tabloid publication in Ann Arbor. Three sections for a total of 88 pages, thousands of free copies in the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti dormitories, the only Blues and Jazz Festival Program, a complete *Back to Ann Arbor (and Ypsi)* section — it all marks a whole new level for this community newspaper. So does our imminent weekly publication, starting September 20th, and our new, larger, and better-located offices on E. William Street.

For the first time in our history we are about to hire (at only \$40-\$50 a week) several paid reporters, a full-time production staff, typists, distributors, ad salespeople and other necessary contributors. The SUN now actually has a cash flow that enables it to pay all its bills from advertising and sales income, although we'll have to scuffle and borrow to sustain our expansion until income meets the increased cost of a paid staff and weekly publication.

What we are reaping is the result of four or more years of sustained practice at developing this non-profit newspaper in a unique community, one especially suited for supporting an alternative source of news and information. The whole process has added fuel to our faith that communalist, people-oriented institutions can survive, grow, and help bring us closer to the future.

Historically, very few of what were first called "underground" papers have survived from the heyday of 1966-70, when there were as many as 600 such publications throughout North America. Of that first batch of papers, there are maybe 5 or 6 remaining. Most were killed off by lack of a financial base of support, both from large advertisers (who in the beginnings of the movement were loathe to support radicals) and readers. But nowadays the culture and potential audience of the alternative media is bigger than ever, so advertisers *have* to pay attention to the successful ones, and there are enough readers to sustain the high cost of publication while making papers like this one influential forces.

We think the relative success of papers like the SUN, the *Great Speckled Bird* in Atlanta, the *Real Paper* and *Boston Phoenix* in Massachusetts, the *Iconoclast* in Dallas, the *Berkley Barb* (except for its sex ads), *Fifth Estate* in Detroit, *Philadelphia Drummer*, *Georgia Straight* in Vancouver — the growth of these papers points to the fallacy of the manufactured media-mythology that "the movement is dead," or "young people don't care anymore," "everyone's apathetic" and other bunk. This line is advanced by the capitalist-owned media because that's what they want everyone to think, that fundamental change is impossible.

But really this whole cynical set of attitudes ignores reality. Just because the black residents of Watts and Detroit aren't rioting in the streets like they did in the sixties, doesn't mean those people aren't every bit as aware now of their oppression and exploitation as they were then. Likewise, just because students and freaks aren't running out into the streets, breaking windows, getting their heads bashed and their asses arrested at demonstrations, doesn't mean that people are any less aware or determined to change the basic direction that America is headed in. They're just looking for more effective, potent, and less suicidal means of accomplishing the same goals as emerged in the sixties.

## OUR PURPOSE

What we face now in the 70's is the task of finding a new strategy for winning people over to our culture and worldview. We believe Ann Arbor is fertile territory for developing a different approach, because it is the home of one of the largest, most concentrated progressive youth communities in existence. The SUN is working to serve as a voice for this collection of people, which we refer to as a rainbow community. We use that term because this community of people needs to be identified as something other than hippies, freaks, crazed radicals, "white" people, beatniks, etc. Those words aren't accurate or descriptive, because hippies and beatniks are from the past only, we are not "crazed," freaks (essentially negative), and certainly cannot be identified simply as "white," like our parents. The term Rainbow is descriptive of a vision we share of all people living in harmony on the planet, and of the derivations of our culture, which is a synthesis of all colors of people and cultures — from black music to red (Indian) clothing and tribalism to yellow (eastern) philosophy to brown (Mexican) marijuana and other spirit-expanding sacraments.

The SUN hopes to help spread information that will let these (and other) people know what is going on, but



Photo: Tom Landecker



**EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE:** Barbara Weinberg (Art Director), Kathy Kelley (Production Manager), Elaine Wright (Production, Calendar), Gary Kell (Art and Layout), David Fenton (Managing Editor, Business Manager), Tom Pomaski (Advertising Manager).

**CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:** Ellen Hoffman (City News), Bill Adler (Music), Michael Castleman (Free People's Clinic), Tom Kuzma (Science), Ellen Frank (Movies), Pun Plamondon (Planet News), John Sinclair (Founder).

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**ART AND PRODUCTION:** Matt Fairey, Dianne Ripley, Tom Kuzma, Mary Wreford.

**OFFICE MANAGER:** Dianne Ripley

**LOCAL ADVERTISING SALES:** Tom Pomaski and Bill Koopman.

**DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION:** Rainbow Trucking Co., Ann Arbor (Frank Bach, Peggy Taube and others), Big Rapids Distribution, Detroit-Lansing-Toledo.

**VOLUNTEER HELP THIS ISSUE:** Jake the omnipresent Shake, Tom Landecker, David Weiss, Margie Kelley, Craig Pointes, Anne Simon, Michael Minnich, Roger Kose, Woody McGee, Peggy Skalsey, Allen Hatch, David Cahill, Peggy Taube, with room for MANY MANY MANY MANY more, folks.....

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also to involve our community in a two-pronged assault on the status quo. First prong is the establishment and nurturing of alternative, cooperative institutions in every area of our lives, that can serve people's needs and do it better, while acting as a working example that things can be done differently than in vulturistic, grab-all-you-can-for-yourself, profit-oriented America. Second is involvement in local electoral politics, working to gain as much power for the people as possible inside the city and county governments.

We believe this two-pronged approach, along with other tactics, has been working in Ann Arbor during the last seven years or so, and is bound to intensify. More community institutions are springing up each year (although not all have lasted), and the influence of the youth community on politics is completely evident in the the HRP victories, our dope-smoking state representative, war-tax protesting County-Commissioner, \$5 herb law, and other phenomenon.

## WHY AN ALTERNATIVE PRESS?

"Freedom of the press," an old socialist saying goes, "belongs to those who own one."

America's "free" press is actually a vehicle for the expression of the values and designs of the corporate, ruling class that owns it. Almost all large newspapers and electronic media are dominated by their owners, whose interest lies in maintaining the status quo, because it keeps them at the top. This is not to say that useful and accurate information never appears in the regular media, but that its basic thrust is to maintain confidence in the current political/economic system and culture. As a result, most reporters for regular newspapers and, even worse, brain-scramble television, interpret the news according to the values of the present order. "Objective" reporting in that circumstance is a myth — every writer and reporter chooses which facts to print, how to arrange them, and what the effect on the reader will be.

The alternative media is unabashedly not tied to "objective," unimpassioned and actually distorted reporting. At the SUN, for example, we clearly print our own interpretation of what is going on according to our belief that society must change or destroy itself. We try to make our articles inspired calls for unity and action in the community. This is not to say that we are not interested in the facts — we feel a tremendous responsibility to get to the truth at every moment and print differing opinions — but that we don't hide our point of view in writing about the world.

Another difference in the two medias is how they are organized internally. At most newspapers, the owners have total control over content, hiring, firing, economics — they run the whole show from the top down. At the SUN we are "run" by a collective (known as the Editorial Board), composed of the people who work the most on the paper and take the most responsibility. Decisions are made together by this group of people, who always try to gather input from the entire community so as not to make a narrow or uninformed decision. We believe that this collective process produces better, more relevant and inspired productivity from all those involved in the SUN, just as we believe a communal society is superior to an individualized, competitive, top-down power structure.

## THE WEEKLY SUN

But enough philosophy. With weekly publication beginning September 20th, the SUN's dependency on YOU for information, criticism, written news or feature contributions and plain old feedback increases dramatically. We hope everyone will feel free to stop by our new office during the daytime at 603 E. William, and also to write us letters of either praise or damnation, which we will print.

The staff also needs help from people who wish to learn simple or complex layout, prestyping, aid in proof-reading, get us high, sell the paper on the streets, help extend home-delivery to your friends and neighborhoods, purchase subscriptions, loan money for coin boxes, and whatever else you think can aid the paper.

To produce a weekly SUN stocked with national and local news, cultural and news features, record, concert, movie, book and art reviews, a complete calendar, women's news, features on health and other alternatives — and to make it all pay for itself, support its workers and keep growing — this is a tremendous task. We can't do it alone, that's for sure.

David Fenton for the SUN Editorial Board

# Ann Arbor Culture: Mecca

A number of times throughout the year, residents and students in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and the surrounding area annually celebrate a variety of festivals, fairs, parades and people's gatherings. These cultural highlights, in which thousands of people participate, take place within a vibrant, ongoing cultural scene that exists year around, created and defended by the people who live and work here. They are a vital part of the annual life of this community.

Each festival and gathering is unique and significant on its own merits. But taken all together, as a whole, and woven into the fabric of our daily lives, they reflect the full spectrum of our alternative culture as it has developed in Ann Arbor and similar fronts

around the world. Ann Arbor's

most popular, or "mass" arts are music and film. There is a healthy music scene here, with fine local bands closely linked with the community. There is a lot of live music; every night of the week, bars and clubs feature rock, blues, jazz and country western music, giving young musicians a chance to work where otherwise there would be none. National acts appear throughout the year, either in local bars and clubs, or else by University organizations like Daystar that use Crisler Arena, Hill Auditorium, or other large University buildings.

The U of M student film co-ops are the major stimulus for Ann Arbor's high appreciation and interest in film. Using University auditoriums for theatres, the co-ops show first-rate films from around the world covering a diversity which includes major first-run movies, experimental, avant garde, and international masterpieces, revolutionary Third World films, and old classics of the American screen.

The up-coming Ann Arbor Blues & Jazz Festival, this year exiled to Windsor, Ontario, and the Ann Arbor Film Festival have been internationally acclaimed as magnificent cultural events. The Blues & Jazz Festival presents the finest in blues and jazz artists while the Film Festival features the best work of independent 16 mm film

makers from around the world.

The combined Ann Arbor Street/Art Fair and the Ann Arbor Free Art Fair, this town's largest yearly event, attracted over 100,000 last July. The annual Community Parks Program free summer concerts, the yearly Ozone Parade and the Hash Festival are true people's events, organized as alternative institutions that thousands participate in. The Medieval Festival and The Festival of Life attract upwards to 2,000 people yearly. The Future Worlds Conference is organized by University activists and presents workshops and programs in alternative living patterns for the future, during its yearly festival/conference.

These many festivals and gatherings bring together and magnify different elements of a basically progressive culture practiced by tens of thousands in this area alone. The existence and growth of this culture are a basic element in making Ann Arbor and its environs a highly active and advanced community. Significant legal and political battles have been fought and won over the right to hold some of these cultural events. And the battle goes on to this day, with the refusal of City Republicans to allow this year's Blues & Jazz Festival to happen in Ann Arbor. These battles for the right to practice a culture ultimately lead to a struggle for control of our lives, of this community, and the institutions that affect us. It brings us to struggle to create new institutions that meet our needs, like this newspaper, food co-ops, free clinics, day and child care centers, farms, etc. It leads us to struggle and transform or at least reform existing institutions and use their resources in whatever

be necessary to use our culture as a unifying focal point for struggle. We must defend the cultural institutions that our community has initiated while also working to gain political clout in the city and county government.

What follows is a list of some of the more important cultural milestones:

### OZONE PARADE

The OZONE PARADE usually takes place in October. It used to be the U of M Homecoming Parade, complete with Big 10 consciousness, pantyraids, jocks and a plastic queen. A few years ago the homecoming parade was used as a forum for mass protest against the war in SE Asia. The next year the University decided to cancel the parade, because of apathy towards the event and also to avoid the embarrassment of having the homecoming parade taken over by "undesireables" who tarnish the Big U's image in the eyes of the alumni and their corporate money.

When the University nixed the parade, local activists and other crazies formed the Ozone Centrifical Committee and put on a parade of unmatched scale and variety. It followed the same rout as the traditional homecoming parade but the Ozone Parade featured forty or so floats, fifteen marching televisions, two ad hoc marching bands, a three-quarter-mile-long balloon, a white gorilla, a walking airplane, rock, blues and jazz bands, the Queen Mother of the Gross National Product, Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen's bus, Honeysuckle Rose, and countless other weirdos.

This year the Third Annual Ozone Parade will take place in October.

### ANN ARBOR FILM FESTIVAL

For the past eleven years Ann Arbor has been the location of the world's largest festival of sixteen millimeter films. Cinema Guild, a University of Michigan film society, and the Dramatic Arts Center, a group of artists and performers, sponsor this week long event that draws hundreds of underground films from all over. The Festival in effect continues all year with a tour that circles theatres and institutions around the country and a film series featuring selections by European and American distributors.

The Festival broadens out to other forms of media with video screenings, costume theatre, art displays, and coordinated radio activities. You can watch for this festival in March.

### FUTURE WORLDS CONFERENCE/FESTIVAL

This is the third year for the Future Worlds Conference/Festival. Organized by students and faculty at the U of M, it offers a broad variety of views and analysis of the future. Buckminster Fuller, Ralph Nader, Hunter S. Thompson, and many more have been guest lecturers



Photo: Barbara Weinberg

"The Sweet Potato" from 1973 Ozone Parade

Musician Sara Brown

## MOUNTAIN HIGH ICE CREAM PARLOUR

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# of the Midwest...

during its three days of happenings, workshops and multi-media presentations designed to prepare us for the future. Watch for this conference in March or April.

## ANN ARBOR HASH FESTIVAL

The Hash Festival is sometimes called the Hash Bash. It takes place every April 1st on the U of M diag. 5,000 people came to the '73 Bash and openly toked hash and weed while a PA system kicked out the jams. The first Bash was organized spontaneously by the appearance of some anonymous leaflets announcing the Bash. April 1st is sometimes election day in Ann Arbor; last year people voted in the \$5 weed law and partied on the diag. Vote the Fools Out This April.

## THE FESTIVAL OF LIFE

Next comes the Festival of Life. As many as 2,000 attend the Festival, an all day affair that begins with a sunrise meditation service in the Arb. There are feasts, music, workshops in meditation, tai-chi, yoga, dance, astrology, palmistry, tarot, and much more. Allen Ginsberg and other prophets of the new age have participated in this festival.

## THE MEDIEVAL FESTIVAL

The centuries-old tradition of free outdoor theatre was first brought to Ann Arbor in 1969 with the first Medieval Festival. The fifth Festival was held this year which attracted 2,000 people. Medieval music and dance is interwoven with medieval plays.

The Festival is done by a hard-working group of twenty-five performers, costumers, and stage-builders. Money for the performances is raised by contributions from local businesses, organizations, and individuals. This is a real summer highlight every August.



Allen Ginsberg from Fest of Life

## ANN ARBOR STREET ART FAIR

Each July for the past sixteen years the biggest event of the year is the Ann Arbor Street Fair. For the last two years the Fair has actually been two fairs. The highly commercialized Ann Arbor Street Art Fair, and the Ann Arbor Street Free Art Fair. Estimates of up to 100,000 people attend the week-long fair. Booths filled with paintings, ceramics, sculpture, jewelry, and other arts and crafts line South and East University, Liberty, and State Streets. Merchants join in with outdoor sales of summer merchandise, and festivities are capped by music, dance, and theatre-in-the-streets.

## FREE PARK CONCERTS

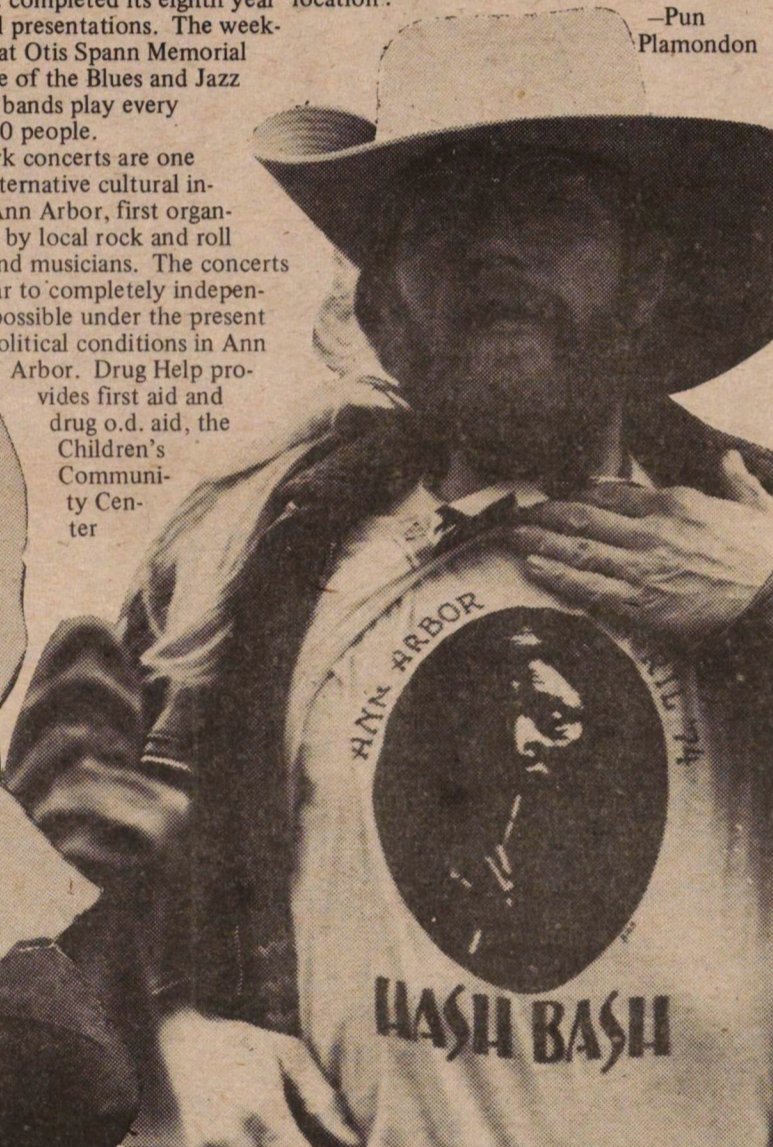
The Ann Arbor Community Parks Program, featuring free music every Sunday throughout the summer, has just completed its eighth year of successful musical presentations. The weekly concerts are held at Otis Spann Memorial Field, the former site of the Blues and Jazz Festival, where four bands play every week for about 3,000 people.

The Free Park concerts are one of the oldest alternative cultural institutions in Ann Arbor, first organized in 1967 by local rock and roll maniacs and musicians. The concerts are as near to completely independent as possible under the present political conditions in Ann Arbor. Drug Help provides first aid and drug o.d. aid, the Children's Community Center

provides child care during the concerts. The Psychedelic Rangers serve to keep order inside the Park so there is no need for uniformed police officers. An information booth is staffed by people from the SUN to coordinate rides, find lost children and generally help in the smooth running of the whole concert.

In the past the City used to allocate money for the park concerts, to pay for the portable bathrooms, electricity, water, etc. This last year the City refused to give any money to the program, hoping that the whole thing would just die. But the community responded with great enthusiasm. Through donations, weekly bucket drives and a concert "tax" paid by the concessions the concerts were able to proceed as scheduled. Next June we can look forward to the ninth year of free summer concerts, hopefully in a new, permanent location.

-Pun  
Plamondon



Hash Bash Photo: Eli Zaret



## Art Worlds

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PREVIEW WEEK-9/9-9/15

### FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Acrylic Painting	9/17
Oil Painting	9/17
Watercolors	9/17
Basic Life Drawing	9/17
Surrealism	9/16
Bamboo Flute Making	9/17
Primitive Weaving	9/18
Batik and Tie Dye	10/1
Silk Screen Printing	10/16
Photoscreen Printing	10/30
Woodcarving	9/16
Alice's World	9/18
Pocket People	9/19
Handbuilt Pottery	9/17
Sculpture	9/17
Glass Blowing	9/17
Stained Glass Art	9/18
Stained Glass Seminar	9/11
Household Repair Clinic	9/19

### DANCE, THEATRE & MUSIC

Ballet	9/16, 9/17, 9/19
Ballroom Dancing	9/16
Beledi (Belly Dance)	9/16, 9/17
Arabic Drum, Tambourine & Cymbals for Dancers & Musicians	11/14
Creative Movement	9/17
Creative Dance	9/16
Hawaiian Dance	9/21
Modern Dance	9/18
Jazz (Dance)	9/21
Dance Theatre	9/16
Mime Realities & Illusions	9/18
Improvisational Acting	9/21
Clown Techniques	9/22
Magic As Performing Art	9/28
Oral Interpretation	9/19
Rhythm Bones	10/8

### PHOTOGRAPHY

Introduction to Photography	9/18
Photography I	9/25
Photography II	9/25
Darkroom I	9/17, 9/19, 9/21
Darkroom II	10/12, 11/13
Darkroom III	12/7
Photo Matting & Mounting	11/6
Photojournalism & Photo-Communication I	9/19
Documentary Photography	11/4
Nature Photography I	9/28
Nature Photography II	10/26
Informal Portraiture	9/21
Studio Techniques-The Model	10/23
Introduction to Figure Photography	9/18
Direct Color Printing	9/16
Color Photo Greeting Card Techniques	11/4
Lighting Sensitivity Workshop	9/17

### PHYSICAL & MEDITATIVE ARTS

Kung-Fu Dragon Style	9/18
Self-Defense Kung-Fu	9/18
Tiger Style Kung-Fu	9/18
Long Stick Kung-Fu	9/19
Crane Style Kung-Fu	9/19
Introductory T'ai Chi Ch'uan	9/17
Continuing T'ai Chi	9/16
Self-Defense T'ai Chi	9/17
Hatha Yoga	9/16
Women's Self-Defense & Body Conditioning	9/17
Introduction to Astrology	9/16
"Real" vs. "Pop" Occultism	9/16
Yoga: Expansion of Awareness	9/18

### COMMUNICATIONS & MEDIA

Graphic Design As Visual Communication	11/7
Oral Interpretation	9/19
Creative Writing	9/16
Fiction Writing	9/19
Talking Is An Art	9/19
Film Making	9/19

### MODELING

Into. To Fashion Modeling	9/16
Modeling For Photography	9/21

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# Ann Arbor Laws

Ann Arbor's most famous law is its \$5 fine marijuana charter amendment. This law, originally put into effect two years ago, was later killed by a new Republican majority, who feared the label of "Dope Capital of the Midwest."

But voters last April let it be known that the use and possession of marijuana was acceptable to residents in Ann Arbor, and that police harassment not only made it only a \$5 ticket if you happened to get caught with a joint, a plant or even a pound or more, but required Ann Arbor police to enforce the local law (rather than the stricter state law, which makes use and possession of small amounts a misdemeanor, while sale is still a felony).

The Republicans have finally accepted the fact that the \$5 fine is a reality, and the Mayor himself said he would no longer try to overthrow the new law. But the Republicans said he would no longer try to overthrow the new law. But the Republicans said he would no longer try to overthrow the new law. But the Republicans said he would no longer try to overthrow the new law.



## MARIJUANA

But two weeks ago, the Michigan Court of Appeals upheld a similar marijuana law passed in Ypsilanti, stating that there was no conflict for local police officers between the city and state laws. The Court simply told the police to refer all cases to the Ypsi city attorney, and the problem of dual laws would not be their problem.

In general, the Ann Arbor police have accepted the law and have not tried to create a test case the way the Ypsi police did. A number of \$5 tickets have been issued, and in several cases, people who were caught were simply allowed to walk off (after the police had confiscated any weed they had noticed, of course).

What does it all mean? Well, you can smoke dope in Ann Arbor without the usual paranoia over the consequences. You can smoke at home, or on the streets, and even grow your own "weed" garden. The worst consequence of open marijuana consumption is that someone else may want it badly enough to rip it off, whether just someone else on the street or the police. And while Ann Arbor may be ahead of other places in the country, you can't expect much action from the authorities if your stash gets ripped off.

## THE HUMAN RIGHTS ORDINANCE

Back at the time the HRP had its first success in 1972, a number of strong ordinances were placed on the books, like the original \$5 marijuana fine and this ordinance not only prohibits discrimination on the basis of the usual categories, like race, religion and sex, but added a few more, highly controversial categories, such as student status, marital status and sexual preference.

Since the Republicans returned to power in 1973, the enforcement of this ordinance has been less than adequate, particularly in terms of part on sexual preference. Homosexuality clearly scares local conservatives (as well as much of straight society), and many complaints have been dismissed. In an incident earlier this year, gay women were told to leave a local bar after dancing together. When their complaints were taken to Council, Republicans refused to accept that the evidence existed to prosecute the owner of the bar for discrimination.

But occasionally the Human Rights Department succeeds in getting a case processed. One that is currently pending in court is over the firing of a man by a local business primarily because he is gay.

The Human Rights Department, located in City Hall, is the place to complain. Although they have had large cuts in funding this year, and are short on personnel, they have had large cuts in funding this year, and are short on personnel.



plain if you think you have been discriminated against for almost any reason. They handle any cases against the University, as city ordinance to prevent much action being taken.

The only real problem is that the HRD can not take action against someone, you might also report the complaint to one of the Democratic or H.R.P. Council people, as their power can be useful in making sure the complaint gets speedy action. This is particularly important in the case of complaints under the sexual preference section, as there is obviously pressure from certain parts of the current administration to prevent much action being taken.

## THE HANDBILL ORDINANCE

Not all laws here are so great, as can be seen by the recently strengthened handbill ordinance. Under this law, it is illegal to post handbills, flyers, posters, or bumper stickers around the city, including on fences, trees, lamp and electric posts, buildings, etc. (You can post on buildings if you have the owner's specific permission—some places around town are better about this than others.) In other words, if you are putting up handbills, you had better keep a close watch for the police, who will arrest you if they see you doing it. Once arrested, it will cost at least \$25 to get out of jail, and probably another \$100 plus court costs if you are found guilty in court.

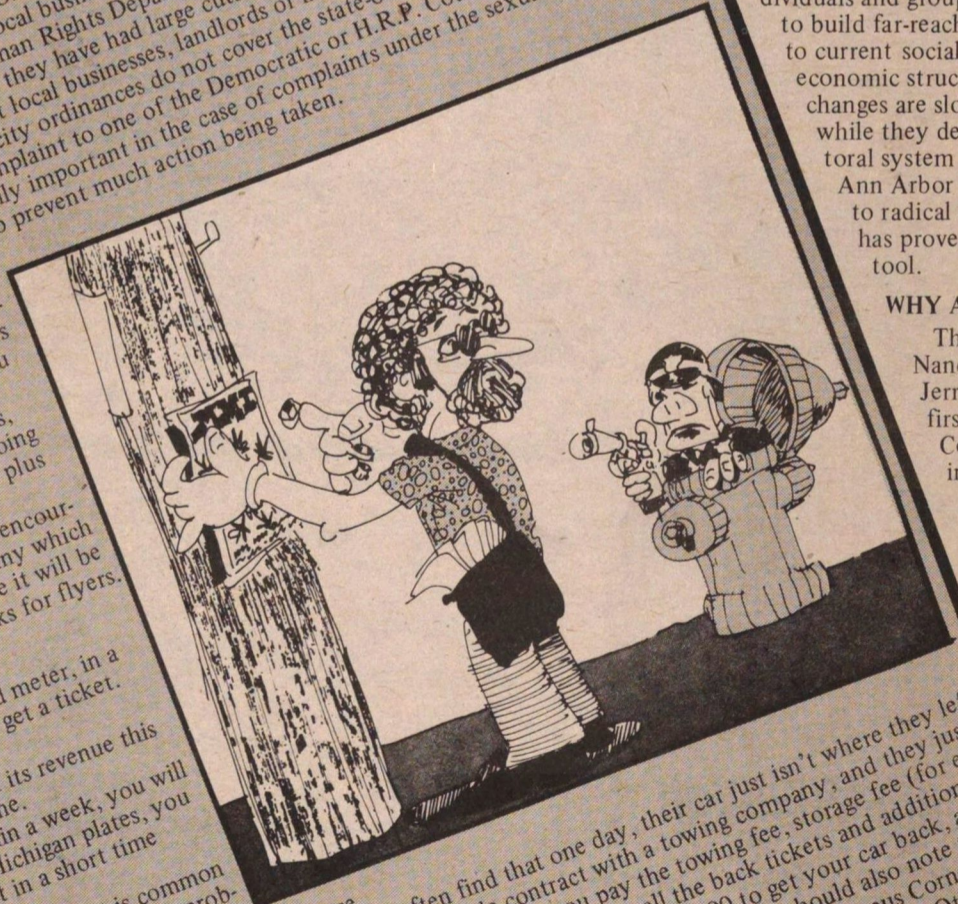
The new law is even worse than the old one, as it also adds the party responsible for encouraging the posting of flyers (this can mean both the advertiser and the advertising company which prepares the flyers). This part has not yet been used in court, but there's a good chance it will be in the next few months. A better solution would be for the city to put up bulletin kiosks for flyers.

## THE TRAFFIC TICKET RACKET

Ann Arbor has the usual laws about parking, which are that if you park at an expired meter, in a lot which requires a permit when you don't have one, or in a no parking zone, you will get a ticket. The fines were just increased for these, too.)

But the important thing to know is that the city makes a big chunk of its revenue this way, and if you park illegally, you will most likely have to pay the fine. And if you have Michigan plates, you will probably have a warrant sent for your arrest in a short time thereafter if the fine still isn't paid.

For those without Michigan plates, it is common to not pay tickets right away, figuring they probably won't do anything. Almost true, but if they do find out, things get even worse. Those with unpaid tickets all too often find that one day, their car just isn't where they left it. The reason? The city has this incredible contract with a towing company, and they just take cars away like crazy. To get it back, you pay the towing fee, storage fee (for each day it's been at the tow lot), and of course, all the back tickets and additional fines. For most people, this is well over \$100 to get your car back, and in some cases may be as much as \$500. (You should also note the worst towaway zones—State Street by Campus Corners at rush hour and the Michigan Union all day. Other bad spots are city and U-M parking lots.)



## BICYCLE LAWS

Bicycles must follow all the same laws as

# A Political History Entering



Party after 1972 HRP victory Photo by Tom Copi

In January, 1972, the eighteen year-old voting age went into effect. Four months later, enough young people turned out at the polls to put two radicals from the new Human Rights Party on City Council.

For the first time in Ann Arbor's history, the heavy population of young people and students (which alone makes up about one-third of the city's residents) had gained power in local politics. Out of that Council came such legislation as the original \$5 marijuana fine, the human rights ordinance (which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, student status, marital status, and sexual preference) and extensive funding for such social services as child care and health care.

Since that time, electoral politics have become a focus for political activities in Ann Arbor, as well as one of the most effective tools local activists have found for creating change while educating people about radical issues. Of course, changes are taking place at all levels in Ann Arbor, and individuals and groups are working to build far-reaching alternatives to current social, political and economic structures. These changes are slow and difficult; while they develop, the electoral system in a place like Ann Arbor (where a liberal to radical majority exists) has proved to be a valid tool.

## WHY ANN ARBOR?

The election of Nancy Wechsler and Jerry DeGriek, the first two HRP Council members in April, 1972, could not have taken place if Ann Arbor did not already have a concentrated progressive community. Most other cities did not

continued on page 8

# The A2 Electoral Arena

experience the same initial power from the eighteen year-old and student vote, even those in which college students outnumbered town residents.

By 1972, Ann Arbor had become a nationally known haven for young political and cultural activists, with a history of activities going back to the early Sixties. Ann Arbor boasted the first anti-war teach-in, the beginnings of Students for a Democratic Society, the White Panthers and John Sinclair, a steadily growing alternative culture (including one of the most successful underground papers (the Argus), a number of nationally-known rock and roll groups like the Stooges and the MC5—it already had a reputation as the "dope capital of the Midwest" by the late Sixties, plus strong black and women's movements. It also had a reputedly "liberal" state college, with a large undergraduate admission—necessary at the time for young men avoiding the draft. People going off to college seeking an exciting atmosphere, older radicals with nowhere else to go, teeny-boppers seeking kicks, and hoards of the mildly curious and interested began to come to Ann Arbor to see what was going on. The straight media helped by implying the campus had almost weekly demonstrations and confrontations, sure to keep out the conservatives while encouraging the radicals.

In 1971, an initial electoral effort was made by the Radical Independent Party, a small group of intellectual radicals from the University seeking to use the electoral system as an educational tool. They ran two candidates on a write-in basis (as they did not have ballot status at that time)—Doug Cornell for Mayor and Jerry DeGriek for Council.

*Next April will once again open the opportunity for a progressive City Council, with one or more HRP Councilpeople in a majority coalition with liberal Democrats. A Council no longer controlled by Republicans can bring about better laws, more funding for social services, stronger control over the police, and even return the Blues and Jazz Festival to this city . . .*

By the following April, the RIP had joined forces with the Michigan Human Rights Party, which had gained full ballot status in Michigan (a process of getting enough signatures to put the party on the ballot for the first time). In addition, the new Ann Arbor HRP had grown tremendously, with RIP being joined by the Rainbow People's Party as well as other radicals from the campus and the community. The HRP coalition ran a strong voter registration program in the campus area before the election, and through concerts, media campaigns (helped along by the curious straight media interested in the unique phenomenon), and word of mouth, generated a lot of excitement over the new political party. When the election was over, to almost everyone's surprise, the Human Rights Party had swept up two of the five vacant seats on Council, taking both the first and second wards.

## BITTER ROOTS & STRUGGLES

After the initial HRP victory in 1972, it was two more years before the party succeeded in winning another race. Excitement and novelty quickly wore off, because HRP became a much-divided alternative party, thereby losing many of its best people. Beginning with the next election, in fall, 1972, the HRP found itself split into separate camps over contin-

uing strategy. That fall, all seats in the most progressive areas fell to Democrats swept in on McGovern's coattails. The HRP even divided on the presidential race, with the party finally going by a majority with Benjamin Spock, the People's Party candidate (despite McGovern's obvious popularity on campus and in the county—Washtenaw was the only county in Michigan to give a majority of votes to McGovern).

April 1973 brought the City Council elections once again, but this time, a total loss for the HRP. Following a divisive primary, a party split over strategy, and finally, a walkout by those supporting the Rainbow People's Party position in favor of McGovern and against "vote-splitting," the HRP lost its two strongest wards. Even worse, by pulling votes away from liberal Democrats in the mayoral and fourth ward Council races, HRP allowed the Republicans to gain a majority on City Council. With seven votes, the Republicans could pass almost any legislation or budget item they desired.

## How could a third party lead to the election of a minority party in the city?

Ann Arbor is organized into five wards, each with two Council members. One Council person is elected each year from each ward, serving a two-year term. The mayor, elected through city-wide elections, runs in alternate years. This makes an eleven-member decision-making body, with the mayor having a full vote in all cases.

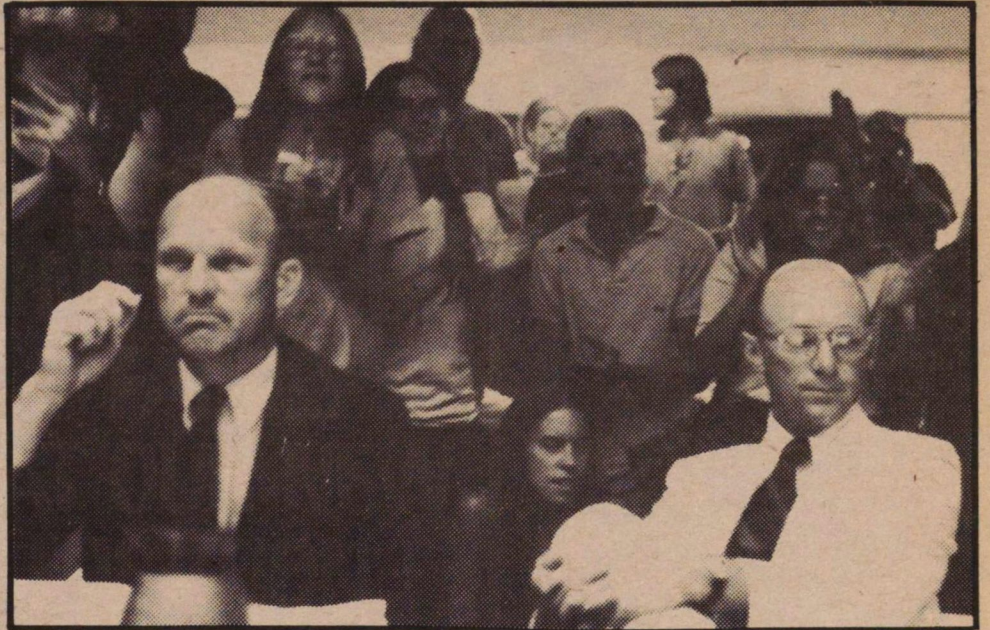
When a new ward boundary system was drawn up in 1972, the city was divided into sections which allowed both major parties to have a sort of balance of power. The first and second wards, which include

campus and Model Cities, are predominantly progressive, even radical (which is the reason the HRP has most of its strength here). The third and fifth are more wealthy and conservative areas, traditionally electing Republicans. The Fourth is a swing ward, with a combination of residents from all the other four wards. The Fourth ward vote, therefore, has a great influence in who holds power on City Council.

## THE '73 ELECTION DISASTER

In the 1973 elections, the Human Rights Party goofed. By dividing its resources among all the races, instead of concentrating on grass roots organizing in its strongest wards (one and two), it lost every race. In the crucial fourth ward race, the HRP candidate took enough votes to prevent the Democratic candidate from having a majority. Due to splitting of the progressive vote, the Republican candidate won even though he had less than half the votes. And in the mayor's race, the HRP "let's make a miracle" campaign had the same effect, electing a Republican by a minority of the votes.

The new Republican-dominated Council, under the leadership of the current Mayor, rabid James Stephenson, went about turning over all the reforms of the



Republicans at Council, where they threw out the marijuana law. PHOTO by David Fenton

year before. The first to go was the \$5 marijuana ordinance. In time, funding for social services was cut, new commercial developments were encouraged to expand rapidly despite protests (like 6,800 signatures to stop a McDonald's Hamburger Joint from replacing an old, historic house on Maynard Street, or the approval of the largest grocery store in the city at Packard and Platt roads, now facing a citizen's lawsuit to stop it), more money to be spent for golf courses, and most recently, the refusal to grant a permit for the Blues and Jazz Festival.

## APRIL '74

By winning both the mayoral race and the fourth ward in 1973, the Republicans had an almost guaranteed chance of maintaining their majority on Council in 1974. This last April, they had only to win their usual two wards, which they ultimately did. With two years in power, they have virtually destroyed any Council advances made back in 1972.

The Human Rights Party took one seat in the April elections this year, with Council woman Kathy Kozachenko scraping by in the Second Ward with only a 43 vote margin.

The HRP made an initial attempt to avoid the dangers of vote-splitting by running strong campaigns in only the first and second wards, as well as for the two ballot proposals they had gotten on through city-wide petition drives—a new \$5 marijuana fine to replace the one overthrown by the Republicans, and a rent control proposal, which was ultimately defeated by the huge campaign against it conducted jointly by Republicans and landlords.

But in the crucial fourth ward, the HRP had still not totally accepted its guilt for the disaster of the last election. Although running a lower level campaign, the HRP candidate was instructed by the party to directly refrain from clearly stating the danger and suggesting that people not vote HRP. It was only at the end of the campaign that the candidate even came close to telling people she did not expect to win, and was primarily running an educational campaign.

While the HRP refused to deal directly with the problem, the Democrats did not. They were careful to remind voters in the fourth ward, which is actually more progressive than not, that HRP votes might once again strengthen the Republican power structure. The Democrats finally did win the ward.

## WHAT NEXT?

Since the April elections, Kozachenko has proved to be less abrasive on Council

than her predecessors, and has developed working relationships with the other members of Council.

The Human Rights Party has also begun a process of preventing future problems of vote-splitting by getting a proposal for preferential balloting for Mayor on the November ballot.

Under this proposal, no candidate for mayor can win without an actual majority of the votes, as the Republicans did in 1973. Preferential voting allows each voter to make a first and second choice for mayor. If none of the candidates have a majority, the second choice votes of the party which comes in last are then counted. If there are only three parties, one of the first two would then have the needed majority.

Sound complicated? Actually, it's not. For example if the Dems received 42% of the votes, the Repubs got 46% and the HRP 12%, under normal conditions, the Repubs would win. But under preferential, all the people made a first and second choice. So, since the HRP came in last, the 12% it received would be eliminated. Assuming 10% made a second choice of Dem, that would be added to the other Dem votes, making 52% and a Democratic victory.

So far, the Democrats have not officially decided to support this proposal in the fall, although it would practically guarantee them the mayoral seat in April. The Republicans, from spokesman James Stephenson, have already come out in opposition, publicly because they are against multi-party systems, which, they claim, this proposal encourages. Of course, privately, they know it means an end to their power in the city.

Meanwhile, the Human Rights Party will be running candidates in the fall, non-city races, against the two other major parties, and at the state-wide level, against about five other minor parties. This time, the Ann Arbor HRP claims it will concentrate on grass roots campaigning, which means primarily county commission races in the fourteenth and fifteenth districts.

## SUPPORTING ELECTORAL ORGANIZING

We at the SUN want to see an alternative third party build and grow. But we ultimately feel that the whole community is more important than any individual group, and when any group's actions jeopardize other progress, we can not support them.

In the past, we have been highly critical of the HRP's tactics which are based on "principle" rather than reality (like saying the Dems and Repubs are all the same). When their actions lead to the election of

continued on page 8



# REGISTER TO VOTE!

In Ann Arbor, voter registration is a highly political issue. The Republicans who currently hold a majority on City Council have tried to make voter registration for students and young people as difficult as possible. They are fully aware that if these groups turned out in force at the polls, their power would be ended.

In the past, voter registration could be done in the regular U-M registration lines at Waterman Gym, or before elections, was conducted door-to-door. Now, however, it is necessary for those who wish to register to make the trek down to the City Clerk's office, second floor, City Hall (at the corner of Huron and Fifth Ave.), at least at present—see article in local news section. And of course, the clerk's office is only open during regular business hours on weekdays.

The requirements to register are fairly simple. You must be eighteen (if you'll be eighteen by the time of the November elections, you can probably register now anyway). You must be a citizen of the U.S. And finally, you must be living in Ann Arbor on the day you register (or 30 days before the next general election, which is the one in November). If you have just moved to Ann Arbor this fall,

you can still register to vote in Ann Arbor immediately. If you are already registered elsewhere, your registration will automatically be changed once you sign up here.

It's important that you register to vote in Ann Arbor, even if you spend your summers at home or touring the country. The laws of this city affect you, whether you live in a dorm or in a rented apartment. The reason this town has a \$5 fine for use and possession of marijuana is because people like you went to the polls and voted it in. The Human Rights ordinance, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of student status also came about because young people went to the polls in large numbers and voted in a forward-looking City Council.

You can make these changes a reality again. Sure, we know that ultimately the kind of changes this society needs won't come about only through the electoral system. But at the moment, it is one of the few channels we can use to gain real power and institute some initial, effective blows against the system. A look at some of the legislation pointed out here should convince you that it is worth the trek down to City Hall. The power is there, and all of us together can seize it.

## A2 Politics

continued from page 7

conservative Republicans over more liberal Democrats, thus ending any chance of change from Council, we are unable to support their actions.

It is our philosophy that an electoral party in a progressive city, the Human Rights Party should put its energy into grass roots organizing, concentrating on those races it can win. By electing people to governmental positions, the HRP will have increased outlets to let people see what their alternatives actually are, and gain further support from the community.

We urge people to get involved in the electoral system, to register and to vote (as well as in other community groups struggling to create alternatives to the capitalist society we live in). This fall, Ann Arbor can elect progressive people to local, state and federal offices, and also vote in preferential balloting as a means of guaranteeing the continued growth of alternative parties, and the decline of the two major capitalist ones.

Further, next April will once again open the opportunity for a progressive Council, with two or more HRP Council people in a majority coalition with liberal Dems. People may also have a chance to once more vote for various ballot proposals, including rent control and probably others. A Council no longer controlled by Republicans can continue to bring about better laws, more funding for social services and alternative programs, stronger control over the police, and even get funding for the Free Concerts and return the Ann

Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival to this city. While in the long run, the kinds of change this country needs are not about to happen only through the electoral system, it can bring some needed help more immediately. A town made up like Ann Arbor can do better things with its money than encourage new McDonald's, Burger Kings, and more golf courses. But is is dependent on people taking all possible power into their own hands, and then using it in the best way they know how.

### AND BEYOND ELECTIONS

Of course, electoral politics are not the only political activities going on in town. Many groups are working to build functioning, exemplary alternatives to every institution that currently exists in America, and all these efforts are necessary if real change is ever going to happen.

No system can change merely by working to reform existing institutions. The struggles of all people in Ann Arbor (and elsewhere across the country) to begin building the actual base for a new, communist-socialist culture are equally important.

Much of this directory deals with people and organizations actively working and organizing towards this goal, and so they have been less mentioned in this article. This directory as a whole lets us know where we are politically, and gives us insights into the large territories yet to be covered. But each day and each year we keep working brings us closer to our goals, and as we continue to struggle with ourselves and our society, the changes we seek are more frequently becoming a reality.

—SUN Editorial Board

## Bicycling

continued from page 6

cars when riding in the streets, and the city also makes revenue (particularly in the spring) by ticketing bicyclists.

One other quick note on bicycles. The

city requires that you have a bike license (which you can get from the City Clerk's office at City Hall). Also, an ordinance just passed this month requires all bike sales, private and corporate, be registered with the city. This is a major town for bike rip-offs, and this latest law is a small attempt to slow down the thefts.

# SUPERSTARS !!



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# COMMUNITY DIRECTORY

## Counseling & Information

Got a question you need an answer to? Probably there's some place to call around the city which has the answer. This list of groups and phone services is perhaps the most useful, as these places can usually direct you to all the others. Through various information places in the city, you can find out which organization is dealing with some specific area you're interested in, or even find someone who can help you solve a tough problem.

Of course, the city, the Universities and the county have their own central numbers which can direct you to anything you need which you think might be in their jurisdiction. The U of M information number can also tell you what movies, concerts or lectures are happening on campus for any given day.

Community Switchboard also keeps track of what's happening in the city for entertainment. The Switchboard is the best place to call when you have a question you don't know the answer to, as they can almost always either answer the question or get you to the right place to find out.

You can get general information on women's issues, from child care and consciousness-raising groups to abortion and rape from the Women's Crisis Center. The Crisis Center also handles phone-in problems, and does general counseling.

A number of groups across the city do various kinds of counseling work. Ozone House offers around-the-clock counseling particularly aimed at young people. They are the most sympathetic agency for run-aways and young people with family problems in the area, maintaining a young staff that recognizes that young people should have as much right to determine their lives as "adults." Ozone also is helpful for people new to the city with nowhere to go. They help people get oriented and can often provide a temporary crash pad for those who have nowhere to go. In addition, Ozone has been running a free lunch program, for people short on cash who are passing through.

76-GUIDE is a 24-hour call-in number, which is particularly aimed at U of M students. Guide can refer people to University facilities, and is willing to listen to problems and complaints on everything from poor grades to potential suicides. The service is staffed by students, and they usually are most understanding about any problems other students face.

Through the county's Community Mental Health Program, a 24-hour Crisis Walk-In Center is maintained for instant help. The trained staff can deal with immediate problems, or help you find more continual help if you need it. The center sets up limited counseling sessions at no cost for people having problems.

Community Mental Health also has programs for drug addicts at Octagon House (with one in A<sup>2</sup> and another in Ypsi). Another county service is a 24-hour Suicide Prevention line.

For students at U of M, several counseling places are available. The Psych Clinic on Huron provides low-cost professional help. Another little known service of the clinic is free testing to help students de-

side on a career field by helping to find out what skills and interests they have, and what it means in terms of possible fields of study. However, it should be noted that different standardized tests are used for males and females, which means there may be less validity to these tests than could be hoped for. Women are encouraged to ask to take both tests to avoid being channeled into more traditional female jobs (which usually means less money and less prestige).

Health Service also provides psycholo-

They can tell you what the effects are and if it is dangerous. They do both legal and "illegal" drugs. They can sometimes be useful in checking on prescription drugs to find out if your doctor is ripping you off.

Drug Help runs educational programs in the schools and in University classes about drugs, presenting a more honest viewpoint than the usual textbook "danger" lessons.

Drug Help is also an emergency number for drug problems. If you've taken



gical counseling, and once again provides for continuous sessions for those who need it.

Another office of the University which does counseling is the Office of Religious Affairs. At one time, it was one of the few places women could go for abortion referrals, when outdated laws made most abortions illegal.

A more specialized information program is Drug Help, a part of the Community Center Coordinating Council (which includes Community Switchboard, Ozone, and the Creative Arts Workshop). Drug Help has several areas it works in. First, it has a call-in number for instant drug education. Want to know what some little red or green pill will do to your body?

something that's freaking you out, or a friend seems likely to drift into a coma, they can tell you what to do. There is almost always someone on duty to handle emergencies, and they are not about to report callers to the police.

One last note on complaints. One of the best places to go about many complaints is to your elected "representatives." State Rep Perry Bullard now has a "Constituents Office," just to help people with legal problems or in dealing with state agencies. County commissioners and city Council members are always willing to listen (at least the more liberal ones are. Don't expect a Republican to be too helpful if you are under thirty or have long hair.)

## Legal Aid

At present, inexpensive legal assistance is often hard to come by. There are only a limited number of alternatives for people who need a lawyer, even if it is just to ask a question.

For people with limited income, there is the federally-funded Legal Aid program which is run through the county. This program is facing problems due to potential cut-offs of federal funds. However, in the meantime, the lawyers there can answer questions and do manage to get a number of cases into the courts.

For students, there is a branch of Legal Aid on campus. Working out of the Michigan Union, they tend to be young and sympathetic.

A third alternative is the Free Clinic, which has been able to have lawyers available one night a week for people who want to come in and ask questions.

## Consumer Groups

Ralph Nader is alive and kicking in Ann Arbor, or at least his followers are, with a local group of PIRGIM (Public Interest Research Group in Michigan). Funded through a voluntary \$1.00 fee from U-M students, the group modeled after Nader's Raiders has taken on every industry from fast-foods to nuclear power. A report last year on transporting nuclear wastes through highly populated areas received nationwide attention.

PIRGIM has chapters at several state universities, and is headquartered in Lansing. A minimal staff receives pay, but most of the work must be done by volunteers. The Ann Arbor group, which has an office on campus, holds weekly meetings during the school year, and welcomes everyone interested in consumer protection (especially people who like researching corporate dirty deeds!)

Consumer protection is also available through the county's Consumer Protection division, which can handle complaints and prosecute companies accused of consumer fraud. For example, did you know that if an item in a store has two prices posted on it, the store must sell it to the consumer for the lower of the two. Or, if a store has run out of an advertised special, it must give you a "rain check."

The state has both a Consumer Council (MCC) and the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Attorney General's office. Both handle consumer complaints, and do investigating of problems. For example, the Attorney General's office did a report on fraud in the car repair business, which has led to several bills in the legislature to require licensing of mechanics.

The state published several good consumer guides. From the Michigan Consumer's Council "How to Sue Someone in Small Claims Court," "Guide for Installment Buying," and a report on the new door-to-door sales act. From the Attorney General's office, "The Michigan Consumer Survival Manual" is also available—all these for absolutely free.

### INSIDE:

ART	16
CHILD CARE	17
COMMUNITY PHONE	
LISTINGS	14
ECOLOGY	13
EDUCATION	17
ENTERTAINMENT	17
FOOD	13
GARDENING	13
GAY GROUPS	11
GYNECOLOGY SERVICES	11

HEALTH CARE	11
HOUSING	18
MAP-HIPSTER'S GUIDE	
TO ANN ARBOR	26
MEDIA	16
PARKS AND RECREATION	16
THIRD WORLD	10
TRANSPORTATION	18
U OF M	24
WOMEN'S GROUPS	10
YOUNG PEOPLE	17
YPSILANTI GUIDE	20



## Third World Organizations

For the first time this year, third world people at the University of Michigan got together to discuss their mutual problems, and find ways to work together. The three-day, Third World People's Conference brought in such speakers as Angela Davis and Clyde Bellecourt. The stress was on unity.

A wide range of organizations exist centering on third world people's problems in a white-dominant society. Probably the most important offices at the University in this area are the three existing advocate offices—The Black Advocate, The Chicano Advocate and The Native American Advocate. The advocates have been extremely helpful in putting pressure on the UM power structures to deal with some of the discriminatory practices which exist in all American institutions. The advocates also serve as a liaison between student and community groups and the organizations. They are helpful for getting in touch with all the other organizations which exist around town.

The present Black Advocate is Richard Garland, but both the Chicano and Native American advocates positions are vacant. It is expected that both these positions will be filled before the end of this month. In addition, Asian-American students are pushing for a new advocate position, as Asian-Americans are the largest minority group on campus. Whether this will happen is hard to tell, as the University is currently trying to push the advocates out of the Special Services office, and back into other areas where they will have less power and influence (and of course, be less likely to join forces).

Because of the demands of the Black Action Movement during a strike several years ago, several other groups exist on campus primarily for black students. The most active and well-known is Trotter House, located in an old fraternity building out on Washtenaw just past South University. Trotter House sponsors a variety of activities throughout the year, including clubs and dinners. One of the best features are the jazz concerts, featuring some of the best local talent around. The concerts are open to the community. More information (like exact time and day) can be obtained from Trotter House.

Outside of the University, the best place to go with complaints about discrimination is the city's Human Rights Department. Under the city Human Rights ordinance, it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, and this means prosecutions can be handled locally, with less red tape than if it must go through some higher level like the state or federal government.

The University also has its anti-discrimination department, the Affirmative Action Program, headed by Nellie Varner. Her office has been outstanding in dealing with complaints, particularly over jobs, salaries and promotions.

# WOMEN'S GROUPS

Want to meet other women? Join a consciousness-raising group? Work on legislation? Complain about discrimination? Find a sympathetic ear?

Probably one of the major women's organizations in the city, and the one which can link you up with any other, is the Women's Crisis Center.

The Center is currently located in the basement of St. Andrew's Church at 306 N. Division, but is in the process of trying to find a house to expand its facilities.

Through it's 761-WISE phone number, women can get counseling on a wide range of issues, from abortion and contraception to a rape counselor who will accompany a victim to the hospital and see them through the difficult questioning by police. They're also helpful for marriage problems, child care and even ADC questions. The number is also available to people with questions about what's happening with the women's movement in A<sup>2</sup>, and can help you get connected to other organizations, or help you find a C-R group you can join. A helpful service for new women is a listing of women seeking house-mates, and also willing to share childcare. The Center has also set up self-defense classes and does educational raps in the public schools.

A new project connected with the Center's attempt to find a house is a Women's Community Center. Still in the planning stages, it's initial project is probably going to be a women's coffee house. This may be ready by early fall, and would provide a place where women can go to relax and meet other women without being hassled by men. It would also provide a place for women musicians, poets, etc. to perform.

The Crisis Center runs training courses on a regular basis for women interested in working there. If you are interested, contact the Center. For those interested in working on the coffeehouse, meetings are held on Wednesday evenings on the fourth floor of the Michigan Union.

Another way to find out about what's going on with women in the community is through the newspaper, HERSELF. The paper comes out monthly, and is available by subscription or in most local stores. Women can get involved (if you can write, draw, do layout, get ads or want to learn any of these skills) by going to one of the paper's weekly meetings.

The National Organization for Women (N.O.W.) has a strong chapter in A<sup>2</sup>, and through its Task Forces has accomplished several things. One is a long report on the county Friend of the Court, which has brought some reforms of that office, and another is lobbying for a bill to eliminate sex discrimination in credit, which passed through the legislature earlier this summer. While most work is done in the task forces, the group generally holds monthly meetings which are open to all women, whether they have joined or not. The first meeting in September is set for Tuesday, Sept. 10 at the First Unitarian Church, 1917 Washtenaw. Women who want to join or find out more can call Mary Pence, the membership chairwoman. Dues are \$15.00 for those who can afford them, and \$7.50 for students or those who can't pay the whole amount.

Several groups exist to handle complaints of discrimination, and to do research on the problems women face in various organizations. The University has a Commission for Women, which issues a regular newsletter, and has smaller

groups which deal with women employed by the University in clerical, or professional fields. It also has a group which deals specifically with the women who are students. One of the more interesting projects this group started was sending letters to profs who couldn't resist sexist slurs or jokes in their lectures.

At the city level, no commission exists dealing specifically with women. The Human Rights Department handles discrimination complaints based on sex, but no continuing group is specifically studying women's issues. Starting this summer, the city allotted money to an anti-rape unit, and an appointed committee is now working to set up a system both to help those who have been raped, and to attempt to end the problem altogether.

At the county level, there is the Commission on the Status of Women, as there is also at the state level. Both take complaints about discrimination and do research on women's issues.

The University has several other departments which deal specifically with women. A recently set up inter-departmental group is women's studies, which offers a number of courses about women. One of the most popular has been WS 101, which breaks down into groups which work on a variety of projects. Last year, one group worked with radio, and did a weekly show on WCBN about women.

The U is also looking for another Women's Advocate (the woman who held the position left earlier this year). Operating out of the department of Special Service and Programs in Student Affairs, the women's advocate served as a liaison between women, women's groups and the University. She helped organize a number of projects for women, and was able to answer questions about resources available for women. Hopefully, another woman will be appointed by the end of the year.

One last University organization is the Center for Continuing Education for Women. The Center provides counseling for women returning to school, or trying to combine a career and a family. They sponsor lunch discussions throughout the year, and are always helpful for women who have questions on education and working.

Just a quick mention should be made of two other groups which are active in town — the League of Women Voters, and the Michigan Women's Political Caucus. Both are concerned with legislation and the electoral system. The political caucus, which meets on the second Sunday of each month, is active in political lobbying, and works particularly in getting women to run for office.

While the caucus is non-partisan, a more partisan (and radical) organization is the Women's Caucus of the Human Rights Party. These women were active in getting the anti-rape proposal through City Council, and work on other political projects.

Another radical women's group is GAWK, the Gay Awareness Women's Collective. Although they stopped meeting during the summer, there is a possibility that it may regroup again in the fall.



## Community Switchboard

...will help you find out what you need to know about A<sup>2</sup>.

CALL ONE-1000



## PLANNED PARENTHOOD

- FREE PREGNANCY TESTING (same day diagnosis)
- CONFIDENTIAL ABORTION SERVICES
- PROBLEM PREGNANCY COUNSELING
  - Alternatives to abortion
  - Pre-natal referral
  - Adoption referral
- COMPLETE CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES
- VASECTOMY SERVICES

912 N. Main St.  
(313) 769-8530



## Gay Organizations

Ann Arbor has one of the most active gay movements in the country, and is one of the few places that has a law prohibiting discrimination because of sexual preference. Although the enforcement of the law is less than adequate, due primarily to straight society's fear of homosexuality, a few investigations and prosecutions do take place. A recent case by the city will take a local business to court for firing a gay person.

Because of the strength of the gay movement, a number of organizations exist for gay people. The best place to call for information about gay activities, for counseling (where you're guaranteed of not being called "sick"), or for general information about gayness, there is the Gay Hotline. Both men and women are there to answer any questions, and help people who have been afraid to come out.

The University, under pressure, finally appointed two half-time human sexuality advocates, a man and a woman. Their offices are also open for questions, counseling and complaints about the U of M. (Complaints about discrimination outside the University should be referred to the Human Rights Department. Also, to make sure that you aren't ignored, you can contact Council member Kathy Kozachenko, the first overt lesbian to be elected to public office.)

Two organizations have meetings to plan activities, do political and educational work, and just for gay people to get together socially. Gay Liberation Front holds regular meetings in the Michigan Union, and the predominant membership is male.

The other organization is GAWK (Gay Awareness Women's Collective). Although this group stopped meeting over the summer, if there is enough revived interest in the fall, it is likely to exist again.

# Gynecology Services

In addition to general medicine concerns, women must also be aware of the gynecology services available in Ann Arbor. It is hard to find good and inexpensive health care in general; the search for a kind, sensitive and thorough gynecologists can seem endless. Ann Arbor has a few facilities that should be noted:

**PLANNED PARENTHOOD** is located on 912 North Main. You must call for an appointment. They offer good services and are sensitive to your financial situation. Not surprisingly though, higher positions in administration & medicine are held by men. In response to the community's need for a "Community Women's Clinic," Planned Parenthood established an abortion clinic run by men.

The **TEEN CLINIC**, part of Planned Parenthood Assoc., is a clinic set up for women under 18. It is open on Mondays 4-7 pm, Wednesdays 1-3:30 pm, Saturdays 11-2 pm, and every other Thursday from 4-6 pm.

The **FREE PEOPLE'S CLINIC** offers a good alternative to women in need of gynecological services. Although the FPC gears itself towards the non-student population (realizing that students have

inexpensive means to obtain birth control and gynecological services), the staff is very sensitive to the needs of women. Counseling is seen as a very important facet in the process of obtaining birth control and all women are welcome to the clinic for a discussion of the various methods. The clinic also offers free pregnancy tests, venereal disease counseling and treatment, abortion counseling and referral. The FPC believes that women should know the workings of their reproductive organs and how to prevent infections and diseases. Counsellors can teach women about self help, a process by which women can discover more about their own bodies.

**UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICES** has a gynecology clinic in which you need an appointment. It often takes a long time to get an appointment with a gynecologists; sometimes the wait is prohibitive. (You can consult the Women's Crisis Center for information on various doctors.) Drugs and medication are fairly cheap at the Health Service pharmacy.

**ST. JOSEPH'S GYNECOLOGY CLINIC** is on an appointment basis and is open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12-2 pm. The initial fee is \$2.50.

# HEALTH

*Although Ann Arbor has one of the highest numbers of doctors per capita in the country, this city is not an easy place to obtain health care. Good health care is even more difficult to find.*

*There is a sizeable number of private doctors in the city but finding one that suits your financial abilities is difficult. Perhaps you'll find a doctor who was highly recommended to you and who only charges \$15 or \$20 for the initial visit. Then you've got waiting lists to deal with; you might find that an appointment can be made, but in three months from now.*

*The private doctor route is not a recommended one. It is wiser to keep to clinics of some sort, although there is no guarantee that you'll get satisfactory health care. There are ways though in which you can help yourself obtain good health care. The key is to ask a lot of questions. Don't let a medical term slip by you without your full understanding of it. Doctors often confuse their patients by using technical phrases in describing an illness; always ask for an explanation. Don't be afraid to look at your chart; you have every right to do so. You don't have to sneak a look either; ask your doctor if you can see what he's just written.*

*Doctors often make a lot of money doing unnecessary tests and operations (yes!) on unknowing patients. It is important to be aware of the reasons a doctor is doing something, whether it be giving you a blood test, taking an x-ray, or performing a hysterectomy. Doctors are responsible to the patient; the patient has a right to know why something is being done to her/him. The patient also has a right to refuse a request by a doctor if he/she thinks it uncalled for.*

*The following is a description of the available health care facilities in Ann Arbor:*

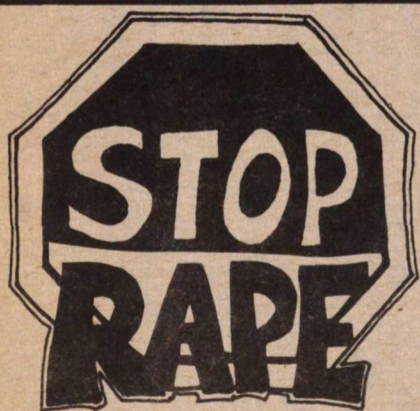
**UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT CLINIC** consists of a Medicine walk-in Clinic (on the third floor of the outpatient building, open Monday-Friday 9-3:30pm) and Specialty Clinics. You need a referral from a doctor to be admitted to one of the specialty clinics. Either a phone call or a letter from another doctor will do.

**ST. JOE'S WALK IN CLINIC** is located at St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital. Appointments are not needed but the waits are considerably long. It is open from 6-10 pm on Mondays through Fridays. There is a \$10 fee upon registering which does not include the additional physician's fees and medication costs. This facility was established by St. Joe's upon pressure from the county to offer services (inexpensive and accessible) to the community at large. Obviously, their \$10 minimum fee makes them a less than accessible facility. Keeping in mind their agreement that the clinic serve the needy community, they have said that they will not insist on payment of bills. Patients are of course asked to pay but they will not bring the bills to a collection agency if you refuse to pay them. When you register, identification is not required.

**UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE** is free for students on a walk-in basis. (Certain clinics are exceptions.) It is open Mondays to Fridays 8-5 pm.

**SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER** is a general medicine clinic which serves certain low income geographic areas. **PACKARD COMMUNITY CLINIC** (3174 Packard) is a model cities project which will serve anyone and operates on a sliding scale basis. It also has a dental clinic.

The **FREE PEOPLE'S CLINIC** provides a radical alternative to the traditional medical establishment. Largely volunteer staffed, it is located on 225 E. Liberty. The services include general medicine, gynecology, gay advocacy, and nutrition, birth control, abortion, and venereal disease counseling. The official policy of the clinic is that it does not admit students...But they are aware of the problems students might encounter at health service and are flexible. The doors are open at 6:30 pm on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The clinic takes a limited load of 10 patients per night and has extensive resources for referral to other facilities. There are trained advocates who are willing to accompany patients to other hospitals or clinics, for assurance of satisfactory health care. There is no charge for any of these services.



**Women's  
Crisis  
Center**

\*COUNSELING \*INFORMATION

\*FREE ABORTION REFERRAL

\*SISTERS HELPING SISTERS

**761-WISE**



Dr. Ed Pierce treats patient at Summit Medical Center.

# TEXT BOOKS FOR ALL U-M COURSES AT **The University Cellar**

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- BUSINESS
- ART
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- EDUCATION
- MUSIC
- NATURAL RESOURCES
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- LIBRARY SCIENCE
- SOCIAL WORK
- DENTAL HYGIENE
- MEDICAL
- DENTAL
- LAW

## PRICING POLICY:

### NEW BOOKS:

VIRTUALLY ALL OF OUR NEW TEXTBOOKS (INCLUDING PAPERBACKS) ARE PRICED AT 5% OFF THE PUBLISHER'S SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE (LIST).

### USED BOOKS:

USED BOOKS ARE PRICED AT 25% OFF THE CURRENT LIST PRICE. IF THE BOOK IS HEAVILY MARKED IT WILL BE SOLD AT 33%-50% OFF THE LIST.

### SUPPLIES:

SUPPLIES ARE PRICED AT AN AVERAGE OF 15% OFF THE MANUFACTURERS SUGGESTED RETAIL

### INFLATION:

DUE TO SHORTAGES IN THE PAPER AND VINYL INDUSTRIES AND OTHER WELL KNOWN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, WE HAVE RECEIVED SOME RATHER LARGE PRICE INCREASES (SOME AS MUCH AS 50%-100%) FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. WE BOUGHT OUR SUPPLIES EARLY IN THE YEAR TO KEEP OUR PRICES DOWN, BUT AS OUR STOCK & MERCHANDISE AT THE OLD PRICE IS DEPLETED, IT WILL BE REPLACED BY THE CURRENT HIGHER PRICED MATERIALS.

## SUPPLIES:

- ART
- ARCHITECTURE
- PHOTO
- ENGINEERING
- RECORDS
- YARN
- COPYING OFFSET
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- NOTEBOOKS
- LAMPS
- and
- LOTS MORE

## WHERE TO GO:

- FOR TEXTBOOKS:
- MICHIGAN UNION
- BALLROOM (2nd Floor)
- MUSIC SCHOOL
- and A&D:
- NORTH CAMPUS COMMONS
- FOR SELLING OLD BOOKS:
- MICHIGAN UNION
- BASEMENT

## WHEN TO GO:

- LABOR DAY
- 12NOON-5PM
- SEPT. 3-6
- 9AM-10PM
- SAT. SEPT. 7
- 9AM-5PM
- SUN. SEPT. 8
- 12 NOON-5PM

Come early in the week  
Avoid Friday afternoons  
(it's our busiest time)  
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## A NON-PROFIT BOOK STORE SERVING THE STUDENT COMMUNITY

# FOOD · GARDENING · ECOLOGY

## FOOD

Nutrition is a major subject in Ann Arbor culture, and the various alternative food programs, natural food stores and restaurants are a way to buy good food and find out more about what "good food" is all about.

For people in private housing, the best news when faced with rising food costs is the food coop. Ann Arbor has three major alternative food-buying coops, the People's Food Coop, the produce coop, and the Itemized Coop.

The People's Food Coop, located at 722 Packard, has a wide variety of items, from bread and cheese to rick and nuts. While many people have a tendency to treat the Coop as a store, most of its workers are unpaid volunteers. Like most coops, it only runs if people work together to make it happen. People who put in their time get a lower price all items, and also help the coop keep operating. The Coop is in the process of expansion, and needs loans from those in the community who can help out. If you can help, get in touch with the coop.

Another major food distributor is the produce coop, which collects money and gets fruits and vegetables at Detroit's Eastern Market each week. The coop has several distribution points around town, and all people who want vegetables prepay during the week, then pick up their food on Saturdays. Once again, the vegetable coop uses volunteer labor, and can only keep going when people put in time. For information on distribution points, contact the Community Switchboard or see the SUN Calendar under "Every Week."

The third food outlet is the Itemized Produce Coop, which offers a specific selection from a wide variety of staple foods. Unlike the somewhat cheaper Produce Coop, the itemized service allows you to choose exactly the quantities of which item you prefer. For information on how to get involved with the neighborhood itemized center near you, call 663-1111.

One of the nicer places to get food during the summer and fall is the Farmer's Market. Fresh fruit and vegetables, along with crafts, baked goods and even occasional kittens and puppies are all available from the Market. During the peak seasons, it's open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The most produce is available on Saturday morning, and you can get fresh fruits and vegetables direct from the farmers at lower prices than the grocery stores.

If you're not into cooking at home, there are three natural food restaurants: Indian Summer on State Street; Eden's on Maynard; and Seva on Liberty. In addition, Apperose Grocery features a wide variety of natural foods and remedies, along with Julian's excellent advice. And for a real treat, check out the new Mountain High Ice Cream Parlour. It's fantastic ice cream—made with real cream and no preservatives.

## ORGANIC GARDENING

It's a little late to start this year, but just to make sure you know for next spring, here's some info on gardening in Ann Arbor.

The Ecology Center maintains a community garden near North Campus, which anyone can come work on and eventually share in the fruits and vegetables. The Ecology Center has two staff members at the garden to teach all the "city slickers" how-to-do-it themselves. It's a great chance to learn the skills needed to start your own.

The other part of the garden space at North Campus is allotted to interested families or households for doing their own gardening. In this deal, you get your own little piece of land to grow what you please, and when it's ripe, it's all yours.

Small plots of ground are also available just outside the city from the county. Here too, it's do your own thing and eat it.

## ECOLOGY

Most of downtown Ann Arbor is filled with concrete and glass monstrosities, but one corner is distinctly different. Instead of a tall, ugly building, the lot at Huron and Main Streets is sprouting trees and grass. The benches are frequently filled with old people who have tired of walking the endless cement sidewalks.

Creating pleasant environments like the park is only one of the projects of the Ecology Center. The park was set up last year after a building on the site burned down. The Center arranged to build a temporary park until the lot was sold, which may be years in the future. After getting materials from various donors, the park was put together by volunteer labor.

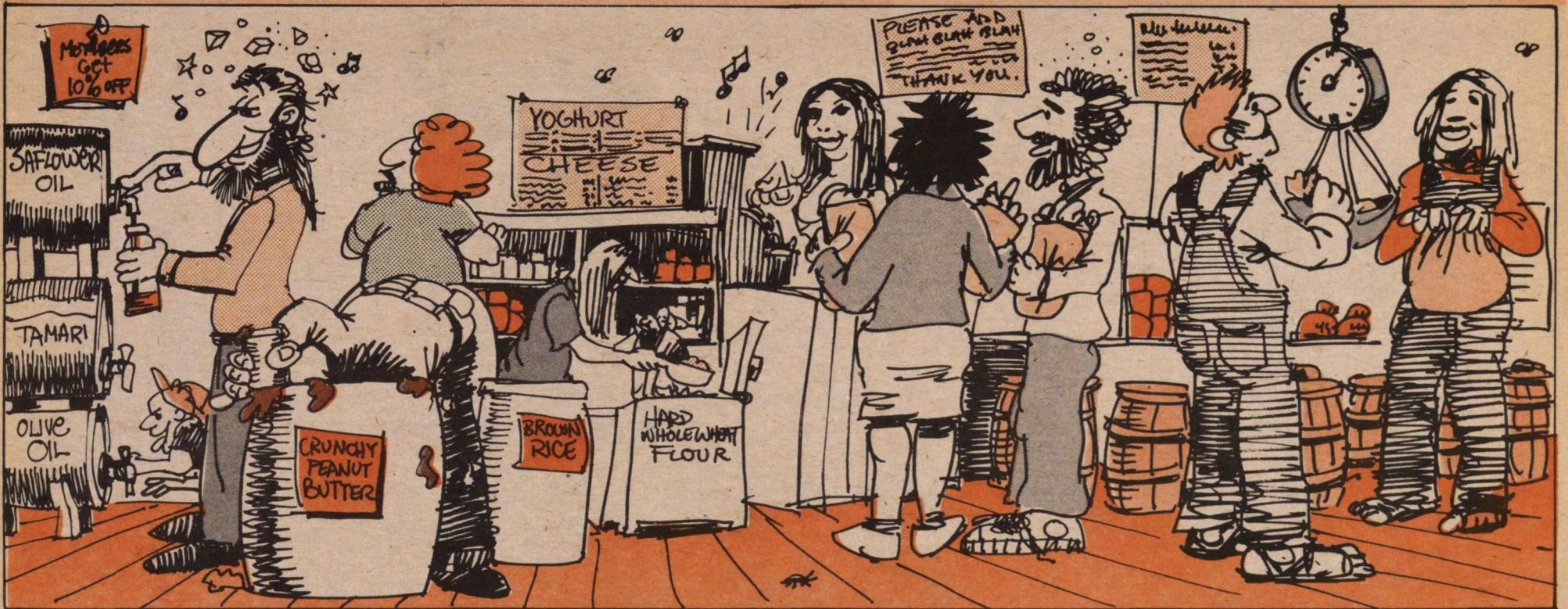
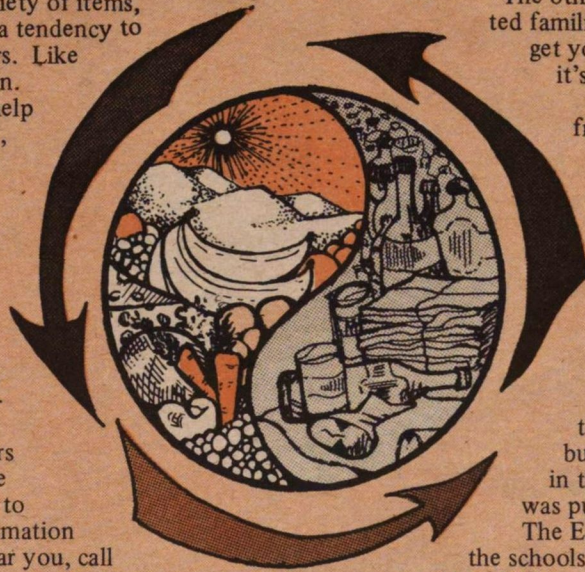
The Ecology Center runs a number of projects, as well as working with the schools on educational efforts to teach students about the environment and ecology.

Among the better known projects are the Recycling Station and the "Community Garden."

The Recycling Station, located on Industrial Highway, is open Wednesday through Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The center takes newspapers (tied into bundles), glass (sorted by color and rinsed), and cans (crushed and sorted by aluminum or metal).

If you don't have a way to get your old Suns, Dailys, and New York Times out to the Recycling Center, you can drop it off at Campus Corners on State and Packard. They take the stuff for you to be recycled, and ask that people bring it as close to Wednesday afternoon as possible, since that's when they haul the stuff away.

One other group also concerned with Ecology is ENACT, the student environmental group.



**WANTED:**  
**TEMPORARY PARENTS**  
 Homes For Young People Needed  
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 An extra couch or cot is all you need to be licensed for emergency or short term foster placements.  
 Any adult(s) living in a stable environment can be considered.  
 Homes are licensed through Catholic Social Services.  
 FOR MORE INFORMATION  
 call Carol or Mary Ann at  
**Ozone House**  
 769-6540

**LEGAL AID**  
 212 E. Huron  
 665-6181  
 Handling cases for city residents who are not U of M students


---

**LEGAL AID**  
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 4th Floor Mich. Union  
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 Call Annie 663-4392

---

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 761-8173

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 and if you don't, stop by and we'll do it for you.  
 See Ya...  
 300 west liberty 769-3040  
 at first street by the tracks

# COMMUNITY DIRECTORY

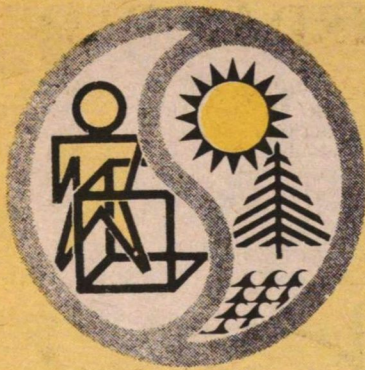
## ART

A2 Art Association 2275 Platt Rd 973-0590  
 Art Worlds 213 1/2 S Main 668-6244  
 Artist's and Craftsmen's Guild Michigan Union 668-7884  
 Creative Arts Workshop 621 E William 663-1111  
 Potter's Guild 201 Hill 663-4970  
 Union Gallery Michigan Union 761-2924

## CHILD CARE

Ann Arbor Child Care & Development Center 1432 Washtenaw 769-7244  
 Arbor Park Nursery 5200 Braeburn Circle 971-0886  
 Bethel A.M.E. Church Day Care Center 900 Plum 663-3800  
 Broadway Drop-In Center Child Care Action Center 3500 S.A.B., UM 764-3487  
 Children's Community Center 317 N Seventh St 663-4392  
 Community Day Care & Preschool Center 1611 Westminster 761-7101  
 Corntree Cooperative 1910 Hill St 769-5665  
 Model Cities Child Care Program 625 N Main 769-0430  
 Peace Neighborhood Center 1121 N Maple Rd 662-3552  
 Project Community 763-3548  
 Second Baptist Day Care Center 216 Beakes 663-9396

## CONSUMER GROUPS



Bureau of Consumer Affairs (Attorney General's Office) 525 W Ottawa 1-517-373-1110  
 Consumer Action Center (Washtenaw County) 200 County Bldg 665-4451  
 Michigan Consumer's Council Hollister Bldg 1-517-373-0947  
 Public Interest Research Group in Michigan (PIRGIM) Union 662-6597

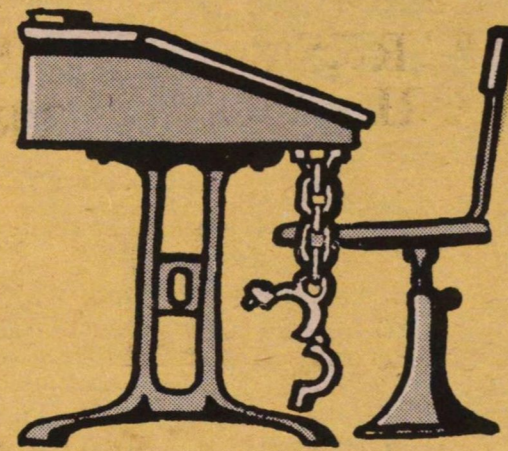
## COUNSELING & INFORMATION

Ann Arbor City Hall 100 N. Fifth Ave. 761-2400  
 Community Switchboard 621 E. William 663-1111  
 Crisis Walk-In Center 212 S. Fourth Ave. 761-9834  
 County Mental Health 320 E. Huron 761-9830  
 Drug Help 621 E. William 761-HELP  
 Eastern Michigan University Ypsilanti 487-1849  
 Guide Union 76-GUIDE  
 Octagon House 219 1/2 E. Washington 662-4587  
 Octagon House II 11 N. Hamilton, Ypsi 485-4000  
 Psychological Clinic 1027 E. Huron 764-3471  
 S.O.S. (Ypsi) 114 N. River 485-3222  
 Washtenaw County Building Huron and Main Sts. 663-7511  
 Women's Crisis Center 306 N. Division 761-9473

## ECOLOGY

Ecology Center 417 Detroit 761-3186  
 ENACT 4052 Trask Bldg 764-4410  
 Recycling Center 1965 S Industrial Hwy 761-7263

## EDUCATION



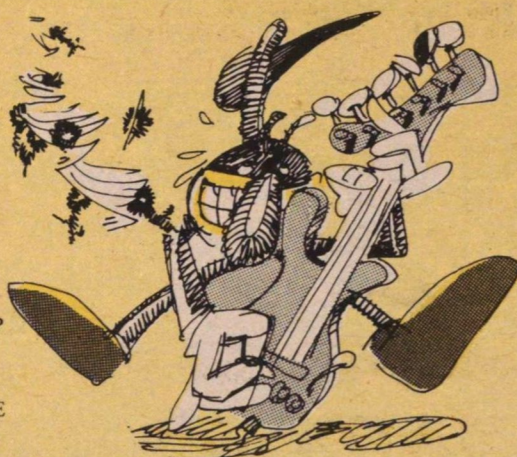
A2 Art Association 2275 Platt Rd 973-0590  
 Art Worlds 213 1/2 Main St 668-6244  
 Creative Arts Workshop 621 E William 663-1111  
 Continuing Education for Women 328-30 Thompson 764-6555  
 Continuing & Adult Education (Public Schools) 2560 Towner 973-0950  
 Recreation Dept. 2250 S Seventh U-M Community Adult Education 412 Maynard 764-5417  
 Washtenaw Community College 4800 E Huron River Dr 971-6300  
 YM-YWCA 350 S Fifth Ave 663-0536

## EMERGENCY

**ANN ARBOR**  
 Ambulance 971-2349, 769-2300  
 Fire 769-6311  
 Hospital (St. Joseph) 665-4141  
 (University) 764-5102  
 Police 769-6311  
 Rape (Women's Crisis Center) 761-WISE

**YPSILANTI**  
 Ambulance 482-6050  
 Fire 483-4224  
 Hospital (Beyer) 485-1000  
 Police 483-2311

## ENTERTAINMENT



**BARS**  
 Bicycle Jim's S University 665-2650  
 Blind Pig 208 S First 769-1849  
 Bimbo's 114 E Washington 665-3231  
 Chances Are Maynard & Liberty  
 Del Rio 122 W Washington 761-2530  
 Flame 115 W Washington 662-9860  
 Flick's 114 W Washington 665-6968  
 Golden Falcon 314 S. Fourth 761-3548

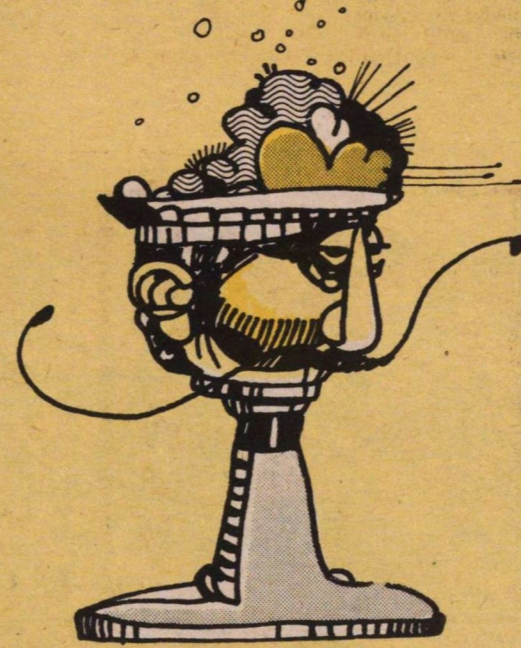
Lum's 1759 Plymouth 663-1740  
 Mr. Flood's 120 W Liberty 668-9372  
 Oldtown 122 W Liberty 662-9291  
 Pretzel Bell 120 E Liberty 761-1470  
 Rubaiyat 102 S First 663-2401  
 Village Bell 1321 S University 769-1744  
 Whiffletree 208 W Huron 663-0318  
 (A new bar will also be opening this fall at Maynard & Liberty)

**MUSIC**  
 Daystar Michigan Union 763-1107  
 The Ark Coffeehouse 1421 Hill 761-1451

**FILM**  
 A2 Film Coop (Angell Hall) 769-7787  
 Cinema Guild (Arch Bldg Aud) 761-1451  
 Cinema II (Angell Hall) -----  
 Friends of Newsreel (Modern Language Bldg) 769-7353  
 Mediatrics (Nat Sci Aud) 763-1107  
 New World Film Coop 994-0770

**THEATRE**  
 Ann Arbor Civic Theatre 662-9405  
 University Players Frieze Bldg 764-6300  
 Residential College Players E. Quad 763-0176

**WHERE TO CALL**  
 Community Switchboard 663-1111  
 U-M Information 764-1817

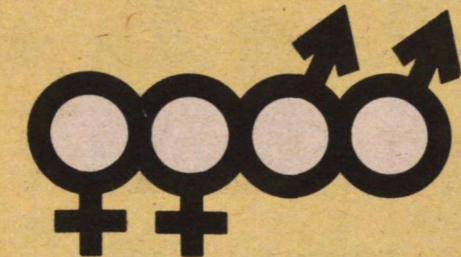


## FOOD

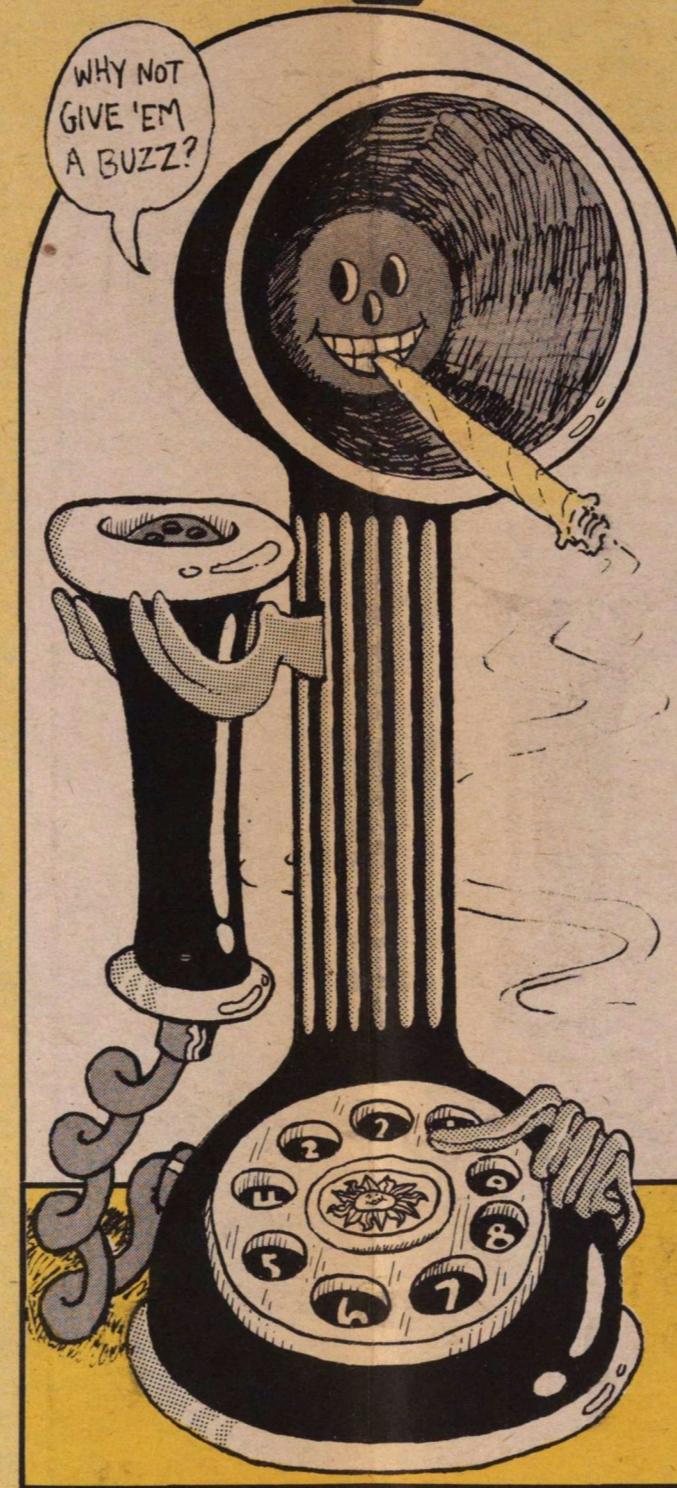
Farmer's Market: Fifth & Detroit -----  
 People's Food Coop 722 Packard 761-8173  
 People's Produce Coop call Comm. switchboard 663-1111

**STORES & RESTAURANTS**  
 Applerose 300 W Liberty 769-3040  
 Eden Foods 330 Maynard 761-8134  
 Indian Summer 315 S State 761-7918  
 Mt. High Ice Cream Parlour 11 W. Washington 994-4494  
 Soybean Cellars 314 E Liberty 668-6320

## GAYS



Gay Advocate (male) Union 761-3186  
 Gay Hotline Union 761-2044  
 Gay Liberation Front Union 761-2044  
 Lesbian Advocate Union 761-3186



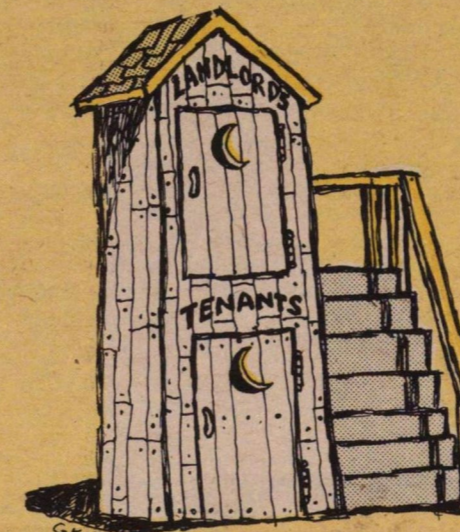
## HEALTH CARE

Beyer Hospital 135 S. Prospect, Ypsi 485-1000  
 EMU Health Service Ypsi 487-1122  
 Free People's Clinic 225 E. Liberty 761-8952  
 Model Cities Dental Clinic 704 Spring 761-2176  
 Packard Community Clinic Dental Appointments 3174 Packard 971-1073,4

Planned Parenthood 912 N. Main 769-8530  
 St. Joseph Mercy Hospital 326 N. Ingalls 665-4141  
 Summit Medical Center 704 Spring 769-4445  
 Teen Clinic -----

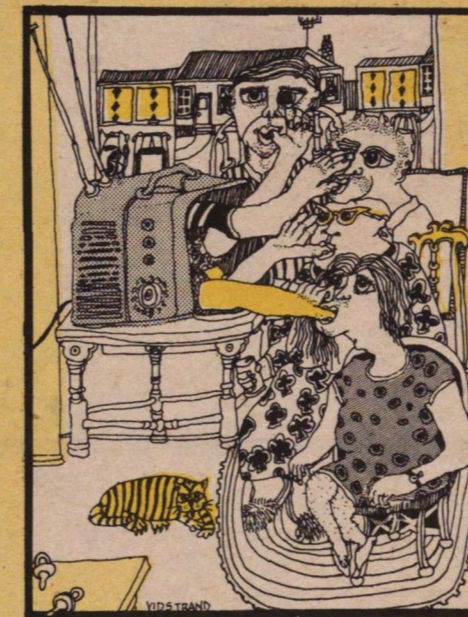
UM Health Service 207 Fletcher 764-8320  
 UM Hospital 1405 E. Ann 764-1817  
 UM School of Dentistry 1011 N. University 764-1516  
 Women's Crisis Center (info on women's health) 761-WISE

## HOUSING



Building Inspector City Hall 761-2400  
 Tenant's Union Michigan Union -----  
 UM Mediation Service Michigan Union 763-1071  
 UM Off-Campus Housing SAB 764-7400

## MEDIA



Ann Arbor News 340 E Huron 665-7721  
 Ann Arbor Sun 603 E William 761-7148  
 Herself 225 E Liberty 663-1285  
 Michigan Cable TV 416 W Huron 662-2253  
 Michigan Daily 420 Maynard 764-0558



## LEGAL AID

Student Legal Aid Michigan Union 665-6146  
 Washtenaw County Legal Aid 209 E Washington 665-6181

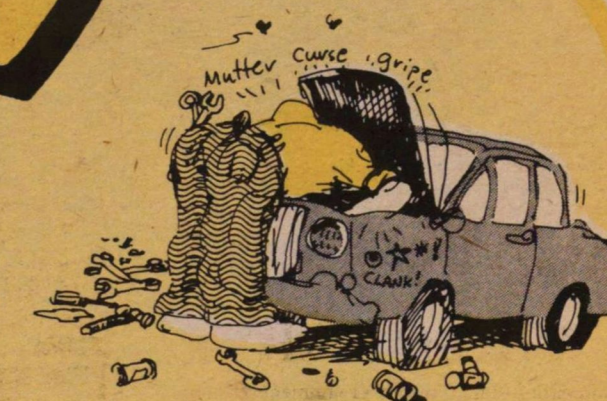
## ORGANIC GARDENING

Ecology Center Community Garden Beal Court 761-3186  
 County (for plots of land) County Building 663-7511

## PARKS & RECREATION



A2 Parks Dept. City Hall 761-2400  
 Arboretum 1827 Geddes Rd 764-9315  
 Argo Park Canoe Livery (AA) Long Shore Dr 668-7411  
 Botanical Gardens 1800 N Dixboro 764-1168  
 Buhr Pool-Rink(AA) 2751 Packard 971-3228  
 Delhi, Dexter-Huron, Hudson Mills Parks Huron River Drive 426-8211  
 Fuller Pool-Rink (AA) 1519 Fuller Rd 761-2460  
 Huron Golf Course (AA) 3465 E Huron River Dr 971-9841  
 I.M. Building (U-M pool, gym) Hoover & State 663-4181  
 Leslie Park Golf Course (AA) 2120 Traver 668-9011  
 Michigan Union (bowling, pool) 530 S State 662-4431  
 Municipal Golf Course (AA) 1519 Fuller Rd 662-0411  
 Pinckney Recreation Area N Territorial 426-4913  
 Saginaw Forest W Liberty 662-8011  
 University Golf Course Stadium & Main 663-5005  
 Veteran's Park; Pool-Rink (AA) 2150 Jackson 761-7240  
 Waterman Gym (UM Inside Track) E University 764-8455  
 Women's Pool (U-M) S. Forest 764-9450  
 YM-YWCA 350 S Fifth Ave 663-0536  
 Yost Field House (UM Ice Rink) S State 763-0064



## TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL

Ann Arbor Transportation Authority 400 W Washington 665-7701  
 Amtrack 401 Depot 994-4906  
 Bike Licenses City Hall 761-2400  
 Bus Station (AA) 116 W Huron 662-5511  
 Bus Station (Ypsi) 317 W Cross 482-7879  
 Coop Auto of Washtenaw 2232 S Industrial Hwy 769-0220  
 Dial-A-Ride 2232 S Industrial Hwy 665-4111  
 International Center 603 E Madison 764-9310  
 Michigan Union (Bus & Limousine) 530 S State 662-4431  
**Taxis**  
 Black & White (Ypsi) 483-3944  
 Yellow (AA) 663-3355  
 Yellow (Ypsi) 482-1500  
 Veterans 662-4477

## THIRD WORLD

Black Advocate Michigan Union 763-4188  
 Chicano Advocate Michigan Union 763-4188  
 Human Rights Department City Hall 761-2400  
 Native American Advocate Michigan Union 763-4185  
 Trotter House 1443 Washtenaw 763-4692  
 Ozone House 621 E William 769-6540  
 Youth Liberation 769-1442



## WOMEN

Continuing Education for Women 328-30 Thompson 764-6555  
 Herself Newspaper 225 E. Liberty 663-1285  
 Human Rights Department City Hall 761-2400  
 League of Women Voters 333 S Fourth Ave 761-0978  
 Lesbian Advocate (UM) Union 763-4186  
 Michigan Women's Political Caucus 971-9497  
 National Organization of Women UM Commission for Women 2064 Admin 763-2203  
 Washtenaw Comm. on Women County Bldg 663-7511  
 Women's Advocate (UM) Union 763-4189  
 Women's Caucus (HRP) 516 E William 761-6650  
 Women's Crisis Center 306 N Division 761-WISE  
 Women's Studies (UM) LS&A Bldg 763-2047

## POLITICAL PARTIES

**ANN ARBOR**  
 Democratic 225 E Liberty 665-6529  
 Human Rights 516 E Williams 761-6650  
 Republican 2255 S Industrial Hwy 662-2721  
**YPSILANTI**  
 Human Rights (Harris Weisman)

# Parks and Recreation



Whether you want relaxation or some hard exercising, Ann Arbor has a place to do it, and many of those places are FREE!

**PICNICKING**—There are several wooded areas right in the city (or on the very fringes) for walking and picnicking. The most popular is U-M's Arboretum, better known as just the Arb. The large area borders on the Huron River right behind the University Hospital. Entrances to the property are on Geddes Road near Oxford, and behind Markley dorm on Washington Heights. The Arb is also popular for "traying" in the winter. (The name developed when students would steal large trays from dorm cafeterias and use them for sledding down hills.)

Two other University properties are the Botanical Gardens, out Dixboro Road, and the Saginaw Forest out Liberty. The Gardens has meandering paths and streams, and an enclosed greenhouse even for rainy days.

Three different small parks run along the Huron River out Huron River drive — Delhi Park, Dexter-Huron Park, and Hudson Mills. During the summer, there is a vehicle fee for these parks, much like the State Parks. These parks are a favorite place for bicyclists to go on weekends. Canoeing is also available in the parks. You can catch a canoe at Dexter-Huron

and float on down to Delhi.

**SWIMMING**—You can swim in lakes, pools or rivers around Ann Arbor. Of course, if you don't mind pollution, you can swim at any of the places listed under picnicking, along the Huron, but in general, it's not recommended. Better places included three city pools, the University pools, or if you can afford to join, the YM-YWCA pool. Other popular places include the Quarry (there are some legal problems with this place, and occasionally the police do ask folks to leave — but that never stopped anyone in the past). There is also Pinckney Recreation Area, about a half hour drive from the city. Two lakes are available, Silver Lake and Half Moon Lake, for public swimming.

**ICE SKATING**—For winter days, skating is provided both by the city and the University (you need U-M i.d. for the U).

**GOLF**—Once again, from the city and the University.

**TENNIS**—Would you believe the city and the U again?

**Others**—The one form of entertainment many students don't know about is found in the Michigan Union. Right in one building, you can indulge in bowling in the basement or shooting pool on the second floor.



Graphic by Chris Frayne

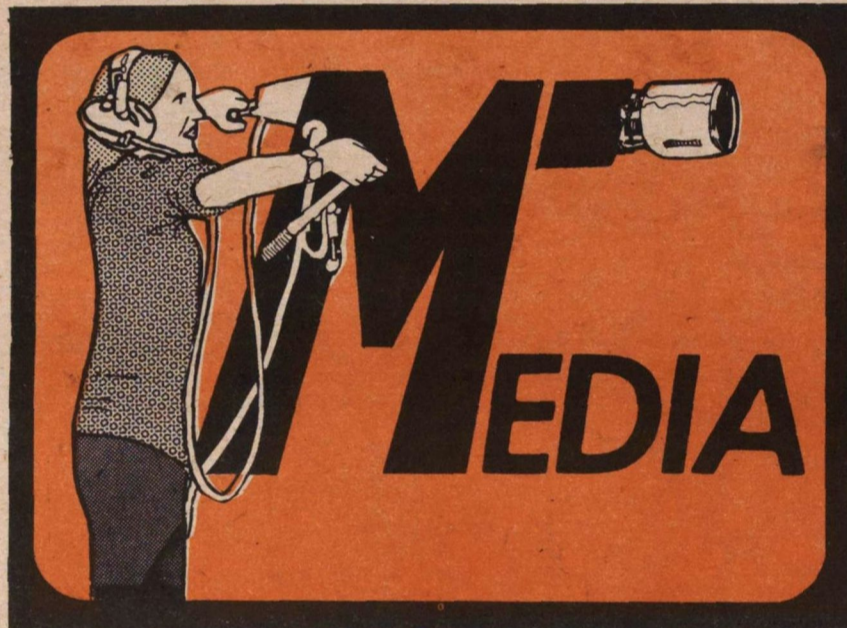
Looking at the wide range of local media, it almost seems that Ann Arbor must be one of the better informed cities in the Midwest. It is the only place outside the east that has regular daily delivery of the New York Times.

Of course, the Ann Arbor SUN is clearly a major part of this category. (For more on the SUN, check the article in this section to learn what it's been doing, and how to get a subscription or home delivery.)

Five other newspapers are published in town. The Ann Arbor News is the only traditional daily paper. While it is the major source of local news, its line on local issues is extremely conservative, following the Republicans right to the bitter end. To compensate for its conservative local bias, it is in general, liberal on national issues.

The Michigan Daily is the student newspaper, which comes out six days a week (all but Monday). It combines both national and campus news, and does some reporting on other local events.

Herself is a monthly paper, concentrating on local women's coverage. Herself has a strong reputation outside the city, as well as inside for its excellent coverage on all aspects of women. It is available by subscription or in many local stores. The



staff holds weekly meetings, and welcomes any women with skills such as writing, layout, graphics, photography, selling ads (as well as anyone who wants to learn these skills.) Their office is at 225 E. Liberty, near the Free Clinic, and any wom-

en who have news or want to help should contact them.

Another weekly alternative paper is the Michigan Free Press, which concentrates on international, third world and revolutionary coverage. Due to the "policy of

non-cooperation with the SUN," you will have to contact them for any additional information about their organization.

Of course, newspapers are not the only form of media in town. Film is important in A<sup>2</sup>, with this city being the leading film center in the Midwest. (For more on film groups, see Entertainment.)

The University sponsors several literary magazines, but the most interesting magazine published in the city is Periodical Lunch. It doesn't quite look like a typical magazine, and in a way, it really isn't. It's a little hard to describe what it looks like, but it is sold in various stores around town. It has both creative writing and non-fiction essays by some outstanding young writers.

There is a television culture in A<sup>2</sup>, very unlike the normal schlock on network TV. Some community programming is available on cable TV, and the best part about CATV is the public access channel. Although programming is irregular, an interesting mix of alternative and experimental programming done by local TV buffs and students appears.

And for those interested in doing their own television, there is the Media Access Center, which rents videotape equipment to potential programmers.

For radio information see TUNE IN in the Calendar

**DRUG HELP**

761-HELP  
621 E WILLIAM

**24 Hr. Crisis  
Intervention**

**Outreach Education  
Counseling  
Community Library  
Volunteers Needed**

**CALL or WALK-IN**

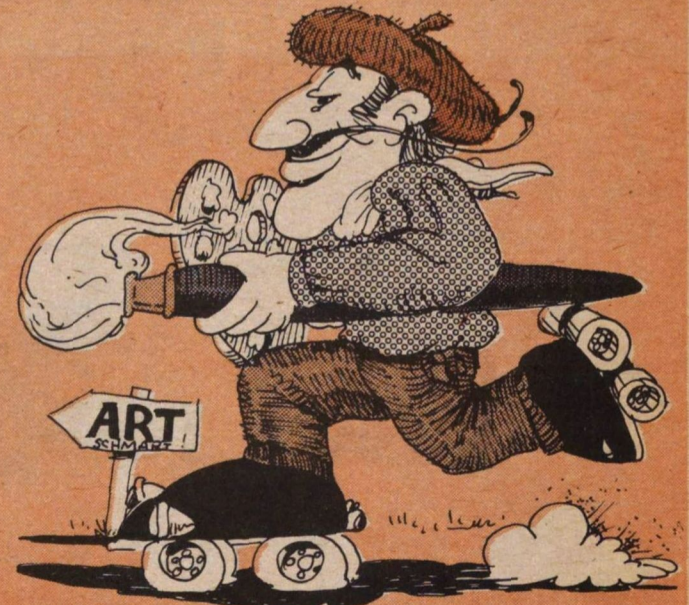
# ART

In keeping with a strong cultural atmosphere, Ann Arbor has a number of organizations bringing creative people together, and offering facilities for people to use who want to try their skills. Small dance and theatre groups are continually springing up, and various art workshops have more permanent facilities around town. (A number of groups offer classes — for a list of these, check out Education.)

Perhaps one of the most active groups in Ann Arbor is the Artist's and Craftsman's Guild. This group sponsors a number of art fairs throughout the year, held in places like the Farmer's Market and the Michigan Union, and also runs the Free Art Fair during the July Street Art Fair. People interested in showing their crafts in town should contact the Guild and see about joining.

Several galleries exist around town for showing work on a more continual basis. One of the most interesting is the Union Gallery, which shows predominantly student work. It is occasionally known for grand openings, featuring live music and refreshments. It also has occasional Renaissance music concerts, live poetry readings and even plays. Several small private galleries also exist.

Art Worlds, best known for its classes, has studios and equipment available for community use at low fees. You can rent the darkroom, a silk-screening table or a photography studio for a few hours or a day. Equipment and classes are also available from the Ann Arbor Art Association and the Potter's Guild.



Graphic by Chris Frayne

# ENTERTAINMENT

Most weekends in town, there's enough happening to keep everyone occupied. Music, plays, dance, films, and of course, private parties.

The easiest way to find out what's going on is to check the Ann Arbor SUN's Weekly Calendar, or call Community Switchboard. For events on UM campus, try the main information number for the big U.

**MUSIC** goes down almost every weekend night and even weekdays at some of the downtown bars. (There are rumors that **Chances Are**, the new bar opening closer to campus may also have some kind of entertainment.) For heavy blues and occasional jazz, the **Blind Pig** can't be beat. Anyone's liable to show up, from Luther Allison to Boogie Woogie Red. The Pig has music every weekend, and often in mid-week.

The **Del Rio** has a great jazz set every Sunday evening at 5 p.m., but you have to be there early, since it's usually packed. Flood's features blues and other music most nights, as does the Golden Falcon, which also presents soul and rock bands. If you're into bluegrass, both the **Pretzel Bell** and **Lum's** occasionally have a local group.

Sad to say, there are no dance bars left in Ann Arbor at the moment. The only places to boogie are private parties and the occasional benefits at Waterman Gym or Carpenter Hall. (Watch for regular ones sponsored by the Friends of The Ann Arbor SUN.) The **Scene** occasionally has a live band, but its macho atmosphere tends to keep many away.

There is some music outside the bars. **Daystar** sponsors occasional major concerts at the University (with profits going back into several UM groups, like the Inter-Cooperative Council and Project Community). For a quieter atmosphere, the **Ark Coffeehouse** brings in some outstanding folk acts every weekend. And of course, in the summer, there are the free park concerts.

**FILM** is a major form of entertainment (did you know that Ann Arbor is a big center for film-making?). Besides the regular theatres, there are a number of non-profit groups

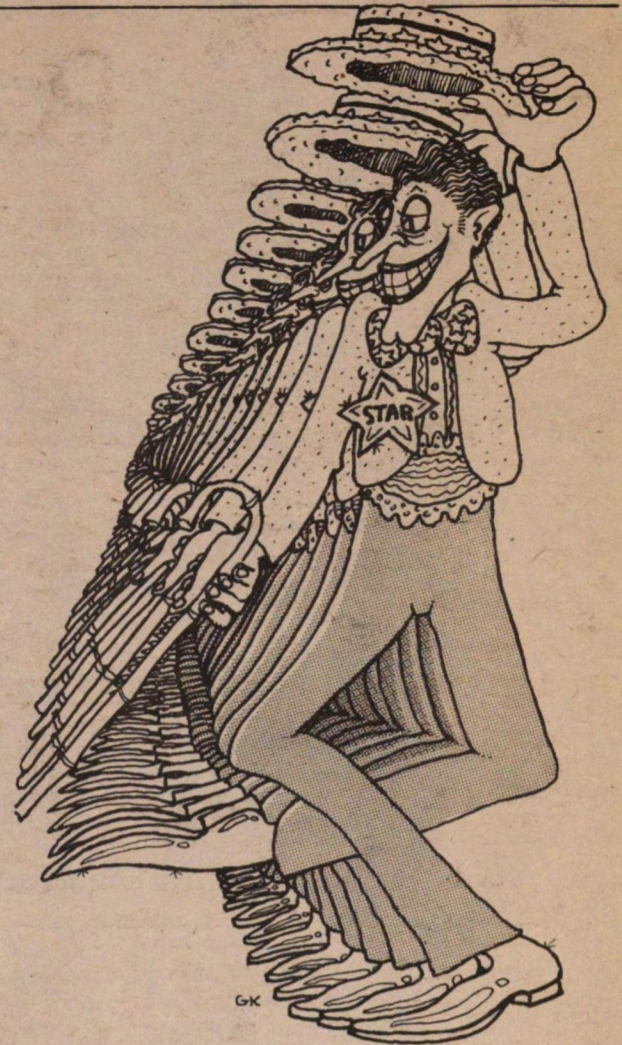
showing films on campus for low prices. **Cinema Guild**, one of the oldest film societies in the country, concentrates on the golden oldies, including the silents like Charlie Chaplin and D. W. Griffith. The **Ann Arbor Film Coop**, **Cinema II**, and **Mediatrics** predominantly show better recent films, foreign and American. If you missed it over the summer, it may be back on campus this fall. (The Film Coop also occasionally runs classes on film making.)

**New World Film Coop** (whose headquarters are under the SUN's new office), has just put together a community theater. They show a combination of more recent favorites, and some of the best revolutionary reels in town. Their international series have brought in films from Cuba, Chile and other third world countries.

A variety of **dance** and **theatre groups** put on occasional performances. Many small collectives are working on creative dance and alternative theatre. Several better known groups that do more regular performances are the **University dance students**, and the **University Players**. One of the better features done by U theatre students are the **Lab Theatres** - a one-act play done each Wednesday and Thursday at 4 p.m. in the Arena Theatre, Frieze Building. These performances are free, and tend to be modern playwrights as well as some original material. Some of the best experimental theatre comes from the **Residential College Players**, who also do some original material along with more traditional pieces. Their plays are low-cost and some of the more radical ideas around tend to show up in their works. Ann Arbor has several amateur groups which do plays as well, like the **Civic Theatre**.

Of course, there are always the more classic forms of entertainment centering at the University, including the **Musical Society**, the **Music School**, and even the **Bach Club**, famous for its classical music and jelly donuts.

(For more on entertainment, check out the feature article on Ann Arbor culture, on pages 3 and 4 of this section.)



Graphic by Gary Kell

## CHILD CARE, YOUNG PEOPLE & EDUCATION

### CHILD CARE

In April, 1973, Democrats and Human Rights Party Council members broke up \$600,000 in federal revenue-sharing money between various social services. The largest share of the funds was channeled into child care centers, with fourteen receiving amounts up to \$10,000.

This year, between city budget problems and a Republican-dominated Council opposed to city money for social services, child care funding was reduced to nothing. Although the centers have so far continued in operation, how long they will be able to continue to provide low cost child care is uncertain.

The need for organized child care has been a major issue since the early seventies, when women students and employees at the University of Michigan pressed the administration for child care facilities. When UM president Robben Fleming was presented with the demands, he told the women that if women chose to have families, they would have to accept the responsibility for them; it wasn't the University's problem.

After months of picketing, speaking at Regents meetings and conferences with U administrators, the women were finally given

a small space at the Student Activities Building for child care, but were told no money could be taken from the millions in the UM budget for their center. The small room was the initial home of the Child Care Action Center. Since then, the Center has been shuffled a number of times around the University, indicating the administration's continuing callousness towards women with children. Located now in the School of Education building, the Center has managed to keep providing child care for the children of University people despite recurring financial problems. The Center combines paid staff with volunteer student help from Project Community.

Another Center with a long history is the Children's Community Center, which got its start in 1967 with a staff including Skip Taube and Diana Oughton. Diana later died in the Weather Underground house explosion. The Center disbanded before her death, and then revived at the 1972 Blues and Jazz Festival. By the end of the concert, the people working with child care decided that a more permanent program was needed, and started the CCC. They set up their program in a basement, and worked around the philosophy of creating not only



SUN Photo by Barbara Weinberg

an alternative institution, but teaching the young people alternative lifestyles, from organic gardening and natural foods, to communal decision-making.

After receiving money from the revenue sharing funds last year, the CCC purchased its current facilities on Seventh Street. Besides the traditional day-to-day child care, the CCC has provided child care at the free concerts for the past two summers. It also has set up a reasonable Friday and Saturday "babysitting" service. One of the more exciting events was the New Year's Eve babysitting last December - while the parents were out celebrating, the young people had their own party at the CCC.

Corntree combines child care with communal living, with many of the participants living in the center. There is a strong emphasis on parental involvement and collective decision-making.

Most of the other child care centers range a bit more towards the traditional, although often with a pre-dominately young staff. Located in neighborhood centers, churches and/or houses, all are working at providing low-cost child care and creating a pleasant environment for young people.

Two other organizations connected indirectly with child-care are the Women's Crisis Center and Project Community. The Crisis Center is a good source for information on child care, with lists of local centers.

Project Community, a program at the University, works to get students involved in community based projects. Among the areas students can work in (and sometimes even get credit for) are child care, mental health facilities, prisons and youth homes. Students who are interested in working in childcare centers can contact them.

**YOUNG PEOPLE**  
Two organizations in town particularly

deal with young people - Youth Liberation and Ozone House.

Youth Liberation, which on and off has done organizing in the public schools, at present primarily works on putting out a monthly newsletter, FPS, dealing with young people all over the country and in A2. They also have several pamphlets on the rights of young people, and have worked to gain rights for young people like the right to live where they choose, and an end to compulsory education.

Ozone House is more of a counseling oriented institution, with a young staff which also stresses young people's rights. They are helpful both for young people trying to work out problems with their families, and also for those who have decided they can no longer live at home. They are able to help people find temporary housing, and are trying to get together another free lunch program for people without money.

### EDUCATION

A number of institutions offer various courses - some are even free, and most are inexpensive. You can pursue more intellectual paths, or take arts and crafts courses just for fun.

The most obvious educational places are the University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University and the public schools. While these places give A2 and Ypsi their reputations for being educational centers, there are less traditional programs which have gotten less attention.

Free classes in arts and crafts are available through the Creative Arts Workshop, part of the Community Center Project. Located in the building with other C4 groups like Ozone House and Community Switchboard, the Workshop provides a place for artists to get together. Classes will probably be beginning late September or early October.

One of the most comprehensive programs around is Art Worlds, a non-profit group which offers courses in everything from photography and silk-screening, to belly-dancing and mime. They try to keep their

continued on page 23



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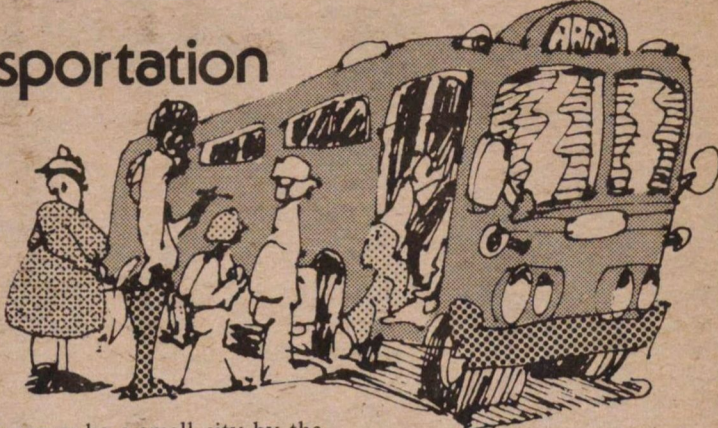
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Ann Arbor

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Birmingham

## Transportation



Ann Arbor may be a small city by the standards of New York or Detroit, but getting around can still be a problem. The need for adequate public transportation is readily accepted in this city, but its growth has been slow. With the home of the private automobile just down the road, the state has long suffered from strong lobbies against the kind of public transport systems needed to replace the individual car, and local units of government can rarely afford the expense.

A year ago, city residents made the first major commitment to build a better system by voting in a millage to support the Ann Arbor Transportation Authority's "Teltran" proposal. This money is primarily going into a network of "Dial-A-Ride" vans, which can pick people up at their houses and drop them at the doorstep of their destinations, all for a mere quarter. The system is still limited, operating only until 11pm on weekdays, and 6 pm on weekends, and the service can be slow during busy hours, as the fleet of purple and yellow vans is still small.

But it keeps on growing. Starting later this year, the AATA will be buying more small buses from a federal-state grant, which are being allocated to service senior citizens who live outside the city limits. In the process, it will eventually make it easier to work, shop, or just relax inside A<sup>2</sup> without forcing even more people to live within the city limits, and pay the overpriced rents.

Of course, there is a more traditional bus service, running along the major streets with full-size buses. They are also run by the AATA and you can call them to get times and routes.

Buses can also take you outside the city. There is now a regular run between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. And of course, there are the Greyhound and Short Ways lines to get to the big metropolis to the east of here, or out to the airport for a longer trip.

And if long trips intrigue you, the International Center at U of M is the place

to hit for finding out about travelling abroad. Set up primarily to help students who want to see the world, they are willing to answer questions from anyone who needs information about visas, where to stay, how much it will cost, and what's the cheapest way to get there. They have a wide range of travel guides, as well as written reports from students who have been travelling recently. It's well worthwhile to check before going anywhere outside the U.S.

Ann Arbor also has two taxi services, and for those going more westward, Amtrak runs trains direct from here to Chicago.

One last word on transportation. Bikes are quite popular in A<sup>2</sup>, since almost anywhere is within biking distance. But it has its problems. The large number of bikes leads to a large number of bike thieves. Even a rusted-out one speed special is likely to disappear if not adequately locked, and a fine ten-speed may go even when locked. The other problem is the police department. While the city denies it, it makes a "fine" profit from giving out traffic tickets, and the police are inclined to stop bicyclists who are not obeying all the laws. The city also requires bikes be licensed, and these can be obtained from the city clerk's office at city hall (Fifth Ave. and Huron).

Bikes are being encouraged in other ways. At the same time the bus millage passed, an additional amount was voted in to be used for bike paths. The routes have finally been approved, and construction should begin soon. Several streets already have these, including Fuller Road and parts of Washtenaw.

One last word on transportation—for those who happen to still need a private car—A<sup>2</sup> has an auto coop, where you can both get your car fixed at low rates, or even use their garage and equipment to do-it-yourself. For more information on this, check with the coop, Coop Auto of Washtenaw.

## Housing

One of the biggest issues last spring was a proposal for rent control in Ann Arbor, put on the ballot by the Human Rights Party. After a heavily financed campaign by local landlords, which included several illegal contributions, the proposal was defeated by voters in April. But despite its defeat, a large number of people, angry at high rents and poor service provided by Ann Arbor landlords, voted for it.

While rent control is not dead (Both Dems and HRP are trying to work out new proposals), there are some minor reliefs that tenants have in dealing with landlords.

For students, one of the best features the University offers is the Mediation Service. Students should check to be sure their house is registered (or their landlord). If so, the Mediation Service can intervene if you are being ripped off and your landlord refuses to listen. They have been excellent in getting U students rent reductions when the landlord failed to come through with needed services on apartments.

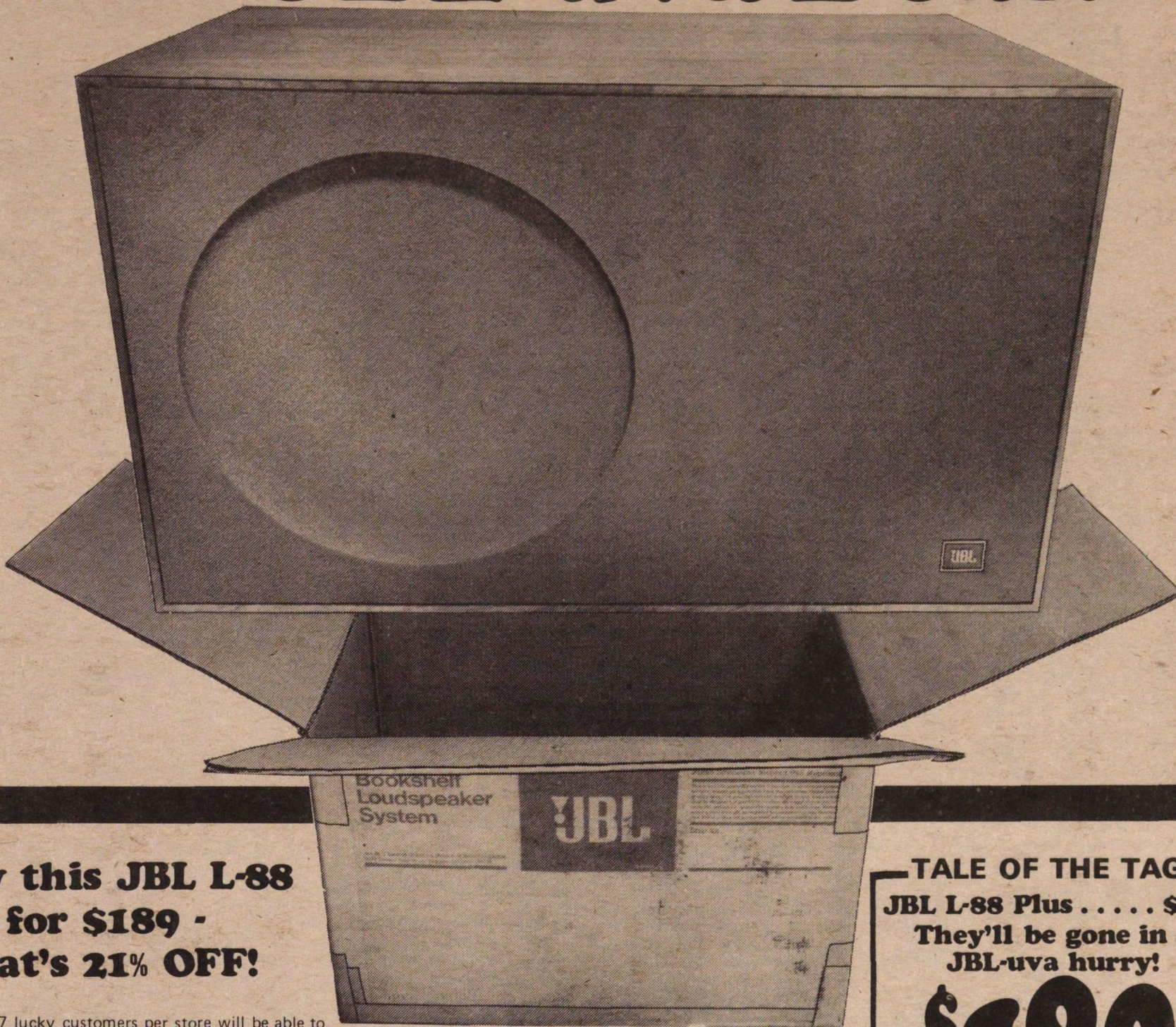
Non-students do not have the same help available for pressuring landlords into action. Possible methods of action are Legal Aid for a lawyer (if actual laws are being broken), The Tenants' Union (which can primarily answer questions about problems and tell you who can best help you), or the city's Building Inspector (who can force the landlord to put the house into livable condition under the city housing code).

Tenants should also note that the state has a recent law covering damage deposits, which makes it harder for the landlords to keep it. If you are having problems getting back any of the money you turned in as a damage deposit (which can legally be no more than 1½ months rent), contact legal aid of the tenants' union to find out your rights.

The other major problem with housing in Ann Arbor is finding it. If you just need temporary housing (like overnight) and don't have any money, check with Ozone house.

If you're looking for a more permanent place, you can try the usual newspaper ads. Other possibilities are Off-campus housing if you are a U-M student, and for women, there is the Women's Crisis Center.

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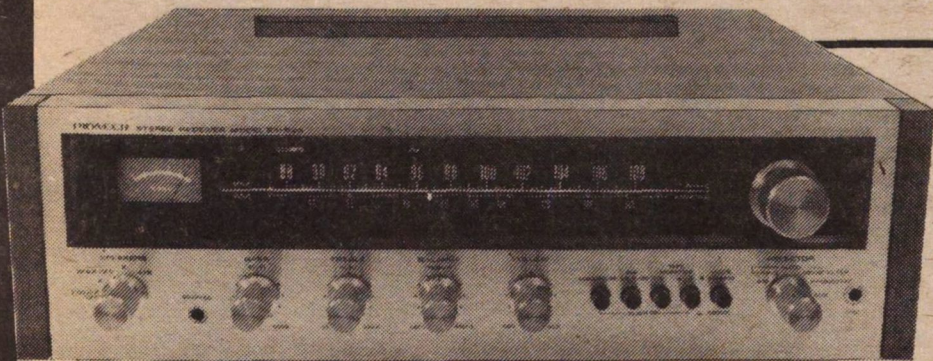
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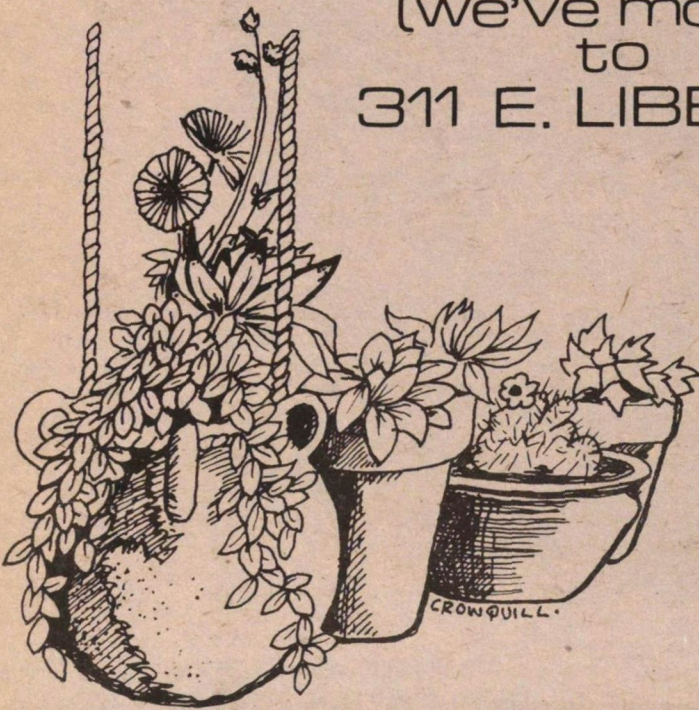
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# Ypsilanti's

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Organized activism in Ypsilanti probably began when citizens worked on the underground railroad in the mid-1800's. In several older houses in the depot town section (the area around the railroad station), you can still see old hiding places for runaway slaves.

Townpeople were also active in a concentrated drive for cleaner milk. This 1830's effort was led by the wife of Mark Jefferson, an Eastern Michigan University professor for whom the new science building is named. Ms. Jefferson was by far the leading figure in any progressive movement of that time. After making her name in the cleaner milk crusade, she went on to be an important element in the women's suffrage movement of the middle 1800's, laying the groundwork for ratification of the women's suffrage amendment in 1920.

Group activism in Ypsilanti for the period from 1860 to 1960 is less well known. While isolated individuals probably protested or acted for various farseeing concepts, most of the townspeople were as the rest of the nation: content with the "golden age" of the prospering country and patriotic in support of the many conflicts that were always appearing.

This false satisfaction continued until the late 1960's, when people began to organize skeleton groups in the anti-Vietnam campaign. The bulk of these early anti-war activists were connected with EMU.

A University-affiliated "alternate media" newspaper, *The Obsidian*, first came out on Nov. 26, 1968. It was edited by Thomas A. Moors, who would become EMU student body president one year later. Moors, considered a "humanist," put out a paper that was more cultural than political. People who worked on the paper remember it as being the beginning sign of the Ypsi alternate-culture. And yet, because of its University affiliation, the administration actually controlled the contents of the paper. One article in particular, "The Student as Nigger," was blocked by EMU.

Some staff members of the Eastern *Echo* (the student newspaper) contributed to the *Obsidian* regularly, but fearing retribution for their participation, wrote under false names. Moors finally quit as editor of the *Obsidian*, saying he felt his hands were too tied to accomplish anything. Randy Raymond took over the job, and managed to put out two more issues in March 1969. Unable to get advertising, the staff had to pay for printing costs themselves. At several hundred dollars per issue, the paper was forced to disband.

### THE SECOND COMING

Like thousands of campuses across the country, the school year that began calmly in the fall of 1969 gradually turned the slumbering Eastern Michigan University from a seedbed of apathy to a hotbed of activism.

On October 6, the first issue of *The Second Coming* appeared on Eastern's campus. Edited by EMU student Frank Michels, the paper had been registered with the

administration as a fund-raising activity of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Sale of the issue was relatively quiet, but the second publication on October 20 began a tug-of-war between the administration of President Harold Sponberg and the students over freedom of the press on campus.

An article on the back page entitled "Meat—the Game for Men," featured pictures of the EMU semifinalists for homecoming queen, along with an Atlantic City-type pose of rear-end views of women in bathing suits.

Men who matched up the faces with the right bodies would "get the chance to screw the Homecoming Queen on the Union ballroom floor on national television."

An editorial on an inside page explained the Meat Game was not intended as an insult to the queen contestants: "They are our sisters, and they are trying to survive as best they can."

The following day, administration officials talked with the homecoming candidates. The women reportedly felt that despite their objections to the satirical article, *The Second Coming* should not be banned from campus.

Sponberg and his cronies had other ideas, however. The second issue of the paper had not been registered for sale on the campus because of a clause inserted into the original agreement after editor Michels signed it. The new clause stated the University reserved the right to recall the paper pending content.

Dean of students Tom Aceto warned students selling the paper outside McKenny Union they were in violation of University regulations and ordered sales be stopped. When vendors continued to sell the paper, Aceto took the names of thirteen students, ignoring faculty members who were also selling the paper.

On Wednesday, October 22, Sponberg issued a statement that *The Second Coming* was unacceptable to the University, and any prior approval for sale was revoked.

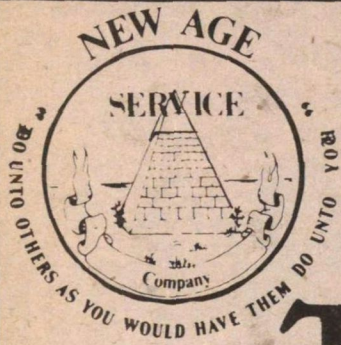
Sales continued throughout that week, and the following Monday, Sponberg, along with Aceto and vice president Lewis Profit, recommended the "Ypsilanti 13" be tried by a special administrative board the next day.

Observers from ACLU and about 100 students showed up for what was described as a kangaroo court, and the special board then decided that perhaps the case should be referred to the Student Court, which normally would have handled the case anyway.

The court cleared the thirteen of charges, but Aceto, ignoring the decision, sent the case to the Disciplinary Review Board, claiming the Student Court only had the power to recommend.

In the meantime, the court issued a temporary restraining order against the administration, demanding no order of suspension against the students involved be given.

The following Wednesday, Aceto verbally suspended David Barsky, one of the thirteen, for selling the paper again that day.



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# Back Pages

Editor Frank Michels reacted by asking an injunction be issued in U.S. District Court which would prevent the University from taking further action until a pending suit against the administration for their actions regarding sale of *The Second Coming* was resolved. The injunction was denied, however, after the University reinstated Barsky and agreed to give the paper rights equal to any other commercial paper on campus.

Then, on December 2, Michels and two other students were arrested for disorderly conduct after being asked to remove themselves from the "People's Lounge" in McKenny Union. The three students were arrested by campus police officer John Garland more than two hours after he asked them to leave. Garland claimed he was acting on a complaint from the union manager regarding the movement of furniture.

It seems that comfortable sofas had been replaced in the lounge area during the summer, after it became apparent to administrators that long-hairs and hippies were making use of the area—a bad image for EMU. Somehow, the sofas kept mysteriously reappearing in the lounge next to the new, hard plastic benches.

After the Christmas break, student body president Tom

Moors presented a list of 48 demands to the Board of Regents, including a request for more student voice in decision making, an ombudsman program, restoration of the furniture to the People's Lounge, a clearly-stated policy on *The Second Coming*, and a "receptive, willing ear to our problems as students."

Moors, the former editor of *The Obsidian*, told the regents, "For you to evaluate [these proposals] on their merits would be paradise in comparison to the run-around we presently endure."

The regents balked at the demands, while the administration was slowly riding itself of sympathetic faculty members through non-reappointments and outright firings.

After another meeting with the regents on April 15, at which student leaders added the reinstatement of the ousted professors and an increase of blacks to 18 percent of the enrollment to the earlier demands, a new coalition of student senators, blacks and the Student Liberation Action Committee began a strike at the University.

The action resulted in the establishment of a board composed of students and administrators to consider problems of concern to students. At last, some form of formal communication had been established.

### THE KENT STATE RIOT

The calm lasted a month. News of the murder of four students by National Guardsmen at Kent State brought swift response at EMU. Sponberg was forced to cancel classes for two days of mourning to start Thursday, May 7.

The following Monday, mourning turned to anger as Sponberg called in outside police units to break up a sit-in demonstration on Forest Avenue protesting the Kent killings.

As police began molesting demonstrators being carried off to waiting buses for the trip to the County Jail, non-violent acquiescence turned to resistance.

The resistance sparked a street demonstration on Forest that would last the week. That first night, barricades blocked the street from both ends while bonfires and a carnival atmosphere permeated the dark night.

Then the pigs came.

There is no other way to describe the police action that first night. While County Sheriff Doug Harvey (already well-noted for his brutal tactics at several demonstrations at neighboring University of Michigan) circled overhead in his helicopter, spraying tear gas indiscriminately and beaming his spotlight down upon the scene, a large contingent of helmeted and black-uniformed police from various state, county and local agencies swarmed past the barricades on the west end of Forest, beating anyone in their paths with night sticks.

The police, minus badges, chased and cornered individuals, beat them and carried them off to jail. Cans of tear gas were lobbed into the first floor of Buell Hall, where handicapped students resided. Students were dragged from their apartments as police stormed the buildings beside campus, and Governor proclaimed Ypsilanti under curfew from 8 p.m. each night.

In the three days of violence that followed, officers rounded up anyone, especially blacks and longhairs, and charged them with curfew violations and disturbing the peace. By weeks end, over a hundred people had been arrested, and \$50,000 in damages had been suffered by the University.

The school year that began in the fall of 1970 was quiet. The University physical plant busied itself with replacing the many broken windows on campus. The new students listened to people who had gone through the strike tell about it. Sheriff Doug Harvey came out with his usual ridiculous warning to the effect that "going to college is a privilege that should not be abused." And Sponberg and administration leaders called for more "communication" between dissidents and the people with the power.

But challenges to the power structure were to continue. John Enlund, a "non-student," challenged a section of the city charter, which amazingly enough, stated that only those community members who owned property were allowed to run for office. For some reason, the docile non-property owners had allowed this blatantly unconstitutional charter section to exist for years. Enlund challenged it in the courts and it was immediately struck down. This was in 1971, and while an isolated incident, it indicates the archaic political scene of that time.

### TAKING THE ELECTORAL PLUNGE

As with most college towns, Ypsilanti's activism had no real power base until 18-year-olds were allowed to vote in 1972. Yet the new age of majority concept was still so new that few eligible voters actually went out and registered to vote. (Let's face it, many were too busy enjoying the new access to alcohol.)

Some minor skirmishes arose specifically over this point. The Ypsilanti Human Rights Party declared that the city should hold extensive voter registration drives on the EMU campus. The Republican Party and some skeptical Democrats were afraid a large turnout from the University community would cost them their jobs, let alone entirely change the political climate of the city (which has since proved true). They strongly opposed such a move, saying the city had no such obligation.

Another problem preventing activists from gaining political office was the actual system by which members of City Council were elected. There were five wards, as there are today, but only one member of the Council was elected from each. The rest were elected at-large, and Ypsilanti's Republicans and property owners turned out in droves to make sure their puppets were elected instead of the "radicals."

The students themselves were not as radical as Republicans feared—at least not a majority of those voting. In the student wards, the Ypsi HRP was unable to get a foothold. Instead, "liberal" Democrats were the choice. They stayed away from the stigma of being "extremists," and Ypsilanti went nowhere for two years,

precisely what the Republicans (notably the two famous land-owning families, the Quirks and Edmunds) wanted.

It finally took a sympathetic City Clerk, James Ashby, to run volunteer registration drives on campus and vicinity last year. Most HRP members worked on this drive. The marijuana decriminalization issue acted as the biggest incentive for prospective voters. Freaks and fraternity/sorority members alike were smoking the herb, and they didn't like the idea of hiding it. Petitions circulated for a \$5 maximum penalty and the 1973 Ypsilanti Marijuana Initiative made sure that signers were registered voters. Parties were held in which beer and joints were available, as well as a table tucked away in a corner at which voter registration took place, as well as the paper work for registered voters who needed to officially change their addresses.

It was slowly becoming evident to voters in the student areas that the Ypsi Democrats weren't really an alternative to the Republicans. There was also a change about this time in the city charter concerning the way Council is elected. Each of the five wards now have two elected representatives, and only the mayor is elected at-large.

The five wards themselves can generally be categorized. Two of these, the area on the east side of town and the area on the northeast side of town, are staunch Republican districts, the northeast side being generally where the richer property owners and entrepreneurs live. The south side is the poorer section of the city and the district where most of the city's blacks live. This district has been traditionally Democratic, and its Council representatives have usually been black. However, all too often, they emulated the wealthier Republicans.

The so-called student districts were generally Democratic, despite some weak attempts from quickly deteriorating organizations such as the Young Americans for Freedom. These two wards are, naturally, right in or close to the core of the college community.

Political scientists will probably argue for years on the underlying reasons for the political turnabout in the 1974 spring elections. But whatever the basis, of the five ward seats up for grabs, two were taken by HRP candidates, Eric Jackson and Harold Baize, and with healthy margins. These victories were in the two student wards. Predictably, in the southern ward, another black democrat was elected, and in the Republican wards, the incumbents were re-elected. This left the Council with what would seem to be a majority left-wing coalition—five Democrats, two HRP members, and four Republicans. But while the student-ward Democrats have since April tended to vote with the HRP, the black Democrats have sometimes been disappointingly conservative.

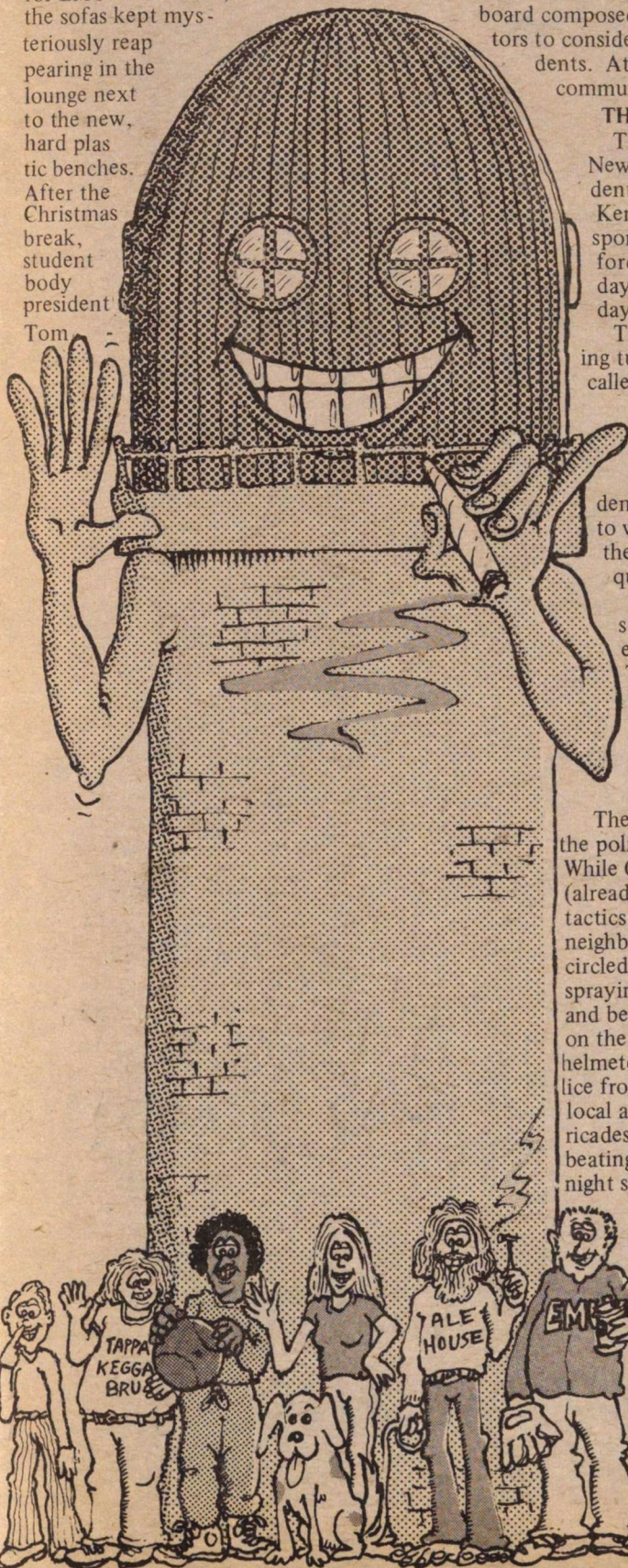
The major thrust of the April victory was the passage of the \$5 maximum penalty pot ordinance. Proponents and opponents alike had earlier stated the ordinance didn't have a chance. Proponents said they were laying the groundwork for a future, more insured ordinance. The resulting upset is indicative of the changed atmosphere in the city, and it promised local politics, beginning at the level of City Council, will never be the same again. (Ed. note—for the latest developments on the Ypsi weed ordinance, see the news section of this Ann Arbor SUN.)

—Dan O'Grady & Russell Smith

## YPSILANTI DIRECTORY

Probably the most widely known general help organization is the SOS COMMUNITY CRISIS CENTER located on N. River Street several blocks north of Michigan Ave. The sign on the lawn insures that you can't miss the spot and inside you can get help for just a

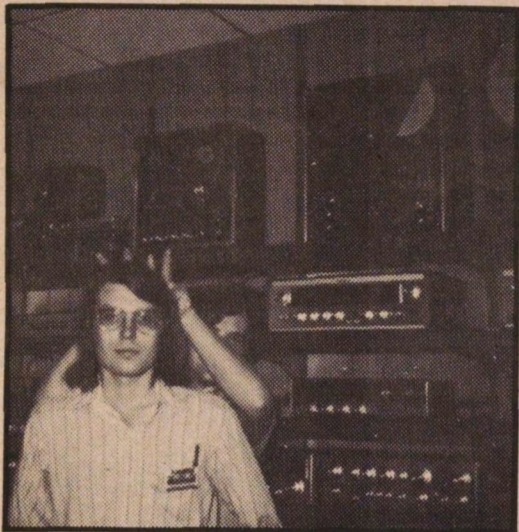
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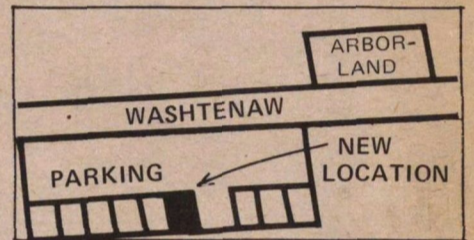
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# YPSILANTI DIRECTORY

continued from page 22

about any problem you come up with. Their biggest preoccupation is with suicide prevention and handling drug overdoses, but they've also been known to put travellers up for the night, though it's strictly illegal. They put much of their emphasis on phone calls, staffing phones 24 hours a day. The number is 485-3222.

Ypsilanti began a **FREE CONCERT PROGRAM** on August 24. The concerts are to continue for four weeks, so September 7 and 14 are also dates to remember, though the 7th will be overshadowed by the Blues & Jazz Festival. Concert place is Riverside Park, right on the Huron River, down the hill from the city hall at the corner of Cross St. and Huron St. Music goes from 2 to 6pm. Workers are still really needed and should call 481-0592 or 485-3222. First concert music was provided by Kodai Road, Lightning Red, and Stony Creek. If you're stuck with a car, you can park it at either the City buildings on Huron St., somewhere on Frog Island, or at the old Ypsilanti High School close by.

Naturally, if you're in anyway human, food eventually comes to mind and you wonder how to go about eating as cheaply as possible. The **PEOPLE'S FOOD CO-OP** is Ypsilanti's representative to see. Not an itemized co-op, it offers bags of vegetables and fruit in either a \$2.50 or a \$5.00 size. Eggs and cheese can also be had but they have to be ordered separately. Orders and money have to be in to Tom's Party Store on the corner of Cross St. and Ballard St. by midnight on Fridays. Members of the co-op are required to put in one hour of work a month. Several members go down to Detroit's Eastern Market early on Saturdays and they return around 9am to distribute the food.

Orders have to be picked up by 1pm, or prior arrangements made, or else you forfeit your food and it's given away. Get information by calling Tom's Party Store at 485-3030.

The **WOMEN'S COMMISSION** can be contacted through Eastern Michigan University. Fairly newly formed, it has only recently gotten past the stage of being made well-known to the area residents. Currently it is working on a scholarship program (for both men and women), it is looking into a day care center, and gives regular presentations on women in politics, in broadcasting, and in business. Naturally the biggest involvement is with it's affirmative action program with which they follow up on complaints of discrimination.

The **OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS** is also contacted through the University, it's located up with the offices of student government. This is a particularly aggressive and active organization, led by Roselle Davenport. They have an extensive program of information for the minority groups and a no-nonsense affirmative action program for placing of people into jobs, scholarships, and fellowships, as well as working on discrimination complaints.

The **YPSILANTI TENANTS UNION** was organized in 1970 and since then they've won practically every case they have taken. The top man is John Walker and he can be contacted at 971-1833. The YTU is trying to get together a Renter's Information Guide, in which would be included an entire list of facilities for rent in the area with their cost, utilities or not, and a comment or two from former renters of the facility. More workers are needed. There's no material benefits from it, but there is more than a reasonable share of glory, says Walker, and a first hand exposure to lawyers and the law. The YTU will give you information on whether or not you've got a case against your landlord. If you do have

a case they'll either refer you to legal aid or make arrangements themselves.

## ENTERTAINMENT-Bars

**George's Huron Inn**--on Huron River Dr. several houses down from Forest Avenue. A neighborhood bar with plenty of good food at all hours in the way of sandwiches. Egg salad is the specialty and it's great. Good mixture of clientele, ranging from students and professors to workers from surrounding businesses.

**Aliki Bar**--on Cross Street down at Depot Town. A former redneck gathering that also became temporarily the clubhouse of a biker club. That was several years ago. Two stabbings and numerous fights later, the bikers were expelled and the bar changed its image. Now entirely peaceful it caters more to students and ex-students in the area. Prices are ok, close to full most nights. Unique feature--they sell T-shirts and mugs, ownership of which allows discounts for beer on Tuesdays.

**Ale Haus**--"The cheapest place in town," and on a long-term basis. Pitchers of Pabst for \$1.75. Several years ago, it was THE student bar, especially on Thursday nights for the happy hour. This was generally a qualude/crowd, and as the nights got rowdier, the bar began to lose popularity. New management moved and currently, they're going to give it another try, with carpeting and a paint job. Never crowded.

**Huron Lounge**--located at the corner of Pearl Street and Washington Street, close to the recently-built mall on Washington. Lately, the Lounge seems to be the favorite spot of students. Good music a lot of nights, emphasis on jazz. The place is jam packed on their spaghetti night, and about half to three-quarters full most other nights.

**The Suds Factory**--Started by Tom of Tom's Party Store fame, he renovated an old factory at the corner of Huron River Drive and Lowell Street. The Suds Fact-

ory does have a rustic atmosphere, and is one of the few bars which gets regular entertainment, but the clientele tends to be rather jockish. Plan on drinking before you go or after, as prices are ridiculous.

*What has been attempted here is a brief guide to those bars around the University community. Ypsilanti really has quite a few more, but they are either too far away for easy access, or they cater to a clientele that leans toward redneckishness or executiveness. You know, unless you have your white shoes and matching belt, you won't be welcome.*

## EDUCATION

continued from page 17

prices as low as possible to keep functioning. Classes begin in September, and a complete list of offerings can be obtained from their offices or their ad elsewhere in this issue.

Both the University and public schools offer evening courses in a variety of subjects. There is a moderate fee for these. The city's Department of Recreation also has some classes, although the predominant activities concentrate on senior citizens and younger people. The Y has courses, which are reasonable if you can afford the \$40 membership fee, but a bit high if you don't join.

Washtenaw Community College offers courses for college credit at low rates. Recently they have run a number of interesting courses aimed more at the community than traditional college courses, like a course on Women's Health Care.

For women interested in returning to school after being out, or trying to raise a family while attending school, or just career information, there is the Center for the Continuing Education of Women at UM. The people there are very willing to answer any questions you may have about going on with school or returning to a career.

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# Power and Politics



Ten years ago at the University of Michigan, football, fraternities and sororities were still the big things on campus. A few activists were following the civil rights movement, and the Peace Corps was a place for the committed. It was the second year of the new, experimental co-ed dorms (both Markley and South Quad had crossed the sex barrier), and the most famous speaker of the year showed up at graduation—President Lyndon Baines Johnson (who didn't even see an anti-war sign that day in the Michigan Stadium). For entertainment, the 27,000 students had Bob Dylan, the Four Freshmen, and jazz pianist, Ahmad Jamal. (Rumor has it that some early honghaired, dope smoking freeks existed on campus, but they were an extreme rarity.)

In 1974-75, the University is once more relatively quiet, and probably expecting a visit from another president anytime, this time UM's very own, football-jock, Jerry Ford. The big question seems to be whether Ford will use his season tickets this year and come see one of the maize and blue's infamous games?

After the turbulent late Sixties and early Seventies, the University administration seems anxious to push Ford to the forefront of its institutional image, eliminating the pictures of demonstrations and confrontations, SDS, anti-war marches across the diag, Black Action Movement strikers and ROTC building raids which filled the recent past.

Students coming the University for the first time this year expecting to find a highly active and motivated student population are in for a surprise. While political activism and organizing are still going on, the current scene is much less the media-

oriented, public spectacle of only two years ago. Those who are still working for a change, and there are many, are no longer willing to get their heads smashed, when other channels can be used more effectively. And the only recent demonstrations have centered around the now defunct impeachment issue. A few hundred people would gather on the diag, then march off to Congressman Marvin Esch's office (a Republican who has managed to maintain a relatively moderate image, who took no stand on impeachment until Nixon's final release of information last month). The only police in evidence were the ones directing traffic down other streets so marchers would not be hassled by cars on the streets they chose for their peaceful demonstration.

One thing that has changed little (if at all, except that a few names are different—like Harlan Hatcher turned into Robben Fleming as UM president) is the University power structure. Like ten years ago, the big U is still run by a small handful of men, better known as the executive officers (these include the president and vice-president of the University). These men control the budget, and ultimately, all decision-making powers. They have close links with big government and big business, and run the University in similar ways to any other large corporation.

In dealing with the power structure, there is also the Board of Regents, which by law, has the ultimate decision-making power over all matters affecting the University. Eight elected officials sit on the Board, chosen in state-wide, partisan elections, and each serves an eight-year term. (Two will be chosen again in the coming November election.)

Because they are nominated by party convention to run for the office, and e-

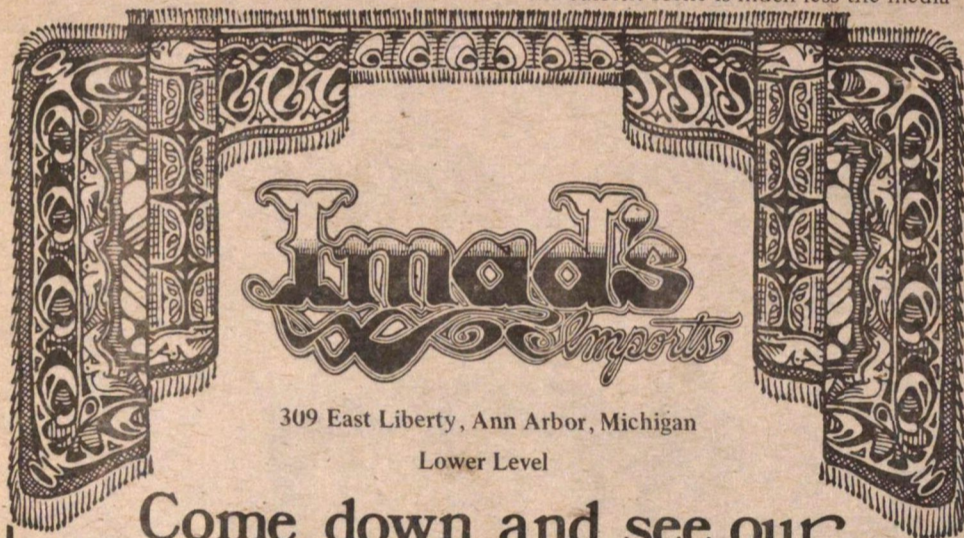
lected at a state-wide level, the Regent races generally fall to the most victorious party in that year's election. For example, the 1972 election which saw Nixon sweep the state also brought in two new Republican Regents, who will sit over University affairs until 1980. In general, most voters have no idea who they are voting for, and as might be expected, the political parties have felt no obligation to run candidates with any particular qualifications. Regents tend to be loyal party hacks, often the ones who have given the most money in the past and the party wants to reward for service with the gift of an office. The majority of Regents have never had any connection with the University, either as students, staff or faculty, nor with higher education administration in general. Only one even lives in Ann Arbor, and of course, he is a typical Republican businessman with little time for University affairs.

What this all means in terms of actual decision-making is that the Regents are uninformed on the issues surrounding UM. They receive all their information about the U from the executive officers, and tend to rubber stamp proposals at their monthly meetings. In other words, the executive officers actually do control decision making.

### GETTING TOGETHER TO FIGHT

The struggle between the power structure and the rest of the University is by no means non-existent. The struggle most likely to receive prominence this fall is between University employees and those who control the money. At least one group is already beginning collective bargaining, and two other groups have filed for an election to unionize.

The Graduate Employees Union, which represents teaching fellows and research assistants who work for the University while working for graduate degrees, formed a union last fall following a series of cutbacks in benefits and the incredibly high tuition hike of last fall. Initially, a group of teaching fellows got together to protest the University's actions and make several demands for increased pay, benefits and job security. However, until the group actually took a strike vote which passed, the University ignored their demands. Finally, the group went through the necessary process to become an official union, and this fall will begin negotiations for their first contract. The group has convinced the University to do its bargaining in public, and the negotiating will be open to spectators every Tuesday night until a settlement is reached. The GEO has made it clear to the University administration that if it is unwilling to bargain



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# at the Big U of M

faithfully and meet at least minimum demands, it will be faced with a major strike.

University clerical workers and technical workers have also begun the process of unionization. The struggle began earlier this year when a survey was released showing that University clerical workers were being paid about \$1,700 less than clerical workers at all other Michigan colleges. After questioning the University about its low-pay policy, it came out that the University does not pay higher rates because in Ann Arbor, there is an abundance of women seeking employment, and so they have been able to pay as little as possible when hiring a secretary. They suggested that the market was different in Ann Arbor then elsewhere, justifying lower wages.

A group of clerical workers organized after the report was released to look into the possibilities of unionizing (efforts to unionize clerical workers have been attempted in the past, but were always smashed by the University). This time, secretaries were mad enough to act, despite any intimidation tactics the U administration might try. After talking to several unions, they decided to invite the UAW's Technical, Office and Professional group to help them organize the campus clerical workers. In the meantime, AFS-CME (the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees), which represents the majority of other colleges in the state, as well as service workers at UM, began its own organizing effort. The result is that both unions have filed for an official election, and in mid-September, University clerical workers will choose whether to unionize, and which union to go with. The University, concerned that this time clerical workers might actually decide to fight the poor working conditions UM has offered, decided in August to give clerical workers about \$500 raises each, a seeming attempt to buy off their anger. However, this barely covers the inflation rate, and is unlikely to placate the angry secretaries.

Unionization also seems likely for University technical employees, who will be conducting an election later this year to decide if AFSCME should represent them. If both the clerical and technical workers decide for the unions, it is likely that the only group left, the professional and administrative employees will decide that they cannot compete unless they, too, are unionized. AFSCME is currently working to organize this group.

### WHAT ABOUT STUDENTS?

Students acting directly against the University power structure are not as preva-

lent as several years ago. But several issues already loom on the horizon, unsettled from last year and likely to create more problems this year.

The major struggle has been over University controls on student organizations. Over the past year, the University officials have been trying to force student organizations to be totally accountable to the U, with all monies kept in University accounts through the Student Organizations Auditor's office. Under this system, the University administration would have purse-string control over all student groups—they could decide what are legitimate expenses, and if they don't agree with a particular withdrawal, can simply refuse to release the money.

The initial struggle centered around student film groups, who would be most hurt by these controls. Needing money quickly and continually in large amounts, they would eventually be forced out of business. And it seemed this was just what the University wanted, as it later turned out that they own large shares in the Butterfield Theatres (which includes five of the movie places in Ann Arbor).

Student organizations got together to fight the proposals, and finally in August, the Regents voted to eliminate the most controversial control over money in student accounts. But the regulations they passed are likely to be used in a vicious way, including limitations on where money raised in University facilities can be spent, and who can rent the facilities. As the U officials pull out these rules to eliminate groups with whom they do not agree politically, there is sure to be a fight.

Another area which may bring problems is the tuition increase to levels of last fall. When tuition jumped hundreds of dollars last fall, students initiated a tuition strike. While it did not actually force tuition levels back down to previous levels, it did force the Regents to refund some of the excess profits the U made off its students during the winter term. As might be expected, when the executive officers originally found the surplus (predicted by the students who recognized the rate increase as outrageous while continually denied by officials), they immediately began re-allocating it to other areas of the University. But the student protest had reached the Regents, who insisted that most of it be given back. However, not all of it was.

At their August meeting, the Regents returned tuition for fall, 1974 to the previous high levels of 1973. At the same time, they found the extra money for clerical raises, an obvious attempt to play off the different groups against each other. The newly raised tuition levels are sure to cause some effects.

Another problem which will probably surface this year will be over the power of Student Government Council. Poor voter turnout and continual election fraud were just the excuse the Regents needed to set up a commission to study SGC. This may prove to be a further attempt to take power out of the hands of students.

The proposed reorganization of the advocates office (a program in Special Services which hires people to work for the rights of blacks, chicanos, native Americans, gays, and women) is expected to cause some controversy. Because these offices have been able to force some changes, and in many ways, have been highly successful in organizing and working for minority rights, the University wants to change the program so that the advocates will have less power and less autonomous control over their functions.

Other struggles may continue over the current residency requirements, which have made it difficult for any student to earn Michigan residency in the University's eyes (and therefore lower tuition for that person); the University's failure to meet black enrollment promises (supposedly at the ten percent level last fall, but actually only reaching about 7.5 percent); and the discriminatory policies against women (the U is currently facing a suit challenging its failure to live up to its affirmative action program).

The University power structure will not be able to sit firmly this year, and despite all reports about college campuses today, activism is not dead. The fights of the late Sixties are still going on, and will not end until power no longer rests with a



few wealthy, white men.

--Ellen Hoffman

The writer is a candidate for U of M Regent this fall on the Human Rights Party ticket.

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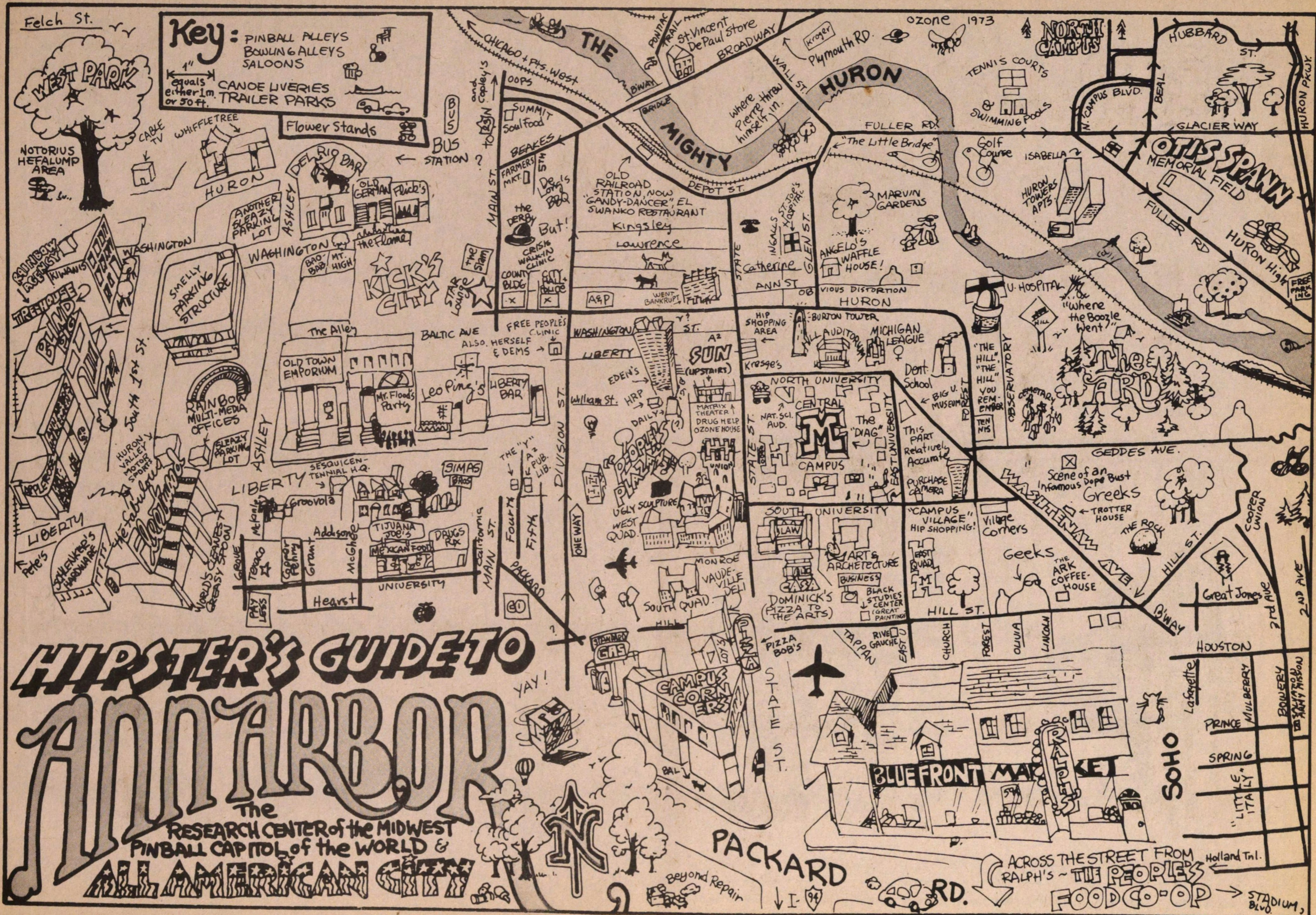
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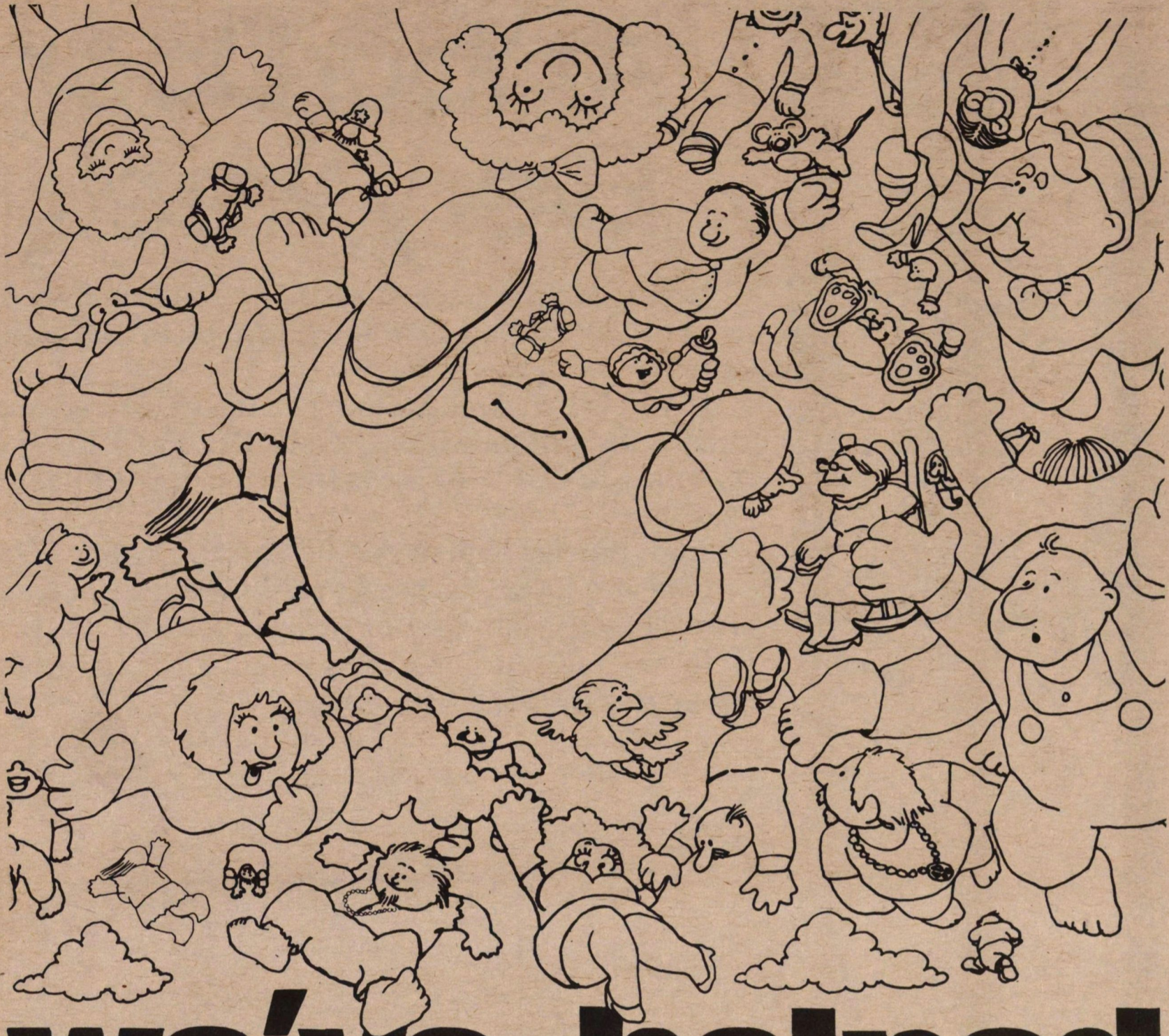






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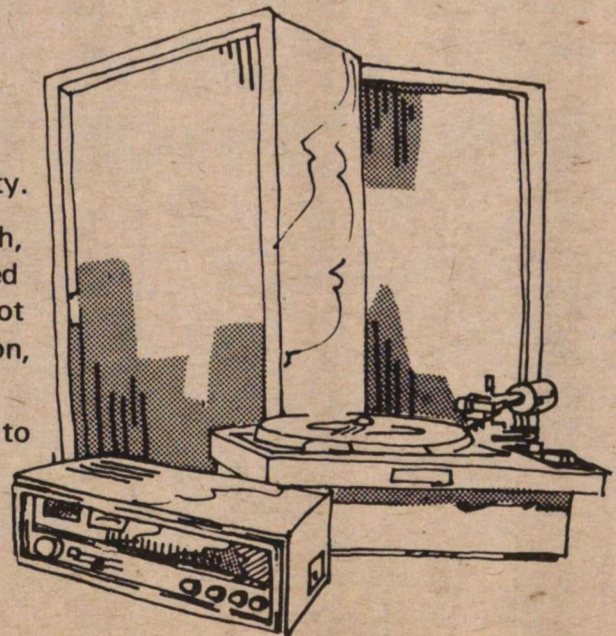
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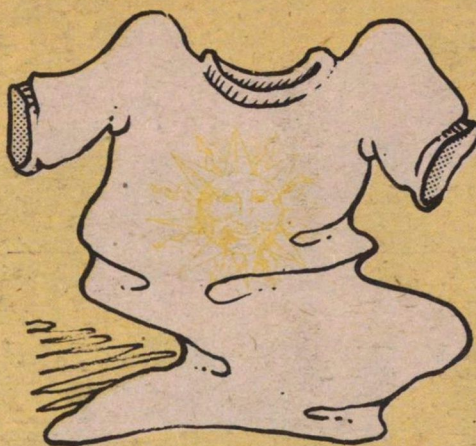
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