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# Public Notice

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# BETH SCALET : WICKED BLUES!



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AUG 21 1978

# Tribes Battle New Threats

By Tom Barry  
Pacific News Service

The long-simmering war against Native American sovereignty, rekindled by discoveries of vast energy wealth on Indian lands, has entered a new and intensified phase. In the past year federal and state government officials, prodded by various corporate interests, have launched a concerted drive to stem a tide of court rulings that have tended to favor and extend Indian rights.

The battle lines are much the same as those in the Indian Wars

- Congress prohibit Indian taxation of non-Indian business on Indian lands;
- legislation be enacted to prohibit Indian courts from exercising criminal or civil jurisdiction over non-Indians;
- and, Congress allow state governments to levy taxes on Indian land and business.

Some Western states' congressional representatives have joined the lines in an effort to take the Indian War to the nation's capital. Last fall four bills

"The United States has always been a country of equals," says Cunningham, "with no individual or group subjected to subordinate or special rights. Indian policy must reflect this same fairness and not continue the special patchwork of separate governments scattered throughout the land."

Cunningham claims that if Indian people were free of the federal trust status they would fare better as equal U.S. citizens.

John Redhouse, a director of the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC), disagrees: "It seems like an all-American approach to break down the barriers between Indian and non-Indian," he declares, "but it is really a corporate, governmental, industrial effort to deny Indian people their tribal and individual rights."

Indian people, Redhouse observes, own over 55 percent of the nation's uranium supply and about one-third of the country's low-sulphur stripable coal - resources corporations would like ready access to, and state governments would like to tax.

Cunningham's Washington State colleague, Rep. Lloyd Meeds, a longtime supporter of Indian rights, reversed his position after he almost lost his last election. Meeds recently introduced the "Omnibus Indian Jurisdiction Act of 1979" which would have much the same effect as the Cunningham bill.

Meeds claims there exists "a direct conflict between Indian tribal aspirations and the constitutional rights of American citizens. I believe where tribal aspirations collide with constitutional principles the tribe's interests must yield," he says.

In the energy-rich Southwest, the

Navajos, Apaches and Pueblo Indians have joined in a strong show of unity to fight all four of the current congressional anti-sovereignty measures.



They made us many promises, more than I can remember. But they never kept but one, they promised to take our land, and they took it.

--Red Cloud

New Mexico's 19 Pueblo governors labeled the Native American Equal Opportunity Act "a direct challenge to the survival and continued existence of the Pueblo people and the Indian people of this country."

The tribes and pueblos of the Southwest have stirred intense governmental friction by a series of bold measures aimed at consolidating their new sense of identity and strength. The Navajo Nation, for example, has enacted its own environmental water and air regulations, set a tax on on-reservation businesses and put non-Navajos on notice that once on Navajo land they are subject to tribal laws and tribal courts.

Continued on page ten,



As tribal lands and energy resources become more alluring to large corporations, the unity of tribal life is threatened. Native representative Philip Deere, left, led a delegation to a United Nations conference, calling for aid in enforcing U.S. treaties.

of the last century: the control of land, water, and minerals in the West.

But while in the past the battles have been fought mainly in the federal courts, elected officials are now showing a new boldness and are entering the fray.

Last September, the Western Conference of the Council of State Governments fired a warning shot with a resolution calling for the end of Indian sovereignty. "The United States Constitution provides for only two sovereign powers: The United States and the states," declared the state officials.

"Indian tribes," they added, "are political subdivisions of the United States and are not sovereign in their own sphere."

The Western Conference specifically recommended that:

- final authority over Indian land-use planning be held by state planning agencies;

to terminate Indian sovereignty were proposed.

The Western states - where most of the Indian tribes live - feel threatened by recent federal court rulings on Indian land claims and jurisdictional disputes. The new militancy and political sophistication of the country's tribal leaders have also given the Western states cause for concern.

Rep. Jack Cunningham (R-Wash.) termed a recent court decision that reserved 50 percent of all the salmon and steelhead trout in the state for Indians "only the tip of the iceberg" of the Indian threat.

Cunningham recently introduced the "Native American Equal Opportunity Act," a measure which would abrogate all treaties entered into by the federal government with Indian tribes and end all special provisions for Indian fishing and hunting rights.

## FARKLEY



BY FARKLEY BARKS

## BARKS:

There's been some loose talk around town recently about a loose woman. Before our well-paid police decided to stop working, they arrested a woman who was dancing topless at a private club north of the river. Now, a lot of folks north of the river labor under the misconception that the City doesn't give a hoot about their problems. But they couldn't be more dead wrong. We do care about what goes on there. After all, if the City was to allow topless dancing at "the Fort," then soon it could happen in respectable parts of town as well.

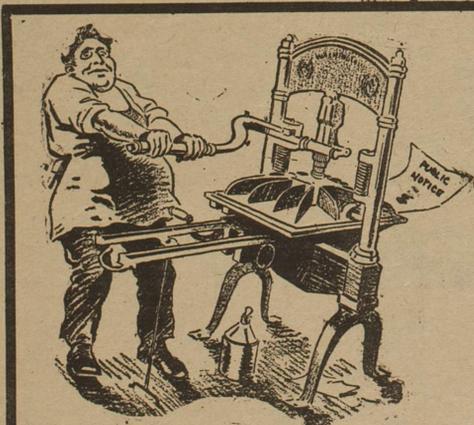
At her trial, this lewd dancer was defended by Mark Goodman, a member of the local bar, and a member of the local private club as well. "To tell the truth," the main reason Goodman took the case is because his old partner, Bill Todman, refused to get involved. The price wasn't right.

The judge of our Municipal Court, George Catt, quickly ruled the city ordinance banning public nudity unconstitutional. Now, I do not intend to call into question the motives of our municipal judge in declaring the ordinance unconstitutional, but I cannot overlook his recently rumored plans for opening a "catt house."

Actually, I believe the judge ruled as he properly should have. Now, I'm not saying that I am in favor of public nudity, but I do not want any City Commission that I am sitting on to be responsible for an unconstitutional ordinance on the books. My reputation as a legal scholar is at stake. And I must point out that this ordinance was passed before I took over the City Commission. With this proper, but unfortunate decision, my City Commission is faced with the choice of whether or not to adopt another ordinance which would pass constitutional muster.

Some folks claim that the City has no business regulating morality; and that it is impossible to do so effectively, even if we should. They compare it to that Dutch boy who tried to close the floodgates by putting his finger in the dike. Now, I find the implications of that analogy to be insulting. No member of my City Commission has even introduced an ordinance to protect the constitutional rights of those people, much less placing our fingers in their private parts. We need to replace that old unconstitutional nudity ban with a new ordinance so we will not even be tempted.

Our City Commission has a responsibility to uphold the highest moral standards in our community. We pledge to clean out blight wherever it exists, whether at "The Fort" or on the Bowersock property.



## Public Notice

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# Lawrence Neighborhood News



## Some of the Changes I Recall from the

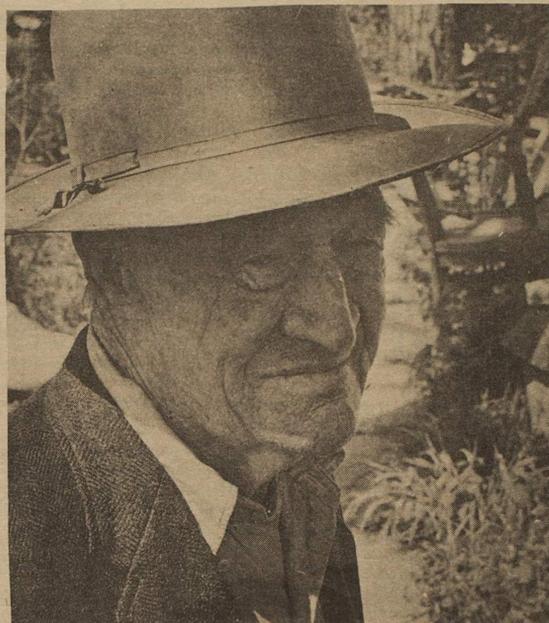
I came to Lawrence January, 1910. Many things have changed since then. For one, there was no City Hospital. One of our leading Physicians and Surgeons, a Charles Simons ran a Private Hospital in the 800 block on Ohio St. for some time. Then, an educated registered nurse took it over for some years.

There were other doctors with Private Hospital service. A G.W. Jones had his Hospital service and also a Dr. McConnell had one at his home, 746 New Hampshire. Former Governor Stuffs, who lived in a large house on about the location of our present Hospital, moved into his new mansion, I believe on west 10th St.. He donated the house to the city for a Hospital and it was used as such.

Mrs. J.B. Watkins had the New Hospital built and gave it to the city along with a Nurses home. This was the beginning of our present Hospital.

I had an accident. While working on a large tree, I was knocked off a ladder and got hurt. I believe this was in February of 1948. I was taken to the hospital on a flat bed truck.

I was in the Hospital one day less than 8 weeks. I wore a cast for 10 weeks; My hospital and Dr. bill together was seven hundred Dollars. What would 8 weeks in our present Hospital cost?



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Then, there is the Welfare County Home, South at Wakarusa and Haskell road. I remember it was managed by a man, Cal Seizer. They raised stock cattle, hogs and chickens. They also had a garden and some fruit trees. This man, with a minimum amount of help made the home almost self-supporting, raising meat and foods and selling a surplus, in no small amount.

I, having worked on the Home some, had a chance to know what was going on. Under this system, there was not much chance of graft. Then, the County Drs. started using some of the county's medicines in their own practices. Soon afterwards, some fat hogs disappeared. The house caught fire and burned down causing some deaths. It was suspected as not being an accident. And seemingly enough, like many other things, events have gone from bad to worse.

Compare the two times and what do you get? My guess is Graft.

### What happened to the Hobbs money or Where is the East Lawrence Park?

BY KATE DUFFY, ELIA MEMBER

After several months of discussion, the ELIA and the Park and Recreation Advisory Board approved using the Hobbs Bequest at 11th and Delaware. Last June, the plans were presented to the City Commission who deferred it to the Park and Recreation Staff.

So what can we do? Presently, a petition is going around East Lawrence demanding that the Hobbs Money be used to renovate the 11th and Delaware park. Please sign and ask your friends to sign also. If you would like to pass one around yourself, please contact me. My work phone is 842-0440.

So, here we are, still no closer to a nice park in our neighborhood. Mike Wildgen, the assistant city manager said that "they're in no hurry to spend the money and there probably won't be a vote on it during August."

If you want more information about the Hobbs Bequest, read "Battle Brewing Over Park!", Public Notice, June 1978, p.4

### A Message From ECKAN

BY BARBARA WILLITS

ECKAN is making neighborhood residents aware of their many worthwhile programs.



A special summer program provides lawn care for the low-income elderly or disabled persons. The staff will mow lawns, pull weeds, and help with small brush. They cannot deal with large trees.

It's hard to worry about insulation and storm windows in August but now is the best time to apply at ECKAN. There is no waiting list for the winterization program. Attic insulation and up to ten storm windows are available to eligible residents. Cold weather will be here soon enough. Let's get ready!!

Last, but not least, ECKAN will be sponsoring a trip for low-income kids, ages 8-13 to Worlds of Fun. The date is not exact but will be late August. Lunch and transportation will be provided. This program is on a first come, first served basis, so contact ECKAN right away for application forms.

ECKAN also offers G.E.D. classes for a high school diploma. These are free classes with private tutoring assistance. Don't be held back in your life by not having a diploma.

Call ECKAN at 841-3357 or drop by 1201 E. 13th to get more information about any of these programs. Diane, Mary, or Susie will help you.

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# North Lawrence in Zoning Grip!

BY DIANE LUBER

What is the City Hall's plan for the future of North Lawrence? This question was asked repeatedly by North Lawrence residents at the June 12 and July 10 meetings of the North Lawrence Improvement Association. If that question had been answered, we'd be a lot further along on the development of a North Lawrence plan than we are now. But it wasn't.

The June 12 meeting was the first step in the Planning Office's attempt to draw up a N.L. Plan which upon completion will be incorporated in Plan 95, the City's blueprint for the future of Lawrence. Garner Stoll from the Planning Office was present to solicit residents' opinions on problem areas and needs of the community. He was able to tell



## Good News for Renters!

BY KATE DUFFY

If you pay more than 25% of your income for rent and are in the lower income bracket, then the Lawrence Housing Authority might have a good deal for you!!

Since July 1st Lawrence has been participating in HUD's Section 8 Existing Housing Assistance Program. This is the program where the Federal Government will pay part of the needed rent in private rental units where the tenant doesn't have enough income to pay the full rent themselves.

To become a participant, you must meet certain income guidelines. After qualifying, you need only pay 25% of your gross income for rent; HUD pays the rest. Deductions are made for child care costs and unusual medical expenses.

Bill Simons, the new Housing Authority Director says the program has been working "like a dream". "We were expected to rent 5 units a month but we've already rented all of our 12 two-bedroom units," Simons said in a recent interview. "Infact, we're not taking any more applications for two-bedroom apartments now. I tell people to call back in about a month because we should have some more two-bedroom and three bedroom units in the Fall." There are still one-bedroom places available, though.

Although Lawrence's first Section 8 program is just getting off the ground, it seems like it may be quite a success. Its probably the only Federal housing program that really helps low-income people find decent housing. If you would like to use this program, then give Bill Simons a call at 843-8358. He or his assistants can give you more details about the program.

us that according to the present Plan 95, the residential area of North Lawrence will be surrounded by industry by 1995.

While not unexpected, this was not good news. Obviously, zoning will be one of our major concerns in the formulation of the North Lawrence Plan. However, no copies of Plan 95 or appropriate maps were made available at the meeting. Without such information, it was difficult for us to express any knowledgeable opinions. But Mr. Stoll promised that a member of the Planning Office would bring the material we needed to our next meeting.

Steve Allison of the Planning Office attended our July 10 meeting. He brought maps and sure enough, the Plan 95 map made the North Lawrence residential area look like a pale yellow hole in a fat purple industrial doughnut. Unfortunately, Mr. Allison was unable to answer many of our questions. How much of North Lawrence was already zoned industrial? What could we do to change this plan? Some were concerned because they had been told that if their homes ever burnt down over halfway, they could not rebuild because of the zoning restrictions on their property. Could they have their property rezoned?

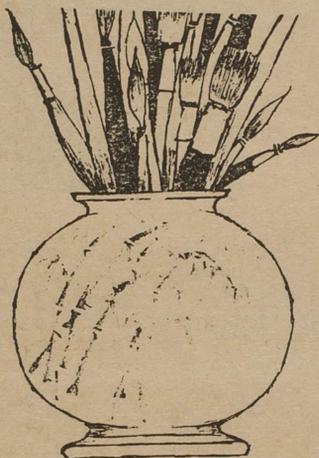
We know what our problems are. Drainage has been a problem for so long, it's a joke. Only it's not very funny. With the traffic problems on the new bridge, we can only hope there is never a fire over here during rush hour. Since there are no doctor's offices here, emergency medical care is as easy (or hard) to get to as the fire station. The trains carry carloads of possibly dangerous materials through our little community; they sometimes ignore the speed limit; they block our streets; they shake the foundations of our houses. When the trains aren't rumbling through, the trucks are. Lyons St. has been designated as a truck route with first priority maintenance but there are still cracks and holes from winter's work. And now to be surrounded by industry. I think they call that adding insult to injury.

The Planning Office is planning a door-to-door survey of North Lawrence to begin in August. They asked for help in drawing up the questionnaire so Mary Ann Stewart, Robert Howard, Charles Goble, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Lydia Coleman, Harold Mallonnee, and Diane Luber formed a committee.



They have to ask the right questions to get the right answers.

But we need more than the right questions. We need to know what the City is planning for North Lawrence. We could have learned alot from the Planning Office if they had been prepared for our meetings. But they weren't. So we have to do our homework. Go on up to the Planning Office in the First National Bank Bldg. and ask for a copy of Plan 95. You paid for it, you know. Then take it home and study up for the next N.L.I.A. meeting at 7:30PM on August 14 at Woodlawn School.



## Meet Norma!!

BY CINDY HAGG

Penn House will be offering opportunities to those interested in art and craft projects, the chance to learn from artist Norma Gnagy. Norma is the CETA artist in residence at Penn House and calls herself a "jack of all trades" in the art world. "I'm really a painter, but have done a variety of other things including woodcuts, loom weaving and drawing."

Norma is a native of Guanica, Puerto Rico. She graduated from high school in Longmont Colorado and has since acquired 47 credit hours of art at various colleges and universities. In addition to attending classes, Norma has also taught classes to both adults and junior high children.

Norma has already held several classes in stained glass art. It was very easy to learn and we made some beautiful things. She is now holding classes in weaving and punch needle work. Several other types of classes are also planned. Drop by Penn House at 1035 Pennsylvania or give us a call, 842-0440 to find out more about it.

## Who can Afford a House?

Here are some facts and figures organizers can use to confront those "this is the land of opportunity" or "things are better than ever" arguments.

--Today, only 27% of Americans can afford to buy a new house, compared to 46.6% just six years ago.

--At the same time, due to the housing shortage, five families will be competing for every four apartments and homes available in many cities--driving up house prices and rents.

--By the early 1980's the average cost of a new house according to a recent study by the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies, will be an astronomical \$78,000. Only people with incomes in excess of \$22,000 will be able to afford a house.

### BAD HOUSES

And what about the condition of those "used houses?"

--2.3 million U.S. households have no bathroom or share one.  
--700,000 households have plumbing that frequently breaks down.  
--4.5 million families live in houses with leaky roofs.  
--3.6 million families are living in overcrowded conditions.

Housing statistics in general, are bleak. Currently, two out of every five Black families are housed inadequately. In 1973, conservative studies indicated 12.8 million households, almost 20% of the U.S. total, suffered from "housing deprivation." Half of those deprived



were considered to live in physically adequate units but paid exhorbitant rents.

### POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE ARE WORSE OFF

The number of people officially classified as "poor" increased by 2.5 million, or 10.7 percent, between 1974 and 1975, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Monthly Labor Review reported last November. This is the largest annual increase since the figure was first compiled in 1959.

About 26 million people, one out of every eight Americans, have incomes below the poverty level in 1975. The number of poor whites increased by 14%, while the number of poor blacks increased by 5%.

Workers' real wages, after taking into account inflation, have not risen since 1959.

(From Shelterforce, a quarterly journal for housing activists and community organizers).



### DAILY SPECIALS

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| sauteed vegies    | soups     |
| omelettes         | salads    |
| grainburgers      | pancakes  |
| rice and beans    | waffles   |
| cheese sandwiches | granola   |
|                   | ice cream |

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# Relics of North Lawrence by Phyllis Watkins

(In 1829 the area of North Lawrence was included in lands reserved for the Delaware Indians by a treaty with the U.S. Government. It was called Indian Country or Nebraska Territory. By 1854 the Kansas Nebraska Bill had opened the area to white settlers.)

The settlement which existed in North Lawrence was visited by scouts of the New England Emigrant Aid Society about that time. The purpose of the Society was to convince states to give aid to the Union in event of Civil War.

They chose the site of Lawrence as their western outpost and many members of the first party chose to live in North Lawrence.

One such person was John Baldwin. He first staked out a claim for the land which was to become the townsite of Lawrence. Baldwin operated a flatbed ferry drawn by a rope across the river. He built a log cabin for his business and home north of the river. It was located at the end of North Third St., near the river.

Most of Lawrence's supplies came by wagon train from Leavenworth. People forded the river with their supplies or crossed in Baldwin's ferry.

There were few trees in Lawrence at that time but many trees north of the river. Most of the timber for building homes and businesses came from North Lawrence.



In 1869 James Walker built the Lindley Building at 500 Locust. The P.O. was moved here and Walker became postmaster. It was a drug store for many years and also a library and meeting hall.



This building was built in 1879 as a boarding house for train passengers. It is one of the few that survived the 1903 flood. It is also one of the few wooden stores still standing in Lawrence. Many businesses have operated from this site, including an airplane wing factory, a mattress factory, an appliance store and now an antique store.

Written by Phyllis Watkins. Photos taken, developed and printed by Mrs. Morrow's sixth grade class. Flood photo courtesy of Spencer Research Library.

In 1856 Charles Bruce opened a saw mill and lumber business at North Seventh and Elm streets. He was very successful and soon moved his headquarters to Memphis, Tenn., where he became the largest dealer in hardwood lumber in the country.

In 1860 the United States granted 320 acres, including most of North Lawrence, to Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware Indians. In 1861 Sarcoxie's land was transferred to settlers and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Thus in 1862 the little community was established and called Jefferson.

The first Post Office of Jefferson was located near the river and that location is now in the river channel.

In those days the main business streets were Bridge St. (Second St.) and Locust. There were many small shops, the largest of which was Dicker's on the corner of Locust and North Seventh St.

The townsite of Lawrence was a target of several pro-slavery groups in the mid-1800's. Jefferson escaped the effects of raids from such itinerants as Sheriff Jones, 1856, and Quantrill, August 1863. Although members of Quantrill's party did ford the river to Jefferson for food and horses, no buildings were burned and no lives were lost. (In Lawrence the entire business section and many residences were burned to the ground and 150 people were killed.)

In September 1863 the telegraph line of the Kansas Pacific was completed to Jefferson and on November 28, 1864 the first train came to Jefferson from Kansas City. The railroad company began to build a depot at Locust and North Fifth St. but in 1889, moved to the present location.

The legislature in 1865 formed Grant Township out of Sarcoxie's land which included the town of Jefferson. Grant Township then became part of Douglas County. The title of Jefferson was changed to North Lawrence in 1867. A bill passed by the legislature in that same year made North Lawrence a city of the second class with a population of about 2,500.

A petition was presented to the City Council of Lawrence on June 11, 1867 by some citizens of North Lawrence asking that their city become part of Lawrence. Another group of citizens presented a petition the next day saying they did not want to become part of Lawrence. The City Council did not join the two cities at that time.

Then on March 17, 1870 the citizens of North Lawrence voted to become part of Lawrence and four days later the people of Lawrence approved it.



The flood of 1903, looking north from the top of Boener Bros. Cigar Factory. The river in 1861 was about one-half its present width. The early 1900s brought a wet cycle that lasted 15 years. There were overflows in the lowlands around the river in 1901, 1902 and then in 1903, a big flood claimed about one-third of North Lawrence and many of the historical buildings.

One of the most colorful spots in Kansas was Bismark Grove.

Before 1870 a herd of buffalo used to graze in this area. They were tended by a man named Bismark. There were over 100 acres of land and 40 acres of woods filled with oak and walnut trees.

Then the Union Pacific Railroad Company received \$100,000 from the City of Lawrence to develop Bismark Grove. Many houses were built around Bismark Grove between North Seventh and North Ninth streets. A lake was made and stocked with swans. There were many shops, art galleries and exhibition buildings built at the grove.

State fairs, sponsored by the Union Pacific Railway began in 1881 and became a yearly event for nearly twenty years at Bismark Grove. Several musical extravaganzas were presented there as well as carnivals, large meetings, and Sunday horse races. One festival that took place at Bismark Grove was the Kansas State Musical Jubilee in 1881. Over 6,000 singers presented a concert to over 20,000 people attending the concert.

People from all over Lawrence traveled to Bismark Grove by mule cars. These cars traveled on small rails which fit the wheels of the cars. They were pulled by mules and operated from 19th and Massachusetts.

When the fairs were discontinued in 1899, Bismark Grove was sold to a man who raised shetland ponies. During WWI the ponies and some mules were shipped to the Army. He was said to be the largest supplier of ponies in the country.

Bismark Grove was located around the area where FMC chemical plant is now standing at North Ninth and Maple. There are no trees, lakes, or animals left.



This building, 1872, was a broom factory, operated by James Caravan. He operated the factory for more than 30 years and his brooms were known for their high quality.



The depot was built in 1888 and parts of it remain today.

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**SUNFLOWER SURPLUS**

# Women Face the Music

Popular songs today often portray women as lovelorn fools. They're always chasing after men and pining away with unrequited love. Holly Near sums this phenomena up on her album, "Holly Near Live."

"Blues written for women are kind of hard to get behind," she says, "You know, 'hit me, kick me, and I'll follow you anywhere'."

Women musicians like Holly are trying to present a more positive image of women in their music. A catch-all phrase for that type of music is "women's music."

Holly Near, Meg Christian, Cris Williamson and a couple dozen other women performers are verbalizing positive and political images of women.

The recording companies of Redwood, Wise Women, Olivia Records, and Pleides were formed by these and other women. They are dedicated to getting the music of women artists with these feminist ideals into the music and bookstores across the country.

Feminists, lesbians and separatists can express their politics, loves and lifestyles through music to an audience that shares some of those ideals--or to those that have never been exposed to them before.



## BOGARTS

\$1.50 PITCHERS ALL YEAR



209 W. Eighth

Margie Adams, who organized Pleides Record Company last year, expressed a need for music performed by women to an audience of women when she appeared in a Willow Productions concert in Kansas City this past spring.

"The media so distorted the hearts and spirits of the women of America that we did not believe in the truth of each other," she said, "(Women's music) it has to always be defined in a fashion that allows for space for all

women's points of view and all women's priorities and focuses. There's got to be space for it and celebration and validation of those different kinds of women's music."

Margie defines women's music as music that is talking about what it's like to get real serious about creating change in our society.

Margie feels that she can also express these ideals through helping to create an economic system in support of talented women. She employs all women musicians and technicians. Her technicians, in turn, teach skills to other women.

"We need to create the healing environment and celebration and the bonding and re-charging space of a women's only concert and at the same time created experiences for women who have never ever had a cultural experience which is theirs by birthright."

## Editorial Comment

by Kelly Lyne

Finding music that I relate to lyrically and instrumentally is important to me. Relating to other women in our common bond of experience is part of that search. That is where my passion for "women's music" comes from.

This music strives to strengthen women and struggles to lighten our loads. I want to get something straight though--positive energy toward women is not necessarily negative energy toward men. At the same time, we don't have to apologize for celebrating our own culture.

The need for music that is especially created for women as a means of bringing them closer together and creating a space just for women to be together--at concerts or at home--is important and valid.

These pages are an attempt to explain a little of what women's music is about--but these are only our impressions--by no means definitive.

## Beth Scalet: "Songs That I Trust"

by Sheree Welch

"I guess I'm still a small town kid in a lot of ways." Beth Scalet may have grown up a small town kid, but she is now the best known woman musician in Lawrence. Beth has her own perspective on music and life. She sees her music as a sharing of herself. "I want my music to be a positive kind of influence on people--to make them feel better about something or--examine what's going on around them and see that some of it is not particularly nice and some of it is real fun."

Beth leans back, sends up another puff of smoke, and examines the lyrics she sings measured against her own philosophy. "I want my music to reflect who I am as a person, and part of me is a political person. To me, being politically correct means singing songs that I trust."

Sometimes she'll sing an "old schmucky '60's lovesong" just for foolish fun. She loves to do blues songs, but tries to avoid "those old, oh my man, he done me wrong, I'm gonna stick with him to the end songs."

At the same time, she insists she sings music, not politics. "I am an individual, and want to be regarded that way."

Although Beth feels respected as an individual musician, she believes that obstacles exclusive to women are present in the performing world. "Women have not been encouraged to do instrumental music in that out-front performing way that men have--I mean, how many flashy electric guitar players have you seen that are women?"

Beth finds working with male musicians definitely depends on the male. "I've been pretty fortunate," she nods her head, "Sometimes, they've made comments that I've thought were

insensitive, made me feel the obvious differences. But most of the problems have been problems with another human being."

She stretches and looks for her cigarettes. Her smoking doesn't seem to harm her rich voice, but then she's been singing for a

long time. At an early age, she was singing along with the records of Peter, Paul, and Mary, Bob Dylan and the Kingston Trio. Since her father runs a music store in Ottawa and plays trombone, she grew up with music.

"Somebody I knew went off to KU," she smiled, "which was like going off to New York to me, and brought back a Joan Baez album. So I was hooked!"

Although Beth has toured other places, she has predominantly played in this area since she began performing in high school

den meanings in them. "The kind of audience I like to play to is one that is willing to listen to something besides what's on the jukebox, but is not afraid to have a good time." Presently, Beth describes herself as transitioning. She plans to take a three month break from performing to launch a new phase in her career; songwriting.

Beth feels that the daily business of making music for a living conflicts with writing. "You have to clear your mind of a lot of clutter to write anything. Artificially-sitting down at a



Photos by Jolene Babyak

around 1964.

She has considered leaving, but feels comfortable in Lawrence, although she says "It's not exactly the home of the recording industry." Being near people she has common history with is important to her. "I have my roots here in a lot of ways. As long as I'm making progress here I don't see any reason to jump into an enormous pool of talent in New York or Los Angeles, although I've got confidence in myself."

Recently, Beth has been in a four-person group which disbanded, because they couldn't make enough money to support four people without going commercial. "The Big Sell-Out," she drones, and grimaces. "If you're doing it like you're a bankteller, then it's easy to do commercial music. It's like clocking in, and you do it because that's what you're getting paid to do." She flings her hands open. "But if your desires are different as mine are, then you have to make decisions."

Being free to play non-commercial music requires a receptive audience. Beth most enjoys singing to people who are interested in her lyrics, but not too serious about finding hid-

table and saying I'm going to write--often a lot of outward stimuli gets in the way."

Often songs come to her while she is in her car. "Driving down the road triggers that kind of response. Without sounding like some kind of Zen person, because I don't know much about that, driving can clear my mind."

"I'm paying attention to the road, folks." She leans back and chuckles. "I just want you to know that." Driving is "very rhythmic--different speeds, different beats."

While Beth needs solitude to concentrate on writing, she also believes that artists can encourage each other to be self-disciplined and create an atmosphere "smoking with energy and talent."

In order to foster this type of community, Beth plans to conduct a songwriting course in her home during August. All that talent "smoking" around Beth may inspire her to new ranges of musical creativity.

With every step, Beth comes closer to her dream of recording her own album. That would be taking a big chance, but, she says, "To me, that's what music is about--taking risks."

# SEAN SPORT

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# Maestra Exhorts Women to Persevere

by Kelly Lyne

1500 persons, perspiring in the summer heat, shouted, "I must not be deflected from my course," repeating after an elderly-looking woman upon the stage before them.

Antonia Brico, 76-years-old, aging but regal musical conductor, is a good example of someone who has not been deflected in her efforts to perfect her craft. She spoke to this large audience at the Illinois National Women's Music Festival last June.

Brico, who studied for six years under Dr. Karl Muck in Germany, has struggled constantly with discrimination against women conductors.

She founded the New York Women's symphony in 1934 because, "there were no women in symphony orchestra in those days; they didn't think women could do it," she told the audience.

She said that she was once told that it was a disgrace for a woman to conduct "venerable orchestras" such as the New York Philharmonic.

Brico studied at the Berlin State Academy of Music and debuted at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1934. Despite good reviews, famous baritone John C. Thomas refused to perform with her. That seems to be the story of her life.

But she told the audience, "I have been stubborn and that stubbornness has paid off."

As an example she told how she wanted to study under Sebelius in Finland but was afraid to write to ask him for fear he would refuse.



Mary Watkins, Teresa Trull, and Holly Near.

## Women Celebrate Musical Culture At Outdoor Festival

"We see culture and especially music as a comforting/strengthening/enlightening force that provides the inspiration to keep struggling in the face of our oppression."

That is how the We Want the Music Collective perceives the third annual Michigan WOMYM's Music Festival.

This outdoor womyn's music festival on 200 acres of partially wooded countryland is in Hesperia, Michigan--seven miles from the nearest town.

August 17 through 20 womyn will gather for nightly concerts by performers such as Margie Adam, Woody Simmons, Meg Christian, Teresa Trull, and Sweet Honey in the Rock.

Linda Shear will perform for a Lesbian and womyn children only audience on Friday.

During the day, workshops, both musical and non-musical are scheduled. These range from skill-sharing to political/personal discussions to group activities in dance/music/self-defense.

The collective provides food (of the vegetarian variety) healthcare and childcare. They express the hope that festival participants will provide cooperation, energy, and ecological consciences.

The festival will begin with workshops Thursday, August 17 at noon. Concerts start at 7 pm Thursday night. (Therese Edell).

Instead Brico wrote to explain her background and say that she wished to study with him. Sebelius never answered. Nor did he show up at the train station to meet her. However when she arrived at Sebelius' doorstep he welcomed her like "a lovable bear" and this was the beginning of a life-long friendship.

Brico feels the turning point in her career was a film done by a former pupil of hers, Judy Collins. The film, "Antonia: A Portrait of the Woman," chronicles her life and work.

"Did you see that 'questionable' film," she asked the audience, "It has done so much for me."

Shortly after the film was released Brico started receiving more invitations to conduct. Until then she had been doing about five performances a year. "It's like giving a starving person a piece of bread," she commented.

Since then she has performed at the National Symphony at the Kennedy Center, the Denver and Seattle symphonies, the American Symphony Orchestra, concerts in Manila and Halifax, and in New York's Lincoln Center.

### Album Reviews

## Women Musicians Affirm Sisterhood

by Kelly Lyne

"You've got to face the music; it's a tune you can carry

For it leads you on a merry dance."  
--Annie Dinerman

Face the Music," Meg Christian's latest album is an affirmation--of love for women as sisters and lovers. Positive energy toward women makes this album a pleasure to listen to.

"And now somehow I've ended up with a cup So full and Overflowing, all the time I know that it is Nothing I can hold in my hand And it feels so good to me Just being true."

The beauty of this song, "The Road I Took to You," is in the way Meg expresses love--not through possession, but discovery of self through another person.

Meg plays with simplicity and clarity. Her classical training is evident in the acoustical guitar playing she does so well.

Everything in the album is subtle. (Except maybe "Leaping Lesbians"--but it's fun). Beautifully underproduced.



Meg Christian

A good example of this underproduction is Meg's clear voice singing "Mountain Song" a capella. The Appalachian woman exemplifies woman strength.

The "Mountain Song" also represents the use of music as a political song that tells women they can struggle and survive--and win the battle.

Says Meg on the album, "For a long time my one big goal was learning to be a fine musician. Then as my commitment to feminism grew, I started to search for good ways to use the amazing power of music to communicate feelings and ideas of real value to women."

A new face in the growing crowd of feminist musicians, Therese Edell, is making quite a splash.

At the music festival which has been dedicated to Brico for the last three years, Brico conducted Mozart's G-minor symphony. Her motly-looking crew comprised of women who auditioned three days before the concert, were dressed in shorts, t-shirts and overalls. In contrast, Brico wore a two piece long black, formal outfit--with almost a Victorian aire.

She received five curtain calls before a standing ovation.

At one point she introduced the four men who performed. "See we're generous," she laughed, "We even let men play with us."

After only three days of practice, the symphony played beautifully in their one and only performance together.

"And they said women couldn't do it," smiled Brico.



photo by Frances Welch

Any Old Time String Band of Berkeley, California performs at the National Women's Music Festival in Illinois.

The 28-year-old Cincinnati woman produced her first album when she was 20. "It made me sound like a 14-year-old choir boy," she said in a recent "Paid My Dues" interview.

Her new album, "From Women's Faces" sounds a whole lot like a woman who has wised up to the ways of the world.



Therese Edell

She began her musical career at 5 when she started playing the accordion. Therese returns to this instrument in "Holly's Waltz" a song with a festive mediterranean aire to it.

Therese's songs are in some ways more personal and less political than Meg's. The same classical training is evident.

Therese critically examines personal relationships in her songs--with an older woman, her newborn niece, her sister, her grandmother, and another musician.

A song that makes a striking contrast to the others is "Take Back the Gun," the only

overtly political song on the album. It deals with gun control.

Music distributed by Olivia Records, Pleides, Wise Women, and Redwood are available only on a very small scale in Lawrence--at Sister Kettle Cafe and Kief's. The best place to go for a wide selection is New Earth Bookstore in Kansas City.

But if we are to get more of this music in Lawrence we have to demand it--let music distributors in Lawrence know what you want!

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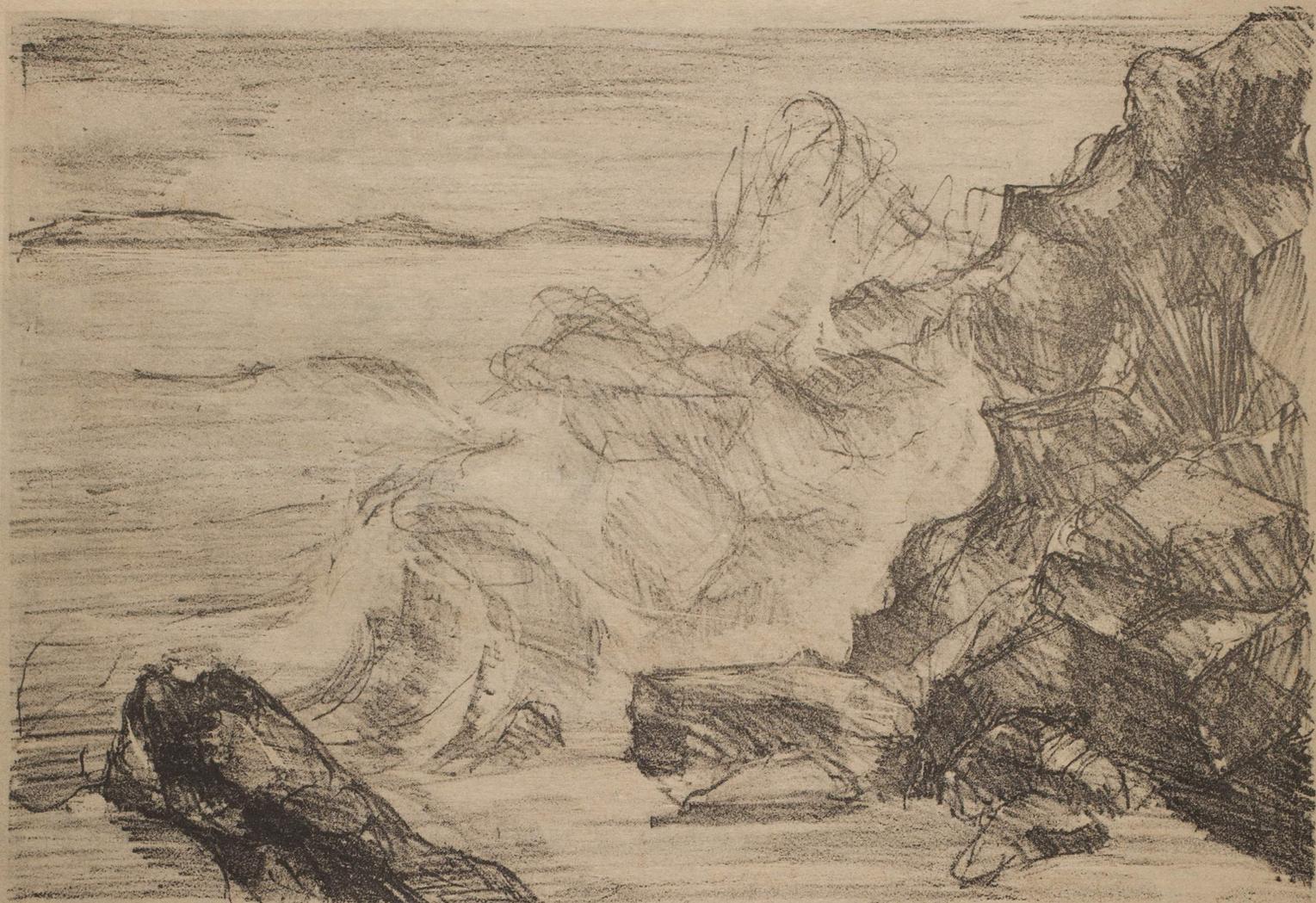
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"From Medusa as she died sprang  
forth the winged horse Pegasus"  
Who filled my dreams as a child.

Ed. 3

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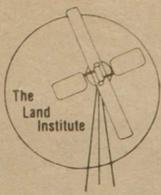


*Sparsville 1871*



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## THE LAND REPORT

The Land Institute, a non-profit educational-research organization devoted to a search for alternatives in agriculture, energy, shelter, and waste disposal, is opening enrollment for its fall session which runs from September 11 until December 21. There is space for seven to ten students to devote time to reading and discussion with work on projects which in the past have included adobe and tamped earth shelter construction, solar energy, wind energy, organic gardening, and studies on the native prairie pertaining to companion planting. College credit can be obtained through Marymount College in Salina. If you are interested, contact Wes Jackson at The Land Institute, Route 3, Salina, Kansas 67401 or call 823-8967.

chant, and stomp, and not cooperate in any way. I could tell it was getting to them, because as the day wore on, more and more armed police amassed in the office outside our cell.

At about 10:00 that morning we heard a huge rumble and roar in the men's cell and one of our leaders, who had been outside, was thrown into our cell and the door was slammed. Five minutes later, several officials stomped into our room under the pretext of identifying two permanent citizens. Of course, I was a permanent citizen, but the "permanent citizens" they wanted were the two women who had been very vocal and militant leaders of the group. The officials surrounded these two women and forced them out of the room.

Twenty-one hours after our arrest, the lawyers started calling us out for legal counsel one by one. The police brusquely escorted me to the lawyers, shouting that I could not go back in with my comrades. Of course I wanted to stay, I felt a close affinity to these people. Besides, it was important to have a "credible" witness to all the lies and

tricks going on. I knew it was useless though to try to stay, but at least I wanted to get my jacket and some ID's people had intrusted to me.

But I realized just how panicked these Immigrations people were. The chanting was unrelenting and deafening. The rooms were too small and too fragile for all 178 of us. The spirit of the students was unshakable, and their unity could not be easily broken. The INS could not handle us.

When the police escorted me to the door so I could gather my things, everyone was shouting "The People United Will Never Be Defeated" in a strong, touching display of unity. We had trouble communicating. The shouting was getting stronger, and the police thought my hand movements might be secret signals. So they dragged me off, threw me out the door and told me to find a phone to call our lawyers so they could get my possessions. In a couple of hours, the rest of the people would be freed on bonds.

Before I joined the demonstration I had a feeling that something like this might happen, knowing

the Chicago police, knowing SAVAK, and knowing hassles Iranian protestors have been subjected to before. This type of ruthless oppression of Iranian students in this country is becoming predictable and typical. As the situation becomes more critical in Iran, so does the situation here in the U.S. for the Iranian students.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

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# TRIBAL BATTLES CONT.

Continued from page two

In southern New Mexico, the Mescalero Apaches have successfully fought to serve liquor at their new resort, the Mountain Inn of the Gods, without obtaining a state liquor license.

The Pueblos also are trying to ward off attempts by the state to tax non-Indian businesses on the reservation. They assert that the only legal taxes on Indian land are Indian taxes.

"Won't this bring about a secession of the Indian nations?" asked one legislator.

"In their view they have already seceded," replied I.M. Smalley, the sponsor of the bill.

Smalley believes that the state's non-Indian citizens have "for too long been bearing an undue burden of social service for the Indians." Indian leaders argue

panies to pollute tribal lands, and they are making legal claims to additional lands. Many white people are threatened by all this," says Redhouse.

Del Lavato, chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council, charges that the politicians are "politically motivated by economic interest and they promote it under the banner that it is essential to the social well-being of the citizens of this state.

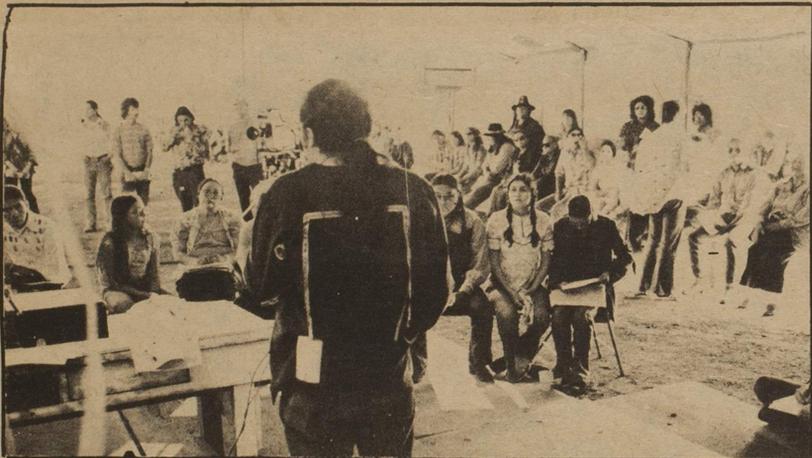
"Obviously the entity that controls the land will also control the development of the resources," he says. "By gaining control of Indian lands - control of hunting and fishing, recreation, the expansion of municipalities and utility easements - development will occur regardless of what the Indian thinks or what happens to the Indians.

"To the Pueblo people," adds Lovato, "tribal sovereignty means the right to self-government with all inherent powers and responsibilities. It means the right of a tribe to govern its people and its lands and resources free of external interference."

Wendell Chino, president of the Mescalero Apaches and one of the most vocal of the tribal sovereignty advocates, says the moves against the Indian nations are an old story. "It's been tried before, many times," he contends.

"It's the white backlash movement to deprive Indian people of our constitutional rights and our lands and resources. But as long as we are here," vows Chino, "tribal sovereignty will continue, for without it we would no longer be Indians."

Photos by Bannon, Indian Treaty Council, St. Paul, Minnesota..



A seminar at a meeting of over 1,000 Native Americans, discussing action to battle "backlash legislation" and destruction of their homes by energy corporations' strip mining and pollution.

The Pueblos, which dot either side of the Rio Grande from Taos to Albuquerque, are also embroiled in several court suits to retain their traditional water rights.

The backlash by state legislators has already taken some drastic turns. A bill introduced in the New Mexico legislature would deny Indians the right to vote - along with the state's other disenfranchised: idiots, the insane and convicted criminals - unless they submitted to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the state.

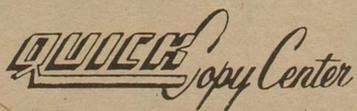
that the state of New Mexico gets more than its even share of federal dollars and that the Indians give more than their fair share back to the state by way of tourist and mining income.

The advocates of tribal sovereignty view the legislative backlash as a disguised political response to economic interests.

"Indians are now charging the energy companies taxes. They are making it unprofitable for com-

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# COOP NEWS

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The Co-op is having a logo contest. See a store coordinator for details.

## Meet The Co-op Truckers ...

This article contains excerpts from a longer interview in Volume 4, Number 3 of *Hard Labor*, a journal of feminist news and opinion from Fayetteville, Ark.

HL: First question, who are you?

Oshun: The Trucking Collective is part of a cooperative food system that extends nationwide. The way we're connected with it is through the Ozark Food Cooperative in Fayetteville. The Co-op started about six years ago; it grew very fast and became a warehouse for the midwest area. They needed a way to get their food to the co-ops, and they had been using commercial trucking but a lot of the small co-ops cannot get food delivered, as they don't have enough weight, which is the way commercial shipping works, you have to have a minimum weight. They didn't have the weight or the money for a minimum, and so two men started trucking in a flatbed truck. They originally went to 3 or 4 cities - St. Louis, Columbia, Kansas City, right there - and they went once a month. It's grown to the size that it is now in two years. There are four women in the collective at this time. We have a 22 foot diesel truck, and we're on the road 4-6 days every week of the month. We go to 9 states and about 30 or 40 cities. We've increased deliveries to twice a month now, except for the far southern Louisiana, Memphis, and Dallas. Everywhere else gets twice a month delivery.

HL: You mentioned a nine state area. What are those nine states?

Collective: Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee... Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota... Iowa, Illinois (Laughter)...

HL: How does it work, does a co-op that wants delivery contact you?

Oshun: They contact the warehouse, to get an order. Technically, we work for the warehouse. There is a Federation, of which all the co-ops, and the warehouse, and the trucking collective are members, under one umbrella incorporation. And yet each one of the co-ops is also incorporated individually. Technically we are a private hauler for the warehouse, to the co-ops - which means we can also pick up food to come back to the warehouse. So we take out to the co-ops, pick up, and bring back to the warehouse, from the distributors that the warehouse uses.

HL: You don't have a minimum drop charge?

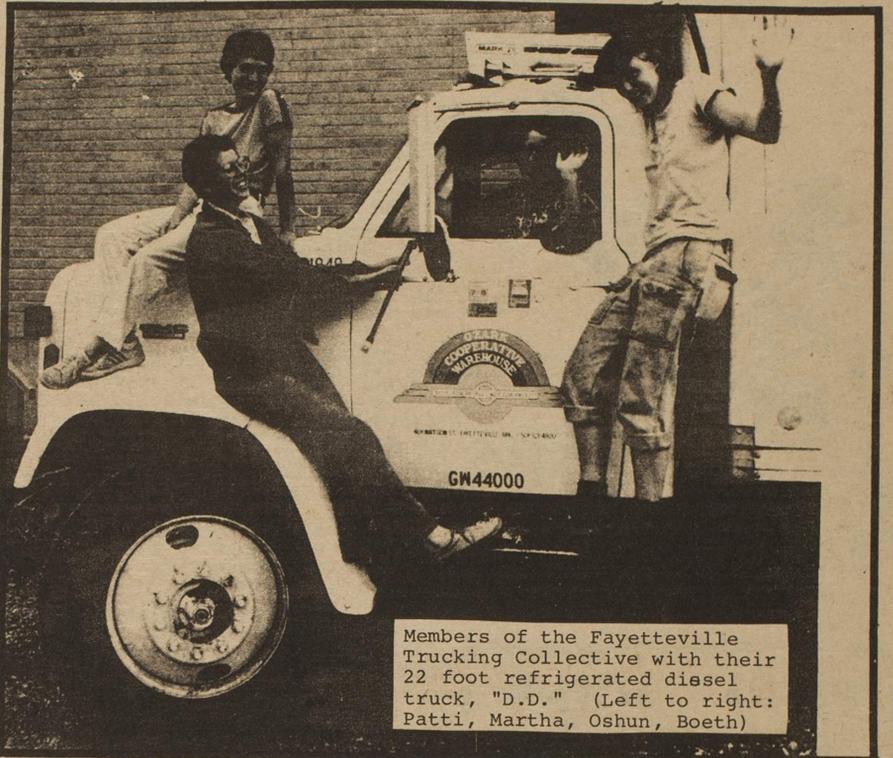
Oshun: Well, we have a minimum drop charge of \$15 on our route. Our rates are comparable if not lower than commercial rates. We have a refrigerated truck; the condition of our goods when delivered is much higher than commercial. The treatment the goods get in delivery is a lot more conscientious than commercial as far as breakage and working out, making adjustments about breakage. Our advantage over commercial is that we are delivering to places that would not be delivered to by commercial no matter how big their orders were because of where they are located geographically. The cycle that we go in: we pick up wheat from an organic farmer in Kansas, bring it to this warehouse, where it's ground into flour, and then we take that flour out and deliver it. It's a real integrated food handling process that we go through. Then we buy that flour and take it home and make bread.

HL: Let's talk about food - how do you see yourselves in terms of being a food trucking collective?

Oshun: A lot of our emphasis is for organic and small farmers, and one of the big advantages for the small farmer is that it eliminates the middle man. We go right out to the farm and pick it up and bring it in, and so they are getting a better price for their crop than they would if they had to go through a middle-man to do it.

Patti: I think part of our goal is to get as much food as possible from the region, locally grown, organically grown. Right now we're not very close to that. We still get a lot of food from California, and we still haven't organic sources for everything. Things like beans are not all organic, though we're getting closer all the time.

And definitely one of our major goals is to try to get food to people as cheaply as possible, and to try to support new co-ops that are starting out. We're changing over the pricing system. The way it has worked in the past is that people who live farther away from Fayetteville pay more than people who live close, and that freight was charged per pound. Now we



Members of the Fayetteville Trucking Collective with their 22 foot refrigerated diesel truck, "D.D." (Left to right: Patti, Martha, Oshun, Boeth)

are changing it over to a system where there is a flat rate, based on the price of the food, a percentage of the food value, which means that basics like wheat and grains and beans will go down, and cheese and dried fruit will go up a little bit. We're trying to get the basics to people as cheaply as possible. And people who live farther away will not be charged more; everyone will pay the same price.

HL: Let's see, what have been and are major problems, lacks, and goals?

Patti: I feel in general I try to avoid truckstops.

Martha: That's exactly what I was going to say. I avoid them. We stop somewhere else. We gas at Ryder, they're getting to know us and they're pretty cool. As far as shower facilities and stuff like that, we stay with women in the cities, people we already know in the cities.

Boeth: Oft times we'll go into a truck stop and sit in the professional driver section and wait and wait and wait to be waited on. It's like we're not even there; meanwhile all the other drivers are eyeing us. But more women are trucking with their spouses so more women's facilities are being opened. It's an awful feeling to be ignored, when you feel you're doing a lot of work creating an alternative for women, and then have to wait to be waited on in a truckstop restaurant.

Oshun: One of the interesting things is working with women and lifting weights - because we do load and unload the truck. It's not just driving the truck. The weights go up to 100 lb. bags. It's a real consciousness-raising for some women. They'll come out and they say they can't lift it up. And I'll say to them, "Do you have a child?" And they'll

Continued on page 13

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# Machines Pick On U.F.W.

By Susan Stern  
Pacific News Service

California's farmworkers, riding the crest of political success, ironically may have won themselves right out of their jobs.

Though they have triumphed in the long and often bloody battle for unionization, defeated the mighty Teamsters in contract disputes, and reaped major workers' benefits from the government, a new and more formidable opponent has entered the fray; the mechanical harvester.



California growers are discovering that the new machines not only are cheaper than the union wage demands, but also that they don't go on strike.

As the tomato harvest begins this month, some 11,300 California farmworkers will be replaced by electronic tomato sorters, according to the state Assembly Office of Research.

In the next 10 years, mechanical harvesters will replace 80,000 farmworkers - nearly a third of the state's current agricultural labor force - predicts United Farm Workers (UFW) lobbyist Michael Linfield.

In five major California crops, mechanization is already underway, eliminating jobs and drastically changing the face of farm labor from that of men in the fields to one of women on assembly lines.

In some crops, such as wine grapes and cling peaches, mechanization (where adopted) has eliminated virtually all harvest workers but the machine operators. In other crops, the machines have taken over in stages.

The mechanization of California agriculture began when the mechanical tomato harvester was introduced in 1964, the year cheap labor dried up with the termination of the Bracero program that allowed Mexicans to cross the border to fill out the farm labor force.

In five years the tomato harvester displaced 32,000 pickers but created almost as many jobs for tomato sorters working on the machine. The tomato pickers had been mostly strong men paid by the piece rate. The sorters have been nearly 80 percent women, preferred for their dexterity and paid by the hour.

Though the California Canning Tomato Association predicts that the new electronic sorters will sweep the state within 4 to 5 years, human and electronic sorters will share the harvesting this year.

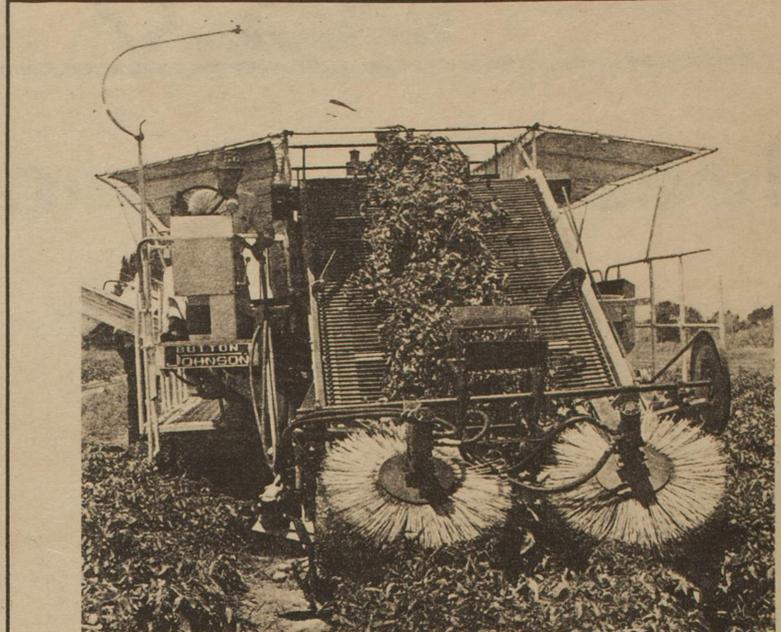
About half the harvesters, those still not equipped with electronic sorters, will roll into the fields this month with 20 human sorters standing immobile on the narrow catwalks for 14 hours at a time, day and night, separating the green and rotten fruit from the canning product.

Though some have blessed the tomato harvester for ending "back-breaking" labor, others say the machine has brought the worst of the factory into the fields.

"Working conditions on the machine are horrendous," says Albert Rojas of Campesinos Progresistas, a farmworker re-training organization in Yolo County, the state's leading tomato area. "You have to scream to be heard over the noise," says Rojas, "and the dust mixed with defoliants blows directly into workers' faces."

However unpleasant, the sorting job will soon fade into memory. The only person on the harvester will be the driver.

Mechanization of lettuce is to follow in short order. However, unlike tomato workers, lettuce workers are unionized and will, according to UFW contracts, be

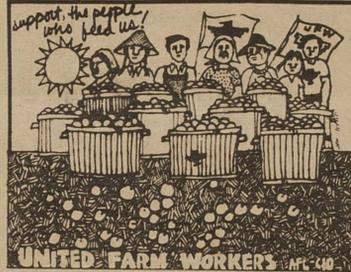


The tomato harvester pictured above cuts off the entire plant and lifts it onto a rubber-covered shaker bed where the fruit is shaken off the plant. Its use requires the development of tomato varieties that mature evenly, separate easily from the vine, and are resistant to bruising. But what about flavor?

re-trained and placed in other jobs by growers.

There are currently no lettuce machines in the fields, but Leslie Hubbard of the Western Growers Association predicts that lettuce picking will be fully mechanized within 4 or 5 years as the machines become cheaper than people.

If workers demand higher wages in the near future, they may tip the scales even further in the machine's direction, and accelerate the mechanization process.



Lettuce mechanization began, Linfield points out, when growers gave the University of California \$13,500 for development of the technology after Cesar Chavez led 8,000 Salinas Valley workers out on strike in 1970.

But the UFW doesn't plan to allow mechanization to winnow its workers down to "stability" even if the survivors are easier to unionize. "You don't end up with much of a union with a couple of

thousand workers scattered around the state," says the UFW's Linfield. "The problem is, what becomes of the mass of workers who are displaced?"

The UFW is preparing for future job losses by continuing to organize workers and negotiate mechanization-controlling contracts.

But the union's main thrust, says Linfield, will be directed toward halting state funded mechanization research through legislation to require "social impact reports."

Though fighting mechanization is one of the UFW's main priorities, the union is just gearing up for the battle. The state's tomato workers, meanwhile, are nearly at the end of their rope.

When the tomato harvesters roll this month, many families will be left behind in migrant camps, without food or enough money to leave.

In Yolo County, officials are desperately trying to get emergency funds from the state, but they have so far been unsuccessful - no one seems to have funds for this type of disaster.

Jim Aragon, a young Arizonian who was displaced last year, recently returned to Yolo County again because the prospects for work were even drearier at home. "If I can't get work in tomatoes," he says, "I will go to the city, any city, to find a job."

## PERO JOINS BLACKLIST

We have recently learned that Pero coffee substitute is imported solely by the Nestle company. Many people are now aware that Nestle is the object of a nationwide boycott. The boycott was prompted by the discovery that Nestle marketing of infant formula is directly responsible for widespread malnutrition and death among infants in underdeveloped countries. (Public Notice, January 1978)



Due to results of a survey conducted earlier this year, the Community Mercantile has stopped carrying Jarlsburg cheese, and Kavli crackers in compliance with the boycott. Pero will now be added to that list. We have found Fjordland cheese to be an excellent substitute for Jarlsburg and will now look for a replacement for Pero on our shelves. (A coffee substitute substitute?)

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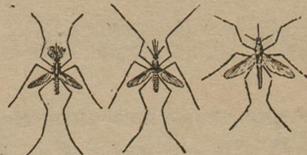
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## HERBS TO THE RESCUE

by Kate Duffy

Chiggers love me, not to mention mosquitos and fleas. In the summer, my legs and arms usually look like a battleground and I'm on the losing side.



One night I couldn't stand the itching anymore. I boiled some water and grabbed a handful of

various herbs I had in the house and steeped them (just like making tea). Pouring them into some cool bath water, I saved a handful of the herbs and put them in my washcloth. I put a rubber band around the cloth to hold the herbs in. After soaking for ten minutes, my skin not only stopped itching, but smelled like a garden too. Try it and see. Here's a list of herbs I tried:

- Lemon grass
- Chamomile
- Comfrey
- Peppermint

Taking an herbal bath daily will probably speed your healing process. Try your own recipes and send them to Public Notice.

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# Food Talk

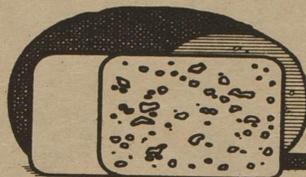
Emmenthal derives its name from the Emme Valley in Switzerland where it was first produced. It is one of the most difficult of all cheeses to make. Its manufacture requires detailed skill and excellent ingredients. The milk must be of high quality because, unlike many other cheeses, the taste of the milk remains largely unaltered by its manufacture. The quality of the cheese is judged in part by the clarity and freshness of the taste of the milk in the finished product. Not only must the cheese be made with the highest quality milk, it must also be made with great skill. For example, the cheesemaker must be able to judge when the Emmenthal has developed eyes of the right size and quality for it to be removed from the warm fermentation rooms to the cool cellars where it matures. He does this without slicing the cheese open to look beneath its rind because that would interfere with the fermentation of the cheese. Instead, he determines the progress of fermentation by thumping and



tapping the cheese - the sound and touch reveal much to a skilled ear.

Aging is a critical step in the production of Emmenthal. The Swiss Cheese Union requires that it be aged a minimum of four months and it is often aged up to ten months or more. Emmenthal that Switzerland exports is aged according to the taste of the country to which it is sent. Most of the younger cheeses are exported to the United States, whereas other European countries prefer the ripier cheeses. In contrast, most pre-packaged domestic Emmenthal (Swiss) is aged only 60 days, the minimum required by United States law. The result is that domestic Emmenthal is usually bland in taste. Another cause for its poor quality is that it is aged in vacuum sealed plastic bags. A good Swiss is washed and rubbed daily with salt so that the cheese gradually develops a rind which protects it and contributes to the curing process. Some domestic manufacturers alter the manufacture of their Emmenthal in such a way that no holes are

created (normally they are made by bacterial action). They and others who wish to sell another cheese as an Emmenthal have holes gouged in the cheeses with utensils similar to melon ballers. This combination of shortcuts in the production of domestic Emmenthal has resulted in a limp, rubbery, slightly bitter cheese. Compare that to the flavor of Swiss



Emmenthal which is sweet and often likened to the taste of hazelnuts or walnuts. Only a very few domestic manufacturers of Emmenthal in Wisconsin still produce a palatable cheese. Most have succumbed to the less time consuming methods which result in the bland Swiss we usually encounter in the grocery store.

Swiss Emmenthal is an excellent melting cheese (as is Gruyere, a very similar cheese made in Switzerland) and adapts itself well to any dish requiring a good melting cheese.

## French Onion Soup

4-6 medium onions, sliced  
2 tablespoons butter or oil  
6 cups beef broth (bouillon cubes)  
6 slices toasted bread  
½ cup or more grated Swiss Emmenthal or Gruyere  
salt and pepper to taste

Cook onions in butter or oil until browned. Add broth and seasonings; simmer 30 minutes or pressure cook at 15 pounds pressure for 12 minutes. Place toast in 6 individual bowls (ovenware), cover each with equal amounts of soup and cheese, and heat under broiler or in oven until cheese is melted.

## Croque Monsieur (sandwich)

For one sandwich: Combine about 1/8 cup of Swiss and 1 teaspoon heavy cream or softened butter, then spread on 1 slice of bread (the French remove the crusts) or an English muffin. Top with a slice of ham and a second piece of bread. Dip sandwich in an egg mixture (one egg beaten and 2 tablespoons milk) and fry in butter (or margarine, not oil) until golden on each side.

## Co-op Truckers (cont.)

say, "Yeah," and I'll say, "How much does the child weigh?" Let's say 30 or 40 lbs. And I'll say, "This bag weighs 25." You know it's not even in their reality to come out there and start moving bags. They're usually waiting for a man to do it. And yet when they see women doing it, it's like, "Oh! Maybe I could move bags too. Maybe I could pick that up."

Boeth: And it's just the opposite too. With some of the women in Cabool when I pulled a 100 lb. bag of flour down the end of the truck, and the men stepped up and said, "You all can't do that." And I said, "If there's two of them, they surely can," and they said, "Yes, we can." And they did it; they moved it. From then on the men just sort of gave them the space to do that. It was really nice.

HL: What kind of reactions do you get from people on the street?

Martha: The double-takes, when people see two women in the truck are interesting. Like we'll see someone poke the person they're with and point in our direction. Or women we pass, say driving in a town, will break into a big grin. Sometimes they'll stick up a fist.

Boeth: Or some people give you this unbelieving stare, like they won't accept that that's a woman. But it's great to pass women on the road, especially young women, just so they see...Look! You can drive a truck if you want! You can do anything you want to!



HL: How do you become a member of the collective? Martha, Patti mentioned that she was a member and you weren't at a certain point?

Martha: That involves training. You need to be trained first. I think this is one thing we all need to talk about, to decide how we all feel about it, as far as guidelines for how people will become members in the future.

Oshun: I personally feel it's not just a job situation. It's more a total experience, that in that collective we struggle with interpersonal things, our old programmings, whatever we need to be working on at that particular time, and that's part of the commitment you make, that you don't just drive a truck. It's a more total experience than that, which is why I see it as an alternative

job to a job that you have on the outside, out there in the regular 9 to 5.

HL: How big is the truck?

Boeth: The gross weight is 59000 pounds. The truck itself weighs over 19000, so that means you can carry about 30000. It's a 15 ton truck.

Oshun: It's a 22 foot box which is the longest box that you have without a semi, without a tractor trailer. We started out with a 16 foot, gas engine, 5 speed, 2 speed rear end, and we're now in a 22 foot, diesel engine, 10 speed transmission. Our next step is a tractor-trailer.

Patti: Which we need right now.

HL: So what is a typical run like?

Oshun: I'll tell you what a run is like: 15 hours a day, 18 hours a day, three to four hundred miles, 5-10 stops a day, and that goes on for four to six days while you are on the road. You have schedules to meet. You have to be there during working hours for the businesses you pick up, and sometimes you have to be there by two o'clock. It's very intense. It really extends your limits in a lot of areas. You have to stay with the truck, you have to be there all the time

mentally. There's no way you can space out in a diesel truck. You move a lot of food around, you meet a lot of interesting people. I think it's very romantic in the beginning, it's a very romantic thing. And then it gets to be a job on some levels. But it's different because you're your own person, you're making decisions. You do have slots that you have to fit into, but there's nobody telling you what you have to be doing. We set up our own schedules, and we work within those confines, but they're confines that we set up ourselves. It's flexible in that we can change things around and work with people. It's a real cooperative system, meeting the needs of the drivers, of the collectives, of the co-ops, and I feel like we really work together to do that. There's a lot of interchange and input; it's not just a routine that you have to follow. Because we're working collectively, we are able to use all of our facilities when we work. It's emotional, it's physical, it's intellectual, it's all there... Well, I guess you could say in that article that if there are any women that are interested in truck driving in a feminist collective, an all-woman feminist collective, we're real open to hearing from you.

Jim Baggett

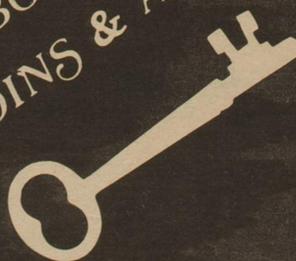
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# Kansans Rally Against Nuke

photos by Christine Crider

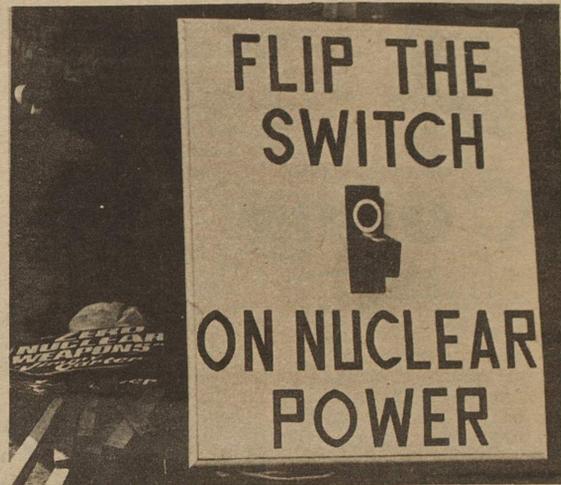
An estimated 700 people gathered at John Redmond Reservoir, June 24. They rallied to protest the construction of the Wolf Creek nuclear power plant near Burlington, Kansas.

Members of anti-nuclear groups from across the state met to exchange information and form contacts. Among the groups represented were Radioactive Free Kansas of Lawrence, People's Energy Project of Kansas City, and Wolf Creek Opposition of Burlington.

Speakers included Reverend Tony Blaufus, Sen. John Simpson, R-Salina, and Edith Lange. Several musicians also performed.

After most of the speakers, the demonstrators gathered buckets, bottles, and cups and marched down to the reservoir's edge. They scooped up water and carried it back with them to symbolize returning the resources to the people. Most of them felt the water could be used in better ways than in cooling a nuclear power plant.

To continue this action, anti-nuclear citizens advocate turning off the electricity every Sunday evening from 9 to 9:05 pm. Doing without electricity for five minutes will remind everyone what will happen to our society if we use up our existing energy sources without developing alternatives.



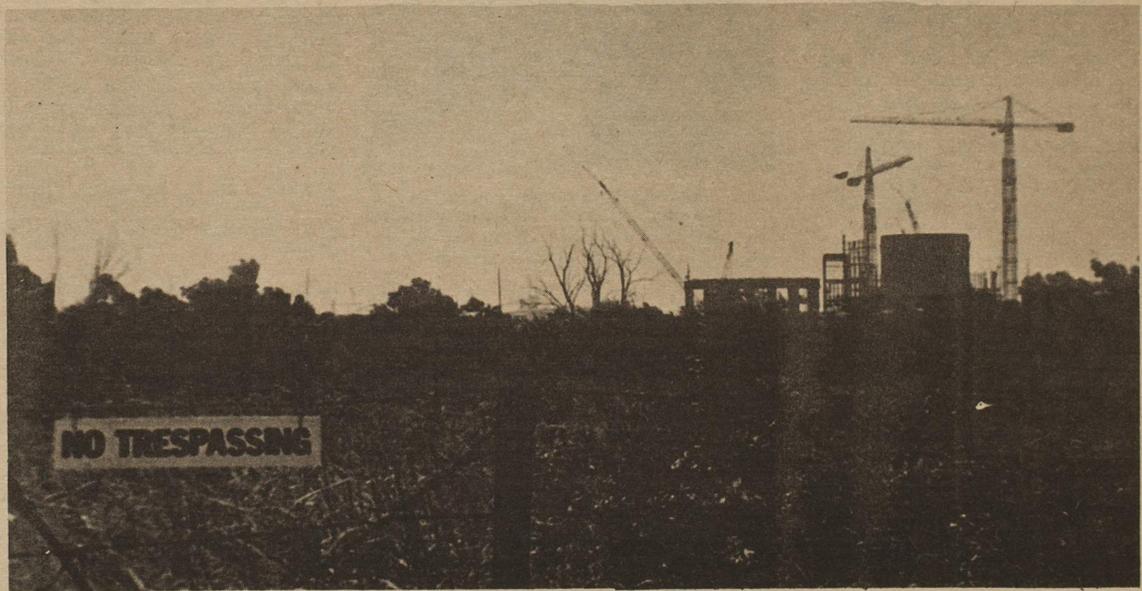
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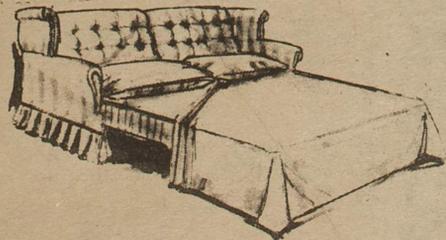
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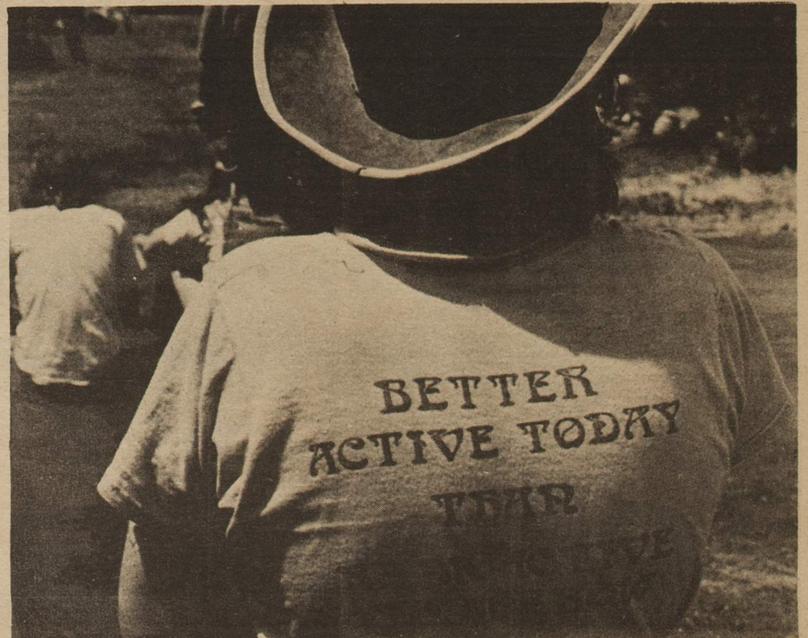
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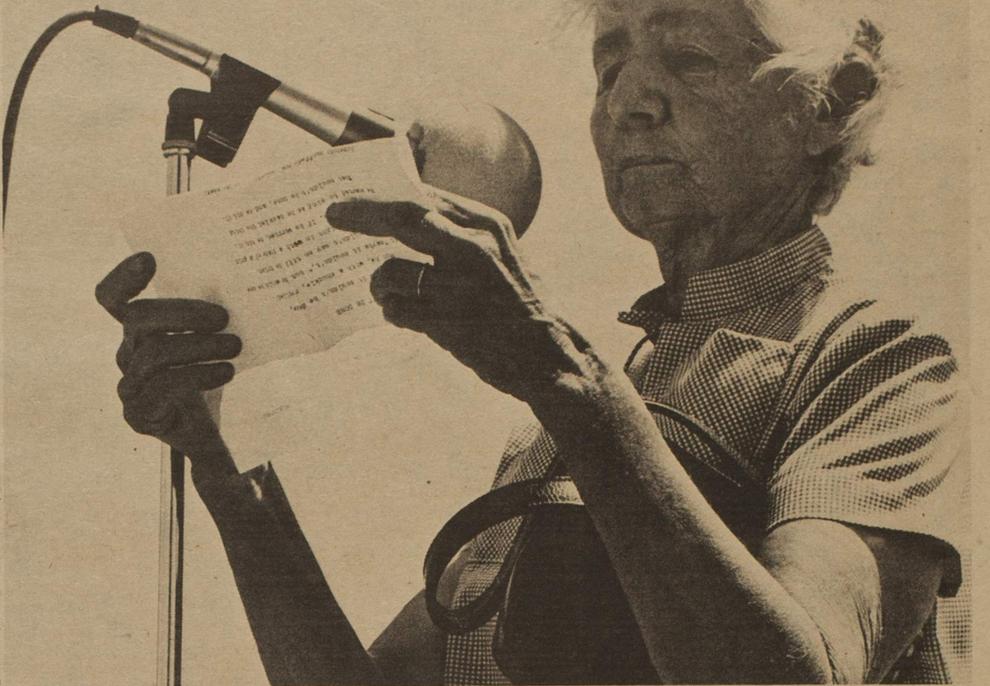
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"I think this nuclear thing is just like the Vietnam War.... If it had not been for the people that war would never have ended. I think that when people find out that these plants are going to give them cancer...when they find out for sure...they'll turn against it"

Edith Lange, Burlington, Kansas

photo by C. Crider



## Fights Nuclear Plant

# Gardener Enjoys Life on Small Scale

by Sheree Welch

The demonstrators sweltered under the powerful Kansas sun. As another musician stepped down from the stage, an aging but clear voiced woman began reading a poem of courage and perseverance. The crowd looked to see Edith Lange, a 76-year-old Burlington resident. She stood straight and slim--the only sign of her age was white hair.

Edith is one of Burlington's citizens who is openly distressed by the nuclear power plant under construction two miles away.

Edith and her husband, Max, have lived in Burlington for 19 years in an old farmhouse.

She visited with interviewers in her living room--perched on a piano bench with her young visitors grouped around her.

Her eyes sparkled as she told about her life. She loves it here even with the nuclear power plant rising so near.

Edith first felt that her idyllic lifestyle was threatened several years ago when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission held their hearings on the Wolf Creek plant in Burlington.

She began reading articles on radiation and solar energy. Along with a few others, she began speaking out against the big money interests behind the nuclear plant. They began the monumental task of awakening citizens to the dangers of nuclear power.

"I took quite a few leaflets out from door to door a few years ago, and they were all very polite people, but hardly anybody would commit themselves. A few said they were concerned, but just a few. Most just said 'thank you, we'll read it' . . ."

"People won't talk about it. If you bring up the subject they usually change it. People just don't want to be involved . . . because well . . . one woman told me 'I work for the government and I might lose my job, so I don't get involved in anything controversial'."

Edith compares this battle with the peace movement against the Viet Nam War. "For years people wouldn't turn against the war, but little by little, the people

found out about the terrible things we were doing over there. If it had not been for the people that war would never have ended. I think that when people find out that these plants are going to give them cancer--when they find out for sure--they'll turn against it."

The Langes have a lot at stake here in Burlington. They have invested nearly 20 years of toil and care into their three-lot organic garden. They are able to grow nearly everything they eat.

"This garden is our life. Look at that soil," she says, "Compost, manure, and bone meal are all we ever put into it. See how dark it looks and how rich it smells. I feel one gets a special kind of energy from working close to the soil."

Diversity in planting is Edith's defence against insects. The tomatoes are interspersed with cabbages. A grape vine creeps over a shed door. Feathery asparagus wave near the bottom of elderberry vines. A row of strawberries surrounds the corn and bean patch. She also plants marigolds in the center of her lima bean tepees to keep the bugs away from the beans.

This is where Edith feels at home, close to nature. "Look at the great open sky. You know, when I was in college, I used to want to go to Europe. I thought it must be so pretty there," Edith smiles, "Now I look up and I say you could go to Europe; you could go to California and it would be the same sky over your head."

This closeness to nature is exemplified also in the Langes' commitment to vegetarianism. They believe it is a more healthy approach to diet and are also concerned with the moral implications of eating meat.

"I've always felt sort of guilty about killing animals," Edith says, "They've got cattle docks near here, and I used to hear those poor old things crying and they'd prod them with those cattle rods. For years now I've not felt comfortable eating meat."

While the Langes base their day-to-day existence on working closely with the physical world, they keep their minds honed with different intellectual pursuits.

Max is a follower of ontology

which Edith describes as a philosophy which says that everything is an illusion.

"This piano bench right here may seem solid but it is not. Our bodies are not really solid. The only thing that is real is the soul."

Edith is learning to play the piano through a correspondence course. "Even if you can't play very well, music lifts the heart. I don't know what I'd without it."

According to Edith, the simple pursuits make life happy. "You know, they have ads on t.v. all the time--what technology can do for you. Well, it can't make people healthy and happy."

An example of this in her own life took place when she was teaching high school English in Ohio. The school moved from a cosy old building to a big new one. "It was just like a marble palace. You had to walk a mile to get to the principal's office and another mile to get to the bathroom and you couldn't find your old cronies anywhere. They were all lost. So I took an early retirement."

"In that new building you couldn't open the windows--there was always that hum--summer and winter--it was nerve-racking. I just don't enjoy life on a large scale. Have you ever read that Schumaker book, *Small Is Beautiful*? Well I think he is right. That's the way we had lived until they started up that plant."

"I get that feeling--it's the whole of life that's important, and I'm glad I'm still alive. You know it's a wonderful thing to be alive, even if you got a nuclear plant just two miles from your house," Edith's face glows, "You can see those towers right from our place--right from our garden--you can see them going up. I just have a feeling. I don't think they'll ever start it."

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