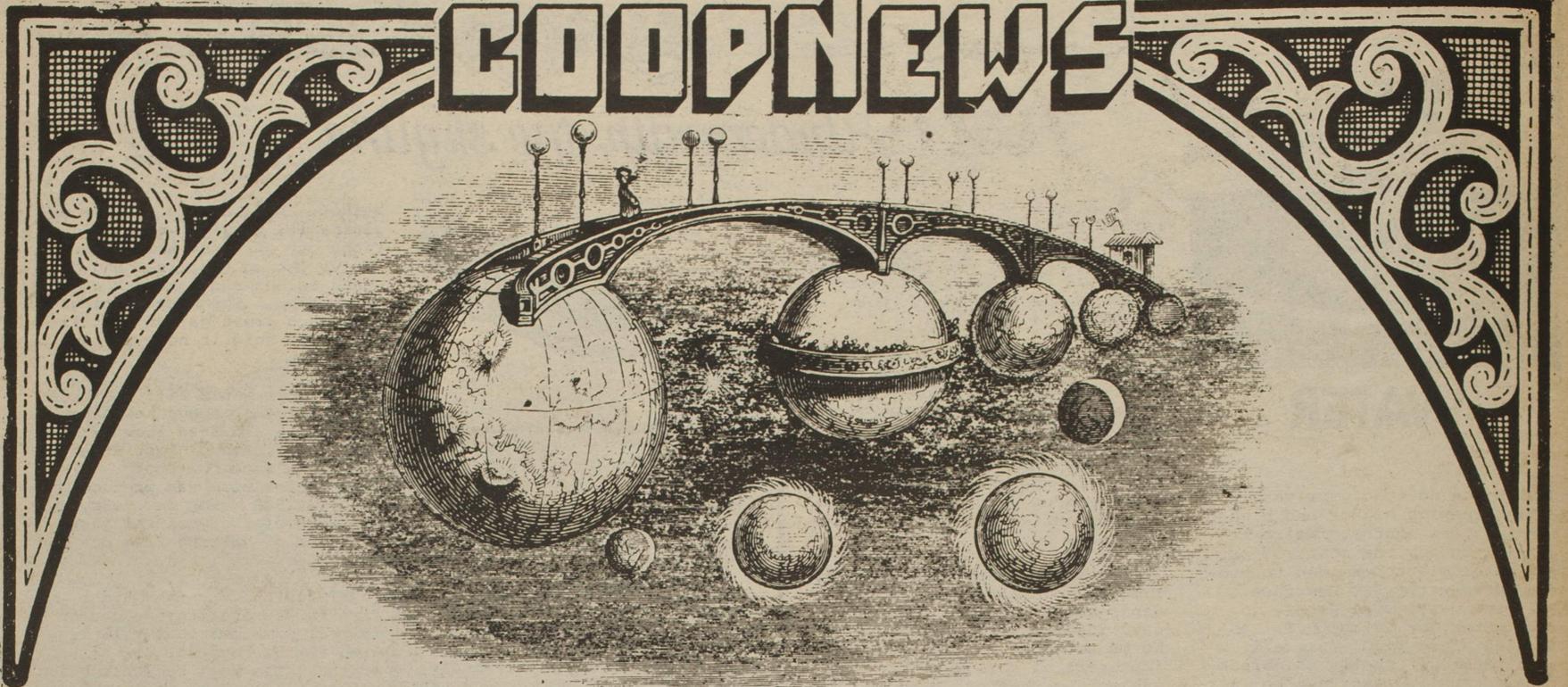


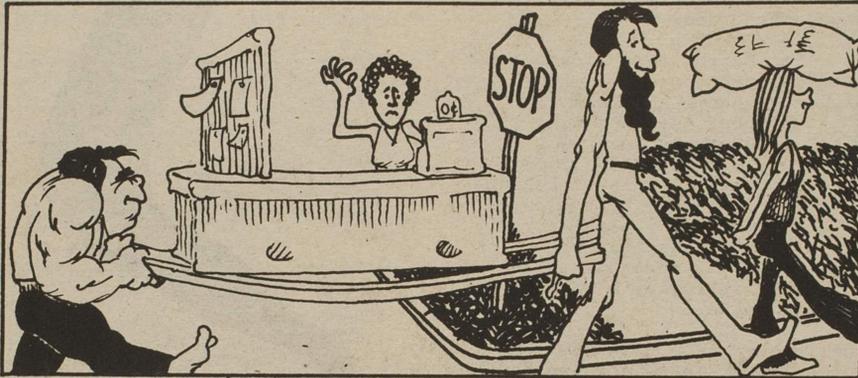
# COOP NEWS



## CASH KEY TO CO-OP MOVE

No one could have predicted the tasks lying ahead of the Finance Committee (sometimes known as the Moving/Remodeling Committee) when it was created at the April 2 general membership meeting. Its members - Jim Scheurich, Pat Mimeau, Chuck Magerl, Paul Brotsman, Ed Scheurich, and Maura Biesemeyer - were empowered to seek out the best possible deal on the purchase of Off-the-Wall Hall (or any other suitable location) and to present their findings at the June 6 general membership meeting for approval. There must have been times when they felt both they and the Co-op had bitten off more than either could chew. But we all learn from experience (or wish we would).

The first bank that we approached for a loan to buy Off-the-Wall Hall requested that we have guarantors (or co-signers) whose personal financial worth equal or surpass the amount of the loan we needed. After contacting several Co-op members, a young woman from Kansas City and a local businessman agreed to serve in that capacity. At this point, McKinney-Mason were also persuaded to lower their price by a few thousand dollars. Things looked optimistic.



During these negotiations, the finance committee decided that the Co-op would be in a better bargaining position if efforts were begun to raise the \$12,000 down payment. This down payment could not be borrowed; it was absolutely necessary that it be raised from the Co-op membership. Initially a \$20 assessment per adult member was considered but this was lowered to \$10 in an attempt to put it in the financial grasp of more members. But lowering it to \$10 made it imperative that each adult member participate to reach the goal. A telephone campaign was

launched to reach every Co-op member. Since the Co-op requires no annual membership fee, it was hoped that members would be quick to help out in this time of need. Many members have been, and our pleasure at their support has been offset only by the larger number of "members" we thought we had but apparently don't (i.e. all members of a household listed on a card when only a couple actually participate in the Co-op). The \$10 is still needed no matter what alternative the Co-op chooses so if you haven't paid your share yet, please do so as soon as possible.

The bank turned down our loan application on the grounds that we were "too speculative". They were uncomfortable with the fact that we were not a profit-orienting business and that the guarantors did not own 50% of the business. They also felt that the price of the building might be too high.

At this juncture, the local guarantor suggested that we approach the bank that he does business with. We did, and that bank agreed to extend us a loan on the condition that McKinney-Mason lower their asking price by several thousand dollars. This they refused to do. The situation looked grim.

We began to reconsider the building at 508 Locust in North Lawrence. A couple of alternatives presented themselves. We could completely remodel that location and move the entire Co-op operation there. Or we could partially remodel it and use it for storage (cold, cool, and otherwise), move the bakery and tofu operations there, and rent the remaining space to Public Notice or other suitable ventures. Since

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## Laetrile Bucks Underground Status

by Dot Roberts

The use of laetrile, an extract of apricot pits now being used in the treatment of cancer, was thoroughly discussed by both proponents and opponents at the Grand Ballroom of the Radisson Muelback Hotel in Kansas City on May 2 and 3, 1977. The hearing, held by the Food and Drug Administration, was mandated by Federal Judge Luther Bohanan of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in con-

nection with the lawsuit brought by Mr. Glenn Rutherford of Conway Springs, Kansas, and other terminal cancer patients. Several cars of interested people from Lawrence attended the hearings; other people came from all over the U.S. - Minnesota, California, Washington, D.C., and Florida. Even Mexico was represented. Laetrile is being used in over 20 countries around the world in the treatment of cancer. Since three states in the U.S. - Alaska, Indiana, and Florida - have already passed laws to make its use legal, it is important for the American people to learn more facts about laetrile, sometimes called amygdalin or B-17. At the present time, efforts are being made to pass bills to legalize the use of laetrile for cancer treatment in Nevada, California, Maryland, and Missouri.

The FDA seeks to classify laetrile as a new drug, while the proponents maintain it is a food which has been used by primitive people for probably thousands of years. For example, the early Hunzas of Hunza land in Asia, have never heard of a case of cancer in their country; apricots (the seeds, the oil, the pulp) are one of the mainstays of their diet. Ernest J. Krebs, a California physician, first advocated the use of laetrile against cancer in the 1920's.

Experts on both sides of the question took the witness stand as well as patients who had been told to "go home to die," but recovered their health with the use of laetrile.

Dr. Dean Burke (formerly of the National Cancer Institute) made the statement - "The greater the cancer, the greater the need for laetrile and Vitamin C." Dr. Burke has studied the subject of cancer and vitamins for fifty years and has had ten years of study in the value of laetrile. He has worked with hundreds of international doctors. He indicated that many thousands of Americans are now using laetrile in the present cancer epidemic in the United States.

Dr. John Richardson of Albany, California, stated he has used nutritional medicine including laetrile and treated between 4,000-5,000 people. He also explained that he expects to publish a book about his successful use of laetrile for his patients.

The opponents of the use of laetrile seem to be certain federal officials, the National Cancer organization, and "orthodox" practitioners - those who have a vested interest in the "orthodox" treatment of cancer, often expensive and painful. One speaker

at the hearings mentioned a cancer case treated by these methods as costing \$30,000. One man who had attended a medical meeting heard a speaker say, "They don't dare find a cure for cancer; a financial dynasty would fall."

The proponents of the use of laetrile contend that cancer is a deficiency disease and that laetrile supplies the body with B-17 which it so badly needs. They contend the laetrile prolongs life, lessens the pain and suffering, increases the appetite, and does not have the danger associated with radiation treatment. A cancer patient who chooses to follow the laetrile treatment must use it for the rest of his or her life.

If laetrile is declared in the courts to be a food (or vitamin B-17), the FDA will have no jurisdiction over it. A coordinated effort by the members of the Committee for Freedom of Choice in Cancer Therapy are seeking laetrile legalization in 28 states in the U.S. Speaking of the freedom of choice in medical treatments and the freedom to live, Kenneth Coe Esq., the lawyer for Glenn Rutherford, asked the question - "Should the government be allowed to tell terminal cancer patients to go home to die?"

