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WATERING LAWRENCE'S GROWTH

BY SUSIE HANNA

Increased demand for water by the fast-growing suburban developments in the southern and western parts of Lawrence will more than double your water bill by 1981. The increase according to the City, is needed to build a new $8.9 million water plant and to offset rising water department costs.

Most of the rate increase, which will begin in April, will go to build the new Clinton Reservoir water treatment plant. The present water plant, operating from the Kaw River, has a 17 million gallon per day capacity. The new plant will pump up to 10 million gallons per day from Clinton Reservoir. Construction of the new plant will not only accomodate new customers already hooked into the water system, but will provide a second source of water to promote future growth.

Water rates will go up whether or not the new plant is built. Gene Vogt, utilities director, told PUBLIC NOTICE that some increase is needed to offset increased costs due to new customers. The water department acquired 450 new customers in 1976 in the housing developments and Vogt said the new customers placed a heavy demand on the system because they use large volumes of water for new lawns. Last summer, a record of 16 million gallons were pumped in a single day.

Vogt is pushing the new plant because he says the City is growing and will want to continue to grow. He said the new plant would "encourage" growth."

"We're like most everyone in that we want to continue to progress," he said. "This will also be saying to industry to come on in."

.....PAGE TWO

INSIDE LCV

The people of this town are engaging in open insurection. With City elections approaching, groups throughout the community have begun to organize to elect representatives to the City Commission and Lawrence USD #497 School Board. The most prominent group to emerge is the Lawrence Citizens' Voice. Dissatisfied with the manner in which City business has been conducted in the past, the Voice has slated an entirely new method of selecting "peoples'" candidates for Commission. It's called "Convention '77," and aims to find three people to run on a slate for School Board and Commission. The main event is scheduled for Lawrence High all day, Jan. 22nd. It's bound to make the difference in Spring elections. Excerpted press material from the Voice appears on page 3 of the PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Community Mercantile co-operative movement is growing in strength and numbers. Lawrence now boasts a food store, a credit union, and a monthly tabloid newspaper (P.N.), all under the same roof. Highlighting this months Co-op section is a short history of the co-operative movement in Kansas. See page 8.

The PEOPLES ENERGY PROJECT is still a thriving local organization dedicated to returning our precious energy resources to the people, who need them the most. For Kansas Power and Light, the game is finally up. See page 12.

The Peoples' Journal features yoga, poems, travel stories, sports history, and a clam anthology. It begins on page four.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice

In cooperation with the Community Mercantile

Vol. II, No. 3 February, 1977 Lawrence, Kansas

25¢

LOOP KILLED

EAST LAWRENCE WINS

BY MARK KAPLAN

On the night of December 21st, the Haskell Loop roadway project, slated for the East Lawrence neighborhood, followed the winter sun to its lowest point on the horizon. A weary City Commission voted 3-2 to halt plans for Loop construction, thus reversing a long-held conviction to bowl through the eastern edge of the oldest section of the city.

Construction, as planned, would have meant a slow but sure death to many blocks of old homes; instead, the vote gave neighborhood opposition to the project an early victory in their two-year old fight to save East Lawrence.

Commissioner Barkley Clark, in an attempt to cool the pot before it boiled over, led the move to table plans to build the Loop. Taking a lesson from the 1975 fight over the location of the City maintainence garage, which dumped business candidates at the subsequent City Commission elections, Clark acted to nip the Loop furor in the bud. In lightening fashion, with Christmas drawing near, Clark moved behind the scenes, informing Commissioners of the problems in the planning and design of the road and of the dangers in fighting the neighborhoods with City elections again so near.

Commissioner Marnie Argersinger took the point well. Riding the crest of neighborhood ire at the placement of the City garage at 2nd and Indiana Streets in 1975, Argersinger knew well the power of angry neighbor folk on election day.

Clark did too. Having also supported neighborhood opposition to the garage from Old West Lawrence, he watched as the traditional winners from the local business world died on the vine, first in the primary, and then the general elections, to the benefit of maverick "neighborhood" candidates.

Now it became apparent to Commissioners, a bit more conservative, and entrenched at the top of City government, that a similar historical repeat might be in the making.

Obviously hoping for some kind of trade-off to quell the natives, Clark and Argersinger added their newly-found responsiveness to the trail of the cool and wiley Mibeck, and voted to table the loop. An opponent of the Loop from the beginning and now a heralded neighborhood hero, Commissioner Carl Mibeck finally landed the winning punch, garnering that elusive 3-2 margin against the Haskell Loop. Pro-loop hold-outs Donald Binns and Fred Pence displayed little more than contempt for neighborhood residents, and kept their votes in the "Build it" column.

For all the hoopla it had created, the Loop passed rather quietly. About ten neighborhood residents came to participate in the hour-long discussion that preceeded the pre-supposed Commission decision to table the road. Ignoring the substantive issues of "dollars and sense" surrounding the ill-begotten road project, the Commission instead chose to depict the neighborhood as bitterly divided, slobering, tumbling end over end, down the hill and into the river.

Indeed, Commissioners listened to charges and counter-charges of unethical practices employed by those working for and against the road. Many personal remarks were made, by neighbors, against other neighbors, with slanderous diatribe afforded those who worked most diligently to halt construction of the roadway. The love for the neighborhood and the hard work to halt the invading roadway could not be reflected in the absent faces of the many who could not find their way to City Hall that night. Yet the resignation with which the long-time loop boosters approached their grim task told their story.

The long-fought battle, eventually involving the hearts, minds, and voices of hundreds of people finally spent itself, emotionally, in the sterile, overly-lighted Commission chamber on the fourth floor of the tall bank at 9th and Massachusetts. Neighborhood folk quietly filed from the room, tired and happy, leaving the Commissioners to more mundane business.

GHETTO LIFE

BY GREG BASHAW

Get a running start at the top of 14th Street, up by the barricades, and slide down the icy pavement, bound off the curbs and coast as far as you can in any direction and you'll still be in the Student Ghetto, among crushed Coors cans and wooden two-stories.

But Tennessee Street, starting south from bright light Ninth and stretching past the movie set front fraternities near 17th is the mainline, the hot blood center, the Student Ghetto express.

By sundown, waves of traffic rush down Tennessee and whoosh without rhythm and the red and white Budweiser sign is aglow above the Bierstube. Out of the boisterous bar a man bundled against the chill January wind finishes his beer and walks to the Sunflower House at 1406 Tennessee.

The Sunflower, a cooperative living group with 25 members, was the CIA (Campus Improvement Assoc.) before a $25,000 operations gave it new insides, replete with electric yellow walls and fine carpets.

C. J. Conard, who's lived in the house since '72, sat stretched out in his third story "toy shop" and talked of the times. Conard's thick black beard, chest length hair, gold earring

.....PAGE SEVEN

TYPICAL GHETTO DWELLING

FROM PAGE 1

Vogt described the present water situation as near critical. He said that if we have another drought this summer, conservation measures would be needed. People, he said, might be asked to curtail watering their lawns on certain days.

Growth of Lawrence was the main reason for the construction of the new $10 million sewage treatment plant which will boost sewer rates by 50 per cent in 1977, increasing the $3 per month average sewage charge to $4.50.

The recent fuss about sanitation services are due, in large part, to the growth of the city. The City has been considering switching to private trash collection, and with this change, the $3 per month trash collection charge, one of the lowest in Kansas, will surely rise.

Lawrence residents are paying for growth. What's more, they will be forced to subsidize future growth. Although it's the new suburbanites who are creating the need for the Clinton plant, all residents will have to pay for it. The plant, planned for Dragstrip Road, just west of the City limits, will pump water only for residents of the southern and western parts of Lawrence. In emergency, the plant could be used to back-up the entire system, but it will do nothing to improve service to old customers.

One of the City's biggest worries is that the Army Corp of Engineers may cut off water in the Kaw River for reservoirs to the northwest of Lawrence, Vogt said.

"If we have droughts, we're not so sure we'll have water running down the Kaw," he said. "The Corp could hold back on the water to maintain Perry, Tuttle Creek and Milford."

Vogt said we need a second water source because the City of Lawrence would have no power to stop such drastic action by the Corp.

If Lawrence really does need a second source of water, the new Clinton Reservoir wouldn't provide immediate relief since water wouldn't be available until at least 1979. With severe droughts, water impoundment will take much longer.

Building a new water plant to boost water output by nearly 60 per cent will cause growth of the city. What is the price of continued fast-paced growth in Lawrence? Who should pay for the resulting increased demands for City services? Should the City promote growth?

The Chamber of Commerce will readily argue that the more people, the larger the tax base. But population increase also means increased demand for City services--water, sewer, sanitation, police, fire and street improvements.

Residents in neighborhoods located at elevations under 900 feet, have lower water pressure and often complain that water pressure is dangerously low in case of fire. The new water plant won't increase pressure.

As with many decisions which affect the direction of the city, the City Commissioners aren't asking the people what they want.

Commissioners voted unanimously in November to ask voters to approve general obligation bond financing to build the new plant. The question, appearing on the Spring election ballot, is not whether to build the plant, but merely how to pay for it. Commissioners are convinced the plant must be built. If voters turn down general obligation bond financing, the City plans to build the plant with revenue bonds, according to City Commissioners, which do not require voter approval.

The City is promoting a yes vote on the financing question. According to the City's engineering consultants' estimates, financing the plant with g.o. bonds could save the City $5 million in interest charges because the bonds would be payed off in 20 years as opposed to 30 years with the revenue bonds.

As Mayor Fred Pence put it, "On the ballot you just ask one question--'Would you like to save $5 million?'"

But g.o. bonds won't save customers on their water bills. (See Box) Based on consultants' estimates, a $10 water bill will soar to $24 in 1981 if g.o. bonds are used. With revenue bonds, that same $10 bill would cost $21 in 1981.

Vogt said the water department wouldn't save any money with the use of g.o. bonds for the first 20 years. After that, he said, it might be possible to lower water rates.

Vogt supports g.o. bond financing because he says the new plant could be built sooner and the City would be in a better position to obtain financing in 20 years if the city continues to grow.

Voter approval of g.o. bonds would allow construction to begin this summer. A no vote would delay construction two years. Vogt said that because of the water shortage, voters should be willing to pay more to get the plant sooner.

The new water plant is an important project affecting the whole community. Commissioners should give careful thought to the long-range effects of their decision. They should evaluate the needs of the community and encourage an open debate on whether promotion of growth is really "progress" and who benefits and who is hurt by such growth. Construction of the water plant isn't the only answer.

> "THE PICTURESQUE LAWRENCE WE KNOW WOULD DISAPPEAR. THE CITY WOULD BECOME LIKE ONE OF THOSE DESERT TOWNS IN ARIZONA. ARCHITECTS WOULD START LANDSCAPING MUCH DIFFERENTLY. THEY'D START PUTTING THOSE PAINTED ROCKS IN FRONT YARDS."
>
> --Gene Vogt, Lawrence utilities director on water conservation as an alternative to construction of the new water treatment plant.

NEW RATES BASED ON A $10 WATER BILL--SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN APRIL

With the use of general obligation bonds:

1976	$10 per month	$120 per year	
1977	$12.10 per month	$145 per year	21% increase
1978	$15.50 per month	$186 per year	28% increase
1979	$18.90 per month	$226 per year	22% increase
1980	$22.90 per month	$272 per year	19% increase
1981	$24.32 per month	$291 per year	6% increase
			106% TOTAL

With the use of revenue bonds:

1976	$10 per month	$120 per year	
1977	$15 per month	$150 per year	50% increase
1978	$17.90 per month	$214 per year	19% increase
1979-1980	SAME	SAME	NO INCREASE
1981	$21.30 per month	$255 per year	19% increase
			88% TOTAL

General obligation bonds require the approval of voters and would be backed by revenues generated by the water department and guaranteed by the City. G. O. bonds would be payed back in 20 years, revenue bonds in 30 years. Statistics provided by Gene Vogt, utilities director.

Current Water Rates:

2,000 gallons	$2 called the minimum base charge
18,000	70 cents per 1,000 or $12.60
80,000	50 cents per 1,000 or $40.00
400,000	30 cents per 1,000 or $120.00
Over 500,000	25 cents per 1,000

Courtesy of City Water Department

PUBLIC NOTICE supports a plan to conserve water, making the new plant unnecessary. We support the East Lawrence Improvement Association's decision to recommend adoption of life-line rates to encourage conservation.

Life-line rates charge a basic low-rate for a minimum amount of water for essentials. Excessive use beyond this amount would cost more. The more water used, the higher the cost per gallon.

Under the present water rate system, the more water used, the cheaper the rate (See Box). Thus, waste is not only acceptable, it is encouraged.

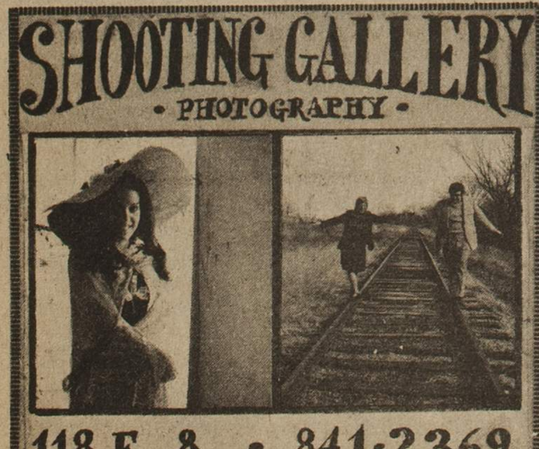
The life-line system would provide affordable water for all. Wasteful consumption would be discouraged. Those who are placing heavy demands on the water system should pay for any additional water service costs. Why should people who use a minimal amount of water for washing, cooking and drinking pay more because new home owners want to irrigate lush golf course size lawns or because the City wants to promote industrial and residential growth?

Let the developers fend for themselves. Let's take care of the existing city. Conservation is the key, not only in Lawrence and not just with water use, but in the whole country and with all precious natural resources.

The first step in curtailing higher water costs and the resulting growth is for voters to vote no on the finance question in the spring. Citizens should request that the Commission adopt a plan to conserve water. Most importantly, Commissioners should ask the people what they want. If the Commission refuses to stage an open debate and explore conservation, the people should petition for a referendum vote on whether to build the plant.

Merely asking voter approval of a financing method for a project without an open discussion of real needs, is irresponsible and undemocratic governing.

Just who will profit and prosper with 100,000 people in Lawrence? Who will pay the costs? City Hall is supposed to represent the people. Let's give the voters the chance to decide the future of their city.



The LOGAN PARKA (illustrated);

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CITIZENS' VOICE

ANGRY

For years a tiny influential faction has run Lawrence as if it were their private property. Successive City Commissions have made it no secret that the needs of influential business, realtors, and land developers were their primary concern. The average citizen and our neighborhoods got what was left, which usually wasn't much.

The priorities of Lawrence government always seem the same: develop business areas, build a new airport, give tax breaks to business, annex land so realtors and land speculators can have a field-day, grant zoning variances to favored interests, and spend more money for lavish city buildings and offices. This has led to encroachment into residential neighborhoods.

This poorly planned and rampant development fosters growth of a huge and impersonal bureaucracy. The City Manager and City Planners, who no one elects, now dictate to the people. Millions of taxpayer dollars, support these bureaucrats and their development schemes. Ask yourself when you were last consulted. The City Bureaucracy simply tells you, and often quite rudely.

It's little wonder that in the last municipal election only 27 per cent of the electorate voted. The number has drastically declined over the years. Apparently, many citizens believe that "you can't buck City Hall."

It's time a new voice was heard in Lawrence--the Citizen's Voice. Citizens' Voice is a group organized to select three candidates for City Commission and for USD 497 School Board. Nonpartisan and independent, we are strictly a peoples' based organization seeking to serve the needs of groups and individuals historically excluded from City government decision-making.

It's time we demanded: preservation of neighborhoods, affordable, decent housing, equal distribution of all the City services, recognition of municipal employees, impasse procedure for Lawrence teachers, community involvement and participation in the affairs of the school board, orderly development, fair utility rates and deposits, open housing, restoration and development of historical landmarks, fair treatment of persons in jobs and job training, support for the women's community, public transportation, increased services for the aged, appropriate use of revenue sharing and community development funds, and affordable decent child care.

Barbara Willits (left) and Muriel Paul (right), Chairpersons of Lawrence Citizens' Voice. They appeared together at a recent press conference.

RAISED

Too often, ambitious individuals have run for public office only to renege on their commitments after election. It's time we have candidates who are not handpicked by a small influential faction, but who are democratically selected by a broad range of concerned citizens, to whom they are accountable.

IT'S TIME PEOPLE CAME FIRST! If you care for your community--raise your voice.

Call Murial Paul, 843-1364; Barbara Willits, 842-2713; Clarence Dillingham, 843-8473; Don Dunhaupt, 842-5657; Peggy Wilson, 841-2924; Norm Forer, 843-9321; Ed Dutton, 843-8185; Chris Bell, 843-9292; Christine Leonard, 842-9935; Steve Watts, 843-8473.

State of Confusion

Lawrence Citizens' Voice would like to congratulate the people of East Lawrence and the East Lawrence Improvement Assn. for bringing the issue of the Haskell Loop to a reconsideration and turnabout on the commission vote of July 1975. We believe that the emergence of Lawrence Citizens' Voice as a strong force in this community was an important factor in this decision.

The manner in which the Loop situation has been handled gives rise to serious doubts as to the willingness of Lawrence City government to do effective planning. This on again--off again, studied once--studied twice, voted for--voted against pattern leads us to believe that not one decision on the Loop came from hard facts--public opinion properly weighed--data adequately gathered and seriously studied. This inadequate planning seems to be a pattern of City government in Lawrence.

Inadequate planning is further demonstrated in the current problem of trash collection. We would like to commend Public Works Director George Williams who was honest enough to admit that the trash problem was the result of poor planning and administration, and that it was not the responsibility of sanitation employees as the city commission and city manager have previously claimed. The employees have been fully cooperative with the city and management. The suggestion of the "labor pool" now being recommended by some commissioners was first suggested by the sanitation employees themselves over a year and a half ago. The employees' recommendations, when implemented, have produced excellent trash service. This has been acknowledged many times by the commissioners. We think calls by the Mayor and others for a private contractor is the height of irresponsibility since sanitation costs in Lawrence are among the lowest in the state. Private trash service would significantly increase the costs to the citizens of Lawrence.

Lawrence Citizens' Voice can only conclude that these repeated calls for private contractors in sanitation are the result of the city's attempt to cover up their inability to plan effectively, consistently and in a cost-conscious fashion.

We believe this failure in planning is also obvious in the recent resolution of intent by the City Commission for the issuance of 3/4 of a million dollars in industrial revenue bonds.

The plan, designed by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and endorsed by the City Commission, is to build a 73,800 square foot industrial building in Santa Fe Industrial Park. The Chamber claims this building would be needed to attract industry to Lawrence.

From the date when construction will start the Chamber will have 6 months to find an industrial tenant for the building. If the Chamber cannot find anyone, the contractor for the building, Timberedge Industrial Development Corp., headed by Bob Moore, would move in using the $750,000 provided by the Industrial Revenue Bond Issue. Timberedge would then be responsible for subletting the building to whatever business was interested.

The Lawrence Citizens' Voice endorses economic development but we insist that it must be sensible and planned economic development. We feel the current proposal is not based on proof of the positive effect on the local labor force and local small businesses. The present proposal is like buying a "pig in a poke" or "signing a blank check". The responsibility for publicly authorized economic development should not be delegated to the whims of the private sector. That responsibility falls squarely on the shoulders of the City government.

The state legislation that authorizes the issuance of such bonds states that its purpose is to "promote, stimulate and develop the general economic welfare and prosperity". The current proposal in no way documents that it will do so.

The current proposal does not provide answers to the following questions which are basic to planned economic development:

1) How many jobs will be created?
2) What will be the wage and salary scale?
3) How many of the new jobs will be available to the present local labor force?
4) What advantages will accrue to local small businesses including retailers and contractors?
5) What effect will the industry have on the environmental quality?
6) What effect will there be on local traffic patterns?
7) If new industry will be bringing in numbers of employees, what effect will this have on our already overburdened City services and school system?

We feel it's inconceivable that a City government would procede on an important bond issue without first obtaining answers to these questions and incorporating these concerns into the guidelines.

The Lawrence Citizens' Voice has proposed that a minimum of a 90 day moratorium be established during which the City Commission will study the impact of industrial bond issuance. This study should include public hearings at which Lawrence citizens can express their concerns relating not only to this current proposal but to the direction of industrial growth in Lawrence. The result of these hearings should produce the hard impact data that would establish firm guidelines for the kind of industrial development that is in the best interest of the people of Lawrence.

PUBLIC NOTICE notes that some commissioners are up to their old tricks again; making decisions BEFORE they adequately plan or consult the citizens.

Following the appearance at Lawrence Citizens' Voice and other citizens at the Dec. 21st Commission meeting the commission voted 4-1 to sign the resolution anyway. Only Carl Mibeck voted against the resolution. They also scheduled public discussion on IRB's for the Jan. 11 Commission meeting--after the decision had been made.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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THE PEOPLES JOURNAL

Breathe, don't seethe

BY MAURA BEISMEYER

I stumbled across a tiny article as I was reading the NATIONAL ENQUIRER the other day relating the fact that in the United States in 1975, one sleeping pill was consumed per person per day! Amazing! That means some people took quite a few because most people I know don't take any. It's an indicator of the culture in which we live, I guess, a symptom of the "uptightness" rampaging through the country.

We are rediscovering alternatives every day for doctors and drugs. If you have trouble sleeping or are feeling nervous and frazzled, here's a few things to try:

Deep breathing (diaphragmatic breathing) is an excellent calmative. Lay on your back, bend your knees and place your hands on your stomach. Suck air in, through your nose, all the way down to the bottom of your lungs. Fill them up. Your stomach should rise first, and when you exhale, it should sink first.

Now sit in a comfortable position, making sure your spine is straight. Bend the first and middle fingers of your right hand and close your nostrils. This is called a Mudra, a traditional Indian method. Your thumb and last two fingers are held up while the first and second fingers are pressed down into the palm.

This leaves room for the nose and is very comfortable. Place your thumb over your right nostril and inhale 4 counts through your left nostril. Put your two end fingers over your left nostril and with your nose completely stopped shut, hold for 8 counts. Now remove your thumb from your right nostril and exhale for 8 counts. Then with the right nostril open inhale for 4 counts, and so on...

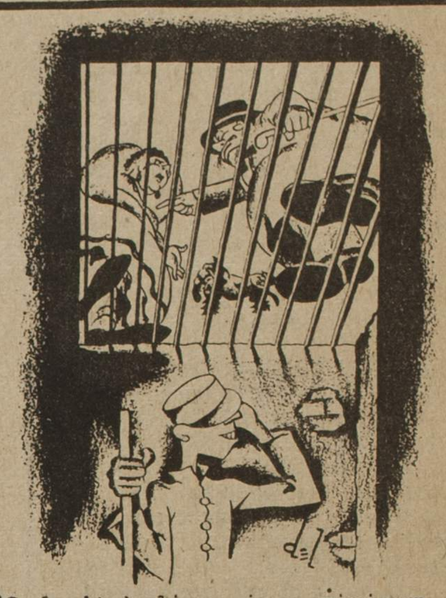
This is called alternate breathing, and because it takes concentration to get your nose and your fingers working together, will focus your attention on one thing and calm you. The ideal ratio for alternate breathing is 1:4:2. Always exhale twice as long as you inhale.

Breathe in through your nose in a series of sniffs until the lungs are completely filled, then exhale explosively through the mouth, "Haaaa," This is called the dynamic cleansing breath, and it clears and strengthens the lungs.

Certain herbs brewed into teas are excellent calmatives or nervines. The one I've found the most noticeably effective is Valerian, although it probably tastes the worst! Chamomile, peppermint and spearmint also have a soothing effect and will settle your stomach.

So, when life gets to be a little too much, before you run to the M.D. to get a prescription for valium, try any or all of these remedies. Your body and soul will thank you.

OVERHEARD IN LAWRENCE



"I don't believe in a minimum wage law and I also don't believe in unions."

--City Hall meeting
--Mayor Fred Pence

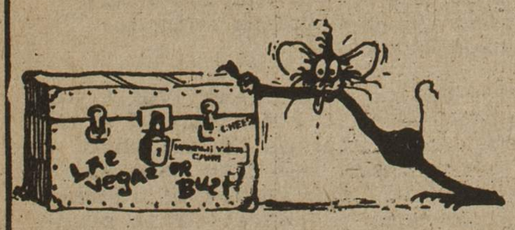
Reports from small children and East-side dogs place City Manager Buford Watson in the front seat of an east-bound Lincoln early in January, at the corner of 11th and Rhode Island Street. Rarely seen east of Massachusetts, it is said the man had a wide grin on his face, and a soft, tan felt hat on his head.

BROTHERHOOD

Once a little lump of coal
Was blazing merrily
Heated by his brother lumps
Making fire cheerily.
Then he rolled off by himself
And grew cold alone.

Mona Davis

Travel Stories



The dirtiest place in the world is Ujiji (OOO-GEE-GEE). This place is in Africa. On the western bank of lake Tanganyika. It is a small village of conical shaped mud huts and straw roofs with the growth in between the huts, just dust and sewage and garbage, and small mammals eating at the garbage. It has been consistent in its filth. The first white man there was Richard Burton. And he reported it to be an "uncommonly filthy place," in the middle of the 19th century. Twenty-five years later, Livingston stopped in this village for a while and practiced his charisma on the native population. Stanley came here. They too were both taken by its ugliness and filth. I met a girl. In Kabul. Who had been there. In Ujiji. In 1973, she was taken by its filth as well. It is reportedly one of the ugliest places in the world. I am talking about the village. The lake and the jungle are beautiful.

LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Public Notice:

We've held our own over Christmas holidays although it has been a financial strain that enabled us to only pay 80¢ per hour (including tips). Still, we're here and things look much more optimistic after the semester gets in full swing with higher prices, dinner hours, and only weekend coffeehouse, but for Sister Kettle to really survive the continued support of the community is a must. Many of us in Lawrence are sharing the dream of what alternatives to capitalism can mean, but its not going to be easy and we're all going to have to work hard to make our dream a reality.

Please help our collective's effort by giving your critical feedback and by eating with us often. Remember, we're more than a cafe; we're a new-born social experiment which you can help shape.

With love and hope,
Sister's Collective

GOOD NEWS

Dear Public Notice:

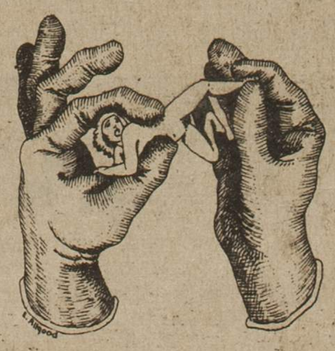
I have large hands, dwarfing Muhammad Ali's by comparison. When I take my Spiedel Twistoflex watchband off, the band has to stretch around those overgrown knuckles. The strain on the metal links breaks them after 3 or 4 months. So I go to the jeweler to replace the links, the little pieces of metal resembling a paper staple. The jeweler spends maybe 20 seconds slipping in a new link. Until this fall the service was free, then all at once the 3 or 4 jewelers on Massachusetts Street charged half-a-buck. For 20 seconds work, I guess that's progress.

ANONYMOUS

Dear Public Notice:

"Away with your man visions. Women propose to reject them all, and to begin to dream dreams for themselves."
--Susan B. Anthony

Womonspace, 643 Rhode Island, is a house for women, dedicated to the idea of personal and collective growth. The women who participate define themselves as feminists, each free to express her personal vision of feminism. We are struggling to continue to provide this place for Lawrence where women may gather for educational, political, spiritual, and social activities free from the pressure of the male dominated society. We realize the insidious nature of the



oppression of women, that it consists of both socialization and overt discrimination. We realize also that overt and subtle discrimination against racial minorities, the old, the young, the handicapped and the poor exists. We are dedicated to struggle with this discrimination within ourselves, our organization, and the community at large.

Each woman who utilizes the house contributes to its overall growth and political position--the more input, the more varied the output. The house is open to any woman as a space to learn and to share. House activities are as diverse as the women who organize them. We feel that it is not in the best interests of women that men be included as participating members of the house.

Because the existence of Womonspace is its primary function, generating enough money to support the house is our primary concern. A co-ordinating committee has been organized for long term budget planning and fundraising and has determined that our house needs a monthly income of $600.00 in order to continue. Presently our income is $145.00.

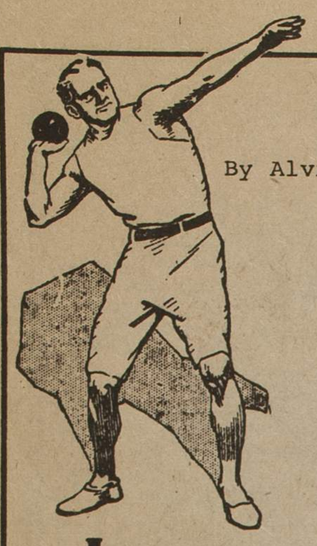
We need to raise $450.00 each month in order to survive.

You can support the house:
1. Give a donation.
2. Pay a monthly $2.50 subscription.
3. Staff the house to keep our doors open to women.
4. Attend functions that the house prepares.
5. Create workshops or groups to meet your needs and to share with other women.
6. Rent permanent office or studio space.
7. Become a sustaining subscriber. $25.00/six months.

Womonspace represents a place to stand in the tug-of-war of stealing a woman from a masculist culture and returning her to herself. Call us evenings, 7-10, 842-6000.

Signed,

Co-ordinating Committee



By Alvin Dahlene

I've lived in the shadow of the KU goal posts at 947½ Illinois since I was one year old in 1907.

The first gridiron for KU was at 1400 Mass. St. in a large pasture now the location of the Central Junior High. The first game played there was in 1890 with Baker U. of Baldwin, and KU lost 9 to 22.

A better place was needed to play and closer to the University and a man by the name of McCock deeded 12½ acres to KU for a field directly north, down the hill from Mt. Oread. McCock field was bounded on the west by Maine Street, on the east by Illinois, with Alabama hitting in the center.

Down through the years of football played at McCock Field there had been many serious injuries to players and two fatalities. One happened on the final play of the game between KU and Doane College of Crete, Neb., on November 14, 1896.

The KU fullback crashed over the goal line for a touchdown and was tackled by Bert Serf of Doane and in the collision, Serf was knocked over backward, fell on his head and never moved again. He had suffered a brain concussion and died that night at the Eldridge Hotel where the team was staying.

His body was prepared for burial and on Sunday evening the Doane team walked slowly behind the horse-drawn hearse as it headed down east on 7th St. toward the Santa Fe Depot. Had Serf been wearing a modern day helmet, he would probably have been dazed. But 80 years ago the helmet consisted of soft leather with an inside padded cushion.

The other athlete fatality at McCock Field was on May 18, 1920 and the writer was there at age 13. The death was the result of a KU baseball player colliding with a 16-pound shotput ball. It hit him directly over the heart as he was chasing a foul ball during a baseball game. Hubert C. Wesley of Bancroft, Ks. was the victim. I still can vividly recall when the shot hit him--it sounded like someone breaking an orange crate with a large hammer. He was hit directly over the heart, smashing the rib cage, and death was instant.

Right over the plate

By Charlie Vassallo

The first time I heard of beep baseball was in early March 1976. I was very much interested since I used to play ball when I was a kid, before I was blinded in Korea. I was listening to a magazine called Feeling Sports, when mention was made about beep baseball. I contacted Sherry Hokansen, who was in charge of the Division of the Handicapped in the library, and asked her to get me more information on beep baseball. She came through with all kinds of facts and told me to make contact with the Telephone Pioneers in my community since they were the equipment suppliers. I contacted them and was on my way to organize a team.

I started calling around in town to find out who lived here that was blind, and finally came up with a couple of names. My first contact was Gary Marshall, who had played professional ball with the Houston Astro's farm system 11 years ago and then was in an automobile accident and lost all his vision He was hesitant about the idea but said that he would give it a try. I then contacted Chuck Hallenback, a Psychology professor at the University of Kansas, and he said that he was not sports-minded, but would give it a try. I contacted others, but not much luck so we decided to just go out and practice and maybe get some sighted players and put blindfolds on them. Ed Dutton, one of my instructors here at K.U. said that he would help as a player assistant and we also got Harlin Harber to work with us. We got KLWN to make announcements that we had a team forming and that we needed players and we also got some front page coverage by the Journal World newspaper, which eventually went nationwide. I received a phone call from Jesse Layton, who said that he was blind and that he was 55 years old and that he would like to try out for the team and I then told him he was already on the team. He said that he did not know if he could be good at it, but I said that we wanted him to be on our team.

We had a team meeting in April and there were five blind persons and three sighted persons. We were in business. In the beginning, it was very frustrating for everyone. Hitting and fielding were both very difficult but we kept practicing and got better. Gary Marshall would go home and have his wife, Fran, pitch to him in order for him to get better with hitting and after a while he really became very good in both hitting and fielding. Jesse bought himself a ball and would stand in his yard and throw it up on the roof, pick up a bat, and try to hit it when it came off the roof. He did the same thing with fielding. I felt that this kind of desire was bound to make us a good team. It was decided at the meeting that we would be called the Roadrunners.

Our first major game was to be held on July 4th as part of the Bicentennial festival at South Park. We had between 200 and 250 spectators watching the game, which showed us that the local interest was there. We played that game against the Lawrence F.O.P. and we lost six to five. It was a close game but it was a good game. We lost our second game to the Douglas County Amateur Club by a score of twelve to ten. We were still in good hopes that we would win a game. We then played the Breakfast Optimists and we won that game by a score of fifteen to one and we won every game after that for the rest of the season. We even won our rematches with the F.O.P. and the amateur radio club.

We joined the National Beep Baseball Association in late July and were selected as an alternate team for the National Invitational Tournament which was played at St. Paul, Minnesota, in September. There was one of the teams that was undecided on whether or not they would be able to attend, but they finally felt that they could afford it and went. Gary and I went to the tournament for two reasons. First, to invite the tournament here to Lawrence next year, and second was to evaluate our own team by watching others play the game. We were successful in both. We felt that we were somewhat competitive but were glad to have one more year to prove ourselves. We went with letters of support from our town and were accepted as the site for next year's tournament. We are now in the process of raising about $7,500 for the tournament but feel that we will not have much of a problem in doing it because our town is really behind us completely.

At the tournament we found out that there were other teams with the same name as ours and since we were entered into the association we decided to change our team name. The new name decided on was Quantrill's Raiders, since that name best represents our town and there is no likelihood of anyone else using that name within the association.

We now have six blind persons on our team and at least one or two more possibilities as well as three sighted players along with our pitcher, and also our catcher. Personnel now include Ed Dutton, the manager, who is an associate professor in Social Welfare here at K.U. and also wants to be coach for the San Francisco '49ers someday, Tom Allison, who is our pitcher, used to play for the Washington Redskins until his knees went out, Louis Bixeman, catcher and fielder when needed, is a fifth grade teacher, and Dennis Quinn, who is a Captain in the army, studying the Russian language here at the University, is another one of our sighted substitute players. Our blind players include Gary Marshall who has a degree in Social Welfare and in teaching, Dr. Charles Hallenbach, who is in the Psychology department at K.U. and says this is his most favorite team since this is the only team he has ever played on. Jesse Layton, who is employed at Kresges, running the cafeteria, Joe Guiterrez, who is a student at K.U. and who, while coming to practice one day, ran into a parked car, was taken to the hospital for stitches, asked the doctor to please hurry because he had to make it to ball practice. The doctor advised him to forget it for that day. Tammy Johnson, who is 17, recently joined our team and is thoroughly enjoying herself and myself, Charles V. Vassallo, who is the off-field captain and spokesman for the team, who is having one heck of a good time with the whole thing.

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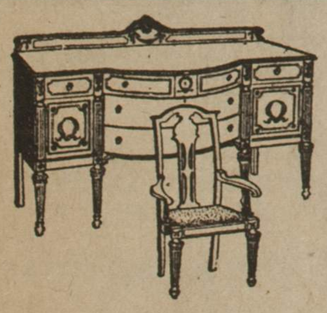

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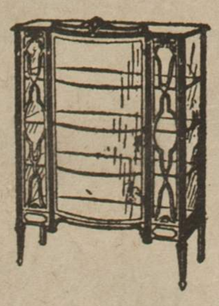

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THE STEVE OTTO SHOW

If you have an aquarium and have thought of keeping a clam in it, you may have had some trouble finding information on keeping clams (or as some folks call them: "fresh water muscles").

Or maybe you never considered owning a clam. If you have, you may have called nearest pet shop for advice and chances are they didn't know anymore than you. The next place to try is the bookstore or library. When you find an aquarium guide you'll probably find that they advise against it. You may decide the experts don't know any more about it than you do. In that case, here is some advice on caring for your pet clam. Many people use clam shells as house hold ornaments--and others as aquarium ornaments. What could be better than a pet and ornament all in one.

After all, some people talk to plants-why not talk to clams. They may not understand what you say, but they'll sure listen.

AN ATTRACTIVE CLAM AQUARIUM

HOW TO KEEP CLAMS:

The best place to keep your clam is in an aquarium or fishbowl. Clams have gills and should always be kept submerged in water.

If you have only one, you may want to keep him with your fish. He'll get along fine with just about anybody. But never keep more than one clam in with your fish. When clams mate, their offspring go through a parasitic stage and can kill small fish.

You can set up your own aquarium or bowl for clams and keep as many as you like. But be sure to avoid overcrowding them.

You can add other shelled mollusks such as snails. If you like shells, what could be better than a collection of shells as a pet collection?

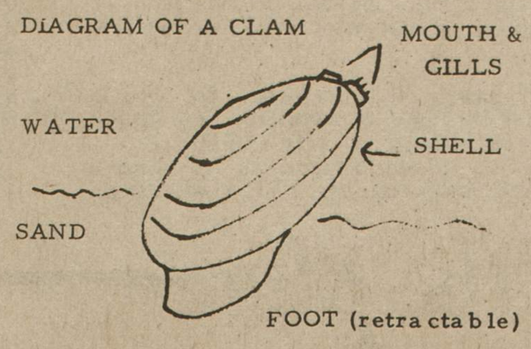
Beware of certain common pond snails. The adults multiply daily without mating and become a nuisance. There are several species in Kansas, Missouri, and other parts of the U.S. that make more practical and interesting pets.

Clams like to dig. Whereever you keep your clams make sure he has plenty of gravel or sand; at least an inch and a half. Clams have trouble moving on a slick surface.

TO FEED

Clams eat micro-organisms and organic debris in the water. There are several ways to feed a clam. If you keep fish you may feed them brine shrimp. Make sure the fine food particles fall down the clam's mouth. Buy the cheaper brine shrimp. It isn't strained as well which means it has small amounts of algea and plankton which is not only good for clams, but is better for your fish.

DIAGRAM OF A CLAM



You may want to make your own clam food. One way is to boil cabbage in water and sift off the scumy water which is the same food used to feed newly hatched tropical fish. You might want to soak grass in water to revive aquatic micro-organisms that hibernate on dry land. You simply take out the grass and pour in the water. You can also give him fresh river water every other day which is sure to have food in it, although it isn't recommended if your clam lives with tropical fish (because of diseases they're not used to).

If your aquarium or bowl doesn't have a bubbler or filter system, you will need to change one-third to one-half of the water every 4 to 5 days. If you keep it with plants, you may not need to do this often and if it lives in a large aquarium his gravel should be cleaned or changed once every six months.

Snails eat plants and algea, so keep the container near the sun but make sure they have some shade.

If you're going to only keep one clam make sure he is a big one. If you take a young one, you may take him from his peers and social circles which are so necessary to the development of a teenager. Older clams are more likely to be nearing retirement age and don't mind the company of humans.

BREEDING CLAMS

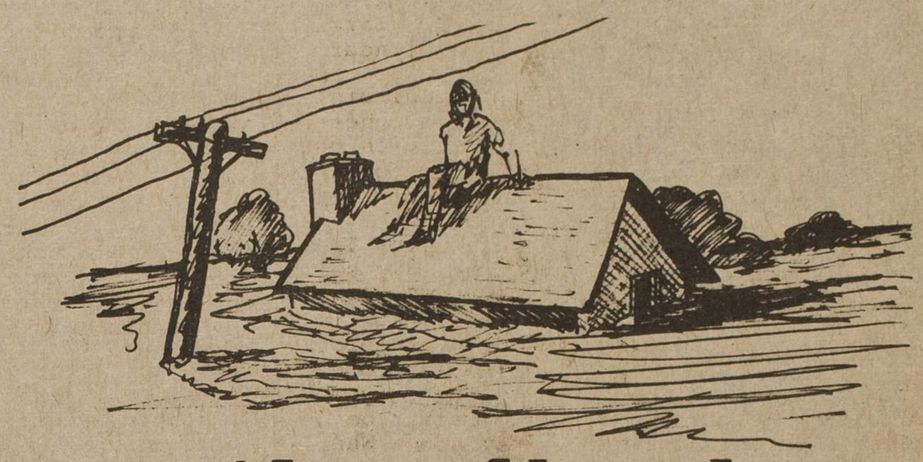
Breeding clams is a challenge. To breed, keep them with some large fish so that the offspring can parasite. When they're fully developed, they fall off and fish are no longer needed. Make sure the fish are big enough so the parasites won't kill them.

Generally, breeding clams is a messy. waste of time since they're so easy to find. Clams can be found in rivers and in large ponds. I don't recommend that you buy them. Clam keeping is a relatively new hobby and still an experimental one.

Clams are fascinating pets but not over-intelligent and even if yours is brilliant, there aren't too many tricks he can do. Clams have no arms and legs. They have one foot with no toes. They may move around the tank or stay in one place most of the time. Some are more active than others. With a little imagination you can set up a very attractive home, a conversation piece anyone would be proud to show their friends. The clam may not fetch the stick or roll over but its slightly more active than a pet rock. Maybe you can watch it breathe. Then again you can always take it with you when you go swimming at Lake Henry or your nearest reservoir or river.. They

love water! Then again you can always take him to the local hang-out to meet your friends.

If your clam dies, dispose of him immediately. Clams decompose fast and can foul the water. When they die their muscles relax and they open very wide. A live clam opens only wide enough to stick out his foot and mouth. Dead clams will not shut.



the flood

Back in the year of fifty-one
We had a lot of rains,
And though it's been a long time
In our memory it remains.
The sun refused to come out,
The creeks filled up real fast.
They poured into the rivers
And they went roaring past.
We debated on the outcome,
When to move and where and why,
We took advice and gave some,
Then gave a hopeless sigh.
We thought we knew how long to wait,
Which places would fare best
And found we were mistaken,
When came the actual test.
The youngsters were all set to go
The oldtimers held their ground,
The ground turned into slippery mud,
Before our wits we found.
The Kaw was on the rampage
As in the days of yore,
Taking houses in its path
To some far distant shore.
Then a few years for the cleanup
Not much more we could endure,
Gave us Tuttlecreek and Perry,
Making us feel more secure.
Very few gave up and sold out,
Mostly we have stood the test,
For with good soil, minus chiggers
We have found North Lawrence the best.

So now with things back to normal,
In a spell of real dry weather,
We wonder if us sandrats
Had the same bad dream together.

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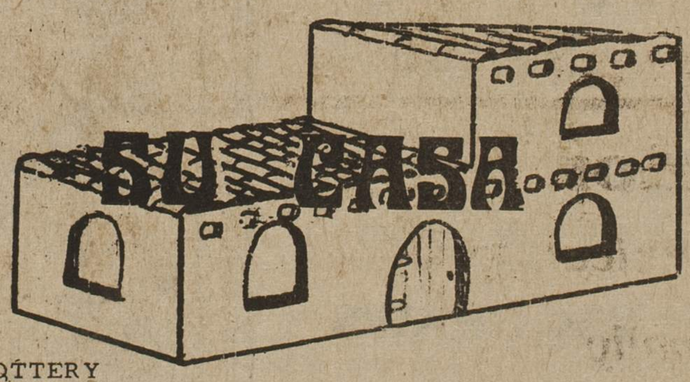

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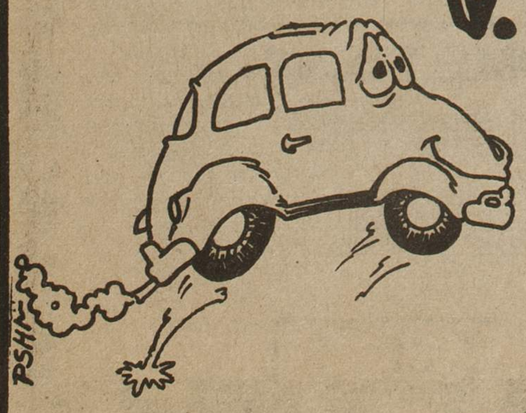

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GHETTO

FROM PAGE ONE

and articulate talk make him a respectable modern pirate. His toy shop's ceiling is adorned with Escher prints, his walls with a painted jungle.

Conard said, "We worked so damn hard to get through the hippie haven image here in the house. In '69 the town locals used to drive through the alleys and take potshots at the back of the house. The solid citizens definitely didn't like this place back then."

During the turbulence of the early '70's the house had a reputation around town for housing revolutionaries, motorcycle gangs and an underground newspaper, all of which is mostly accurate, Conard said.

"For awhile whoever was toughest ruled this house," he said.

"Motorcycle gangs would take the place over for a few weeks and rip copper out of the fire detectors on the ceiling that were there for when the place was a nursing home:

In '70 the KU Student Housing Assoc. bought the building and began to experiment with different forms of cooperative living. Eventually the house evolved into its current form, one "more cooperative than ever," with weekly seminars and an anonymous forum for complaints.

"Before the place was fixed up we contributed as much to the Student Ghetto as anyone else," he said. "Still, rather than an apartment house where people beat on the walls, we talked about things."

Conard said he hadn't noticed any substantial changes in the ghetto since he'd lived there.

"No one much owns their own homes in the ghetto and so I don't see too hopeful a future for it. It's a grungy residential area that'll just fall down and be replaced by brown box apartment buildings. Students don't mind living around here 'cause it's cheap and what they call comfortable."

Conard said he would move out of the Sunflower House in the spring, but only to travel a few blocks farther south down Tennessee to a "two cats in the yard two bedroom house. "Moving out of here will be the end of an era for me," he said, looking out the window.

On the other side of the street, across form the Sunflower, you can see how the other half live in the white stone-walled Beta Theta frat house. Inside, as you stand near the marble-encased fireplace under a beautiful bronze chandelier, the frat men bob up and down the stairs in white T-shirts on their way in and out of the kitchen and ask the same question: "Howdy. Is somebody helping ya?"

Scott Morgan, who's lived in the Beta House both of his years at KU, sat in the trophy room under 10-foot walls of plaques, trophies and class pictures dating back to 1881 and told of student ghetto Tennessee Street frat life.

"We try to be low-key around campus and not come across as a fratty place," he said, scratching at his pug nose. "Still, when I went down to Quantrill's the other week, I'd surrounded myself with the Greek world and felt out of place and didn't know how to act. Other than the house I don't know much about the area around here."

Into the room strolled lanky Andrew Sigler in Tab Hunter type white cuffed-slacks. He snatched up a large bronze trophy from a table near where Morgan sat.

"You certainly could call this place a ghetto," he said. "Why, we're even going to burn this trophy for kindling." Then he left the room.

"It seems like the people in this area only see the rowdy side of Greeks, when they're going wild, especially in the big houses down the block," Morgan said. "We here don't get out too much, just study a lot and so would probably be considered kind've boring. When we do go out it's just to the Wheel or Hawk so we don't have to drive."

Morgan said he studied six hours a day, would live in the house for four more years and then try to get into law school.

Up the block, Gary Popenoe sat in the sunroom of the house that he and two friends rent at 1225 Tennessee and looked out through the naked branches to the back alley. Synthesizer music hummed in the background and the house cat Nathan was curled up sleeping by Popenoe's side.

"You learn to know all the animals on the block, the alley back there's just an animal jungle," he said. "But this is the best place we ever lived in. Jayhawk Towers was so intense, and before that was Oliver Hall Zoo, cubicle 732.

"There's a lot less tension living here. The density's less, there's a lot fewer people per house."

Nathan woke up and yawned when Popenoe said, "We're right between the city and campus and can walk to both. And after awhile the city traffic on Tennessee just becomes a kind of drone in the background."

The 1300 block of the Student Ghetto.

Popenoe said he wished the City would sponsor a volunteer program to clean up the alleys so that they could be used as bike paths, and also widen the street renovations coming south on Tennessee a few feet more so that angular parking could be possible.

"The only thing I don't like about living here is that the pigeons get in the eaves by my window and sound like geese getting it on. I have to shoot them away with a BB gun."

Nathan was up stretching, then around the table, peering hopefully ou the half-open window to the animal jungle below. But Popenoe can't let the cat go out on the prowl for mates because it has not claws and so gets badly beaten up by the tomcats on the street.

As he took Nathan away from the window and appeased him with catnip, Popenoe said, "It seems like a certain lifestyle goes with living here. A more laid-back, friendly way of life, more peaceful."

Out on Tennessee Street, the traffic waves have dried up, the bars have emptied, and such a stillness surrounds the city that you are thankful for the crunch of your boots in the hard snow and the dog howling down the block.

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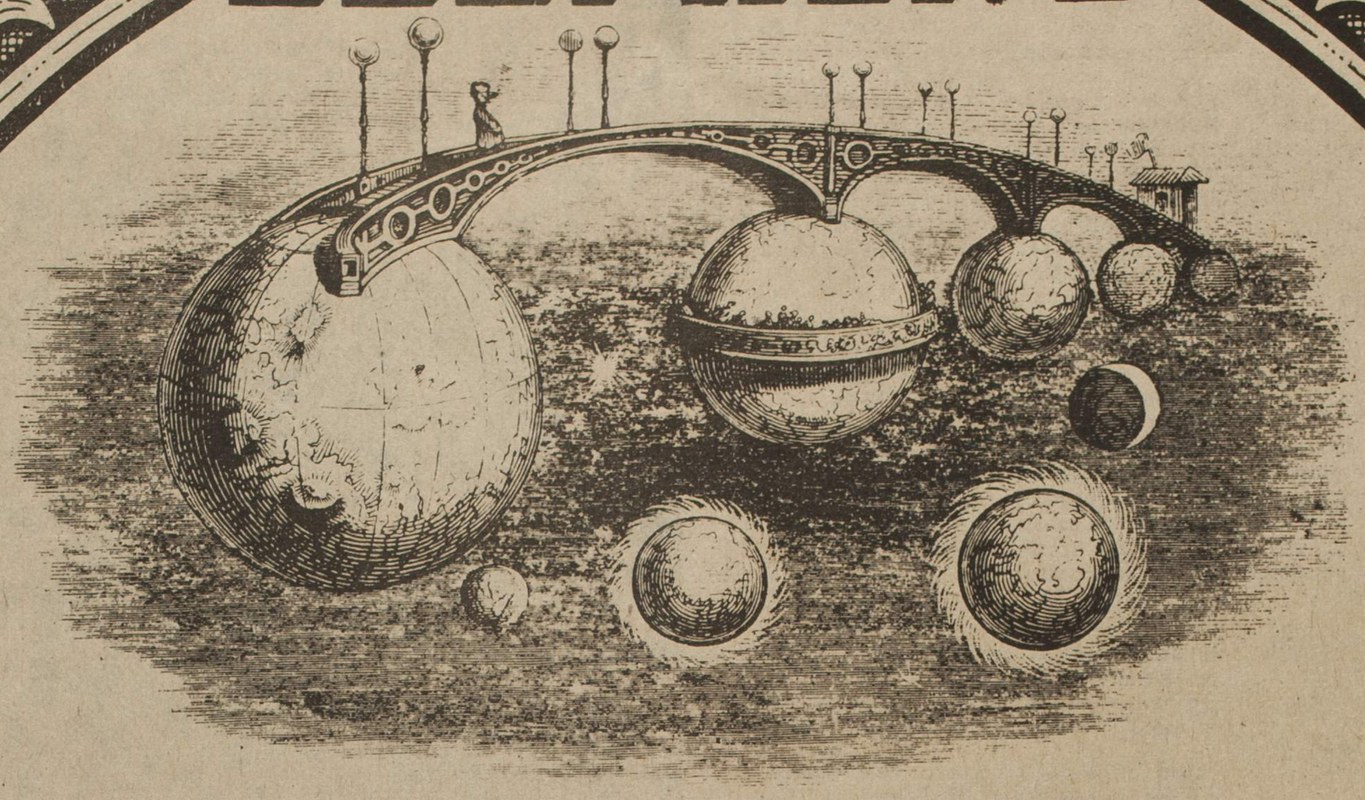


The Great Experiment!

BY SHIRLEY SCHEIER

The December Quarterly General Membership meeting started with a display by Thom Leonard about tofu. Thom is responsible for introducing miso, tofu, the sea vegetables, and sourdough bread in the store. He showed ways tofu can be prepared and used. More information will be given about other foods at the coop and where it comes from at future meetings.

The steering committee and the work collective made two requests for changes in the store and were passed by the general membership. Twenty more paid hours were requested for the work collective. For a year, the work collective has had 80 hours. During that time, sales doubled. These added hours will take the strain off the work collective and give them time to do some educational research.

The second change is the expansion of the cool room. Only one or two people can work together in the cool room now. The cool room is 400 cubic feet now and will be widened 310 cubic feet to allow more people to work at once. Approximate cost is $100.

The chicken debate was the most interesting and controversial topic of the evening. Coop eggs come from Volgast's chicken farm where they are free running and organically fed. After about two years the hens no longer lay eggs and must be slaughtered. Volgast has been selling these hens for dog meat but he asked the coop to buy them. A chicken-buying club was proposed. The chickens would be preordered and prepaid and would arrive on one day and would be in the store for 24 hours for pickup. They would then be given away to Penn House.

Strong and varying opinions were expressed about this proposal. Many people said that if we had the eggs in the store, we should be responsible for their source. So often in our society consumers take and take and never concern themselves with the source of the product, the waste and the detrimental effects on the environment involved. These are organically fed chickens and, if you were at the meeting, you know about the true confessions of carnivorous behavior. But some people did not want to see dead chickens in the freezer. Our store is an alternative food store, and many think it is mainly alternatives to meat. If dead chickens are the result of eggs, then possibly we should consider eliminating the eggs. The general feeling, though, was that by eliminating eggs we would be encouraging people to shop for the eggs at explotative big business. This also would eliminate an outlet for a small local farmer and organic eggs.

Finally, the membership decided to allow the chicken buying club with the provision that this was not a precedent for other meats to be sold in the store. It was also decided to have a general membership meeting January 25 to discuss political and economic attitudes about the food we eat and the coop.

The work collective reported that reorientation was successful. A large crowd of 50 people showed up at this meeting and people are much more aware about store policies. The work collective also presented a Contract Worker Training Program. This is an organized method to train people to run the store. After being trained, the person would be paid if extra help was needed. People can use this program to learn more about the store.

CONFESSIONS *of a* MEAT EATER

BY CHIP JONES

I've wanted to come out of the meat-locker for a long time. For years now, I've been hanging around protein-rich people whose consciousnesses have been raised far above the level of my putrifying stomach. I've shifted uncomfortably beneath that holy book on so many bookshelves, Diet for a Small Planet. I've suffered the torment of Judas as I crucified my soybean-soul, not on a cross, but rather on a pair of golden arches.

Up until now though, I've managed to lead the double life of a Coop member, and, God and Frances Moore Lappe forbid, of a meat-eater. The reason I'm making my confession is this: at the recent quarterly Coop meeting I heard others make their gut-wrenching testimonials --"I eat meat"--and I think it's time I made a clean breast of it. I hope you will profit and learn from my sordid tale.

I first encountered meat behind the tumbledown barn of my parents' summer cottage near Winchester, Virginia. They were Hindus and raised me in that strict tradition; so of course I had little first-hand knowledge of meat. Sure, we passed plenty of greasy spoons and hamburger hangouts, but after hearing my parents repeatedly say, "May those heathens drown in Yak bile," I came to regard such places as dens of iniquity.

But one day, during the summer of '59 I believe, my parents left me alone for a few hours with a local farm boy. Horatio Blight was his name. As soon as their Saab disappeared at the end of the long drive, he took me behind the barn and yanked a white paper bag from beneath his T-shirt. "Well," I thought, "that looks innocent enough." Little did I know.

"Look, Carny," hissed Horatio, "Hamburgers! Remember you were asking me what they were? Well, here's the real thing!"

I looked at him fretfully. Then I looked into the bag. Horrible brown lumps lay there, waiting.

"But won't these contaminate my eternal soul and ruin my chances for nirvana?" I said.

"Nah," he scoffed, "The worst you might get is a stomach ache."

That was my first bite of meat. I'll spare you the loathsome details of the many others.

At present I'm not an addictive meat eater. It's just that every so often, I get in the mood for a steaming heap of beef. But don't get me wrong. I'm not seeking approval of my actions. I know my drooling palate probably keeps millions of starving people from the grains they're entitled to.

I only ask that at the next Coop meeting all of us meat-freaks step out of the cold meat-locker and into the warm greenhouse. Maybe then we can form a group (Angus Anonymous?) and give each other support until that fine, golden-grain day when we get our heads and mouths out of the meat-sty and into the beet-sky.

By Diane Luber

I left the December general membership meeting feeling positively inspired. Was it because I had come straight from a nine hour shift at the coop to chair the meeting? Was it the excellent food? Or Thom's tofu demonstration? Was it due to our decision to allow a chicken buying club to store chickens in the coop freezer for 24 hours?

I'm sure that all of the above had some effect. But I think what really excited me was that 50 people came together; that the issues we thought we had come to discuss became tangential, and that we found ourselves immersed in the underlying nitty-gritty; the purpose, policies, and structure of our coop.

When the meeting closed, we had not even begun to establish/revitalize/eliminate present coop methods and our enthusiasm could not wait until the next quarterly membership meeting. So we set up a membership meeting in January to continue our discussion.

Most coops that have come into existence in the last 10 years have structures derived from the Work Collective model or the "Participatory Coop" model. Our Coop--with a paid work collective, meeting weekly to make decisions; a voluntary steering committee meeting once or twice a month to provide guidelines; and a general membership fulfilling a work requirement and meeting every three months to set policy--is a hybrid form of these two models and therefore carries with it many of the advantages and disadvantages of both forms.

In its extreme form, the Work Collective model is a business owned and operated solely by the people who work there. It is based on the idea that workers should control their workplace. Who hasn't felt at one time or another that we could run our workplaces better than the people "upstairs"? A work collective requires and provides full-time commitment. For that reason it is usually more efficient than forms that depend upon voluntary labor. Because a work collective is small and tends toward consensus decision-making, it eliminates hierarchical decision-making prevalent in for-profit businesses and some coops. Work collectives will create viable jobs in an alternative economy.

Critics would question how viable these jobs really are. Low wages are the rule rather than the exception, for two reasons: 1) To compete with high volume, for-profit businesses, overhead must be cut. 2) Most work collectives are attempting to set an example of non-materialistic living.

Unfortunately, low wages seldom attract those people that most food coops would like--low-income or working neighborhood folks. So, despite their advantages, work collectives depend too heavily on their workers' desire to serve others and often result in individual "burn-out."

Lastly, if we all did have control over our individual workplaces, how would we exert influence over other areas of our lives--those areas where we operate as consumers instead of producers?

The Participatory Coop model attempts to eliminate the split between the worker/producer and the consumer. In participatory coops, every customer is also a worker/producer, albeit only 2-3 hours per month. Investing one's buying power as well as one's labor guarantees everyone a part in decision-making. In addition to providing themselves with cheap and/or natural foods, most participatory coops come together to eliminate the alienation and powerlessness they feel as consumers.

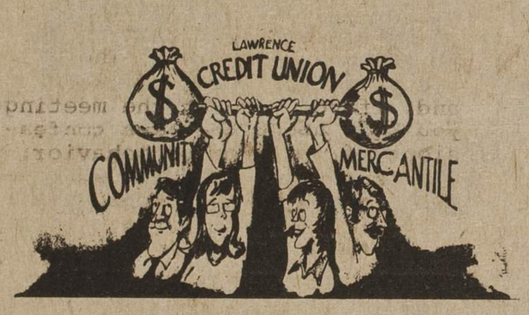
But, while most coops start small, they seldom stay that way. As they grow, the opportunity for participatory decision-making tends to decrease. If participatory decision-making is not maintained, higher food prices (resulting from the need for a paid staff, the stocking of a wide variety or higher quality of products, etc.) will spell a coop's demise. As in most other groups, there is a tendency for power to move toward the center and top of the organization.

Coops may form small pockets of cooperation and dedication to food purity form, isolating themselves from an oftentimes oppressive society. Communication and education are important in opposing these tendencies. At last we must ask ourselves this question: Assuming we all have jobs that take most of our time and energy, how much time and energy do we have left to participate fully in a food coop? Or a gas station coop? Or a hardware coop? The list of possibilities goes on, but our individual time and energy obviously does not.

Here is where we find ourselves: Walking a tightrope between expecting too much and not getting enough from our coop or ourselves as members. So far, the Community Mercantile has maintained its balance and I hope will continue to do so for some time. Come to the General Membership meeting at 7:00 PM on January 25th in the Community Building at 11th and Vermont. It won't be the same without you!

P.S. I am attempting to compile a bibliography dealing with coop structure, policy, and purpose. Contact me at the coop if you are interested in pursuing these topics.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

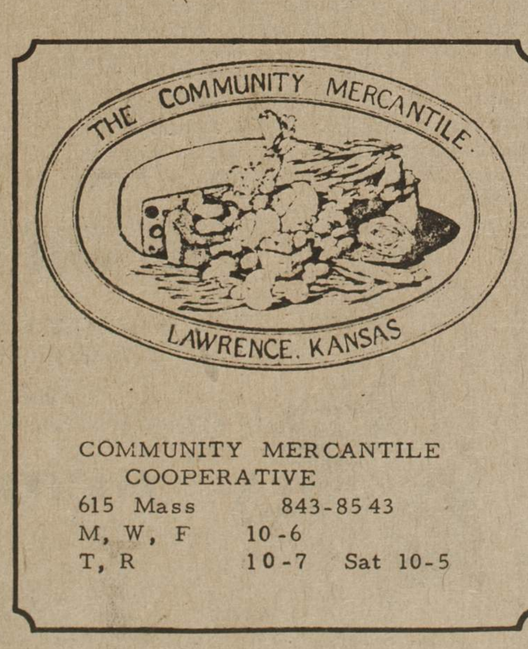


The Community Mercantile Credit Union has continued to grow through the months, finishing the first year of operation with two hundred accounts. Looking over our first year, we handled one quarter million dollars in transactions in and out, with a loyal volunteer staff. Other statistics we've gleaned from our books are concerned with loans and loan recipients. Since last March, ninety loans have been completed, totaling forty-one thousand dollars. Forty-five percent of our loans were to women, fifty percent to men, and five percent to organizations. This is nearly identical to the ratio of our members as a whole, forty-six percent women, fifty percent men, and four percent organizations or businesses. While we are encouraged by the equitable number of loans to women and men, we would like to provide loans for more co-operative groups. Perhaps a tool rental co-op, a co-operative greenhouse, a clothes production collective, or any number of others could supplement starting capital with a loan from the Credit Union. If you're interested in an alternative banking service, visit our office at 1101½ Massachusetts or call 842-5657.

By Molly Van Hee

Everyone buying oranges and grapefruits at the co-op lately has noticed the switch to unprocessed citrus. Hopefully, you've read the signs explaining the source of our new fruit and how it differs from what is usually available.

Due to problems arising for those procurring the fruit, we won't be enjoying a steady supply at this time. Updates will be posted on the produce case as new information comes in.



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New Ways

The cool room is bigger and better, thanks to Vick Kennedy. Many other places need improvement in our store's enviro-spatial, functional set-up. Co-operative handypeople, stand up and pick your very own project. Right now, we need cool room finishing touches: like a patched and painted floor and shelves on the new walls. Other pressing needs include better lighting in both main rooms (we have fixtures), a new, safer basement door and stair, and a more weather-tight east entry (weatherstrips, storm door, vestibule?).

Other jobs exist varying in scope and importance. Seek them out. Major projects carry more work credit, sometimes several months worth.

If you have efforts or materials to offer, or a specific project, please call me or speak to a store coordinator. In the store a list of important "home-improvement" jobs will be posted. Look for it and respond. These changes are far more than physical ones.

--Edgar Boles (843-3427)

HOME & GARDEN ALCHEMY

By Thom Leonard

Tofu, also known as bean curd, is a custard-like soybean product, made by coagulating the protein in hot soymilk, and pressing the curds. Tofu is 8-11% protein, contains no cholesterol, is low in saturated fats, and is easily digestible. It can be used in soups, sauces, sandwiches, salad dressings; can be sauteed, broiled, deepfried, or eaten fresh. Recipes are available at the co-op.

Alchemy: The transformation of the elements (earth, fire, air, water, wood) one into another.

The universe is change; the ancients witnessed this change in the natural transmutation of the elements and sought to control and enhance these changes for their own benefit. A fraction of what these people learned has been preserved in traditional agricultural and food preparation methods.

One of these ancients, who lived over 2000 years ago, the alchemist (also ruler, scholar, philosopher) Liv An is credited with the discovery of tofu. It is indeed magic to witness the transformation of dry, hard soybeans into three distinct products: a pale yellow sweet whey. fibrous okara; and custard-like tofu--and by simply manipulating the beans (wood) with water (they are soaked and ground with water) fire, and earth (nigari, a mineral, is used to curdle the soymilk). Easily as much magic in that as converting lead to gold--and certainly a more useful magic: more protein is available from tofu than from the same amount of soybeans if boiled whole. Tofu and Okara can add limitless diversity to a basically vegetarian diet.

Tofu can be sauteed with vegetables, deepfried, added to soup and stews, and transformed into creamy salad dressings, dips, sauces and even ice cream.

When cooking tofu, it is sometimes necessary to drain off excess water. Simply place in the refrigerator on a saucer, pouring off excess liquid as it collects; it's best to keep the saucer covered. This process yields slightly firmer texture than if the tofu were stored in water.

For firmer tofu, pressing expells even more water. The simplest method is to wrap the tofu in a towel, set on a plate and refrigerate for a few hours or slice the cake into two thinner cakes and place on a towel covered cutting board, cover the tofu with another towel and another board. This second method is ideal if you plan to deep fry or stir fry the tofu.

Salad dressings, spreads, dips, and sauces can be made in a blender by combining tofu with your choice of herbs, oil, nut butters, garlic, onions, miso, honey, etc. and some water for blendable consistency.

Tofu is available at the Co-op.

Coming next month = MISO

Food Talk

VEGETARIAN COOKBOOK

BY KATE DUFFY

By now many people have probably seen the Deaf Smith Country Cookbook but may not have bought it for one reason or another. I am a firm advocate and pusher of this cookbook for many good reasons. It has a good Southwestern foods section with meatless chili and taco recipes and a very lengthy dinner dish section. There's also a whole section for breakfast foods and some interesting cereal combinations. In the back of the book there's a rundown and description of the different grains, beans, flours, cereals, pasta, nuts and seeds, and their butters. A chapter on children's foods and trail foods is included at the end of the book. Here are a few of my favorite tried and true recipes from The Deaf Smith Cookbook:

Thick Tamari Sauce
Yields 1 cup

2 tb. unrefined corn oil
(any kind will do)
4 tb. tamari
3/4 cup water
1 tb. arrowroot powder dissolved in 2 tbs. water

Pour oil into a small saucepan. Add the tamari and bring to a boil. Add the water and boil for 3 or 4 minutes. Add the dissolved arrowroot and stir constantly until the sauce thickens. Serve on artichokes, millet purre, grains, and casseroles.

Sunflower Casserole
Serves 4-6

2 tb. unrefined oil
2 cups whole grain flakes (wheat, rye, rice, triticale, oat, or a mixture)
¼ tsp salt
2½ cups water
1 tb. unrefined oil
2 onions, chopped
1 green pepper, chopped
1 stalk celery
2 tb. chopped parsley
2 cloves garlic, minced
¼ cup hulled sunflower seeds

1 tsp. cumin pds or ground seed
2 tb. tamari soy sauce

Heat a saucepan. Add the oil and flakes and saute 5 minutes. Add the water and the salt. Cover and simmer for 20 minutes. Meanwhile, saute the vegetables and sunflower seeds in oil in the order given. Mix the vegetables with the cooked flakes. Add the cumin and the tamari.

Bake in a 2 qt. casserole dish for 25 to 30 minutes at 350 degrees. Serve with thick tamari sauce. This tastes like turkey dressing and is really wonderful.

cheese....

By Laurie Schwarm

For any coop member who cuts cheese as part of the monthly work, I would like to suggest a few pointers

First, to cut different amounts of the cheese, especially the popular, versatile cheese like cheddars, swiss, jacks and goudas, cut a few large pieces for those members who have big families, for whom a half pound lasts but a day. Buying many smaller pieces means more edges to dry out. Cut a lot of medium amounts, 3/4 to 1 pound, and then cut some small pieces, ¼ to ½ pound for single people or tasters. The specialty cheeses like Bleu or Port Salut can generally be cut in smaller pieces, but remember that not many people will buy pieces containing only two bites.

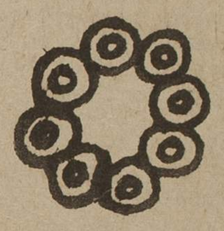
Most importantly, when wrapping the cheese, pull the plastic tight and try to get the ends to stick to the rest of the plastic, perhaps by using the label as a closure. Dried out cheese is bad news for everyone.

Now, two stupendous recipes using cheese. This first one was garnered after much wheedling from a great cook I once knew.

JUDY'S GRUYERE BREAD

2 cups milk
½ cup butter
2 teas. salt
ground black pepper
2 cups sifted flour
8 eggs
½ lb. gruyere in cubes
finely sliced gruyere

Scald the milk, add the butter and salt and 4 turns of pepper. Bring to a boil and add the flour all at once. Beat with a wooden spoon until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. Beat in eggs one at a time, beating well after each. Mix in the cubed cheese. Divide in half. Scoop out the dough in egg sized pieces and place on a cookie sheet in a ring. Then place another teaspoonful on top of those so it should look like this:



Brush with milk and egg yolk mixed together and lay the sliced cheese on top. Bake at 375 for 45 minutes until golden.

This one I call stupendous because it is so very easy and it tastes great.

CHEESE BREAD SOUFFLE

4 slices buttered bread
1 cup diced cheese (about 1/3 lb.)
2 cups milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt

Cube the bread and put in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle cheese over it. Beat eggs and milk and salt together and pour over. Top with ¼ cup of sesame seeds. Bake at 350 for one hour.

This recipe can be varied in a million ways. By adding sliced mushrooms, or chopped chives or sunflower seeds, or...

At last!

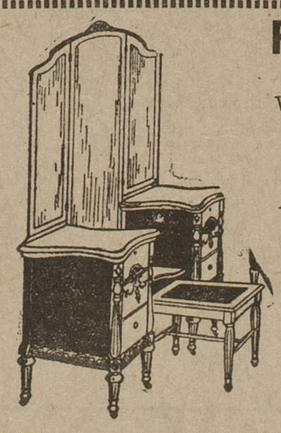
By Molly Van Hee

Through a process of study and intense exposure, the work collective has reached a very negative opinion of the current American produce scene. We would like to see the coop eventually stop supporting a system that perpetuates the distribution of unhealthy food grown with methods known to be ecologically unsound, exploitive to the workers, and yes--even illegal (see information rack on produce case).

We are working for alternatives, most importantly growing and processing produce locally to meet our year round needs. This kind of change takes time and education. In the transitional period there are options available to us. One is to stop carrying out-of-season produce "cold turkey." Since that would probably be an unpopular course, the possibility of ordering directly from California has been explored.

When the produce article in last month's Public Notice was written, there appeared to be no likely way to do this. Since then we have learned of Sunburst Distributors, a south California company dealing in mostly organic produce. We know that a semi-truck is delivering Sunburst produce to Iowa every ten days. The Iowa City Coop, a coop in Des Moines, and MIU (Maharishi International University) are the recipients. The produce is being used to fill a truck left empty from its westbound journey. Ironically, the truck's primary purpose is to haul meat from Iowa to the west coast.

The Iowa City Coop has told us that Sunburst provides good produce and service at a fair price. As of this time, we have not received the details of what is available or of costs. We plan to find out more about the company and their produce as soon as possible. All information will be passed along and opinions on whether or not to order from Sunburst will be solicited. (Next month: The whys and wherefores of setting up alternatives to the current produce systems will be explored in more depth.)



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LIVING CO-OP HISTORY

a view of Kansas people & politics

BY CHUCK MAGERL

"There are attributes to the co-operative form of business organization other than those purely economic or those upon which a dollar and cents value may be placed. One can scarely help being struck by the social aspects of this movement which for many people has become a sort of religious outlet for humanitarian feelings. In a sense the co-operative tends to be a way of life, more than simply a means of reducing costs or maximizing returns."

This apparently contemporary analysis of the cooperative movement was actually published 30 years ago following a study of the history of cooperatives in Kansas. In a series of tables and graphs, Lloyd Wilson charted the position of coops in the Kansas economy and the historic struggle of coop development. By examining early coops in Kansas, we can learn about the pitfalls of coop organization, the threats to radical coops, and how some coops became virtually indistinguishable from the big businesses they vowed to humble.

Accounts of cooperatives in Kansas begin with farm groups, since Kansas is a rural state. The earliest Kansas coops were organized by the Grange, a post Civil War populist group. The Grange united farmers against the railroads and grain dealers who squeezed great profits from farm products.

Early attempts to fight this manipulation included reducing living costs for grange members by ordering large shipments of staples such as twine, seeds, flour, and farm implements. These shipments were divided and sold at cost. Through group purchases and a strong vocal resistance to profiteering by rich industrialists, the grange attracted large numbers of dissatisfied farmers.

Mary Elizabeth Lease, a populist lecturer, rode rural circuits in Kansas urging farmers to "raise less corn and more hell." Populist governments were chosen by voters in the 1890's.

Unfortunately, the grange members spirit and fight couldn't match the clout of the industrial barons. The members had little awareness of the workings of an economic system which stole the earnings of farming by market manipulations and contrived shortages. Lacking power and information, the grange crusade began to waver, and by the 1890's no longer threatened wealthy capitalists. A few reminders of the glory days of the Grange remain in Kansas, including a co-op store in Cadmus, the oldest co-op store in the country.

The Grange lost many frustrated members to the young Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, its motto: "In things essential, unity; in all things, charity." The Farmers' Alliance organized co-ops more vigorously than the Grange, establishing scores of co-ops, some providing farmers with staple items, and some effectively marketing the farmers' produce. But in the fervor of the social and political struggle of the co-ops, standard business guides were often ignored or misunderstood. By the time experience had taught a few business lessons, many co-ops had folded, leaving disillusioned members.

The disheartening failures of Grange and Farmers' Alliance Co-ops were exaggerated in their members' minds by the intensity of the initial idealism. And, farmers weren't the easiest group to organize. In assessing coop failures, Lloyd Wilson speaks of the mood of the times. "Americans were exploiting a continent. Emphasis was on production and individualism, not consumption and co-operation." The commitment to co-ops was often based on prior participation in one of the various social reform groups, Farmers' Alliance, Sovereigns of Industry, or Knights of Labor. When the parent organization would slip as they sometimes did, the co-operatives would fall.

In fact , the farmers' co-ops that survive are not essentially group concerns, seeking to establish a new way, but rather a means to boost the individual farmers interested in themselves as entrepreneur. In this situation, the co-op member's allegiance is to a cheap buyer's price on staple items and a high seller's price on farm products, rather than a restructuring of a system that keeps people always on the ropes, due to market instability.

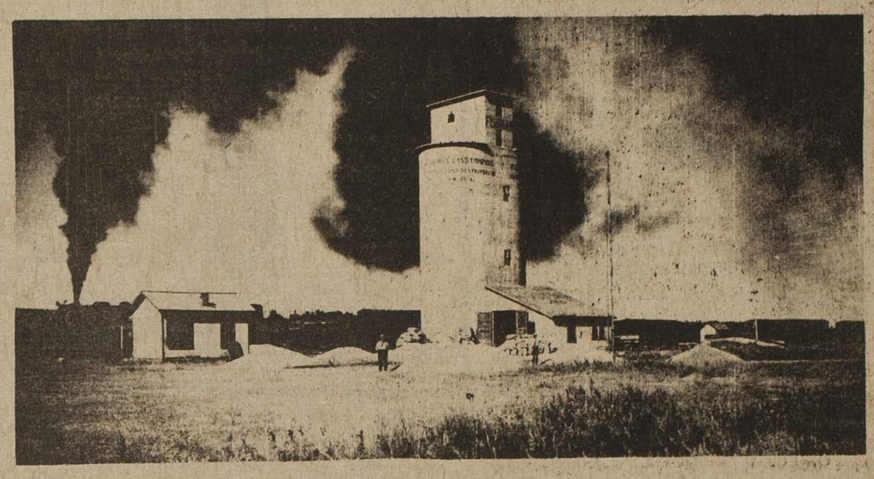
An early example from Kansas history shows the dangers of eager attempts at temporary profits. Co-op grain elevators were established in communities throughout Kansas to aid farmers in the storage and sale of their crops. As these groups began to threaten the established grain brokers, the brokers retaliated by various means. Since the brokers controlled a string of elevators throughout the state, they could afford to sustain temporary losses at one elevator. So, they would offer farmers a slightly higher price for their crops than their co-op.

Lacking its members' business, the co-ops would be forced into bankruptcy, leaving the grain brokers as the sole market for the farmers goods. The grain dealers would then drop the price they paid farmers, knowing the farmers had nowhere to turn. This technique destroyed a number of farmers' co-ops.

There was further discrimination against farmers' co-ops at the large terminal grain markets in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City. The grain brokers absolutely refused to deal with any co-operative companies. In addition, railroads would refuse to sell access space to the rail lines, or provide co-op elevators with freight cars to transport the crops. The discrimination was so blatant that the secretary of the Kansas (Grain Dealers') Association was eventually fined and sentenced to jail.

To continue the fight, co-ops began to centralize authority and decision-making. Local co-ops were delivered to regional control groups and a managerial class developed to tighten co-op operation. The move to centralization mushroomed to the point where eventually co-op members were only invited to express their involvement at annual meetings, and the co-ops lost their identity as cooperatives.

While concentrating on the business efficiency of the co-ops, the vital process of education and communication was virtually ignored. By the 1940's, most co-ops weren't concerned with member education and the hierarchical division within the co-ops solidified. Without an ongoing dialogue on the value and direction of co-operatives, the companies tended towards standard business practices, the attitude they originally fled.



A grain company elevator along the railroad in Tribune, Kansas during the 1920's. The sign on the elevator reads, "Fishman Land Company, Largest Land Developers In America." The conspiracy among railroads, land brokers, and grain dealers formed a monopoly of the wealthy; working farmers to frustration.

The Mercantile is a part of this cooperative history of Kansas and we should recognize the struggle we are involved in. We inherit a tradition of serving someone else's profits. The 1000 members of our coop are participants in a food system designed to shatter that tradition and we share the same intention as the handful of families that established the early Coop in Cadmus, Kansas over 100 years ago.

**We hope to explore the features of early Lawrence cooperatives during the coming months, a history of many that few of us know.

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PEP'S JIM MASON TESTIFIES AT THE RECENT KPL RATE HEARINGS IN TOPEKA.

KPL RESPONDS TO PUBLIC PRESSURE

By the PEP staff

The Kansas Power and Light Company (KPL) has recently requested permission from the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) to halt funding of the Clinch River Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactor in Tennessee.

KPL in the past has made yearly allocations of nearly $100,000 to the project. This figure amounts to 20% of the entire KPL research and development fund. Thus, in the future, these funds hopefully will be directed toward more constructive research projects.

The Clinch River Reactor has long been touted as the ultimate in nuclear power. Its major feature is the ability to create more fuel than it consumes. To do this, however, it must operate at very high speeds and very hot temperatures. Therein lies the major problems. (A similar reactor partially melted down near Detroit several years ago).

The Clinch River Reactor has cost more, in terms of money, than any other single energy project in history. It began as an $800 million venture, but quickly skyrocketed to over $2 billion. The cost promises to continue rising. Most of the project funding is supplied by the federal government and various privately owned electric utilities across the country.

The people of Kansas should

Granite State/cpf

look upon KPL's move to withdraw funding as a victory. The action was motivated in part by anti-nuclear public pressure exerted upon the utility. KPL has announced they will spend the Clinch River money on three Kansas research projects. One involves the use of fly ash (a byproduct of coal-burning plants) in the manufacturing of utility poles. Another focuses upon the use of fly ash as a fertilizer. A third concerns the use of old salt mines as storage area for compressed air. This would enable wind power to be captured and stored for usage during non-windy periods.

THE J-W SPEAKS OUT!

Utilities need watching

Although the country has far too much wasteful bureaucracy, manned by tax-paid employes who want to hold on to their jobs for dear life, the populace is in great need of those bureaucracies which control rates charged by large utility companies. The utilities are the firms which have monopolistic sales rights on electricity, gas and telephone communications and who give every indication that they would double or triple rates just as long as they thought they could get by with it.

Most business endeavors in America are governed by competition. When charges get too high, the competition gets the business or, some new firm will move in to get a share of the public's spending.

» **WITH UTILITIES,** giant firms are given licensed monopolies which eliminate all competition. If you want electricity, natural gas or telephone service, you buy from them or you go without, due to franchise rights granted by municipalities or other regional governmental agencies.

» Currently, most utility firms are making larger profits than ever before. The net profits have reached new peaks, but many of the companies have used a smoke-screen to emphasize that earnings per share are slightly less. What it means is that the huge firms have issued more shares of stock to raise money to build new plants, instead of borrowing from banks or issuing debentures.

» The fact is, profits are at a record high. The telephone company in the last quarter had the highest net profit ever made by any U.S. company in a three-month period. The electric company serving this community has had soaring profits but currently the officers are seeking even higher rates. Obviously they want present customers to pay the costs of huge expansion projects, some of which perhaps are not needed.

IT IS ECONOMICALLY frightening to think what the cost of telephone, electricity and gas services would be today without the state "bureaucracies" which sit in judgment when utility moguls get the urge to take advantage of their monopolistic advantages.

Grants of monopoly operations serve to the advantage of the consuming public in many ways with improved service, but they also need to be watched carefully to avoid allowing utility executives to squeeze every possible dollar out of the public which pays all the bills.

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We disagree with many of the basic assumptions behind this editorial. We especially take issue with the idea that monopolies are found only in the utility industry. In addition, we think utility prices are already frightening, in spite of those KCC commissioners who "sit in judgment." But, we chose to print this piece anyway because it contains much that we heartily agree with. (Are you listening, utility moguls? The Journal-World is your paper, you know.)

KPL DISTORTS GROWTH PICTURE

By Paul Johnson

The public is irritated. Everybody wants a rate increase--the phone company, the bus systems, and of course our friendly local electric utility. Thus, it was no surprise when the Kansas Power and Light Company (KPL) recently appeared before the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) to present their request for a $14.4 million increase in electricity rates.

The Capital Area Welfare Rights Organization, represented by Topeka Legal Aid, and the United States Army were also present. These groups attempted to convince the KCC that another rate hike was unnecessary. They were joined in their efforts by several KPL consumers from Topeka and Lawrence, including members of the People's Energy Project.

The issues presented by KPL were rather complex. Simply put, KPL attempted to establish that there was a rapidly increasing demand for electricity by consumers. KPL explained that, in order to comply with the people's needs, they were forced to construct new power plants. This, they tell us, requires great sums of money, available only through outside investors (banks, insurance companies, the Rockefellers, etc.)

KPL completed their argument with a request for $14.4 million. This sum was to be expended in the form of larger divident payments to their stockholders. The way KPL figures it, greater profits will attract those desperately needed investors from Wall Street.

The public witnesses took issue with several of KPL's key points, including their perception of an increasing demand for electricity. KPL based their growth assumptions on an historical tend of 7% growth per year.

This, in fact, was the case until 1973. But, the sudden and dramatic increases in fuel prices that year caused the demand for electricity to level off. Today, the demand is running well below industry's 7% estimate. A recent study commissioned by KPL, and introduced by the public into evidence, actually showed that KPL was overestimating the demand for electricity.

Why was KPL attempting to persuade the KCC that there was a need for new power plants and more electricity if they knew that in fact there really was not as great a need? Very simply, it is because the KCC regulates KPL's profits according to the amount of plants they operate. The more plants KPL builds, the more profits they are allowed to recover.

The public witnesses also pointed out that the demand for electricity was flexible. Creative reform of present day rate structures could cut back demand and result in more efficient usage of the KPL plants which already exist. The real strain on existing plants occurs only on those few hot summer days when everyone runs their air conditioners at full speed. KPL could cut down power needs on those few days by instituting a peak load system of pricing electricity. During times of peak demand, KPL should raise prices; during times of low demand they should lower them. The result would be a slackening of non-essential energy usage during peak demand periods. Then, KPL could not argue that they need to build new plants to meet the public's needs on a few hot days in July.

The public intervenors also stated that KPL could reduce demand by establishing better customer insulation programs. This could cut back on cooling needs in the summer, as well as heating needs in the winter. In addition, if KPL actively publicized peak load problems through the hot summer months, consumers would respond by cutting back on usage. This was shown by the public's positive response during the recent natural gas shortage in northeast Kansas.

As the hearings ended after seven long sessions, one point was clear to most observers. Conservation measures are not readily acceptable to KPL. Growth is preferable to the utility's stockholders because it means more money and thus more profit. Each time a giant new powerplant is added to the system, the owners rake in substantially more revenue. The KPL customers have much different concerns and as energy prices continue to skyrocket, these differences grow clearer. The real solution lies in making the KPL customers the KPL owners. Only then would conservation have a chance to become the order of the day.

Did You Know?

- **The average American produces 3.2 pounds of trash per day.**
- **A small water leak which would fill a coffee cup in 10 minutes wastes 3,280 gallons of water in a year.**
- **If you leave a 60 watt bulb burning for 1 year you would cost the earth approximately 600 lbs. of coal and spend about $15.**
- **By the time food reaches the table, it is estimated that 9 calories of energy resources have been invested for each calorie in the food itself.**