The elections are over. 

The people who live nearby did not have a clean-up plan for Wolf Creek before it was built. Now, the nuclear power plant is in operation. 

The producers of electricity are using nuclear power because it is cheaper than coal. 

The early 1970's: In order to meet the demands of electricity, the utilities felt more power plants were needed. They perceived two possibilities for fuel--nuclear and coal--and completely disregarded the effects of conservation for more efficient electrical use. Natural gas and oil were becoming scarcer, and an enlightened federal energy policy prohibiting their use for boiler fuel was on the horizon. (KGE) was in bad shape in that regard, because over 85 percent of its electricity was made by burning natural gas. Therefore, the utilities chose both coal and nuclear power. 

Wolf Creek would be, by necessity, a joint venture of KGE and KCP&L. With a construction price tag of about $1 billion, it was bigger than the net worth of KGE & KCP&L put together. Thus, financing such a venture would be a formidable problem. With such a high initial cost, why did the utilities decide to build a nuke when constructing a coal plant would be at least 30 percent cheaper? The utilities would need to consider the following: 

1. Nuclear electricity is projected to be cheaper than that of coal. 
2. A mixture of nuclear and coal would be healthier than either alone. 
3. Nuclear power is pollution free. All of these reasons are highly questionable. 

There are at least as many studies showing coal as being cheaper in the future as there are studies which give nukes the edge. In either case, the difference isn't such and, strangely as both projections are more art than science, it's really a toss-up. 

The rationale for the second reason, that a mixture would be healthier, gets closer to the heart of the matter. The idea behind it is that if the utilities were 100 percent coal, they would be vulnerable to strikes by coal miners or by the railroads. This is not to say that the reactor fuel industry is not highly unionized, but the OIl, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union doesn't have the history of strikes that the others do. Besides a reason is refunded only once a year while a coal plant gets deliveries almost every day. These are deceptive excuses because utilities keep large stockpiles of coal on hand to allow for short-term emergencies, and because the government never would allow a utility to run out of coal. It would either order the workers back on the job or send in the National Guard. 

Lastly, everyone should know by now that nuclear power is not pollution free. Nukes don't produce the detectable air pollution that coal plants do, but they do emit radioactivity into the air and into the water that circulates thru the plant. In addition, radioactivity is released all through the nuclear cycle from the一家核反应堆 until the finished reactor fuel is shipped off to a repository.
In her Garden

I planted some flowers
In her garden.

When the blossoms are there,
I hope that they
Will make her happy,
For they will tell her
That I care.

Flowers in their own
Sweet language
No matter how I try,
Can tell it
Much better than I.

The years may come
And the years may go,
But they will be there
To tell her so.

And I hope
That she will think of me,
And be glad
I planted them there.

CHRISTY L. SPRINGER

Plant your roots

The windows rattle, the shutters bang,
Lines how done, in the distance
A clang;
Moss are flying and skirts a-swishing,
Fins for dying, but not for fishing;
The wind is passing by.

Winter has gone, spring is near,
Weather is cloudy, then 'tis clear;
Grass will grow, so will wheat;
What grows so grand and great;
The wind is passing by.

Flowers peak out after a long winter's nap,
Some pink, some purple, some with white cap;
Fruit trees blossom, oh, so rare;
Soon a shake, then they are bare;
The wind is passing by.

Most any time, as days go by,
Purposes-looking clouds may darken the sky;
Without much warning the demon whistle;
Gone is life's work, memories, and the likes;
The wind will be passing by.

DOROTHY M. SPRINGER

In Springtime

Drink it all in, Love,
For the time is short
As you pass by--in Springtime.

The jonquils and the tulips
Last but briefly.
Also the violets, purple and white,
The upright stalks of grape hyacinths show their beauty and then wilt away.

And, oh, the flowering trees
What a gorgeous sight to observe
As you wind the woody roads
Above the swift and muddy river.

Each farmstead boast of beauty
Flowering quinces, red bud and dogwood, too.
Blossoms of cherry trees, apple, pear and plum--
Drink it all in, Love,
For the time is short
As you pass by--in Springtime.

DOROTHY M. SPRINGER

This page is composed entirely
of poetry written by the Lawrence Writers Club. Members meet the 2nd Saturday of each month to read their prose and poetry and to share ideas for future writing. New members are always welcome; dues are only a quarter a year. We meet at 2:00 in the Lawrence Public Library. Come join us!!!

Kate Duffy, member
Dear Public Notifiers,

Enclosed is a small contribution to the good work you folks are doing for Lawrence. If I wasn’t pouring my spare cash into Cline-Shill, I sure would have sent you more.

Public Notice is a pleasure to read. It is an ideal way for me to stay in touch with the goings-on in the Lawrence area, which I still consider my home.

If you like, I will try to put together an article on what happens at the April 30 occupation at Seabrook, for PEP to use in its insert.

The only other thing I can say is GREAT GOING and I’m sorry David Mann lost the election.

Eric Wolfe, former PEP puppeteer, who orgud a talk to stop the SEABROOK, N.H. idol

This is a letter that staff member Patti Flamm wrote to the Journal World shortly after the city commission election. Some of our readers did not send out the NW, we are reprinting it.

The “Consumer Affairs Arm: Is that in Topeka?”

“Hey, it is here in Lawrence.”

“Yeah, what does it do?”

The Consumer Affairs Arm is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping prevent and resolve consumer-related problems. It is the only organization in Lawrence that provides this kind of help, and although located in the KS Student Union, serves the entire Lawrence community.

Kansas Organic Producers

The Second Annual Meeting of the Kansas Organic Producers, Inc. attracted over 100 members and interested persons to the K-State Union in February. In an address at the start of a roll call, board member Jim Lukens emphasized the importance of organic produce, which includes: healthier food, less pollution free environment, an energy efficient agriculture, leisure market access to consumers of organic products. He challenged the group to develop new marketing channels that will help attract quality products for the consumer and a fair price for the producer. Lukens urged the organization and the individual members to press our land-grant universities for more research that would be applicable to their organic farms. In addition, the members should share with each other the results of experiments done on their own farms.

Certification standards drawn up by the Board of Directors after a year of study were adopted unanimously by the members. The standards provide a guarantee to the consumer of organic products that the food is naturally nutritious and as free from chemical residues as possible. The growing methods required for a product to be considered organically grown include: avoiding the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, as well as a commitment to grow and handle high content in the soil. Committees were formed to implement the new certification standards, and to look into other areas of common interest.

The day-long conference featured speakers: Vogelzanger, veteran atty., Evans Farmer of KS, who explained methods that he uses to grow his 40 acres productive. Vogelzanger uses a crop rotation, which includes corn, beans, corn, beans, and then oats or wheat and alfalfa. He emphasized the farming and soil-laying effects of alfalfa roots have on the soil, as well as the use of rotation in the areas of insect and weed control.

Down Home

Organic Kansas Producers
Afraid to Eat?

Maintaining a livelihood as a restaurant owner is a risky proposition, approved these days by the conglomerate companies buying into the business. We're seeing a transition from home-owned eateries that sustain the local economy by purchasing from area growers and producers, to nationally promoted chains with food supplied by distant parent companies. The money we plunk down on the counter is directed out of our region and into the coffers of already well-to-do corporations. Some names we recognize in law, mcgr.

FOOD MANUFACTURER

General Foods
White Plains, N.Y.

Houbelin
Farmington, Conn.

FOOD MANUFACTURER

Manuel House,Santa,
Poso Coriela, Bird's
Eye processed vegetables
Jell-o, Shake 'n Bake, 
Cool Whip, Kool-Aid,

Ar,l Steak sauce, Escoville 
sauces, Ortega Mexican 
foods, Snap-E-Tomato 
tomato, Inglehock wines, 
Chicken Italian Swiss Colony Wines, 
Smirnoff Liquors

Pott, Old El Paso Mexican 
foods, Puritan nuts, Nus- 
whale's apple products, 
Whitman's Sampler candies

Pillsbury, Poppin Fresh, 
Funky Face drink mix

Quaker, King Vitamin, 
Cap's Crunch, Aunt 
Jemima, Celeste frozen 
pies and

Chiquita fruits and vege-
tables, J&midwest meat 
processors

Travel Notes

By Kate Gold

The fierce, northern coast of 
Holland kept her hiding in the car. 
"O'con," her friend waved, "Life 
out here, it's nice out here,"

It's cold," she said. But the 
nature spray collapsed on her and 
made her feel small. "I can see 
from here," she said.

What drew her out was a large, 
white sailboat that slid into the 
ink is on the contracts. 

North Sea. The people aboard, two 
adults and four youngsters, each 
signer the other, were strong 
and robust, and all dressed in 
yellow slickers from head to 
sail. Many people on the side of 
the bike rode up to get a better 
look at the ship. Her sails were 
but she was gliding past 
remarkable speed. They watched 
and slipped far out at sea and 
the yellow slickers were as tiny 
as bees on a white lily.

Organize

People across the nation are be-
coming more involved in the deci-
sion making process on the local 
and national level. Not because 
their governments are becoming more 
responsible...not because pov-
eful forces are giving away their 
power...but, people are becoming 
more involved in the process be-
cause they are organizing.

The National Training and Infor-
mation Center (NTIC) provides 
training packages (from 1 week to 
1 year) in community organizing, 
leadership training and community 
development. The training com-
prises theoretical instructions 
with on-the-job experience. Their 
course is how to build people 
power through grass roots in-
volvement.

For more information, write: 
NTIC, 121 W. Superior St. 
Chicago, Ill. 60610 
or contact Helene Pesche at the 
Public Notice office

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CONTRA

Merkin stated that the device far outweighed the risk to any man. There is a program at the Douglas Medical Center. Dr. the IPD - was a breakthrough in contraception was unveiled recently in the Ann Arbor Medical Center. Dr. Sophia Merkin, announced the preliminary findings of a study conducted on 763 unsuspecting graduate students at a large Midwest university. In her report, Dr. Merkin stated that the device - the IPD - was a breakthrough in contraception. It will be marketed under the trade name "UMBRELLA." The IPD (intra-penile device) resembles a tiny folded umbrella which is inserted through the head of the penis and pushed into the scrotum with a plunger-like instrument. Occasionally there is perforation of the scrotum but this is disregarded, since it is known that the male has few nerve endings in this area of his body. The underside of the umbrella contains a spermacidal jelly, hence the name, "umbrella." Experiments on a thousand white whales from the continental shelf which is inserted through the head of the penis and shoved into the scrotum, resembled a tiny folded umbrella the name, "umbrella."

"But this is a rare case," said Dr. Merkin, "too rare to be statistically important." She and other distinguished members of the Women's College of Surgeons agreed that the benefits far outweighed the risk to any individual man.

Merkin was the incidence of massive scrotal infection necessitating the surgical removal of the testicles. One complication caused by the IPD and briefly mentioned by Dr. Merkin was the incidence of massive scrotal infection necessitating the surgical removal of the testicles.

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Selita H. Cowan-The HatchCourtesy of Free For All

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Selita H. Cowan-The Hatch

Courtesy of Free For All

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Catch this!

HORIZON will perform at Sister Kettle, on 14th & Mass., the 29th of May. He is a singer of original, politically aware songs, many focusing on the gay movement. He is also very funny, and the S.F. Sentinel called him "well worth hearing." Show is Free.

There is a program at the Douglas County Extension Office that has information about how to budget your food dollars, how to fix quick-and-nutritious meals and ideas on gardening and canning. An Extension aide will come to your home to talk about your food questions. Household hints, weight reduction and exercise tips are also available. Call 843-7938 and ask for Sharon Lee or Phyllis Ship. If you want more information or want to use the program.

PUBLIC NOTICE PAGE 5
Paul Johnson of the People's Energy Project recently spoke with Bill Ward, attorney for the Mid-America Coalition for Energy Alternatives (MACEA), who has been instrumental in the struggle against Wolf Creek, the nuclear power reactor under construction near Junction, Ill. (See Story on page one.) Here are some excerpts from their conversation.

P: Could you briefly tell me how long the hearings on Wolf Creek have been going on, and your opinion of the outcome so far?

B: We've been at it since August 1975. Recently a partial decision was issued which permits the utilities to begin construction on the site to at least clear the way for some structures. At this point the utilities are not being hampered by the failure of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to issue a complete construction license because they can go ahead and build in accordance with the limited work authorization. They still have a long way to go before finishing up the limited work.

Maybe our biggest accomplishment to date has been postponing the issuance of the complete construction license. It would have issued the fact that nuclear fuel is a year and a half ago, if we hadn't forced them to recognize that the license is not issued and the hearings are still open, there is a remote possibility that the NRC will agree with everyone else that coal is a cheaper, safer, and more reliable alternative than nuclear power, and that energy conservation is a better alternative than coal. But I guess that I've never been particularly optimistic about getting a favorable decision from the NRC. Still, I was surprised to see that on October 17th in a随便 decision, the vote was two to one, with the chairman voting against it.

P: What are the financial problems that the utilities are running into?

B: Basically, if you are comparing coal to nuclear, a coal-fired plant is cheaper to build than a nuclear plant. In spite of the fact that nuclear fuel is allegedly cheaper than coal. So, the first argument that the utilities have difficulty raising capital, it penalizes their nuclear plants and favors coal. Now, the amount that utilities are having to pay to the owners of their common stock to persuade people to purchase stock and thereby finance construction projects is growing at a world-wide rate. The utilities are having to request some money from their owners, even for the projects that are terminated. For this reason the banks are charging more for loans since they know that payments are not guaranteed until the plants begin producing power. All of this means that the cost of money is rising and nuclear plants are penalized. The hearings were quite revealing about a month ago when we questioned them with respect to the ability of the applicants to finance the plant. One day there was testimony from two witnesses, who were vice-presidents of large brokerage firms, to the effect that Kansas City Power and Light's bond rating was solid. Then, the next day, chief financial officer of KCP&L testified that if the utility went to the bond market it was likely that their ratings would fall and the amount they would have to pay to sell bonds would increase. This totally destroyed the credibility of the two vice-presidents, who had been questioned by the stockholders if the two witnesses were really there. They would generally be able to wash around it some way and come up with the same amount of money that the experts didn't want to come up with. It was pretty clear that the testimony of the two was self-serving and that the utilities are indeed going to have a rough time financing Wolf Creek.

P: Where do you think the power will come from to force the utilities into conservation measures? Will they be forced off natural gas?

B: Well, in general, I would have to say I'm hopeful that the Carter administration will pursue the appropriate policies. As for natural gas, let's just look at KCP&L's situation. They now produce the majority of their electricity on two gas-fired power plants. The plants are relatively new and are in quite good shape. In 1975, KCP&L was forced at the Commission's order to convert about 27 utility plants to convert from burning gas to coal. A couple of KCP&L plants were hit by the order, but KCP&L was totally bypassed. Personally, I suspect that they were not required to convert to coal because they had place to build Wolf Creek, which would essentially replace the gas plants and permit them to be used only for the summer peaks. To me, that's a very inefficient way to use the two gas plants.

Nonetheless, it's the utilities would like to do, because in spending money for new facilities they are able to make more money. That's the way the utility business works - the more you spend, the more you make.

To me, it is simply incredible that KCP&L has not done a feasibility study on converting the gas plants to coal. Instead they are spending their time trying to convince us that they need the nuclear plant. We are now trying to decide whether the NRC has violated the National Environmental Policy Act by not instituting an analysis of the applicants' ability to convert the gas plants to coal as an alternative to building Wolf Creek. We may decide to take action on this in the courts.

P: Do you think that the utilities' future growth rates are realistic?

B: Their growth projections are getting more realistic. Our economists have testified that the utilities should not need the Wolf Creek facility until approximately 1990. The applicants brought in an expert witness from New York who disagreed and said that no credibility should be attached to our witnesses. However even their expert later predicted a 4.25 per cent growth rate as compared to the 7.8 per cent predicted by the utilities. I am convinced that the utilities are being penalized. The hearings were turned on common stock. Whether they are going to do that is a question of the amount of money that the utilities will have to spend over the next 10 or 15 years, given their plans to convert to coal because they had place to build Wolf Creek, which would essentially replace the gas plants and permit them to be used only for the summer peaks. To me, that's a very inefficient way to use the two gas plants. Nonetheless, it's what the utilities would like to do, because in spending more money for new facilities they are able to make it more money. That's the way the utility business works - the more you spend, the more you make.

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P: Is there any possibility that MACEA would be forced to do something?

B: We have heard rumors but directly and indirectly that the utilities were considering converting to coal. I really don't know what to think of these rumors. If they decided to build coal plants instead of nuclear, they should not put a plant at Wolf Creek. The NRC indicated that they ought to back up, convert what they have to coal, build more intermediate peaking units, and then watch to see what the new phenomenon of higher energy prices. They say that they need new units in the future, make them coal. But we've got to get rid of the notion of energy conservation and energy development. Economics are viable and economic policies should be made on it, I don't object to that. They are a lot more reasonable than individual homeowners can, and if they were to finance the construction of solar energy units, insulation programs, and so forth, I wouldn't object to that. photo: paul johnson
Nuclear (cont.)

From page one

Mines to the waste storage facilities. Radioactivity cannot be de-

ected by any of your senses, but it can kill you. You cannot caus

ause birth defects in your children, nonetheless. It is in the most

us of all pollutants.

So much for the surface reasoning. What is really motivating the util-

ies?

The answer is higher profits at the expense of Kansas workers and rate-

y whole power production; fewer jobs per dollar invested than any other energy source. This means that here will be fewer workers possi-

ly able to go on strike at Wolf Creek than at an equivalent coal facility. The utilities, thus, can have more control over revenues, which means higher profits. The ratepayers get the screws put to them when Wolf Creek is incorporated into the rate

base. Rates are figured on a set percentage of power plant invest-

net. Since a nuke costs more than an equivalent coal plant, it will

in more revenues and, again, more profits.

Well, so much for the dumbed

thought processes of utility exe-

utives. What has happened since KA and KPLS decided to build Wolf Creek? The drama centered on the procedure necessary to obtain a

construction permit from the fed-

eral Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

The government long ago recog-

nized that civilian applications of atomic power would have to be nu-

erated because of the hazards posed by radioactivity. Before a facility can be built, a nuke must get a permit to do so and it must also get an operation permit once it is built. The lat-

ter is obviously a formality be-

cause once a utility has made a billion dollar investment, it won't be denied the use of it.

The granting of a construction permit is a little more serious. Two of America's largest corpora-

tion concerns, General Electric and Westinghouse, make 70 perc-

ent of all nuclear reactors. The health of our government is con-

idine great that they are unable to

anywhere new energy direction. Al-

so, most of the people who make up NRC are former employees of the nuclear industry. This blatant conflict of interest was pur-

rately taken care of when the old Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was split by Congress into the NRC and the Energy Research and Development Administration in 1975. However, the subsequent resignations of people in NRC who say that the attitudes of the people in it have

changed ought to set the record straight.

Three organizations decided to take part in the construction permit hearings. Two sought to stop the nuke—the Mid-America Coalition for Nuclear Alternatives (MACEA) and the Wolf Creek Opposition (WCO). MACEA is a group of environment-

lists based in Kansas City. WCO is a group of farmers and concerned citizens who live in the Burlington area. Because of financial battles, WCO had to drop out of the fight.

MACEA has carried on to this day and has been an able antagonist on these most inhospitable grounds.

The third intervening party was the Kansas Attorney General's offices, which states publicly that it only wants to make sure that the two

ilities can pull off this venture. Privately, the attorney gen-

eral's office is opposed to it. The other parties are the utilities, the NRC staff (a transparent ally of the utilities, supposedly de-

ending the public interest) and the three-member Atomic Safety and 

icensing Board, which is suppos-

to listen to all appeals and then 

ake the actual decision to grant or deny the permit.

The hearings are a long and rather boring series of legalistic debates over such topics as: Can the utilities afford it? Will nuclear waste harm the people or the environment of Kansas? Can the utilities get fuel for Wolf Creek during its lifespan? Is it the most economical way to go? Is there a real need for it? Activities by allowing them to charge customers for power plants before they are producing power. All along, the two utilities have told the KCC and Missouri's count-

ppart, the Public Service Com-

mission, (PSC), they must show

IP or damage their financial

mage to Wall Street, where they

borrow most of the money. Now the utilities have pocketed field and

told the NRC that CWIP is not im-

ortant. The Chairman of the NRC board, Samuel Jensch, who is all-

ready opposed to Wolf Creek, wasn't taken in by this ploy and the con-

idence of one of the other two

embers was shaken by the obvious contradiction. So there believe it or not, an actual chance that the Board might vote to deny the construction permit.

At this time, MACEA has written to remove the hearings and add more information before a final deci-

ion. The grounds are:

1. the utilities have lowered their annual load growth projec-

ions from about 4 percent to 4 percent;

2. the cost of the plant has risen

from $825 per kilowatt installed to $897;

3. the overall cost of capital (stocks, bonds and short-term loans)

has risen from 7 to 10 percent.

Number one means that the plant may be built before it's needed. Numbers two and three mean Wolf Creek may be too expensive to build. The Board has yet to rule on that motion.

Some interesting things have hap-

ened to lives up the proceeding. First, Westinghouse defaulted on

the contract to supply fuel for the plant because the price of uranium unexpectedly doubled twice in five years. Westinghouse, thus, couldn't supply fuel at the price agreed on and had to say no to over 30 utilities it had made deals with or to go bankrupt.

The utilities immediately sued, and Westinghouse sued, in turn, 29 for-

de and domestic producers of raw uranium, charging they had conspired to jack up prices. A lot of this brouhaha still is unresolved, but

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The size of your wind system will be figured in relation to the relative wind velocities of the region. Six mph is the lowest practical speed and 12-25 mph is considered the highest range. There are two types of winds during a month: first the "prevailing winds" from 5-11 mph, and second the "energy winds" ranging from 13-23 mph. Although the prevalent winds occur two and one-half times as often as the energy winds, the energy winds will probably produce about three-fourths of your power because the energy varies with the cube of velocity (Cube Law again!)

Your tower must be very strong to support the generator assembly under the strongest of winds (most commercial towers will withstand 140 mph.) The best location is as high as is economically feasible to reach free-sloping, unobstructed air currents, such as 15 to 20 feet over all obstacles within a 500-foot radius. This is due to the disturbing influence of surrounding objects causing the air to whirl and have an irregular flow. A nearly hill or high ridge will similarly cause turbulence because winds blow parallel to the ground, not at right angles to gravity.

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I WANT MY PRINTING NOW!
Cure Sought for Gas Binge

by Dany Israel

Like a broke wino beginning to think he’d better just sign at his last half-bottle of Thunderbird, our state government is beginning to grope for ways to curb the enormous waste of vanishing natural gas. As of 1975, there were 12,660,000 MCF (million cubic feet) of natural gas reserves left in Kansas. At the ‘75 rate of production we will have guzzled that up by 1988. (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines). And there will be no more there that comes from new wells for the next 10 years anyway. Obviously, a state gas conservation program is long overdue. The Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) and the state legislature each recently took a first small step in this direction. The KCC seems to be going for a way to discourage the use of natural gas to generate electricity. In ’75, over 1/5 of Kansas gas use was for electric generation. Electric utilities gobbled up more gas than either industry or residences. This seems particularly stupid since this electricity could be generated by burning coal, of which the country has a 4-600 year supply. The KCC has up to now taken the position that they lack the authority to discourage the use of natural gas by that factious electro-combo. Kansas Gas and Electric (KGE).

This decision came in response to an attempt by KGS and its major pipeline supplier to pull a fast one on the KCC. KGS asked for permission to double the price KGS pays KGE for gas piped to KGE. KGE claimed this was necessary because the gaswell producers are saying they can’t produce much more gas at the current price of about $2.25/MMBtu (thousands of British thermal units). But when the KCC took a closer look at the whole picture as proposed by the companies, they found that, rather than the companies had led them to believe was with gas-generated electricity as was gas-fired generation, the cost of home heating in Wichita is 3.5 times greater with baseboard electric than with gas. C. Converting KGE’s gas-burning generators to coal would probably take half the time and money of building a billion-dollar nuclear plant, which KGS’s solution to the situation. An independent study of this alternative is urgently needed. The KCC ruled that the issues were not germane to the KGS case; Johnson’s petition to intervene was denied. But his challenge may have spurred the KCC to give closer scrutiny to the case. At least, that was the opinion of Commissioner Pete Loux. Meanwhile, across the street the legislature has started taking a closer look at the wisdom of conservation. With a “We Will Freeze in the Dark” mentality coloring the public mood, it would be political folly for office-holders to ignore the problem any longer. As a result, there is still something left to conserve.

The legislature has passed a resolution sponsored by representatives Bob Miller (E-Wichita) and Don Maly (E-Topeka) calling the KCC to study the feasibility of using various conservation measures. A. By allowing gas utilities to make a profit from investing in conservation, the gas supply could be increased through conservation.

A. Utilities could be encouraged to get into the solar energy business.

A. Utilities could be encouraged to get into the solar energy business. B. Various rate reforms (reversing the current declining block prices) may increase the use of electric systems. C. Various rate reforms (reversing the current declining block prices) may increase the use of electric systems. D. Generating electricity is a wasteful use of gas. It requires twice as much gas to heat a home with gas-generated electricity as with gas-fired generation. The cost of home heating in Wichita is 3.5 times greater with baseboard electric than with gas.

The companies’ request was denied. Consumer groups can only hope that this was done partly to encourage KGE to convert its gas-burning plants to coal capacity. PBB’s Paul Johnson attempted to raise such a possibility by inter­vening in the Feb. 25 hearing on the matter. Johnson was going to build a case based on the follow­ing factors:

A. In ’76, KGE burned 41,000 MCF of natural gas; that’s twice as much as was used directly in the city of Wichita in ’75.

B. Generating electricity is a wasteful use of gas. It requires twice as much gas to heat a home with gas-generated electricity as with gas-fired generation. The cost of home heating in Wichita is 3.5 times greater with baseboard electric than with gas.

The companies’ petition was denied. Consumer groups can only hope that this was done partly to encourage KGE to convert its gas-burning plants to coal capacity.
Zazen at Galen's Wigwam

two feet tall
tiny green leaves
a young tree
poised
like a ballet dancer
limbs outstretched
the dharma of wood

love's dharma

working til 4 am at a neon supermarket
i push my dreams & desires
up & down the linear aisles
while my heart like a nail of pain
rages thru all my veins & vessels
destroying intentions beliefs purpose sanity.
she loves me, she loves me not.
she loves him more, equally, not as much.
my soul longs to cry for weeks.
i am the hub of a wagon wheel,
the spokes, all possible paths,
constantly spinning, carrying me on,
leaving rationality in the dust.
one moment, straight ahead is transcendent love
a breath later, recriminations & bitterness.
days spin, choices spin, i spin.
the world, my world, cracks breaks shatters.
i hunt pieces, new & old, in my dreams.
i get desperate, can't find any of them.
this koan has no solution i suggest to myself
& immediately repress the conversation.
scared of pain's craziness, i seek a hiding place
amidst capitalist tv tincan phantasies.
there's no room on the shelf.
i stop, give up, seek only peace,
miss it by a country mile,
& have to start all over again.
love's a dharma all its own.
gratitude to the ineffable tao

this contemporary situation panorama
this capitalist us of a tv tincan technology
this communist socialist anarchist sectarian egotism
this rapacious queer fear masculinity gone amuck
this enery gluttony food starvation politics
this racist sexist classist homosexism
this greed insecurity fear
this global village mindfuck
this whole earth scene
is a natural organic theatre
brought to You
by your friendly neighborhood tao.

iiee!! if you think the revered tao
would create Only a pretty
everybody serene & happy drama
a white middleclass fantasy of heaven on earth
you've got the wrong birth
the wrong time the wrong world
& you wouldn't know the venerated tao
if it slapped you in the face
(which it is)

iiee!! if you've gotten this far
understood in your belly not your mind only
& decided what we worry
& decided to do your own thing
& decided the mess the unhappiness
the suffering personal 6/or social
is not your concern, responsibility
& decided it's not Your Work
then you're wrong wrong wrong again

iiee!! the ancient tao is a banana in your ear
is bliss & suffering, personal political mystical
no blame no victim no enemy
no way out or in or up or down
us here ours now
our pain our joy our responsibility
all of us grasses trees clouds
rabbits rivers fire earth spiders
african pigmy berlin businessmen
soviet spy san francisco faggot
the stars quasars black holes
theories trends connections epistemologies
throughout all space & time
all of it, us together
& apart
& beyond
& if you disagree
& beyond
iiee!! the tao
OVERHAUL OR OFF-THE-WALL?

Many important Co-op meetings have gone on their way in recent months. Decisions have been and are being made that will determine the direction of the Co-op for years to come. Efforts were made to contact all Co-op members prior to most of these meetings. But if you were missed or were unable to attend, you may be interested in a brief review.

March 11 - This general membership meeting was preceded by a mouth-watering potluck and an entertaining, education film entitled "In Search of An Organic America." Bob Grubs, a member of the newly "re-formed" steering committee, chaired the meeting and introduced the other three committee members. Chuck Magari distributed and explained the financial statements for the year 1976. Sales were over $200,000. The profit resulting from this growth was plowed back into inventory expanding the amount as well as the variety of our stock. The first tentative plans for summerization of our present location were discussed. Lack of cool and cold storage space was of primary concern. Coupled with the uncertainty of the future of the 600 block of Massachusetts, these problems led to a discussion of buying a building and moving. Locations available were discussed. It was decided that an open house should be organized so that all Co-op members could see the alternatives for themselves.

March 20 - Using a telephone campaign, all members of the Co-op were encouraged to visit 1) Turner’s Grocery at 7th and Maine, 2) Someone Else - an ex-bar in North Lawrence, 3) Off-the-Wall Hall at 777 New Hampshire, and 4) our present location in order to discuss and decide the future location of the Co-op. After the Co-op general members met in the dance studio above the Co-op and, after some initial discussion, broke into smaller groups for an ensuing great or more details, talk to other Co-op members who have participated in times, they are changing..."

March 25 - This "official" quarterly general membership meeting had been planned by the steering committee far in advance of the moving/staying issue. A brief discussion of the topic during the business part of the meeting began to illumine the short...
CO-OP NEWS

Miso, richly flavored, salty, fermented soybean paste, is a traditional East-Asian seasoning that can easily be incorporated into western-style cooking. In soups, salad dressings, as delicious garnishes or condiments in a variety of savory sauces and spreads, and in place of salt in any main dish or dessert. Rich in enzymes and lactic acid it aids in digestion as well as being a good source of easy-to-digest protein.

The three main varieties of miso are barley, red, and soybean. The first two are made with grain. Soybean miso, including hatcho miso, is made from only soybeans, salt, and water. In addition to these "regular" miso varieties, there are several "special" misos including "finger-lickin' miso" and sweet simmered miso, both of which are used as toppings for grains, vegetables or tofu.

The miso-making process is basically a two-part fermentation. In the first step, grain that has been soaked and steamed until tender is inoculated with spores of a variety of fermenting soybean mold and incubated in a naturally aerated environment. During this time, select enzymes, proteins, and bacteria transform the light tender into dark, lamy miso.

Among the many nutritional and health benefits derived from miso:

--A small amount of miso (1 tsp.) eaten at any whole grain food meal (rice, pasta, bread, oatmeal, etc.) can increase the available protein by as much as 20-40 percent due to the complimentary amnio acid patterns.

--If served without cooking, the bacteria and enzymes present in natural miso serve to populate our defenses with healthy helpful flora in much the same way as yogurt or milkshild meals.

--The long fermentation transforms 90-90% of the soybeans nutrients into simple, easy to digest forms. Boiled soybeans are only 65% digestible. The newfound trypsin inhibitor is also deactivated in the miso-making process.

--Miso is a humus-building compost component created by overconsumption of sweets, fruit, and animal products.

--It is now believed that miso, when eaten daily helps to prevent radiation sickness and the radioactive and other toxins from the system. Japanese folk medicine has long held that miso soup rides the body of nicotine from cigarette smoking. Japanese traffic policemen eat miso soup regularly to alleviate the effects of automobile pollution.

Healthful as it is, miso need not be taken like a medicine, eating a spoonful in the morning because it is good for you. The rich, hearty flavor of miso is a delicious complement to the light flavors of a grain and vegetable. The simplest traditional preparation is miso soup; or substitute 1 tsp. miso for each 1/4 tsp. salt in any recipe. Before adding it to other ingredients, cream it with a small amount of liquid (water, stock) so that it can be easily and evenly incorporated.

BASIC MISO SOUP

Thickly sliced onion

Thinly sliced carrot

Garlic, ginger, and wakame

Thinly sliced carrot

3 TB fine whole wheat flour

1 small onion, minced

3 TB miso

2TB oil

Serve hot.

Thinly sliced carrot

Garlic, ginger, and wakame

Thinly sliced carrot

3 TB fine whole wheat flour

1 small onion, minced

3 TB miso

2TB oil

Serve hot.

Add the onion and carrot to simmering stock. When the onion is tender, add miso. Serve hot.
OVERHAUL (cont.)

Communications of the Co-op's decision-making process. Steering committee member Mark Larson chaired the meeting and introduced the city commission candidates - Ed Carrer, Jack Nappi, Larry Albertson, Muriel Paul, and Barkley Clark - who had come to discuss among other things, the future of the 600 block of Massachusetts St. You had to be there to appreciate it.

March 30 - The committee that had formed at the March 27th meeting distributed its report outlining present problems, alternative solutions, and comparing financial information on Off-the-Wall Hall and our present location. Barry Bunch of the Steering Committee chaired the meeting. In spite of their efforts, the meeting was fraught with general confusion, miscommunication, hostility, and a lack of clarity. Because consensus seemed impossible, several votes were taken. As a result of these votes, the Co-op was to remain in its present location. Two committees were formed - one to plan the remodeling and the other to look for sites to buy in the future.

March 30 - The Work Collective met with the Steering Committee, the remodeling committee, and other involved Co-op members. Nearly everyone felt that the meeting of the 27th ended in confusion with no positive direction for action. Also, some bad feelings had surfaced and had not been resolved. To clear up these matters, another general membership meeting was set up for the following Sunday and a telephone campaign was planned to notify all Co-op members.

April 2 - Four persons - Jim Scheurich, Leslie Sayet, Larry Nethers, and Sharon Lee - had been chosen at the March 30th meeting to plan and chair the meeting. After reviewing the reasons for the meeting, they proposed that a 2/3 majority vote be necessary to carry any decision. Their proposal was accepted. Next, a group of nearly 20 principle characters in the move/stay debate were asked to concisely express their views.

After a break, there were open questions and discussion. Then a vote was taken. An overwhelming majority voted to attempt the move. As a result, two committees were formed. One needed your interest, involvement, and support.

Moving/Remodeling Committee - This group is presently wading through the red tape of buying a commercial building. They are conferencing with bank, real estate, and local businesses people. They are planning how they can best meet the financial requirements facing the Co-op. Should we buy the building, this group will also be planning how Off-the-Wall Hall can be adapted to best suit our needs. If we do not buy the building, this group will plan how to remodel the present location to make the space there more workable and pleasant. If you can help, contact Jim Scheurich at 842-1284 or Ed Scheurich at 842-4882.

Structure/Decision-Making Committee - This group is examining the power structure and direction of the Co-op and developing proposals that could change both. They are discussing increasing the work requirement, requiring some meeting attendance, closing membership, splitting into two or more Co-ops with perhaps a central warehouse, establishing a worker-controlled community based store, etc. A radical departure from the 2 hour work requirement that they are considering is work teams. As a member of the Co-op, you would belong to a work team in charge of a particular area. For example, if you were on the Cheese team, you and other members of your group would be responsible for ordering, receiving, cutting, and stocking cheese. One member of your team might be your representative to the Steering Committee. This group will be making proposals to the general membership in the future. Don't wait for the presentation; take part in the formulation! Contact Richard Delaware at 841-7163 or Sharon Lee at 842-5931.
Last summer the Co-op began renting a cool storage area in the Lawrence Ice Co. This old antiquated building houses the only space its kind available in Lawrence. We felt lucky to have it at first due to its convenient location behind the Co-op in Lawrence. In spite of early optimism, it soon became obvious that using the ice house would be a temporary thing. The space was needed for long-term storage, not the constant in and out we were doing. And, the ice house prevented immediate storage of early and late shipments, a truck was needed to move these large shipments to and from the ice house. Worst of all, increasing Co-op sales and demands meant that a daily trip was required.

After the long inconvenient winter, investigation began into building a cold storage space of our own. The expense and semi-permanent nature of a walk-in cooler provoked thought about other problems of our location. Talk of moving to a new storefront building was next thing but since one problem led to a whole other story, one was not to talk. It led to the decision to buy our own building or stay where we are and remodel. Remodeling plans include building a walk-in cooler, so, we can keep using the ice house knowing we'll soon move or remodel, right? Wrong!

A couple of weeks ago the ice house was visited by federal health officials. They were doing a routine inspection. We were told that rat and mice excretions were found on some of our bags. For several days nothing could be put in or taken out leaving us without ice for animal or human consumption. Pos-sibly we will need another place to locate our food before we have moved or remodeled. If you know of any possibilities, tell a friend.

The luxury of not having competition, the freedom of scheduling our time and so cold. We are using it at this time, awkward as it may be. Per-sumably we will need another place to locate our food before we have moved or remodeled. If you know of any possibilities, tell a friend.

BY LAURIE SCHMIDT

Verbeja Bakery & the Staff of Life
by Chuck Nagele

The aroma and lure of freshly baked bread is an attraction few people can resist. I have tried many methods, but one that seems to work well for me is the Kettle Cafe. The ingredients for this recipe are simple and easy to find, making it a great choice for making the highest-quality bread available.

"All the flour I use here is stone-ground flour, usually mashed about 5-6 hours before we use it in the bread," Rheta said. "The richness of the flour guarantees the presence of vitamins that begin to change or fade after grinding. For this reason, we primarily use raw, unrefined flour, and enzymes and pasteurized honey, which is necessary because there was no other natural bread in the Lawrence-Kansas City area. In fact, Rheta has actually quit baking for the rest of us. She makes our loaf of bread, which is always available. She's not an entrepreneur, I value my free time and enjoy the opportunity to not work. I live frugally so the money I make more than I don't make a killing but I do make a living."

The special characteristics of these two years have been the "guaranteed the presence of enzymes in bread that begin to change or fade after grinding. For this reason, we primarily use raw, unrefined flour, and enzymes and pasteurized honey, which is necessary because there was no other natural bread in the Lawrence-Kansas City area. In fact, Rheta has actually quit baking for the rest of us. She makes our loaf of bread, which is always available. She's not an entrepreneur, I value my free time and enjoy the opportunity to not work. I live frugally so the money I make more than I don't make a killing but I do make a living."

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BY MOLLY VAN

Pick out your patch of free, young standale leaves (the more polecat has been used on the area, the better) and back again.
Nitrosamines were first found to be carcinogenic in 1956. The first human evidence that nitrites could convert to nitrosamines in the human body was in 1973. This led off a lot of research in this area, which has uncovered these factors:

1. Experimental animals fed nitrites and nitrates in their diets have shown to make a major contribution to stomach cancer in the U.S.
2. Nitrosamines were first found to be carcinogenic in 1956. The first human evidence that nitrites could convert to nitrosamines in the human body was in 1973. This led off a lot of research in this area, which has uncovered these factors:
3. Nitrosamines can also cause death due to methemoglobinemia. Victims quickly discolor to a pink coloring to make it look fresh, like raw hamburger or steak.

Nitrates are used to make meats, but have been found in the bodies and our lives. It is also nitrite that most is used in meat curing and processing chemicals. Sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are chemical additives commonly found in cured meats, but have been found in the bodies and our lives. It is also nitrite that most is used in meat curing and processing chemicals. Sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are chemical additives commonly used in cured and processed meats, such as hot dogs, bacon, ham, and bologna. They are added to slow down the growth of botulinum bacteria, which cause botulism, a deadly disease. And, more importantly for the meat industry, they give a pink coloring to make it look fresh, like raw hamburger or steak.

Sodium nitrate (also known as saltpeter) is found in nature with salt. It is one of the substances removed when salt is refined. Sodium nitrate is made chemically from sodium nitrite. Most of the problem with nitrites is from our bodies and our lives. It is also nitrite that most is used in meat curing and processing chemicals. Sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are chemical additives commonly found in cured meats, but have been found in the bodies and our lives. It is also nitrite that most is used in meat curing and processing chemicals. Sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are chemical additives commonly used in cured and processed meats, such as hot dogs, bacon, ham, and bologna. They are added to slow down the growth of botulinum bacteria, which cause botulism, a deadly disease. And, more importantly for the meat industry, they give a pink coloring to make it look fresh, like raw hamburger or steak.
SISTER KETTLE & CLOUDS & TREES & SEAWEED

Next to learn a new language? My family has had a long tradition working with various financial institutions. Although I did my best to avoid such drab topics as checking/saving accounts majoring in philosophy at EU, I think my early exposure permeated my unconscious. My father worked at a Farmer's Coop Union.

Their credit union had to be different. They had to take chances and give farmers the benefit of a doubt. They were dependent upon each other so the farmers and the credit union had to develop a mutual respect. The Community Mercantile Credit Union.

Their credit union had to be different. They had to take chances and give farmers the benefit of a doubt. They were dependent upon each other so the farmers and the credit union had to develop a mutual respect.

As of April 1, 1977

Community Mercantile Credit Union

Assets: $54,248.67

Loans: $34,545.92

Accounts: 247

In attempting to understand that experience, the sobering fact that economic discrimination is a way of life, became more meaningful. People have had little say on how their credit ratings were established. However, the various financial institutions thrive upon dividing classes of people and assigning them varying degrees of risk. This had led to a stifling situation closing off monetary access to vast numbers of people.

Assuming power from the regular financial institutions is easy. Simply close your old accounts and try to open a new one in your name. However, being denied credit by banks direct access to your credit scores, you will be offered them that you saw greater worth in community control as opposed to the benign consideration of simply taking or giving.

You may lose out on a few dollars of interest, but isn't that a small price for building your friends and community benefit from your wealth?
MONEY BUYS CITY HALL

BY MARK KAPLAN

hings are returning to normal in Lawrence in more ways than one. Local elections for School Board and City Commission, a bi-annual process, are finished with once again. Without a doubt, the dual forces of business and landowners made a coveted election comeback.

The business-real estate candidates won a clear victory. Placing first were Barkley Clark, associate dean of the KU Law School, and Carl Mibeck, director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mibeck running on a platform of change, was only recently elected in 1975, was only the second woman ever elected to the usually stuffy atmosphere pervasive at City meetings in past years. Mibeck also elected in 1975, was only the second woman ever elected to the governing body.

Two years ago, the political records were shattered when two school teachers and a housewife were elected to the Lawrence City Commission for the three seats on the five-member body. Lawrence is a small town, with a deep tradition and conservatism. For many decades, the town was governed by a relatively small clique of downtown business and banking interests, with the governing body made up of personal acquaintances. Yet, 1975 saw this pattern radiansly altered, with two "workers" winning seats on the Commission.

Two school teachers, Carl Mibeck and Bob Albertson brought a breath of fresh air, a breath of welcome relief in 1975 to the usual stuffy atmosphere pervasive at City meetings in past years. Mibeck and Albertson, also elected in 1975, was only the second woman ever elected to the governing body.

The voters who elected these new faces were hypnotized to the polls by the City's fighting attempt to build a new maintenance facil­ity for city trucks in the Pin­ckney neighborhood north of Sixth street. Well-organized efforts by the neighborhood succeeded in firing interest to the point of voter abandonment of the traditional business candidates, who were in fourth, fifth and sixth out of the running.

Probably the biggest surprise of the `77 election was the ousting of one of the insurgent winners from `75, Commissioner Carl Mibeck. running on a tough, under-financed campaign, fell to a fourth-place finish.

Mibeck was forced to take his lumps before the voters in this year's primary and general election round. Since his third place finish in `75 gave him only a one-year term.

Hoped originally for his strong and often vociferous opposition to the Haskell Loop roadway slated for East Lawrence, Mibeck pared himself to the forefront of nearly every issue involving a threat to the residential areas of the city. Although this is probably the strongest and broad­est base with which to enter a political campaign, for the Mibeck effort, it wasn't enough.

In 1977, it was money, and not "neighborhood power," that called the shots. The "also-rans" of the Commission race, Mural Paul and Jerry Albertson, felt the sting of an under-financed campaign. Campaign chests for the Mibeck, Paul and Albertson can­didacies were small potatoes com­pared to the winner's. The poll exception to this might be the last minute surge in the Albert­son campaign due to reinforcement of ads commonly used in construction of buildings for campaign signs in exchange for Albertson's vocal support of a regional shopping center in the "burbs."

Though official reports have yet to be filed, it's evident that winning campaigns for Commission were well-planned and well-financed. Most of the money came from local business and real estate. One of the insurgent winners ran an under financed campaign, fell to a fourth-place finish, Mibeck, Paul and Albertson can­didacies were small potatoes com­pared to the winner's. The poll exception to this might be the last minute surge in the Albert­son campaign due to reinforcement of ads commonly used in construction of buildings for campaign signs in exchange for Albertson's vocal support of a regional shopping center in the "burbs."

Though typical of City Hall's lack of respect for the tax-payers, the City stepped in at the last minute due to reinforcement of ads commonly used in construction of buildings for campaign signs in exchange for Albertson's vocal support of a regional shopping center in the "burbs."

The cash drive also buried the pro­ponents of a change in the form of city government. A group calling itself Citizens for Mayor-Council government, planned the question of abandoning City Manager government on the ballot April 5th in an attempt to oust the position of the appointed City Manager and the at-large selection of Com­mission.

It was a threat not taken lightly by the City. Additional thousands, (peanuts) went to propagate a case for retaining the present form and its present personal machinery. Near the last day of the campaign, the City stepped in at the last minute due to reinforcement of ads commonly used in construction of buildings for campaign signs in exchange for Albertson's vocal support of a regional shopping center in the "burbs."

Happy Hour 5 - 6 P.M.
1105 MASS STREET

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Natural foods prepared from scratch
DAILY 9:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. 5:30-9 P.M.
Closed Tuesdays
"It doesn't really affect me," Joanne says. "Except you can't hang anything on the walls. So all the plants are hung from that wooden beam on the ceiling."

I ask about their feeling for the neighborhood. Molly replies, softly, "Well, we don't know too many people around here. But there are a lot of activities, like adult education. I haven't found folks too friendly around here." 

We haven't gone out of our way to meet any of our neighbors and they haven't gone out of their way," Steve offers.

Across Iowa Street from Gaslight Village lies another set of mobile homes, Mobil Acres. Here fewer fences are kept separate from the homes, and front lamps burn even in the middle of the day.

And Steve Frazier, a resident of the Acres, is burrowing at the attitude of his questioner. Do you think the home construction business had ever opposed mobile-home sites?

"I don't think they've had to," Steve replied. "There's enough zoning opposition and enough psychological opposition..."

What kind of psychological opposition?

"Well, like the sort of questions you've been asking. My dad's company's homes got 10-year FHA loans. Steve's father operates a tri-state mobile-home manufacturing company based in Ottawa, Kansas. Now that they're better built, they can get that. And they're safer now, too. Last fall's new HUD regulations for new mobile homes make it mandatory that air-exchange heaters are kept separate from the home in a sheet-rock lined compartment. And the ventilation systems have to be less flash-fire prone. Tie-downs and smoke alarms are also mandatory.

Last summer, Steve worked as a cost analyst in his father's factory. He explains why mobile homes are so inexpensive.

"Assembly-line. Specialized labor. We build a floor frame and set it on a chassis. When it's rain or cold you still make them. And you're talking about unskilled labor. You can hire them off the street and have them putting them together within a week. They just do one task. As a regular construction site you're talking about carpenters, plumbers, electricians, all of whom are highly paid. Whereas these things start out at $1 an hour, a carpenter starts at $10."

Steve shares a mobile home with Pete Czarnecki—both KS students. So he directs the doubter to the price is $4,500 for the simpler models to $20,000 for the flagship of the mobile-home fleet, the double-wide. Bill Webster says, "So have a look."

Again, the staples-on-wood, again the padded bar, the plastic cabinets, the thick carpet. But here inner-space has expanded and the illusion is that of a moderately sized home. Three bedrooms, two baths, but also some added features. Like the lime-green artificial turf on the doorstep, and the construction of no good space...
WANTED: to rent or buy now. A small house in Lawrence for a couple of people with a couple of dogs. Please call 843-3427.

WANTED: Sister Kettle needs face wooden chairs, ideas for summer menu, side-by-side refrigerator freezer.

NEEDED: Sister Kettle needs a silkscreen for T-shirts.

SEARCHING: Sister Kettle is hunting for someone who lives near 14th and Mass who has a washer and dryer to continue doing the cafe’s napkins. 842-1126.

WANTED: 100 gallon water tank for hauling water. 842-0949.

FOR SALE: Sony 15 watt RMS Amp in fine condition $75. Call Galen at Sister Kettle 842-1126.

FOR SALE: Toyota Corolla, 1971 2 Dr., radio, good condition. 842-0949.

CIRCUS TENT for sale—20x20 with 18” center pole. Big enough for shelter, parties, revival circus imagination. White and fire retardant. N.Y. Buford. See it, make proposal. 842-3570.

WANTED: A one-bedroom-apartment in Lawrence. Contact Judy Kroeger, Consumer Affairs, Office 844-3863.

WANTED: Volunteers to sit in office, grievance committee workers. Contact Judy Kroeger, Consumer Affairs, Office 844-3863.

GOT ANY old bikes sitting around you can’t use? I’ll fix ‘em up like new. Prefer three, five, ten speeds. Kevin 842-1116.

KANSAS HOUSING COOP will soon be certified with state and will be purchasing houses. Occupant control. Neighborhood integrity. General meeting soon. Sign on board at Coop.

FOR SALE: Two 5 x 10 lines and rims for Volkswagen, $10 take all. Paul at 842-7551. 741 N.T.


FOR SALE OR TRADE: A portrait enlarger. Come and see it. We’ll make you a good deal. PUBLIC NOTICE 1301 ½ Mass. Or call us 842-5657.

NEEDED: More media freeeks to cover activities inside City Hall and the weeks. Lawrence is a city on the rise. Does it deserve the same? Does it deserve the same?"

PUBLIC NOTICE

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People contributing to this issue: DIANE LIBER, FRANK ABBOTT, JANE RIGAL, PAUL JOHNSON, CHERY JOHNSON, LADINE SCHMIDT, ShERRI EAGAN, KATE OPPERT, PAUL HUBBARD, PATTY FLANNAN, MARK MARGES, MOLLY VANDELL, STEVE OTTO, DICK DODGE, JOHN SAVAGE, JUDY REIF, JOE RAVEH, DARYL HALL, DOROTHY SPRINGER, CHRISTY SPRINGER, KELLY O’KEEFE, MARVIN BROWN, ELIZABETH JOHNSON-WATSON, KATHY MCCARTHY, NEIL BEMLAGE, FAYE HALL, ROGER MARCIN, JANE RICKER, RALPH MC MURPHY, NICHOLE LEONARD, GALEY MIZER, JUDY KROEGER, and the PEOPLE’S ENERGY PROJECT.

The editing committee of PUBLIC NOTICE reads and discusses all articles and letters submitted for publication. We want to remain a reader-writer paper, but due to limited space, we are forced to select what we consider are the most timely, concise, interesting, distinctive, informative and imaginative articles about our community. PUBLIC NOTICE will try to print all letters. Letters must be signed and may have to be edited. We reserve the substance and style of all articles and letters. Want to help? Join us at PUBLIC NOTICE. 1101½ Mass. or call 842-5657.

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