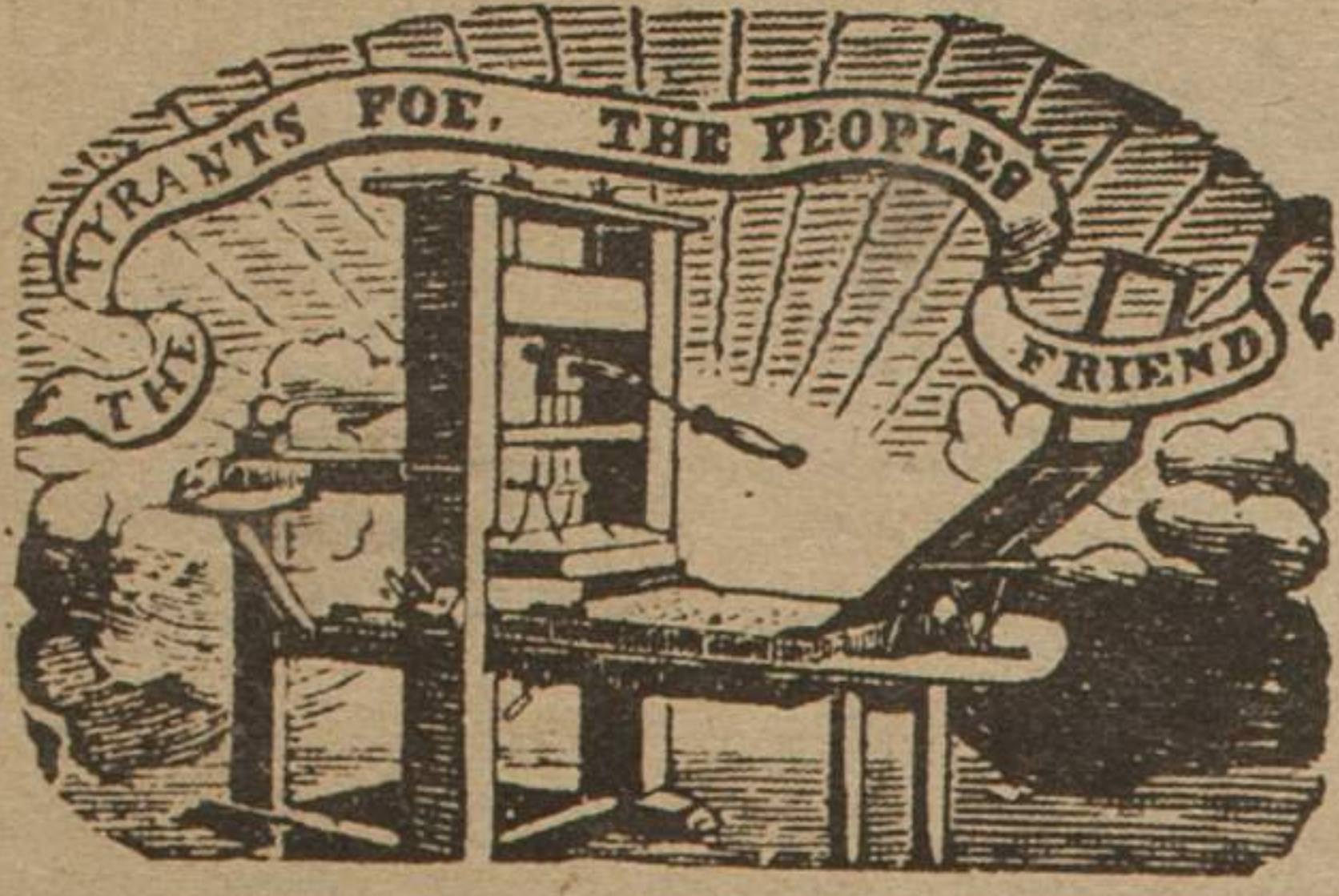


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## City Hall Under Fire

# Voters Rush To Sign Petition!

BY DAVID HANN

Faced with City Commission intent to build a \$3 million City Hall regardless of public sentiment, Lawrence residents have organized to put the question of financing the building before voters in the August 1 primary election.

The movement began in May with formation of Citizens for Responsive City Government, a cross-section of about 70 Lawrence residents united in their opposition to use of revenue bonds for construction of a new City Hall. Most participants in the push for a public referendum vote on the project feel City Commissioners are circumventing voters' rights to approve tax-supported projects.

"We have the right to express ourselves," explained Marvin Tripp, a long-time Lawrence resident. "Barkley Clark seems to think there is a ground-swell of support for a new City Hall. I don't believe that is the case."

Art Transue, East Lawrence resident, has been circulating petitions for the referendum and has found dissatisfaction with City plans and Commissioners' attitude. Mr. Transue, a long-time observer of City government, began working for the referendum on the new City Hall because he had been to a Commission meeting on the new City Hall and didn't like what was going on.

"Everybody seems to dislike the procedure the City Commission is following," Mr. Transue said, "and many people dislike the location. Some people I spoke with volunteered to carry petitions."

Lawrence residents are responding very positively to the petition drive, according to members of the group's steering committee. Recent volunteers have increased the number of petition bearers to over 60 persons.

"The most important thing," Pat Willer, Schwegler resident, emphasized, "is to get the issue before the Lawrence community so people can make an informed decision."

A number of Lawrence residents are upset with City officials over the issue of the new City Hall. The main reasons for public opposition stems from what people see as the Commission sidestepping public approval; the scornful attitudes of Commissioners toward citizens; spiraling costs of the new City Hall; and distrust of the recently established Public Building Commission.

The Public Building Commission (PBC) is really the key to the public protest. Under Kansas Law, the PBC may issue revenue bonds for the purpose of construction of public facilities. No voter approval is necessary unless voters obtain signatures of 5 per cent of the number of registered voters in the city demanding a referendum vote on the issue.

It is this power of the PBC to build major public buildings without voter approval that is the most objectionable aspect of the City's plans. It is, according to members of Citizens for Responsive City Government, taxation without representation. The bonds the PBC will issue will be paid off by the City with federal revenue sharing funds, all of which is derived from federal income taxes.

City Commissioners appointed themselves as Public Building Commissioners to utilize the powers of the State PBC law. They issued their intent to go into debt for \$2 million in May. Just a few days after doing so, Citizens for Responsive City Government formed and launched a petition drive to force a vote on the City Hall.

The federal revenue-sharing funds that the City plans to use for the project come to Lawrence with no strings attached. The City of Lawrence has, like many other cities, spent most of its revenue-sharing funds (80 per cent) for major capital improvement projects like the proposed City Hall and the existing Judicial Building, and the other 20 per cent has gone to "people's programs," health, parks, and social service agencies.

Mona McCoy, Pinkney resident, fears that earmarking 80 per cent of all revenue-sharing funds for the next 7 years may endanger public service programs and organizations which derive most of their budgets from revenue-sharing. Even if funded at current levels, inflation alone will erode their support.

The City has said they will use revenue sharing funds to build the City Hall even if voters turn down the project in the primary election. They say they will just take more money away from health and parks improvements.



MARVIN TRIPP ACCEPTS SIGNATURES SUPPORTING A CALL FOR PUBLIC VOTE ON THE ISSUE OF REVENUE BONDS TO CONSTRUCT A NEW CITY HALL.

PHOTO BY DAVID HANN

## City Hall Rises From Bowersock Ruins

BY SUSIE HANNA

The City of Lawrence has discussed the need for an identifiable City Hall building since 1970 when the City offices were moved from the Watkins Bank building, 11th and Mass., to the First National Bank.

Many people wonder why the City relinquished the handsome red-brick bank building, now the home of the Watkins Community Museum. In the late sixties, Ray Wells, then the City Manager, made a deal with the builders of the First National Bank to rent City office space. The argument presented to the public was that it would be more economical and efficient to rent space than to stay in the Old Bank building, which was old and in need of work.

Thus, with the guarantee that the City would rent space, the First National Bank building was planned and built to its present size.

A couple of years after moving into the First, City Commissioners began discussing the need for an identifiable City Hall. By 1972, Commissioners had decided to commit a portion of the federal revenue-sharing money annually received by the City to remodel the Police-Fire building for a City Hall. The Police were scheduled to move to the new Judicial Law Enforcement Center adjacent to the County Courthouse, and Commissioners reasoned that it would be wise to move the City offices into the vacated space.

Costs for remodeling the Police-Fire building were \$340,000 in 1972. By 1976, when remodeling plans were abandoned, remodeling costs were \$700,000.

But Commissioners rejected plans to remodel the Police-Fire building in favor of looking at other locations to build a new City Hall or remodel another building. They stated that the Police-Fire building was an old building (built in 1950), that there wasn't enough space for the City to grow into, and that parking space would be a problem.

Following a look at a few other locations and plans, the Commissioners zeroed in on the North end of the central business district and the Bowersock property.

When the City finally negotiated the purchase of the Bowersock property in January, 1977, Commissioners didn't know whether construction of a City Hall at that location was feasible. The reasoning given by City Manager Buford Watson was that even if the City Hall wasn't built there, the City would be cleaning out a major eyesore and possibly could turn the area into a park.

The main reason the City chose to locate at the Bowersock site was to spur private redevelopment of the North end of the central business district. With the City putting millions of dollars into the Bowersock site, developers, the City reasons, will be more inclined to build office and shopping facilities in the area north of 8th and between Vermont and Rhode Island.

Costs for the purchase of the land, clearance, site preparation and dam maintenance alone is about \$1,300,000. Most of this cost was

### INSIDE PUBLIC NOTICE

#### THE SCHOOL REFERENDUM--

A school board member and a teacher give their assessment of the referendum. See page 2.

#### NORTH LAWRENCE

The North Lawrence Improvement Association and the North Lawrence Planning Council are having a joint meeting to begin work on a neighborhood plan. See story on page 3.

#### PINCKNEY NEIGHBORHOOD

A comprehensive land use plan is in the works for the Pinckney neighborhood. See story on page 5.

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## Editorial

# Teachers Urge Voters to Reconsider

by Tony Gauthier  
LHS instructor

It's true--it really is true. The people control their schools. Some may ask, "Which people?", but those of us who work in the Lawrence school district are highly sensitive to the watchful eyes that are scrutinizing us.

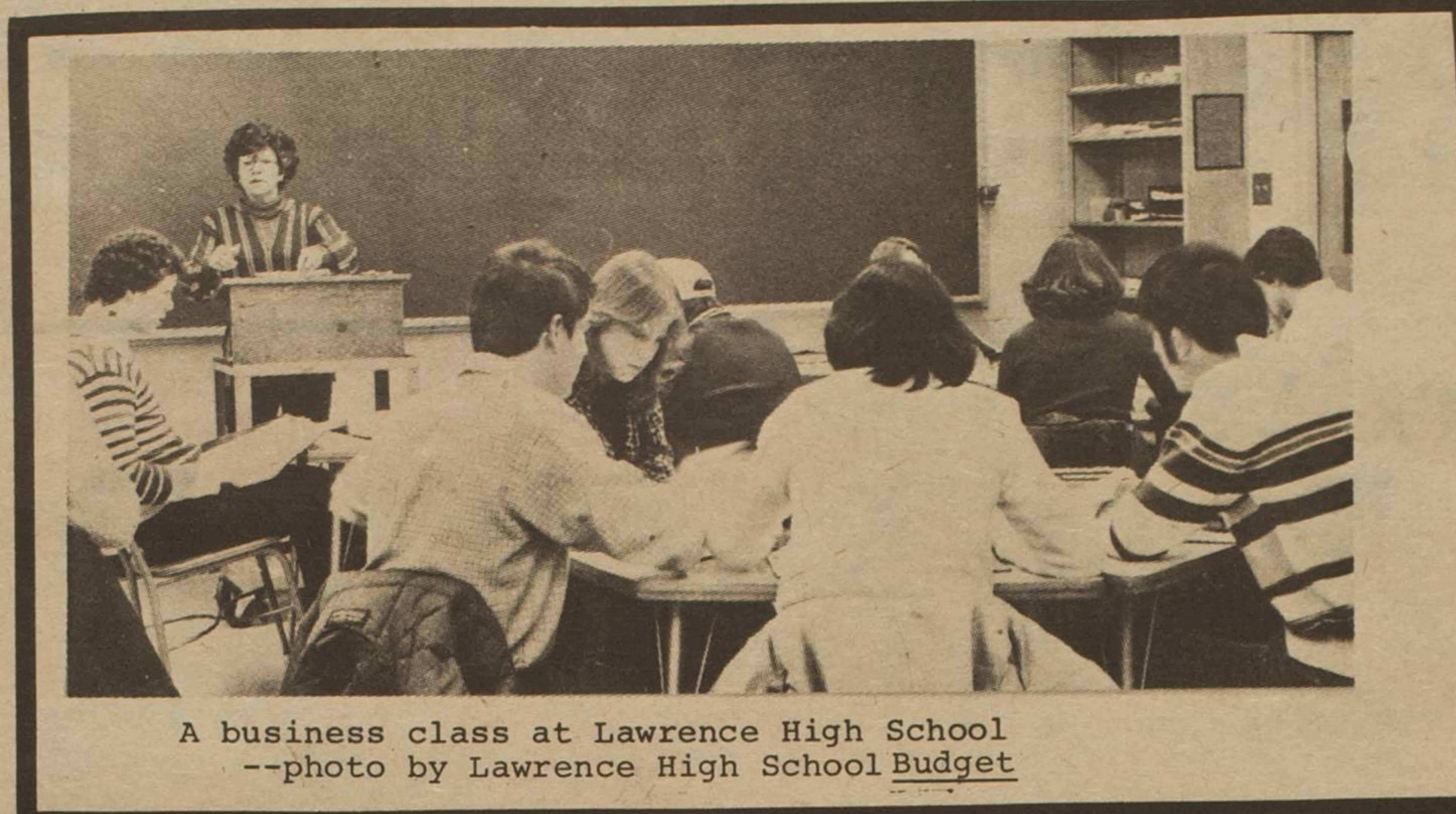
Most of our "supervisors" are not visible. The public's interest in its schools is shown in ways which often go unnoticed except when the comments are newsworthy (often newsworthy means "negative").

But we who teach, who administer, who maintain the buildings, and who make policy are constantly receiving signals of various kinds from people with varying messages.

Most of what we hear is positive. We believe that the public is generally satisfied with most of the things we are attempting to do. The children are learning more and faster than children in most school districts across the state and the nation.

As we perform our duties at school most of us feel a direct and close bond with the community. We are part of it and we generally are made to feel that the community values our contributions to its young people. For most of us, that is the true reward of our profession.

But we have to eat, too. We have to keep up with the cost of living. We are uncomfortable asking for higher salaries. But the feelings we get from our contact with various elements of Lawrence lead us to believe that



A business class at Lawrence High School  
--photo by Lawrence High School Budget

most people are willing to reward us with a fair and reasonable salary.

We went to them with a reasonable request. All seven board members representing almost every point of view in Lawrence agreed enthusiastically; we thought the voters would, also.

The vote in the recent referendum shook those beliefs. Since May 9, we have been going through a rigorous and serious self-examination for any possible contributions we might have made to any citizen's "no" vote. We know we need the money. We know that all of our employees are underpaid (using comparative data from comparable districts).

We believe the community of Lawrence is getting much more education than it is paying for. (Again comparing tax rates in comparable districts shows the mill levy in

Lawrence to be substantially below the average).

As we discuss the causes of the referendum failure, we always get back to one basic fact: most of the voters in Lawrence did not vote on May 9. This disturbs us because it makes us wonder about the real nature of the relationship between the schools and the community.

We believe that most of our supporters did not go to the polls. We believe that they felt the referendum would pass without their votes. We believe that they recognize our needs, but that they did not think we needed their vote.

But voting against salaries will not solve those problems, nor will it motivate anyone in the district to work harder to solve them.

Voting "no" will in fact make those solutions even harder to find, and even more difficult to implement. Morale is low.

Most of us have concluded that something went wrong on May 9. We do not believe the people of Lawrence want their teachers, cooks, custodians, and secretaries to be underpaid. We do not believe the people of Lawrence are unsatisfied with their schools.

We have begun to wonder, though, if the people have not taken these services for granted. We conducted a well-organized and straightforward campaign to inform the people of Lawrence about the referendum.

We suspect we didn't get the message through that we are in financial distress. Most of us probably did our share to confuse the real issue with irrelevant facts.

For instance, how many voters knew that money for construction cannot be used for salaries? The law will not allow it.

And how many people knew that by voting against the referendum they were reducing the pay increase of over one third of the teachers to less than three per cent for next year?

The financial affairs of a \$10-million school district are complicated, but they are comprehensible to any one who will take a few minutes to examine the basics.

continued on pg. 11

## School Board Pushes for New Vote

by Martha Masinton  
School Board Member

Early this spring the USD 497 Board of Education voted unanimously to submit a referendum question to the voters of the district: Would the electorate allow us to increase our General Fund budget by 15 per cent in order to provide substantial salary increases for all district employees (15 to 18 per cent increase for custodians, cooks, maintenance personnel, and secretaries; 13 per cent for teachers; and 11 per cent for administrators)?

On May 9, we got an answer--no, by 271 votes. As a Board member, my reaction to the result was one of dismay--what had gone wrong? Ultimately, I concluded

that I had failed in my responsibility to the community--my responsibility to convey accurately and persuasively the urgency of the district's need for the increase and the facts of our financial situation.

When the Board met to consider whether or not to resubmit, that same sense of responsibility led me to join the majority in a 4-2 vote in favor of bringing the question to the people again, this time eliminating the 11 per cent increase for administrators. The split vote reflected, not a disagreement on the need for a referendum, but a difference of opinion on the appropriateness and effect on the public of

such a speedy resubmission.

Those of use voting in favor felt that the district's need warranted immediate action, as well as an intensive effort to define just what is at stake here. To that end, I would like to address some questions that have been raised concerning the referendum.

1. Why do we need to increase salaries so substantially? Lawrence has for years had a reputation in the state for maintaining a first-rate school system while paying marginally adequate salaries. Lawrence itself has been the drawing card--people have been willing to come here for less because the University offers easy access to professional improvement.

The evidence of the last couple of years is that this is no longer the case. People simply can't afford to give up the extra \$500, \$1000, or even \$3000 that they could earn in another district, and in education as in other fields, it's the more competent people who have the greater professional flexibility.

The times have caught up with us in Lawrence: if we want to keep our good teachers and hire others, we are going to have to offer competitive salaries.

The 13 per cent increase asked for in the referendum would bring teachers' salaries up to this year's average for the 11 largest school districts in Kansas and for the Big 8 university cities. The larger per centage increases for classified workers reflects the fact that their salaries are at the bottom of the scale for comparable positions in the 11 Kansas and 8 university districts.

2. How did we get into this situation? Given that salaries

in Lawrence had never been notoriously high, the district has lost even more ground as a result of the School Finance Law enacted by the Kansas legislature in 1973. Without going into the more arcane

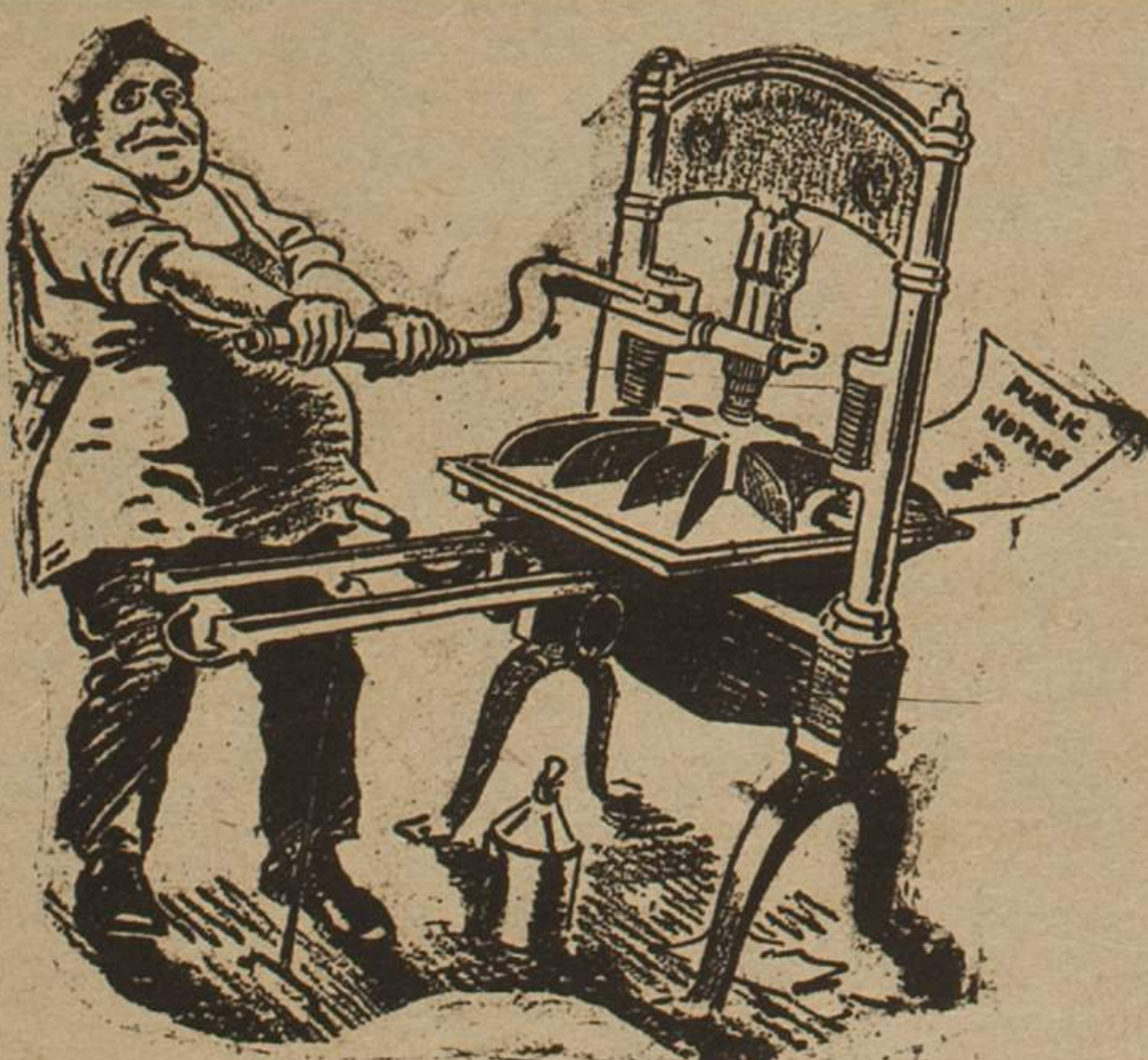
aspects of this very complex law, we can focus on one of its most significant features--the budget lid. For the past five years, school districts in Kansas have been limited to a five per cent to eight per cent increase per year in their General Fund budgets. The five per cent to eight per cent range is not a function of local decision-making: the legislature sets the per centage in a given year, and then, through the application of an equalization formula, local districts are told precisely how much they can increase their per-pupil budget.

Unfortunately, as such mechanism has kept costs down through these years, and inflation has wrecked havoc not only on the district but also on its employees. Because salaries already account for 86 per cent of the General Fund budget and the other 14 per cent goes for such things as utility bills and supplies, there simply is no other money available.

The only way out from under this lid, according to the law, is a referendum, which could allow a one-year increase of up to 15 per cent in the General Fund budget.

3. Why not forget about the swimming pool, the Lawrence High science wing, the tennis courts, and West Junior High's auditorium and use that money for salaries? The short answer to this question is simply that to do so would be to break the law--the same law referred to above.

Under that law, the Board is authorized to levy a tax of up to four mills for a period of five years for the purpose of maintaining or constructing buildings and purchasing certain types of equipment.



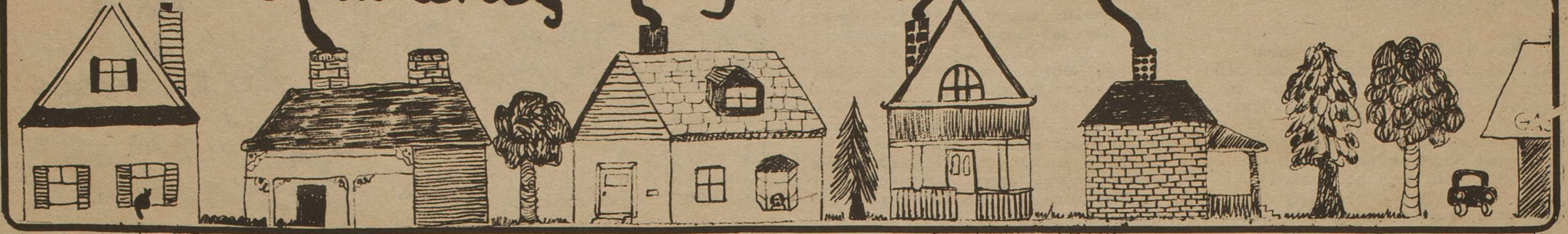
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# Lawrence Neighborhood News



## Attention North Lawrence Residents!

All residents of North Lawrence are encouraged to attend the joint meeting of the North Lawrence Improvement Association and the North Lawrence Planning Council at Woodlawn School at 7:30 pm on Monday, June 12. Members of the Lawrence/Douglas County Planning Office will be on hand to obtain residents' opinions on problem areas and future plans of the community. (This is the first step in the Planning Office's project to draw up a North Lawrence Plan similar to the Pinckney Neighborhood Plan, just completed, and the Oread Neighborhood Plan which will be completed this summer. All these neighborhood plans will be incorporated into Plan 95, the City's blueprint for the future of Lawrence.)



Surely every household will have something to say. Door-to-door surveys of the North Lawrence community will be conducted this summer to obtain more information but the step by step participation of North Lawrence residents is essential to the formulation of a plan that will truly reflect the needs and desires of the neighborhood.

The main topic at the North Lawrence Improvement Association meeting on May 8 was the installation of new sewer lines in North Lawrence to be financed by Community Development funds. Since CD funds only cover installation of the main sewer lines along or under the streets, individual households must bear the cost of connecting their house to them. The City has waived the \$1000 sewer tie-in fee for all presently existing houses. Grants are available to those households meeting low-income guidelines.

It was explained by Margaret Brun, president of NLIA, that individuals may dig their own ditch and lay their own pipe to minimize expenses but the actual plumbing hook-up must be done by a licensed plumber and all work must pass city inspection. No one will actually be required to hook into the new lines until their present septic system is no longer

functioning adequately. Once the new main sewer lines are installed, any repair of septic systems will be prohibited.

At the North Lawrence Planning Council meeting on May 22, Debra Kagan presented the results of a survey conducted in North Lawrence by KU School of Social Welfare graduate students. The students, who were doing this as part of their training by the University Community Services Center, asked North Lawrence residents how they felt about their streets, sidewalks, traffic, drainage, city government, police, transportation, education, community center, day care, and mental health services. The respondents to the randomly mailed questionnaire were equally divided by sex and age (18-30, 30-50, 50-65, and 65 or older).

While 11% of the respondents said their sidewalks were in satisfactory condition, 78% said that they didn't even have sidewalks. (The questionnaire did not ask, however, if these residents wanted sidewalks). Over half felt their street was in need of repair while a little less than half considered the traffic on their street to be a problem. Although 82% responded that their personal car was their major form of transportation, almost 60% agreed that

public bus service was needed in North Lawrence. Most respondents were satisfied with North Lawrence police service.

One of the most interesting sets of responses revolved around the issue of a community center. While 88% felt a need for a North Lawrence community center serving youth, adults, and/or senior citizens; none of the respondents or members of their families had ever used Ballard Center. While Ballard Center may serve some segment of the Lawrence community, these results give rise to serious questions regarding how well it serves the needs of North Lawrence.

Finally only 10% of the respondents agreed that city government meets the needs of North Lawrence residents.

It is most likely that this survey will be taken into consideration by the Planning Office in their formulation of the North Lawrence plan, but this questionnaire did not reach all North Lawrencians nor did it attempt to cover all the issues necessary to the development of the plan. Be at the June 12th meeting to make sure your views are presented. If you don't, your neighborhood might not be the same.



### HELP

### WANTED

Lawrence Women's Transitional Care Services (WTCS) will begin a training course for new counselor advocates on June 14. The course will consist of two-hour sessions twice a week for six weeks, and will cover such topics as divorce and separation, family violence, counseling skills, and crisis intervention.

WTCS is a volunteer organization which provides emergency services and practical and emotional support to women in marital crisis. A large number of its clients are victims of physical violence at the hands of husbands and lovers. Counselors are available 24 hours a day through Headquarters and the Kansas University Information Center. Presently there are 27 on-call volunteers.

Philosophically WTCS is committed to the concept of peer counseling, which means that its volunteers do not have to be professional counselors. "Transitional Care is women helping women solve women's problems," said Pamela Johnston, a member of the training and recruiting committee.

Johnston added that women who would like to become a volunteer advocate with WTCS should call the KU Information Center at 864-3506 to arrange for an interview.



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# Battle Brewing Over Park!

BY BARBARA WILLITS

The history of the Hobbs Park bequest is long and confused. Mrs. Hobbs donated the money to dedicate a park in her husband's memory. The park is to be located roughly within the East Lawrence boundaries, north of 15th St. and west of Haskell.

Fred DeVictor, city parks and recreation director, first drew up an elaborate plan to destroy 11 houses in the 900 block of New Jersey. This plan was presented to interested citizens and soundly disapproved. Mr. DeVictor still defends this disastrous idea, even though low cost housing is practically nonexistent and these folks have nowhere to go if their houses are destroyed.

The ELIA AND FELIA cooperated to plan a use for the money. They asked the city to purchase some acreage of wooded land to make a natural park area. The plan was approved by the Park and Recreation Advisory Board and presented to the city commission, who decided that the money was not intended to be spent east of Haskell.

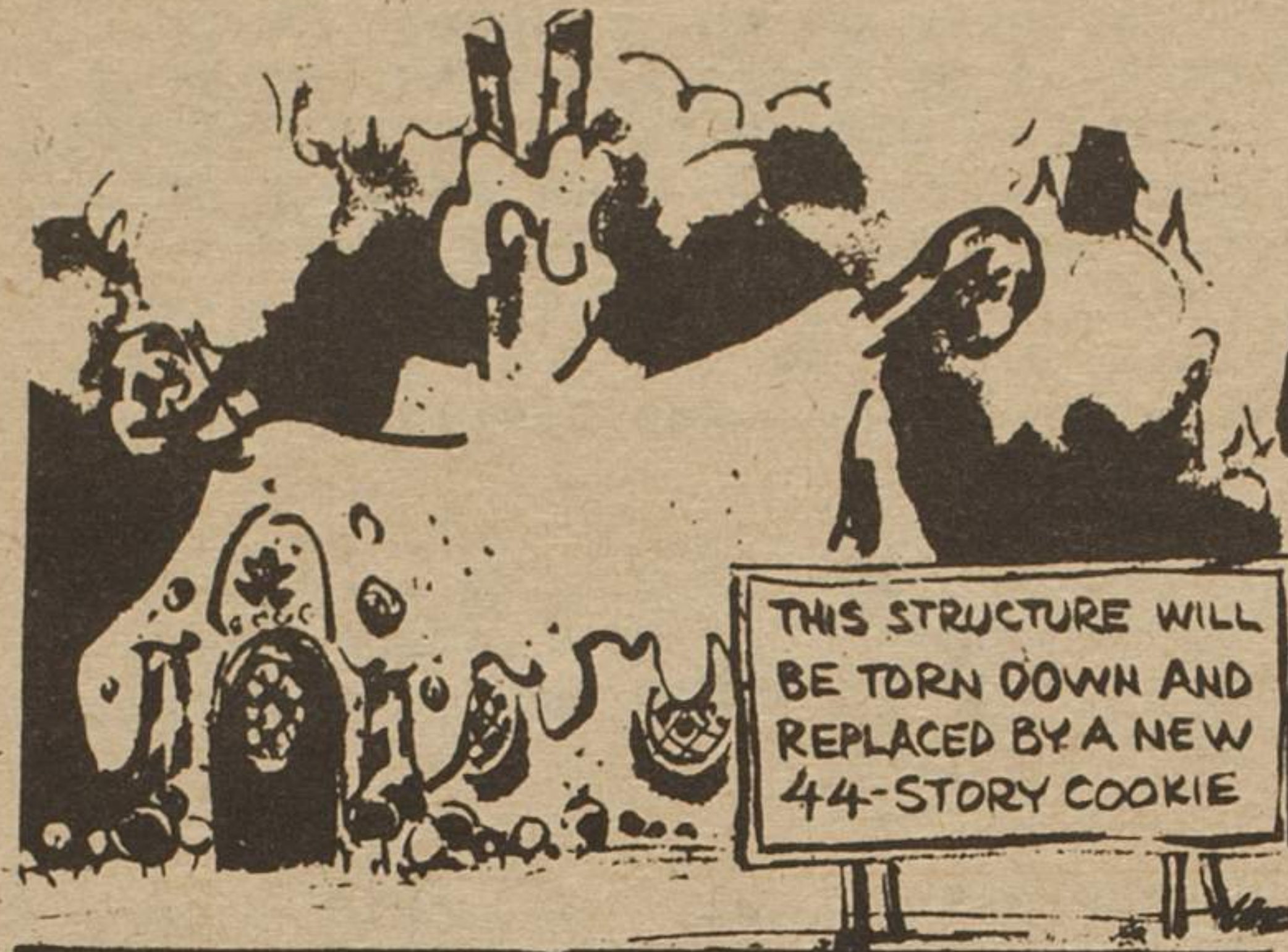
The ELIA then began to develop plans to upgrade the park area at 11th and Delaware. This is the only park area within East Lawrence's borders. Mr. DeVictor has long advocated razing the unusual stadium bleachers in the park and replacing them with brightly colored plastic bench seating. He feels the stadium attracts serious violent crime, even though none have ever been reported there.

Recently, the Park and Recreation Advisory Board approved using the Hobbs bequest at 11th and Delaware. The plans were presented to the City Commission. Lo and

and behold, the city staff asked the commissioners not to approve the plans. The staff wants to use the Hobbs bequest at the Far East Lawrence Center, soon to be built at 15th and Brook. They need the funds to bail them out because not enough money is available to finish plans for this high priced center. (Coincidentally, Mayor Don Binns is a Far East Lawrence resident).

The new center is directly south of the wooded area the City Commissioners refused to buy earlier because it was east of Haskell Avenue. Commissioner Barkley Clark now thinks we can'ticker about being a "few feet" east of Haskell.

The Hobbs Park Bequest is an excellent example of how city staff and commissioners manipulate events so they spend funds exactly as they wish without any regard to citizen input. The only response to citizens is legal and the commissioners spend our money to fight us.



As of June 20, Council on Aging is sponsoring a job counseling and placement service for those folks over 55. Robert McCoy, a retired local businessman is organizing Project Earn. If you are interested in using this service, give him a call at 842-0543.



## Clean Up On June 24

BY KATE DUFFY

Good news about the future VISTA project in East Lawrence was announced by Barbara Willits at the May general membership meeting. We are one out of fifteen new projects in the four state area chosen to send in a final application. The VISTAs will be doing community work in East Lawrence, building the ELIA membership and providing helpful information to residents. So far three people have expressed interest in the jobs: two ELIA members, Kate Duffy and Mike Manley, and Cindy Hagg, a Penn House staff member. Any other interested applicants should talk to Barbara Willits, the VISTA supervisor.

The first phase of the annual clean up was June 3 for the folks that live north of 11th St. The second phase will be June 24 for those who live south of 11th to 15th St. You will be receiving flyers in your doors with all the information. Everybody is encouraged to come and help.

Barbara Willits has checked with the Community Development Office and there's money left for dead tree removal. If you would like to use this fund, please come to the next meeting on June 12th.

The ELIA gave its approval to Kate Duffy to act as official outreach worker this summer. She will be dealing especially with housing problems: landlord-tenant rehabilitation, winterization, etc. Please call 1035 Pennsylvania, 842-0440, in the afternoons.

John Hamilton was voted in as treasurer for the remainder of the term. We're glad to have him back. He's not only a good neighbor but an experienced officer as well.

The next general membership meeting will be June 12, 7:30 p.m. in the Music Room at New York School. See you all there!!!!



## Early Days In Lawrence

BY FAY C. MOYS  
620 Kentucky

In this age, it seems hard to understand how early settlers came to reach this land. When Grandma came from Quindaro nearby in steamboat "Lightfoot", with a smoke-stack high.

The wind blew a gale every night and day, It took three days to bring them on their way. Her brother thought to put her at her ease, "Beautiful Kansas always has a breeze!"

When they arrived on the bank of the Kaw Settlers were there, though the weather was raw. With cannon salute, all started to sing An, oh, how welcome their voices did ring.

The "Kansas Emigrant" they knew so well, Each deep note sounding but never could tell How thankful they were to meet a new friend. It helped so much from beginning to end.

With two children, word came uphill and down, That Quantrill was coming to wreck the town. She planned in a hurry what she should do, Turned the pig loose, pushed baby-buggy through.

Grandma went to see her brother; now grown, In bark-covered house, she was not alone. When she married, with four children to raise, He joined the army during war-time days.

The open gate, put the babies in place To start on journey, through big open space. She pushed the children uphill west of town Where she stayed in hiding for word around.

She heard Quantrill had left; she hurried home And there was the pig, who never did roam. But waited to hear the family call... The tale has a happy end, after all.

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## Long Range Land Use

# Pinckney Plan Nears Adoption

BY BARRY SHALINSKY

A comprehensive neighborhood plan for the Pinckney neighborhood in the works since September is slated to be adopted by the City Commission this month.

The Pinckney neighborhood plan will be the result of months of work by the city planning staff and neighborhood representatives. The plan addresses long range land use in this area.

The neighborhood is bounded by Sixth street on the south, the Turnpike access road on the west, the river and city limits on the east and north.

A survey was taken of area residents and landowners, followed by deliberation by a committee consisting of four members of the City Planning Commission and Mona McCoy, former Pinckney Neighborhood Association president. The committee initially could not reach agreement and proposed four alternative plans.

The neighborhood presented a fifth alternative. From these, the full Planning Commission hammered out a plan which is to be submitted to the City Commission.

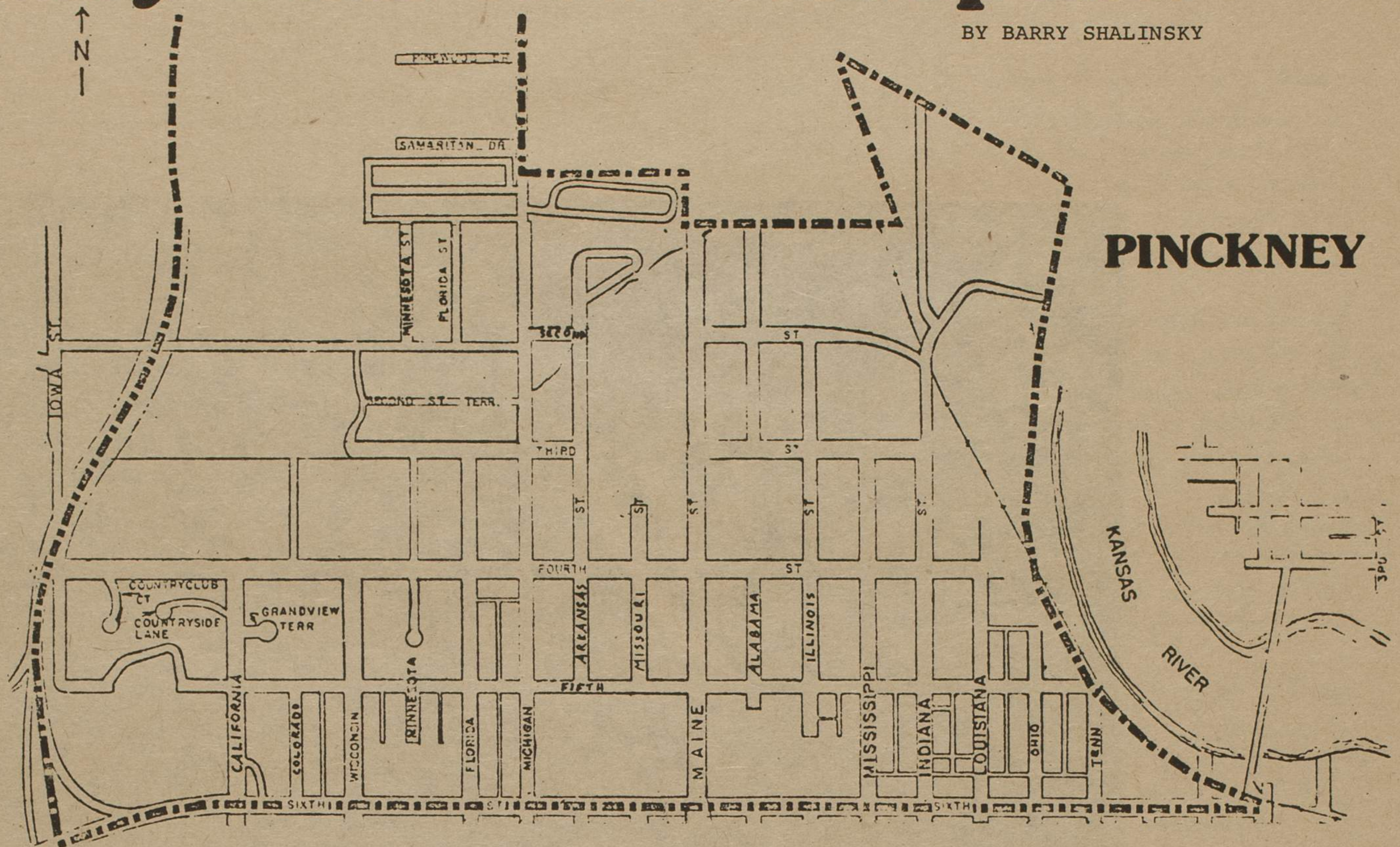
Unlike other neighborhood plans, the City gave high priority to the Pinckney plan. Other neighborhoods must pay for the creation of their comprehensive plans out of revenue sharing money allocated to their neighborhood associations. The City paid for the Pinckney plan through the Planning budget.

Neighborhood organizations are pushing for the adoption of comprehensive neighborhood plans because Plan 95 is too vague, allowing developers too much land use latitude.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Pinckney plan is the location of health care facilities in the neighborhood. Pinckney residents endorsed a proposal to construct a Lawrence Medical Plaza along Sixth, from directly east of Dillon's over to Maine.

According to McCoy, "This would keep it from going commercial, provide all the potential doctor's space they could need, and save the rest of the neighborhood."

But the hospital fears competition from a competing facility. Therefore Lawrence Memorial Hospital proposes an office complex north of the present hospital. The neighborhood sees the mobile home park to the north as a logical place to build such a facility.



"The city accused us of being anti-mobile homes even though they thought nothing of moving them out for McDonald's," McCoy asserted, "We are not against mobile homes, but they are portable. The alternative of tearing down existing solid homes is silly."

Originally, proposals called for doctors' offices on the west side of Arkansas between Third and Fourth and in the block bounded by Illinois and Alabama, Second and Third. The Planning Commission agreed to allow Arkansas to retain its residential zoning.

The encroachment of gaudy commercial development is a concern neighborhood residents, according to the survey. Although two-thirds of Pinckney residents surveyed favored some commercial development, many favored strict limitations, and one-third fully disapproved of any new commercial development.

The plan to be submitted for the City Commission approval will recommend a uniform commercial zoning depth of 300 feet back from Sixth. This will give most commercial entrepreneurs some space to expand and give Fifth Street residents the security of knowing that there are defined policy limits to commercial growth.

The old Mt. Hope nursery in western Pinckney which Mona McCoy termed "a nonconforming land use of the best kind" is to be rezoned commercial in part. Part of the parcel is to be used for a motel. The neighborhood failed to convince the Planning Commission to downzone commercial parcels on the north side of Sixth street east of Maine.

Almost all of Pinckney east of Michigan Street which is not to be zoned for medical purposes will retain its character with single family dwellings.

A large portion of this area is included in a historic preservation proposal currently being drafted by Ed Boles of the Lawrence Historic Preservation Trust. Jane Eldredge, new Pinckney Neighborhood Association president termed the recommendation, "a good step in the right direction."

Eldredge attributed the decision to the fact that the area's existing land use is 95 per cent single family dwellings.

Many neighborhood residents are not pleased with the parks and drainage in Pinckney. Both Eldredge and McCoy agree that Woody is a city ball park, Clinton is a ravine used for drainage and Burcham is a wilderness park. Pinckney has no real neighborhood park where people can have a picnic and set up a volleyball net. The plan does not address these needs.

In working on the plan, McCoy found the planning staff to be "very reasonable." Eldredge termed the plan to be "not unreasonable," but expressed concern that planners are reluctant to downzone commercial property but not to upzone residential property. "Each type of investment should be given the same consideration, regardless of scale," Eldredge said.

Eldredge said she lived in Pinckney because it had a good mix of people in terms of age, race, and income.

Both Eldredge and McCoy live in old houses which they bought and restored. A city official labeled this activity "gentrification," which means freezing out low income people by raising property value and taking rental property off the market.

The clear alternative is that some unconcerned landlords will allow property to deteriorate and seek upzoning. Eldredge listed maintaining existing housing for elderly and low income people as an important neighborhood goal. "These are people's homes. They have invested time and energy, and they don't want to lose it."

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Kathryn Clark



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ed. 9

William Gorman 1978

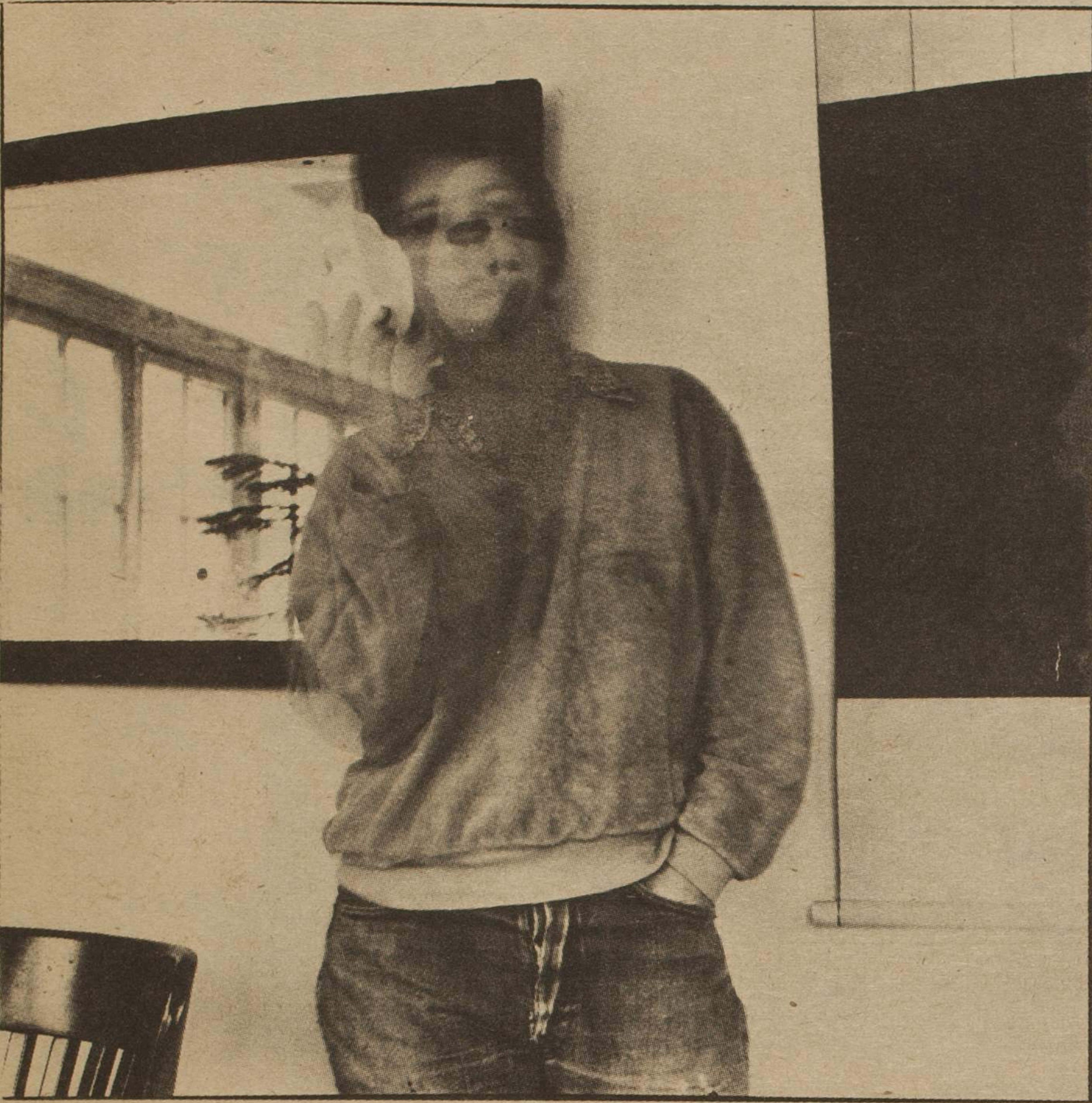
Journal Entry --

"So many things fail to interest us, simply because they don't find in us enough surfaces on which to live, and what we have to do then is to increase the number of planes in our mind, so that a much larger number of themes can find a place in it at the same time." - Ortega y Gasset

There is great energy right now for the expansion of understanding on all levels. It is possible to alter the whole chemical structure of our being which in turn or in conjunction w/ alters our thought patterns + the ~~very~~ very possibilities of our physic perceptions - in fact all our perceptions. There are infinite other worlds that we do not perceive because we lack the surfaces on which to hold these ideas. As we expand awareness + sensitivity in any area it increases physically our capacity to perceive new data.

Facility in any endeavor is important but not so much as the pure directing of energy to express the essence of whatever you are working on. Facility in art is not as important ultimately as the ability to sense + direct energy through the media.

There is probably an exchange between energy + matter that occurs all the time erasing the distinctions between them. So that art in many ways is just a visible means of erasing that distinction as the idea, artist and media join in the transference of energy. It is a materialization outside our common references of time + space and at best reminds us that matter and energy sustain each other in ways we tend to forget and that we are not powerless in our environment but in fact create the surrounding atmosphere ---



The Ambiguity of Self

Kathryn Clark



Kathryn Clark



In between it all for tonal deaths, Squeezed. Brian Sperry



So much more than what they say 21.5 Brian Sperry

# COOP NEWS

## Frontier Cooperative Herbs: Owned by You

by Diane Luber

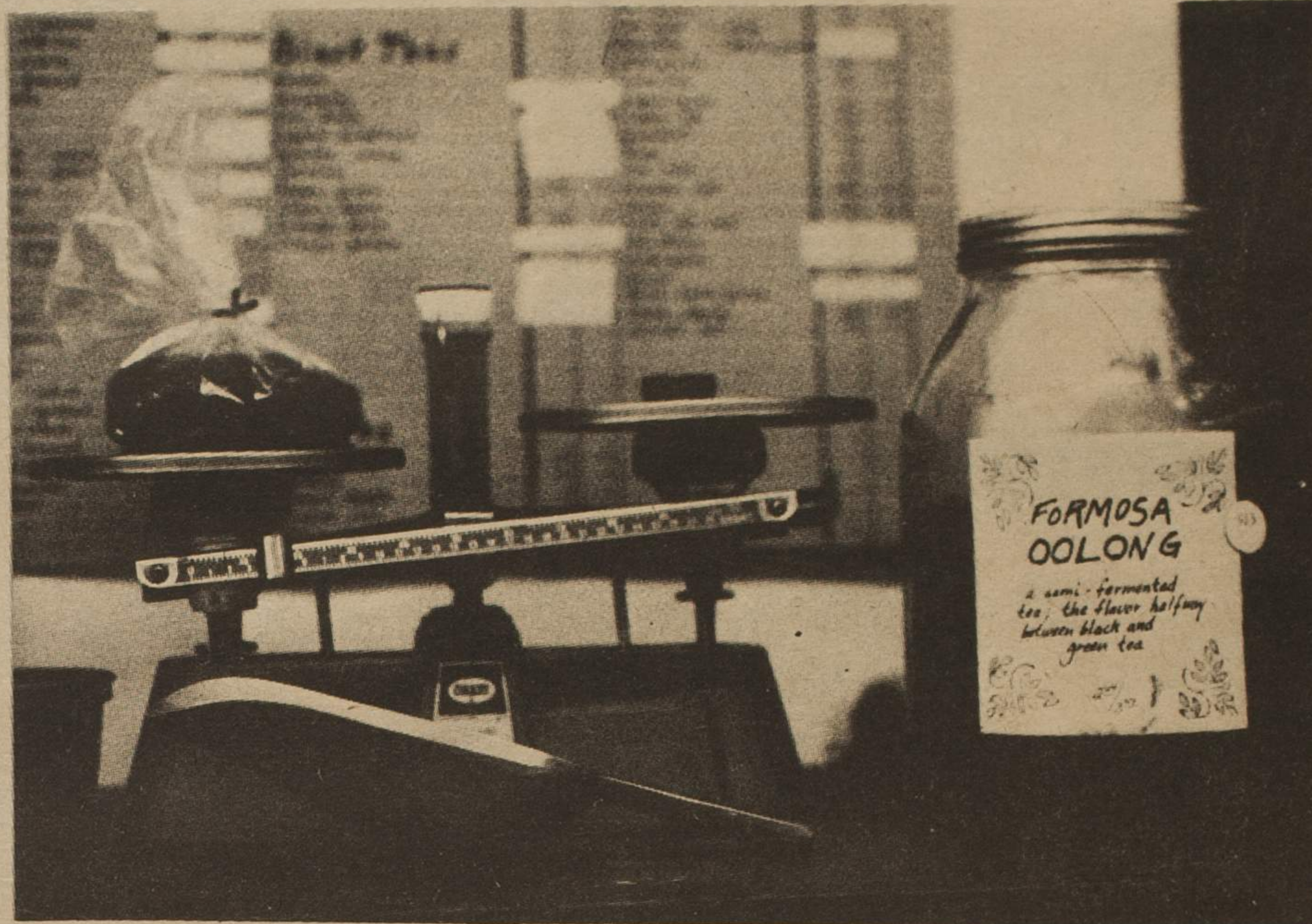
Deep in Iowa corn country lies the source of the Co-op's popular selection of pungent seasonings and fragrant teas as well as its link with ancient folk remedies and the exotic world spice trade. Shopping around, the Co-op ordered from several large spice and herb distributors before getting down to business with this relative newcomer - Frontier Cooperative Herbs of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Rick Stewart, one of the two founders of Frontier, stated, "When we started out in Colleen's cabin in May 1976, we intended to be a part of Blooming Prairie Warehouse." (Blooming Prairie is the cooperative warehouse in Iowa City serving the federation of Iowa and Nebraska co-ops - similar to our own Ozark Co-operative Warehouse in Fayetteville, Arkansas). The business soon grew too big (or the cabin too small) and Frontier moved its operation into the basement of Good News Co-op in Cedar Rapids. Limiting trade to Iowa co-ops made it hard to be price competitive with other herb companies and at the same time pay those working a decent wage. So in the fall of 1977, they decided to expand beyond the boundaries of their state. The Community Mercantile's alliance with

The spice and herb trades are distinct in terms of their historical development, Rick said. The spice trade is centuries old. We know that Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus were looking for new sources of spice, for example, or a new route to the old sources. Now as then the Spice Islands are a major source. And while the Third World and Eastern European countries are major producers of herbs, Germany is the unrivalled distributor of them.

Frontier relies on the traditional sources, Rick said, but they would like to support local individual growers ("Kansas is local when compared to Madagascar."). But profitable herb growing is a long range goal, he warned. Someone with that goal needs to develop methods of growing and picking; some of the process may even have to be mechanized. While Rick was not pessimistic about the future of local herb production, he pointed out that no one who has approached Frontier with plans to sell herbs has delivered even a pound. "There is a man in California who, after much effort and perseverance, produces high quality comfrey on a large scale."

Rick had a few words of advice for those of us who are happy just using spices and herbs. Keep them



once a year. Whole herbs and spices stay fresh longer than processed ones but you still need to know how long to keep them. Oils, which give flavor to such herbs as peppermint, evaporate and alkaloids, which give some herbs such as gotu kola their medicinal properties, weaken over time.

Since our fateful meeting in Herman last fall, Frontier's collective has grown to four. Everyone who works at Frontier gets paid the same but the collective carries more responsibility. Rick says, "We are actively looking for collective members."

They have also made it possible for their customers to become part owners/members of their cooperative venture. Members fall into five categories: 1) Co-ops, 2) Buying clubs, 3) Non-profit organizations, 4) Worker-owned and controlled stores, and 5) final consumers (individuals). Frontier now serves about 130 members and 130 non-members in an area extending from Main and Florida to Washington and California.

Through loans and deposits, members and friends have made it possible for Frontier to buy a building of its own into which it will be moving in a month. This one-time grocery store will serve as warehouse for Frontier's \$25,000 inventory. They would like to increase that figure to \$30,000 by expanding their selection of herbs and ground spices as well as adding cosmetic items such as soaps, clays, etc. A costly inventory is inevitable since Frontier places orders for 50 pounds of goldenseal, 500 pounds of peppermint leaves, and 100-500 pounds each of other herbs and spices at one time!

If your interest in herbs has gone beyond the selection of little metal boxes or glass bottles found at the supermarket or your taste in spices demands the freshest and most flavorful for each dish, include the Co-op's wide assortment in your next shopping trip. You can buy just the quantity you need. You'll probably find something new to try. And you'll be able to take advantage of the low prices that cooperative efforts such as Frontier Herbs and the Community Mercantile make possible.



Frontier began when Rick and Colleen attended our quarterly federation meeting in Herman, Missouri last September.

away from moisture, light and heat. To insure freshness and flavor, only buy ground spices in small quantities when you need them and throw away what you accumulate

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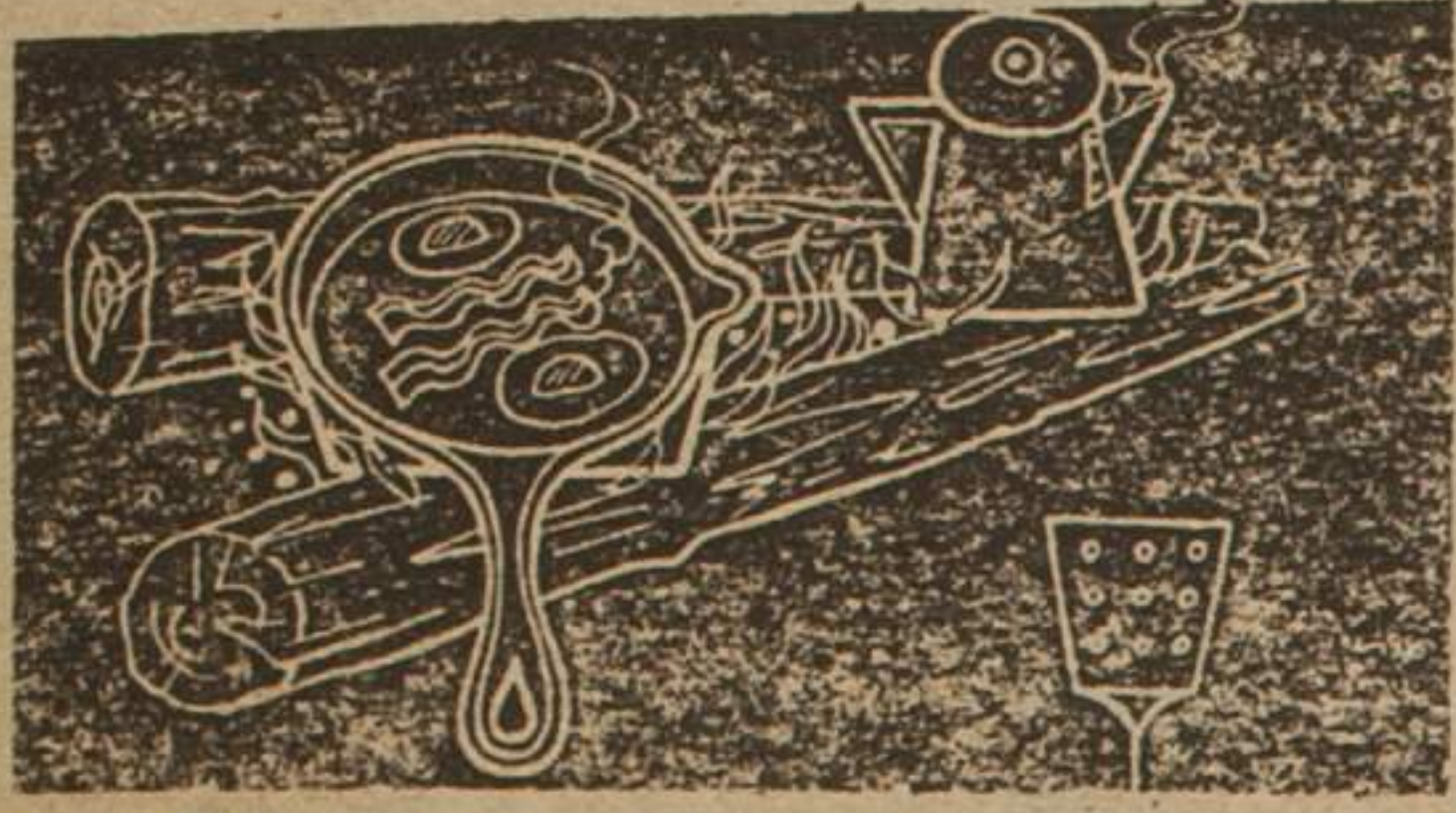
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# Food Talk



**Hot weather arrives and so do BURNING UP IN THE KITCHEN BLUES.** I wish I had a summer kitchen like the houses that our forefathers built in the 1800's. The summer kitchen was a small building detached from the main house in which all the heat-producing cooking was done throughout the summer. It had large open windows and doors to increase ventilation. By being a detached building surrounded by open spaces the summer kitchen remained much cooler than if just a room inside a larger house, and the main house remained cool by having the hot stove and ovens in another building. Clever architects.

Cooking outdoors on a grill is a good way to adapt the summer kitchen idea. Also serving cold dishes will make everyone feel

by Laurie Schwarm

they are 15 degrees cooler. Try these recipe ideas:

To grill chicken outdoors, wash the pieces and pat dry. Salt and pepper them. Put them on the grill and baste them frequently with a sauce of melted butter and lemon juice. This keeps them moist. Chicken takes about 30 minutes depending on the heat of your coals and size of the pieces.

With chicken you can make Texas Potatoes. To do this, slice four potatoes very thinly. Also slice up a large onion very thinly. In to a large piece of tinfoil put 1/2 of the potatoes and onions, dot with butter, sprinkle with parmesan cheese, salt, and pepper. Seal the foil well. Repeat. Place these packages on the grill and cook for about 30 minutes.

Two delicious cold summer salads to choose from are tabouli (a Middle Eastern dish) and cucumbers in yogurt.

**TABOULI** 6-8 servings

- 1 cup bulgur wheat
- 1 cup chopped green onions
- 1 1/2 cups finely chopped parsley
- 1/2 cup finely chopped mint leaves
- 6-8 ripe chopped tomatoes
- 1/2 cup fresh lemon juice
- 1/2 cup olive oil

Soak the bulgur wheat 1 hour in enough water to cover. Drain well. Mix wheat, onions, parsley, and mint and blend with fingers. Add the tomatoes, oil, lemon juice, and salt and pepper. Blend well and chill at least one hour.

**CUCUMBERS IN YOGURT** 6-8 servings

- 2 large cucumbers, peeled and chopped
- 2 cloves garlic
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup yogurt
- a few drops of vinegar

Put cucumber in bowl. Crush garlic with salt and add to cucumber with the yogurt and vinegar. Thin with 2 teaspoons ice water. Chill one hour before serving.

For dessert make this yummy **GOLDEN FRUIT SHERBET**

- 1 1/2 cup fresh orange juice
- 3/4 cup fresh lemon juice
- 3 bananas
- 1 cup cold water
- 2 cups skim milk

Combine all in blender and blend until smooth. Pour into a mold or hollowed out orange peel halves and freeze. Remove from the freezer 15 minutes before serving.

Happy Gardening and Cooking!

## MEET THE FAYETTEVILLE WORK TEAM

By Keith Armitage



MEMBERS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE WORK TEAM, PICTURED ABOVE, ARE: Hazel Economidef, Megan Hughef, Renee Lazar, Art Wickman, and Bo Smith. Others on the work team not pictured are Doug Underwood, Darren Earhart, Sue Earhart, and Keith Armitage.

Life is work,  
Work is joy,  
Life is joy.

So someone once said, no doubt talking about something they found a purpose in.

Working at the Community Mercantile is purposeful if you believe in cooperative ventures, and can be more so if you like to work on independent self-directed projects in the cooperative context. This past winter, independent work groups were established at the co-op to handle different chores and areas of management in the store, allowing some members to function more independently in making their contribution to the store.

The Fayetteville work team is an example of a team designed to help manage a specific segment of the overall operation of the co-op. This work group is responsible for all the items the store receives through the co-op federation warehouse in Fayetteville, Arkansas which includes virtually all the grains, dried fruit, nuts, seeds, and about everything else found in the basement of the store.

Looking after the Fayetteville orders involves three tasks. Once a month the members meet to plan the work needs and schedule for the coming months, discuss procedures, problems and improvements, co-op philosophy, the weather and the price of soybeans in Salina. The other tasks include a bi-

monthly inventory and straightening of the cool room (the particular turf of this work team) and twice a month receiving and putting away the shipment from Fayetteville. The latter job involves sliding 50 pound sacks down a homemade chute layed down over the co-op stairs, a non-competitive sport for the participants. Each group member contributes an hour or two a month towards the last two tasks.

In addition to being involved in a self-directed project, the work team member is also in a position to fully understand how at least a part of the store operates. As all the Fayetteville members have become familiar with the logic of their team's task they have evolved new procedures and ideas and implemented them with the help of the work collective.

We could always use more help. Keeping up with the business end of our area is just the tip of the iceberg. Familiarizing co-op patrons with the agricultural processing, nutritional characteristics, and use of the products we receive from Fayetteville is an equally important part of our area which we have barely touched on. So if putting in your 2 hour shift each month doesn't give you all the satisfaction you seek, the Fayetteville work team could be something you could really sink your teeth into. Talk to a store coordinator about how to get involved.

### QUESTION - What Do Volleyball & Watermelon Have In Common?

ANSWER -

Both are seasonal sports. Both are enjoyed by people of all ages. Both are popular in the summer months. Both are often enjoyed outdoors. Both are often enjoyed in groups. Both are often enjoyed in a relaxed atmosphere. Both are often enjoyed in a social setting. Both are often enjoyed in a fun and enjoyable way. Both are often enjoyed in a way that brings people together. Both are often enjoyed in a way that creates memories. Both are often enjoyed in a way that is enjoyed by everyone. Both are often enjoyed in a way that is enjoyed by all. Both are often enjoyed in a way that is enjoyed by everyone. Both are often enjoyed in a way that is enjoyed by all.

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# Keeping In Touch



This need to "keep in touch" means that families belong together, and preferably nursing, from birth. A process of "bonding" in which attachment occurs between mother, father and infant is greatly facilitated when babies are not separated from their parents after birth. Marshall H. Klaus M.D. and John H. Kennell M.D. (authors of *Maternal Infant Bonding*) advocate a period of approximately 30-45 minutes

immediately after birth for mother, father and baby to be together alone and without interruptions. This initial contact serves to strengthen the bonds of intimate familial relationships.

The success of breastfeeding, which virtually guarantees skin contact, may also depend on being together early. Research at the Medical Psychology Unit at Cambridge, England led to the conclusion that separation of mother and baby soon after birth is a major influential factor in the ultimate success or failure of a particular breastfeeding relationship.

The sucking reflex is at its height 20-30 minutes after birth. If the infant is not fed then, the reflex diminishes rapidly only to reappear 40 hours later. On the other hand, if the infant is put to breast within half-an-hour after birth and every three hours or oftener thereafter, it takes the breast well and early physiologic weight loss is prevented.

Perinatologists have concluded that close contact may be as important to the mother's well-being as to the child's. Separation immediately after birth may foster a mothering disaffection that is reflected in ineptness, overprotectiveness, failure-to-thrive syndrome, or even battering. There appears to be a sensitive period for attachment in the mother.

These early hours after birth represent a sensitive, but not critical, period, Dr. Klaus explains. Human beings have a tremendous capacity for adaptation. Bonding and breastfeeding may be easier without separation after birth, but whatever the birth experience, nursing or at least body contact should commence as soon as possible.

A baby has a critical need to be caressed, cuddled, held, or just carried by the mother. Selma Fraiberg, author of *How A Baby Learns to Love*, says that body intimacy centers around the mother's breast. A baby's physical needs for food and health are met when nourished with mother's milk. More importantly the child's emotional needs are nurtured at the mother's breast. No other act so effectively insures skin-to-skin keeping in touch.

One of the best opportunities for body contact is found when a mother breastfeeds in bed while sleeping with her infant. The baby can nurse on and off to heart's content fulfilling his sucking needs while the mother sleeps. It's quiet, cozy and the mother won't be interrupted. There is no danger to the baby in this practice; seventy per cent of successful breastfeeding mothers take their babies to bed with them. Touch is maintained even at night.

The current of love flows from mother to baby and back through skin contact. "In the main, when a baby and his mother are united through an extended nursing period it will most often lead to a strong attachment," Fraiberg said. The work of Bowlby establishes clearly that where the mother/child bond is encouraged to develop normally and completely, the capacity of the child to form additional bonds is enhanced. In fact, the ability of the child to make other loving attachments is patterned on the quality of the mother/child bond. The love-starved infant, the infant forced to endure frequent separations from mother, is more likely to become the shallow, disloyal adult. Fathers, if they make themselves available to their children, clearly profit first and foremost when the baby is ready to form additional bonds. Montagu states that "What is established in the breastfeeding relationship constitutes the foundation for the development of all human social relationships, and the communications the infant receives through the warmth of the mother's skin constitutes the first of the socializing experiences of his life."



by Marcy Mauler

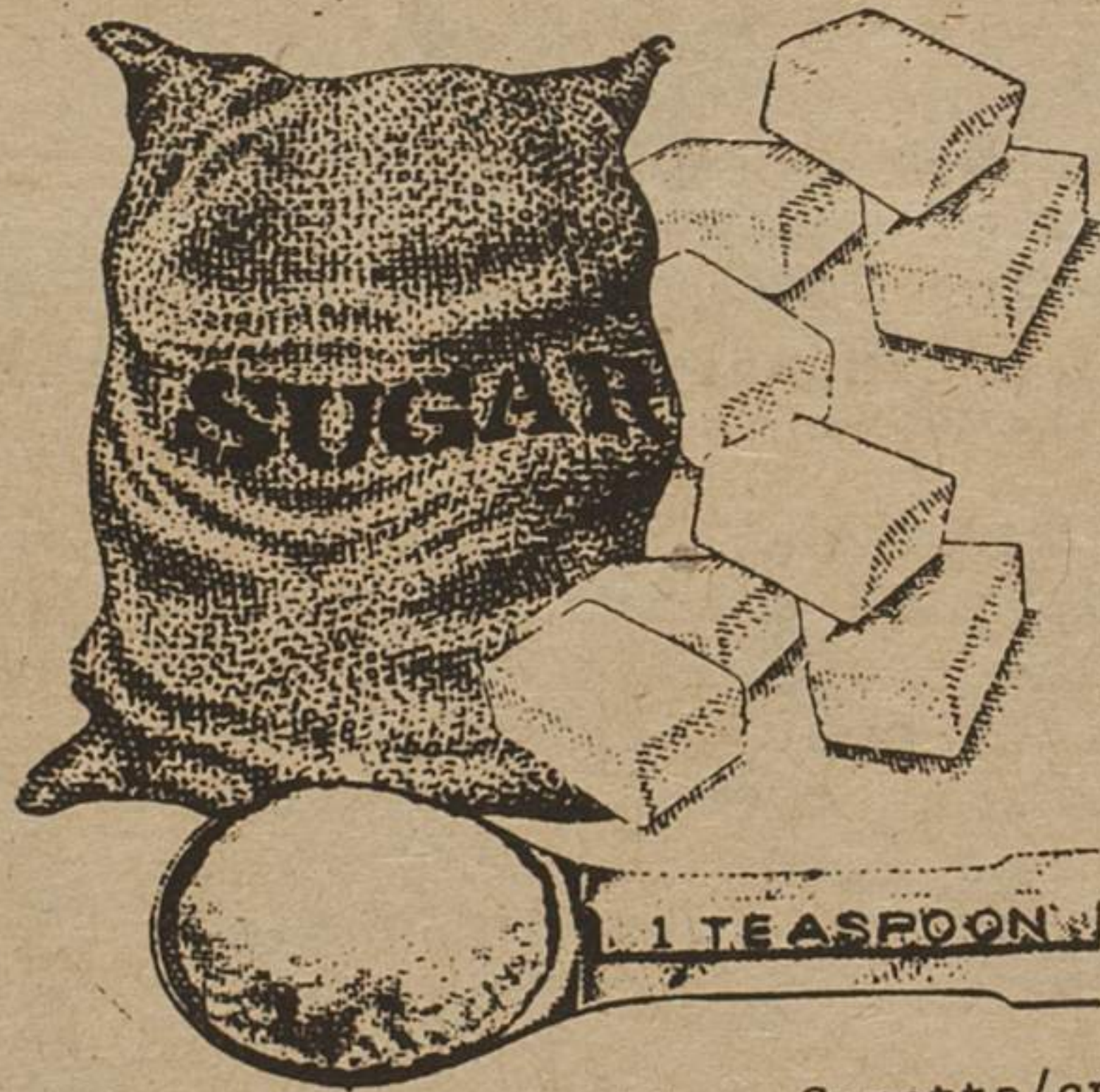
According to Ashley Montagu in his book *Touching: The Human Significance of the Skin*, the sense of touch, which he calls the "mother of the senses," is the earliest sense to develop in the human embryo. A baby spends nine months in utero in constant touch with the warmth, security and stimulus of his mother's body. Birth is a radical change. To soften that change, a baby still needs to keep in touch, and Montagu notes, the child needs to receive much skin stimulation from the mother in order to survive physically and emotionally.

## book review

Taken from "The Communicator" May-June 1978

Ira L. Shannon, *Brand Name Guide to Sugar: Sucrose Content of Over 1,000 Common Foods and Beverages* (Nelson Hall, 1977).

The *Brand Name Guide to Sugar* is a book whose appearance is long overdue. With increasing evidence that excess sugar leads to disease, and that it is a hidden ingredient in most processed foods, some sort of handbook has been necessary. This book provides it, with tables listing the percentage of sucrose in over 1,000 foods and beverages.



Mt. Adams Gazette/cpf

The author's introduction documents why and how the research for the book was undertaken. Recognizing that "there is absolutely no requirement for any sucrose at all in our daily diets," he details what the American love of sugar (which totals on the average of 125 lbs. for each individual annually) has done to the nation's health. There are four distinct effects: obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and tooth decay, and he quotes the relevant research to back up his claims.

The remainder and major portion of the book lists the sucrose levels of 1,052 food and drink items. They include 26 conventional soft drinks, 79 dry breakfast cereals, 39 fresh fruits and vegetables, and 30 chewable tablets and vitamin drops, among many other categories.

As a reference work for the shopper, it should prove invaluable. And it contains temperate, well-founded advice: "We don't advocate total elimination of sugar from the diet. However, we do urge moderation, perhaps limiting sucrose intake to foods and drinks containing less than 10% sucrose." With his book at hand, it will not be hard to discover what foods those are.

The Community Mercantile now stocks *Brand Name Guide to Sugar* as well as other food-related books and cookbooks. Check out our selection!

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# Open School Stresses Involvement

by Jim Woelfel

Stressing the need for child interest and involvement, the Lawrence Open School began its first session June 5.

The school, which has delayed opening for over a year because of lack of a building, is located at 14th and Monterrey Way.

It will serve children five to eight years old during its first year of operation. The staff plans to expand the program yearly, eventually becoming a full kindergarten to sixth grade elementary school.

The program is based on an open-concept philosophy concerned with how children learn.

This concept emphasizes that a child learns best at his/her own pace, sparked by natural curiosity in a stimulating environment.

The role of the teacher is to provide the environment, listen to the child's expression of interest and respond in a positive, reinforcing manner.

Originally the school was scheduled to open August, 1977, using part of the Jewish Community Center as quarters.

The center membership reversed the board decision to rent the space, leaving the school unable to find alternative locations.

The present site was bought by friends of the school.

The school coordinator is Michael Bryant, who will also teach half-time. Becky Francis will teach full-time.

The full day program runs from 7:30 am to 5:30 pm. Two half-day programs run from 7:30 to 12:30 and 12:30 to 5:30 pm.

The cost for full day is \$60 to \$120 per month and for half-days \$36 to \$72.

Parents can earn up to \$60 of the \$120 tuition by working in the school doing maintenance, secretarial work, and fundraising. They will receive \$4 per hour for their work.

The fall program will begin August 24. Applications for both sessions are now being accepted. For information contact the school, 841-1669; Molly Van Hee, 841-5278; or Becky Francis, 887-6194.

# Teachers Urge Voters

continued from page 2

The issue in the referendum was salary--85 per cent of the new

money was to be used for salaries, and the vast bulk of that for teachers and classified employees, such as cooks, secretaries, and custodians.

Many people probably voted "no" to protest one thing or another. Well, that was a misguided protest.

Those who suffered because of the "no" vote have never been in a position to solve the problems which generated the protests, and they never will be in that position. We truly wonder how many of the people who voted "no" to protest have ever expressed their views to the board.



Kay Gardner

# Women Gather For Music Festival

Music of love, of politics, and of the classical variety will draw hundreds of women to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, June 13-18 for the National Women's Music Festival.

Calling for unity and sisterhood, women's music is making itself heard in a six day carnival of concerts, workshops, an evening of "musical experiences of women of color" and a classical/compositional concert.

A local group from Kansas City, Airhart, will be playing along side nationally known (at least to women's music lovers) Casse Culver, and the Belle Starr Band, Kay Gardner, and Woody Simmons.

Gardner, a flutist and composer, will be organizing a women's musician's association/union.

Registration for the festival is \$30 until June 11 and \$40 after that. Weekend passes are \$15 in advance, \$20 at the door.

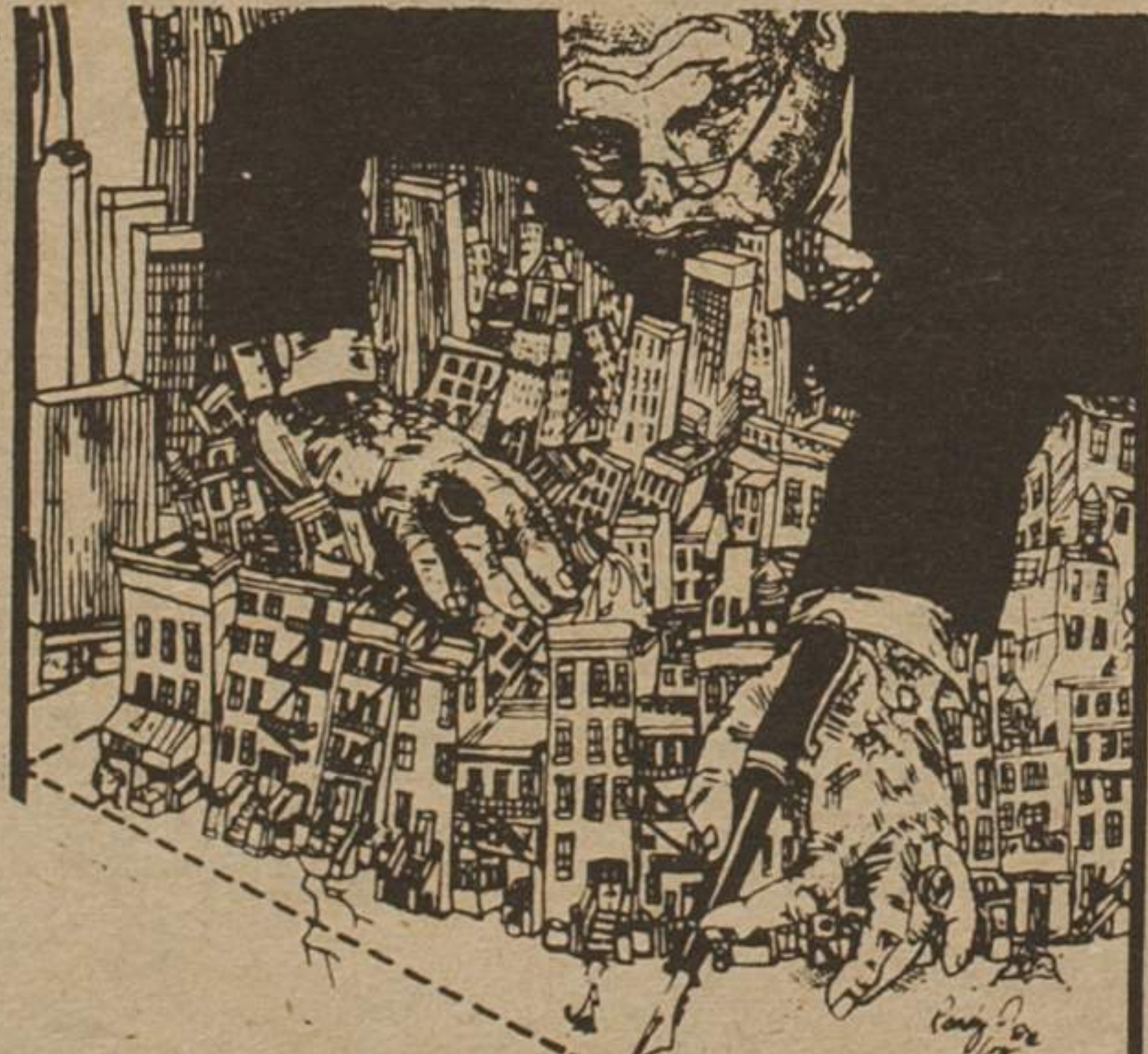
Camping space and University of Illinois dorm rooms are available for living space.

# Voters Rush cont. . . .

Continued from p. 1

not publicly discussed in the agreement with the Hill family, the Bowersock heirs. The original deal was billed as a swap of interests, "a deal too good to be true," in which the City gained a possible building site and cleaned up an eyesore, all for the mere sum of \$1.

The \$1 million-plus figure for site acquisition and preparation includes: \$212,000 paid to the Hills for land and two warehouses; \$50,000 for parking space on Rhode Island Street, also owned by the Hills; \$375,000 for dam maintenance (the City will maintain the dam while the Hills retain the rights to the electric power generated by the water it backs up); and \$500,000 for demolition, clearance, and landscaping.



The City Hall is currently estimated to cost \$3 million. This is assuming that no costs increase. At the current rate of rent in the First National Bank, (the City pays \$60,000 yearly, including heating and air conditioning) the City could rent for another 50 years before equaling \$3 million. Utility costs alone for the new building are estimated at \$20,000 yearly.

The traffic congestion, pollution, and noise problems from automobiles and Santa Fe trains, which will pass right through the site, far exceed whatever parking problems the police-fire building plan held for the City.

But, in the end, the City ignored

the negative aspects to the Bowersock location, rejecting the more modest and economical alternative in the police-fire building, to assist investors and developers in their grandiose plans for the northern end of the central business district.

# City Hall Rises cont. . .

Continued from p. 1

Whether revenue-sharing funds will be available for the next 7 years to pay for the City Hall is in doubt. Congress must approve the continuation of the federal aid program in 1981. When it was reviewed in 1976, revenue sharing with no strings attached, just barely squeaked through.

Members of Congress are now discussing restrictions on the possible uses of revenue sharing funds. Projects such as City Hall could be cut off.

If this happened, City Manager Buford Watson has stated the City will have to pay off the deficit of about \$1 million with a tax increase of about 1 1/2 mills.

The controversy will continue. The question of voter control over special City projects financed with or without revenue-sharing funds is likely to appear again and again in this and other cities in the country for some time.

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