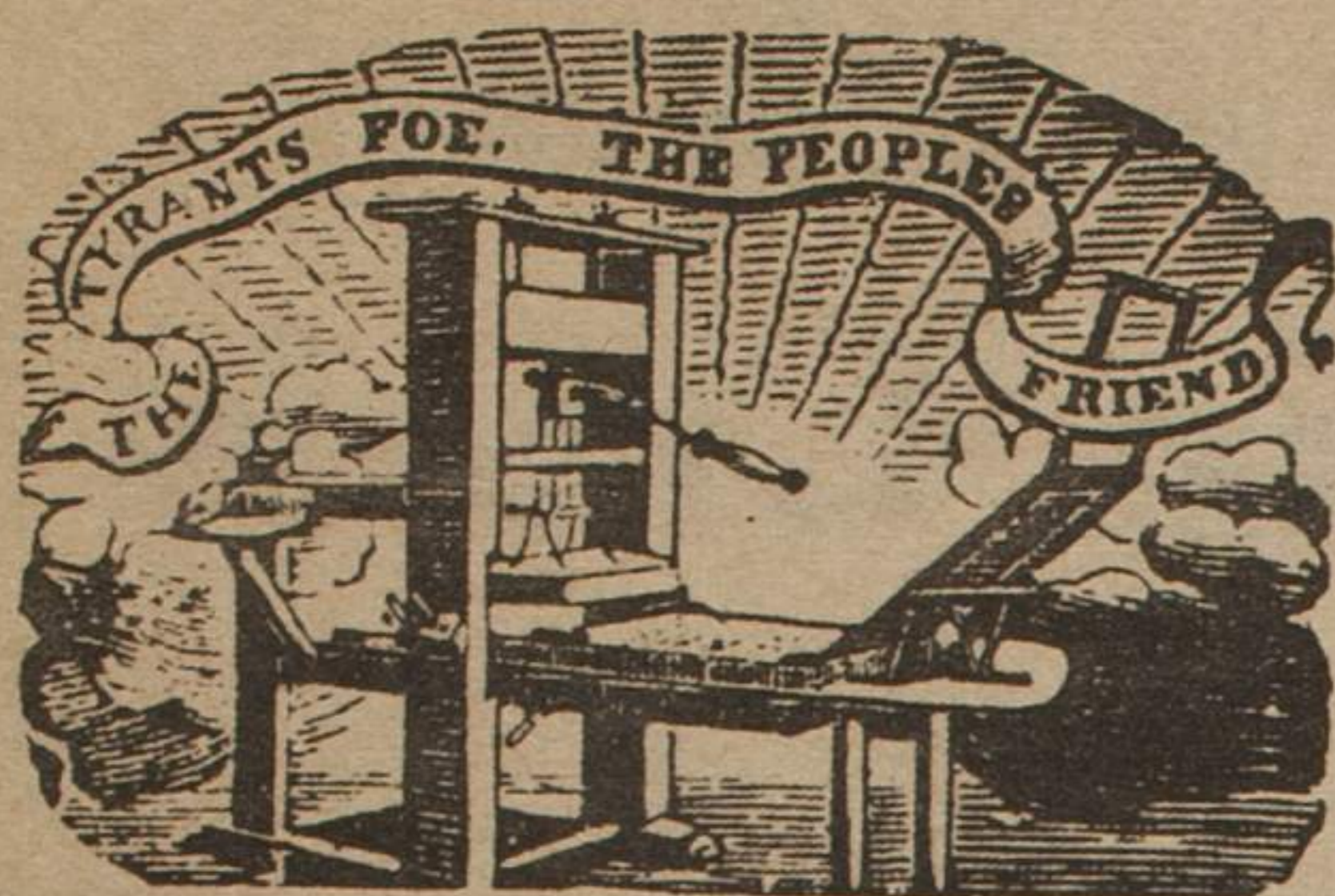


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# Public Notice

In Cooperation with the Community Mercantile

Vol. III No. 4 FEB. 1978 Lawrence, Kansas

25¢

## FEDERAL BUCKS TO SLASH RENTS

BY SUSIE HANNA

After many months of delay, the Lawrence Housing Authority (LHA) is finally moving to start a federally-funded rent subsidy program.

Lawrence qualified for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program over a year ago, and since August, \$700,000 has been available to start the five-year program. But until recently, not much action has been taken by the LHA to start the program.

The HUD program, known as Section 8 Existing Housing Assistance, is designed to assist lower-income families who pay more than 25 per cent of their income for housing. The program is available only to families, the handicapped and persons over 62 who meet specified income limits. HUD pays that part of the rent which exceeds 25 per cent of the tenant's income.

The LHA members have said the major roadblock to beginning the program here has been that the "fair market rent" limits set by HUD, were too low for Lawrence, where rents are extraordinarily high due to the University population.

Fair market rent is the maximum a dwelling can be rented for under the program. Currently, the limit for Lawrence is \$158 a month for a one-bedroom unit, and \$189 for a two-bedroom unit; this price includes utilities.

The LHA feared that the program would fail if it was started with the current rent limits because qualified persons wouldn't be able to find qualified housing within the established price range.

To qualify, a dwelling must pass the City Minimum Housing Code inspection.

Prompted by a November decision by the LHA not to proceed with the Section 8 program, a HUD official, James Smith, attended the January LHA meeting to urge the board to pursue the program. He told the LHA that HUD would adjust the rent limits so the program would succeed here.

Board members expressed surprise at this offer. Kay Calvin, chairman, said she hadn't known that HUD would be willing to raise the limits.

A few days after that meeting, Sarah Peters, executive director, made a formal request for a 19 per cent increase and said the LHA intends to ask for an additional increase of 10 per cent.

But the LHA has known that HUD would negotiate the price, according to members of the Lawrence League of Women Voters who've been observing the Authority, and according to a HUD official in Topeka.

The problem in Lawrence, according to Abner Purney, HUD hous-



ing program specialist, has been that "the Authority hasn't been pushing the program."

"I don't think they (LHA) really want to do it," he told PUBLIC NOTICE recently. "They probably think it's too much trouble for the number of units involved"

Asked if the LHA was aware that they could ask for a rent limit increase, he said, "I think so."

"If a housing authority is serious about its problems, we (HUD) will help them any way we can," he said. "But we can't help unless they ask. They have to take the initiative. They've just been sitting on this contract for six months."

Although Lawrence has been offered money for just 40 units, Purney said that more units possibly could be funded in the future. He cited Topeka's program as an example. With nearly all of their 240 units filled, they are now requesting funding for 120 more.

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### Justice Tougher to Buy

BY STEVE TREASTER

Utilities could no longer shop around for an understanding judge when appealing Kansas Corporation Commission decisions under legislation introduced recently by State Sen. Arnold Berman (D-Lawrence.)

The KCC is the state regulatory body charged with regulating utilities and Common Carriers. Under current Kansas procedure any KCC decision can be appealed by the utility involved to any district court in the state where that utility serves the public.

As a result, utilities have often turned to District Judges in small, unpopulated counties to overturn the statewide decisions of the KCC, an agency with a staff of experts.

Within the last year, a Linn County District Judge ordered the KCC to reverse a long-standing practice and mandated that utilities must charge their customers for production facilities still under construction. The last KCC decision on Southwestern Bell Telephone rates was reversed by a Cowley County Judge.

The new law would place jurisdiction for KCC appeals in the Kansas Court of Appeals, the second highest court in Kansas. Appeals of that decision could then be made to the Kansas Supreme Court.

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## 300 CANS of BEER on the WALL...

BY BARRY SHALINSKY

Upon entering a duplex on New Jersey Street in East Lawrence, it becomes evident that someone living there likes his beer. Empty beer cans line the ledges along the ceiling in the kitchen, living room, and bedroom. Nearly every color in the spectrum is represented on those ledges, as are scores of brewers from many nations. Three large cans, about a gallon

each, sit atop the television set because they are much too large to fit on a ledge.

The person responsible for these metallic cylinders is Garth Burns, a data analyst at KU's remote sensing lab. He enjoys his avocation as curator of one of the largest collections of beer cans in Lawrence. He finds that it

mixes well with another of his interests: politics. According to Burns, "National political conventions are a good place to collect cans because people often bring their own beer."

Garth started collecting beer cans in about 1972. One indication of how recently Burns started collecting is that all of his cans have tab top openers. Brewers had already abandoned the old style of cans which required a church key opener.

Before getting married, Burns lived in a house with people from both coasts who drank different beers. They had about twenty cans. One night, these people were drinking beer and started listing all the beers they ever drank. This interested Garth in collecting cans. He started his own collection when he moved to New Jersey Street. "At the old house, one of the guys had a 'White label' and a 'Black label'. I never have gotten a 'White label'."

While White label is one of many cans he has never collected, what is even worse for Garth is to lose cans he has. In Louisville, he



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# RENTS

FROM PAGE ONE

The LHA also express dismay as to how to determine fair market rent prices for Lawrence. At the meeting, Phillip Kissam, board member and KU law professor, told Smith that LHA just didn't know where to go to get housing statistics, and that neither the board nor Peters, their director, should be expected to conduct a study of rental prices.

If the Authority really wants to make the program work, Purney countered, they'll find out what ever is necessary.

A HUD economist will be visiting Lawrence soon and although he is not supposed to conduct the study, he will be available to advise LHA, according to Purney.

The LHA has also complained that they don't know where they'll get funds to hire someone to set up the program. Kissam suggested they ask the City Commission for money to hire a director.

But this isn't really a problem either, according to Purney. HUD provides for initial administrative money--\$200 per unit, which would be \$8,000 for Lawrence. Once the program is rolling, the Authority will receive \$15 per rented unit for operating expenses.

The need for some housing assistance is very apparent in Lawrence where rapid growth and the economic pressures of the University have forced rent prices up. The shortage of reasonably-priced, decent housing has been documented in the City government's own housing study published last year. That study states that 110 non-student renter households who spend over 25 per cent of their incomes for rent and who live in average or better dwellings would benefit from this program.

And, the study didn't even cover the entire city, but was of only four neighborhoods.

Section 8 Rent Subsidy is just a partial solution to the total housing problem, but it's a beginning and would at least help 40 lower-income families. And, unlike public housing projects, qualified persons could choose housing anywhere in the city, avoiding the problems involved in concentrating low-income persons in a single area.

And, despite the LHA's skepticism, the program shouldn't be too difficult to start. According to Leitha Bailey of the Topeka Housing Complaint Center, it was fairly easy to start the Section 8 program in Topeka, because the program is such a good deal for landlords.



The program offers a landlord security. For example, if a tenant breaks the lease, HUD will guarantee payment of up to 80 per cent of the rent for up to 60 days after the tenant leaves.

The only problem, according to Bailey, is the paper work which discourages some landlords. But, she said, the housing authority should assist them with the forms to avoid problems.

In future issues of the PUBLIC NOTICE, we hope to explore the scope of Lawrence's housing problems and propose some solutions for both renters and home buyers.

# Group Helps Women in Crisis

By Ann Schmidt

A year and a half ago Women's Transitional Care Services was organized as a volunteer program to help women in crisis situations. Even though the organization has grown and changed since its origin, their goal to give emotional support and practical help to women in transition, is still the same.

WTCS is designed to deal with women who have undergone some type of crisis situation, such as violence in the home toward them or their children, divorce or separation, bereavement, and other radical lifestyle changes. There is a twenty-four hour a day number which women seeking support and help may call. Direct referral to a WTCS counselor or advocate can be obtained by calling the Headquarters number, 841-2345 or through KU information, 864-3506.

The type of women who make up WTCS come from all types of backgrounds. They are women who care about other women and are willing to give their time and support to help.

Women who wish to become advocates with WTCS undergo a six week training session which meets twice a week. Some of the subject problem areas which are covered include battered wives, legalities, alcohol, drugs, sexuality, and poverty. Once the women have been exposed to problems they might be dealing with and a basis for understanding has been established, they learn how they can assist their clients in dealing with their problems. Advocates learn which agencies clients can turn to for further help. Such agen-

cies include Legal Aid, Social and Rehabilitative Services, and Bert Nash Mental Health Clinic. Advocates are also trained in counseling skills.

Other services Women's Transitional Care have provided are emergency housing, emergency food and a peer support for separated or divorced women.



WTCS does not currently have a house or place of their own from which they can operate but this is one of their goals in the future. There are no paid staff in WTCS. As with any organization though there is a cost involved in running the organization and for providing services. Funding for the program comes from donations and some government funds.

# BEER

FROM PAGE ONE

lost a Dixie and a Pearl Light when the maid cleaning his motel room mistook them for trash. Burns later got a Dixie. In Austin, he got hold of another Pearl Light, but set it down to trap off to the restroom. "When I got back, it was gone, ripped off. And to make it worse, it was a full can. Pearl Light is one that escaped me for a long time," Garth said.

**Black Label!**



Garth has collected many of his cans personally in his travels, often en route to political events. Last summer, he got an Anheuser-Busch National Light can in northern Georgia. The can is empty with the seal unbroken. It is a demonstrator.

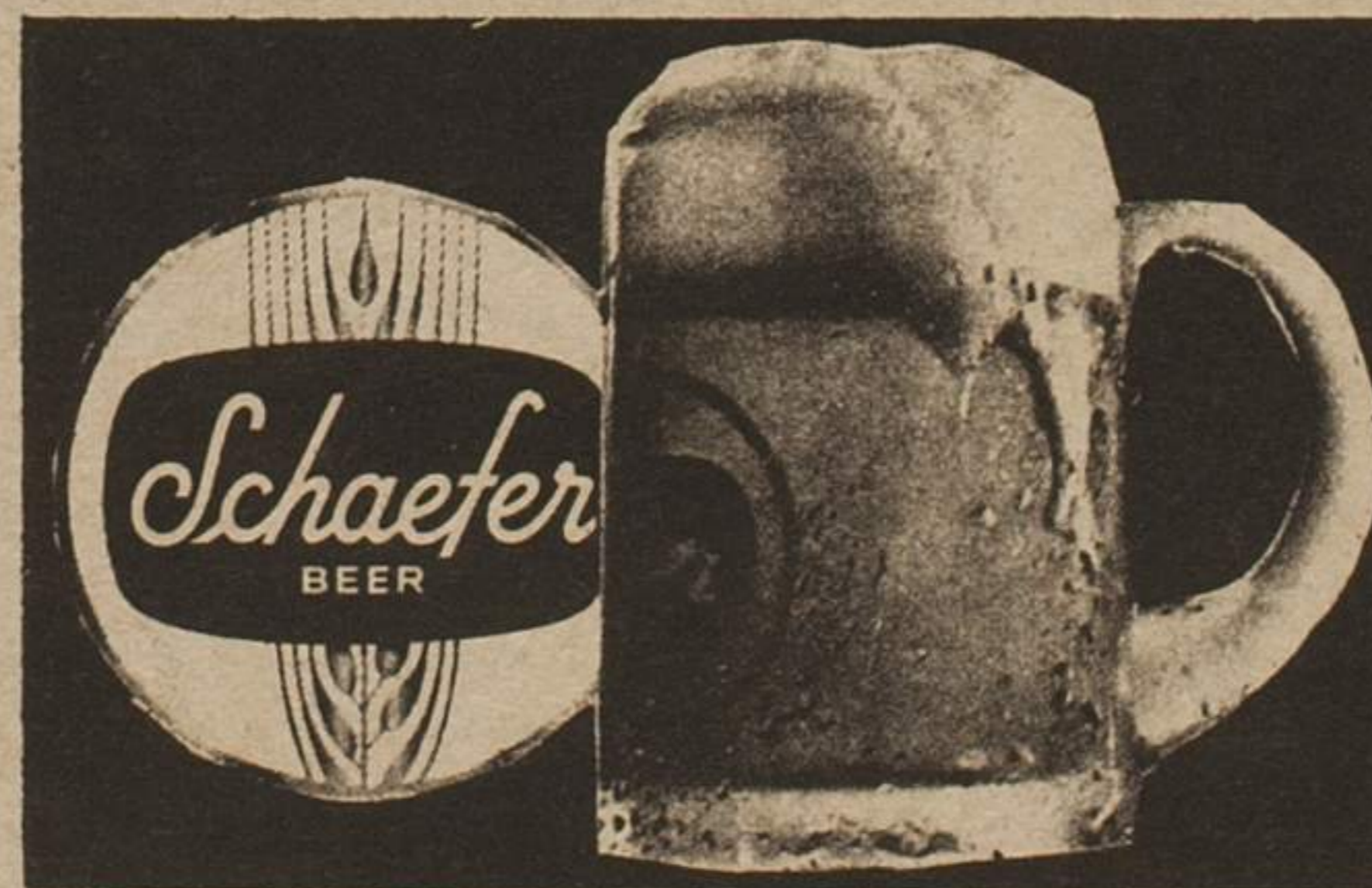
But some of the cans he collected personally were from places other than liquor stores and conventions. One day last fall, Garth and Debbie Burns were returning to Lawrence from KCI airport and stopped at a liquor store. Burns spotted a six pack of the new seven ounce Schlitz

cans, something not in his collection. He purchased two other cans, but said of the Schlitz, "I wouldn't drink that stuff, so I couldn't see buying it. But as we were driving down the entrance ramp to get back on I-29, I saw a seven ounce Schlitz can in the ditch off to the side of the road. I stopped the car on the shoulder and ran back along the road to pick it up. That was one of my more daring cans."

Burns has not collected his cans alone, however. One of the most rewarding aspects of his collection is that there are many friendships represented by it. Many people have contributed to the collection by picking up cans in their travels. Garth has two friends who live in Alaska with whom he periodically exchanges cans. Debbie used to work next door to a liquor store. They came to know her and saved unusual cans for her to buy for Garth. Terri Tork, a neighbor, recently gave Garth a Budweiser can with the flip tab on the bottom. Garth claims, "That one is like a rare stamp. It is almost priceless."

Of the over 300 different cans, not to mention the duplicates he keeps to trade, Garth's favorites are his more rare cans. He picked

up many cans from the now defunct Walter's Brewery on a trip to New Mexico. These cans are valuable because they are not renewable. "The Bicentennial year was great for beer cans because many brewers especially Falstaff, came out with special issue commemorative bicentennial cans. Falstaff planned a whole series with pictures of presidents. I got a George Washington, but after they issued George, the Treasury Department said they couldn't distribute John Adams cans, even though he isn't even on any currency. The government even interferes with beer can collectors."



Other commemorative cans in Garth's collection include Sterling's series of Kentucky Derby winners, and Iron City's picture of the Pittsburgh Steelers after they won the 1975 Super Bowl.

Garth seeks to collect any cans he doesn't have, but there are some

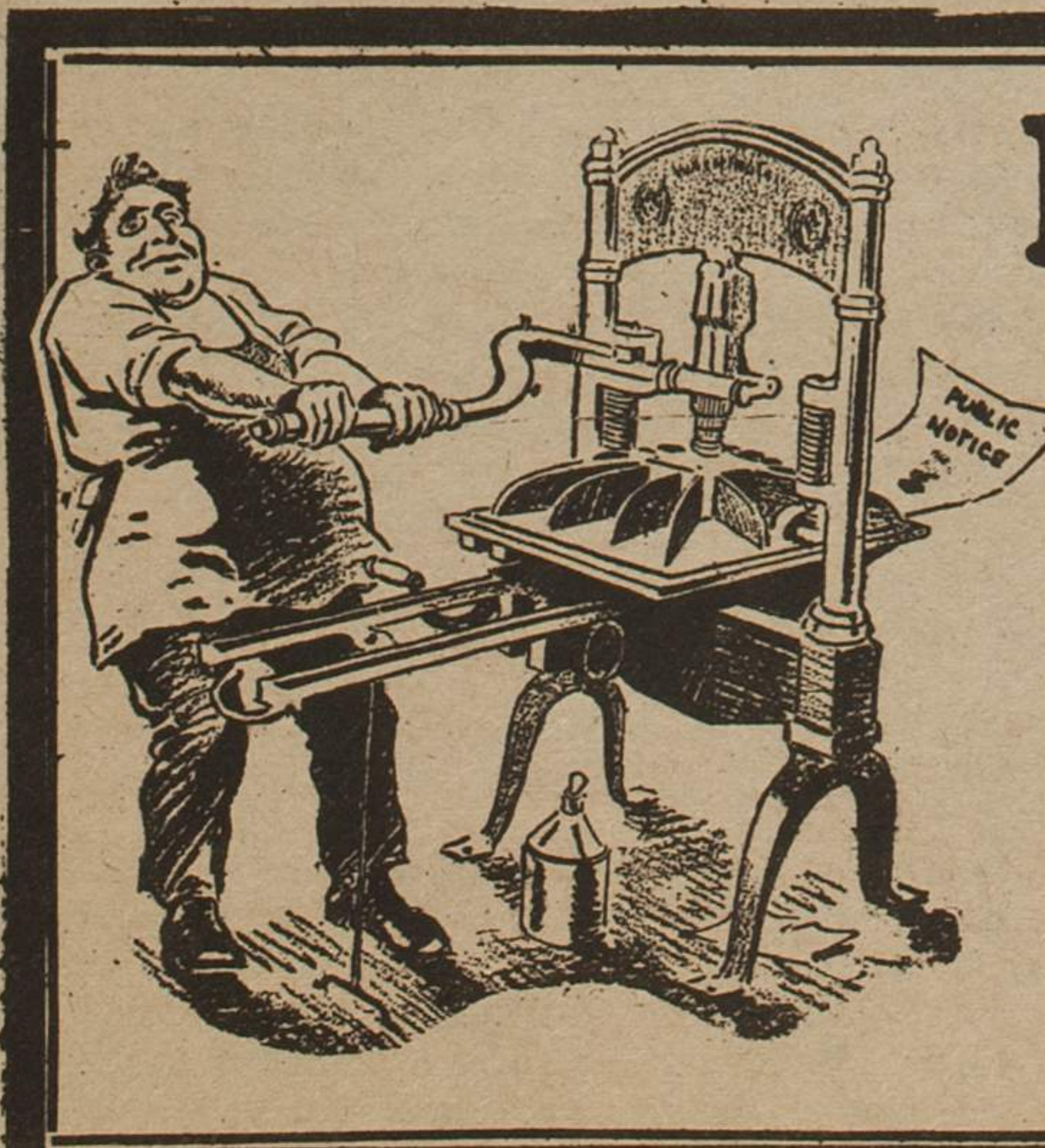
he really wants. Since he recently obtained a Billy beer can, Garth now wants a John Adams Falstaff which was produced but not issued, and a 1976 Steeler's Super Bowl can from Iron City.

Garth tries to keep up with trends of brewers when collecting cans. He tries to obtain steel cans since most brewers, except the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, are using aluminum cans. He has also started collecting quart beer bottles since their days are numbered by the advent of the metric system.

Large breweries are quickly buying up the smaller ones. Falstaff and G. Heileman have bought out many. Although Burns is somewhat pleased that this makes many of his cans more rare, he is distressed that beer is going the same route as energy, agriculture and other commodities over which control is becoming centralized.

But even this unfortunate economic trend has its good points. When Brown Derby was brewed by Walter's Garth and Debbie both agree it was the worst beer they ever tasted. When Pearl bought the Brown Derby label, it improved greatly.

For all the empty cans on New Jersey, there are usually a couple six packs of cold, full cans that say "Budweiser." I've said it all.



# PUBLIC NOTICE

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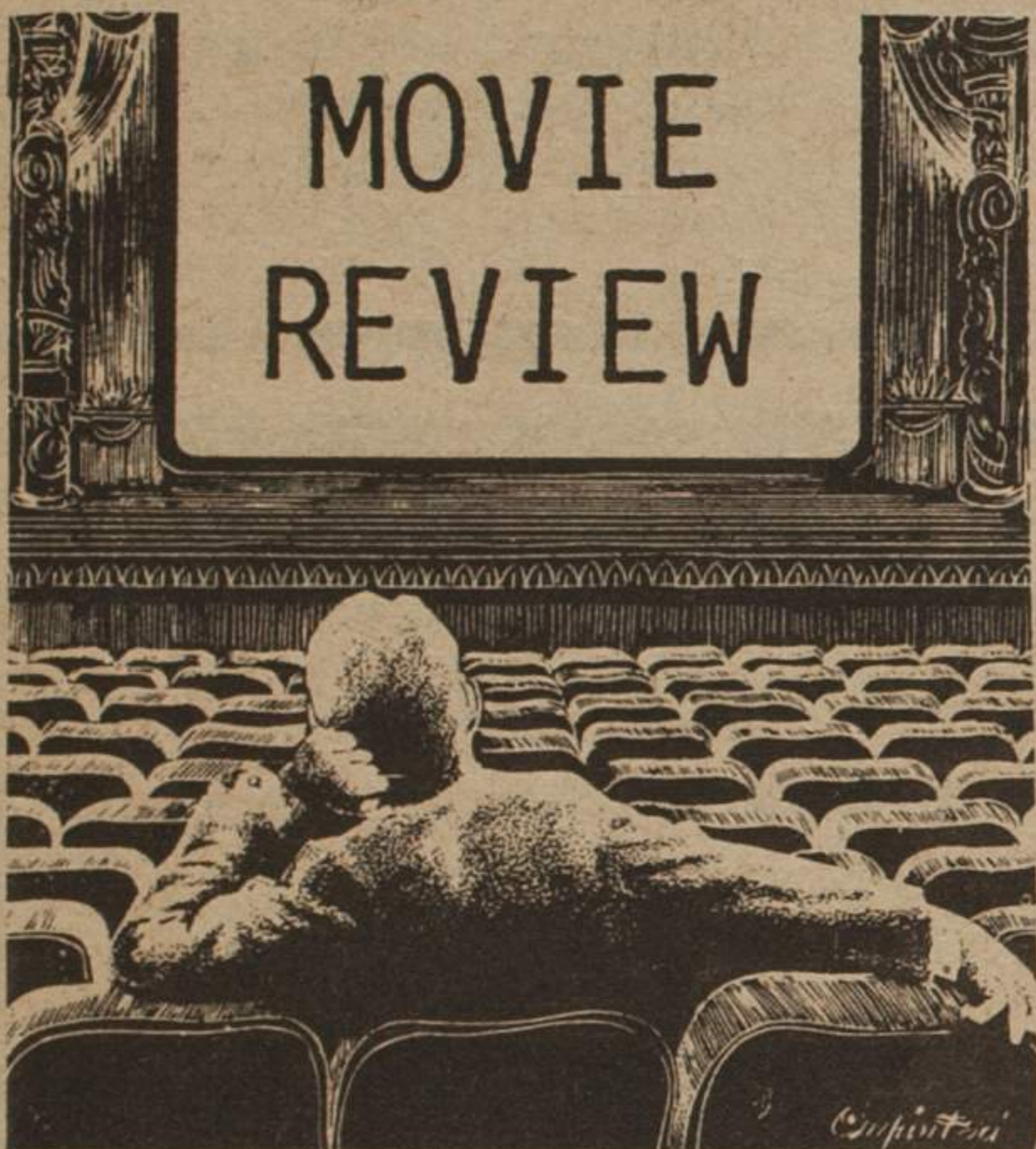
# Bo Picks Favorite February Flicks

by Bo Smith

Editor's note:

Bo Smith, author of this movie review has been instrumental in the selection of films for SUA's film series.

First, about my taste: I'm partial toward films that can be called "independent" or "experimental." Independent meaning films that are not backed by big corporate bucks out to expand producers' capital supplies, and experimental meaning films that use film form innovatively, especially to the extent that the audience is made more responsible for taking an active role, often by use of devices that intentionally expose the illusionistic nature of films. Films that do little more than turn a play into a film, i.e. theatrical films, and films, either fictional or documentary, that require the audience to passively consume a story or a "correct" line of reasoning, rarely work for me.



With these biases stated, here are some suggestions for the month of February. First, in the area of documentary film, on Feb. 7, Panama: *The Fifth Frontier*, and on the following Tuesday, Feb. 14, three films on women in prison: *We're Alive*, *Time Has No Sympathy*, and *Like a Rose*. Both of these Tuesday programs are scheduled for 7:30 in the Forum Room of the Union and will be followed by discussions. Three other documentary films that also deserve note are *Portrait of Jason*, a film in which a Black, homosexual, entertainer/prostitute tells his story, on Thursday, Feb. 9; *Gay USA*, on Sunday, Feb. 19; and *Emile* (Rush for Judgement, Weather Underground, Year of the Pig, Point of Order) de Antonio's film on Eugene McCarthy's presidential candidacy in '68, *America is Hard To See*, on Tuesday, February 21. All three are at 7:30. The first two are in the Ballroom, while the latter is in the Forum Room.

In the area of avant-garde film, I most strongly recommend catching filmmaker Chick Strand on Friday, Feb. 24. Ms. Strand, a Mexican-American who has been a leading force in the West Coast Independent Film Movement for over 15 years, will be showing all her films and will also be present to answer questions. The time,

8:00; the place, the Forum Room; and I suggest getting there early 'cuz it's FREE.

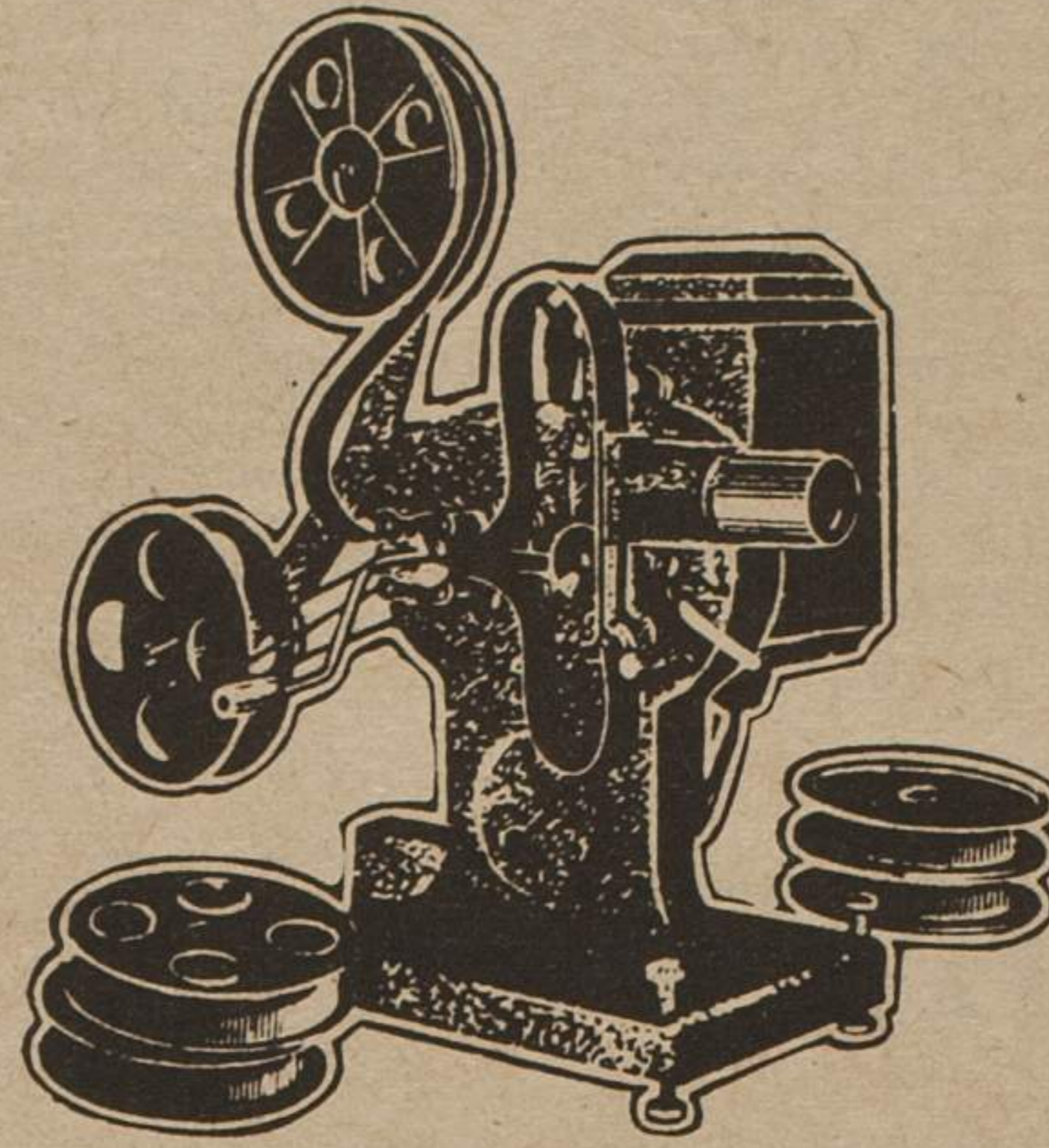
Most of Chick Strand's films are anthropological in nature and chiefly focus on Mexican life situations. However, as a warning, don't expect tv documentaries. These films are highly personal, stylistically innovative, and are often labelled "lyrical." If that doesn't say anything to you (I'm not sure what it says to me), just go with an open perspective expecting to see something different, something more than another slick and hollow piece of corporate produced, mass culture entertainment.

A similar open mind set is important for all of the films shown Thursday nights, the night that's set aside for films that warrant both the "independent" and "experimental" tags. These are films that aren't peddled by commercial theatres out to turn a profit. Instead, they are most often shown by non-profit operations that often receive outside support, like art museums and university film programs (KU's doesn't), and therefore unfortunately don't often reach the mainflow of working people. But that doesn't mean they're not good, or not worth your time. In fact, to me it suggests the opposite.

On February's four Thursdays the following films will be shown: Yvonne Rainer's *Lives of Performers* on Feb. 16; 6 films by the grand ol' wise and witty poet of San Francisco, James Broughton (*The Bed*) on Feb. 23; and, as has already been mentioned, *Portrait of Jason*, by Shirley Clark, a leading figure in independent film since the '50's, on the 9th. I exhort you to try some of these films out.

*La Salamandre*, by Alain Tanner (Jonah Who will Be 25...) As a general rule the Swiss seem to make buoyant films that leave you floating for hours after you've left your seat. In part this may be due to the strong bond that develops between you and the characters. In any case, they're highly enjoyable and have a less reactionary political approach than their U.S. counterparts.

Also in the way of narrative film, on the weekend of the 10th and 11th, 2 films, *Stroszek* (a film that takes Bruno S - Kaspar Hauser - to America), and *Chinese Roulette*, by the whiz kid German filmmakers Werner Herzog (*Aguirre*) and Rainer Werner Fassbinder (*Merchandise of Four Seasons*), will be shown in Woodruff.



Also in the area of experimental films, i.e., your basic, made-up-story-movie, I'm most looking forward to *Terre em Transe*, by leading Brazilian filmmaker, Glauber Rocha, and the Swiss film

Actually the entire semester's schedule is pretty amazing. The SUA Office at the Union has calendar schedules and notes of all films. My primary advice is to check out those films with the names that aren't so familiar, those that haven't got the big dollars pushing them at you from every angle. For remember, in this land today, widespread familiarity isn't the best indication of quality. And secondly, get into being more conscious of what it is you're actively supporting when you step inside a movie theater.

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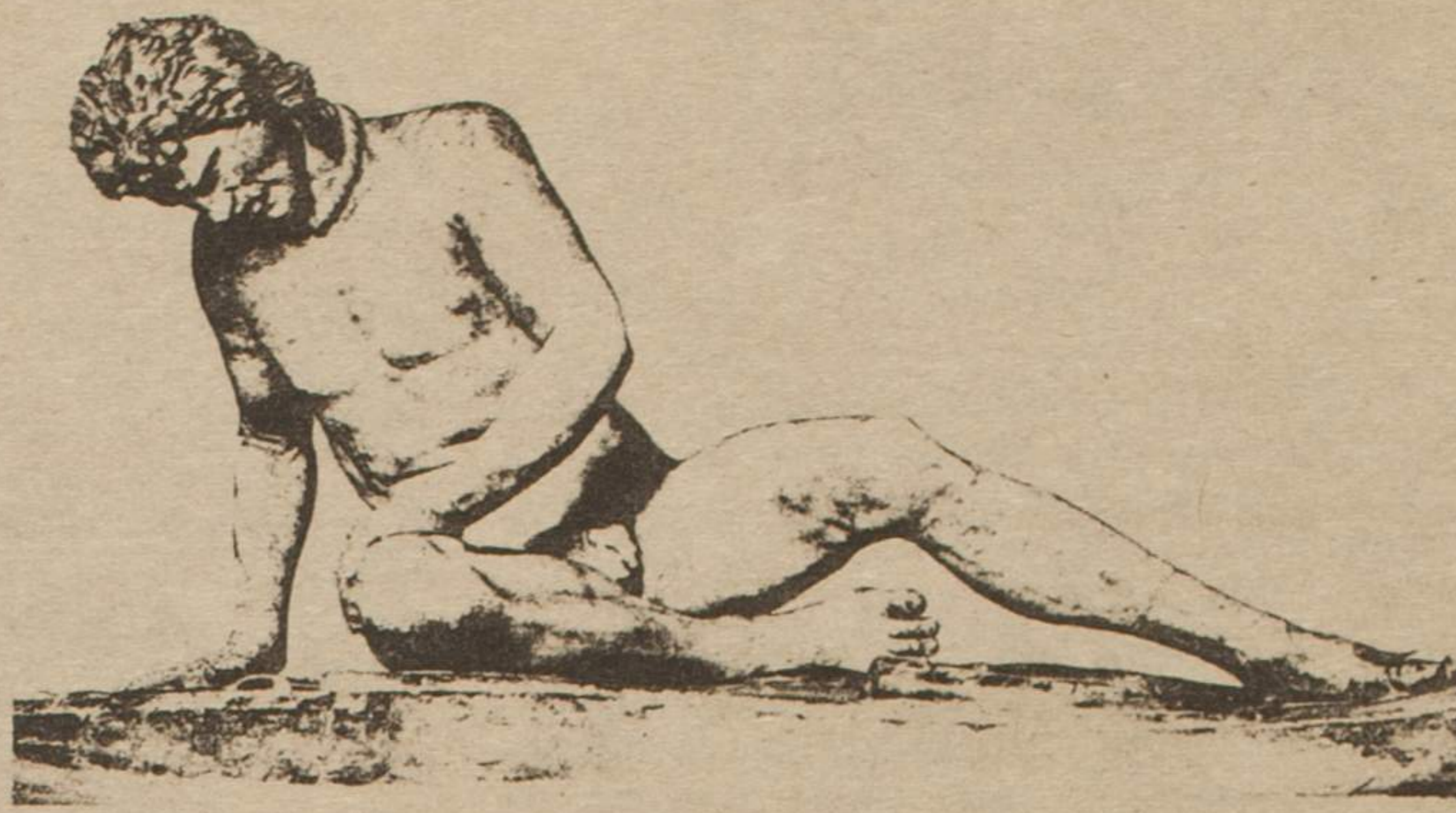
7th and Arkansas

# Skin Is Beautiful....

By Laurie Schwarm

It recently has come to light that the Lawrence Art Center has a policy prohibiting the display of nudes in artwork shown in the gallery. This policy is discriminatory, out-dated and plainly repressive in nature. To eliminate nudes from art is to shut out one of the great themes used throughout the ages. To do this is to cover up Michaelangelo's statue of David, or to clothe the Venus De Milo. The idea of censoring nudity is not new, but in this day and age it is surprising and appalling.

Their idea, according to Director Ann Evans, is to shield youngsters who come into the gallery from the sight of a naked body. It seems ironic that children cannot be exposed to nudes in art where they are sensitively and beautifully expressed, but can see all forms of suggestive exhibitions of nakedness and sex on the T.V. screen which is unavoidable today. While it is agreed that certain works of art which are sensational or offensive may need to be reviewed for display, it seems absurd to have a blanket policy eliminating nudes. It insults Lawrence citizens' taste and intelligence. It also seriously limits the artist's exhibition possibilities, thus inhibiting the arts rather than encouraging their growth, which is what the Art Center is all about. In a recent case, an artist was told he could not display over half of his works in a show because they contained the nude female form. Therefore his exhibit was lacking some of his best pieces and was certainly incomplete.



The Board of Directors of the Art Center establish and vote on the policies of the center. Their members are: John Immel, R.A. Edwards, Michael Hickman, Roger Hill, Shadra Hogan, Betty Kappelman, Betty Marzluff, LaVonne Nauman, Dorothea Pitcher, Mark Shelton and Ann Evans.

These people should re-examine this rule and let the Art Center display art, of whatever type, so it can function in its fullest capacity without repressive restrictions.

## BRIEFS

The boycott against JP Stevens textile products is working.

In its last quarterly report, Stevens showed a decline of approximately 27% in profits over the same period last year and its stock recently hit its lowest point of the year. (free-for-all)

Last winter's savagely cold weather, together with the natural gas shortage and outrageously high heating costs have generated an interest in woodburning stoves. In fact, according to a recent Time article, sales of woodburning stoves have escalated in the past three years to the point where many firms are now sold out for months to come. Wood itself is a relatively cheap and plentiful supply-Time reports that the nation's forests can yield enough firewood to heat 75 million homes while most good woodburners deliver at least 60% of the fuel potential in terms of heat (compared to the 10% a fireplace delivers.) Further, woodburners are dependable and non-polluting. Once, again, Americans are turning to valued old ways. (ACRES USA)

## SISTER KETTLE SPEAKS



describes their music. They have played extensively in the Lawrence area as well as other parts of the Midwest.

the K.C. area, and at various colleges.

February 21 - Mim and Don Carlson  
All you traditional folk enthusiasts should for sure come see these two Ottawans. With Mim on autoharp and Don on guitar, they play everything from gospel to hobo and railroad songs to original satire. They have performed extensively at the Foolkiller in Kansas City, at several benefits in

February 28 - Greg Trooper, Jim Paschetto, Chris Potter  
This trio plays rhythm and blues and progressive folk. Greg is lead singer and plays rhythm guitar, Jim plays lead guitar, and Chris plays bass. They've played at the Foolkiller and the Silver Spoon in Kansas City, and at the Opera House and Off-The-Wall Hall here. Don't miss them!

Sister Kettle Cafe's Tuesday Coffee House has been very successful in its opening performances. Our first act was Rosie's Bar and Grill. Like always they put on an excellent show combining new feminist music with old traditional folk tunes, the serious with the light-hearted. Our second entertainer was Beth Scalet who thrilled us with original songs, blues, and those golden oldies.

The Coffee House is open every Tuesday from 8 til 11 PM. The admission is \$1. We serve coffee, tea, and milk as well as Nan's goodies.

February's schedule is as follows:

February 7 - Kurt Sigmon  
Kurt is a local performer who describes himself as a disappointed guitar player because he keeps losing Norman Blake look-alike contests. He says he's played all around the country, but no one ever paid him for it. Kurt will be playing ragtime, blues, and just plain tunes.

February 14 - Cheap Local Talent with Pat and Gordon Cleveland.  
Funky country is the way Pat

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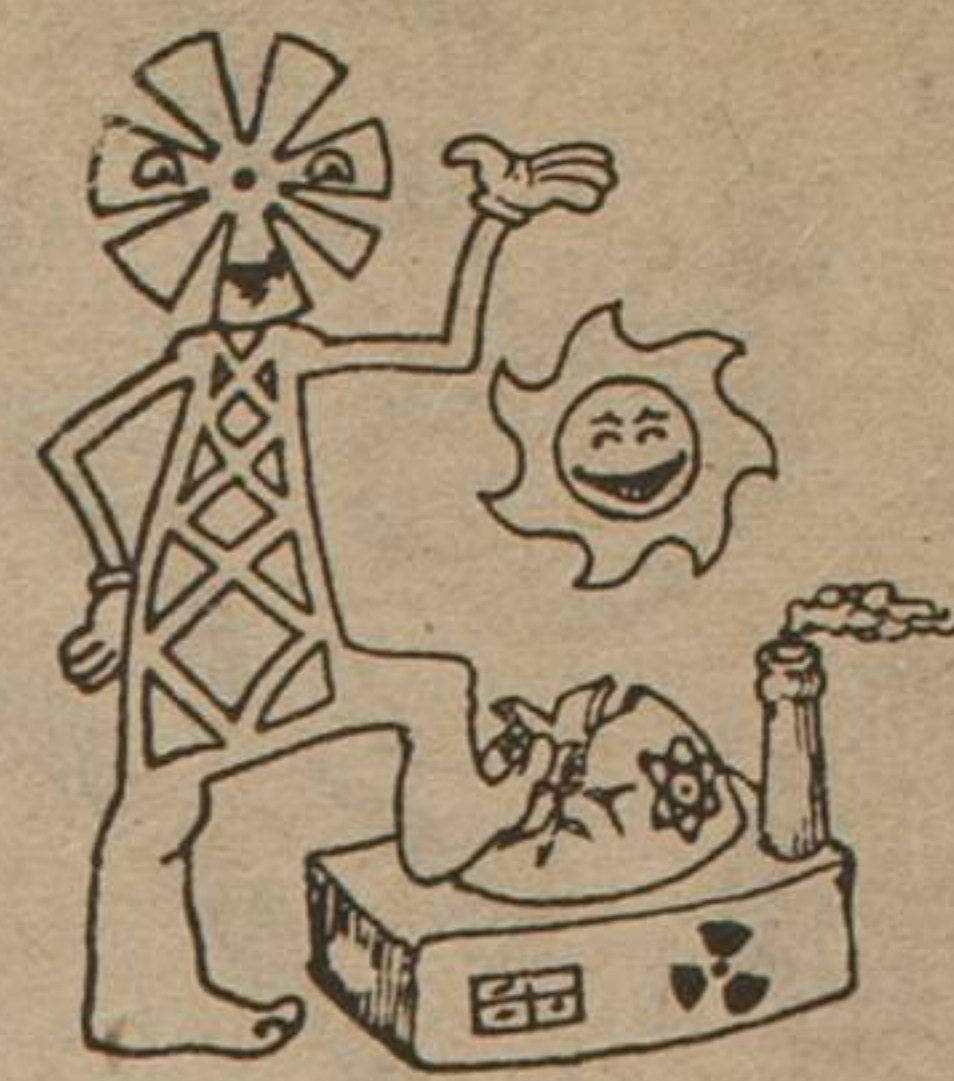


# People's Energy Project

POWER FOR PEOPLE, NOT PROFIT!

VOLUME IV, No. 1

February, 1978



## SETTING AN ENERGY TONE

By Paul Johnson

A state department of energy has been proposed by Rep. Don Mainey, Dem-Topeka. The central idea is to pull together all energy related functions of the state under one autonomous organization. The reasons are fairly self-evident. First, the only state energy office we have now is directly under the partisan thumb of the governor. While this energy football is tossed between the governor and the legislature, our energy future looks more and more bleak. Secondly, we need a strong advocate for energy conservation and the introduction of solar and other alternative technologies. We already are well aware of the immense political power which the utilities and the oil/gas interests have. While they sing the "Freeze in the Dark" chorus of unlimited power plant construction, someone needs to strongly support the more sensible, economic opportunity in conservation. Finally, we need some mandatory future planning regarding the need for major energy production plants.



Such a bureau could establish an up-to-date comprehensive list of insulation producers and suppliers; work to lower local shortages by keeping all cities in touch with the potential state-side supply and set standards to insure the highest quality, lowest cost product.

For low income residents the bureau could initiate the organization of a cellulose (shredded and treated newspaper) insulation business. In this way, the state could insure itself a high quality/low cost supply. By selling such insulation on an income-based scale, this project could be self-supporting.

In addition, the bureau could monitor new developments in the conservation materials field, keeping the state aware of such changes.

### EDUCATION TEAM

After decades of energy consumption information bombarding us, there is a real need to have conservation material so available. At this point in time, we can save energy more cheaply and definitely more safely than any other energy option. The savings for Kansans could be substantial.

This group could co-ordinate a state-wide dissemination of relevant materials. Activities could include holding town meetings and speaking to all interested civic clubs as well as working with local units of government. Information available from the group would be of value to such groups in several ways. For example, it would contribute to the content and nature of building codes, offering energy-saving construction tips.

Another important task would be to develop an energy conservation curriculum for the school systems.

### CONSUMER ADVOCACY UNIT

With increasing frequency, the state utility companies have been rushing to the KCC for more rate increase demands. The interests of consumers are poorly represented, and with each increase the consumer's lobbying power diminishes.

This unit would consist of economists, rate engineers, future planners and attorneys. They would speak at any state regulatory body which has power over utility operations.

One key area in need of further investigation is co-generation. This is the process by which buildings are heated from the waste heat in making electricity from steam. The efficiency of the fuel increases from 40% to 70%. Many industries could generate their own power if they could negotiate with the utility companies.

Many folks ask why we can't generate electricity from the water power in the spillways at our reservoirs. Once again, the utilities have fought such ideas; no one is organized to oppose the utilities.

Another option for this group is to work with cities to generate power from their garbage; for example, assisting farmers with methanol or bioconversion.



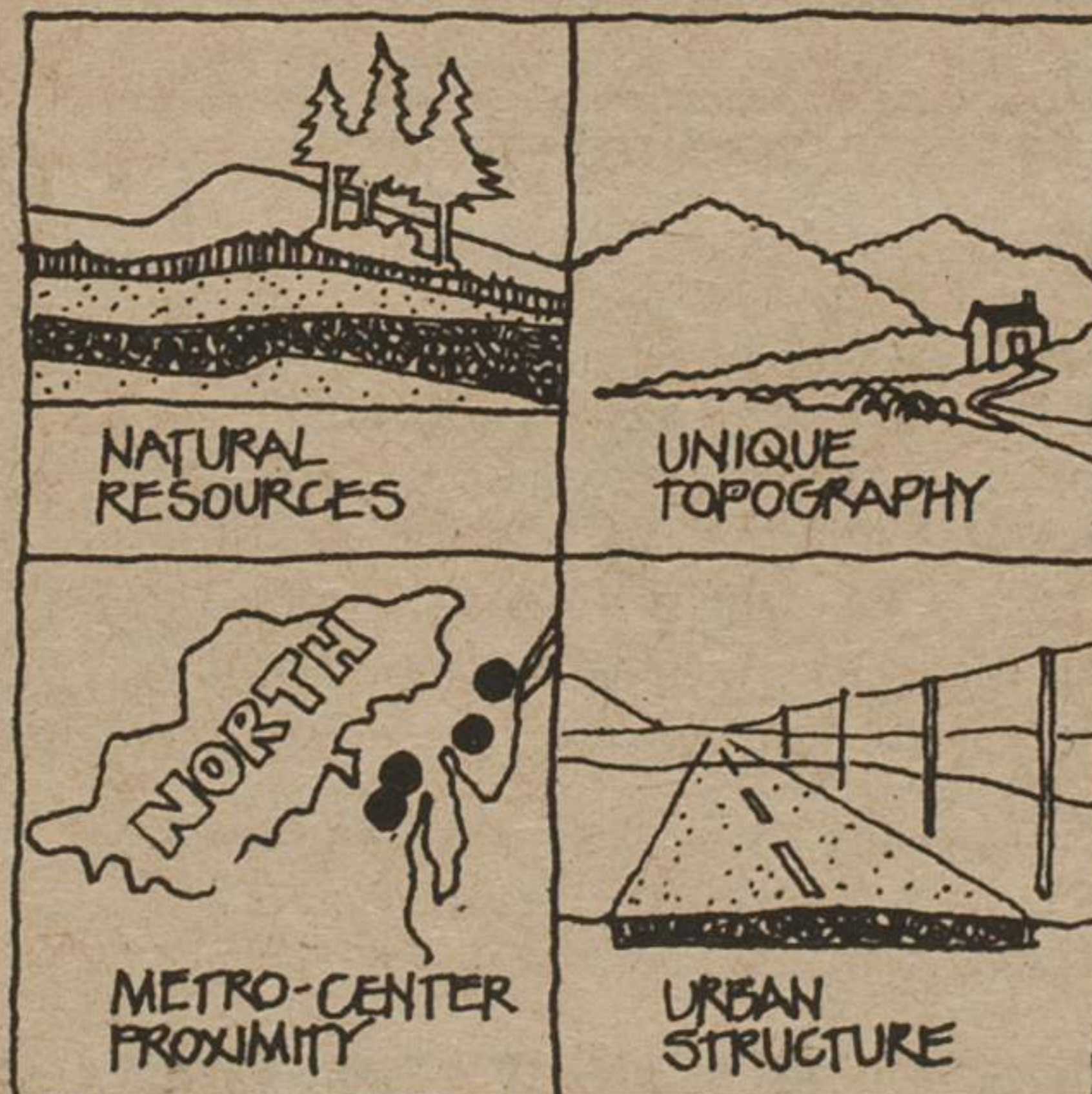
### SOLAR SUPPORTERS

All agree that solar energy must be our long term answer. The question is, of course, "how soon?" Advocacy is necessary to dispel myths and create new options.

It is important to make available an up-to-date list of solar hardware. Costs, expectations of longevity and sources are the type of information which should be given to all contractors as well as government units.

This group would keep informed on new solar breakthroughs and make such information publicly available. For example, photovoltaic cells (solar electricity) are quickly becoming cheaper and must be watched closely.

Another option is to advocate for wind energy. Being in a windy locale, Kansas could utilize such a source, becoming more self-sufficient. This would be a great boost to the aerospace industry as well as an intelligent answer to energy for the small rural home.



On a yearly basis, the group would present a detailed statement concerning energy-related plans for Kansas. The statement would be presented and discussed by the state legislature. In this way, the state of Kansas could begin to establish an energy policy.

### TASK FORCE

Currently, in the state of Kansas, there are numerous political barriers to trying new technologies. Energy production and sales have been manipulated by a handful of companies, determined to preserve their privileged position.

and to create an energy stamp program that would help elderly and low-income persons pay their ever-increasing utility costs.

The gasohol program (SB 591 and SB 592) would convert excess Kansas grain into ethyl alcohol. Ethyl alcohol would then be mixed with gasoline and burned

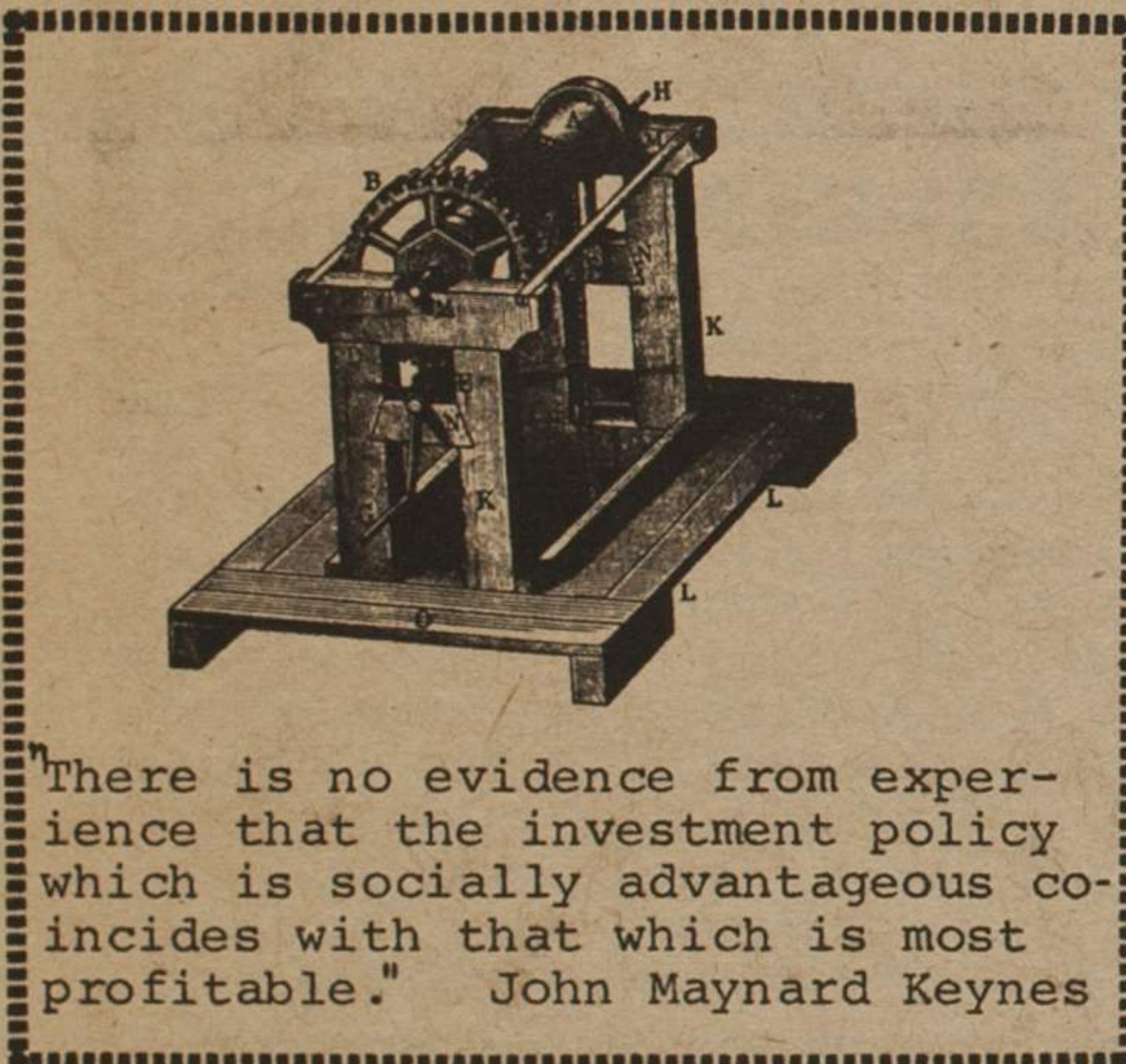


in automobiles and other internal combustion engines.

These bills seek to help relieve both the distressed Kansas agricultural situation and the state's increasing dependence on imported oil and gas.

The only Kansas severance tax ever approved by the legislature was struck down by the Kansas Supreme Court in 1958. The Court's decision was based on the technical unconstitutionality of the law due to the form of the bill as approved by the legislature. The case gained fame and friendship in the right places for the little known Russell County Attorney, Bob Dole, who brought the lawsuit.

By Steve Treaster

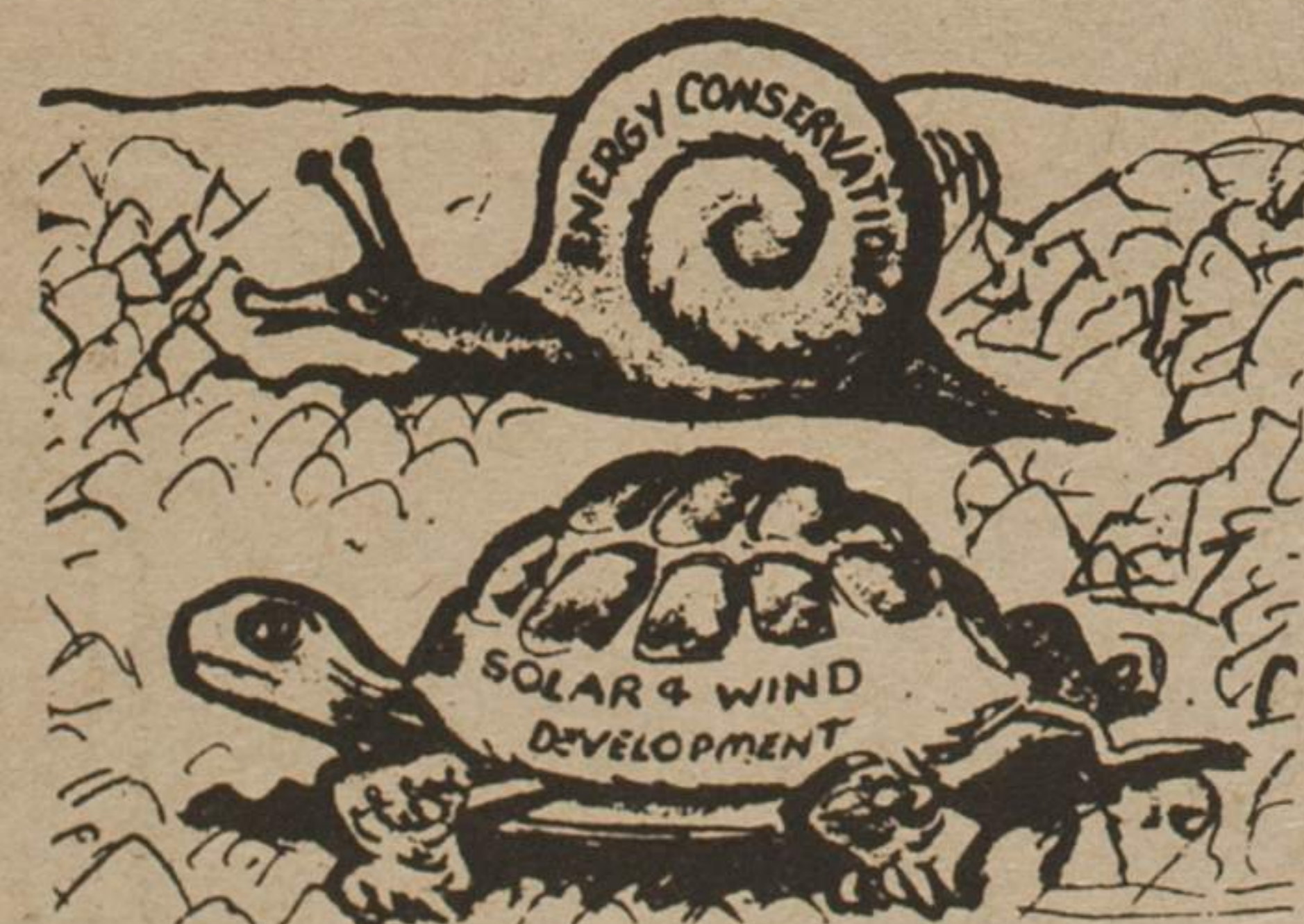


"There is no evidence from experience that the investment policy which is socially advantageous coincides with that which is most profitable." John Maynard Keynes

The following are branches of activity which could be generated out of a state department focusing on energy concerns:

### WEATHERIZATION BUREAU

Two-thirds of the homes as well as many businesses in Kansas are inadequately insulated. A bureau established for the purpose of co-ordinating the availability of energy saving materials and comparing prices would save the government and private sector much money.



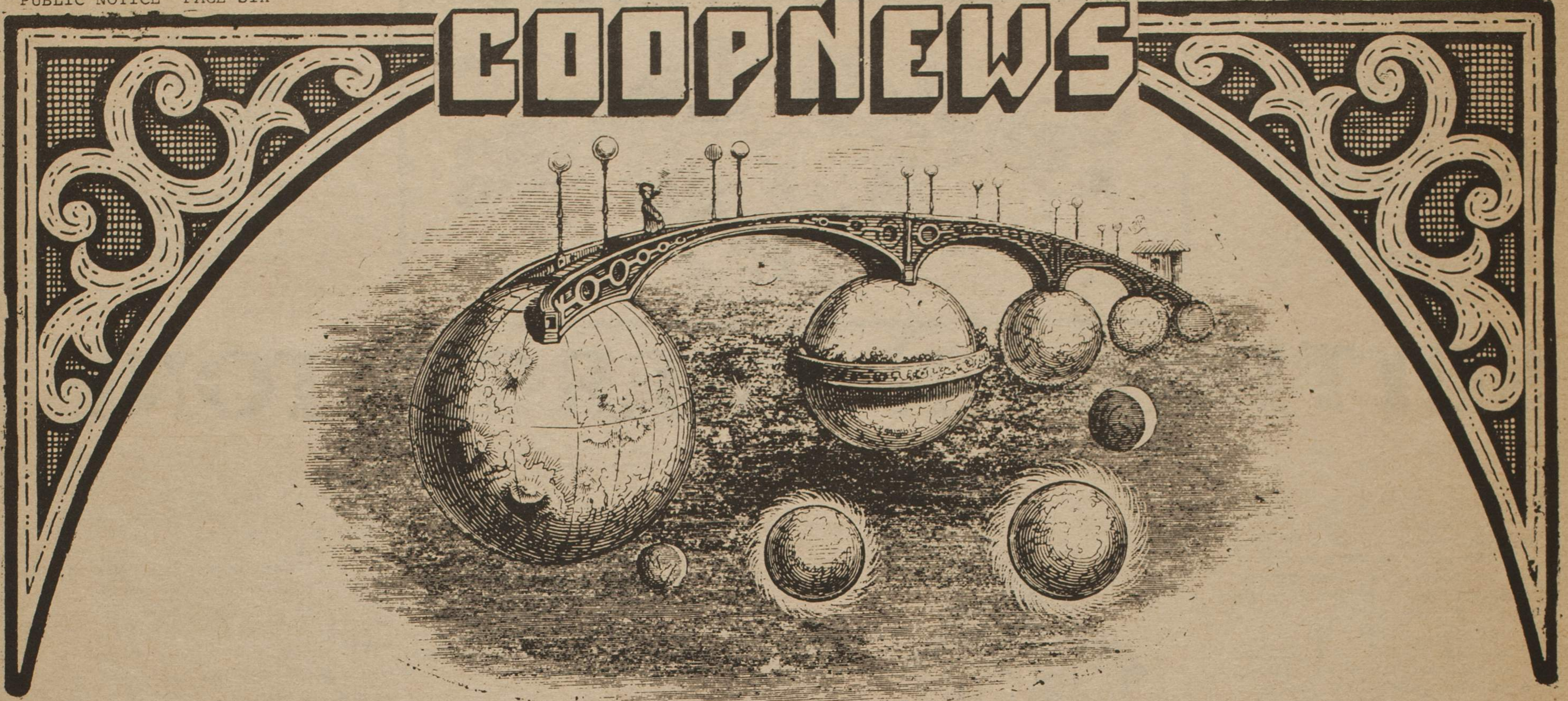
# TAX IT BEFORE WE LOSE IT!

A two percent severance tax on oil and gas taken from Kansas soil was introduced recently by State Senator Arnold Berman (D-Lawrence) this session of the legislature and referred to the Senate Transportation and Utilities Committee.

While Kansans now pay severance taxes on most imported oil and gas, Kansas is one of the few major energy producing states without a severance tax. Severance taxes are designed to compensate the public for the loss of the state's irreplaceable energy resources.

Monies gained from the severance tax (SB 590) are to be used to set up a state-sponsored gasohol program, to establish a low-interest loan program for weatherization and insulation,

# COOP NEWS



## NEWS FROM OUR FRONT DESK

The food co-op's work team concept is getting into gear. The ten work teams are gaining an understanding of their areas of responsibility (cheese, clerks, herbs & spices, etc.) and are contributing to a smoother operation of the store. Each team also designated a representative for the co-op's steering committee.

The steering committee is an advisory group and a decision-making body working in co-operation with the work collective. At their initial meeting in January, the committee outlined the form for future monthly meetings and heard suggestions for upcoming agenda items.

Each work team representative then gave a status report on their team, answering any questions or suggestions other folks had. Nearly every team is interested in more co-op members joining them in their areas. There's virtually no limit to the scope of work and creativity

other than individual reluctance.

A general membership meeting is tentatively scheduled for March 16. The steering committee will develop an agenda at their February meeting.

Food is moving through the Community Mercantile at record rates. The last quarter of 1977 (Oct, Nov, Dec) saw sales nearly 50% above the same three months of 1976. The more spacious layout of the new store helped. So did the increased food selection.

More members are buying more of their groceries at the co-op, and even more non-members are curiously wandering through, shopping for the natural foods making the news pages and magazines.

But the pressures of rapid growth on an under-capitalized business have kept the co-op under

tight budgeting. More money is going into inventory and improvements, and less remains floating in the checkbook. February will mark the beginning of a year-long financial forecast, with monthly updates and evaluations.

All co-op members who have paid

their \$10 share are joint owners and shareholders in this wild grocery business. The co-op is chartered as a profit corporation, paying all the assorted taxes. We differ from the larger grocery corporations because our customers are our owners and we cater to their needs, concerns, and food choices.

## Deposit Law Valuable

A new report compiled by the State of Vermont concludes that Vermonters have enjoyed enormous economic and social benefits by outlawing throw-away beverage containers throughout that state.

The study says that Vermont's required five-cent deposit on all beverage containers has reduced the state's roadside litter pick-up effort by 56 percent because there is less trash to collect. It adds that beverages sold in refillable containers rather than throw-aways cost con-

sumers less money, saving the average Vermont family about \$60 a year. State officials also calculate that about 708 billion BTU's of energy are conserved by the law because throw-away bottles are no longer being made.

The 56-page report, according to state officials, refutes "misinformation" about the Vermont experience reportedly being spread by bottle manufacturers across the United States. The beverage container industry is actively opposing a Vermont-type law which is proposed on a nationwide basis. (zodiac news service)

## CHANGES in ICE CREAM it'll stick to your ribs

Diethyl Glycol (ingredient used in anti-freeze and paint remover.)  
Piperonal (insecticide used to kill lice, stomach worms, etc.)  
Aldehyde C 17 (an inflammable liquid used in dyes, plastics, and rubber.)  
Ethyl acetate; Butyraldehyde; Amyl acetate; Benzyl acetate (used in cleaning fluids, rubber cement, oil paint solvent, and nitrate solvent.)

What do the above chemicals have in common? They are all ingredients widely used in the manufacture of ice cream and are approved for this purpose by FDA, the very same agency that tried to take away vitamins, minerals, and many

other beneficial natural supplements.

Diethyl glycol is an emulsifier used to take the place of eggs; piperonal is used instead of vanilla; ethyl acetate is pineapple flavor; butyraldehyde is nut flavor; amyl acetate, banana flavor; and benzyl acetate, strawberry flavor. If you ever spilled some ice cream or forgot to wash a dish that contained modern ice cream, you will have observed that it hardened so tight that it was almost impossible to clean up with water. There is a well-known phrase "you are what you eat." Maybe today's ice cream and other embalmed foods are responsible in large part for a lot of irrational people.

As if things weren't bad enough already, FDA tried to permit manufacturers to replace the milk with cheaper substances such as whey, casein and even cornstarch. This would save manufacturers millions of dollars at the expense of consumers who would get inferior ice cream. Plywood is stuck together with glue made from casein. Jack Anderson came right out and accused Peter Hutt, FDA's former chief counsel, with huddling with the ice cream manufacturers while he was officially an FDA employee. At least one major manufacturer has stated ecstatically, "To be honest, we'll put in just enough milk to get it on the label." (Lyle Baker, D.V.M. - ACRES USA)



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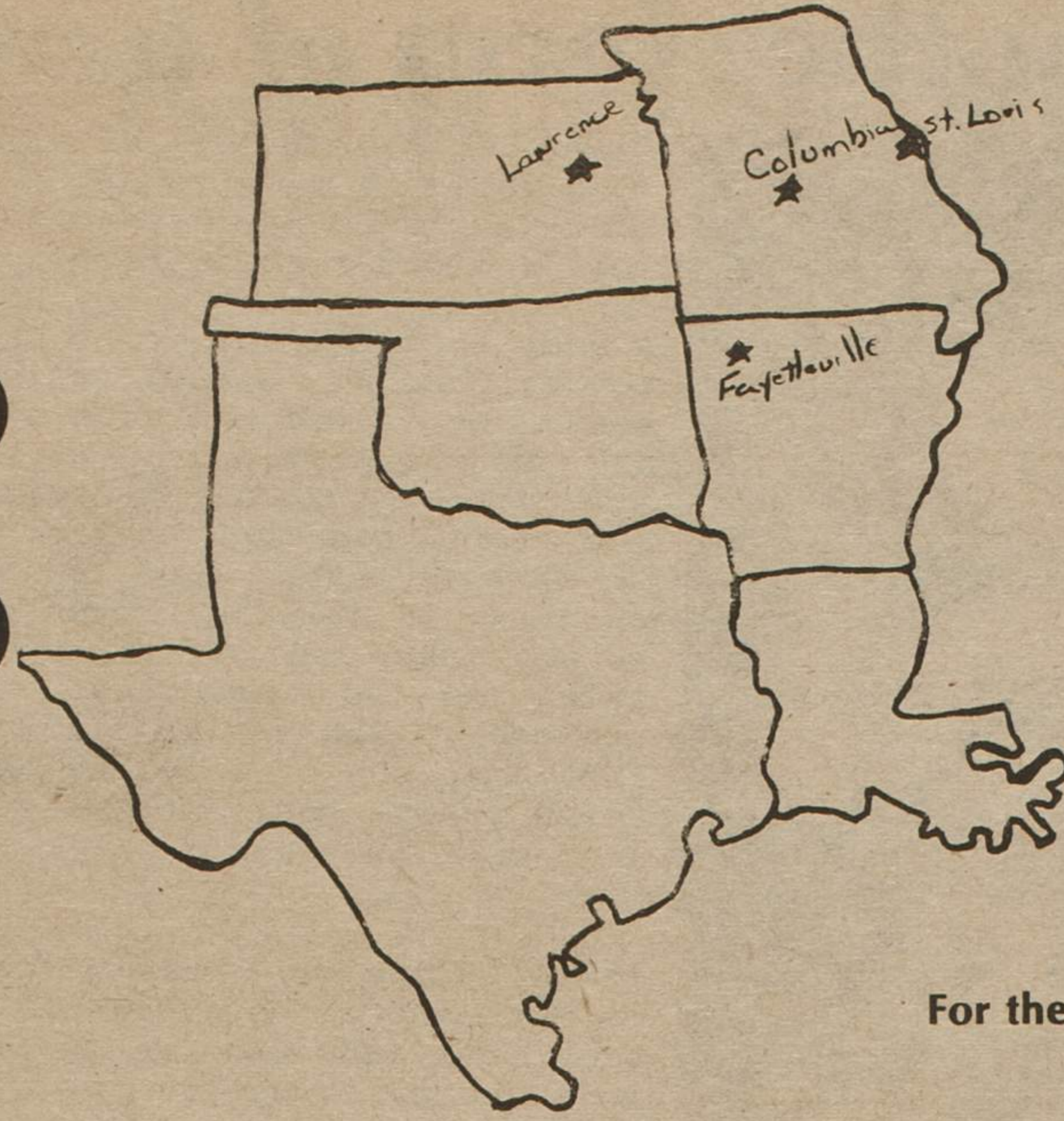
Anyone can shop at the Community Mercantile, but members can save 10-40% on their purchases. To find out how to become a member, attend an orientation session held at 7:30 PM every Wednesday at the store or talk to one of the store's coordinators. The membership fee and monthly work requirement can result in smaller grocery bills! P.S. We accept Food Stamps.

The Community Mercantile Food Co-op belongs to a federation of co-ops operating in the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. Together we own/operate/share the Ozark Co-operative Warehouse located in Fayetteville, Arkansas. In the past, representatives of member co-ops have held quarterly meetings which were hosted by a different co-op in the region each time. As our geographical boundaries expand (for instance, to include New Orleans last year), the miles between co-ops has proved to be an obstacle to regular attendance at these meetings. To remedy this, folks at the last federation meeting held in October 1977 divided the federation into five regions. It was suggested that every other federation meeting become a regional meeting instead of a federation-wide meeting. This would hopefully make it easier for more folks to attend and would also strengthen regional cooperation.

On January 14 and 15, the Community Mercantile Food Co-op hosted the first meeting for our region which consists of all Kansas Co-ops. Despite bad weather, folks from Topeka, Manhattan, Emporia, Salina, Wichita, Kansas City, and Beloit (as well as two friends from the Fayetteville warehouse) arrived at the Salvation Army Building on Saturday morning. Warehouse news was the first item on the agenda. The warehouse was in the black with \$56,000 in sales in December. Unfortunately a co-op in Memphis went out of business owing the warehouse about \$1900 and prompting a new credit policy. The folks from Fayetteville proposed a raise in wages for the warehouse employees which was accepted.

In the afternoon, Kathi Ruwart and Jim and Sue Kukens of Kansas Organic Producers took the floor to describe their organization and discuss how it and the fed-

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For the Common Good

eration might work together to their mutual benefit. They were joined by Pam Scalora of the People's Grocery in Manhattan in reporting on a workshop on food co-ops being held in Manhattan on January 21. Kansas Organic Producers, the People's Grocery, and several other organizations are sponsoring it and another workshop on marketing for farmers to be held in Manhattan on January 28.

The food co-op in Columbia informed us that it was their intention to discuss setting up a Northern warehouse at their regional meeting. In our discussion it was agreed that some items now stocked in Fayetteville might be better kept in a more northerly location to avoid excess shipping from northern suppliers—beans, cheese, many bulk grains, and pasta. Such a major change would greatly affect the truckers' collective which transports food from the warehouse to the

federation co-ops and back so our discussion could not be complete without them. It was obvious that more homework was necessary, but the possibility of a northern warehouse held appeal.

A more free-for-all discussion occupied us the rest of the afternoon. How can we resolve the ideal of each co-op buying food locally with the need to build our warehouse's buying power? Will meat, which is seldom sold in co-ops today, because of their vegetarian bent, be co-op fare tomorrow, especially in view of our state's role in beef production in this country? We are often encouraged to eat foods native to our area, but couldn't the millions of acres devoted to soybeans, wheat, and beef be diversified to include other grains and beans, not to mention fresh fruits and vegetables? Co-ops like to consider themselves allies of the farmer. While it might be true

that we try harder to understand the relationship between production and consumption, we offer little in the way of a market. One person pointed out that the federation's monthly wheat purchase is a small part of even a moderate-sized wheat farm's production. Our lack of storage facilities places the burden of storage, usually shouldered by grain elevators, back on the farmers we purchase from. This realization, while putting a small dent in our co-op egos, also strengthened our resolve to unite our idealism with reality.

After a break for supper, everyone came back together for a travelogue of China shown by Betsy and Duane Evans of Fanshen Farm, the Community Mercantile's wheat and soybean suppliers. They went to China in January 1974 with a group of Kansas farmers. China has made great strides in the areas of agriculture and co-operation which many of us find inspiring.

Sunday morning we met at Sister Kettle Cafe for a delicious breakfast, moved to the Community Mercantile where visitors picked up a few treats for the drive home, and we renewed our commitments to the federation and each other. We returned to our individual co-ops feeling a little stronger and less isolated, having shared our problems, goals, and hopes. See you in April in Tahlequah, Oklahoma for the next federation meeting.

## SPEAKER VISITS ORGANIC FARMERS

Dr. William Lockeretz of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., will be the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Kansas Organic Producers. Dr. Lockeretz and his team are in the third year of a 5 year study, designed to compare the economic performance and energy usage of organic and conventional farms in the Midwest. Results of the study so far indicate that organic and conventional farms produce approximately the same net return to the farmer, while organic farms use considerably less fossil-fuel energy in producing crops.

Dr. Lockeretz has spoken to organizations world-wide about the study, believed to be the first of its kind ever conducted in the United States.

The meeting will be held in Salina, Ks., on February 11, 1978, at the University Methodist Church, 1507 S. Santa Fe. The Kansas Organic Producers election of officers and other organization business will begin at 10:00 AM, followed by a pot luck dinner for the noon meal. Dr. Lockeretz will speak directly following lunch. The public is invited to attend the afternoon meeting at no charge.

Diane Luber (left) and Linda Harvey double check an order form at the co-op. Linda was hired as a new worker at the store last month.



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# Breastfeeding: another form of health insurance

By Marcy Mauler

Both human and cow's milk can provide nutrition, but the best of health is one thing that the formula fed baby may be missing. Immunity to many diseases is perhaps the greatest benefit. The baby receives about half of his immunological protection through the placenta, but is denied the other half if not breastfed until his own immunological defenses have had a chance to develop. Some doctors have stated that every baby should be breastfed for at least the first three days (usually before the true milk "comes in") just to receive the benefits of colostrum, a yellow fluid secreted in the late weeks of pregnancy and for about two weeks postpartum. Every baby would benefit from this "colostrum cocktail." There are immunity factors in this fluid which help to protect the baby from bacterial and viral diseases, including polio, staphylococci, and E. coli (which causes diarrhea, and other infections). There is less incidence of eczema, diaper rash, mumps, and measles; there are fewer respiratory infections. "Nature's vaccine" is very effective.

The mother who continues nursing her baby also continues to provide protection. It can be demonstrated in the lab that breast milk itself is anti-bacterial. A baby often receives "instant" protection; should he pick up some infection (which his mother has never experienced), he transfers the infection to his mother's breast by sucking and the mother's body, in turn, manufac-



tures antibodies which are returned to the baby via the milk. Many mothers have witnessed the whole family become ill while the baby remains healthy or has a mild case.

The breastfed infant is less subject to allergies because colostrum "coats" the intestinal walls so that whole protein molecules cannot pass through undigested into the body, causing allergic reactions. Disease organisms are also prevented from escaping into the body.

Cow's milk is one of the most common allergens. If it is not heat-treated (formula and evaporated milk are heat treated), it can cause persistent intestinal bleeding of from one to five teaspoons per day. This loss of red blood cells means a loss of iron which results in anemia. Such milk should not be given to children under the age of eighteen months.

Allergies manifest themselves in many ways. Symptoms range from "normal" crankiness to the emaciation of marasmus and include diarrhea, rashes, eczema, wheezing, vomiting, hyperactivity, learning disabilities, etc. A

family with a history of allergies would be wise to see that their children are breastfed and solids avoided for several months.

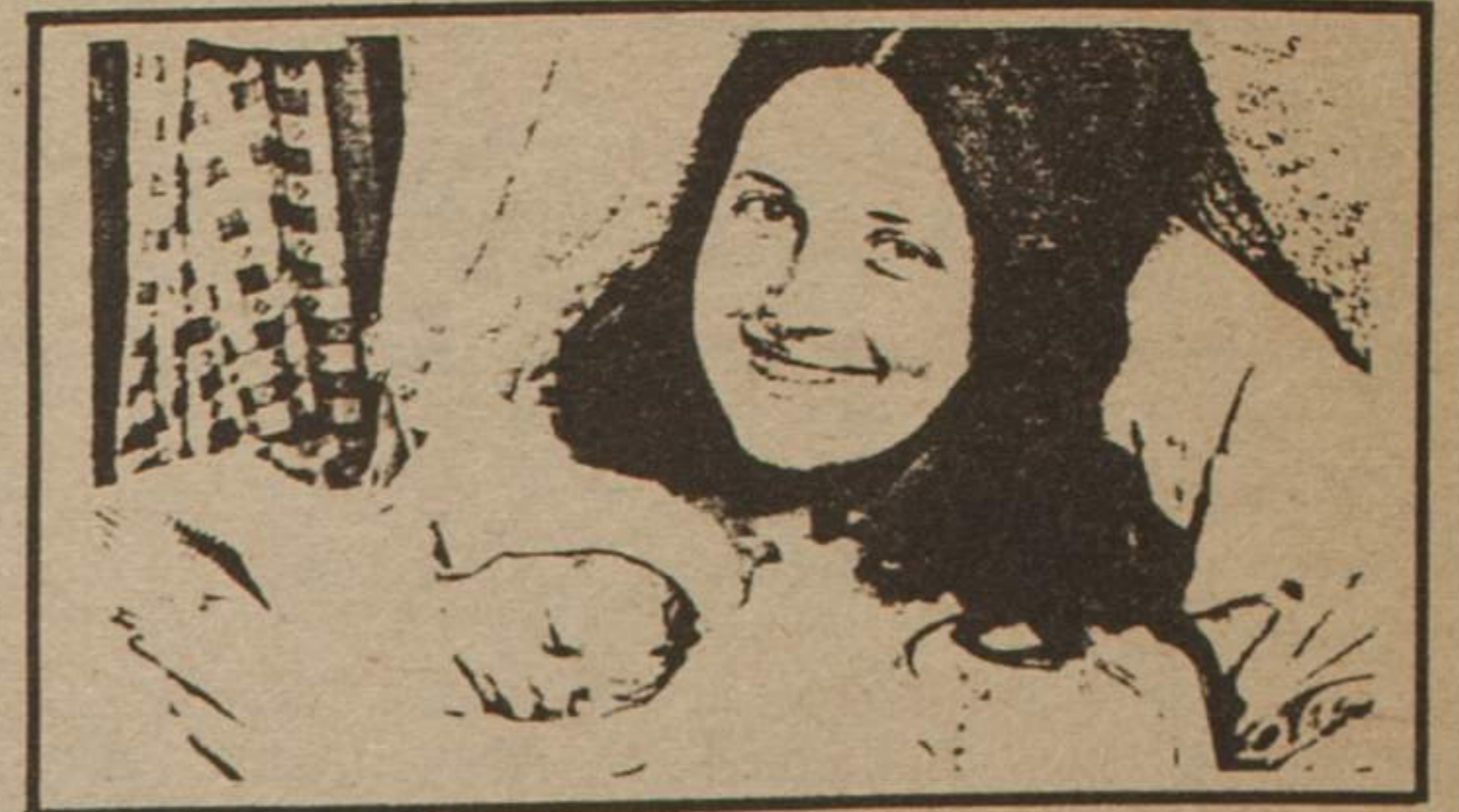
A baby is not allergic to his mother's milk; occasionally something in one mother's diet may cause a particular baby to have some reaction. By trial and error, a mother can reduce or eliminate that food for the duration of nursing. Even diet in pregnancy may affect the baby's allergic tendencies. There are babies who are so allergic that they cannot tolerate anything except their mother's milk. They must have breast milk to live.

Another benefit of breastfeeding is better oral development. The breastfed baby uses sixty times more energy in sucking to get his food than does the baby fed by bottle. This constant exercise encourages good development in his jaws and teeth. Nursing calls different muscles into action and thus minimizes oral problems such as tongue thrust (abnormal swallowing), mimic closure (the baby does not close his mouth in bottle feeding), a typical rolled short upper lip, mouth breathing, lisping, and overbite (malocclusion). Speech problems may be avoided. A New Zealand study discovered that breastfeeding made a positive difference in the age at which male children (especially) spoke clearly. (Clear speech is related to later reading ability.)

Dental cavities may be fewer. An Oregon study whose purpose was to discover whether flouridated water made a difference in the number of cavities also learned that breastfeeding helped prevent them. Children in both communities (with and without flouride) who had been breastfed at least three months had fewer cavities.

The overall long range health of breastfed babies is better. As well as fewer allergies and oral problems, there are fewer ear infections, colds, tonsillectomies, diarrheal infections, etc. This better health means fewer trips to the doctor and dentist and lower medical expenses.

Other long range benefits are also becoming known. Dr. Mark Thoman,



speaking before the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research June 8, 1977, stated that "It is being increasingly recognized that problems of adult life such as arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and obesity may have their origin in the salt load to the kidneys, imbalanced phosphorus-calcium ration, and other aberrations associated with feeding human infants milk intended for calves." Breast milk is rich in cholesterol (formula is not) and some studies indicate that dietary cholesterol in infancy may be necessary; it is "conductive to development of satisfactory regulatory mechanism for cholesterol metabolism in the adult." (Dr. Samuel Foman, professor of pediatrics at University of Iowa College of Medicine). Infantile obesity, which often leads to adult obesity, is less common in breastfed infants. Even if a mother has a hefty breastfed baby, his weight is more likely to be muscle than fat.

Mothers concerned about the alleged danger of PCB's etc, in breast milk should be reassured by Dr. Thoman's testimony before the Senate Subcommittee. Dr. Thoman is a clinical toxicologist. "The advantages of breastfeeding to the infant (and his mother) are so overwhelming that it would take the discovery of a dramatically serious toxic effect to offset them. Nothing like this is on the horizon. All things considered, as a nation we still have everything to gain by the encouragement of breastfeeding."



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# Residents Back Historic District

By Susie Hanna

Nearly 100 people, mostly East Lawrence residents, gathered at the New York Grade School on a frosty night, Jan. 30, for a color slide show of historic buildings in East Lawrence. Following the show, a unanimous vote by members directed the East Lawrence Improvement Association (ELIA) to nominate East Lawrence as an historic district by asking the State to place most of the neighborhood on the National Register of Historic Places.

The show, sponsored by the ELIA, was the result of months of work by Arthur Townsend, Ed Boles and Dale Nimz of Lawrence Preservation Trust. They were hired by the ELIA in August to survey the neighborhood to document the historic worth of the area's late 19th century and early 20th century buildings.

The area to be nominated includes nearly all of the neighborhood bounded by New Hampshire on the west, the river to the north, Delaware on the east, and 15th on the south.

Formal 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 his-

toric district requires an additional review during the environmental impact statement process.

Thus, in the case of the now-tabled Haskell Loop, the environmental impact statement would have required a special review step.

Also, the Preservation Act discourages commercial intrusion and destruction of designated historical buildings by eliminating the standard tax provision which encourages new commercial construction through "accelerated depreciation."

Townsend predicted that designation would cause a flurry of rehabilitation of houses in the area as more and more people began to realize the worth of their property. Real estate values, according to Richard Pankratz, director of the Kansas Historic Site Survey, Topeka, will probably go up also.

Owners of historic buildings will be eligible for preservation grants. However, according to Townsend, funds are never sufficient to meet demand for grants, making them very difficult to receive. But he encouraged owners to apply any way and eventual-

ly, he hoped, some money would be granted.

Unless a property owner accepts a grant, there are virtually no restrictions about what can be done with property. The owner can, according to Townsend, do anything he wants, "including paint it purple."

Old West Lawrence is now the only historic district in the city. The Oread Neighborhood Association recently requested Community Development funds from the City for a similar historic survey. Some North Lawrence and Pinckney residents have also expressed interest in attempting historic surveys of their areas.



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## ELIA Bids for Funds

Members of the East Lawrence Improvement Association announced their group's proposals for use of this year's Community Development Block Grant Funds at the first public hearing in January. Now beginning the fourth year of the program, Lawrence will receive nearly \$750,000 from the federal government.

Housing rehabilitation is the group's number one priority for use of the funds.

"The Community Development Act funds," Richard Kershenbaum, ELIA president said, "are the only funds that can be used for the purposes of aiding low- and moderate-income families with the upgrading of the all-important physical environment of the home."

The ELIA housing proposals included support for a special rehabilitation program in which the City would use CD money to purchase, rehabilitate and sell five houses in the CD target

areas which are in a state of serious disrepair. A revolving fund could develop, with any profit from the sale of these houses funneled back into the CD department and used to expand the special rehabilitation program.

Only areas declared "target areas" are eligible for CD funds. Currently East Lawrence, Far East Lawrence, North Lawrence, Pinckney and Oread are target areas. Old West Lawrence is eligible for only the federal loan program.

Another special project proposed by the ELIA was the purchase, restoration and resale of the Shaler Eldridge home, 945 Rhode Island, with CD funds. Now abandoned, this brick house was built in 1861 by one of the founders of Lawrence and is one of the oldest structures still standing in the city.

"This mansion, properly restored, would not only serve as a fine home, but would also serve as a cultural landmark," Kershenbaum

said. "Once completed, this landmark would be a focal point of the proposed East Lawrence historic district."

A formal application for official designation as a national historic district has been prepared by Lawrence Preservation Trust, at the request of the ELIA.

Another priority the ELIA has had for the past five years is the improvement of the storm drainage system in East Lawrence. The group requested CD funding for an engineering study to determine how the storm drainage system may be improved to protect homes.

A special tree planting project was proposed. Although both the City and the neighborhood association have planted trees, many of the trees planted, according to Kershenbaum, were small and had a high mortality rate. The ELIA proposed planting 50 more mature trees with about 4-inch diameter trunks along thoroughfares in the neighborhood.

The group also requested funds to provide a series of entertaining and educational films for neighborhood children on Saturday mornings at the New York Grade School.

The ELIA requested that funding be continued for the sidewalk repair program and, to be consistent with interests in historic preservation of the neighborhood, that brick sidewalks be restored, instead of replaced with concrete, wherever possible.

Finally, the ELIA requested \$10,000 for operating expenses and small project funding. In the past three years, the ELIA spent most of its \$16,000 in CD money for small projects including neighborhood cleanups, tree planting, painting, purchase and distribution of garbage cans and racks, playground equipment for New York School, funding of an historical study of the area and administration of the association.

Following two more public hearings, a 15-member citizens committee comprised of two representatives from each eligible CD target area neighborhood and three at-large representatives will study all the requests and make recommendations to the City Commission. The Commission makes the final decision on funding.

## East Lawrence

### Leader

### Dies

By Barbara Willits

Ed Down died in his sleep. These words reached into homes and lives following January 13, 1978. The reaction was the same in East Lawrence, at City Hall, all over town. "I can't believe it. I just saw him....."

Ed is gone. That fact must be faced by family and friends. The marks Ed left will never be gone.

Ed was a good husband: he leaves his wife, Betty. Ed was a good father: he leaves Kathy, Shirley, Becky, Danny and Tommy.

Ed was a good businessman: he leaves Audiohouse. Ed was a practicing Christian: he leaves the witness of his family, his pastor, and members of his church the walk he followed in life. He will be remembered as generous, hospitable, friendly and upright. His search for God stands out.

Ed was a man involved in his community: he was active in school affairs. He spent many hours involved in projects for New York School. He was many times a holder of offices in the PTA, an organization which draws few men. Ed and Betty often entertained PTA members and New York School staff. Their home was always open for meetings or work sessions.

Ed was a member of the ELIA, one of the first. He felt the organization was important for the neighborhood. He held several offices--treasurer, vice-president, and was treasurer again this

year. Ed enjoyed the annual picnic. He was at his best when organizing the food, the celebrities, and the bingo game. He could make it all come out right.

He could make an issue have two sides, then after thinking it out, a decision could be made.

We will all miss Ed on the East side.

## Oread Proposes Eight Projects

The Oread Neighborhood Association presented eight proposals for use of next year's entitlement of Community Development money at the first public hearing in January. The following is the executive committee's recommendations in their order of preference:

1--Administration of ONA: \$3,500  
Documentation of neighborhood houses to make a record of all houses in the neighborhood including historical information and photos: \$4,500.

2--Establishment of an Oread Neighborhood Preservation Trust which would set up a revolving fund with CD money to purchase, rehabilitate or replace and then sell properties: \$50,000.

3--Installation of pedestrian controlled crosswalk signals on Tennessee and Kentucky streets: \$1,000.

4--Providing an indepth planning and assistance for a one block

demonstration project in the Oread area that would include improving problems associated with blight, traffic, trash, public access and housing quality: \$10,000.

5--Implementation of neighborhood beautification projects including provisions for trash and animal control, trees, benches, lighting and safety: \$5,000 to \$10,000.

5--Creation of a bike path between the KU campus and downtown. This path would be the first in a multi-year effort to provide safe bike and pedestrian traffic routes: \$3,000.

7--Improvement and extension of alley access to those houses that need it: \$5,000.

8--Extension of the KU "blue light" telephone service to the Oread Neighborhood.

# THE PEOPLES JOURNAL

## RACISM: the Myths, the Miles

BY JOEL DREYFUSS

There is a growing fear among blacks that racism is again taking hold in America. The revival is seen by many as more subtle and elusive than in the past, and thus harder to fight, because a majority of white Americans, supported by an influential body of intellectuals, denies it is real.

The controversy over the Bakke case and affirmative action is partly responsible for reopening the debate on race relations that had been dormant since the 1960s. It has also exposed, quite clearly, the new sophistication of racial attitudes that have continued unabated since the 1950s.

Nathan Glazer, one of the leading intellectual champions of neo-conservatism supports the notion that racism is no longer a significant force in America. In his book *Affirmative Discrimination*, Glazer announces that racism has been defeated and calls on the courts to withdraw from the battle for equal opportunity so "the forces of political democracy in a pluralistic society can do their proper work."

The concept is attractive if you believe that race is now a benign factor. But many blacks see signs of just the opposite: signs in unemployment and income statistics and surveys of white racial attitudes, or in the portrayal of blacks in the popular media.

A Louis Harris survey last summer reported that "a majority of blacks feel discriminated against, while a majority of whites feel they are not."

"Much of what passes for benign race relations," said Dr. Price Cobbs, a black psychiatrist and co-author of the best-seller *Black Rage*, "is a kind of social comfort



of whites who are dealing with blacks...many whites can be comfortable with blacks socially but don't have any idea of the depth of their remaining negative assumptions about people who are different."

According to Stanford University sociologist Seymour Lipset, another neo-conservative, most whites "accept the reality of at least some racial discrimination but see black problems as stemming from the moral failings of individuals." In other words, the old stereotype of the lazy and shiftless black persists. At the same time, fully 55 percent of white Americans feel blacks have "moved too fast" in their strug-

gle for equality, according to a 1977 Harris poll.

The complexity of the new racism was cited in a September 1977 report by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. It noted that "...more subtle forms of discrimination continue to materialize requiring ever more stringent enforcement to ensure compliance with the law."

One example of this new subtlety may be found in sports, an area viewed by many as the best example of equal opportunity.

After analyzing 12 National Football League games on the three major television networks, psychologist Raymond E. Rainville of the State University of New York in Oneonta found that announcers subjected black athletes to more negative comments about their talents, abilities and motivation, concluding that announcers were "building a positive reputation for white players and a comparatively negative reputation for black players."

There are other examples. Most black studies programs that sprang up in the 1960s are gone today, victims of underfunding and neglect. Few books or articles by black authors are published today, and since the demise of "blaxploitation," the film industry has reverted to the lily-white look of the 1950s.

Major box office hits give little evidence of a movement toward Glazer's "pluralistic society." In "Star Wars," "Annie Hall," "The Deep" and other major films, blacks are either excluded or limited to villainous roles.

And despite the success of "Roots," the television industry has made little progress in its portrayal of blacks or other minorities, who are too often cast as modern day versions of Amos and Andy.

"Few blacks" on television, says Dr. Eugene Thomas of the University of Wisconsin, "are seen with the pluses and minuses of the average man, the ambiguity. The black is either super-excellent or super-deficient."

"It appears to mean that the American majority is nowhere near ready to accept blacks as equals--if you see television as a reflection of society."

Thus while opponents of affirmative action still point to the considerable progress blacks have made, blacks are growing more concerned that whites have made little progress in their racial attitudes, and that the new racism will spread and affect opportunities for blacks and other minorities.



Dr. Faustine C. Jones of Howard University studied changes in racial attitudes between 1969 and 1975 and concluded: "Black Americans feel that a significant proportion of the white population has shifted priorities from eliminating the vestiges of racial discrimination as the major goal of this society to reviving feelings that blacks have had as much help as they need or deserve."

She adds: "The feeling is that blacks cannot afford to let this happen again. If you understand history, you don't sit around and let history repeat itself."

by Joel Dreyfuss  
Pacific News Service

## After the dishes, are your fingernails shiny?

by Charles Hamilton

Have you looked at your fingernails lately? They are trully the windows through which one can view the states of physical, mental, and emotional health.

According to *The Law of Scientific Handreading* (1971), nerve problems first show up in white spots on the nails. Since a healthy body takes approximately six months to grow a new nail, spots like this can be dated appropriately. For example, white spots halfway up the nail indicate nervous problems approximately three months in the past.

A nail which has itself become white indicates a constitutional nerve disorder and a more deepseated insecurity. The nail becomes brittle and breaks off. At this point, the person needs to rid the body of toxins and establish an attitude of emotional and mental security. The next stage of nerve disorder is indicated by fluted nails. Ridges on fingernails run parallel to the length of the fingers. The deeper the valleys between the ridges, the more advanced the nerve disorder. At this point, a radical change in diet and lifestyle is in order, as the individual's physical and emotional needs are clearly not being met.

If the nails are deeply fluted and curve away from the tip of the fingers, with the color under the nails being blue or purple,

the individual's heart has an advanced nerve disorder. The heart and lungs are not able to supply the blood with oxygen--thus the tissues are being starved of the nutrients they need. Fortunately this is a rare occurrence.

The tissue underneath the nails reveals still more about the individual. A red color indicates a healthy heart and lungs, and an ardent, enthusiastic, and sometimes overbearing individual. Pink indicates healthy heart and lungs and a cheerful, enthusiastic personality. White indicates weaker heart and lungs, and a cold, unenthusiastic and critical personality. A blue color at the base of the nails indicates poor circulation and a weak heart. If this condition becomes advanced and the blue spreads to the tip of the finger, the heart is failing.

A healthy individual in mind, heart, and body has well rounded, opaque, strong nails that are flexible but not brittle. Healthy heart and lungs send oxygen-rich blood to the fingertips--thus giving a pink or red color underneath the nails. Too much animal pro-

tein, refined foods, and sugars will cause nerve disorders to develop which are revealed clearly in the nails and by the color underneath. A diet of simple foods--

fresh fruits, vegetables, unrefined grains and nuts--will, in most cases, produce a healthy body free from nerve disorders. A simple diet can eliminate most visits to the doctor for most people.

If people want to change--and exert their wills sufficiently--even the most extreme cases of nerve disorder can be modified. If the condition is advanced, complete health can be regained. All it takes is a strong will and consistent effort.

Charles Hamilton is a well-known Humanistic Astrologer and Palmist in Lawrence.



A FRAGMENT

by Peg Kahn

Truth is a prophecy  
Pasted to a paper moon  
And Death is a rumor  
Digging graves with a bent spoon.  
Truth is a goal we're  
Forever moving towards  
But Death too has its  
Price, its promise and rewards.