



*75th Annual*

**BUCK DINNER**

**Saturday, March 13, 2004**

# Telegram from the president

Maurice Sugar's wit was well displayed in his annual Message from the President, a tongue-in-cheek lampoon in telegram form from whoever was sitting in the Oval Office. This year we update one of Sugar's classic messages with a contemporary twist.



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

## WESTERN UNION

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

### Comments from President Bush

I know that all of you fully support the Bush Doctrine by which I shall bring democracy to Iraq. As you know, through the USA Patriot Act I am doing my best to end democracy in the United States so as to make sure there is plenty of it to export along with U.S. jobs. I am sending Vice President Dick Cheney to the Middle East to see if he can find some other country that we can handily invade so as to send democracy as far away as possible.



# A community of friends

**I**N THE WINTER OF 1929, MAURICE SUGAR BAGGED A BUCK.

This was certainly not an unusual event for Sugar, an avid sportsman who was born in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Lacking any details of the actual hunt, and ignoring the fact that Sugar was a truly remarkable man, we'll assume that the actual buck bagging took place under unremarkable conditions.

Shortly thereafter, labor lawyer Sugar and his wife Jane, known leftists and supporters of the nascent labor movement, invited a number of their like-minded friends over to partake of the buck on a winter evening.

According to legend there were some 12 to 15 of the Sugars' friends gathered at the Worker's Educational Camp (way out on 12 Mile Road) who sat around the table and ate the unlucky buck.

In one newspaper article Jane remembered that it was such a bitterly cold night that the raw venison congealed. "Never did we think it would carry on for all this time," she said in 1979 at the 50th Anniversary Buck Dinner.

Had the police managed to get word of the gathering and raid the place, they might have nipped it in the bud and saved consequent officers a lot of time arresting pickets, maintaining Red Files and other repressive activities. However they didn't, and the friends enjoyed the warmth of the wood stove and sang songs together into the night. Each of them contributed 50 cents that went to a fund for the unemployed.

And what a worthy cause unemployed workers turned out to be that year. In September 1929 the stock

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*Early Buck Dinner regulars gathered at Black Lake in 1969, left to right standing: Ned Smokler, Mort Furay, Jane Sugar and Maurice Sugar. Seated, left to right: Max Dean and Sid Rosen.*

Photo from the archives of Ernie Goodman family





Photo from the archives of Ernie Goodman family

In 1944, Buck dinner hunters (second from left to right) Mort Furay, Ernie Goodman and Maurice Sugar were joined by many friends.



## A community of friends

*Continued from page 1*

market crashed, ushering in the bitter depression years and its massive unemployment. The Detroit area was particularly hard hit due to layoffs of tens of thousands of workers who had flocked here from across the country and around the world to work at auto factories.

It was in this environment a few years later that the Sugars and their friends decided to make the Buck Dinner an annual event. One that has grown to include hundreds of Detroit's progressive activists and raises tens of thousands of dollars each year to support the work that never ends.

And with this 75th annual Buck Dinner, every participant hopes this gathering never ends.

Christopher Johnson, in his book "Maurice Sugar, Law, Labor, and the Left in Detroit 1912-1950," describes early Buck Dinners this way: "By the mid-thirties, attendance provided a means by which people who had little time, but some money, could give financial support to various left-wing causes. More important, the lists of labor-movement sympathizers would then be used in other circumstances. ... What was forming then, was a reliable group of several hundred progressive professionals and intellectuals whose services would become increasingly important in the development of the labor movement."

The camaraderie of the Buck Dinner is that of shared struggle, faith in justice and a vision of equality among all peoples. For 75 years these ideals have brought us together to celebrate and to lend assistance to the continuing fight for everyone to break bread at the table of peace and brotherhood.

In essence, the Buck Dinner has maintained the same spirit of friends getting together for a meal, music and supporting the work of making this world a better place that Maurice and Jane Sugar first convened. And it has expanded to encourage and support struggles for justice, equality, jobs and freedom from repression in Michigan, with results that can be felt across the United States and around the world.





Wolter Reuther Library, Wayne State University

*The March 7, 1932, Ford Hunger March was met with clouds of tear gas from Dearborn police. Later, Ford Service Department thugs attacked the marchers, shooting into the crowd. Four marchers were killed that day, with another dying later from injuries, and scores of others were injured. Maurice Sugar led the legal battle on behalf of the marchers.*



Wolter Reuther Library, Wayne State University

## Maurice Sugar

**M**AURICE SUGAR, a legendary figure in Detroit labor and civil rights communities, was the son of Lithuanian immigrants who settled in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Born in 1891, Sugar grew up enamored of the lumberjack lore of the north woods and his early learning on labor and class conflict came from their work world experiences and, later, his family's struggle to make a living in Detroit.

Sugar chose to study law at the University of Michigan partly because it had a three year degree program that would be cheaper than paying for four years at school. While there Sugar's experiences were shored up by socialist politics. His first labor case came in 1916 when the International Typographers Local 18 hired him to represent the local during a strike.

His beliefs were put to the test in 1918 when he refused to serve in the military during World War I and served a 10-month jail sentence. After imprisonment, Sugar continued his leftward development and

*Continued on page 4*



## Soup Song

Words by Maurice Sugar  
Sung to the melody of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean."

I'm spending my night at the flop house  
I'm spending my days on the street  
I'm looking for work and I find none  
I wish I had something to eat.

### Chorus

Sooo-oup, sooo-oup, they give me a bowl of sooo-oup  
Sooo-oup, sooo-oup, they give me a bowl of soup.

I spent twenty years in the factory  
I did everything I was told  
They said I was loyal and faithful  
Now, even before I get old.

I saved fifteen bucks with my banker  
To buy me a car and a yacht  
I went down to draw out my fortune  
And this is the answer I got.

I fought in the war for my country  
I went out to bleed and to die  
I thought that my country would help me  
But this was my country's reply.

I went on my knees to my maker  
I prayed every night to the Lord  
I vowed I'd be meek and submissive  
And now I've received my reward.



## Maurice Sugar

*Continued from page 3*

involvement in labor issues. He soon became a legal bulwark of the developing autoworkers' organizing efforts.

Early on Sugar displayed his endearing talent for parody songwriting as he worked with unions, un-

employed councils and civil rights fighters. During a

March 6, 1930 rally of the Detroit Unemployed Council, his "Soup Song" was sung by thousands in Detroit, and indeed, became an anthem across the country for activists.

In the ensuing years, Sugar was involved in many of Detroit's most crucial progressive actions. He defended participants in the 1932 Hunger March when Ford Motor Company thugs killed four marchers. He helped found the National Lawyers Guild in 1936 as a way for left and liberal lawyers to connect with each other regarding their causes. During the 1936-37 General Motors Flint Sit Down strike that established the United Auto Workers union nationwide, Sugar was lawyer for the union and the key union liaison with Michigan Gov. Frank Murphy. And he worked hard to develop the coalition between labor and the African-American community that led to the UAW's 1941 organizing of workers at Ford.



*Maurice and Jane Sugar  
in 1962.*



Photos: Walter Reuther Library, Wayne State University

*In 1966, celebrated George Crockett's inauguration as Recorder's Court judge with members of the Goodman firm. From left are: Dean Robb, Robert Millender, Sugar, Crockett, Ernest Goodman and George Bedrosian.*

Sugar wrote the UAW constitution in 1939 and served as the union's General Counsel from 1939 until 1947 when he was fired following a factional dispute. After that, he and his wife moved up north to their land on Black Lake and he retired from practicing law.

Still, there was at least one major legal effort left in the pioneer. During the 1950 case *U.S. v. Dennis*, a McCarthy-era offensive against communists, Sugar went to New York to advise the lawyers on the case. Having spent time in prison, Sugar could not appear in federal court. Maybe that turned out to be providential. In the end, the judge convicted all the defense attorneys of contempt. George Crockett, an African-American lawyer who had worked with Sugar in the UAW and later became a U.S. Congressman, served a jail term for the conviction.

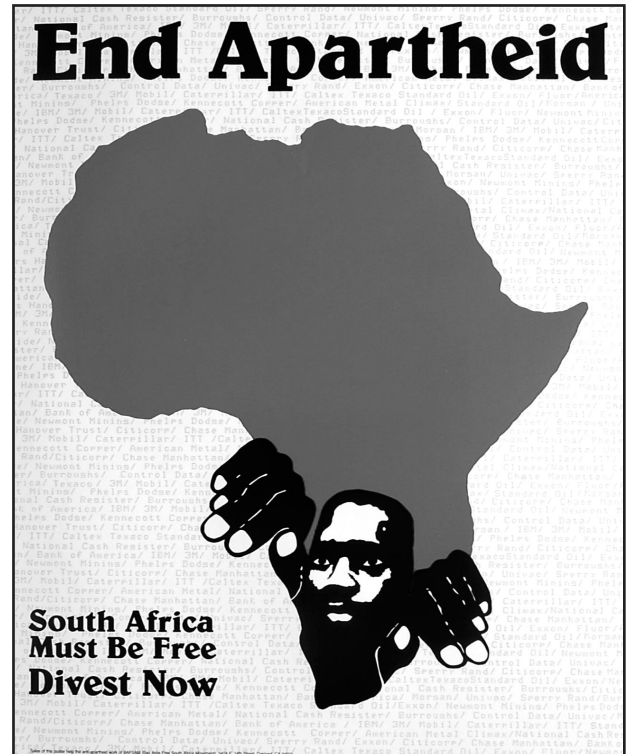
In 1951, some of the lawyers Sugar had mentored, Ernest Goodman, George Crockett, Mort Eden and Dean Robb banded together to form the first integrated law firm in the United States. Focusing on workers compensation and personal injury law at first, the firm later became early and strong backers of the Civil Rights and anti-war movements.

In 1975, after the 1971 Attica prison uprising, Ernest and son, Bill Goodman, along with Heywood Berg, several other lawyers, and investigator Linda Boris, took on the defense of inmates who were charged with murder. Ernest Goodman's defense of Shango Bahati Kakawama (Morris Chestnut) was so strong that Shango's successful defense led to charges being dropped against others.

The Goodman law firm, as it is usually called, sustained as a living monument to what Sugar started in the 1930s and carried out that tradition until closing in 1998 after the death of Ernest Goodman.

Sugar maintained his relationship with the Buck Dinner, either attending or sending his humorous "Message from the President" parodies. He passed away in 1974, leaving behind his wife, a tremendous progressive legacy and at least one annual dinner party when he is well remembered.





# The fight for justice

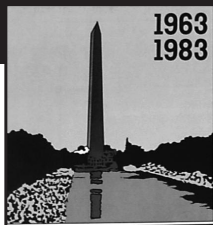


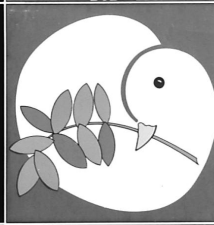
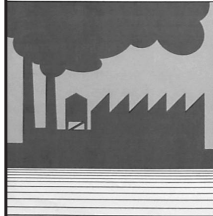
**T**HE VERY FIRST BUCK DINNER CAUSE WAS UNEMPLOYMENT, both in its financial support and the efforts of the participants. Times being what they were, employment, hunger and workers organizing were high in the hearts of activists during the 1930s. As the labor movement developed Maurice Sugar and younger lawyers such as Ernest Goodman and George Crockett developed the emerging specialties of labor law, workers compensation and civil liberties.

These skills were sorely needed. In the 1930s and extending into the 1950s, the Dies Committee (which became the House Un-American Activities Committee) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation intensified their harassment of civil libertarians.

These pioneering legal minds also pursued defending African-Americans from unjust, racist charges, and eventually became strong legal supporters of the Civil Rights and peace movements during the 1950s and 1960s. The Buck Dinner distinguished itself by also being a financial supporter of these causes.


But back in the late 1930s, the rise of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy were also on the minds of many in the Buck Dinner community. When those countries supported Franco rebels in Spain, several of our own Detroit progressives volunteered to fight on the loyal-



 <p>1963 1983</p>	<p><b>MARCH ON WASHINGTON</b> <b>Aug 27<sup>th</sup></b></p>	<p><b>MARCH ON LABOR DAY</b> <b>Sept 5<sup>th</sup></b></p>
<p><b>JOBS</b></p>	<p><b>We still have a dream</b></p> 	
<p><b>PEACE FREEDOM</b></p>	<p><b>PEACE FREEDOM</b></p>	
	<p>NATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZATIONS 8271 South Chicago Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60617 (312) 374-8888</p> <p>This poster has been prepared for use in raising funds for unemployed women and men to pay their fares to Washington on August 27th, 1983. Please be generous in helping our unemployed brothers and sisters participate in this important demonstration for Jobs, Peace &amp; Freedom.</p>	<p>CONTACT YOUR LOCAL UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> <p><small>Design by David G. Rogers</small></p>

**DERECHOS  
HUMANOS**

CAMINO A LA PAZ



SAN SALVADOR  
Calle Primitivo  
No. 1120  
Calle 23 Avenida Sur  
Calle 14 Sur  
Teléfono:  
71 1984 - 71 1988  
71 1984 - 71 1988  
FAX: 22 0217

**ONUSAL**  
EL SALVADOR

INSTITUTO DE DERECHOS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS EN EL SALVADOR



explains the  
our salaries!

ist side. When 11 Detroiters were arrested and charged with conspiracy to recruit Americans for a foreign army in 1940, the NLG through Sugar and Goodman led the legal team that freed them.

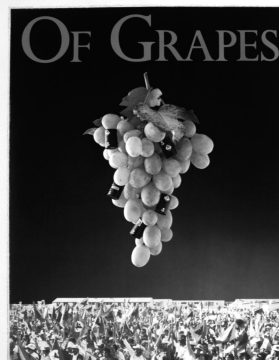
As the cold war years came on, elements within the U.S. government used the specter of communism as an excuse to quell dissent, labor organizing, social protest and civil rights.

An early target was Buck Dinner stalwart, UAW organizer and Polish community activist Stanley Nowak. He had been elected to the Michigan Senate in 1938 but was harassed for his progressive efforts and in 1942 charged with concealing his membership in the communist party when obtaining American citizenship. Public outrage led to dropping the charge, but in 1948 it was revived and Nowak was threatened with deportation. The long legal battle went all the way to the Supreme Court where attorneys Goodman and Crockett prevailed to save Nowak from deportation.

The escalation of the Cold War in the 1950s led to the legendary excesses of McCarthyism. Hundreds of Detroiters were subjected to humiliation and harassment including many Buck Dinner participants. Though they mostly stood strong, it was prudent to maintain secrecy as to their involvement with the event. Some participants would solicit rides to the dinner from friends so the FBI would not record their car license plates. Their fears turned out to be well founded. Decades later when the Red Files were released, many

*Continued on page 7*

**THE WRATH  
OF GRAPES**



JOIN THE BOYCOTT... AGAIN!





**Make Peace  
with the  
People of Iraq**  
[www.mdas.net](http://www.mdas.net)

## The Issues

*Continued from page 7*

found that their Buck Dinner participation had been noted as evidence of their "guilt."

As the McCarthy hysteria waned one of America's oldest and most pernicious wrongs was more directly addressed by progressives: racism. Buck Dinner contributions went to a number of Civil Rights causes, including the Southern Conference Education Fund, the Tallahassee Bus Appeal, CORE, the NAACP and the Martin Luther King Vote Campaign.

A letter from Dr. King to the Buck Dinner reported that: "Our dedicated people are continuing to penetrate the remote backwaters of the south, organizing classes in literacy and citizenship for thousands who are braving every form of terror to practice democratic responsibility where even the federal government is largely powerless to aid them. Your aid keeps our workers in the field and symbolizes the unity of decent minded Americans with the deprived and oppressed."

Peace efforts during the Vietnam War picked up in the 1960s. Students protested, draftees resisted, and people of goodwill answered the call to oppose the war. The ACLU and NLG were particularly active in this growing resistance. The ACLU funding application in 1965 stated: "Battles of national importance are shaping up. Selective Service Act violators need help ... first amendment rights are being threatened ... we intervened at Cass Technical High School to end the suspension of students for wearing black armbands in protest of our Vietnam policy."

From the Vietnam War to wars against people's movements in Nicaragua and El Salvador to the Nuclear Freeze movement in the 1980s, the Buck Dinner continued to support those who fight the just fight. Beyond war, in recent decades issues such as a clean environment and the rights of women and the aging have risen among progressive activists.

Labor and civil liberties remain among the strong commitments of the Buck Dinner. The 1995 Detroit Newspapers strike, which ripped the community apart, was a point of solidarity for our community as the newspaper monopoly attempted to break the union. The Metropolitan Council of Newspaper Unions received direct aid in addition to the work of NLG lawyers who represented victims of police violence and those arrested at demonstrations.

Today, in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, there is an all out attack on democracy. President Bush and his cronies have used the attacks as an excuse for everything from the war in Iraq to the suspension of civil liberties, and from racist policies to denial of workers' right to organize.

Now as much as any time during the existence of the Buck Dinner, the community of those willing to fight for civil liberties, economic and social justice, and the rights of common people is needed.



*In 1977, attendees were apprehensive about being photographed. Only the banners were documented at this Buck Dinner. The message on the banner remains extremely appropriate 27 years later.*

Photo by Barbara Barefield

**NO News or  
Free Press  
Wanted Here**







# Dancing past midnight

By ESTHER SHAPIRO

“**T**HE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME.”  
At 86, I’m the oldest living Buck Dinner headhunter. It’s not easy summing up the memories of all the dinners my husband and I attended. They seem to blur into one stream after 50 years. There have been a lot of changes, but a lot of things stay the same.

The meeting places moved around a lot. The determining factor each time was the kitchen. It had to have a kitchen where we could prepare and serve the food ourselves. And it was in the kitchen that I spent the early years, getting the basic hamburger recipe from Jane Sugar, chopping the salad and boiling the potatoes. A whiff of garlic always takes my mind back to those kitchens — smashing the garlic cloves for the garlic bread was my task. Of course the crew was all female. We did the cleanup until Carrie Johnson and her family were hired to handle that task. A move that some condemned as decadent.

The new kitchen crew was one major change. Jack Shapiro took over the menu and the cooking. And younger people, the Nowakowskis, Mark Shapiro and many others replaced us. Now we even have the food prepared elsewhere in a bow to convenience and variety.

Even the annual date has changed. After bogging down in a few February blizzards we decided that March would provide a gentler climate. The first year we made the move, a howling March snowstorm almost wiped us out.

Our entertainment, then as now, was the high point, and the roster of folksingers and commentators is a who’s who of top talent. Utah Phillips, Nancy White, Holly Near, John McCutcheon, our own Finland Station, Ann Feeney, Will Durst, Tom Paxton, Ronnie Gilbert and Sy Kahn all accepted Pete Seeger’s pronouncement, “You ain’t done nothing till you’ve done the Buck Dinner.”

Of course, Pete Seeger did the Buck Dinner, too.

Not all entertainers were thoroughly professional. One noted entertainer, who shall be nameless, got so drunk he forgot the lyrics to his own song and had to be prompted by us. And he almost fell into the piano keys. A furious Lucy Haessler mandated that he be barred from all future dinners.

We provided our own entertainment as well. Elinor Maki wrote political parodies to popular tunes (as Buck Dinner originator Maurice Sugar was known to do) and we all sang along. The Shapiro and Shapiro theater group performed their innovative comedy skits.

The McCarthy period hung heavy over us and left a mark. We became cautious about revealing membership names, kept no records, guarded identities. It was no secret that FBI minions were taking down license plate numbers in the parking lot. And there was a legendary snowball attack launched on them by the members of the Youth Table.

Still, even though it was potentially dangerous to be a Buck Dinner attendee, we lost few. Progressive political leaders feel at home with us. The late Mayor Coleman Young attended our 50th, Congressman John Conyers, Jr. and Maryann Mahaffey, President of the Detroit City Council, are frequent guests, and other simpatico office holders have joined us.

Then came the rationale for the event — the collection. It wasn't just "write your check and turn it in" as it is now. There was a driving competition between tables, for two or more rounds, to see who could collect the most contributions. Sid Rosen and Morris Miller were the hottest competitors, soliciting help from other tables and extracting the utmost until we were all drained of our last coins.

We didn't quit after that. We cleared away the tables as Abe Levin and his dance band tuned up and we danced until well past midnight.

The allocation meetings that take place a few weeks later, to judge funding applications and assign donations, took longer then. It was sometimes two days or over more than one weekend crowded into the Goodman firm's offices haggling over our pet causes. We fight just as bitterly now but do it in less time.

Morrie Gleicher's sudden death was more than the loss of a friend. He played a strong role in many aspects of the dinner. A skilled publicist, he wrote the 50th anniversary book, took care of all our printing needs, even saw to it that we had cloth tablecloths for the tables. Above all, his clear view of the impact of progressive causes, whether popular or not, kept the rest of us on track in our decision making.

What hasn't changed? Two of our most dedicated committee members are still with us. Rudy Simons provides vintage posters from his collection to decorate the walls, proving that calls for peace, justice and human rights will always be with us. His contact with the world of folksingers ensures that our entertainers will be politically correct as well as supremely talented. Till recently, Len Grossman kept the books and the records, coordinated the grant requests and sent graceful letters of regret to those who were turned down, and guarded the checkbook as though it were his own.

We still have our Youth Table, with a changing roster as our children reach the required age. Now there are third generation members, and former Dinner Brats like Mike Miller and Mark Shapiro continue to make their contributions as head hunters.

We still use the endearing cartoon of a deer created years ago by Ben Yomen, though Jerry Lemenu has carried on as Buck artist for several years.

And we still come year after year, for the same reasons. A passion to preserve basic rights and liberties, to give aid to struggling freedom movements, to add our bit to organizations and movements that uphold the principles in which we believe.

In return we get the glow of an evening's fellowship, a reunion with old friends, a special night in which we can gain strength from joining with others who feel as we do.



*Esther Shapiro with former Detroit Mayor Coleman A. Young. Young was a frequent Buck Dinner guest and worked with Maurice Sugar as part of the National Negro Congress in the 1940s. Shapiro served as director of Detroit's Consumer Affairs Department during Young's terms as mayor.*





# Barbara Dane

## *Detroit's musical warrior*

**N**ATIVE DETROITER BARBARA DANE makes no bones about where her political sympathies lie. After all, she named one of her recordings “I Hate the Capitalist System.” Not much room for ambiguity there.

And so it is fitting that as we celebrate the 75th annual Buck Dinner that we bring home one of our own to mark it. At 76 years, Dane is one of but a handful in this crowd who can claim to be older than the dinner.

Dane grew up in the same Detroit that inspired our activist forebears to establish the Buck Dinner — economic depression, unemployment, and racial strife. Even as a teenager she raised her voice in support of racial equality and economic justice at events around the city — including at factory gates and union halls.

Motown lost a real jewel when Dane moved to San Francisco in 1949 and raised a family. But she maintained her musical activities and political orientation. Steeped in the black music tradition that white America was just beginning to discover, Dane's powerful voice caught the attention of blues and jazz traditionalists. In 1959, Dane became the first white woman featured in *Ebony* magazine and she appeared on national television with Louis Armstrong.

Over the years she has played with many folk and blues greats, toured much of the world, appeared on national television broadcasts, and owned a blues club and her own record company. She has always stood up for peace and justice and the struggle for civil rights. During the Vietnam War she regularly appeared at Washington demonstrations against the war. And in 1966 she was the first U.S. musician to tour post-revolutionary Cuba.

“Why the blues?” says Barbara. “Because they speak from the heart to the heart. The blues were born out of the worst conditions one people can force upon another, out of slavery and exploitation — and were given to the world in the spirit of turning madness into sanity, pain into joy, bondage into freedom, and enmity into unity.”

And her magical voice will turn the Buck Dinner audience into an inspired, appreciative crowd.



# 75 years of support

The following is as near a complete listing as we can establish of organizations and causes funded by the Buck Dinner over its 75 years:

## LABOR

Teamsters Rank and File  
 United Farm Workers  
 Farm Labor Organizing Committee  
 Midwest Labor Institute  
 Labor Notes  
 Southeast Michigan Jobs with Justice  
 Metropolitan Council of Newspaper Unions

## ANTI-RACISM

Southern Organizing Committee  
 Indian Justice Network  
 Paul Robeson Institute  
 United for Equality and Affirmative Action  
 Michigan Coalition for Human Rights  
 Southern Conference Education Fund  
 Tallahassee Bus Appeal

## CORE

Alabama Voter Rights Movement  
 Martin Luther King Vote Campaign  
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
 Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

## WOMEN

Michigan Abortion Rights Action League  
 Women's Conference of Concerns  
 Women for Racial and Economic Justice  
 Women's Survival Center

## SENIORS

Gray Panthers  
 Michigan Senior Power Day

## NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

Anti-Nuclear/Civil Defense Committee  
 Women's Rights  
 Economic Rights Task Force  
 Central American Committee  
 Crime Committee  
 Governmental Immunity Seminar  
 1988 Luncheon Committee  
 Trash Incinerator Project  
 National Office

## CIVIL LIBERTIES

ACLU of Michigan  
 ACLU Fund of Michigan  
 National Committee Against Repressive Legislation  
 American Friends Service Committee  
 Prison Advocacy Project  
 Center for Constitutional Rights  
 Detroit Coalition Against Police Brutality  
 Prison Legal Services of Michigan  
 Michigan Civic Rights Federation  
 Michigan Civil Rights Congress  
 Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born

## PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Witness for Peace  
 WSU Center for Peace and Conflict Studies  
 Physicians for Social Responsibility  
 U.S. Peace Council  
 Sane/Freeze  
 Peoples Daily World (Felicia Langer Luncheon)  
 Anti-Communism and United States Conference  
 Physicians Assistants for Social Responsibility  
 Detroit-Windsor Refugee Coalition  
 Megiddo Peace Project  
 Peace Dividend and Conversion  
 Peace Action of Michigan Educational Fund  
 Swords into Plowshares Peace Gallery  
 Women in Black  
 Iraq Pledge of Resistance  
 Women Strike for Peace  
 Detroit Committee To End the War in Vietnam  
 Detroit Draft Resistance Committee  
 Draft Counseling Center

## CENTRAL AMERICA

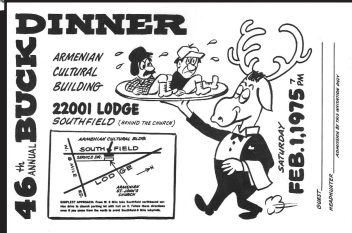
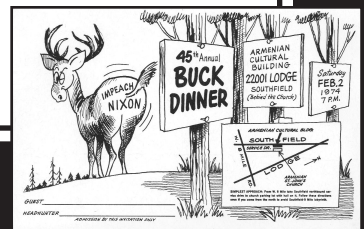
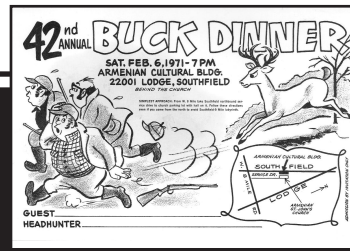
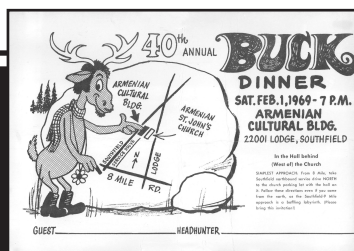
MICAH  
 Lawyers Committee on Central America  
 Detroit Central America Solidarity Committee  
 Michigan Labor Committee for Justice and Democracy in Central America  
 Center for Constitutional Rights (Linder Suit)  
 March 18 Coalition (Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador)  
 U.S.-El Salvador Institute for Democratic Development

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Maurice and Jane Sugar Law Center for Social and Economic Justice (Guild Law Center)  
 Team for Justice  
 Workers Concept Theatre  
 Detroit Organization of Tenants  
 New Jewish Agenda  
 Michigan Legal Services (Wayne County Jail Suit)  
 Detroit/Wayne County Union of the Homeless  
 Center for Popular Economics  
 Coalition for Economic Justice Education  
 Committee for the Political Resurrection of Detroit  
 Drug Policy Forum of Michigan  
 Hunger Action Coalition  
 Michigan Indian Legal Services  
 Morris Gleicher Fellowship  
 Physicians for Social Responsibility  
 Progressive Detroit  
 United Committee for Housing Coalition

## ENVIRONMENTAL

Ecology Center  
 Evergreen Alliance  
 Sweetwater Alliance



# BUCK DINNER

Wanted by the Department of Homeland Security for recidivistic acts of compassion, defense of freedom, fighting for economic and social justice, aiding the underprivileged and being an impediment to injustice wherever it rears its ugly head.

Alias: Buck Dinner Headhunters



Front row, left to right: Jeanne Mirer, Vesta Svenson, Gail Whitty, Leonard Grossman, Wendy Watson, Esther Shapiro, Mona Scott

Second row: Bonnie and Marc Nowakowski, Larry Gabriel, Micki Levin, Tony Rothchild, Ken Mogill

Third row: Jim Jacobs, Julie Hurwitz, Buck Davis

Back row: Mike Whitty, Mike Miller, Mark Shapiro, Ron Glotta, Richard Levey

Missing: Frank Mirer, Lisa Gleicher, Mark Granzatto, Joan Mandell, Rich Wieske, Cynthia Heenan, Sharon Meadows, Rod MacNeal, Kary Moss, Val Newman, Dave Smokler, Reg McGhee