



# Public Notice

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Vol. II No. 8 Sept. 1977 Lawrence, Kansas

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## INSIDE PUBLIC NOTICE

**NO PLACE TO GO BUT UP**--The Food Co-op has opened its doors at a new location, 7th & Maine, in the old Turner's Grocery store. It has meant a lot of work and there's more work and changes still to come. To acquaint everyone with the new store, members are requested to attend a re-orientation session in October. For more details, see page four.

**YOU MEAN WE'VE BEEN LIED TO AGAIN!?** This month, the People's Energy Project exposes several energy myths, misinformation and outright lies that have been fed to the public to promote expansion of utility companies. See page ten.

**IT'S TIME FOR REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN LAWRENCE CITY GOVERNMENT**--In the first of a new series of articles, the community's foremost legal scholar reveals a plan for a drastic change in our City government that would honor one of the most American of all principles: MONEY TALKS. See page three.

**SECRET LOANS!**



PHOTO BY KATE DUFFY

THE CRISES IN LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IS WELL-ILLUSTRATED IN THIS EXCLUSIVE PHOTO OF ANOTHER END-OF-THE-SUMMER CIVIL DISTURBANCE (EAST LAWRENCE PICNIC). SUCH ACTIVITIES ARE PLACING AN EVEN GREATER STRAIN UPON UNDER-PAID AND OVER-WORKED POLICE OFFICERS

## PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FIGHT CITY HALL

BY SUSIE HANNA

The dispute between the City and its employees is still brewing. Dissatisfaction among City employees has forced several head-on clashes with City Hall. Although the conflict between management and workers is centuries old, for the public employees in Lawrence, it's only in the last few years that they have attempted to organize and bargain for higher wages and better working conditions. Their attempts have met strong opposition from the City and the Chamber of Commerce.

Two years ago, the City employees attempted to gain formal recognition of the United Public Employees Association of Lawrence. They pleaded with the City to es-

tablish law and order in management relations in order to protect employees, management and the public from unfair practices.

Following months of appeals from the employees and concerned citizens, the City Commission refused to formally recognize them. They ignored petitions asking the City to come under the Kansas Public Employer-Employee Relations Act, a state law that would permit formal recognition of the employees' right to organize and bargain and would establish a clear negotiation process.

This was just the first of several clashes. Following the City's refusal of recognition, a committee of two Commissioners, two pub-

lic employees, and two citizens began investigating charges of corruption, abuse of power, harassment, spying, favoritism and managerial inefficiency and chaos within City Hall. A minority report by the committee was presented to the Commission, confirming many of these charges. As a result, a couple of department heads were dismissed, some departmental rules changed and a few improvements in working conditions occurred. Many of the charges, however, were never acted upon.

Again this year, the Police and Firefighters have spent many hours the past few months negotiating a wage and benefit agreement with the City. The main issues have been low wages and lack of a clear negotiating process.

The City was first approached in May by the Police and Fire groups. For five weeks, the City postponed negotiations by asking for the employees to wait until the Commission revised the personnel manual. At the first meeting, the assistant city manager asked why they were so late in beginning talks. On Aug. 3, following proposals and counter-proposals by both sides, the City Manager told them no wage increases were possible because the budget was already set, claiming that they should have begun talks earlier.

The City then broke off talks. An appeal by the employees attorney, State Senator Arnold Berman, for a fact-finding committee to help settle the impasse was rejected by the Commission in another of their many "closed" executive sessions.

The Police and Firefighters then launched a public appeal campaign to inform citizens of their grievance. They pointed out that because their wages are not compet-

itive with many other cities, the turnover rate is high. Considering the costs of hiring and training employees, a four per cent wage increase would actually save taxpayers money.

More importantly, they stated that they wanted to avoid future disputes.

To force the City to reopen talks, the Police on Aug. 26 began a slowdown. The City, at least partly in response to public pressure, agreed to talk, but not about wages.

Their offer from these talks include a longevity pay plan and merit increases to begin in 1979, and a promise to open the '78 talks earlier. They also offer to establish a body of employees and City negotiators to report to Commissioners during an impasse.

The Police rejected the offer, objecting to the fact that they offered no benefits in '78 and demanding further talks. The Firefighters, although they voted to accept the offer, are supporting the Police and will not sign a contract until the Police settle with the City.

The city is prepared for the worst. The City Manager has made arrangements for the Highway Patrol to come into Lawrence in the event of a general strike.

PUBLIC NOTICE interviewed Berman, Alvin Samuels, chairman of the Firefighter's group and Dave Reavis, chairman of the Lawrence Police Officers Association in exploring this situation. Excerpts from the Reavis interview are on page two. Reavis, has spent 10 of his 15-year law enforcement career with the Lawrence Police Dept. and has been chairman for two years. His experiences have given him a keen insight into local politics.

## TEXTILE TYRANT TORN

BY BARRY SHALINSKY

"J.P. Stevens is so out of tune with a humane, civilized approach to industrial relations that it should shock even those least sensitive to honor, justice, and decent treatment." These are the words of a former Republican chairman of the National Labor Relations board, describing the nation's second largest textile company with 85 plants and 46,000 workers, largely in the South. Textile companies learned long ago that the South was a source of cheap labor, close to the cotton fields, and difficult to unionize.

J.P. Stevens factories are unsafe and inhumane. Inexperienced workers, some in their teens, are placed in front of machines and told to operate them without proper instructions. Many have lost fingers and hands. They received no compensation for their injuries. The cotton dust level at Stevens factories

is three times the permissible federal level. Workers have difficulty breathing and develop byssinosis or brown lung disease. Likewise, these workers receive no compensation. Only recently did J.P. Stevens begin to permit its employees to break for lunch. Stevens pays 31% less than the national manufacturing average wage, prompting Dr. Martin Luther King, to call it "worse than slavery."

A U.S. District Court judge found J.P. Stevens guilty of systematic racial discrimination at its Roanoke Rapids plant in June, 1976. Black workers are paid less, work under more hazardous conditions, and are the first to be laid off. The company fights unionizing efforts by telling white workers they would be forced to join a black union. Other

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

# WHAT GOES ON WOULD AMAZE YOU!

AN INTERVIEW WITH DAVE REAVIS,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE LAWRENCE POLICE  
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

PN: How long has there been a serious problem between the City and the Lawrence Police?

R: Many years. Ten, fifteen years. This is a low-wage town and the City's kept the City employees' wages down for years.

PN: Why have they done this?

R: If our wages go up equal to what the private sector pays then big business is threatened. The Chamber of Commerce is behind this. We had a woman call the Chamber to get their position on the Police-Fire dispute and they were very hostile to her...The Chamber brags about low wages here to encourage industry to come into Lawrence.

PN: Was there any public pressure involved in the City's decision to re-open talks?

R: I'm sure there was. The Governor at one time called the Mayor and told her to get off her can and stop using the Highway Patrol. There was a lot of other public opinion that finally made its way to the City.

PN: Why did the Police agree to go back to the negotiating table when the City stated that they would not talk about wages?

R: Just to be able to start talking again...Now, though, the membership wants more than is being offered. There's no substance to the '78. You don't realize anything until '79.

PN: How many officers have less than six years and would not benefit at all from the longevity plan?

R: Fifteen or twenty.

PN: Are low wages and the lack of a clear negotiating process the main problems?

R: Yes. We are not competitive. We do lose officers mainly to Johnson County, the Highway Patrol, the KBI...Olathe, Overland Park, Kansas City, Mo...

PN: What's the turnover rate for the Police?

R: There were two surveys...Our survey came out with 15 per cent, the City's with 17 per cent. That's an improvement. In the early '70s we were losing 25 per cent a year.

PN: Considering the fact that it takes three years to train an officer and costs between \$5,000 and \$7,000, it seems clear that not only can the City afford to pay more to keep its police here but would actually save money. Do you agree with this?

R: Yes. It would cost far less to pay them a bit more and keep them. I think the City's come around a bit on this with the initiation of longevity pay. When I first came here, the idea was not to encourage anyone to stay. But still, I think they would like quality people to leave so they won't have to pay the extra amount.

PN: Two years ago when the City employees were being denied the right to organize into bargaining units, many charges came out against the City Manager and department heads...charges of mismanagement, harassment and threats of dismissal for attempting to organize. The Employee Association claimed secret files were being kept on employees, that job favoritism and a grossly inadequate grievance procedure existed. They also charged that the Commissioners were covering up managerial chaos and inefficiency.

Many of these charges were confirmed by members of an investigative committee. Some new charges were made and some of them were even confirmed by the County Attorney. Some changes have occurred. Recently, the grievance procedure was altered so that employees could at least speak to Commissioners without threat of dismissal. You still are not allowed to speak to them as a recognized bargaining group.

Recently, the LPOA publicly charged the City Manager's office with having acted in "bad faith" and your attorney called the City Manager the Commission's "hired gun," and said the situation would "shock the conscience of any reasonable person."

What's going on at City Hall? How much has changed? Do you think there are still some very serious problems within our City government?

R: Yes I do. I still think the City Manager has too much power over the Commissioners. And, that's the Commissioners' own fault. A Commissioner should have enough time to find out what's going on and not have to rely heavily on what the City Manager tells him.

PN: I don't think it's clear to most people how much power and influence Buford Watson has had in this dispute. He has stayed behind the scenes. The Assistant City Manager has been the negotiator. Can you concretely describe how the City Manager has power over the Commissioners?

R: Last year he told us that whatever agreement we could reach with him, he would present to the Commission and they would accept it. They just leave too much up to him. That's where he has gained his power. I don't know what happens when a new Commissioner is elected, but it doesn't take long before that Commissioner is doing exactly what he (the City Manager) wants him to do. I think that this year the Commissioners are more aware of what is going on. I think the employees have made them aware. But whether they want to do anything about it is another thing too. They still rely pretty heavily on Watson's decisions. The whole system of power in this city is not with the Commission or even with the City Manager...the Chamber of Commerce is very powerful too. Last year, the Chamber gave a packet to each Commissioner as to why the City employees should not be recognized by the Employee

Relations Act. They had one speaker, a lawyer, who said he was civic minded enough to speak. But, he was also a member of the Chamber. We had quite a few people speak for coming under the Act, and it was subsequently voted down by the Commission.

PN: Does Watson articulate the Chamber's positions to the Commissioners?

R: I think so. The City Attorney's office has some power and then the Chamber but ultimately it's the big boys out of town that own the city...I'm talking about Phillips Petroleum, Hallmark, and then there's one or two out of Topeka that own a lot of land here and then there's the banks, of course... The investigative reports have never been acted on fully. There are allegations that were never acted upon. Quite a few of them could be substantiated.

PN: Could you be more specific?

R: Not really. I'd hate to go into it at this time.

PN: During the negotiations and the three-day slow down were there any threats of job dismissal?

R: Disciplinary action by the Department. But I would expect that. There have been no threats against the Executive Board of the Police Officers Association. There have been a few cases against individual officers... that have kind of cooled some officers from joining the association, particularly among the detectives. And a couple of Patrol officers have been talked to, but it didn't bother them enough to drop out of the association.

PN: Are you saying they were called by someone within the City government?

R: No, within the Police administration. The City Manager's office, to my knowledge, has not exerted any pressure or harassment at all. They tried last year, but they found out it did not work.

PN: If there are still serious allegations that weren't acted upon, do you think that the Commission should be called upon to look into this? Do we need another investigative committee?

R: I just don't know if it would do any good. They just kind of shoved it under the rug and said "Well, fine. Now let's move on to something else." It'll catch up with them. God'll get ya...

PN: When the City Manager's office kept postponing the opening of talks early in the summer, wasn't this a deliberate attempt to thwart your efforts at legitimate negotiation?

R: I think so. We allowed it (the closing of the budget) to happen last time, but I think this time, if we go back to the negotiating table and can't reach a compromise within the proposal and we have to go into some concerted job action, we're going back for the money also. We know it's there. The City took a half million dollars out of unallocated salaries in 1977 and gave a lot of people raises. If they can't come up with \$45,000 in the 1978

budget, for a four per cent raise, then something's wrong some place. I think many times the Commissioners are acting on bad advice. My God, if we went into concerted action to the point where the Highway Patrol were called in, that would cost the City more money to pay for their food and lodging and any other expenses, than it would to pay us four per cent. And if the Firemen went into concerted action with us, the Highway Patrol would be totally lost. They'd have to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to try to cover the city. It would only cost \$80,000 to raise both the Police and Fire by four per cent.

PN: What perplexes me is that the Commissioners allow these disputes to go on and on. Shouldn't they be concerned about what their voters think? What do you think motivates them?

R: The Chamber of Commerce and the City Manager. Carter and Clark are pretty high up in the Chamber right now. Al Hack (President of the Lawrence National Bank and former Chamber President) was responsible for everything done against the Police and Fire last year by the Chamber. That was his main job. I think they are more sensitive to the big business aspects of this town and the power and the money than the average voter. I don't know where they get that attitude either. There's a transition period after an election that makes them insensitive to anybody but power.

PN: During the campaign last spring, there was a lot of talk about firing the City Manager. All the candidates said they would, at the very least, investigate the Manager's performance. This didn't seem to happen. What happened is the new Commission gave him a vote of confidence and a big raise. What do you think happened?

R: I think it was set up from the beginning.

PN: How did you know this?

R: Just past experience in knowing how these people operate. It smelled fishy from the beginning. I knew they were not going to get rid of him. He has too big a strong hold on this city.

PN: What does Watson think about the City employees organizing?

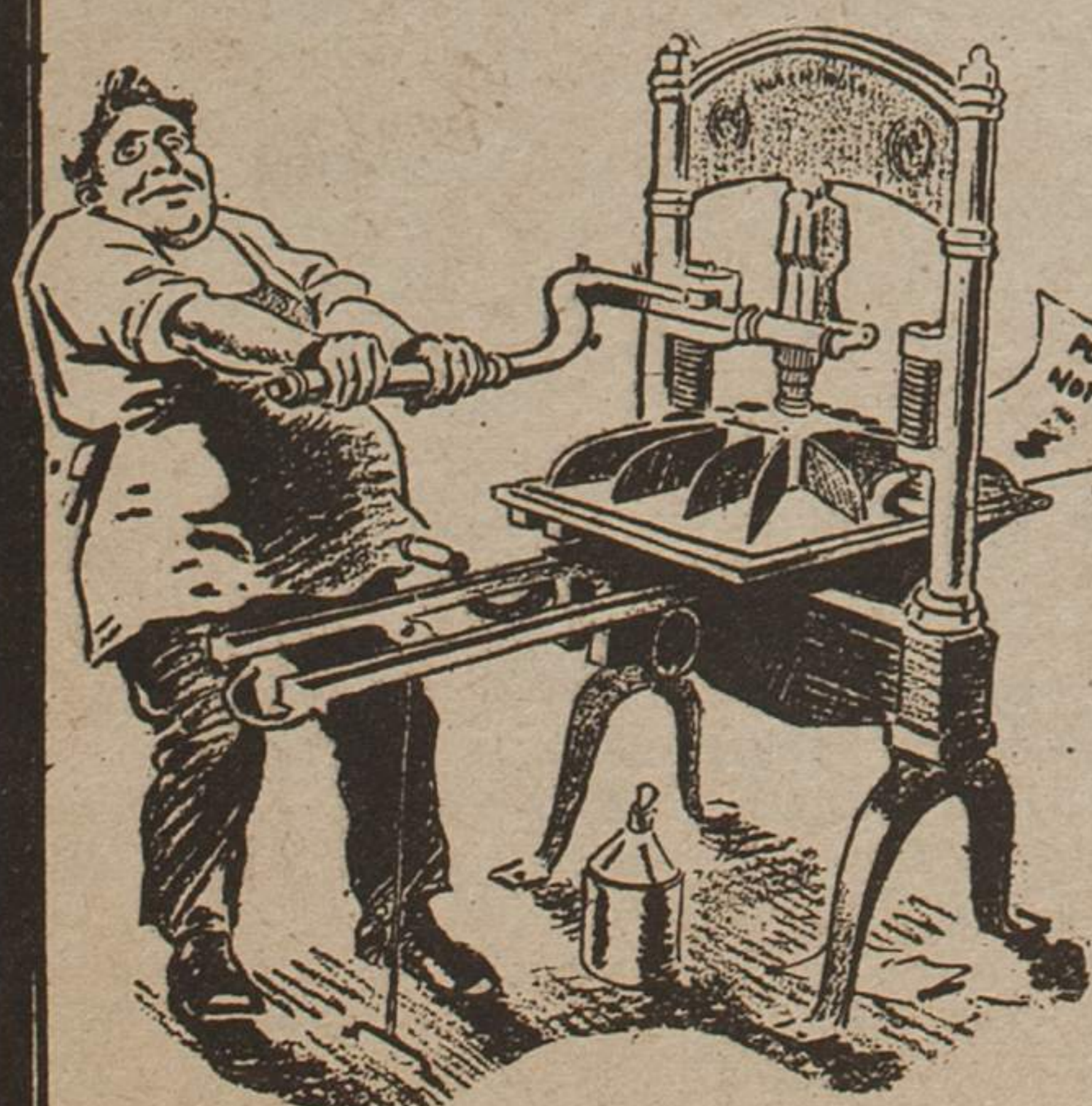
R: He's against it. He doesn't want to lose any of his power. He controls every City department and he doesn't want to lose anything. He's going to fight it.

PN: Is coming under the Public Employer-Employee Relations Act the solution?

R: No. It's just a start...

PN: The Commission has voted not to come under the Act. How could the City be forced to come under this act?

R: It could be done through a referendum vote, which would be all right. Eventually, though, there will be legislation passed, either state or federal, making it mandatory for at least Police and Fire to come under the act. If the state doesn't do it then I think the federal is going to. And of course, that's just one more step toward socialism, and you don't need that at all.



## PUBLIC NOTICE

The PUBLIC NOTICE is published monthly in cooperation with the Community Mercantile Food Cooperative and People's Energy Project. Our office is located on the top floor of the Stubbs Building, 1101 1/2 Mass., Lawrence Kansas, 66044. Call 842-5657. PUBLIC NOTICE meetings are held every first and third Mondays at 7:30 pm.

CHUCK MAGERL, SUSIE HANNA, DOROTHY SPRINGER, JANE NICHOLS, KATE DUFFY, JOLENE BABYAK, MARK KAPLAN, DICK COWDEN, DON ZAVELLO, DAVID HANN, PATI HACKNEY, STEVE KELTNER, BARRY SHALINSKY, PAUL JOHNSON, PAT COLLIER, JOYCE STEINER, BARRY MC MURPHY, PAT SULLIVAN, LAURIE SCHWARM, BETSY SCHENK, ALVIN DAHLENE, HELENE PESCHE, MOLLY VAN HEE, AND OUR GUEST WRITER, FARKLEY BARKS.

The editing committee of PUBLIC NOTICE reads and discusses all articles and letters submitted for publication. We want to be a reader-writer paper, but due to limited space, we are forced to select what we consider are the most timely, concise, interesting, distinctive, informative and imaginative articles about our community. PUBLIC NOTICE will try to print all letters. Letters must be signed. Names will be withheld from publication if requested. Due to our limited space, lengthy letters may have to be edited. We will make every effort to preserve the substance and style of all articles and letters. Want to help? Join us at PUBLIC NOTICE. 1101 1/2 Mass. or call 842-5657.

## Overheard in Lawrence

Possibly the most exciting annual sports event in Lawrence, Oct. 9th is the Mt. Oread Bike Club's Octoginta, an 89 mile Autumn tour of Northeast Kansas. Lively, enthusiastic, and beautiful tour with a melange of riders from 13 to 73. Contact SUA office or Gran Sport Bikes.

A Conference on Feminism and Therapy will be held Sat., Oct. 1 at the Kansas Union. The purpose of the conference is to build a network of communication among feminists interested in therapy; to share skills; to explore alternative therapeutic structures and styles; and to provide a forum for mutual exchange of issues and ideas. It is an all day conference with 12 workshops all together. A \$5 registration fee is required and there is some money for scholarships available. For more information, contact Pat Henry, 1535 New Hampshire or the Womens Coalition Office in the Kansas Union.

A Kansas City group is organizing an alternative radio station. The Midcoast Radio Project is a non-profit corporation striving to create a medium for community programming. Ideas include live presentations by local musicians, comedians, poets, children and senior citizens programs, and in depth local political coverage. The group is of the philosophy that "radio was not originated to sell products but to convey ideas."

The new K.U. law school building is scheduled to be open by October 15. The target date for moving into New Green Hall coincides with the Homecoming Football game. Once again, the convenience of the student body takes a back seat to putting on a good show for the alumni.

A discussion on "The Dangers of Nuclear Power" will be held on Sept. 23 at 7:30pm, at 4715 Troost in Kansas City, Mo. Speakers will be Paul Schaefer of the K.C. People's Energy Project and Bob Kutcho of the Socialist Workers Party. Donations are \$1 and 50¢ for high school students and unemployed.

The University of Kansas is adopting new affirmative action guidelines. According to a story in the Journal-World, Chancellor Archie Dykes was hesitant to go beyond federal guidelines in publishing a new policy. Dykes is now reportedly seriously considering the inclusion of a provision for non-discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in the guidelines.

Holly Near will be performing on Sept. 19 at the Unitarian Church on 44th and Warwick and on Sept. 20 in Pierson Hall at U.M.K.C., 52nd and Holmes. Both concerts are \$3 in advance and \$3.50 at the door. You can get the them at New Earth Bookstore, 39th & Walnut in K.C. or at Kiefs. Last year's concert was wonderful and this woman only gets better!!! Monday night's concert will center around women's music.

Kansas Attorney General Curt Schneider, thought by many to be the front runner in the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is considering withdrawing from the contest. A recent fundraising event for Schneider was cancelled. Schneider is apparently concerned that photographs of him taken in Joplin, Mo. might be released which are said to be potentially damaging to his reputation.

## J.P. STEVENS .....CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE



anti-union tactics include illegal wiretapping and firing of union organizers on false charges.

J.P. Stevens has violated the National Labor Relations Act more times than any company in U.S. history. Since 1963, the National Labor Relations Board has found J.P. Stevens guilty of illegally discharging workers and violating other labor laws in 15 separate cases. J.P. Stevens is also involved in price fixing and tax evasion.

As an outgrowth of the "New South" consciousness, J.P. Stevens is beginning to find its position threatened. The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO has organized a nationwide consumer boycott of J.P. Stevens products. This boycott is intended to put economic pressure on Stevens to force the company to treat workers with human dignity. A similar boycott by the ACTWU against Farah has met with success. The Stevens boycott is endorsed by the ACLU, NOW, NAACP, Gray Panthers and various religious organizations.

A survey of Lawrence Department Stores reveals that J.P. Stevens products are sold widely, particularly under the brand name Tastemaker.

Among local stores carrying J.P. Stevens products are Calhoun's, Duckwall's, Gibson's, K-Mart, Weavers and Woolworth's. J.C. Penny's and Montgomery Wards distribute products under their own labels. It is not known who manufactures these products for them. T.G.&Y. apparently carries no J.P. Stevens products. Federal law prohibits

secondary boycotts. Consumers are not urged to boycott any of these stores. Instead consumers should ask store managers to remove J.P. Stevens products from their shelves.

### PLEASE DON'T BUY J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

- |  |   |  |
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# FARKLEY BARKS



BY FARKLEY BARKS

a new feature

PUBLIC NOTICE presents the first of a series of editorials by this guest (ghost) writer. As former Mayor and the premier legal scholar in the community, his insights are a valuable tool for enabling the public to understand what really goes on at City Hall. The identity of this writer and the suggestions contained in his editorial should not be confused with any actual persons or events.

Our United States Constitution guarantees "to every state in this Union a Republican form of Government..." In keeping with the great tradition of our Founding Fathers, I believe that the City Fathers and Mayor Mother Marnie should adopt a new system of representative government in Lawrence.

I propose that our City adopt a "Republican Form of Government" under that time-honored principle of one dollar--one vote.

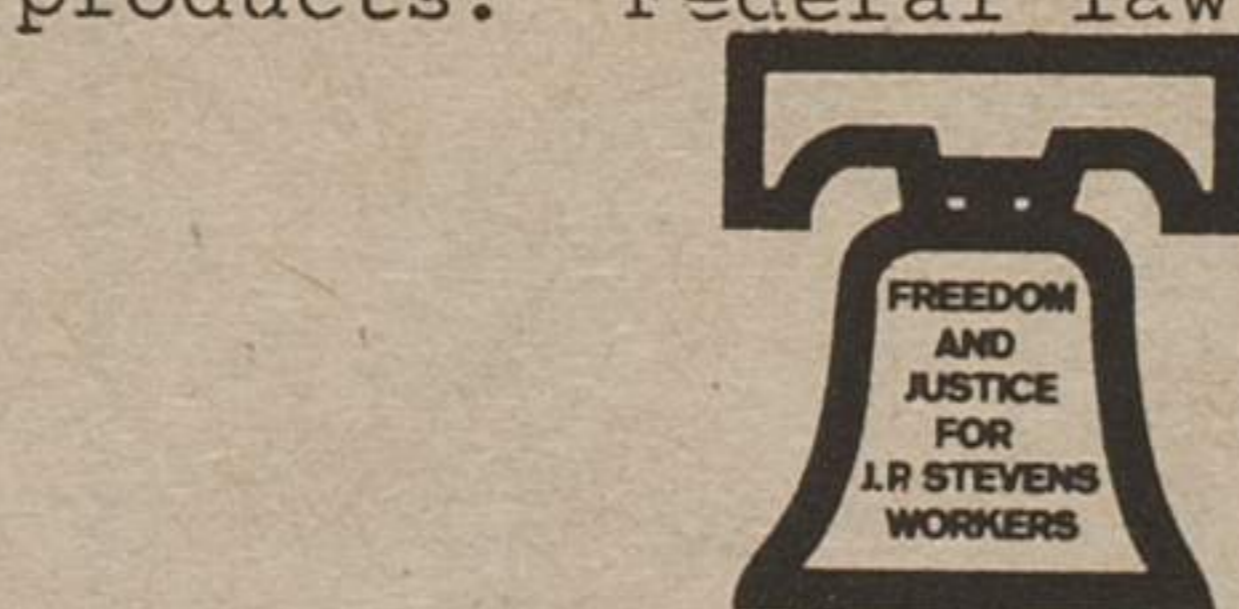
My plan changes the method of election by doing away with at-large seats on the City Commission. City-wide elections provide unbalanced representation of interest groups within the city. Under one dollar-one vote, district lines would be drawn with an equal number of dollars (votes) in each district. Hence, heretofore unrepresented groups in the city would be represented. For example, expansion of the airport and industrial development could give North Lawrence enough votes (\$) to guarantee it a seat on the City Commission.

Under my plan, there will be no reason to move City offices out of the First National Bank. I firmly believe that government should be close to those it represents and serves. Undoubtedly there will be those who will criticize this plan. I may be accused of passing the buck. But I can truthfully promise that under the present City government at our present City Hall offices, the buck (nearly everyone of them in town) stops here. And we pledge to keep it that way.

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# PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE

BY SUSIE HANNA

East Lawrence may become the city's second official historic district. A survey is now under way in East Lawrence to determine the historical significance of the area.

Old West Lawrence, with its grand 19th century houses, was recognized as a historic district several years ago. Though most of the houses in East Lawrence aren't as big and stately, the area does boast many frame, brick and stone houses, simpler in their beauty, built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

They were the homes of the working people who helped establish this community.

At the request of the East Lawrence Improvement Association, Ed Boles and Dale Nimz, local

architects, along with Arthur Townsend, local historian and former director of the Watkins Community Museum, will be snapping pictures, studying maps and talking to long-time residents to compile the survey.

The ELIA will examine the results of the survey in a couple of months before deciding whether to apply for official recognition as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

Official recognition as a historic district would place the area under the Historic Preservation Act and would help protect East Lawrence. For example, any governmental project using federal funds planned in or near a historic district receives a critical eye during the environmental impact statement review process. Its still possible for a governmental project, such as a roadway or public housing, to be built despite this review requirement. But its less likely a project that threatened a historic district would be approved.

The Preservation Act also discourages commercial intrusion and destruction of designated historical buildings by eliminating the standard tax provision which normally allows 'accelerated depreciation' for construction of new commercial buildings.

Richard Pankratz, director of the Kansas Historic Site Survey of Topeka, told ELIA members that generally, real estate values go up and more restoration occurs after an area becomes a historic district.

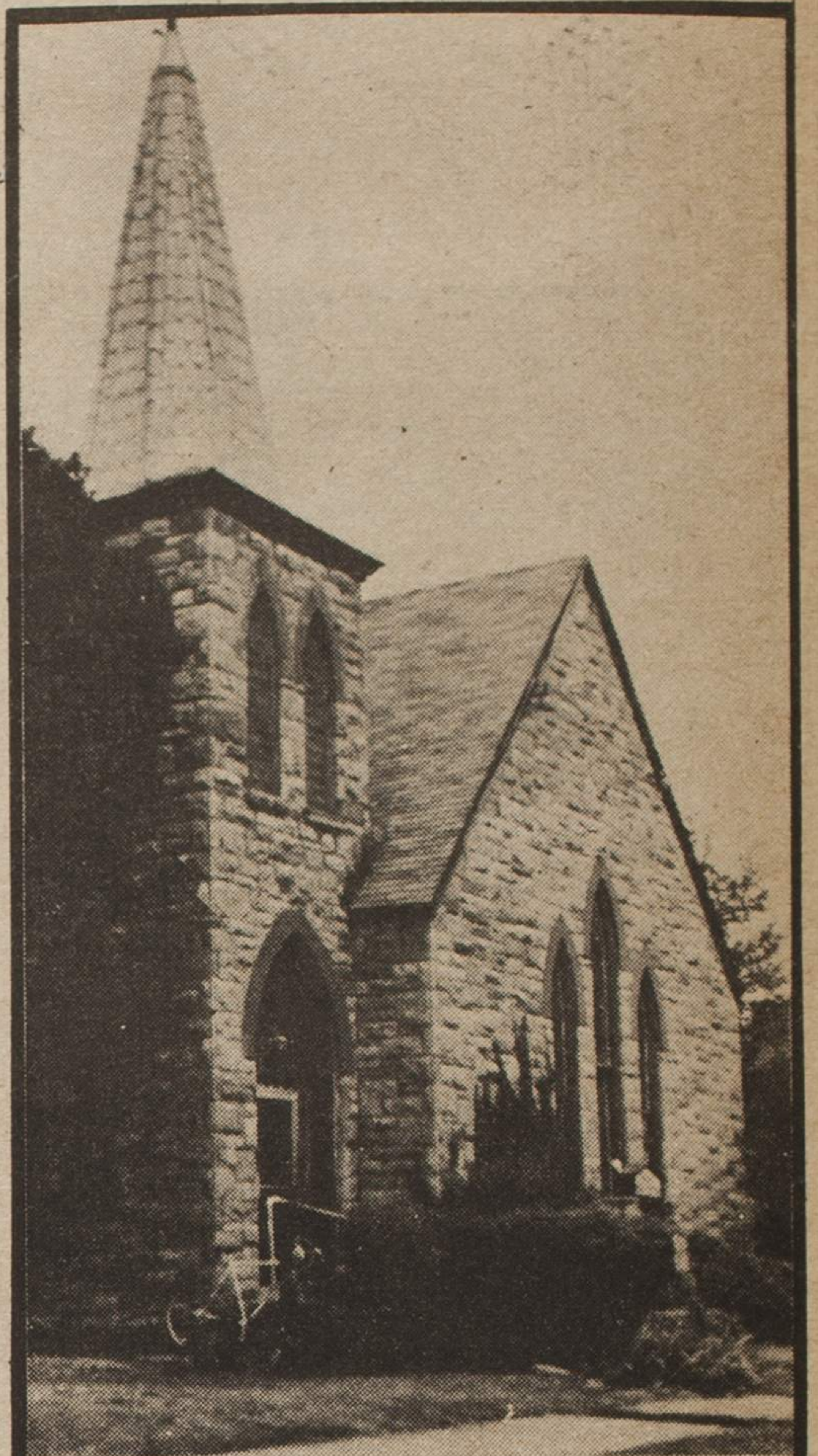
Although owners of houses officially designated as historic will be eligible for grants for renovation, Pankratz said, the grants are very hard to get. Unless a property owner accepts a grant, there are virtually no restrictions in an historic district about what can be done with the property. The owner can be remodel the property, sell it, even tear it down.



Thus, preservation of a historic district isn't by force, but through incentives. As one East Lawrence resident put it, "Maybe people will just think twice before allowing a house to deteriorate so badly that it has to be torn down."

The survey was originally suggested by the ELIA executive board. ELIA members voted at the August meeting 27 to 8 to appropriate \$2,950 of their Community Development funds for the survey.

If the ELIA decides to seek official recognition, an application will first go to Topeka, and if approved there, will to Washington, D.C., where the National Park Service will make a final decision.



The former Grace Baptist Church, at the corner of 11th and New Hampshire, was built in 1870, and is now the oldest church building in town. The fact that it's owners plan to demolish it illustrates the immediate need for active protection of our historical heritage.

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## Shocking Stimulating Searching



Douglas County just missed its big chance to become the infamous city at the end of the Yellow Brick Road. As a boon to the sagging Kansas tourist industry, developers suggested building an Emerald City amusement park, based on the Wizard of Oz story, near I-70 and Lake Perry.

Developers had reasoned it would be a sure-fire tourist-getter since most outsiders know little more about Kansas than its the home of Dorothy and her little dog, "what's-its-name."

A spokesman for the Kansas Dept. of Economic Development told about the plans recently in response to a letter from a Californian who suggested the state investigate the idea of an Emerald City amusement park.

The spokesman said such a facility had been proposed, but the plan was scrapped when Worlds of Fun was built in Kansas City.

Douglas County could've boasted the Munchkin Capital of the World. Imagine, where corn and milo now stand along I-70, the magical

Emerald City would glimmer against Kansas sunsets. Local tourism would boom as never before. Thousands of vacationers would drive cross country in their RVs just to see Dorothy, the Tin Man, the Straw Man, Lion, and of course, the magnificent Wizard.

Under the scorching July sun, families would stand in line for hours just to ride in moving houses that would take off atop simulated tornadoes for the Land of Oz. Realtors would make a killing. Hotels, motels, fast-food drive-ins, KOA campgrounds, and souvenir shops selling plastic wheat straw and miniature Dorothy dolls, would line the highways. What would Aunty Em think!

Until there's a break in the amusement park market, the local tourism speculators will have to get by on boaters, skiers, fishermen and other water lovers who'll zoom into the area once Clinton Reservoir opens. Maybe the Chamber of Commerce can interest a developer in building the Emerald City just west of Lawrence next to Clinton. Think of the Jobs!!

Lawrence, Kansas 66044

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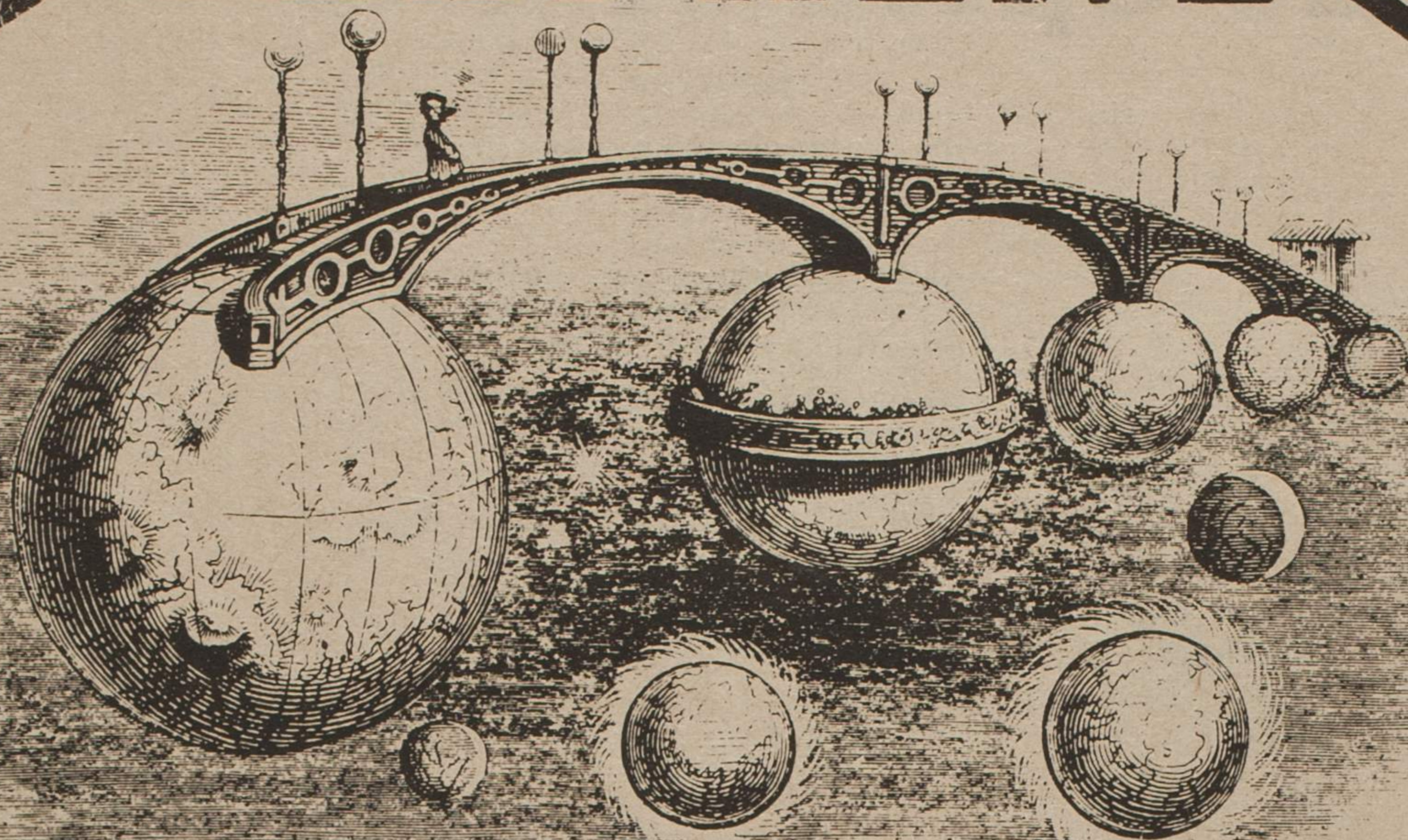
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# COOP NEWS



## From Turners To Co-op

Calling on the image of a comfortable neighborhood grocery, the Community Mercantile Co-op has opened a new location at 7th and Maine. Co-op members pooled their money and labor to purchase and renovate the former Turner's grocery store in August. The move culminates an eight month study of the options facing the co-op, a period marked by dissension and concerned emotion. But the challenge of a new phase of co-op activity was met with a show of devoted work that opened the bright, new store on August 29th.

The co-op assumed the site of Lawrence's last neighborhood grocery, Turner's. It was the sole survivor of the supermarket siege of the 50's and 60's that destroyed the appeal of the corner store in favor of the glamour of bright, sterile linoleum floors and cool fluorescent lights. Turner's has weathered changes in grocery trends and now, in its 44th year, scrubbed, painted, and cleaned out, is the co-op grocery in Lawrence.

The ground work for the move included analysis of financial

position, detailing the design of the retail space, co-ordinating work crews for the restoration, and satisfying money lenders and building inspectors.

With the boost of a \$10 per member surcharge, and some consultations with supportive credit union workers, the money to secure the move was guaranteed. On August 16th, co-op members gathered at Turner's and began 13 days of virtually non-stop trash-hauling, rebuilding, scrapping, painting, moving shelves, and muscling coolers.

The result of the co-operative work is a clean, friendly, and easy-shopping store. "A 500% improvement!" as one shopper remarked on first impressions.

But the work continues with efforts focusing on fine-tuning refrigeration equipment, building the adjoining bakery, and developing the parking lot area.

All the activity indicates a wholesome, new life for the longest-lasting grocery in Lawrence.

## R-E-O-R-I-E-N-T-A-T-I-O-N

By Joyce Steiner

The coop is currently undergoing alot of changes. Besides the physical move to a new building, there are also a number of policy changes. So that everyone can get acquainted with the new building and policies, there are going to be Reorientation Sessions that must be attended by at least one member of each household. However, we strongly urge each member to

attend. There will be a number of changes for each of us to learn and understand.

Reorientation meetings will begin October 1st and run the full month. To insure meeting times to match everyone's schedule, sessions will be held every week-night (Mon.-Fri.) and every Sunday afternoon. The agendas have

been shaped at weekly gatherings of a members' committee and will serve to guide the meetings in a discussion/evaluation of our co-op.

The layout and the function of store services will be discussed, as will ideas for new items. And the new work/decision structure of work teams, adopted at

summer meetings will be introduced

There will also be discussion of the philosophy of the Coop. If there are any questions or suggestions, the reorientation meetings will be a good place to talk about them.

## Cafe sails with new style

Lawrence's Sister Kettle Cafe celebrated its first anniversary recently. The occasion was greeted with heavy sighs of relief and congratulations for a round of hard work. The workers' efforts had pulled the cafe from the brink of collapse in late July and initiated a new style of operation.

Boosting itself as a vegetarian, collective cafe, the Kettle opened last September with scores of volunteers eager to take part. But as the shine began to wear and the wages proved unsatisfactory, workers began to leave. At

one point over fifty part-time workers were trying to operate the cafe, and the mass confusion resulted in poor service and a slow slide of the business.

By July the situation was bleak. Workers were vacationing with no concern for replacements. Others were quitting by the handful. And the remaining workers were reacting with bitter anger.

With loan payments overdue and wages hitting rock-bottom, the Kettle underwent a major shake-down. The staff collective was cut to thirteen people, hours were re-negotiated, and the menu

simplified. The thirteen workers, all veterans of the cafe's struggles, re-examined their specific duties and instituted a program of equalizing the "office-work" load.

The result of the changes are obvious this fall with a consistent crew of workers. They are much more in-tune with the operation of the business, and present a feeling of confident, reliable service.

Sister Kettle has always served the highest-quality food in Lawrence. Now they're striving for service to match.

## Ozark co-op hits skids

Misery and confusion has paralyzed the oldest co-op grocery in the mid-west. The Fayetteville, Arkansas Ozark Food Co-op is described by co-op warehouse workers as "one or two steps from bankruptcy."

After seven years of serving the Fayetteville area and numerous Ozark "hill folks", the store sits quiet, shelves nearly empty, abandoned by the staff, and thousands of dollars of debts discouraging those members interested

in salvaging the store.

For the past year and a half the co-op has been torn by internal strife, facing charges of sexism and classism. The battles among the staff left little time or concern for secure management and threatened the co-op's future. Antagonism within the co-op grew and the ideals of unity were lost in the battles.

In August, many Ozark members advocated a boycott of the store to protest the staff's "extremist" policies and practices and alleged

mismanagement. As business faltered, a rapid re-evaluation of the store's status was made. The first reconciliation of the store's store's checking account in 2 years revealed thousands of dollars less than expected. And checks to suppliers began to bounce.

Now the people of Ozark Co-op are struggling to pull through the disorder. There's uncertainty whether the old store will be revitalized or perhaps a fresh attempt built on the lessons of the past. But they will go on.

## A C.U. REPORT

By Pat Sullivan

The Credit Union just recieved its second state audit. The books and the paper work passed and the auditors criticism was in the collection of delinquent loans. A credit union is by nature a more personal financial institution than a bank and I feel our credit union carries that one step further. Many of the loans that were determined delinquent, we actually are confident will be repaid. However, it seemed like a good idea to go over some things that could help both the CU and members with delinquent loans.

First off, the most important thing to do if you're going to be late with a loan payment, is to call and let someone know. Although, we generally do not call someone who is only a week or so late, this is a helpful thing to do as it lets us know that you're thinking about your loan. It is also better to make a partial payment rather than no payment at all. That way it reduces the amount of interest that you have to pay. Another thing that can be done is to change the terms. Generally, we encourage people to sign themselves to the least possible payment, so not to over obligate themselves. However, its best to make the largest payment possible as your interest is always figured on the unpaid balance.

cont. on p.7

# The Spice of Life

by Dot Roberts

## VEGETABLES

**Beets:** Sprinkle in tarragon while they cook. For tart flavor, use tarragon-vinegar.

**Carrots:** Cook with caraway or mustard seed.

**Corn:** Flavor with chili powder. If cut off the cob, garnish with green pepper rings.

**Eggplant:** Add just enough basil or thyme to enhance flavor.

**Green beans:** To cream sauce, add mustard.

**Potatoes mashed:** Sprinkle in dill seed as you mash. Or season with rosemary as they cook.

## CHEESE AND EGGS

**Cheese casseroles:** Any cheese dish will respond to a dash of sage or marjoram.

**Cream cheese:** Blend in basil, or parsley flakes. Spread on thin rye, or use as dip.

**Deviled eggs:** Add savory and mustard.

**Souffle:** Add from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. marjoram to 4 eggs--serve with hot tomato sauce.

**Tomato omelet:** Just a bit of oregano.



## SOUPS, APPETIZERS

**Cranberry juice:** If served hot, spice with whole cloves; if served chilled, add cinnamon or ground cloves.

**Potato soup:** Try a dash of mustard or basil.

**Split-pea soup:** Sprinkle in savory.

**Tomato-juice cocktail:** Try a pinch of dill seeds, or a bit of oregano.

**Tomato soup:** Shake in sage and garlic salt.

**Vegetable soup:** Add thyme or a dash of chili powder.

## DESSERTS

**Apple pie:** Add cinnamon to crust.

**Molasses cookies:** Add pumpkin-pie spice to dry ingredients.

**Grapefruit:** Sprinkle halves with ginger and coconut; chill to serve.

**Peach pie:** A shake of cinnamon picks up the flavor.

**Pineapple:** Top slices with cream cheese, add shake of cinnamon, broil.

# Food Talk

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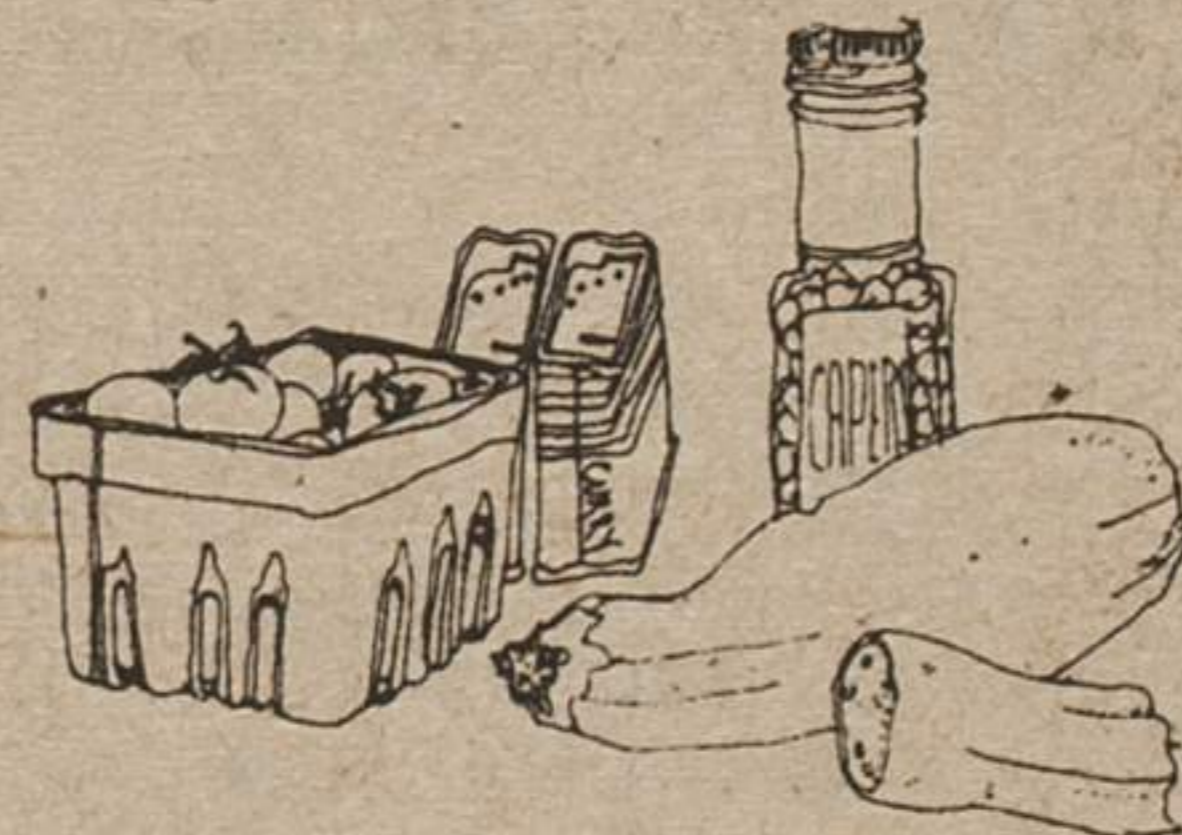
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BY LAURIE SCHWARM

It's hot and I don't want to turn on the oven for anything! Most of my baking gets postponed for at least a month and when I've got the energy to cook, nearly all our meals are cool ones. Cold food goes a long way towards helping relieve the symptoms of heat fatigue, which certainly everyone suffers at least on a few days, especially if you live without air-conditioning. Chilled soups and salads and cold entrees are a refreshing help to beat the heat.

This soup is delicious and lovely to look at - pale green and speckled.



**ZUCCHINI-CURRY SOUP**  
 4 medium zucchini, thickly sliced  
 1 medium onion, chopped  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  T (or more) curry powder  
 1 can chicken broth  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  C half and half  
 salt & pepper to taste

Put the first four ingredients in a saucepan and simmer until tender. Stir to make sure the curry is stirred in. Cool slightly. Puree in blender (two loads). Then stir in the cream and season. Chill thoroughly and garnish with chopped chives or parsley. Serves four generously.

When I was a child my father liked German potato salad and us kids liked the milder American version. What my mother came up with was a fantastic cross between the two - the likes of which I have only come across on her table (or mine).

**MOM'S POTATO SALAD (Verbatim)**  
 Boil 6 potatoes until tender then chill, then peel them and cut them in large cubes. Chop up a lot of celery (say  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup) and green onion ( $\frac{1}{2}$  cup). Add these to potatoes. Fry 4 slices of bacon until crisp. Crumble and add this too. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar to the bacon grease while hot and 1 tablespoon sugar. Pour over the potato mixture. Add mayonnaise until it's moist and lots of garlic salt. Be sure it's moist! Chill.



**STRAWBERRY OR PEACH SHAKE**  
 (2 large servings)  
 1 C strawberries or sliced peach  
 2 C milk  
 1 T lemon juice  
 2 T honey  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  C crushed ice  
 Blend all ingredients.  
 (Ed. note: Try adding a few frozen bananas too!)

**Ed Scheurich**

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From Turnover

# WHOLE WHEAT VS WHITE

White bread made before about 1850 wasn't like white bread is now. The old stone mills couldn't separate all of the germ and bran from the starchy wheat endosperm. "White" flour was just sifted whole wheat flour, which was sometimes bleached. Because particles of the bran and germ were left in, this white flour was more nutritious than white flour made by modern methods.

The modern roller mill was invented in the mid-1800's. It consists of several sets of two rollers each. Each set of rollers is placed slightly closer together than the one before. The roller pairs turn in opposite directions, with each set removing a another layer of the grain. To make the whitest flour, the germ is removed first, then the bran layers, then the endosperm is crushed.

Many of the first roller mills were built in Hungary, where much wheat is grown. Hungarian flour became world-famous. Bread made from it was served at the World's Fair in Vienna in 1873. Americans tasted it there and reported how white it was.

When the governor of Minnesota, Governor Washburn, heard about the white bread and roller mills he sent for Hungarian engineers. Soon roller mills were in operation all over Minnesota, and white flour became inexpensive enough that many more Americans could afford it.

Millers and bakers loved this new flour. When it was bleached (often with substances no longer permitted because they are poisons) it was pure white and it stored much better. With the germ removed, the oil content was very low, so the flour was less likely to go rancid. With the bran gone, the flour absorbed less

moisture, so it caked and spoiled less. And best of all, weevils stayed out of it. Consumers were equally pleased with the color and texture of the new flour.

In the second half of the 1800's scientists attempted to settle the question of which flour was best in the laboratory. They showed that white bread gave the body as much or more protein and calories as an equal quantity of brown bread and considered the debate closed.

However, the discovery of vitamins at the turn of the century raised the issue once again. Most people thought white bread was better, until scientists showed that it was lacking in vitamins that were needed for health, and which were present in the whole wheat.

Among the first vitamins understood were niacin (B-3) and thiamine (B-1). A survey taken in the U.S. in the 1930's showed 200,000 cases of the disease pellagra (caused by lack of niacin) and many cases of beri-beri (caused by lack of thiamine). These are both vitamins removed when white flour is made. The surgeon General of the United States called a conference to decide how to get rid of these diseases. Several years later, after much argument and debate, a decision was made to enrich white flour by putting some vitamins and minerals back into it.

In the 1930's, a group of experts was asked by the government to decide what substances should be added to white flour. They had to choose among those items that were known and which could be purchased in bulk at a reasonable price. The four nutrients they chose were thiamine (B-1), riboflavin (B-2), niacin (B-3), and iron. They suggested a fifth, calcium, as optional. In October, 1941, 30% of U.S. flour was enriched with the first four nutrients; by January 1943, the amount was 75%. At this point enrichment was temporarily

made compulsory to ensure people's health during World War II.

30 states now have laws requiring enrichment, and in some other states most flour is enriched voluntarily. About 90% of flour is now enriched. If flour is enriched, it must say so on the label.

This could have closed the issue for good, except that nutritional science continues to discover more about human needs. It is now known that when white flour is milled, the following nutrient that we need are removed:

- about 1/6 of the protein, especially the amino acid lysine
- most of the (unsaturated) oil and with it the vitamin E
- much of the B vitamins: B-1, B-2, B-3, B-6, pantothenic acid, and folacin
- much of the minerals: calcium, magnesium, iron, and the trace elements.
- most of the dietary fiber

In 1941, some of these couldn't have been added because they weren't available or were too expensive. Some of them were not even known to be important for good nutrition.

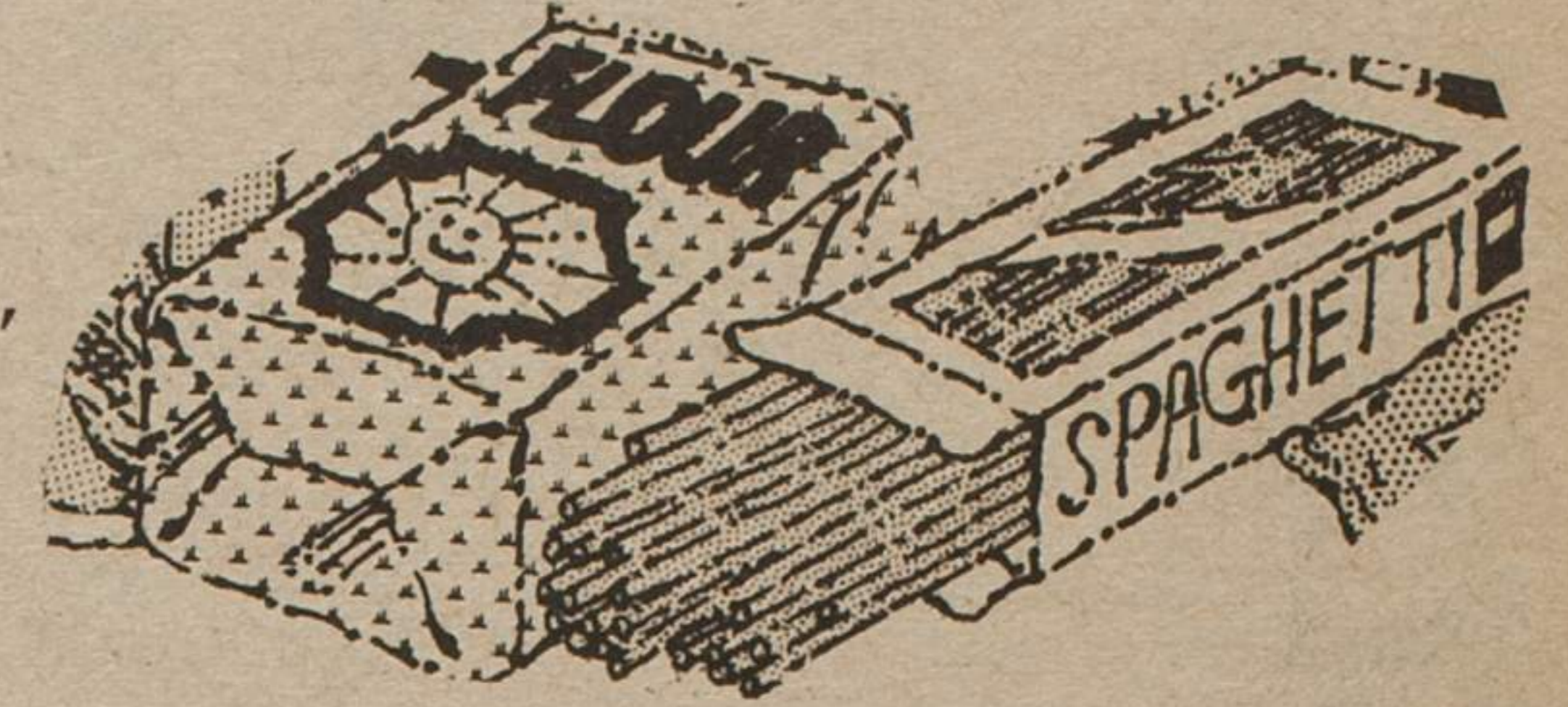
Whether you buy white or whole wheat bread, reading the label can help you get more for your money. Unbleached white flour contains more B vitamins and vitamin E than bleached. Commercial white bread with eggs, milk powder, and food yeast added will have extra nutritional value.

Calcium propionate, which inhibits mold, is probably one of the least risky of food additives. It is, however, quite unnecessary in bread if you buy it fresh and eat it within 2-3 days. Refrigerate it if you won't be using it all that quickly.

By checking the label you can

choose breads with less sweetener, or even none. Raisin syrup is a sweetener, probably with some traces of the vitamins and minerals found in raisins.

Bread containing some whole wheat has more nutrients from the flour than bread with all white flour. But be sure that if your paying extra for bread that has some whole wheat flour in it that there is really a significant amount of whole wheat. The order of ingredients listed on the label tells the amount of the ingredients in decreasing quantity. So make sure that the whole wheat flour isn't the 10th ingredient listed.



Also be sure that you don't mistake "wheat flour" for whole wheat flour. The law allows bakers to call white flour "wheat" flour and color it brown with caramel coloring.



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LETTERING OF YOUR CHOICE

Continued from P. 5.

## Credit Union...

A loan that has proven to be very popular and one we're happy to make is a debt consolidation loan. This can allow you to combine all your various loan payments into one package payment. This seems to make payments easier to remember and keep track of. We also encourage people who have trouble budgeting their money to contact Volunteer Clearinghouse and set up an appointment for budget counseling. They can suggest some good ideas to help you watch your money.

The loan program is extremely important to the credit union. It is here that we can help people in the community and earn some dividends to return to our members. The CU is a financial cooperative and taking out a loan implies a commitment to the cooperative. By paying off loans on schedule, you can help generate dividends for members, save yourself interest, money and help keep the supply of money that can be reinvested, stable.

## Sprouts ?

By Pat Collier

My search for alternative work at the Co-op had involved growing alfalfa sprouts as a monthly job. But since I live 18 miles out of town, and since I'm not the most "on time" person around, Molly Van Hee suggested I think of something else to do. Before I could say anything, Molly asked if I could write. (Surely everyone learns how to write?)



She was saying that there had been discussion about the need for a column in Public Notice written for pregnant women and mothers on topics such as nutrition, pregnancy, breastfeeding, parenting, the 10,001 freakouts of a mother... whatever I could think of. So since I spend most of my time being a mother of two small children, learning how to feed them and take care of their needs as well as my own, I figured it was right up my alley.



Whenever I go to the co-op I always see new little kids & mamas, so I know there's a lot of us around. Whether we're able to spend our time with our children or work full or part-time, there are real basics we have to attend to everyday. With great hopes we can share these with you in the months to come in Public Notice. Any suggestions and questions are welcomed.

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# THE PEOPLES JOURNAL



BY ALVIN DAHLENE  
FROM THE LAWRENCE WRITERS CLUB

## The Corner Grocery

When you entered the store, the obvious thing was the pot-bellied stove, a piece of heating equipment every store had in those days of no furnaces. You could call the store the 4 "D"--Dingy, Dark, Dusty, but a Desirable place too, for the hospitality one always received. The ceiling was very low and lit with gas. On the west side of the store was the bread counter furnished by Gillhams or Gerhardt bakeries. The bread was in metal trays and unwrapped and so the clerk had to wrap it when you bought it. Next

the clerk for peanut butter, he would put a small box shaped like a boat in front of the machine and find out what you wanted. Right in the middle of the store was the little open office with all its books, etc. Mr. Klock was a small jovial Dutchman with a distinct stutter but such a nice congenial fellow.

In some ways they were the good old days. There was a feeling of friendship at the corner store that you can't get from the Super Markets of today. With the advent of the big stores I recall was Piggly Wiggly and the A&P--then Safeway, Krogers, and Dillons. In the larger cities you could have some companies with dozens of the stores scattered out through the area. The super stores are a far cry



The corner grocery store, once a commonplace establishment 40 to 50 years ago has slowly but surely had its day and has gone by the wayside.

When I was a youngster playing out in the backyard with my pals, I would hear a voice from inside the house--Alvin my son; I want you to go to the store and get some meat for dinner or supper--whatever the occasion. "Alright", I would say, and "What kind of meat do you want?" "Get 15 cents worth of round steak." In those days around 1916 that was more than a pound of steak and enough for two meals the way we ate. Down I would run to the 9th Street store known as the Windmill Grocery and the proprietor was F. H. Klock. It was known as the Windmill Store since 9th Street led to the Old Windmill up near Michigan Street and burned to the ground in 1905.



Now You Can  
Eat What  
You Like

to it was the cookie containers--large square tin boxes--12x12x12. It was the chief bakery these days and the goodies were vanilla wafers, ginger snaps, and coconut bars which we called washboard cookies. There would also be a few coconut cookies with white frosting. Then there was the cracker barrel and the peanut butter dispenser. When you asked

On the west side of the store you had the candy counter and varied canned goods and coffees. The candies were Redhots--little hearts with verses on them and all day suckers, and of course, the ever-popular licorice strings. We used to chew the licorice and pretend we were chewing tobacco--perish the thought! If you needed coffee the following were available--Golden Wedding, Wedding Breakfast and Blankes. There was tobacco of all kinds but most popular was Prince Albert and Velvet and Bull Durham for rolling your own cigarettes. Kerosene was also to be had for your lamps.



from the DIMLY LIT corner store but the one thing missing is the OLD TIME HOSPITALITY.

In 1903, according to Polk's Directory for Lawrence, we had 43 small stores. We now have one that I know of.

--EPILOGUE--

I never pass the corner store at 9th and Mississippi, but I recall the little store there. Its roof and walls were dust stained and weather-beaten. I almost have an impulse to enter the place--but there is a coin laundry there now. I miss the tinkling of the bell and the pot-bellied stove and the old store keeper. I can recall when I would enter the store as a lad with maybe 3 or 4 pennies in my pocket and debating what I might buy--redhots, licorice or an all day sucker.

## Do you know

BY BETSY SCHENK  
FOOD STAMP OUTREACH WORKER

Based on the 1970 census statistics, approximately 10,000 people in Douglas County are eligible for Food Stamps. As of June, 1977 approximately 1,370 people were taking part in this USDA program. This means 13.3% of those that could receive benefits from the Food Stamp program are actually taking advantage of the program.



If this participation rate reached 100%, the bonus coupons received in this county would total approximately \$227,750,000 per month. This would result in an increase of \$2,369,500.00 in the economy of Douglas County in a year. About 1/2 of this money would be from Federal funds. This would cause a noticeable change in the general economy of this community and would benefit many more people than just those receiving the food coupons through the program.

### FOOD STAMP PROGRAM CHANGES

The food stamp program has been undergoing some changes recently. As of July 1, 1977 the monthly cou-

## About Food Stamps?



pon allotment was raised for all households. The increase was slight however; with a two dollar increase for one and two person households, a four dollar increase for three, four and five person households, and six dollar increase for six and seven person households. In addition, some people will be paying more for their stamps, however the increase is slight in direct proportion to the monthly coupon allotment increase. For all households the maximum allowable income was increase also. In other words, a household will be allowed a higher monthly income and still be eligible for food stamps.

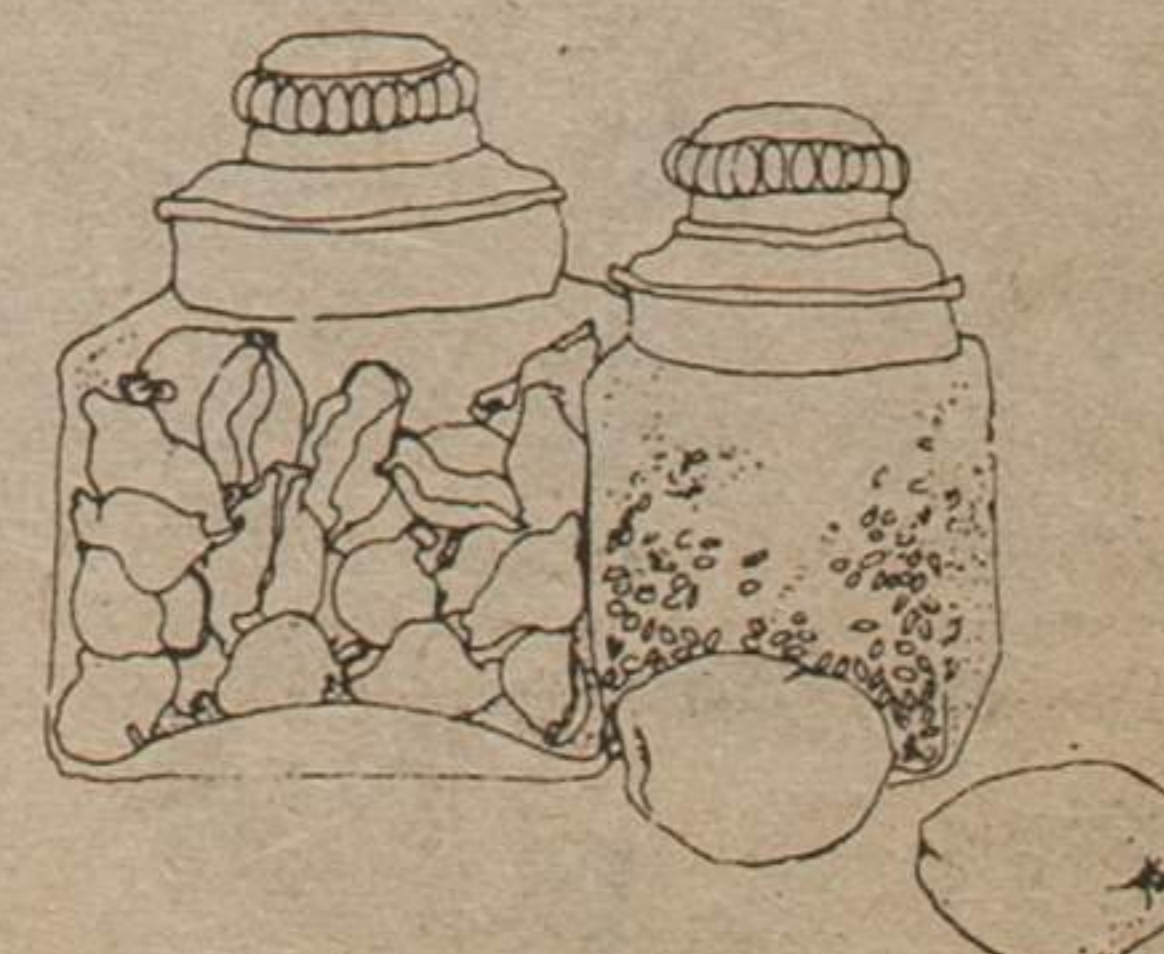
### FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY

If one feels that he/she might be eligible for Food Stamps, these steps should be followed to apply for the program. (This applies only if the individual applies for Food Stamps and no cash grants).

1. Contact the SRS office at 319 Perry, either in person or by phone and request an application and appointment. Phone number is 843-6511.
2. Complete the application and bring it as well as verification of your earnings or income to your interview at the given appointment time.
3. Provide any additional information or verification as requested by the worker interviewing you.

It should be noted that there are certain guidelines to be followed and the worker's role is to determine your eligibility by assisting and advising you as to how to complete your application and prove your eligibility.

The level of eligibility is based on the size and income of a household (the people that buy, prepare, and eat their food together). For more information as to the income guidelines contact the SRS office at 319 Perry. There are handout materials available as well as workers to answer your questions.





# LETTERS



Dear Public Notice Folks:

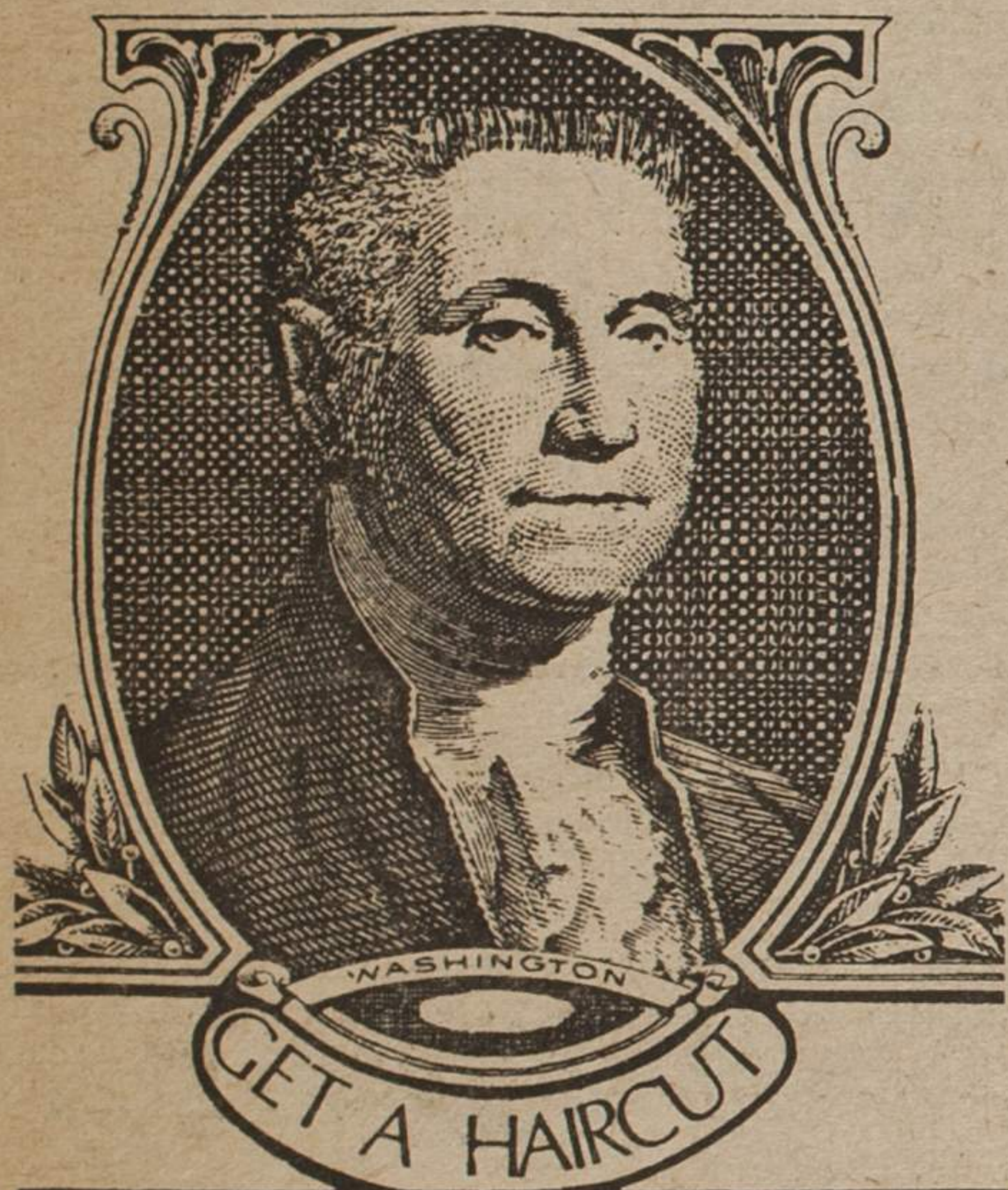
Please bill us at the \$10 rate for your fine publication. We would send you the money now, but the State of Kansas will not let us disperse its funds until we have received a bill.

I am enclosing this candid action shot as per your request. The gentleman in the picture (below) is one of our dear departed former staffers. He was a great example to us all--he could not tell a lie.

Your latest issue is very well done. The lay-out is particularly strong--full of variety, the kind that pulls you into reading the copy. Keep up the good work.

Warm regards,  
Kathy Hoggard, Director KU information Center

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL



Food Co-op & Public Notice,

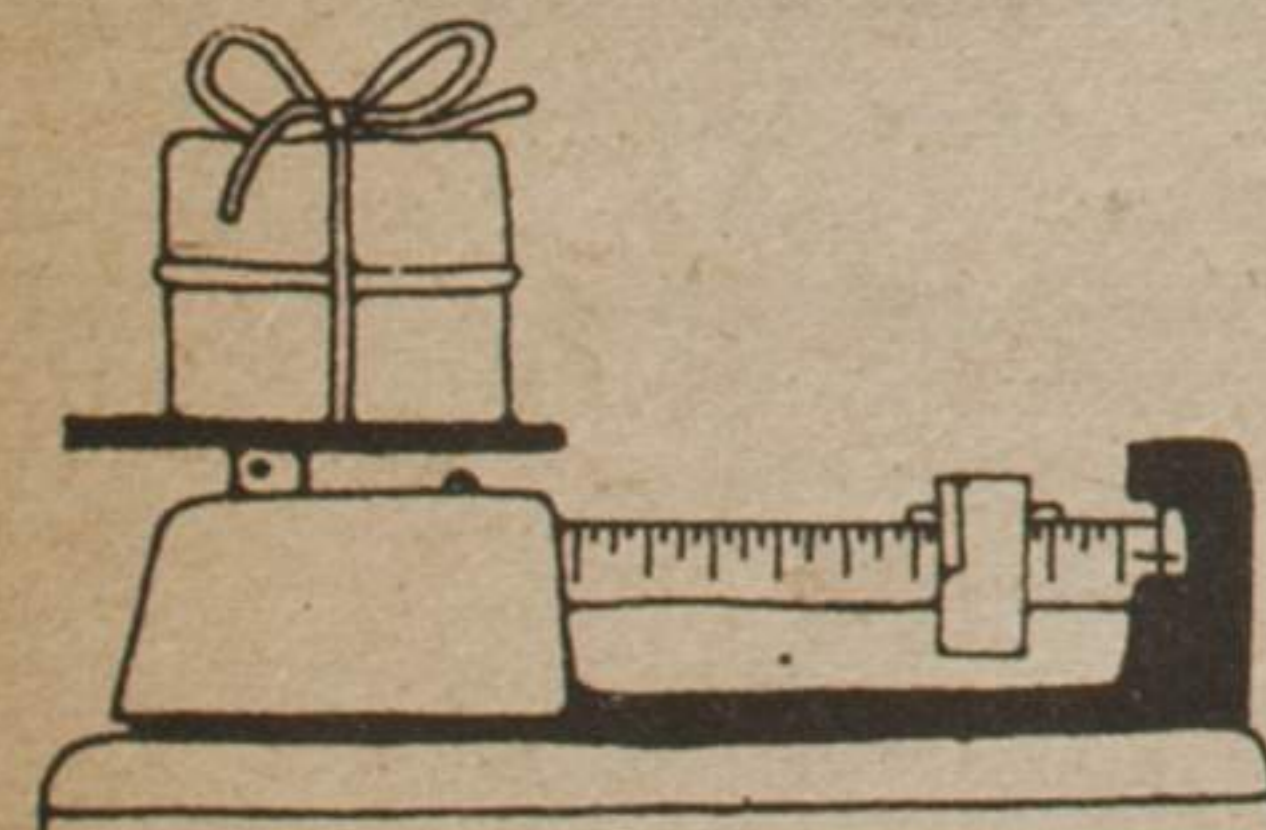
Just received my copy of the latest 'Public Notice' and as usual, it is extra special. The articles on development in Lawrence such as the Oread NIA and other articles on the pains and joys of the Food Co-op.

Enclosed is my donation to the continued publication of 'Public Notice'. It is long overdue, my donation that is.

I just wish that we had such a news media effort in Topeka.

Good luck for the future and keep up the good works.

Yours,  
Stan Briggs



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## The Guest Word

This is the official statement from the Lawrence Open School concerning the closing of the school for this school year:

Wednesday, August 24th, was to have been the day the Lawrence Open School began its educational program. The steering committee and staff of the school deeply regret that it will not be able to open this year after all.

On July 10th, the board of the Jewish Community Center approved the use of space in the Center by the Lawrence Open School for the coming school year. They assured us, and honestly believed, that they had the authority to grant such approval. Subsequently some members of the JCC protested both the legality and the wisdom of their board's decision. In view of this development, the board felt that they had no choice but to submit the matter to the whole membership.

Having gone ahead with our plans with the assurance that we would have the use of the Center, we found ourselves two weeks before the beginning of the school year without a building. By the time the vote of the Center membership was taken, we were not able to find another building and get it approved by the city or county until well into October. As a result, we will be unable to open the school this year.



The steering committee, staff, and parents of the Lawrence Open School are extremely dismayed about what has happened. But the positive response we have received during the past year has only confirmed us in our belief that the Lawrence community needs this educational alternative and our commitment to providing it.

Therefore we are fully determined to press ahead with curriculum planning, acquiring educational materials and equipment, seeking a building, and recruiting students for the opening of the school next summer.

Steering committee members:  
William Balfour, Karl Edwards, Paul Friedman, Deb Homes, Robin Naramore, Molly VanHee, and Jim Woelfel.

Staff members: Michael Bryant and Becky Francis.

## In the Know



Here is a list of the other CD programs that homeowners can get into to fix up their houses.



By Kate Duffy for the Consumer Affairs Association

After last winter's freezing winds, more people became interested in winterizing their homes. It can be a fairly expensive process, thus making it difficult for poorer folks to get this done. The City has Community Development funds slated to help people with moderate to low incomes but you must live in North, East, Far East, Pinckney and the Oread neighborhoods.

There are several things you must do to be eligible:

1. You must have lived in your own home for at least one year.

(This leaves renters out in the cold, unfortunately but if you call ECKAN at 841-3357 they might be able to give you some advice.

2. You must meet the following income requirements:

Family Members	Max. Gross Family Income	Grant	Loan
1		\$4,800	\$6,000
2		5,760	7,700
3		6,335	8,650
4		6,910	9,650
5		7,410	10,250
6		7,910	10,850
7		8,410	11,450
8		9,000	12,050

The loan is a 3% interest per year for a 3 year maximum period. Adjustments can be made for hardship cases. The grants do not need to be paid back. The most a homeowner can receive is \$700.00.

**HOUSING REHABILITATION GRANTS**  
**REQUIREMENTS** - same as the Winterizing program. The grant is not repaid.  
**PURPOSE** - to make repairs necessary to correct code violations.  
**MAXIMUM AMT.** - \$6,500 per person

**EMERGENCY GRANTS**  
**REQUIREMENTS** - same as above  
**PURPOSE** - to correct critical structural problems i.e. roofs, plumbing, and wiring repairs.

**SECTION 312 REHAB LOAN**  
**REQUIREMENTS** - owner-occupants and owner-investors are both eligible.  
**PURPOSE** - general property improvements, correcting code violations and re-financing of existing mortgages in some cases.

**MAX. AMT.** - \$17,400 for single dwelling and more for duplexes and apartment houses. The interest is 3% per year with a maximum term of 20 years.

This program is funded directly by the Federal government but the local department of Community Development processes the application to send to the US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

To apply for one of these programs, contact the CD office, Rm 301, Office Tower, 910 Mass., 842-8453.

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