

20¢ ^{Great speckled} The BIRD _{25¢ outside Atlanta}



New Tone of Militancy

Washington, DC—On Sunday, May 21, upwards of 10,000 people demonstrated here in a hastily-called Emergency Mobilization Against the War. The action, sponsored by both the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) and the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), consisted of a march from the Ellipse to the Capitol, where a rally was held.

A group called the Anti-Imperialist Coalition made a strong presence in the march. In recent months there has been criticism of the two sponsoring organizations on the grounds that neither has identified the Indochina War as part of a pattern of imperialist domination whereby underdeveloped Third World countries—in Africa and Latin America as well as Asia—are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist powers. There has long been criticism of NPAC for restricting the character of its actions to peaceful marches and rallies. Both groups have fallen well behind the pro-NLF young people who are their primary constituency, and as a result, local groups have formed in a number of cities to fill the void. These groups marched under the many, flowing banners of the Coalition.

For their first action, when the march reached the Justice Department, they burned an effigy that was Nixon on one side and Thieu on the other. Then they left the line of march to circle the building, which let people on Pennsylvania Avenue see the march while police motorcycles blocked their cars.

At the Capitol, while most of the people were listening to the usual speeches, the Coalition broke away and massed in front of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare chanting, "Welfare, workfare, we say no! HR 1 has got to go!" They were protesting Nixon's welfare scheme, which would force recipients to take underpaid, deadend jobs—in short, to be cheap, surplus labor—or lose benefits.

After that demonstration, police decided to keep the Coalition bottled up at the Capitol. Much as horses and motorscooters had been used to hold back the crowd at the Ellipse, the Capitol police attempted to do the same thing with motorcycles and speeding police cars. This enraged the crowd, which fought back with rocks, bottles, sticks and tin cans. They succeed-



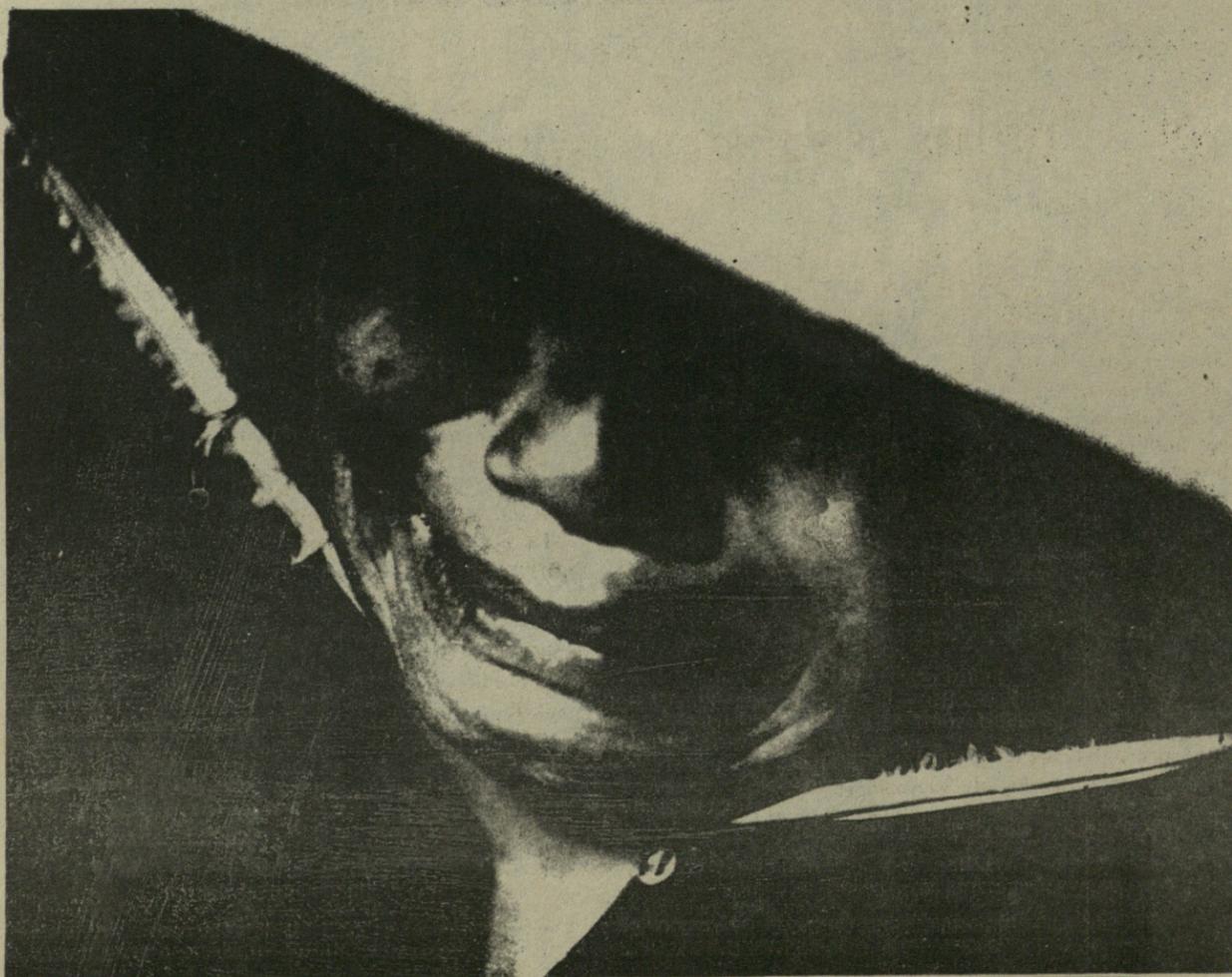
photos by roger

ed in driving back the Capitol police and the motor-scooter squad. Pleased with their success, they built a barricade in the road.

Really, the police had merely withdrawn to await the arrival of the notorious Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU). In a city that Nixon has decided to make an example of law'n'order, they can afford to specialize—after all, there's the Park Police, Capitol Police, FBI, Executive Protection Service, GSA Security Force, Secret Service and ODALE, in addition to the DC Police. So when their 50 Special Operations motorscooters are driven back, there are the 100 CDUs with their riot sticks, pepper fog machine, gas grenades and mass arrest buses.

Meanwhile, around a monument that was the photographers' safety zone, DC Police Chief Jerry Wilson conferred with NPAC marshals, who had made every effort to prevent any of the breakaways. He also strolled around without helmet or gas mask to show there was nothing to get excited about. He was pelted with sticks and stones to show that there was. An information booth was ransacked.

The CDUs moved in with teargas in quantity, and the people dispersed. The police had decided to make arrests, so they had closed off the line of retreat. For the most part, Coalition people melted back into the rally, but about 125 of those who got separated



Thieu's Flee

Saigon, Vietnam—President Nguyen Van Thieu's wife has begun preparations for the possible political exile of her and her husband's families, informed sources close to the President have revealed here.

The President and his wife plan to stay in Saigon as long as possible but will send their immediate families to Singapore if an evacuation of foreigners begins under possible Communist pressure against the capital, the same sources said who asked not to be identified.

For the past two weeks Madame Thieu has been working to pack and ship the President's most valuable treasures overseas to unknown European ports. Fifty crates have already been shipped out of the country by a French shipping agent located in the Saigon capital, the sources said.

Last week Madame Thieu and her sister took a three-day "holiday" to Singapore where they made arrangements for the first leg of their possible political exile.

A French shipping agent, Jean Massida, has been shipping the Presidential family's prized treasures to Europe. The crates, however, have been shipped under

CHURCH'S CHICKEN STRIKE ENDS

Hosea Williams of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) announced a settlement in the Church's Fried Chicken strike on Tuesday, May 16. Customers and workers had closed down 10 Church's stores in Atlanta in a protest over wages, working conditions and fringe benefits (see May 15 *Bird*). SCLC worked with the workers to negotiate a settlement with the company.

Before the strike, most of the workers had been listed as part time, meaning that they worked less than 44 hours per week. Some of those part time people actually worked as much as 60 hours some weeks. This trick allowed the company to get away with not offering most workers any fringe benefits. Also, there were few black employees in management positions although most Church's stores are located in the black community. The settlement makes an employee full time if he or she works more than 30 hours and permits no more than 2 part time employees per store. Other points of the agreement are as follows:

1. All employees who were dismissed will be reinstated with back pay.
2. Comprehensive health insurance, hospitalization and retirement programs will be provided all full time employees.

3. Full time employees will get 1 week paid vacation after 6 months and 2 weeks for each year worked; taking the vacation is mandatory (so that managers can't coerce employees not to take it).

4. Employees will be paid time-and-a-half for working on five annual holidays (including Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, January 15).

5. Employees will get 8 sick days per year and sick leave can be accumulated up to 24 days.

6. Employees will be allowed a discount on food purchased from Church's at all stores whether during working hours or not.

7. All hourly employees will receive a 10¢ per hour increase in pay.

8. Two white assistant southern regional division managers will be replaced. First black will be hired to a similar position within 30 days.

Plus there were many more points regarding hiring practices and the use of minority owned banks and businesses for work contracted out.

This strike was successful primarily because of the unity of the black community in opposition to Church's. Without bread and butter community support the workers would have been unable to go out on strike. And the boycott of the stores by customers made it impossible for Church's to carry on business. Cooperation of this kind will help workers win other strikes in the future.

—anne jenkins

Bank Fires Blacks

Charles Reynolds, chairman of the MARTA Minority Employment Committee and president of Black-owned-and-operated Citizens Trust Bank, fidgeted through the MARTA Committee meeting Monday, May 22 and kept excusing himself from the room, getting notes from his secretary and insisting that the meeting end because he had some pressing business.

Did he ever have pressing business! He walked out of the plush Citizens Trust Bank board room to face representatives from SCLC and the Metropolitan Atlanta Summit Leadership Congress. Joe Boone, Gene Ferguson, Rev. Fred Taylor, E.H. Dorsey, Sr., and other civil rights activists who were there to protest the firing of five Black women from the bank's bookkeeping department.

The five women requested a raise from \$85 a week (before deductions), the salary two of the women were making after they got a \$2.50 a week raise for one year of service.

They began going through the proper channels requesting their raise on April 10. On April 21, they were notified that their supervisor had not made the request in writing so they couldn't have a raise. Their supervisor had quit the day they requested the raise so it is understandable that he didn't get a memo written, but he had told his superiors the women should get raises. On May 3, Reynolds, who admits he'd never had complaints about their work, told the women that management felt their services were no longer needed and not to come back. On May 19, they got their severance notice and final pay in the mail.

Originally all seven women in the bookkeeping department signed the request for raises. Then management used the age-old ploy of making one of the women supervisor and that ended her cooperation with the others. She told them she would recommend them for raises when they showed they deserved them although she had signed the original request.

Reynolds, who says the \$85 a week is equal to what other banks pay, refused to meet with two of the women who were fired and all of the SCLC-MASLC delegation on Monday. Finally he and Roland Smith, also with the bank, met with three members of the delegation. At one point during their discussions, the door was opened, and Smith said, "Shut that door. Where's my security guard?"

When he emerged from the meeting, Joe Boone said, "Reynolds says the women will not be reinstated. We have no choice but to deal with Citizens Trust. We are going to meet now and make plans." Gene Ferguson pointed out that in negotiating with many other companies, civil rights activists have insisted on the use of Citizens Trust Bank. "Now we can just go back to those companies and say, 'Take your money out.'"

At press time plans were still being made for actions to take against Citizens Trust. Watch next week's *Bird* for more information.

—candy



photo by tom coffin

ATLANTA COORDINATING

Last Thursday night, May 18, about 90 people formed an anti-imperialist antiwar coalition called the Atlanta Coordinating Committee (ACC). This is the same coalition of groups and individuals who worked with the Atlanta Peace Action Coalition (APAC) to build the antiwar march and rally held Saturday, May 13 (see May 22 *Bird*). While most people present were white, some of the groups have black members. Also, the Black United Front Against the War, a broad antiwar coalition in the black community, sent representatives. The ACC hopes to work together with the Black United Front on various antiwar actions.

The Atlanta Coordinating Committee views the war in Southeast Asia as a part of the imperialist

policies practiced by the United States around the world. That war was no accident of history, but intimately connected with what is wrong in America today—racism, sexism, oppression, exploitation, poverty. Thus, the group wants to work against imperialism in the course of working against the war—the two things cannot be separated in its view. It does, however, want to work with other groups which aren't anti-imperialist to plan and carry out antiwar activities.

The first concrete activity of the ACC is to work toward antiwar activities on June 19 when President Nixon is scheduled to speak to the National Jaycee Convention here in Atlanta. The group decided: (1) to join with any and all antiwar groups in Atlanta to issue a mass southwide call for the June 19 demon-

stration, and (2) to form an anti-imperialist contingent for June 19 to educate and raise the political consciousness of all participants in and observers of the demonstration through slogans, posters, literature, etc.

Thursday's meeting began with the chairwoman calling on three groups—APAC, the October League (formerly the Georgia Communist League [Marxist-Leninist]), and the Sunday Night Committee which is a loose grouping of socialist individuals opposed to imperialism but not presently in any organization—to present proposals to the meeting of how to form the ACC. APAC representatives did not have a proposal. It seemed as though there was some misunderstanding—the chair thought they were going to



photo by roger

We propose the formation of an Atlanta Coordinating Committee whose purpose would be to coordinate activities of the various groups and individuals involved in activities against the war.

1. This committee would have an anti-imperialist perspective. Broadly defined, this means that we see the war as no accident but as a logical extension of the past policies and present nature of American society; that we see the war as intimately related to the other wrongs and injustices in our society—racism, sexism, poverty, oppression and exploitation—as well as the actions of the US government in other parts of the world.

2. We see the need for a multi-issue, multi-tactic

approach in our organizing and actions.

3. Because of the divisions and differences which exist within antiwar and anti-imperialist forces we feel that it would be best to adopt a structure which requires the minimal amount of participation and energy to have united action against the war and its domestic injustices. All our efforts should be directed at outreach and not at disputes among ourselves.

4. The Coordinating Committee should be a means of coordinating our various activities and a means of communicating among the various groups and tendencies in Atlanta. It should involve a minimal organization.

5. Specifically, we suggest that the committee

as a whole should meet infrequently (maybe once a month) and that day-to-day activities be carried out by a steering committee consisting of representatives from the various groups and tendencies as well as a limited number of representatives elected at large.

6. This committee should reach out to other groups and forces not involved at present and invite their participation in the steering committee, the larger committee and any actions we endorse or organize. This committee would also engage in any negotiations with other forces or groups in Atlanta or the country that would like our support.

7. This committee is not in opposition to the broad antiwar movement.

COMMITTEE

propose that the new coalition work within APAC, but others I spoke with had understood that they were not going to make a proposal. The October League had drawn up a proposal to form an anti-imperialist coalition which included a list of points of unity-political points which they hoped the group would agree on. However prior to the meeting, they discussed their proposal with a number of people involved in the coalition and decided not to present the points at this time. They saw that the people working in the coalition did not have a very clear idea of each other's politics and had not worked together long enough to be able to debate the points in a positive way. Instead, many felt that working on the points now would split the group and tend to exclude people. Thus they withdrew their proposal in favor of the one brought forward by the Sunday Night Committee. This proposal had been printed and distributed to everyone at the meeting a copy of it is reprinted here.

The meeting up to this point was quite confusing. Because the chair had originally said there were three proposals, some people thought that three proposals had actually been presented, and tried to discuss them. Also, rather than discussing the one proposal point by point, the floor was open to discussion of any or all points at once.

The discussion basically centered around whether the ACC should be anti-imperialist. Representatives of APAC spoke against this because they believe that going beyond saying that a group is against the war will exclude people from antiwar activities. Most of the others who spoke wanted the Committee to be anti-imperialist. APAC is already a broad grouping of people who are against the war, and another group which goes one step further didn't seem to be in conflict with that.

Many of the groups and individuals in the meeting had not participated very fully in antiwar activities over the past couple of years since APAC took over the leadership of the antiwar movement here. And one very strong reason for this inactivity was that people who were against imperialism, racism and capitalism were unable to present their politics in the demonstrations (through slogans, banners, speakers, etc.) and to try to raise the level of political consciousness of other participants. APAC was basically saying that the groups and individuals at the meeting should work within APAC and incorporate APAC's narrow antiwar position. However, it seemed obvious that this group could function as an anti-imperialist contingent in joint actions with APAC as well as possibly sponsoring other activities. When the vote was finally taken on the proposal, its acceptance was unanimous with about 15-20 people not voting. The APAC repre-

sentatives did not vote. By that time it was clear that the ACC would not include APAC but would work with it wherever possible. The confusion during the discussion about the relationship between APAC and ACC was clarified by adding a seventh point to the proposal: "This committee is not in opposition to the broad antiwar movement."

A disturbing aspect of the discussion to me was that "anti-imperialism" was not very fully defined. I felt that there were probably different levels of understanding of what that meant, but everyone seemed to be operating on the assumption that everyone knew what it meant and, further, agreed on what it meant. It is necessary that the various groups and individuals in the ACC devote some energy to developing their understanding of imperialism in order to build a firmer political unity in the ACC and to be effective in raising the political consciousness of others who participate in antiwar activities.

The meeting broke after the vote to hear speaker John Froines, formerly of the Chicago 7, currently with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, speak about plans for antiwar activity in Washington, DC this week. Later the meeting reconvened to work out details of structure.

A steering committee was set up with representatives from all groups present - October League, Sunday Night Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, United Farmworkers, Progressive Labor Party, the *Bird*, Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence, Women's Community of Little Five Points, and other groups and some individuals. It was given the tasks of (1) beginning to implement the plans for June 19, (2) planning a meeting of everyone interested for more detailed discussion of June 19, and (3) getting a phone.

The steering committee of the ACC was to have met this past Tuesday evening and on Wednesday, May 24, APAC sponsored a meeting of the Atlanta antiwar movement to discuss June 19. Watch the *Bird* between now and June 19 for information on what is planned and how you can participate in the activities.

It's important for as many people as possible to participate in antiwar activities during this period in order to get the US out of Southeast Asia now and in support of the liberation forces there. People who are anti-imperialist should come to the next meeting of the Atlanta Coordinating Committee, Wednesday, May 31, at 7:30 pm at the People's Place, 433 Moreland Ave., NE (near Little Five Points). If you are against the war but not opposed to imperialism, you should work with APAC (876-0906). Both groups will be working on Nixon's visit, and will probably join forces at future times too.

anne jenkins

art burghardt in solitary

Arthur Burghardt, Atlanta's most talented Black actor during the late 1960s, is presently in solitary confinement at Danbury Federal Prison. Serving a five-year sentence for refusing induction into the armed forces, he was placed in solitary for being involved in a recent work-stoppage at the prison.

No one who has ever seen or worked with Art Burghardt can easily forget him. He is big, tall, very loud, and thoroughly impressive as both a person and as an actor. His acting career in Atlanta found him doing a brilliant job in LeRoi Jones' *The Dutchman*, and in *Sleep or Prisoners*, both done in improvised theatres, and also excelling in super-slick productions put on by the Alliance Theatre in its super-expensive Cultural Center. His forceful personality often electrified audiences, and always exasperated directors and fellow performers.

Art's troubles with the draft started when he refused induction in 1967. He was tried and convicted on that charge, and began the long process of appeal. Meanwhile he kept up his acting. However, he quickly found that his refusal was hurting his ability to get jobs. In one case, a local theatre with heavy government grants was seriously considering Art for a place in its professional company. When the funding agency involved heard about that, a quick call was made to the theatre's director, who was told not to hire Art if he wanted to keep getting the government money. Art didn't get the job.

Eventually, Art left Atlanta and tried his luck in other cities. He spent a short amount of time working under the direction of former Atlanta actor Steven Bush in his Toronto-based company. In the end, he went to New York, where he played parts in several films, including *Cotton Comes to Harlem*, and eventually developed his own brilliant one-man production of *The Life of Frederick Douglass*. He took his one-man show to high schools, community groups, national educational television, and finally to two successful nights at New York's huge Town Hall. The day after his last Town Hall performance, he surrendered himself to federal marshals to begin serving his five-year term.

It will come as no surprise to anyone who knows Art that he is in the forefront of the struggle inside Danbury Federal Prison. His friends also know that no amount of solitary confinement, beatings, or anything else will make Art give up the struggle.

There are some people working to get Art out of jail. For more information and for petitions, contact Denise Spalding-Banks, 12 West 80th St., New York, New York 10023, (212)595-5936 or 873-2443.

-jon jacobs

SOUTHWIDE NEWS

N.C. ACTIVIST HELD

Raleigh, North Carolina—Jim Grant, North Carolina black activist and *Southern Patriot* correspondent was sentenced to 10 years in prison here.

He was convicted on two counts in the case in which he was charged with helping two young men in Oxford, NC jump bond and flee to Canada.

The Reverend Ben Chavis, an organizer for Commission for Racial Justice was tried with Grant, and he was acquitted. However, he was returned to jail in Wilmington where he faces other charges stemming out of an insurrection in the black community in Wilmington in February of 1971.

Grant faces a total possible sentence of 30 years on all the charges now pending against him and Chavis faces even more. Their multiple arrests are part of a massive attack on the black movement in this state.

The chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee of the US Commission on Civil Rights has attacked the use of high bonds to keep black activists in jail. Both men are in jail under \$50,000 bond. Chairman W.W. Finlator called the \$50,000 bail "deeply disturbing." He said: "The conclusion is inescapable that bail of this amount has the effect of retention in custody and raises serious questions in light of constitutional protection against excessive bail."

—southern patriot



photo by bill fibben

BUFFALO CREEK PROTESTS

Richmond, Va.—Protests against the Pittston Coal Co.'s culpability for the Buffalo Creek, W. Va., flood that killed 125 people and continued last week with demonstrations in six major cities. In Richmond, Va., 70 people, mostly Buffalo Creek residents, demonstrated May 3 outside a Pittston Stockholders meeting to demand fair restitution for survivors of the flood. The 45 Buffalo Creek residents—coal miners, high school students, storekeepers, and other residents, —tried to enter the meeting to make their demands but were turned away by off-duty Richmond policemen hired by Pittston as guards. Later a delegation of seven met with a Pittston official who reportedly promised that Pittston would settle damage claims from flood survivors. The next day, however, a coal miner, who works at a Pittston-owned mine, and who took part in the protest, was fired when he reported to his job. Mine workers are talking about shutting down Pittston mines if they renege on their promises.

The Pittston official's promise to settle damage claims was the first indication that Pittston acknowledged responsibility for the flood. Previously they have described it as an "act of God." The February 26 flood occurred when a Pittston-owned slag heap gave way, unleashing water into a hollow below where thousands lived. In testimony before a state inquiry recently, it was revealed that Pittston workers had warned of the danger of a flood but that the company had refused to issue any warning to Buffalo Creek residents. The other demonstrations last week were held in Cincinnati, New York City, Norfolk, Va., Washington, D.C., and Toronto, Canada.

—guardian 5/17/72

QUINCY FIVE CASE FALLS APART

Tallahassee, Fla.—The state's case against the Quincy 5 has fallen apart, but the prosecutor is trying to patch it up.

The Quincy 5 are young black men from Quincy, a small town 20 miles from here which has been the scene of militant civil-rights activity for many years. Residents there feel that the five are being prosecuted as a warning to others to stay away from social action.

Prosecutor Arvah Hopkins is faced with the problem of having eight men charged with offenses in which only three are supposed to have taken part.

Last year he obtained the conviction of two of the Quincy 5 on charges that they committed a robbery during which a deputy sheriff was killed. David Keaton was sentenced to death and Johnny Fredericks to life in prison.

Johnny Burns is in a mental hospital as a result of the harassment. Alphonso Figgers and David Smith are in jail awaiting trial.

Meantime, James Fussell, James Mitchell, and Jesse Damon were arrested for the same offense. They have been found guilty; Fussell faces a death sentence; the other two got life in prison. All are from Jacksonville, Fla.

These three men testified at their trial that they don't know any of the Quincy 5. The prosecutor was unable to show any links between the five from Quincy and the three men from Jacksonville.

He then said there were eight men involved in the robbery, although witnesses had seen only three. The getaway car said to have been used by the Jacksonville trio was different from the one reported to have been driven by the Quincy 5.

The prosecutor then declared that there were two getaway cars, although the state had previously said there was only one. Detectives said they found fingerprints of all three of the Jacksonville men at the scene of the robbery, whereas they found none of the prints of the Quincy 5.

Nobody could identify any of the Quincy 5 as the robbers, but one witness said Fussell was among the group that held up Luke's Grocery Store just outside Tallahassee. Deputy Thomas Revels was fatally wounded when he walked into the store and grabbed one of the robbers.

The desperation of the authorities was shown during Fussell's trial when police raided a home occupied by members of the Malcolm X United Liberation Front (MXULF). This group has been active in seeking freedom for the Quincy 5.

Among the four men arrested in the raid was Robert Perkins, minister of information for the MXULF. Charges against the four included interfering with a search warrant, resisting arrest, and assault. Police were reported to be looking for new evidence to prop up Hopkins charges against the Quincy 5.

Perkins asked that friends throughout the world continue to send protests to Prosecutor Hopkins and Sheriff Raymond Hamlin at the County Courthouse here and to Governor Reubin Askew, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.

—southern patriot

the new orleans sound

TEXARKANA PRISON STRIKE

Texarkana, Texas—Inmates at the federal prison near here are still fighting for fair treatment and democratic rights. Some of them have been locked in separate cells since a 3-day work stoppage and boycott of the dining room over a month ago. The protest which united black, chicano and white prisoners, was over prison conditions and human dignity.

Prison officials moved immediately to crush the protest—locking up 38 men and transferring 12 to the federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas.

One of the organizers, Walter Collins is among the men in isolation on charges of organizing and leading the strike. Collins was one of eight men elected to a grievance committee by the inmates during the stoppage. More than 90% of the 550 inmates took part in the protests, which included refusal to eat for three days. Collins, a black man from New Orleans, has been here since 1970 serving five years for refusing to be drafted by an all-white draft board.

He and other inmates charge denial of due process in the way punishment is being meted out to those accused of leading the strike. They say the charges and the evidence against them are ridiculous.

They declare that the men sent to Leavenworth were transferred illegally. Collins reported that one of the white men sent to Leavenworth was dragged down a hallway by his neck and beaten by guards.

"A reign of terror was conducted by the rulers and maintainers of this prison," Collins told a reporter for the *Southern Patriot*. "It was characterized by men being dragged down long corridors by means of a chain around their necks, men being beaten with flashlights and ax handles, men being viciously sprayed with Mace, men being pulled from their bunks by a flying wedge of gestapo who call themselves correctional officers."

Collins made a speech during the strike in which he stated the special problems of the inmates. These included refusal of prison officials to allow black men to have their own organizations inside the institution.

The prisoners are also demanding amnesty for everybody involved in the strike. Other demands include an end of all mail censorship; addition of law books and books on black and chicano history to the prison library; better medical and dental care; the right to print their own newspaper without censorship, and freedom to receive books without censorship.

—southern patriot and scsf news release

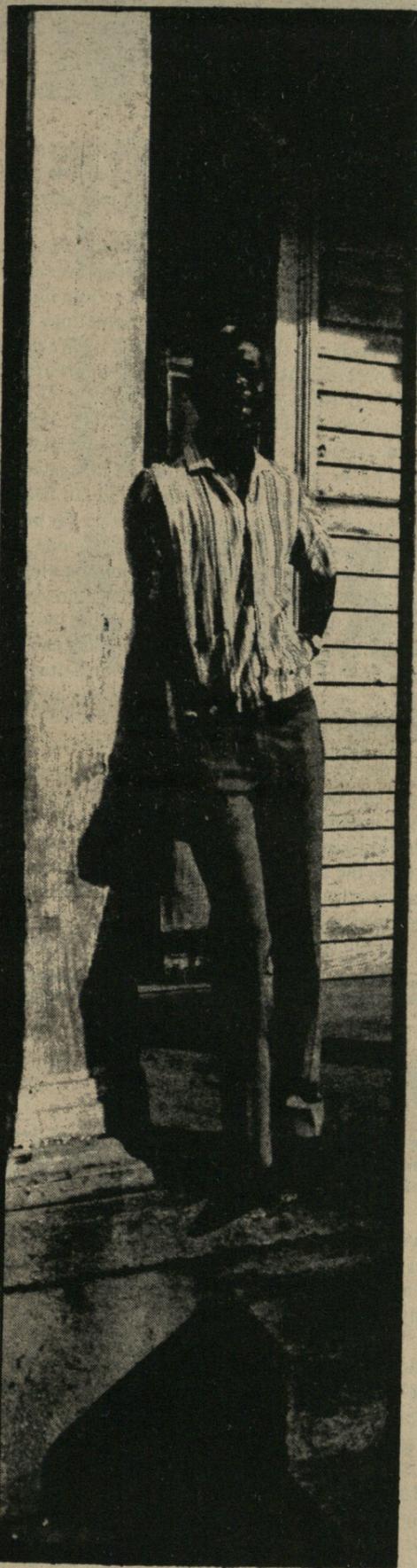
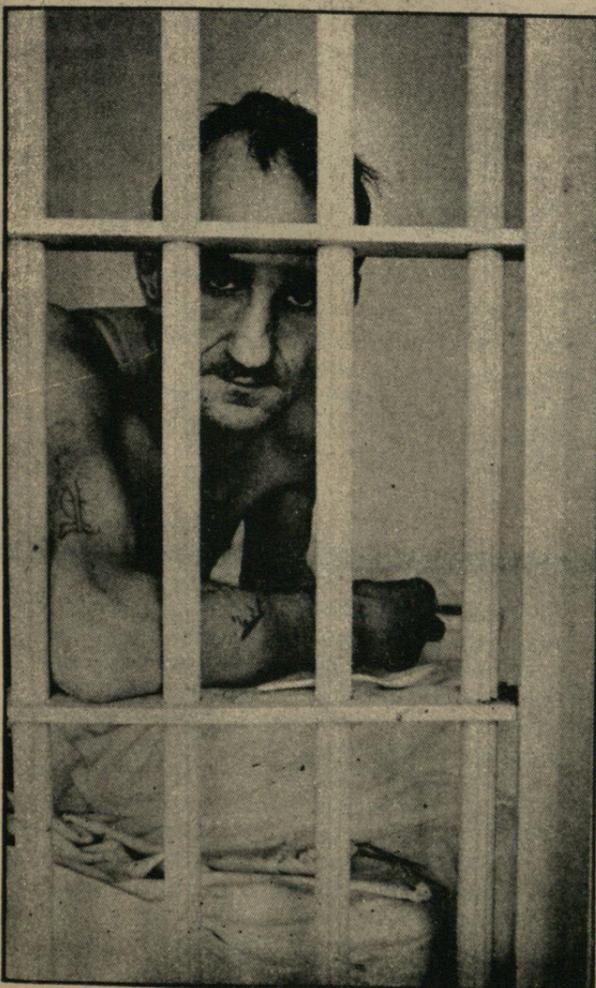


photo by john messina/rolling stone

Prof. Longhair, father of rock & roll piano.

When Charlie Gillett wrote in *The Sound of the City* that New Orleans was the true home of rock & roll, his point was probably not grasped by most readers of his definitive book on rock history. For it's a sad fact that the legend of New Orleans has yet to be recognized in the public mind the way those of other cities, such as Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco have, as a unique and influential blend of sound, style, and feeling. The problem is that the classic New Orleans records date from a period preceding the arrival of the Beatles, and they have never been reissued to any great extent. Even with the current upsurge of interest in rock's past, most rock fans are unfamiliar with the work of New Orleans'

greatest talents.

The New Orleans sound captured R&B in the early '50s with Fats Domino, Smiley Lewis, Guitar Slim, Shirley & Lee, and Professor Longhair; took over rock & roll a few years later with Huey Smith, Frankie Ford, Jimmy Clanton, and Clarence "Frogman" Henry. It came back again in the early '60s with Irma Thomas, Ernie K-Doe, Aaron Neville, Lee Dorsey, Allen Toussaint, Chris Kenner, Benny Spellman, Barbara George, Jessie Hill, Joe Jones, Buster Brown, and Wilbert Harrison. All the records by these artists were imbued with that shuffling "second line" rhythm peculiar to New Orleans, and a cheery, laid-back openness that never failed to infect listeners with the Boogie Disease. You couldn't not like a New Orleans record—it was the perfect goodtime music.

The New Orleans rock scene dried up around 1962 because of a complicated web of legal and financial hassles. Most of the musicians involved had grown cynical of the music business, but a few of the lesser-known ones decided to leave the city in search of greater success. Harold Battiste, the brilliant black arranger, went to Los Angeles and made stars of Sonny & Cher. Piano player Mac Rebennack, who had recorded under his own name for the Ace, Rex, and AFO labels as well as sitting in on many a session since the mid '50s, followed him and eventually became known to the new freak audience as Dr. John, the Night Tripper.

I was never very enthusiastic about Dr. John's music, which seemed like a gross parody of everybody's witchdoctor stereotypes about New Orleans' past, raising up melodramatic Hollywood voodoo images in order to pander to youth's faddish interest in the occult. If the New Orleans sound had to be exploited, I'd have rather seen some deserving genius like Huey Smith reap the benefits, but at the same time it did have that unmistakable feel: there was always something gritty and authentic down there beneath the surface, giving Dr. John's music a vitality that couldn't be denied.

Well, the times have changed, history is in this year, and on his new album (*Gumbo*, Atco 7006) Dr. John takes a look at his own. His self-penned liner notes, filled with inaccuracies as they are, attempt to give an honest picture of where the music came from, crediting Rebennack's mentors for every riff, lick, and arrangement.

It opens with "Iko Iko," a song brimming with fantasies of old New Orleans. Something about that phrase, "Yockomo fee-no, ah na nay," sums up everything about the city and its music. Huey "Piano" Smith is represented by five songs, including "High Blood Pressure," "Don't You Just Know It," and "I'll Be John Brown." It will take more than good intentions to convince me that anyone could ever top Huey Smith on his own turf, but I have to say Dr. John does a more creditable job than any of the other white rock & rollers, from P.J. Proby to the Flamin' Groovies, who have attempted the same.

More significant is the attention he gives to some of New Orleans' forgotten greats, including Earl King, Archibald, and Professor Longhair. Archibald recorded for Imperial in the late '40s and is best known for his arrangement of the old song "Stagger Lee." He changed it from a whiny country blues standard to a rocking R&B song, and it was his arrangement that Lloyd Price and others made the charts with. Dr. John is the first to give credit where it's due, so that Archibald can now get at least some belated recompense for this contribution.

Professor Longhair is long overdue for recognition. Every pianist to come out of New Orleans acknowledges him as the father of rock & roll piano; some have called him the greatest living pianist, others have credited him with inventing rock & roll as far back as 1936. A forthcoming album from Atlantic, and perhaps another from Ace, should help lift his veil of obscurity, but for the present Dr. John's version of the classic "Tipi-tina" is enough to whet the appetite for more. If the strangely fluid, almost discordant style used by Dr. John on this track is indeed a faithful recreation of the original, I can hardly wait to hear the real thing.

Within the next year, the companies who hold the rights to most of the classic New Orleans recordings will be doing massive reissues, and with the heritage of that great city once again accessible, perhaps more interest will be shown the fine artists still working there. The music scene is ripe for another breath of fresh New Orleans air, and if it takes someone like Dr. John to open the door, who am I to complain? You owe yourself the education this album has to offer, and this is one case where education is fun.

—greg shaw/alternative features service

TWO BY MERLE HAGGARD



Someday We'll Look Back
by Merle Haggard
Capitol, ST-835

Let Me Tell You About a Song
by Merle Haggard
Capitol, ST-882

Merle Haggard is consistently America's best songwriter and performer. These latest albums show once again what it is that makes him so good.

Most good performers have a particular something—an unusual voice, a particular style, a unique arrangement of instruments—something that captivates us and makes them stand out. But over and over Haggard and the Strangers seem to combine the best of everything.

Someday We'll Look Back begins with the song of the same name—a good statement of the spirit of looking ahead that keeps most people going through “hard times.” But like a lot of great Southern church hymns, it implies too much acceptance of things the way they are. There's a fine version of Haggard's song “I'd Rather Be Gone (Than In Your Way)” which matches the powerful job Hank Williams, Jr. did with it.

One of the hits is a Tommy Collins' song, “Carolyn.” It begins with a simple haunting Haggard beginning—mainly voice with a minimum of guitar accompaniment. Then in the middle it switches to an

unusual style for him—Hollywood style strings and concert-type piano accompaniment. It's a little strange at first, but it works well. Just another example of Haggard's mastery of different styles.

The song to pay particular attention to is “Big Time Annie's Square.” It's the story of an average Oklahoma boy who goes to California to join his girl who's become a freak. He says, “Sometimes I feel happy through and through,” and finally, “We don't agree on nothing but I'll be danged if we don't make a pair.” It's a lively, upbeat song quite different from the viciousness of “Fighting Side of Me.” It's not quite true, as he seems to imply, that the problem between freaks and “squares” is one of misunderstanding: “My friends call her hippie and her friends call me big time Annie's square.” But it's a far better statement than “Fighting Side” or “Okie”—one which can help freaks and working people look together at the ways both are exploited by the American system.

Let Me Tell You About A Song is the most recent album. On this one Haggard introduces each song with “let me tell you. . . .” That could be a drag except for all the good things he says. It's not preachy or pretentious.

The album begins with the hit “Daddy Frank.” Then there's “They're Tearin' The Labor Camps Down.” On first glance at the title you're afraid Haggard's going to tell us how much better things have gotten for farm workers. But it's not that at all. It's sung from the point of view of a farm worker, which Haggard used to be, and his concern is, “Where's a hungry man going to live at in this town.”

On the flip side there's another hit, “Grandma

Harp,” a fine tribute to his, mine, and probably your grandmother. Another song receiving a lot of air play is “Turnin' Off A Memory.” As he says, “It's just an ole theme of a man sitting in a barroom trying to drown his past.” It's very beautiful and very sad.

Two or three years ago Haggard wrote and recorded a song about an interracial couple. Capitol wouldn't let him release it—something he complained about publicly on a Nashville talk show. Now it's finally out. “It's just a love story,” he says, “of two people of two different races in a situation that their families and wouldn't accept. And of all the songs that I've written this may be my favorite because it tells it like it is.”

The song is “Irma Jackson,” a beautiful, simple, effective statement against racism. It's too bad the song wasn't released back when it was first written because it probably would have had a greater impact then. Even now it won't really be effective unless people hear it. Call your favorite radio station and ask them to play it (WPLO-AM: 872-5851; WBIE-FM: 428-0469). Do it, because many country artists have released good songs about the war or racism only to have them ignored by disc jockeys.

Winding up the album is a Haggard version of Bob Wills' “Bring It On Down To My House, Honey (Ain't Nobody Home But Me).” It's a fine example of the best of western swing.

If you haven't brought Haggard into your home, you ought to think about it. He's hard to beat.

—gene guerrero

ATLANTA ROCK: ROLLIN' RIGHT ALONG

As I stated last week, I don't want to limit my writing about local music to bands only. Obviously, the musicians have the final responsibility to their audience; but there are many people who work very hard with little recognition to help bands get the most out of that music: roadies, sound crews, and managers, for instance. One such person that I'd like to credit is Joe Neil, chief organizer of Sam's Mobile Tape Truck.

Over the period of a year and a half, Joe has hand-built an eight-track stereo mixing console. (A mixing console is a complex device that controls the process of recording music.) Ordinarily, if a band wants to make a demonstration tape to help improve its playing, or possibly to interest record companies,

it has to go to a studio. As most musicians will tell you, a studio, besides being very expensive, is an artificial environment—no audience, no response, and usually usually not the band's best music.

What Joe has done is to make all his equipment mobile. He has placed the console inside a Chevy van along with a Scully two-track tape machine, a McIntosh power amplifier, a JBL studio monitor, a 250-foot mike cable, and a closed circuit video tape system. This means that Joe has assembled excellent equipment to record a band professionally from wherever it may be playing. Joe is assisted by Wes Fulton, Floyd Curtis, Chris Wood, and Leonard England. I had a chance to watch this crew in action last weekend as they recorded a band at The Eye. It was a very

efficient operation, and the tape was excellent.

I think any band interested in making a tape, but hesitant because of the usual costs and studio hassles, might give Sam's Mobile Tape Truck a thought. Joe can be contacted through Frank Hughes at: 873-2411.

I wish that bands not playing at usual places such as The Eye, the Twelfth Fate, Funochio's, etc. would leave a message at the *Bird* so that I could come hear you. I'm especially interested in bands not working through a booking agency, because you're the hardest to get information about.

—moe

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

New York—We must let the world know that we stand shoulder to shoulder with our brothers on the continent who are waging warfare to take back their land,” Owusu Sadauki declared as he announced plans for African Liberation Day, to be held May 27 in Washington, DC. Sadauki, chairman of the ad hoc African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee, outlined a three month nationwide campaign to gather black support for the armed struggle being waged by Africans in the Southern part of that continent. The plan also involves bringing 10,000 black people to Washington for African Liberation Day on May 27.

“The purpose of the demonstration will be threefold,” said another spokesman, Inamu Baraka.

“We will be showing our solidarity with our brothers and sisters on the continent, at the same time we give notice to the US government that we know the extent of its role in suppressing African Liberation movements; and to the Portuguese, French, British, Rhodesian and South African governments represented here, that we are joining with the brothers and sisters on the continent to run the Europeans out of Africa.”

Simultaneous demonstrations will be carried out on May 27 in San Francisco, Toronto and various Caribbean Islands.

For more information contact Florence Tate at (202) 462-3311.

—liberation news service

New York—First San Diego, then Chile, tomorrow the world's been their oyster for over 50 years and they currently rank as one of the nation's largest multinational conglomerates. But following the exposure of ITT's attempts to buy a favorable anti-trust ruling from the Republicans and a coup in Chile from the CIA, some of their other holdings are coming under careful scrutiny. For instance, there are their operations in white-ruled southern Africa, where they have been raking in the profits off apartheid in South Africa, the repressive white minority regime in Rhodesia, and Portugese colonial control of Angola and Mozambique.

Through several wholly-owned subsidiaries, ITT has been operating in Southern Africa for a number of years with most of their money invested in precisely those sectors South African money men see as most crucial—"pipelines to advanced technology, innovation, and know-how."

ITT's biggest investment in Africa is Standard Telephone and Cables (STC), which is one of South Africa's largest electrical manufacturing concerns. As major contributors to South Africa's rapidly growing tele-communications industry, STC has been thriving. During 1970, their assets are said to have jumped from \$16 million to \$23 million. And in the five-year period from 1966 to 1971, their sales trebled and annual turnover reached \$42 million.

Other of ITT's enterprises in South Africa include a wholesale distributor of electrical equipment, manufacture of electric wire and telephone cables, and two secretarial schools (for whites only).

In Rhodesia, ITT-owned Supersonic Radio Manufacturing Company makes radios, televisions, and other electrical appliances. In Mozambique, ITT purchases Grup Oliva, comprising four metallurgical and metal mechanical companies, for a total of close to \$15 million. They have also supplied much of the equipment for expanding telephone systems in both Mozambique and Angola.

Arguing in defense of ITT's expanding involvement in southern Africa, Louis Wildman, Chairman of Standard Telephone and Cables, an ITT subsidiary, resorts to the usual claim of US corporations who collaborate with apartheid—"Industry works for the people," he says.

The reasoning goes that a booming economy will mean a rapid growth in the number of jobs and will force the government to relax the strict job classification system that reserves skilled and high-paying jobs exclusively for whites. Left out of such calculations is the fact that in the few instances where blacks have been given jobs formerly reserved for whites, the government downgraded the classification of the job to "semi-skilled" and cut wages accordingly.

In addition, ITT has jumped wholeheartedly into the South African government's "border areas" scheme for developing industries near the borders of the "bantustans" (or reservations).

This project aims to increase the convenience and profitability of apartheid while even further reducing the interaction between races—all by putting industries just outside the borders of the reserves where 68% of the population who are black are crowded onto 13% of the worst land. One of the first companies to actually start construction on such a plant was ITT.

That's just one of the ways ITT is working to make southern Africa safe for apartheid, Portugese colonialism, and U.S. profits. To begin with, South Africa's white minority regime depends on investment from the US and western Europe to keep its economy afloat.

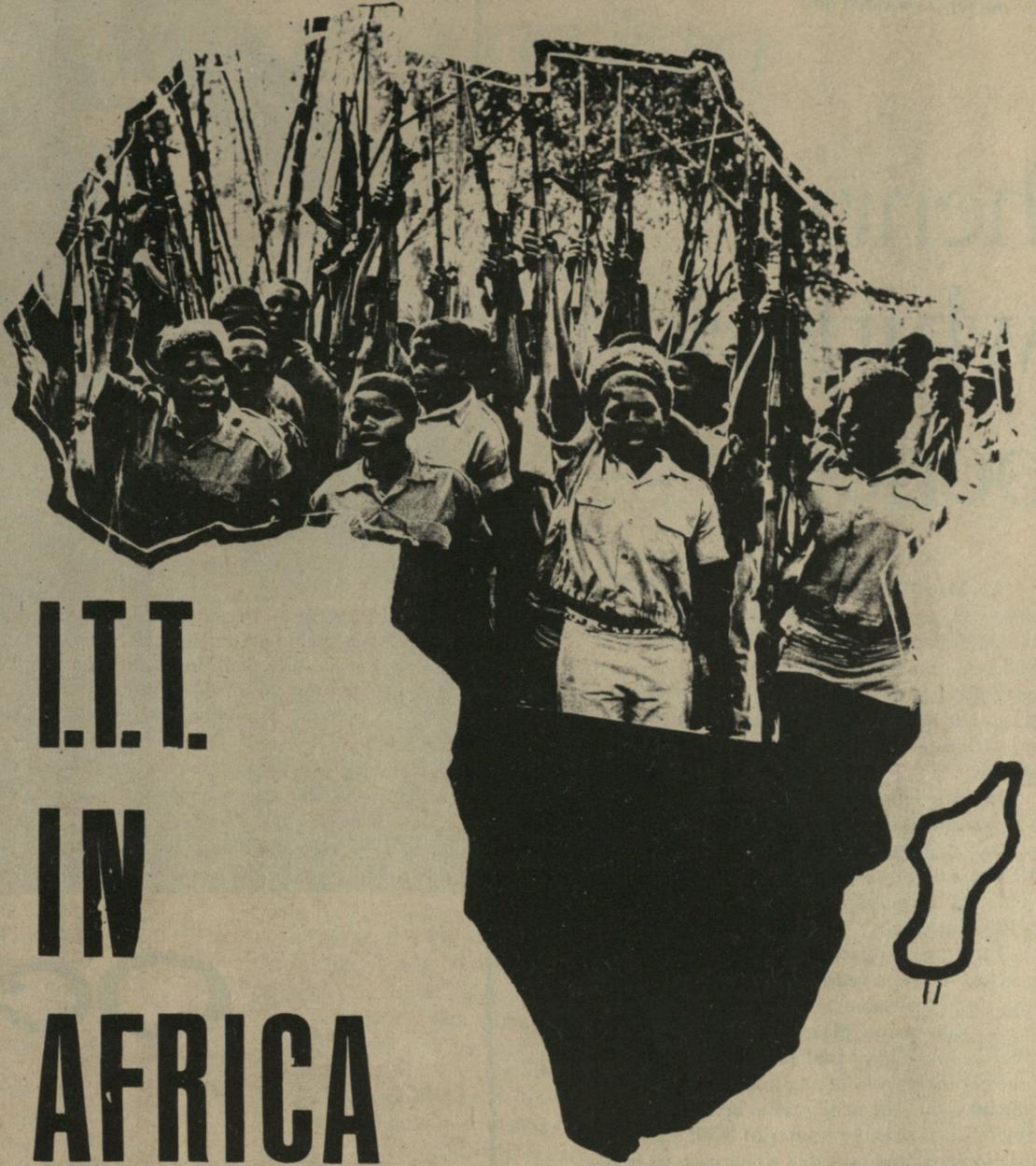
A South African economist predicts "it's clear we cannot continue developing at the necessary rate without an increasing inflow of foreign money." With companies like ITT flocking to capitalize on cheap black labor and prosperous white customers, they don't really need to worry.

But just to help them feel secure, ITT also lends a hand to South Africa's military preparations. Although they insist that it does not violate the letter of the UN "embargo on any arms deliveries to South Africa," ITT has a contract with the Simonstown Naval Base, providing telecommunications equipment.

And back on February 18, 1969, they announced the completion of a direct cable link between Lisbon and Cape Town. South Africa Prime Minister promptly dubbed this new link between the capitals of white supremacy in Africa "the Cable of Good Hope."

Women's Strike for Peace and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have called for a boycott of ITT for its role in providing military systems and equipment used in the air war and automated battlefield in Southeast Asia. Their role in South Africa makes another good reason to keep it in mind. The kinds of consumer products ITT is into, primarily plastic foods, should make it easy anyway—like Wonder Bread, Hostess cakes, Morton TV dinners, Avis Rent-a-Car, and Sheraton hotels. Those you can do without.

—thanks to the Corporate Research Center for information in this article.



Women Fighters of Mozambique

graphic by african liberation day coordinating committee



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And again.**

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gained since the system was introduced over two years ago, ITT Avionics has continued to improve the equipment—maximizing the cost-effectiveness of every LORAN C/D flying today. And we have the know-how to avoid costly interface problems with other systems in any aircraft.

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vides the technical base so necessary for the successful development of any next-generation Loran.

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AVIONICS DIVISION **ITT**

henry whitlock benefit

On May 29 the People's Committee To Insure Justice will sponsor a benefit dance at the Paladium Club, 3120 Bankhead Highway, NW. Swahili and Hellafonalia will be playing. Tickets, \$1.50 in advance and \$2 at the door, are on sale at Timbuktu, Paschals and Williams Bootery on Hunter St. Proceeds from the benefit will help pay court costs for Henry Whitlock.

Henry Whitlock is on death row at Reidsville. It's the old story of a black convicted by an all-white jury after a trial based far more on prejudices against a black man dating a white woman than on the facts surrounding the murder of a DeKalb County policeman 18 months ago.

The proceedings to try to render justice could take as long as three years for motions for retrial, appeals up to the Supreme Court and back again for Habeas Corpus action. Meanwhile, Whitlock served a year before his original trial and has now spent six months in prison without any hope of the appeal coming up soon. The main reason he can't get a hearing any faster is that the transcript from the trial has to be completed and provided to his lawyers before they can prepare for the hearing. Yet, DeKalb County does not see fit to hire enough clerks and court reporters to allow for prompt transcript preparation. Nor do they think a person's mental well being is important enough to warrant extra effort to provide swift action on cases involving the death penalty. So much for the Amerikan myth of swift and speedy justice.

However, on the night of the 29th, people who do believe in justice can get together, have a good time and help raise money for this important struggle. Be there.

—candy

DeKalb County Courthouse officials think nobody notices if a black man is used for a scapegoat when a white policeman dies. Show them you do care. Sign this petition and send it in to People's Committee To Insure Justice, 1532 Gordon St., SW, Atlanta, Ga.

BLACK = GUILTY

We, the undersigned, support the People's Committee to Insure Justice and its demand that HENRY WHITLOCK be granted a new trial. We realize that he was convicted and sentenced to death—by an all white jury—NOT because he is guilty of a crime, but because he is a Black man, and to some people being Black equals being guilty.

To insure that he be treated justly, we also demand that the trial be moved from Decatur (change of venue) and that Bro. Whitlock be tried by a jury consisting of his peers—Black people.

Capital punishment is a cruel and unusual punishment and we will no longer allow Black people to be victimized by such treatment.

Name	Address	Phone Number
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photo by bill fibben

Octopus

The Highway Department's push to complete I-485 through Morningside and Little Five Points has been temporarily blocked by a court order while an environmental study is completed. But don't imagine that the highway folks are sitting idly on their hands waiting for the judge to rule. While they pause to resume their direct assault upon the city, they are cleverly planning sophisticated flanking operations that will, they hope, speed up the laying-down of asphalt through urban neighborhoods.

Next week the Highway Department will hold public hearings on construction of the north and south extensions of I-485. These hearings affect city dwellers directly because if the highway people can finish the suburban stretches of pavement that will connect with I-485, they'll be able to point to the uncompleted segments through Morningside and Little Five Points and argue that *logic* and *reason* (theirs) require that all the tentacles of the octopus be connected. Even if you don't live in one of the threatened neighborhoods, you have a stake in fighting against the completion of *any* of the portions of the incredible network of highways that are destined to turn metropolitan Atlanta into a Los-Angeles-like desert of filling stations, muffler shops, parking lots, and garages. And there is some evidence that highway people really freak out when citizens fight against expressways far from their own communities. State Highway Department head Bert Lance and his crew assume that they have only self-interest to contend with, but it's our responsibility to show them that all of us—not just folks whose homes are in the path of the bulldozers—care about the quality of the environment and will make nuisances of ourselves to protect it.

On Tuesday, May 30th, a public hearing is scheduled for 8 pm at the East Clayton School on East Clayton Road in the community of Ellenwood in Clayton County. This hearing will consider the southward extension of I-485 through southern DeKalb, Henry, and Clayton counties. The next night, Wednesday, May 31st, at 8 pm, the Highway Department will hold another public hearing, this one on the North Fulton Tollway from Northside Hospital at Peachtree-Dunwoody and Johnson Ferry Roads down to the northern terminus of I-485 at Cheshire Bridge Road and Buford Highway. Meeting place: Ridgeview High School on Trimble Road (left off Peachtree-Dunwoody after crossing Windsor Parkway). Representatives from BOND, Morningside, Druid Hills, and North Fulton will be there to speak—so come either as concerned individuals or as a member of a neighborhood organization. If you need more information or a ride to either hearing, call 874-7-8.

—bill cutler

DuPont Anti-union

This week marks the eighth week that local 876 of the International Chemical Workers Union (ICWU) has been on strike against the DuPont Lucite Paint plant in Tucker, Ga.

So far, in reply to strikers' demands for a wage increase, DuPont has responded with an offer of a 27¢ across the board raise to the 71 factory workers who are on strike. This means that all striking employees will receive the same amount of increase in their pay. This is an unusual offer for DuPont to make. However, the company also offered all non-striking workers a 6.5% increase in their salary. The non-striking workers consist of 14 supervisors and office help who are on salary. By maintaining wage differences between the jobs, DuPont like other big businesses strives to keep all employees in a plant from supporting each other. Also by offering wage increases to both strikers and non-striking workers, DuPont hopes to show that the union isn't doing all that much to help employees.

Apparently they think with such a great deal, the strikers will accept (they did, 42-4) and end the strike (they didn't, 41-5). In continuing the strike the workers are demanding that DuPont negotiate with them for certain language inclusions in their contract. One of these concerns seniority and racism. No Black workers hold the higher paying jobs in maintenance or in the office. None are chosen to apply for a supervisor position, even though three men in the plant are qualified. Another demand related to this is DuPont's refusal to put into the contract the very basic discrimination clause guaranteeing no discrimination based on race, religion, sex, etc.

DuPont, which claims to be a safety-minded company, refuses to put a health and safety clause in the contract. They claim that they are a responsible

company so why should they have to put it into writing. Workers want to be included in inspection tours of the plant and have a way of expressing their feelings about the conditions they work under. It is obvious that without such a clause there can be no arbitration between employees and management.

Lastly the union is demanding that DuPont supply a uniform clause which is in effect in other DuPont plants around the country. This is to provide work clothing for jobs where soilage is unavoidable.

The local National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), supposedly an impartial federal agency which acts to see that the law is complied with, has dismissed the charges made by the union against DuPont. The union plans to appeal this decision to the national NLRB, but with Nixon's chosen corporate men on the board they don't stand much of a chance.

Included in the appeal will be the additional charges that DuPont refused to provide the union with necessary information and refused to bargain in good faith with them.

So it seems highly likely that the problems at the DuPont Plant will end up in court. DuPont has a long history of being an active anti-union company and appears to be reviving their anti-union activity. After all if they can beat these 71 men at the Tucker plant they can move on to beating the unions in "their" other plants. But the men on strike vow to stay there until DuPont meets their demands. They are receiving support from other unions nationally and locally. They are pooling their money and sharing it so that nobody misses a car payment or can't buy groceries. You can support the strikers by not buying DuPont products especially Lucite paints.

linda fibben, thanks to bill black, david murray and jerry levine



DECENTRALIZATION

Since Atlanta's Aldermen are elected at large, each Alderman represents almost 500,000 people.

Government action in Atlanta destroyed 22,545 housing units and built only 5,656 units from 1960 to 1970.

Atlanta has experienced changing racial composition and relatively little growth. During the 1960's white population decreased by 60,074 and black population increased by 69,602.

There are approximately 7,000 families on the waiting list for public housing, yet the Atlanta Board of Aldermen voted to allow construction of a shopping center on a proposed site for public housing.

These facts and many others point to the reality that the city of Atlanta is fast becoming an inadequate place for families to live and to the reality that most Atlantans feel that they can do nothing to change this. We feel that political decentralization and district level governments would help Atlantans have more voice in what happens in their neighborhoods and in their city.

On Thursday, May 25, there will be an open meeting at 7:30, Room 243, Sparks Hall, Georgia State University. At that meeting, the full proposal for decentralization will be discussed.

—citizens for decentralization

I AM ATTICA

I want to write about Attica because I am Attica . . . that was our battle: September 9th to September 13th, those were our brothers, our voice shouting:

WE HAVE THE ANSWER! THE ANSWER IS UNITY!

Fifteen thousand brothers in the blackest hell hole in New York State, they wanted adequate food and water adequate shelter religious freedom medical attention from doctors who spoke their language uncensored mail freedom to communicate with people on the "outside"

maximum and minimum security amerikkka

they wanted the pigs off their backs twenty-five hours a day removal to a nonimperialistic country for all political prisoners who so desired amnesty for fighting to be men.

Maximum security amerikkka leading their minimum security sisters and brothers black brown and white together in one fierce cry of

REVOLUTION . . . REVOLUTION NOW!

Sam Melville, age 35, serving 18 years after pleading guilty to bombing government and business offices in New York: shot dead

at Attica. In April he had written:

" . . . i am beginning to know the meaning of revolution. it is the desire for ecstasy and i think only desperation can produce it. those who are willing to yield every last privilege, who drive themselves to the limits of desperation will make the revolution. the problem with the "power of love" is that despite its once hip notions, it's tied to traditional definitions of brotherhood and pantheism. i don't speak for that definition as it applied in the past though i very much suspect it. we must move to a place beyond all known issues. for us, now, it is a terrifying plunge. it may be easier if there is a humanity to come—but that's not our motive. what we want is salvation from a meaningless annihilation. to not be cremated for coka cola and plastic flags in waving simulation on the moon . . ."

I am Attica

I am Cellblock D, time heavy on that bargaining table, men knowing each other in their eyes in an order born of the strength of truth. I am the interracial security lines inside those walls surrounded by the little pig-faced sleepy racist lewitown amerikkka home to secret massing troops gathering to murder while brothers laid out those simple demands while "authorities" made statements while the impotency of unequal forces raged for one of the last times . . .

Because I will be Attica forever.

But we are learning: our knives spears baseball bats gasoline bombs and homemade weapons against your CS and pepper gas machine guns 12-gauge shotguns sniper scopes submachine guns AR-15 Army rifles and your coward's shield.

your lies against our truth, your stalling against our stand.

But it won't always be that way:

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE IS GREATER THAN THE MAN'S TECHNOLOGY!

Here here in the belly of monster amerikkka in the pit of her blackest cesspool gut where Sam Melville learned that:

" . . . the irony of the amerikan prison system is that it IS rehabilitating . . ."

and L.D. read a statement following the demands, that said:

"We are men. We are not beasts and we do not intend to be beaten or driven as such . . ."

and Brother Herb told the negotiating committee:

" . . . what you are hearing is but the sound before the fury of those who are oppressed; when you are the anvil you bend but when you are the hammer you strike."

September 13, 1971. 42 dead: 32 rebels and 10 hostage guards, all killed by the coward power of The Man:

Outside the gates a black woman reporter called it "shooting fish in a barrel," a medic who served in Vietnam called it a "war zone," a lawyer called it My Lai.

A sister going down to pay final tribute to Sam Melville's body said:

" . . . they don't let revolutionaries live, but they can't

keep the inspiration they give us from us . . ."

And another sister wrote:

"Attica. If the murder of George Jackson represented one more chapter in imperialism's unchanging strategy of dealing with the black liberation struggle—killing the best of their leaders, from Lumumba to Mondlane to Malcolm—then Attica is the other side: pure genocide. I can't begin to express to you the kind of heroic revolutionary society that those incredible brothers built in cellblock D . . . the brothers would pass a cup of watered-down coffee around so that everyone got a little, pass cigarettes around, gave the hostages the best, had built an internal discipline based on democracy and firm leadership, loved and respected each other and felt like human beings . . . a glimpse for us of just how deep the waters of courage run in the people. Attica."

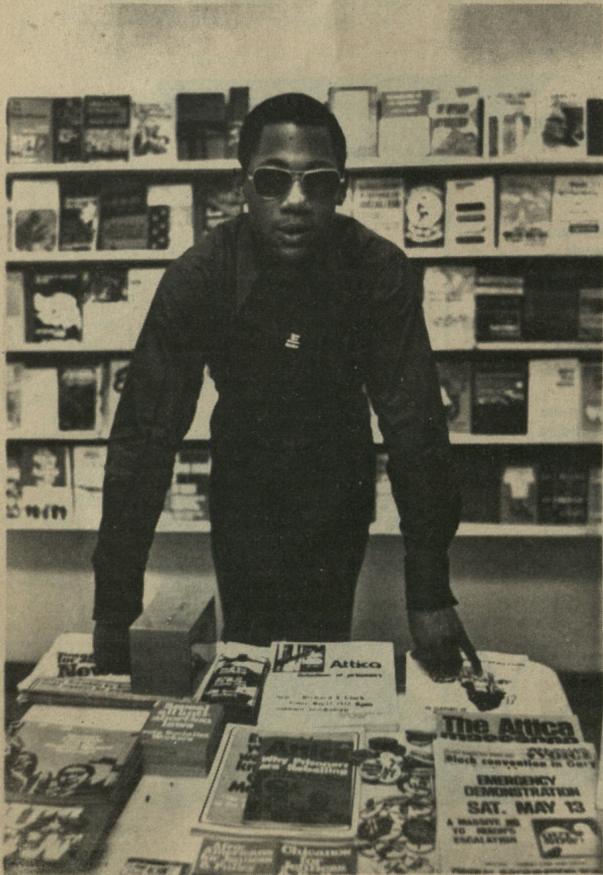
WHAT IS YOUR NAME? a visitor asked. I AM ATTICA the prisoner replied.

I am Attica now in my promise Attica in my will in my rage in my strength in the place I'm moving to . . .

I am Attica forever in Sam and Herb and L.D. in all those brothers who stopped being Attica because they will always be Attica because they have given us Attica:

one more winning battle in our struggle . . .

—margaret randall
11.71



Richard X Clark talks about Attica

On September 9, 1971 the inmates of the Attica State prison seized control of cellblock D and its adjoining yard in order to demand that their humanity be respected. The rebellion was set off by a routine incident of guard brutality, but that routine incident was one too many for the inmates who were already engaged in a struggle to gain decent living and working conditions.

New York State's answer to the demands for human treatment was a Vietnam style attack using dum-dum bullets, shotguns powerful enough to demolish concrete walls, and helicopters dropping CS gas. This murderous assault on men armed with home made clubs and knives left 43 dead including 9 hostages and over 300 wounded.

The man who ordered the criminal attack, Nelson Rockefeller, today lives in the same luxurious comfort as he did before the Attica rebellion. The surviving prisoners however, whose "crime" consisted of demanding more than one shower a week, have been further degraded, beaten, and those said to be leaders have been placed in solitary. In a society where assassins are in power, the victims are made into the criminals.

Richard X. Clark is one of the victims. When the rebellion began, the prisoners of his cellblock elected him (along with "L.D." Barkley) to represent them on the prisoner's negotiating committee. His eloquence in representing his constituency brought him to the attention of the world which knew him only as "Brother Richard" and to the attention of the authorities of New York State which today are preparing to indict him along with the other "leaders" for murder.

It was Brother Richard who, on national TV, compared the guards carrying their "nigger sticks" and machine guns with the prisoners: "We are the only civilized men here." It was Brother Richard who told the nation, "the prisoners would rather die like men than continue to be treated like animals."

Richard X. Clark was in Atlanta last week in a speaking tour arranged by the Militant Bookstore. In the three days he was here he repeatedly stressed several themes. First was the conditions in Attica since the rebellion. Clark told how the conditions have gotten worse; how the "nigger sticks" again are slamming prisoner's heads and bodies; and how those prisoners said to be leaders last September have been segregated in "maxi, maxi, maxi security."

Since Clark has been released his main work has been publicizing the condition of and staying in touch with the "brothers still in Attica." This is as he promised them when he left. The job is being made more difficult and expensive by the State authorities who are transferring the inmates to different prisons. These transfers have caused the Attica Defense Committee to have to send several lawyers to several places to do what one lawyer used to be able to do on one trip to Attica.

Clark also stressed that all prisoners in America's prisons are political prisoners. He explained that the vast majority of prisoners were in prison because they could not afford a lawyer, copped a plea, or did not understand the judicial process. In short because they were Black and they were poor.

"I met brothers at Attica who understood so

little of their trial that they did not know how long their sentence was." The prisoners are political prisoners because they were not tried by a jury of their peers. "The system won't let oppressed people be judged by oppressed people."

In Clark's case the political nature of his incarceration is clear. He was convicted by an all white, all suburban jury and a white judge in 1971 for the theft of three shirts. He was convicted even though the owner of the store testified he wasn't the thief. At first he was held in medium security Sing Sing prison but later graduated to maxi-maxi Attica for advocating "the violent overthrow of the institution."

The political nature of being in prison has become clear to the men and women in the "joint," Clark told audiences in Atlanta. It was this growing political consciousness which made prisoners unite in Attica in spite of divergent ideologies. "We were compelled to deal with one another as men because the oppressing forces looked at us as just inmates."

The prison officials reacted to the politicizing of the prison by refusing to allow any political or Black Nationalist literature into Attica, Clark said, "They even banned Ebony." But the authorities could not keep revolutionary ideas from getting into the prison. At every meeting Clark addressed he always mentioned the importance of the Soledad Brothers, George Jackson, and Angela Davis in the political consciousness of the prisoners.

Another key point in all Clark's talks was that

continued on p. 26



graphic from good times

Postal Academy

bad news

Six months ago Teri Jones, a 17 year old young black woman from the Model Cities area, was hooked on scag (heroin). "I had dropped out of school and I had an armed robbery charge against me." At 17, Teri would have been tried as an adult. More than likely she would have received a two or three year sentence to serve at the hundred year old Women's Prison at Milledgeville. Released with fewer resources for survival than she had when she entered she would wind up as a shoplifter or as one of the hundreds of young black prostitutes serving Atlanta's flourishing convention business. Those are the odds for a young person in America's ghettos where the unemployment rate is higher than at the peak of the great depression.

But a street worker from the Atlanta Postal Street Academy found Teri. "He talked to me and explained that it (scag) wasn't no good for me." With support from the street worker Teri took herself off of heroin and entered classes at the Academy. When her trial came up Academy workers were with her and she received a small probated sentence. She is preparing to take the high school equivalency tests to get her high school diploma and in the fall hopes to go to college. She may not make it. The Postal Street Academy

may be forced to close its doors.

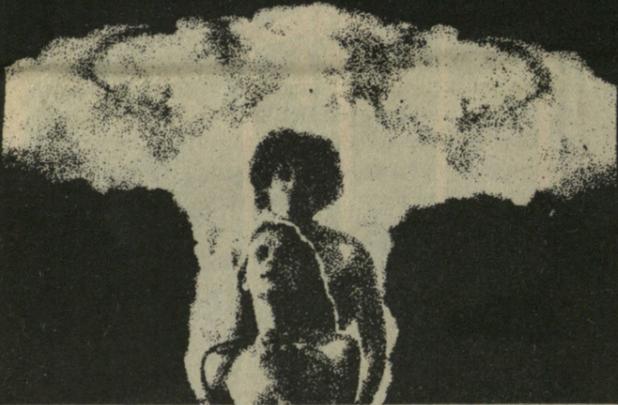
The program began two years ago. The school dropout rate in the ghettos is enormous—69% of all 19-year-old blacks have dropped out of school. According to Academy staffer Victor Ware, it became, "readily apparent that they (drop-outs) wanted an education but they had been turned off by the educational system." Under a joint effort of OEO, the Labor Department, and the Post Office, street academies were begun in six major cities including Atlanta. For the most part the academies were staffed by the Post Office since according to Ware, the Post Office is, "the last government agency moving through the lower income areas with ease." Many Post Office workers have educational experience as former teachers and the post office provided a place for many Academy students to work part time.

The concept worked well. The staff turned out to be, "people who had a desire and concern to help others and no hang up about money and the number of hours they put in per week." In Atlanta there are now three academies at: 1131 Capitol Avenue, 975 Hunter Street, and 2012 Hollywood Road. At present the program is working with over three hundred young people.

continued

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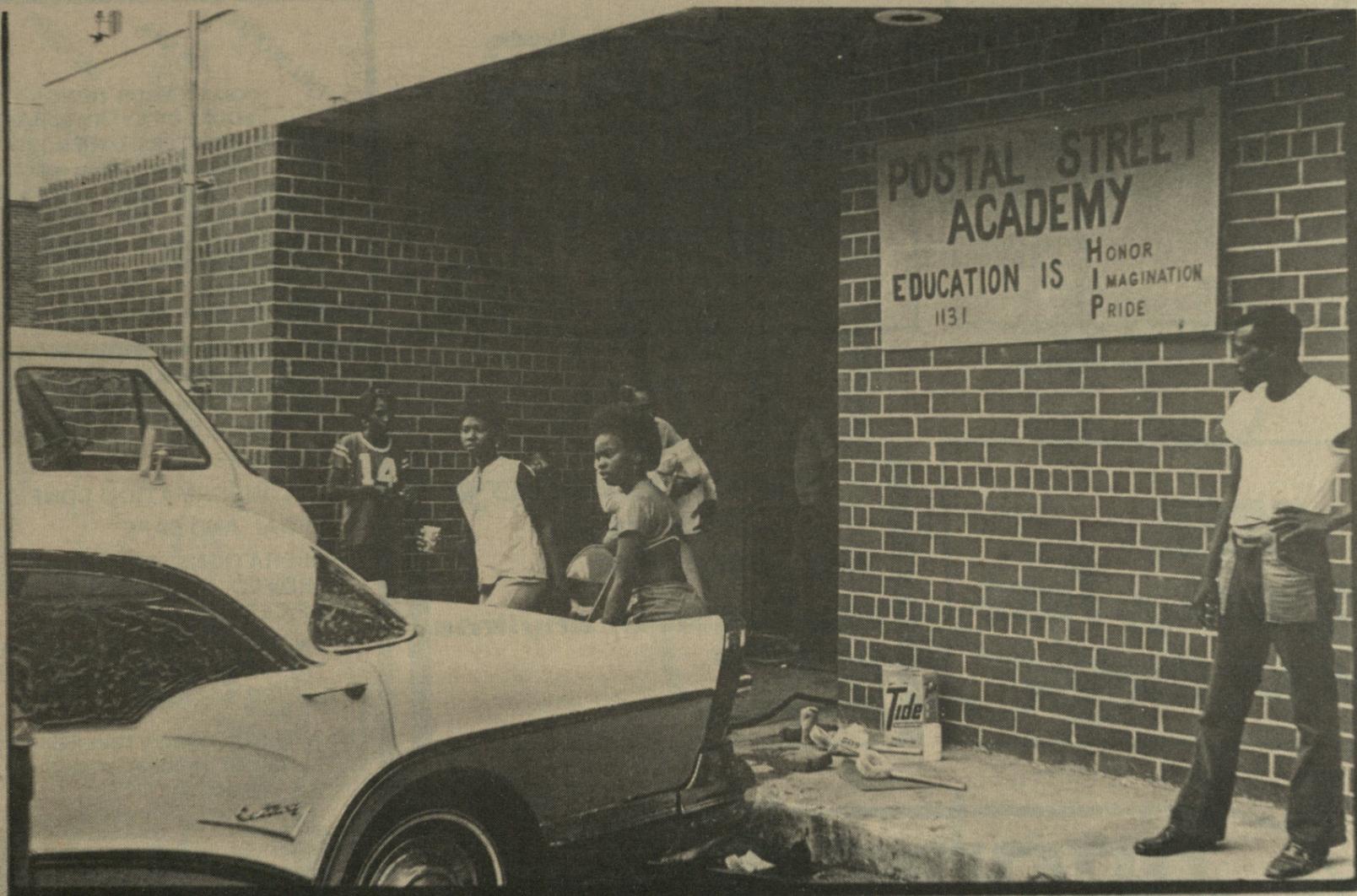


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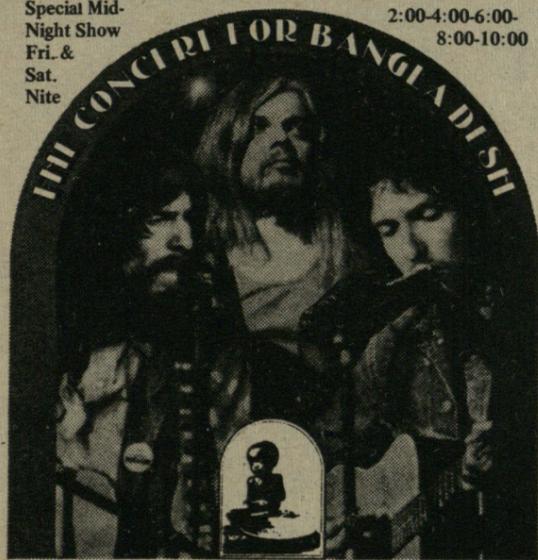
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The educational approach is non-traditional stressing dealing with "the things that affect our students day to day" in an atmosphere where students can relax. The Academy staff assists students with any problems which come up whether it's family trouble, help finding a part-time job, getting off hard drugs whatever. Although the average new student has finished the 10th grade, most enter with a 4th grade academic level. Despite this most students in the Academy can look forward to getting their high school diploma and many plan to attend college.

It's an inexpensive program. This year's budget for the Atlanta program was \$445,000 total far less than one of Nixon's B-52 bombers.

Last March the Labor Department's evaluation team released its report praising the work of the Academy and recommended its continuance. But on May 21 a telegram came from the Postal Service in Washington saying that funding was ending as of June 30, 1972. The post office staff will have to return to sorting mail and if alternative funding is not found, "This city will have no program which directly attempts to reach and serve the educational needs of those youth who are drop-outs, push-outs or kick-outs from conventional systems of educating."

Many of the staff and students are determined to keep some sort of program going. They vow to continue classes in public parks if necessary, but without funding it will be hard and certainly the program will not be able to continue its remarkable growth of the last two years.

There is the possibility that another federal agency will take over the program if local support in the form of a local agency to sponsor the program and 25% local funding can be obtained.

You can help. Write or call Mayor Sam Massell to urge him to see that the Atlanta Postal Academy receives the local support it needs to continue. As the staff of the Academy says, "We will not let [our students] down. We will not see them defeated or victimized. Their dreams and hopes must not be allowed to dissolve. We cannot let them be consumed by the viciousness of the streets."

-gene guerrero

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the women of the bird



ABORTION

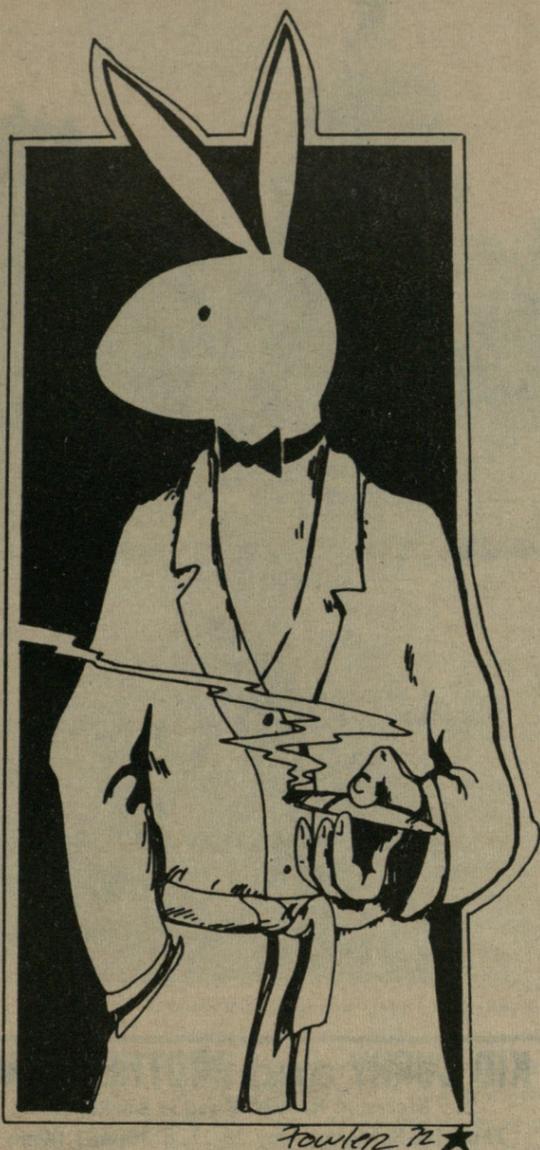
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Atlanta, Georgia 404/874-4014



PLAYBOY and the Grass Market

The day may be coming when a pack of neatly rolled marijuana cigarettes can be bought at the corner Pot Store as easily as a six pack of beer. If marijuana becomes legal, there will be an all-out jabbing, gouging, rancorous rush, similar to the western land grab, by all greed heads to rapaciously plunder the potential \$3 to \$6 billion market.

The tobacco companies are perhaps the naturals to snap up the lion's share of the market. Rumors of companies, (repeatedly named are J.P. Lollilard and Rothman of Canada as Canada is believed closer to legalizing marijuana than the US), buying existing crops and fields in Mexico to plant their own crops persistently circulate, although they have routinely denied such activities.

The liquor industry, at first thought to be strongly opposed to legalizing marijuana on the theory that those who smoke more, drink less, now realize this maxim may not be valid. Sweet wine is a good companion to marijuana although hard booze is favored by those too burnt out on dope to get a high. Scotch and bourbon sales may suffer, but the liquor companies, using the strategy "if you can't beat 'em, join them," may move heavily into pre-rolled and packaged marijuana distribution.

Government control of marijuana sales and distribution has long been trotted forth by liberals who believe this will appease the moderates by assuring standardized controls to keep it out of the hands of minors. Legalized marijuana will be a consumer commodity and subject to governmental standards of poten-

cy limits, taxation, health hazard warnings, and legal age limit for purchasing.

These standards, plus the marketplace, will force all brands into a relatively equal price/quality range. Most marijuana will probably continue to be imported because of longer growing seasons and cheap land and labor in foreign countries.

Many existing dealers, especially those in marijuana big time, will fight to not be squeezed out of the market. A group of San Francisco dealers has formed a consortium called Fritz the Cat which distributes pre-rolled packs of 18 joints to its customers—doing a reported \$500,000 a month business.

But, as any businessman knows, the plush office goes to he that can successfully sell a particular brand given all nearly equal. Advertising on marijuana no doubt will be severely limited. Without advertising, the tobacco and liquor companies cannot bring to bear the full weight of their fat dollars to flatten the market. This would give an advantage to small local dealers and to corporations with a strong marketing position and an image of a social swinger.

Playboy magazine, which is read by far more pot smokers than any other non-news magazine, has quietly been jockeying for a position to capitalize on legalized marijuana. If *Playboy* could become the popular figure-head of the legalized marijuana movement comparable to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's (NAACP) position in civil rights during the fifties, Hugh Hefner would be hailed

a hero, a far-sighted crusader of social change, and everybody would buy *Playboy's* brand of marijuana cigarettes.

Hefner is an expert in commercializing pleasure—look at the success of this glossy, clean, wholesome, blatantly chauvanistic sex. Hefner hopes the *Playboy* brand of marijuana cigarettes will carry the same stamp of approval of the self-considered cool, debonair jet setters—no matter what their attitude—that use his magazine as a guide to social and sex touring.

Hefner, while being careful not to alienate the older *Playboy* clientele, especially the used car salesman types who frequent *Playboy* clubs, has been increasing the number of dope stories and features like the "Feds and Heads" dope game in the magazine.

Last year, *Playboy* established the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) and hired an \$18,000 a year professional lobbyist then working for the American Pharmaceutical Association. NORML received a reported budget of \$200,000 in cash and services, more than the total amount spent by all marijuana legalization groups in the past ten years, according to Amorphia, a California-based organization working the last six years for the legalization of marijuana.

Many marijuana smokers are having second thoughts about legalization of grass fearing established corporations will monopolize the market to fatten their own pockets.

—stephen foehr/straight creek journal



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WASHINGTON, CONT.

—continued from page 3

These two demonstrations were fairly important. In the first place, everybody saw them as part of a series of actions leading thru the Republican Convention in Miami and beyond. In the second place, they marked the growing ascendancy of explicitly anti-imperialist politics, and even wider acceptance of the American movement's role in helping bring about a people's victory in Vietnam.

But they were also important because people were talking about the relationship between politics and tactics, not just equating them as has often been done since SDS's internal struggles with PL. People felt that Americans have developed a first hand knowledge of the defects of capitalism, primarily because of the recession, the "freeze" that lets corporate profits reach record levels, the grossly unfair tax system and the bald influence of conglomerates like ITT on the government. Hatred for Nixon's Vietnamese policies remain strong. People thought that these feelings had to be nurtured so that Nixon would be identified as the enemy.

At the same time, however, demonstrations which increase the social costs of escalating the war are a true support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence. As such they must continue. The problem is to find a tone for the demonstrations that will keep the fabric of popular support untraced and not doom our efforts to reach still more people.

It is important to be militant to engage the power structure. After all we are not just exercising abstract "First Amendment rights." We are actively opposing what the US is doing to our sisters and brothers in Vietnam, in Africa, in Appalachia, in Atlanta. We ought not to have the freedom to say "no" any more than they do. As the weekend meeting of the Miami Convention Coalition put it, "We feel that the tone should be one of confrontation, serious resistance, and nonviolent civil disobedience. . . . We will not use inflated rhetoric designed to provoke an overreaction. . . . What Nixon stands for is so oppressive to the American people and the people of this world that we must actively oppose Nixon's domestic and foreign policies."

To my mind, the civil disobedience at the Pentagon met this requirement although its planning was poor. Had it had a target, such as visiting Laird's office, it might not have become simply mass arrests. The snake dancing was effective, too. The action at the Capitol was well done, but the provocation of police cars careening through the crowd did not make the news, thus perhaps reducing popular support.

All of these actions should be considered in planning for June 19. After all, we owe Nixon more than a march with police escort when he comes to Atlanta.

—roger

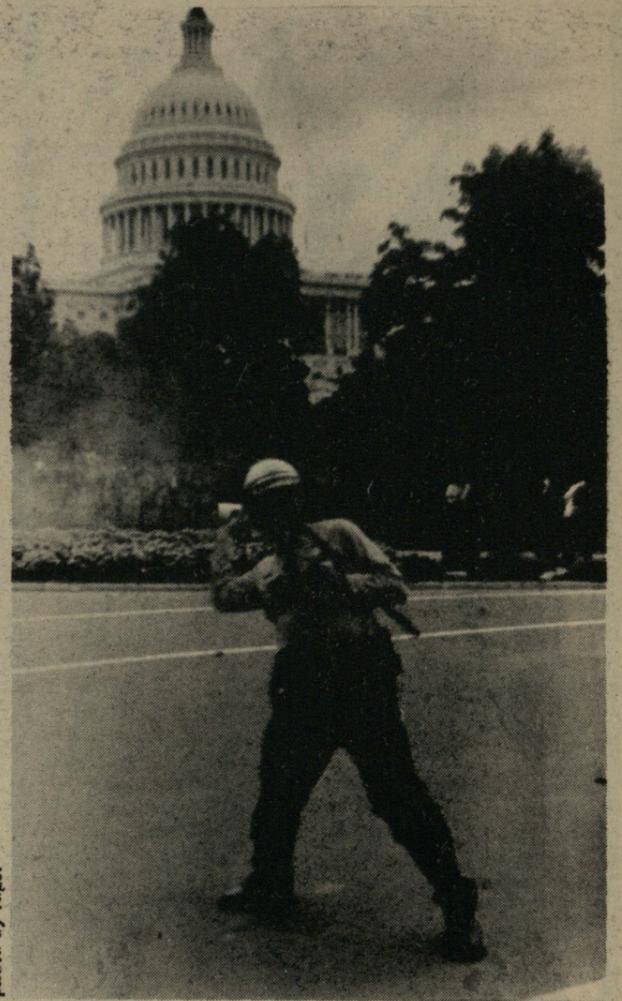


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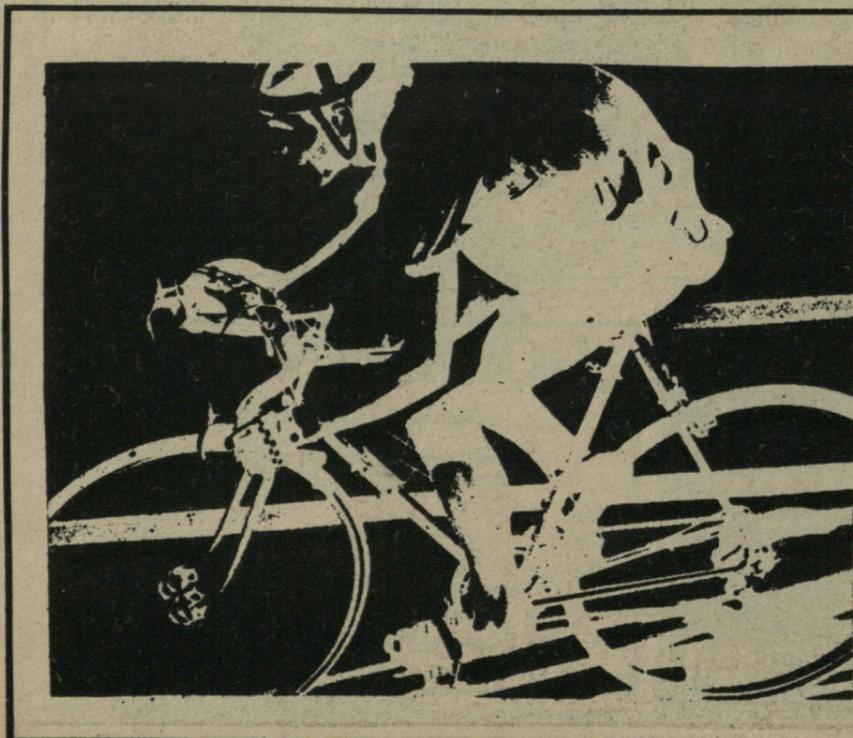
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SOLIDARITY Letter



photo by bill fibben

May 18, 1972

Dear Friends:

We read in the *Guardian* about the bombing of your offices on May 6 and want to express our solidarity. On April 1970, Cuban Exiles burned down our local movement center, the Haymarket. This was an armed attack in which one person was seriously injured. It took us almost one year to recover from this attack, but in the long run, this temporary defeat was turned into an overwhelming victory. In the period it took to reopen our new movement center, we reorganized our collective, analyzed where we were going and what needed to be done and then we set out to do it. We are far better off now and our new movement center is

larger, more influential and qualitatively better staffed.

You must have been doing good political work in your area if you were attacked by the fascists. You can be proud of that—the class enemy never attacks those who are ineffective. These fascists remind us of the fool who picked up a rock only to drop it on his own feet. Turn your defeat into a victory! Unite the many to isolate the few! We wish you the best luck in your future struggles and we hope you can continue the good work.

With warmest fraternal greetings,

Dare to struggle, dare to win!

The Long March

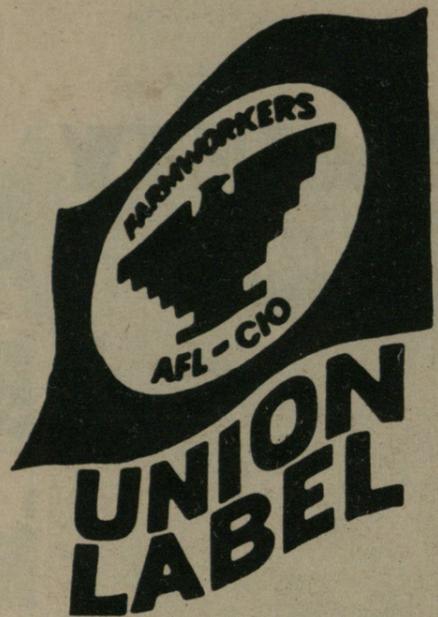
Los Angeles Newsreel

If you want to join us,
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Capitol

Farmworkers Petition



PETITION

Dear Cesar:

I support your non-violent efforts to bring justice to migrant farm workers. I stand with you in your fast for the spirit of justice. I pledge not to eat lettuce. I pledge to tell all my friends about the lettuce boycott. I pledge to raise the issue of the lettuce boycott where ever I see lettuce (conventions, fund raisers, church dinners, airplanes, restaurants, college cafeterias, hospitals, etc.)

Viva la causa!

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____

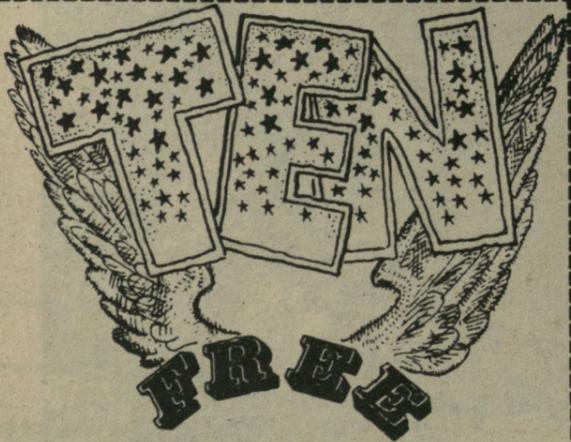
Saturday night the Local Farmworkers organizers posted themselves outside a union dinner at the Regency Hyatt House to get signatures on the petitions. It was really mind-blowing to see all the politicians and union fatcats decked out in their super formal duds. (There weren't many workers at the \$12.50 chicken dinner.) Most of the people there did sign petitions. Notable exceptions were Martin Luther King, Sr., and Senator David Gambrell, who must be too busy campaigning for Wallace (one of the chosen few) to be concerned about workers' struggles. His lack of interest is especially noteworthy since Gambrell recently issued what he called a Workers' Bill of Rights, mostly political rhetoric designed to counteract Gambrell's reputation as a rich man. It was because of this bill that Wallace staff asked for Gambrell's help in the Wallace presidential campaign. Gambrell wasted no time publicizing this honor (?). But doing something concrete like signing a Chavez petition didn't seem so politically expedient to the millionaire lawyer, appointed to the Senate by Governor Carter. He didn't even stick around for the dinner.

Gambrell has plenty of company among poli-

ticians fearing the strength of the farmworkers. Recently both the Republican National Committee and the Arizona legislature have tried to destroy the farmworkers' efforts. Recently the Republican National Committee (probably looking for campaign donations) through the National Labor Relations Board tried to outlaw secondary boycotts by the United Farm Workers Union despite a 1971 ruling that the farmworkers did not come under NLRB protection or rules. The farmworkers won that round.

Now in Arizona, where much of the nation's lettuce is grown, Governor John Williams has signed into law a bill that outlaws strikes and boycotts in Arizona. Such actions are the only effective weapons against large agribusiness concerns. In response to the bill becoming law, Chavez is fasting. People all over the country can support this struggle to end the slave status of farmworkers. Refuse to buy lettuce that doesn't carry the union label for farmworkers-AFL-CIO: it's red and white with a black eagle. Sign the petition printed here and send it to United Farm Workers, 86 11th St., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

-candy



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tull letter

Dear Bird,

This is not a letter of complaints or dissatisfaction, but sort of correctional advice towards you.

I am referring to the review of the Jethro Tull/Beefheart show last week [Bird, May 8]. I am one of the fortunate ones who was able to capture both performances (Aud. & Athens), and was truly astounded and amazed to see in the article where the reviewer refers to Clive Bunker's drumming. Clive is no longer with Tull, and this tends to confuse Musak freaks at times. Clive last recorded with them on *Aqualung*, and when they made their tour last year, they took with them Barriemore Barlow, who's every bit as good as Clive lived up to be, and better.

And to knock Beefheart for not being what Tull's reviewer thought they would be, well that's plain stupid. Beefheart and His Magic Band are really the only group Ian Anderson respects as a truly well-put-together, strange type of musicians. One example of this is seen as Ian Anderson stays to one side of the stage while they perform (every show) instead of trying to impress or make young little groupies drool. He is happily married and cares about his audiences; but not sexually. This is seen by his constant demands to tell the first couple rows to sit down—he tries to reserve the right of others on the floor so they too can see what they paid for.

One of the truly talented, well put-together, and re-done groups ever to emerge from the English environment. The fact that an 8-year-old poet named Gerald Bostock wrote "Thick as a Brick" still amazes me.

Thank you,
A Musak Citizen & Musician

PS: Enough can never be said about Tull.



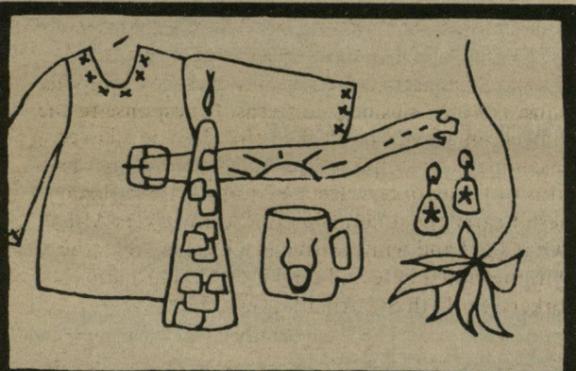
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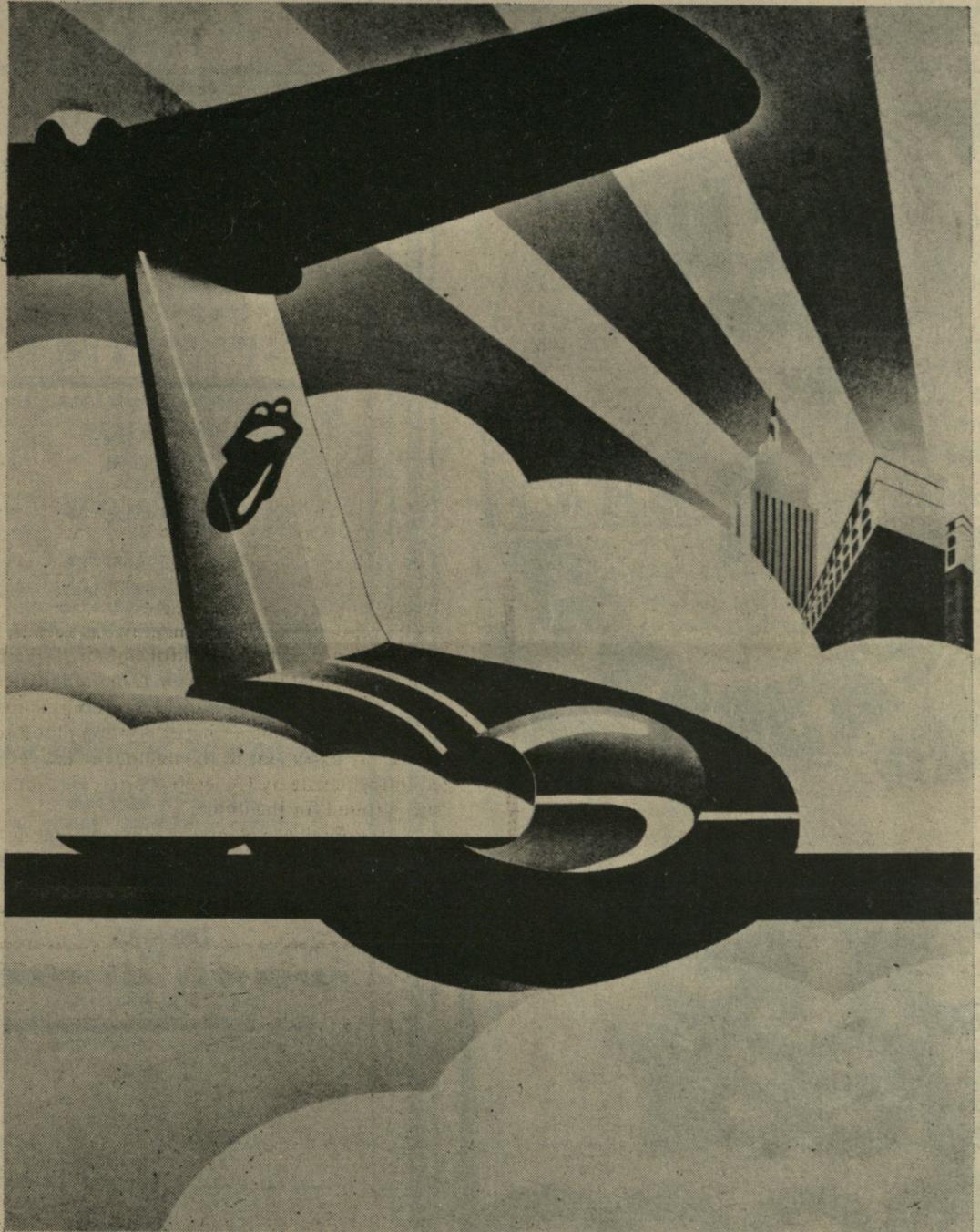
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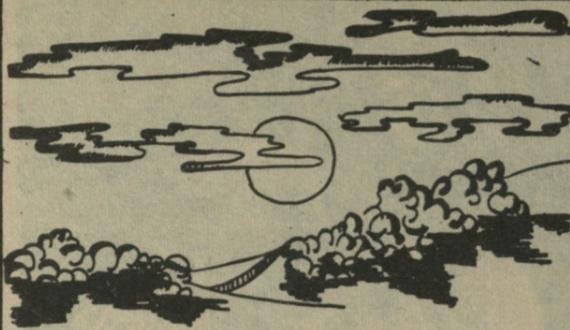
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SUNDAY, JUNE 11 AT 7:30 P.M.
**EDGAR WINTER
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MONDAY, JUNE 19 AT 7:30 P.M.
BLACK SABBATH
AT THE
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TICKETS: \$3.50, \$4.50 & \$5.50

THURSDAY, JULY 13 AT 7:30 P.M.
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AT THE
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TICKETS: IN ADVANCE \$4.50
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 19 AT 7:30 P.M.
**URIAH HEEP
POTLIQUOR**
SPECIAL GUEST STAR
JOHN BALDRY
AT THE
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TICKETS: IN ADVANCE \$4.50
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2 AT 7:30 P.M.
**BYRDS
ERIC ANDERSEN**
SPECIAL GUEST STAR
NEW RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE
AT THE
SPORTS ARENA
TICKETS: IN ADVANCE \$4.50
AT THE DOOR \$5.50

MONDAY, AUGUST 14 AT 7:30 P.M.
**JAMES GANG
TINY ALICE**
AT THE
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
TICKETS: \$3.50, \$4.50 & \$5.50

MONDAY, AUGUST 21 AT 7:30 P.M.
T. REX
AT THE
SPORTS ARENA
TICKETS: IN ADVANCE \$4.50
AT THE DOOR \$5.50

MONDAY, AUGUST 28 AT 7:30 P.M.
DEEP PURPLE
SPECIAL GUEST STAR
FLEETWOOD MAC
AT THE
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
TICKETS: \$3.50, \$4.50 & \$5.50

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FOR TICKET INFORMATION, CALL (404) 872-2235.

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT AUDITORIUM BOX OFFICE DAY OF PERFORMANCE ONLY. BOX OFFICE OPENS AT 12 NOON.

On application of Sally Gabb, Marianna Kaufman, and Nancy Jones, all of 432 Moreland Ave., NE, Atlanta, Georgia, articles of incorporation have been granted to Sojourner Truth Press, Inc. by the Honorable Jephtha Tanksley, Judge of the Superior Court of Fulton County, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Georgia Business Corporation Code. The registered of the corporation is located at 432 Moreland Ave. NE, Atlanta, Georgia and its registered agent at address is Sally Gabb. The purpose of the corporation is printing and dissemination of information. The minimum capital with which the corporation shall commence business is \$500.

CLASSY ADS

PERSONALS

Vicki Puckett—West Hamlin, W. Va. Your friend in Washington loves you.

I'm an inmate in Monroe Reformatory. I'm in great need of money for an appeal (for freedom!) PLEASE help, any donations can be sent by money order to Chuck B. Burke, 227914-A1-15, Monroe, Washington 98272, PO Box 777 or to my Mother, Mrs. Leona J. Burke, PO Box 465, Lmak, Wash. 98841.

I am a lonely man. I would like the opportunity to correspond with anyone. PO Box 511, Columbus, Ohio 43216, William Ramsey.

Scorpio Astrologist, 38, "resident" at US Pen: Will chart horoscope of anyone interested in corresponding. Charles R. Wren, Jr. Box PMB, 95078, Atlanta, Ga. 30315.

I would like to correspond with someone. Preferably an Afro-American by birth, someone who is broad minded and enjoys meeting people, kind considerate and down to earth. My hobbies are reading, baseball, basketball, football, swimming, horseback riding and bowling, gospel music, R&B, and jazz. James Simmons, 131-111, Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.

Bobby McCall: Was fucked up when you were around and made a bad scene. Check me out when you come home and I'll make it up to you. Peace, Eva.

To Carole, formerly of Titus St. in San Diego: I've got my head together, and still "keeping the faith." Caught your ACT on TV, and saw where you came from in your last letter. You're a fraud, and my kind of woman! G. Mort, at the same old stand.

30 year old inmate at London Correctional Institution. I am a farmer and construction builder, and studying architecture. Would like to correspond with someone. Five months to parole and freedom. Mr. Cornelius Sanders, 132659, PO Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.

Canadian, 37 in Federal Pen for 3 years. Together and with it. Have lived in States and would like to hear from people of same life style. Lonely and I hope to make contacts that will enable people from various parts of the land to form friendships with people in all parts of the country. Reply Sam Frenette, 7347, Joyceville Institution, PO Box 880, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

I would like to correspond with someone if possible. Custis Cooper, 134-089, Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.

Prisoner in the Ohio Pen—age 34 yrs, would like to correspond with people (college students preferred) who are interested in law, philosophy, political science, or history. Write to: James B. Lewis, No. 128-194, PO Box 511, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

Need someone to share driving and expenses in VW to New York City. Leaving soon. Call Judy at 627-3858.

Lyn welcome. Stay this time. Love Doug.

I am going before the Parole Board in 90 days and I need someone to sponsor me. Need a job and a place to stay as I don't have any family. If you are interested in helping, please contact Dick Reed, 127-686, Box 69, London, Ohio 43140 as soon as possible for details.

I have no one out there in the free world, and would like anyone that wants to write me to write. I will answer all letters. Robert T. Self, 133-480, PO Box 511, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

Brothers and sisters—The Beatles are stiff with us. I'm behind bars doing six years for dope. I would like the Let It Be album. Help a brother in need or any other albums laying around. Virgil Lee Brown, 27940-117, c/o Mr. Bickford, Record Dept. Box 1000, Milan, Mich. 48160.

Convict, lonely, without outside contacts desires correspondence with anyone who's interested 18 to 40. Have been locked up three years with at least three more to do. Joe B. Anthony, 128-184, PO Box 5500, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MAY 25

CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 CLINIC: General medical clinic, free, Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree St, NE, 7:30 pm.
 DRAFT COUNSELING: Need help with the draft? There is regular counseling available at Quaker House, 1384 Fairview Rd, NE (373-7986) and at Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence, (875-0646) Mon-Thurs, 7-10 pm.
 RADIO: LUM & ABNER, 8:15 am; ONE MAN'S FAMILY, 12 noon; I LOVE A MYSTERY, 5:15 pm; WOMN, 1310-AM.
 FOOD: STONE SOUP CO-OP STORE open 9 am-noon, 6:30-8:30 pm, 996 Virginia Ave, near N. Highland.
 MILITARY COUNSELING, GIs, WACS, reservists—Chet Briggs, (CCCO) Mon-Thurs, 874-0288 or 875-3288.
 SAT SANG: HOLY DISCOUSE at the Divine Light Ashram, 244 East Lake Drive, 7 pm.
 THEATRE: "DUMBWAITER," by Harold Pinter; "THE PRIMITIVE WONDER," by Dennis Jasudowicz; and an "ACADEMY WORKSHOP PRODUCTION," Academy Theatre, 3213 Roswell Rd, NE, 8:30 pm. Call 233-9481 for tickets and info.
 MUSIC: KID CURRY & BROTHER TOM, 7 Steers, Roswell Rd, in Buckhead, 8:30-1 am.
 TOWNES VAN ZANDT, Bistro, 1102 W. P'tree.
 EVERLY BROTHERS, Bachelor's III, 931 Monroe Dr.
 ANNE MURRAY and CHRISTOPHER KEARNEY, at the New World, Peachtree Battle Shopping Center.
 FLOOD, Funochio's House of Rock, 845 P'tree.
 FANNY, Kennesaw Jr. College, Marietta.
 WET WILLIE, 12th Gate, 36 10th St, NW.
 ALICE COOPER, Pensacola, Fla.
 MALO, Greenville, SC.

FRIDAY, MAY 26

1971—Ericka & Bobby acquitted.
 CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 YOGA, Radha-Krsna Temple, 24 13th St, NW, 7:30 pm.
 RADIO: see May 25.
 OBSERVATORY: View planets and other celestial bodies at Fernbank Science Center, 156 Heaton Park Dr, NE, 8 pm. on clear nights only. FREE!
 GI COUNSELING: see May 25.
 THEATRE: "SHERWOOD," by Cary Bynum; "CAFETERIA STYLE," by Morton Lichter; and an Academy Workshop Production, Academy Theatre, 3213 Roswell Rd, NE, 8:30 pm. Call 233-9481 for tickets and info.
 TV: "THE LAST LAUGH," considered to be one of the most ingenious works of the silent era, Emil Jannings portrays an aging doorman in a Berlin hotel. Ch 8, 8:30 pm.
 MUSIC: TOWNES VAN ZANDT, EVERLY BROTHERS, ANNE MURRAY & CHRISTOPHER KEARNEY, FLOOD, KID CURRY & BROTHER TOM, see May 25 listings.
 KUDZU, The Eye, N. Druid Hills Rd.
 HAMPTON GREASE BAND, 12th Gate, 36 10th St, NW.
 COMMUNITY MUSIC WEEKEND, featuring ESTHER LEFEVER, The People's Place, 433 Moreland Ave., NE.
 CARTER STANLEY MEMORIAL BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL, Stanley Bros. Old Home Place, near McClure, Va.
 BAND, Coliseum, Greensboro, NC.
 ALICE COOPER, Tampa, Fla.
 MILITANT FORUM: "CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN," speaker Debbie Bustin of the Ga. Women's Abortion Coalition and Karen Sandys of the Women's Defense Coalition. At the Militant Bookstore, 68 Peachtree St, 3rd Floor, 8:30 pm. \$1 general admission, 50¢ for high school students. For more information, call 523-0610.

SATURDAY, MAY 27

1818—Amelia Bloomer born.
 1878—Isadora Duncan born.
 CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 HATHA YOGA, 1028 Williams Mill Rd, NE, 11:30-12:30; children's activities & tutorial program, 9-11 am.
 FOOD: STONE SOUP CO-OP STORE open 1:30-2:30 pm. 996 Virginia Ave, near N. Highland.
 SAT SANG: see May 18.
 RADIO: JACK BENNY, 12:30; JOHNNY DOLLAR, 11 am; FIBBER MAGEE & MOLLY, 11:30; RICHARD DIAMOND, 12:30; GUNSMOKE, 1 pm; ESCAPE, 4:30; SUSPENSE, 5 pm. WOMN, 1310-AM.
 BIKE RIDE: Meet at 9:45 am at the Park Drive entrance to Piedmont Park for a ride around the proposed Piedmont-Chastain city recreational bike route. Bring snacks for ducks and yourselves. This is a moderate ride.
 THEATRE: see May 25.
 TV: "PRELUDE TO WAR," documentary of the Nazi conquest of Europe, with info gathered from government and private sources. Ch 8, 9:30 pm.
 MUSIC: TOWNES VAN ZANDT, EVERLY BROTHERS, ANNE MURRAY & CHRISTOPHER KEARNEY, KID CURRY & BROTHER TOM, FLOOD, see May 25 listings.
 TAXI, The Eye, 2945 N. Druid Hills Rd.

HAMPTON GREASE BAND, COMMUNITY MUSIC WEEKEND, CARTER STANLEY MEMORIAL BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL, see May 26.
 ALICE COOPER, Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY, MAY 28

LOVE FEAST: Radha-Krsna Temple, 24 13th St, NW, 5 pm.
 RADIO: ESCAPE, 4:30 pm; SUSPENSE, 5 pm, WOMN, 1310-AM.
 THE GREEN HORNET, 8 pm, WREK, 91.9-FM.
 ANANDA MARGA YOGA SOCIETY: Philosophy discussion 4-5:30 pm, Phat macakra (group meditation) 5:30-6:30 pm. Pot luck meal, 6:30-8:30 pm. 1028 Williams Mill Rd.
 ECUMENICAL PEACE MASS: 6 pm, Fr. Michael, 252-4519.
 FOOD: Pickup orders for NEW MORNING FOOD CO-OP, People's Place, 433 Moreland Ave, NE. Park in C&S lot. 3-5 pm.
 BIKE RIDE I: meet at 10 am in the parking lot opposite the Big Shop in Kennesaw for an easy 12-mile ride to Allatoona Beach. Bring picnic lunch and swimming gear.
 BIKE RIDE II: meet at 10 am in front of Lord & Taylor in Phipps Plaza for an easy 12-mile ride to Chastain Park. Bring picnic lunch.
 BIKE RIDE III: meet at 1 pm at old Decatur couthouse in city square on Ponce de Leon for a moderate 30-mile ride to Stone Mountain.
 BIKE RIDE IV: Meet at Little Five Points at 8 am for the first SBL Century Run of 1972. There will be very few stops and an extra fast pace on this 100-mile ride. Definitely NOT for new riders. Bring bag lunch as there are few stores along the route.
 TV: "SOUTH AFRICA AND APARTHEID," Ch 8, 3 pm.
 MUSIC: LEON BASS & JOHN D. YOUNG, 12th Gate, 36 10th St, NW.
 CARTER STANLEY MEMORIAL BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL, see May 26.
 ALICE COOPER, Orlando, Fla.

MONDAY, MAY 29

1830—Louise Michel, French socialist, born.
 CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 YOGA, Radha-Krsna Temple, 24 13th St, NW, 7:30 pm.
 CLINIC: General medical clinic, free, Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree (use rear entrance), 8 pm.
 RADIO: see May 25.
 MILITARY and GI COUNSELING: see May 25.
 SAT SANG: see May 25.
 SENSITIVITY SESSION: Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree St, NE, 8:30 pm.
 FOOD: Meeting of the New Morning Co-op. Orders must be placed by today. 862 Rosedale, NE, 7:30 pm.
 OPEN MEETING: PEOPLE'S PLACE (community center in Little Five Points), 433 Moreland Ave, NE, 8 pm.
 MUSIC: BENEFIT FOR HENRY WHITLOCK, featuring SWAHILI & HELLA'ONALIA, Paladium Club, \$2 (door), \$1.50 (advance—at Timbuktu, Paschal's Wm's Bootery).
 CHEYENNE, Bistro, 1102 W. P'tree.
 EVERLY BROTHERS, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

TUESDAY, MAY 30

MEMORIAL DAY?
 CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 VEDIC COOKING, vegetarian, Radha-Krsna Temple, 24 13th Street, NW, 7 pm.
 CLINIC: Pregnancy and family planning clinic, free, Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree, NE (use rear entrance), 7:30 pm.
 DRAFT COUNSELING: see May 25; also in Birmingham, Ala., 1130 6th Ave, 7-9 pm, 523-2567.
 RADIO: see May 25.
 MEETING: CONCERNED MILITARY, 8 pm, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, St. Mary's Rd, Columbus, Ga.
 GI and MILITARY COUNSELING: see May 25.
 HOME REPAIRS: Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree St, 7:30 pm.
 SAT SANG: see May 25.
 MUSIC: CHEYENNE, see May 29.
 EVERLY BROTHERS, see May 29.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31

CLASS: KUNDALINI YOGA, 1066 Colquitt, NE, 7 pm.
 YOGA, Radha-Krsna Temple, 24 13th St, NW, 7:30 pm.
 CLINIC: PSYCHOLOGICAL counseling (both group and individual counseling), Community Crisis Center, 1013 Peachtree (front entrance) 8:30 pm.
 DRAFT, MILITARY and GI COUNSELING, see May 25.
 RADIO: see May 26.
 FOOD: STONE SOUP CO-OP STORE, open 6:30-8:30 pm. 996 Virginia Ave, near N. Highland.
 SAT SANG: see May 25.
 MUSIC: CHEYENNE, see May 29.
 EVERLY BROTHERS, see May 29.

FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

MIDNIGHT COWBOY, at Ga. Tech EE Auditorium, 7, 9 & 11 pm. May 27, 25¢.
 GREEN PASTURES, American classic. Atlanta Public Library, 126 Carnegie Way, NW. May 30, 7 pm. FRFF!

The American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia is giving a Farewell Dinner for Charles Morgan, May 31, 7:30 pm at the Midnight Sun Restaurant, Peachtree Center South Building, 225 Peachtree Street, NE. This banquet costs \$6.50 per person. You should make check payable to Midnight Sun Banquet and mail to ACLU, 88 Walton Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

THANK YOU SISTERS IN WOMANSONG THEATRE! IT WAS SO NICE, ENERGIZING, FUNNY, REAL! YOU ARE GREAT!

BIKE WEEK AT PHIPPS

The Southern Bicycle League's display of maps and photos will be up at Phipps Plaza through Saturday, May 27. There is also printed material with tips on bicycling and information on bicycle rides. Also there are many bicycles displayed by different Atlanta dealers.

GUERRILLA THEATER

Anyone interested in participating in guerilla theater as part of the mass reception for Richard Nixon in June should meet at 40 Peachtree Place on Thursday, June 1 at 7:30 pm call 875-6940 for directions.

Esteve—Sapo verde tu ju!

Atlanta Coordinating Committee—a coalition of anti-imperialist antiwar forces will meet Wednesday, May 31 at 7:30 pm at People's Place, 433 Moreland Ave, NE to plan actions for June 19—Nixon's visit. See story on page 6.

* * * PHONE NUMBERS * * *

American Civil Liberties Union:
 Georgia Civil Liberties Union: 523-5398
 Southern Regional Office: 523-5398
 Atlanta Legal Aid Society: 524-5811
 Ananda Marga Yoga Society: 524-6757
 Atlanta Peace Action Coalition: 876-0906
 Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence: 875-0646 and 874-8881
 Bistro: 874-8290
 Black Panther Party: 378-5515
 BOND Crisis Center (Little Five Points): 523-5853
 The Bridge (Metro Atlanta Mediation Center): 892-1941
 CCCO (Southern Field Office): 875-3288 or 874-0288
 Challenge Corps (High School group): 872-8987
 City Jail: 659-1670
 Community Crisis Center: 892-1358
 Community Friendship Center (if you're just out of a mental institution): 875-1352
 Divine Light Ashram (Sat Furu Majoraji): 373-8473
 Emma House: 525-5948
 EOA (Economic Opportunity Atlanta): 525-4262
 Fulton County Drug Clinic: 892-0992
 Gay Liberation: no phone, write: PO Box 7974, Atl. 30309
 Georgia Women's Abortion Coalition: 874-8365
 GI Counseling Service: 875-0646
 Great Speckled Bird: 892-8271
 Harbjan Singh Puri Ashram (Kundalini Yoga): 688-0253
 Home, Inc. (Little Five Points): 522-4885
 Hot Line Atlanta: 892-1358
 Human Improvement Project (HIP): 872-9034
 Institute for Southern Studies: 523-6078
 Kirkwood Community Drug Education Project: 378-6541
 Laundromat: 875-6940
 Mother's Music (concert information): 892-2344
 National Organization for Women (NOW): 436-0207
 People's Place: 525-0028
 Quaker House: 373-7986
 Radha-Krsna Temple (Hare Krsna): 876-9522
 Radio Free Georgia: 523-8398
 Renewal House: 876-4437
 Salvation Army Home for Girls: 873-6410
 Sojourner Truth Press: 688-6222
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference: 522-1420
 Students International Mediation Society: 373-8228
 Students for a Democratic Society: 874-1222 or 872-7085
 Sundance Cafe (vegetarian food): 261-9706
 Switchboard: 892-1358
 Truck Stop Boys Lodge for Runaways: 875-0184
 Twelfth Gate: 892-9592
 United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC): 892-0927
 Workers Action Movement: 872-9786
 Young Socialist Alliance/Socialist Workers Party/Militant Bookstore: 523-0610

