The conflict between management and labor is as old as capitalism itself. On one side you have the administration, with its uniformed and non-uniformed employees, and on the other side you have the employees. The employees form their own unions and negotiate contracts with the city. The City Commission represents the city, and the employees represent themselves.

The commission and audience start at each other. Stars in a bar and you've shagged, it's that potent an act. The advantage of the arrangement is that it allows the politician's eyes to be read by the audience (remember watching young adult on our TV screen?) while the politicians can monitor the audience.

The message back of it all is this: audibility and pontificate, will attest. But describe to the novice the process he has stumbled upon, since it is not a form of appeals to logic and reason, all in vain. Folks in the City Commission, are relatively static.

The failure of the City Commission to recognize the UPEA is nothing less than an insult to the integrity of every policeman and every fireman, every street commissioner, every sanitation worker, and workers in Lawrence.

The City Commission, are relatively static. The pros. And then imagine: Who is the public official to whom the City Manager will say, "I have a question on a certain matter."

Sometimes the City Manager will say, "I have a question on a certain matter." But focus on what is. Think about the room, block the map from view, and make it more neatly with a black stripe. Expect it will be soon.

The laborers rarely seeing the inside of an office--administration--will have no idea of the total commun. The message back of it all is this: audibility and pontificate, will attest.

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if they can pay nothing. No one is turned away, and important donations are made by the staff. The medical services provided by the clinic are dependent upon the care of local citizens. If the citizens of Lawrence would help us collect dues from the people who are served, the clinic could continue to operate.

The planning board had thought of some technical reasons to reject the request for the property in the Loop. We needed a location for a private business to deal in furs. He contacted an employee organization which represented the overwhelming majority of our employees. We are not about to disband in defiance of the workers. The day has come for the public to vote and decide who will be the manager. We believe that some Commissioners keep the workers in the dark. They knew in advance that you would be turned over to the City Manager. The transparent system is no better and no worse than the closed system. But the decision is not made.

The public should be aware that under law, the City Manager has the right to dictate what the City Commission can do. The regulations of the City Manager are the law of the land. Employees penalized for time lost because of on-the-job injuries have no consistent grievance machinery. There are no programs for upgrading employees or training programs. It is impossible for employees to regulate the employment problems to the City Commission. The consequences of the Commissioner's action are not perceived by the employees. The public should be aware that under law, the City Manager has the power to keep employees under control.

One of the richest communities in the world, Lawrence City, is available to the highest bidder, if they can pay the price. Lawrence City is the world's most interesting city. People can spend an entire lifetime in Lawrence and have nothing but furs to show for it. Lawrence City is a place where the best are made and the worst are lost. Lawrence City is the place to be for those who are interested in making a business.

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union

It has been a tradition in our democratic system that when local government is unwilling or unable to act to respond, that responsibility goes to the people to act. We therefore call on all Lawrence citizens, young and old, to join in this effort.

1) An investigating committee for efficient management to investigate all the above charged malpractices and to report in open and honest detail all findings to the City Commission. The City Commission should then hold public hearings to review the report and take appropriate action.

2) A public hearing on the appointment of the two City Commissioners and two Public Employees.

3) An investigation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration into the widespread safety violations in Lawrence municipal employment.

4) An investigation by the Highway Patrol to determine whether or not the Kansas Highway Patrol acted in accordance with the law in its handling of the Ward case.

The Lawrence City Commission could also direct the Special Committee of the City Manager to investigate the complaints of the two City Commissioners and two Public Employees.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ward should be happy. Recently they made their final mortgage payment to the L. H. National Bank. At last, they own their own home free and clear. It was a sweet decision where they have lived for 30 years.

The Wards take pride in their accomplishment. They have worked hard for more than 30 years and are comfortably settled in their medium-sized, white, frame house on the northeast corner of 30th and Pennsylvania Avenue. Their son is grown and married. Now, more than was needed in the day of the mortgage, they are free from the worry and the care of a source that has consistently opposed employee organizations and unions.

It is an obvious fact that the Wards' home will be taken by the city, if the business that was carried out by the Lawrence City Commissioners is allowed to proceed. The proposed Haskell County road, which is to be built south of the Wards' home, will be a direct threat to the lives of working people.

We began to take some notes, and tried to make sense out of the remarks that were made. It sounds as though the road was going to be built where it is.

"We're not going to move out," he said, his voice rising. "I'm too old, too nervous, you know, with hearing bills going up, we have to move the hot water tank, but we don't have the money for a new one.

Louis Ward came to his feet, with an anger and frustration which thrives in the lot of many working Americans. His face reddened.

"Do we need the road, then?" asked, "Do you think..."

"No! We don't need it!"

"Do you think many of the neighbors know much about the road, the plans, the route and the whole thing?"

Louis Ward glared at me. He picked up a lighted match.

"Nobody knows anything about it."

He burst in disgust and rage, and retired from the house.

Ward had remained in the room the longer and the longer the match burned, a little mound appearing in her eyes. The situation had become a bit strained. I even felt a bit lost, but the Historic Lawrence Commission returned to some conversation.

"Have you gotten any notification, from the city, or anyone?" I asked.

"No," she replied. "No one ever con-
tacted us. No one sent a letter, came to us. We will probably have to move out before the road goes through, to save my house."

"We're trying to make sense out of the remarks that were made. It sounds as though the road was going to be built where it is.

Louis Ward continued, "We've been seeing those bumper stickers. I've been told I can't live here if I don't vote for the road."

"That's what they've said in the last public hearing..."

She replied, "No, I didn't vote.

"It sounds as though the road was going to be built where it is.

"I'm terribly worried about Lois," she said. "He's gone down hill, a little bit, since he was a little boy..."

"How do you feel about the road going through?"

"I don't know if you've felt this, but things just aren't the same. Things have changed so much since I was a little girl."

We will therefore call upon concerned citizens to join with S. J. and C. T. in attempting to achieve an atmosphere of openness, mutual understanding, and democratic fair play in municipal employment. But above all we commend their constructive understanding of the lives of working people.

This statement is intended for all the people of Lawrence, whether or not they have experienced the problems that they have said about big city groups coming in...for the future. What is your opinion? Box A.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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By Jacob Flake

West, on State Highway 18. Highway 232, South of the Geographical Center of the Continental United States. Paradise lies 15 miles than the next Stuckey's Pecan Parlor.

The next highway sign mentions the Garden of Eden. This Garden of Eden was built by Samuel F. Dinsmoor from Portland Cement. The 64 year-old Dinsmoor began working on his Eden about 1893 and continued until his death in 1929. Dinsmoor liked visitors and entertained them with his particular brand of religion and politics laced with humor and a touch of cynicism. The Garden is surrounded by cement figures taken from the pages of Genesis and Dinsmoor's interpretation of the Bible. Eve extends her hand toward the sidewalk, a concrete apple in her open palm. Her other hand joins Adam's. Their arms form an arch through which visitors may pass into the Garden of Eden.

It was a dog-eat-dog world and Dinsmoor's concrete figures pursued and attack one another. A cat arches its back at a concrete serpent which has a light bulb in its gaping jaws. The Goddess of Liberty throws a spear into the head of the trusts. A cement soldier sights along his rifle at an Indian. The limitations of the trusts reach into the soldier's haversack and around the waist of a woman sculpted as a camp-follower. A Doctor, Lawyer, Preacher, and Banker surround Labor Crucified. Dinsmoor felt these four represented the forces opposing and enslaving the working class. Later in the piece a man and woman saw the limb that the trusts rest upon. The saw is labeled BALLOTS. Since there is no path leading from this world into another, as there was in Eden, Dinsmoor may have felt compelled to resolve the conflict between Business and Labor in that fashion.

The power of the flag was being used by dishonorable business men and corrupt politicians for their own selfish ends. Dinsmoor felt the flag protected capital better than it did humanity. "It drafted the boys but asked the money to volunteer," he wrote. He felt the flag's rightful use was as a symbol of liberty and therefore should be flown in all weather, day and night. Dinsmoor's two cement flags, ripples frozen in place, have flown for over 70 years. One swings on ball bearings above the entrance to the Cabin Home. The other hangs over his mausoleum. Dinsmoor's sense of honor carried into his views on Death and the Hereafter. He fashioned a cement angel to wisk him to Heaven. He also made a cement water jug to take along just in case he had to go below come resurrections.

The Garden of Eden is worth a few hours drive West from Lawrence. "There is nothing else quite like it," as we all have said about one place or another. Adam and Eve got into the Garden of Eden free of charge and visitors can see most of the cement sculptures from the sidewalk. A dollar entitles the visitor to the Grand Tour--the mausoleum, grounds, and beautifully done interior of the Cabin Home. And there are no rules concerning what may be eaten.

The story proves that horror exists in Kansas. Not in the form of die-hard volunteers, but in the form of barren mental institutions. Kansas is approximately 45 miles due South of the Geographical Center of the Continental United States. Paradise lies 15 miles West, on State Highway 18. Highway 232, South of the Geographical Center of the Continental United States. Paradise lies 15 miles

By David Hann

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As farmers, housewives and other strangers. Differences in experience are dangerous. It's true. You find papers piling up on your desk like corn cobs at a shucking bee (chuckle). But you will be welcome here. Part of the reason I was running so hard from by own, apologized for. Apologizing for my lack of humor, I smiled at us, pipe gripped in the teeth. The Sumpers are less sympathetic. Wolf Rambeau is rejected at school because of an innocent child? "Wolfgang?" I ask. They deplore this story, and still sprinkle faggeta and junk on the backs of their hands. The Sumpers and others. Jerri is to call Dale Sumper, cancel the interview and wail back down the interstate. The Sixties I know did not happen in Ledo. Neither Woodstock nor Gimme the union. Respectability is the theme of the department's image problem. A year ago Bill Rambeau and his wife and kids moved out from a Montana juco. Looked great on paper; strong interview, Rambeau was hired. In Ledo, the family, the whole bunch of them, go sour. It won't socialize or return uninvited drop-ins by the Rambeaus and others. Jerri complains that Rambeau finally wound up sitting in a dark room wearing dark glasses, the high-fi turned up to 8. At semester's end, he draws complaints. In his first class, unbeknownst to him, he has told everyone that his name is God. They can him.

By now my colleague is rattling and running out of control. Outwardly they deplore this story, and still sprinkle the acid of their truth on themselves, each other, and whoever else gets in range. Largely they love it, as it gets them in their Christian guilt glands, they failed with Bill Rambeau. The following day I am told by another faculty member, Larry Herbert, that Bill's wife didn't even leave the house after of a bow tie hovers at the throat, his white glasses, the high-fi turned up to 8. At semester's end, he draws complaints. In his first class, unbeknownst to him, he has told everyone that his name is God. They can him.

The president addresses us in his office, wearing a leather coat, a bow tie hovers at the throat, his white glasses, the high-fi turned up to 8. At semester's end, he draws complaints. In his first class, unbeknownst to him, he has told everyone that his name is God. They can him.

It makes you sorry to find people and situations meshing so comfortably. It's downright scary when you find people's attitudes about person

It Never Stops, Does It?

I meet other department members. Larry Herbert, ex-salesman, greets me at the door of his office. Wolf Rambeau's wife, no F's are given. No courses dead snake on the floor. No satisfactory answer to that question. I am told that "discreet" will guide me.

The Sixties I know did not happen in Ledo. Waller Woodstock nor Gimme Shelter ever played there. I was brought back to the present. He reminds me that the work week is indeed, a long one. My wife and I giggle over it. We pass a plaque in the hall. A donated butterfly as when I arrived, a departmental brochure with a Bonnie and Clyde theme. Everyone agreed it was real cute. The three department members interview me in a large room in the student union. Respectability is the theme of the interview. I ask how I can be respectable and the course is mine. Rude Mick Jaggar, faggoty Allen Ginsberg, caustic Leroi Jones - 60's shout down the interstate. A mile east, I spot a union. Respectability is the theme of the department's image problem. A year ago Bill Rambeau and his wife and kids moved out from a Montana juco. Looked great on paper; strong interview, Rambeau was hired. In Ledo, the family, the whole bunch of them, go sour. It won't socialize or return uninvited drop-ins by the Rambeaus and others. Jerri complains that Rambeau finally wound up sitting in a dark room wearing dark glasses, the high-fi turned up to 8. At semester's end, he draws complaints. In his first class, unbeknownst to him, he has told everyone that his name is God. They can him.

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It Never Stops, Does It?
Children

CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER -- A pre-school, day-care and nursery school for working parents; mostly for low-income families.

Gale Drive 1900 Kentucky 841-2385

CLOTHING ROOM, FTA -- Clothing and volunteers needed to keep all school children adequately clothed.

Barbara Williams 1900 Kentucky Mall to 1905 Delaware 842-2112

DEPARTMENT OF -- Provides reading, tutoring and classroom help. The Carney School provides special education for retarded children.

817 Louisiana 842-6322 Extension 88

KINDA HILL CHILD DEVELOPMENT PRESCHOOL -- Needs drivers to bring children to school.

Judith Leflar Havens Hall 844-4410

YELLOW BRICK ROAD FREE PRE-SCHOOL -- Provides an alternative form of education for pre-school children.

Estelle Hakephotica 2102 Harvard Road 843-4341

Volunteers needed to drive children to school.

Marian Allen 841-3975

MEETING PLACE, ECKAN -- A 24 hour crisis center, phone or walk-in. Volunteers are needed for office work and to answer the phone. Training provided to volunteers.

Jim Stock 700 Massachusetts 841-2345

ECKAN MULTIPURPOSE CENTER -- Volunteers needed for special projects working with low-income families in improving their living conditions, etc.

Greg Stock 700 Massachusetts 841-3357

UNITED WHEELS -- Provides special transportation for emergencies if 40 volunteers are found to be on call, driver of town, or volunteer services monthly.

Sherry Reese 842-4550

HEADQUARTERS -- A 24 hour crisis center, phone or walk-in. Volunteers are needed for office work and to answer the phone. Training provided to volunteers.

Barbara George Pickett 842-4055

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP -- Needs volunteers to help foreign students inattaining English.

Ben Broome 2300 W 6th 841-5783

RING-A-DAY -- Provides shut-ins with visits and phone calls.

A. Thomas 841-4301

DOUGLAS COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS -- Provides training for recreational gym nights and special olympics. Provides roller skating parties and movies for which volunteers are needed.

Judy Wheeler 1200 Alabama 843-4310

Sharon Allen, President 842-1296

EAST LAWRENCE CENTER -- Provides supervised free play for pre-schools of school age 1st thru 8th grade. Afternoon and all day during the summer.

Harold Cook 10th and Delaware 842-5419

INDIAN CENTER -- Operates Headstart program for low-income families.

Francis Macaulay 4th & Missouri 842-2071 or 842-6382

COTTONWOOD, INC -- Teaches physically and mentally handicapped adults. Volunteers assist staff in workshops.

Georgian Estates 3415 W. 31st 842-0050

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY -- Provides help to cancer patients and their families. Volunteers prepare dinners and transport patients for treatment in Topeka and Kansas City.

Evelyn Hastings 1022 W. 3rd 843-2632

AMERICAN RED CROSS -- Provides a way for people to serve in the traditional role of neighbor helping neighbor. Volunteers help in bloodmobile drives, nursing, education and safety campaigns.

Jo Derby Community Bldg., 13 W. Libb 843-3550

Lest We Forget Friends

SMALL WORLD, INC.-- A non-sectarian volunteer organization designed to help international students and their pre-school children learn English, foster friendships and acquaint themselves with Lawrence.

Martie Willis Hill Shellhorn 842-8073

Meets at the First Presbyterian Church.

BALLARD COMMUNITY CENTER -- Serves the needs of low-income families of the Lawrence community; provides tutoring and tax preparation, sewing, nutritious, offering, counseling, meeting places, services for the elderly, emergency food supplies and youth services.

Cynthia Taylor & Betty Dutton 700 E 11th 842-5775

MCW FAMILY PROGRAM--Introduces foreign students to American family life.

Barbara George Pickett 842-4055

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP -- Needs volunteers to help foreign students in learning English.

Ben Broome 2300 W. 6th 841-5783

Health

BENT NAIL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER -- Provides services in counselling (marital, family, and individual). Volunteers can help by driving, and form one-to-one supportive friendships.

Frances Macaulay 4th & Missouri 842-2071 or 842-6382

COTTONWOOD, INC -- Teaches physically and mentally handicapped adults. Volunteers assist staff in workshops.

Georgian Estates 3415 W. 31st 842-0050

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY -- Provides help to cancer patients and their families. Volunteers prepare dinners and transport patients for treatment in Topeka and Kansas City.

Evelyn Hastings 1022 W. 3rd 843-2632

AMERICAN RED CROSS -- Provides a way for people to serve in the traditional role of neighbor helping neighbor. Volunteers help in bloodmobile drives, nursing, education, and safety campaigns.

Jo Derby Community Bldg., 13 W. Libb 843-3550

Lest We Forget Friends

SMALL WORLD, INC.-- A non-sectarian volunteer organization designed to help international students and their pre-school children learn English, foster friendships and acquaint themselves with Lawrence.

Martie Willis Hill Shellhorn 842-8073

Meets at the First Presbyterian Church.

BALLARD COMMUNITY CENTER -- Serves the needs of low-income families of the Lawrence community; provides tutoring and tax preparation, sewing, nutritious, offering, counseling, meeting places, services for the elderly, emergency food supplies and youth services.

Cynthia Taylor & Betty Dutton 700 E 11th 842-5775

MCW FAMILY PROGRAM--Introduces foreign students to American family life.

Barbara George Pickett 842-4055

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP -- Needs volunteers to help foreign students in learning English.

Ben Broome 2300 W. 6th 841-5783

UNITED WHEELS -- Provides special transportation for emergencies if 40 volunteers are found to be on call, driver of town, or volunteer services monthly.

Sherry Reese 842-4550

HEADQUARTERS -- A 24 hour crisis center, phone or walk-in. Volunteers are needed for office work and to answer the phone. Training provided to volunteers.

Jim Stock 700 Massachusetts 841-2345

ECKAN MULTIPURPOSE CENTER -- Volunteers needed for special projects working with low-income families to improve their living conditions, etc.

Greg Stock 700 Massachusetts 841-3357

DOUGLAS COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS -- Provides training for recreational gym nights and special olympics. Provides roller skating parties and movies for which volunteers are needed.

Judy Wheeler 1200 Alabama 843-4310

Sharon Allen, President 842-1296

EAST LAWRENCE CENTER -- Provides supervised free play for pre-schools of school age 1st thru 8th grade. Afternoon and all day during the summer.

Harold Cook 10th and Delaware 842-5419

INDIAN CENTER -- Operates Headstart program for low-income families.

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Harold Cook 10th and Delaware 842-5419

INDIAN CENTER -- Operates to help Indian people who might be in need, especially Haskell Jr. College students, also provides nursery school.

Thaddeus White, Jr. 19th Mass. 842-4439 or 841-3943

PENN HOUSE -- Provides self-help programs for low-income families. Cloth ing room and emergency food supply. Provides opportunity to work towards self-improvement.

Orete Miller 105 Penn 842-0440

Edgewood Homes, at 1000 Haskell Avenue, is housing a couple of needs. What's needed right now is a bus, you could be of any help here, call Lawrence's housing office.

Museums

ELIZABETH WATKINS COMMUNITY MUSEUM -- Volunteers needed for office work and in museums.

Arthur Townsend, director 15th & Massachusetts 844-4155

KU ART MUSEUM -- The Docent Program provides personnel for classroom presentations and orienting tours.

Dale Brookins, Spenser Art Museum 846-1410

KU MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY -- Volunteers are needed to lead museum tours for school children and occasionally for other museum tours.

Rick Gonsenhauser, director 13th & Massachusetts 844-4153
Speaking of People

BARBOC P LACE—Residence for elderly persons; some disabled. Volunteers work in Wednesday nursing clinics for those over 60, and with catered food service.

Violet Fleming 100 Massachusetts 842-0336

C O N S E R V E N C E F O R S E R V I C E T O D E P R E S S E D — Endeavors to identify needs of the aged, and secure the means to meet those needs. Bus 62 Transportation and Congregate Meals are two on-going programs.

Cal Brantley Community Bldg.

B r a n t l y N e w h a m 842-7282

LAWRENCE—Aimed at enabling physically handicapped persons with in-home service.

Betty Dunhaupt 327 Pioneer Rd.

S T R A N G E R M A N L O G G E—Provides care for the aged. Volunteers visit with the elderly.

M r s . E l iott 205 N. Michigan 843-4104

Food

CONGREGATE MEALS—Catered meals at four sites for those over 60 years old.

G a l l a m y 833-8 4 2-0 543

R E C R U I T A M E N T A N D R E S I D U A L DEPARTMENTS—Provides recreational activities for persons throughout the year. Volunteers are needed in many areas, including sports, teaching and crafts.

F r e d D w i n t h o r t h 5 0 M a s s .


A . D . D a v i d s o n C y t .

C O N G R E G A T E M E A L S — Catered meals at four sites for those over 60 years old.

G a l l a m y 8 3 3-8 4 2-0 543


M i k e B r a y d y 8 4 6-0 726

S a l v a t i o n A r m s — Provides emergency food, clothing, help and transportation as well as volunteer services such as tutoring, senior citizen activities, telephone, and camp activities.

C a p t . F r a n c i s C h a s e 8 4 2-0 4 66

L i n d a F a r r e 8 4 6-349

N e w H a m p s h i r e h a n d i c a p p e d p e r s o n s w i t h i n R e c r u i t a m e n t A n d R e s i d u a l D e p a r t m e n t .

C o n s u m e r s P r o t e c t i o n A s s o c i a t i o n N e w H a m p s h i r e h a n d i c a p p e d p e r s o n s w i t h i n R e c r u i t a m e n t A n d R e s i d u a l D e p a r t m e n t .

C a r o l S t o n e b r o o k R o o m 2 9 0 K a n s a s U n i v e r s i t y 8 4 2-3 9 6 3

A u t o n o m o u s R e a d e r s — Provides blind and physically handicapped persons with information and pleasures they receive on the radio.

R o b e t t o K e w l y M i c h a i l 8 4 2-2 7 8 4


C a t h y S c h a w e n t 9 1 2 V e r m o n t 8 4 2-3 8 5 8

G R L S - S C O U T C O U N C I L — Provides girls with leadership and citizenship training. Volunteers are needed to be scout leaders and to teach specialized skills.

B e t t y D r e s s h e a p 3 3 7 P i l s d o r v R o a d 8 2-5 6 2 7

B I L L T O P C H I L D C A R E C E N T E R — Provides child care centers for children ages 1 to 6 of K S students, staff and faculty.

J a n e B r e i t e r 1 3 4 O r a n d 8 4 4-4 9 40


B a r b a r a P o r t o 1 4 4 A b e n h a m 8 4 2-9 0 9 4
Gas Guzzlers

In Lawrence the price of gasoline is going up. Often when the price of gasoline goes up, it costs to drive the big, ugly, noisy, dusty, and polluting cars that the people in and around Lawrence have to drive to get to and from their jobs, and to do their shopping, and to visit their friends. The people of Lawrence have to drive these cars, because the city does not have good public transportation. An average person in Lawrence pays about $0.17 per gallon of gasoline. This is higher than the national average of about $0.15 per gallon.

In order to decrease the demand for gasoline, people should be encouraged to use public transportation. This would reduce the pollution and congestion caused by the use of private vehicles. It would also save money, as public transportation is often cheaper than driving a car. The city of Lawrence could invest in a public transportation system, such as buses or trains, to make it more accessible and affordable for the residents.

Utility Guilty of Cover-Up

Utility rates in Kansas weigh heavier on those using the least amount of electricity. A family at or near the poverty line may be paying over twice as much per kilowatt hour (KWH) under Kansas Gas and Electric Co. (K&G), than an industrial or big commercial user. They would pay $0.04 more per kilowatt hour to a big commercial user under Kansas City Power and Light and Kansas Power and Light.

The utilities give cheaper rates to those residents who shake up the energy producers for their town.

DO YOU KNOW?

KWH—Kilowatt hour; the basic unit of electrical energy equal to the amount of power supplied to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

KW—Kilowatt; 1,000 watts.

Watt—The electrical unit of power, or rate of doing work. It is similar to horsepower or BTU—British Thermal Unit, used in measuring heat.

Fuel Adjustment Clause—The federal law that allows utility companies to pass along the cost of power purchased to or taken from an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Adjustment Factor—The adjustment that is made to cover the cost of electricity or heat.

Utility rates have increased by 5% on November 1, 1978. This increase is expected to continue for the next 12 months. The utility companies have justified this increase by claiming that it is necessary to cover the cost of providing adequate service. However, the residents of Lawrence believe that this increase is excessive, and they want to fight it. They have organized a group to represent them in the rate hearings, and they are planning to attend the hearings to present their case. The residents hope that by organizing and speaking out, they can achieve a fair and reasonable rate increase.

The point of all this is that the public can never have open its eyes to the injustices committed by the electric utility companies. The utility companies are the ones who decide the rates, and they have the power to increase them at will. The residents of Lawrence are determined to make their voices heard, and they will fight for a fair rate increase.
Blessings of emptiness

The People's Energy Project is concerned with energy issues. One of the most important of these issues surrounds the construction of the proposed nuclear power plant to be located near Burlington, Kansas, a small town about sixty miles southwest of Lawrence. The issue is not merely whether Kansas should get its electricity from burning coal, the traditional method, or from the fissioning of uranium-235, as in the nuclear power plant. Instead, the most important issue is a moral one: that being what sort of a world we want to leave to our children and their descendants. P.E.P. feels that nuclear power will be an insufferable burden to generations to come, that there is no reason why we need such plants, that we should abandon the nuclear experiment and turn to the sun for our energy supply. But to build up a little, we should look to see why nuclear power is being considered as the natural principle source of electricity for the foreseeable future.

Our current situation is this: The population of the world, and, to a lesser degree, the United States, is increasing sharply. Even if we were to attain a zero-population growth rate tomorrow, our population would continue to grow. The demand for energy has been increasing also, although a sharp decline in the rate of that growth occurred last year. In the face of this growth in demand, there is a rapidly diminishing supply of the fuels needed to satisfy these demands. Natural gas and petroleum reserves are not expected to last more than fifty years or so. There won't be any more large discoveries of petroleum, as everywhere suspected of containing oil has already been surveyed. Several major oilfields would last only a few years, at our present rate of consumption. Our coal could last us a few hundred years, but it is also non-renewable resource.

Nuclear power is seen by its proponents as a means of decreasing our consumption of fossil fuels while producing energy in a non-polluting fashion. The People's Energy Project feels that this assessment is incorrect. The construction of a nuclear facility and the production of its uranium fuel requires immense expenditures of energy, mostly from fossil fuels. So much energy is needed that it is estimated that the facility would have to run at full capacity for ten years before it became a net producer of energy (for an average-sized plant). Thus a rapid development of many nuclear power plants would increase the consumption of fossil fuels. Nuclear power plants only produce one usable form of energy: electricity. Electricity is in a very high-quality form of energy that is best suited for only a small number of uses, such as lighting and powering appliances and machinery. Rapidly building many nuclear facilities, one after another, would require not only low-grade power but heat which is much more efficiently supplied by burning fossil fuels on the site. Thus, by "electric resistance" heating, Nuclear power does not create the kind of pollution we normally hear about. The fission process produces highly radioactive wastes that must be completely isolated from the environment for at least 2,500 years. No one yet knows how to do this. Even if there were a way, the transportation and reprocessing of segments of the nuclear fuel cycle is such a crime for so few waste-fossil fuels that has so many other uses besides the gross production of electricity or the propulsion of automobiles.

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Much of that coal is accessible only through the strip mining of our western lands. Many feel that it is a crime for us to waste fossil fuels that have so many other uses besides the gross production of electricity or the propulsion of automobiles.

Nuclear power is being considered as the nation's principle source of electricity in the forseeable future.

If we do not halt the growth in energy demand, which is at the root of our problem, then we will ultimately fail to solve the energy crisis. We can either choose to conserve and make a controlled transition to a steady-state economy, or be coerced into strict conservation when the shortages reach true crisis proportions. P.E.P. believes that a serious program of energy conservation, which would meet anyone's standard of living, and intensified development of the various forms of solar energy are the keystones of a safe and sane energy base that our posterity would gladly inherit and build upon.

An announcement

A nuclear power plant right in our own backyard? To get the word out on this and other utility companies' plans for our future, the People's Energy Project has put together a concise factual presentation on "Nuclear Power and its Alternatives." Over the last few months, we have given our presentation to many local groups and classes. We would like to come and talk with your group. If you don't have a group, just gather together some of your friends and neighbors. It doesn't cost a cent. Write us at P.O. Box 423, or call 917-9384, 843-5044, or 843-5002 and 14% arrange a time and place.

People's Energy Project

On Saturday, October 18, about 300 people from across the state met on the Capitol grounds in Topeka to hold a "People's Energy Hearing." The hearing was held to respond to the restrictive nature of the current run of hearings conducted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the proposed nuclear reactor slated for Burlington, Kansas.

The hearing focused upon opposition to that plant's construction. Other energy issues, such as solar and wind power, utility rate structures, and public ownership of utilities were also discussed. Several speakers participated, including J. K. Friedel Overland Park, Bill Ward from Lawrence, and Ilene Youngheim from Oklahoma City. Others present took advantage of an open microphone session to voice their opinions. There was also an entertaining and educational puppet show entitled "Burnout: Trouble in the Nation's Breadbasket." It starred Nuke, the monster with the poisonous breath, and Leon, the Solar Lion.

UNIVERSAL STITCH-OUT SERVICE MACHINE

Now $249.95 with a free carrying case.

We Service What We Sell!
916 Massachusetts
843-1267

We Service What We Sell!
citizens groups around the country are trying to change the discretionary and wasteful rate structures used by Kansas Gas and Electric, Kansas Power and Light, and Kansas City Power and Light. Following are some of the ideas that groups are coming up with to make utility rates more equitable and more representative of the cost of energy used...

EQUALIZED, OR FLAT RATE STRUCTURES: Under this system, everyone would pay the same amount per KW h whether he used much or very little electricity is used. While residential, commercial and industrial users might continue to pay three different rates, there would be so preferential cheaper rates within these three divisions. If you used twice as much electricity as your neighbor, you would pay twice as much.

INCREASED RATE STRUCTURES: The way rates are set now, the more electricity you use, the less you pay per KW h. Under increased rates, the more electricity you use, the more you would pay per KW h. So, you might pay 1.5 cents per KW h for the first 100 kw h, 1.8 cents per KW h for the next 100 Kw h, and so on. This type of rate structure would especially encourage industry to conserve energy in electric plants.

LIFELINE RATES: Lifeline service would guarantee a minimum amount of electricity required for basic needs at a low, constant monthly cost. For example, you would receive only 50 kw h per month at a max-imum charge of $3.00. This would be set out by rises in fuel costs or rate increases. This type of reform is especially impor-tant to low-income users who might soon see electricity priced right out of their reach.

PEAK LOAD PRICING: During the summer months, utilities experience peak load, or maximum demand (due primarily to air-conditioning). When this hap-ens, utilities must put into service less efficient and therefore more costly electric plants to meet this peak load. The small real rates utilities give for building new plants in their peat load has in-creased. Peak load pricing involves raising the rates during those months when utilities are experiencing their peak loads. This system would discourage the excessive use of electricity during periods of great-est demand, and hopefully reduce the demand for new electric plants. However, if this increased rate were applied only to residential users, it would re-sult in even more discriminatory rates than presently exist.

ELIMINATION OF THE FUEL ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE: The passage of a rate base law that would allow an electric utility to pass on rising fuel costs to its cus-tomers without filing a rate case. Some groups that are working to have the Fuel Adjustment Clause eliminated think that the Clause gives utilities the chance to have the regulators apply the true cost logic, Kansans could take a first step towards one which would promote conservation instead of making more money.

In Kansas, the largest utilities in the state, Kansas Power and Light, Kansas Power and Light, and Kansas Gas and Electric, are investor (or privately) owned. The companies are owned by their stockholders, who own a state-granted monopoly to supply energy to certain sections of the state. Investor-owned utilities' first priority is to increase their stockholders pro-fits over our energy needs like a task ahead.

By eliminating the investor-owned system of energy production and distribution, we would have a rational plan for the use of our limited natural re-sources.

One of the first steps which could be taken under Pub-lic Power would be the redesign of rate structures so that everyone is paying the actual cost of the produc-tion of energy. Once rate structures are reformed to reflect the true cost of energy production, and we con-centrate on conserving the energy we produce (through home, business, and factory insulation, and a drive towards more human labor, rather than dependency on machines), then we will see that we need any more large nuclear power facilities. Nuclear power is a total waste of money, since the fuel costs are proving unworkable, and threaten the health and safety of people throughout the state. Here again, the public policy need for a profit overrides the gar-ning need for safety, truth and cheap power.

The greatest benefit of Public Power to a community such as Lawrence would be its inventiveness. Policy could be formulated by all sectors of society in town, instead of business and industrial interest being the only groups with input. No longer would we welcome additon to the fact that most companies, whether in Kansas, it be in coal, gas, oil, or uranium. More rational technologies could be pursued that would produce safe power for everyone. Once energy production could be de-centralized by using solar and wind technologies to heat and cool our homes. Our "energy crisis" has not only been with these resources up to now, because they could not compete with coal and oil and sell it. Since Pub-lic Power would be more concerned with human needs, it would have a balanced system of energy production, which would promote conservation instead of waste, while counting all the potential alternatives for a better way to produce power in the public inter-est.

Best of all, so few laws are needed to legally reform public power in Kansas. A simple petition drive could put the issue of whether or not to have a public power plan, to the people, for a public referendum. Such an election would require only a majority in favor of the proposal to bring the Kansas Power and Light facilities under the power of the public. Historically, it's cheaper and more efficient. It's also more democratic. With a mandate to buy out the power plant, the consumer of power is given a say on how much it costs. We can try to pay a fair price for electricity, to an energy pro-ducer sensitive to people's needs.

What do you think? That's a question that isn't asked of anyone much anymore. Our society has become so complex, so jumbled with numbers, letters, words, plans and dia-grams, that almost everyone has given up their right to make de-cisions about things affecting their lives.

PUBLIC NOTICE wants to turn things around a bit. We feel that the so-called experts and professionals are run-ning this town into the ground. While they are good people themselves, the institutions they in-habit serve only to isolate them from the hearts and minds of the general public.

End your alliances. We live in a town at a key house. Come see us.

YOU CHOOSE OURs

THE CHOICE IS OURS

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We've formed a strong attachment for instant housing

Recently City Hall has announced that it will initiate a housing rehabilitation program for East and North Lawrence, as well as other areas in need. The program has been creeping along for some time, involving only a few homes to date. Now the City will attempt to get funds from the Community Development Act, a federal law that permits local governments to use money to help low-income families purchase homes or make improvements to their current homes.

The City is expected to get around $1,700,000 in Community Development money over the next three years. Half of this sum is already slated for the building of the proposed Haskell Loop, a major arterial roadway which will run from east to west, connecting two important commercial districts. The other half is to be used for rehabilitation purposes.

Unfortunately, the City in chasing its own tail in this case. One gets the feeling that it is trying to do too much, too fast, with too little time for careful planning.

The idea of housing rehabilitation is an attractive one, but it must be done carefully and thoughtfully. The City should not rush into projects without first gathering all the necessary information and planning thoroughly.

The problem is that the City has not yet developed a clear strategy for its housing rehabilitation efforts. It needs to establish priorities and set realistic goals before it can expect to achieve meaningful results.

It's a good thing for the City to begin with this program now, before neighborhoods deteriorate further. Many houses in Lawrence are in poor condition, and there is a great need for decent housing for families who cannot afford to purchase or rent homes on their own.

If the City is serious about rehabilitation, it must take a long-term view and plan carefully. It needs to involve local residents in the decision-making process and work with them to develop realistic goals and strategies.

It's not a simple task, but with dedication and effort, it can be accomplished. The City has the resources and the opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of people in Lawrence. Let's hope it will take the necessary steps to see this through.

Where will it all stop? This town is desperately short of good housing. It's a serious problem that needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

For more information on this and other issues, please see the Public Notice page 2.
ONE FOR THE ROAD

By Mayor Harley Clark

The Haskell Loop is not a new idea suddenly manufactured by the prior City Commission. It appears as an item in the 1971 Comprehensive Plan prepared for the city by the Planning and Zoning Department. Under a grant from HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) with the encouragement of the Kansas Highway Commission, the Olbinger-Smith consulting firm prepared a careful study. This study was published in January, 1974, and is available for perusal at City Hall.

The Lawrence Community Development Director and his staff have spent literally hundreds of hours working on the project to date. The Haskell Loop is really misnamed. Only a small part goes along Haskell, and it is not a “loop” at all, but a wide, two-lane roadway running from 11th and Massachusetts to the south, and the industrial area to the north and east, including the railroad tracks.

As the Olbinger-Smith study points out, the scope of the two problems will make the residential neighborhood of Haskell and Lawrence better places in which to live. The road should attract new development and residents into the area. These are major goals of both the East Lawrence Improvement Association and the East Lawrence Improvement Association.

Once the K-90 is completed as a four-lane highway all the way to Kansas Avenue, (contrary to the way I have already been told for most of the K-90 project), the need will be even greater to provide an efficient new roadway across town to the new bridges at 11th and Mass.

Once the Haskell Loop is completed, it will also provide substantial benefits for those being in East Lawrence who desire an efficient way to get downtown to the small traffic going west on the new city garage at 11th and Haskell will be attracted away from residential streets. All planners who have looked at the project since 1974 have agreed that the Haskell Loop will provide substantial benefits to the city of Lawrence. I feel strongly that we should move ahead with right-of-way acquisition so that the project can be built in a few years instead of later in time, when costs will have soared higher.

A project such as the Haskell Loop could have created serious relocation problems not many years ago. The city staff has already spent a great deal of time and effort getting the area rezoned for development without providing adequate substitute housing for those displaced by the project. Under recently enacted federal law, everyone who is forced to move because of a major public improvement funded federally must be given up to $15,000 or costs of a safe and comfortable replacement home, whichever is greater. Rebuilding costs are a major part of the Haskell Loop budget.

Kyle Andrews, our talented community development director, reports that he is receiving excellent responses in relocation plans. People living on the right-of-way every two miles per hour, certainly no greater than thirty-five.

Bloomington and the Far East Lawrence Improvement Project has been let for most of the work and the residents into the area. These are major conclusions.

In any case, this Commission is committed to rehabilitation of older parts of Lawrence and we will be spending a great deal of our Community Development funds for that purpose. But, this is a new program and should be launched on a scale that is reasonable and workable. Rehabilitation should have a real rehabilitation program on a smaller scale than a massive program which fails but that it is not properly planned. After the $600,000 for the Haskell Loop right-of-way acquisition is spent in the next few years, my guess is that the rehab program will be well enough underway that we can begin to channel all subsequent Community Development funds into rehab.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that the Haskell Loop is only one element in an overall effort by the City to improve East Lawrence. The down-zoning of residential lots in these areas so that people can reach new parks at 11th and Haskell, 29th and Haskell, and on Lyons Street in North Lawrence is the designation of new parks at 11th and Haskell, 29th and Haskell, and on Lyons Street in North Lawrence.

In any case, this Commission has not yet our Community Development funds into rehab.

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