City and Chamber “Movin’ On...”

Downtown Expansion Sought

BY JENNIFER SHAW & BART HAUSER

The destruction of the Bowersock Mill buildings marks the latest step in growth as the town of Lawrence becomes a city.

Replacing the mills will be a $3 million City Hall. More than just a new addition to the city’s skyline, the City Hall will act as a catalyst to private redevelopment of the North Central Business District.

The city's rapid growth to the west has shifted the physical center of Lawrence away from the central business district. As the population moves west, so does downtown commerce. A new shopping center area is now being developed on 23rd and Iowa and south of that intersection along Iowa. More shopping centers, including a giant regional mall, are planned further west.

Encouraged by the downtown merchants’ concern that the future of the downtown is being threatened by suburban shopping areas, the City Government and the Chamber of Commerce are campaigning to redevelop the “blighted areas” of downtown in the 6th block and to expand the central business district into the adjacent neighborhood and along the river.

According to Glenn West, Chamber executive director, the downtown must become attractive enough to encourage people to drive the extra distance in order to compete with suburban shopping centers.

“The key to the project,” he said, “is the location of City Hall at 6th and Mass. Our experience indicates that it is impossible to bring in private investment as long as the Bowersock and fiberboard buildings remain.”

Unlike West, Scales doesn’t think the loss would kill the downtown. Another company would probably replace such a business, he said.

In an effort to begin redevelopment, the City and the Chamber have spent considerable time and money. The City has hired two firms to study and publish reports on the area. Both reports were designed to market the area to private investors.

The first report in 1972 by the Lawrence-Leiter firm, recommended redevelopment from Kentucky to Connecticut, north of Seventieth. It included demolition of most buildings in the 6th block of Mass. and construction of a major retail center, a hotel convention center, an office complex and retail shopping complex.

Last fall, the City hired Design-Build Architects to study the area north of Eighth, including land as far east as Pennsylvania Street.

Among proposed ideas were construction of a hotel or department store in the 6th block of Mass.

A major department or discount store is also important to a healthy downtown, West said. One of the only downtown department stores, J.C. Penney’s, may be moving westward.

Scales, Penney’s manager, said that although he doesn’t know of a planned move, he expects that “more than likely we wouldn’t stay in the downtown. We try to move where the greatest concentration of customers are.”

The Key Project, he said; “We’re looking for a business that will occupy the space with the City and do business. A new addition to the city’s skyline, the City Hall will act as a catalyst to private redevelopment of the North Central Business District.

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Last fall, the City hired Design-Build Architects to study the area north of Eighth, including land as far east as Pennsylvania Street.

Among proposed ideas were construction of a hotel or department store in the 6th block of Mass.
a high-rise for the elderly or a major retail center in the 700 block of New Hampshire, and new multiple-family dwellings east of Main. A restaurant and retail stores along the rav were suggest- ed to accompany Lawrence's new Riverfront Park, now being developed.

The City and the Chamber have been quite vocal with their plans, but little has been heard from neighbor- hood groups and residents.

Asked what he’s most concerned about as a Lawrence resident, Commissioner Barkley Clark, author of tax-increment financing (an ingenious plan for government subsidy of redevelopment in the 600 block of Main), replied, "rehabilitation of Lawrence’s older neighbor- hoods."

Clearly the priorities of the neighborhood associations clash with the commercial redevelopment plans. The East Lawrence Improvement Association has pre- viously emphasized that housing preservation and improvement is their chief concern.

During recent Community Develop­ ment Hearings, the City Commis­ sion was once again reminded by neighborhood representatives sur­ rying on the CO Review Committee, that quality housing is one of the main needs of Lawrence resi­ dents.

The City’s priority is to boost business by subsidizing large de­ velopers and investors.

The question now is whether this conflict will erupt in confron­ tation between those pushing com­ mercial redevelopment and neigh­ borhood residents.

**Beer Spirited Lawrence Summers**

By Chuck Topori & Jon Zawolo

I don’t know much about old J.H. Bowesock. The Lawrence histories of the 1870’s and 1880’s simply title him as "a capitalist," a leading civic figure with a fin­ ger in nearly every major industry. He was a member of the upper crust undoubtedly, but when it came time for relaxation and en­ joyment, he drank from the springs of Heath beer, caught on in the dusty, young town. The springs and stream also gave him a chance to open a "Bathtub House" in the grottos near the stream, "hot and cold baths to be enjoyed all hours of the day."

But in July of 1870 the brewery complex was ravaged by a fire. C.J. turned for help to a relative, John Walruff, a banker in Ottawa. The Lawrence brewery was rebuilt in grand style. Along with the brick and stone brewing buildings, a maze of underground storage tunnels and caves, and a private residence, the new brewery host­ ed two floors of drinking parlors and five acres of shady groves, lawns, and gardens for lawn bowling, swings, croquet, shooting gallery, and caged tables for sipping beer. Early sketches show peacocks and prize birds wandering the grounds.

The former stable remains at the brewery site, 2nd & Maine.

In 1867, a certain C.J. Walruff built a small brewery near a spring fed stream at the north end of Maine Street. C.J. was an experienced brew master from Germany, and his "Medicinal Health beer" caught on in the dusty, young town. The springs and stream also gave him a chance to open a "Bathtub House" in the grottos near the stream, "hot and cold baths to be enjoyed all hours of the day."

The Lawrence population of Lawrence was first to respond. But soon to accommodate the visitors, the brewery and beer gardens were opened all day, every day, the busiest time being Sunday afternoon for family outings.

Walruff’s Beer held a virtual monopoly in Lawrence, served in many establishments and sold by delivery wagons through the streets of the town. In addition, as one of its quality spread, Walruff’s was shipped to every station on the Lawrence, Law­ rence, and Galveston Railroad.

In 1880, Kansas voted in prohibition, the first state to do so, and John Walruff was faced with the fact that it was illegal to make beer except for medicinal purposes. In the winter of 1880 John Walruff was busy making ter­ rific improvements at his brewery. A different process was required to make beer for medicinal purposes, he said. He leaked news of improvements to the local papers and in the spring introduced his "medicinal beer," not a single drop differ­ ent at all.

Outraged prohibitionists chal­ lenged Walruff with a long series of legal battles. Few people wanted the brewery stopped, and Walruff’s patrons in­ cluded judges, lawyers, and Mayor J.D. Bowersock. Though Walruff was arrested several times, his charges were either dropped or lightly passed over.

Five years after the prohibition law, Walruff’s beer was as a favorite in Kansas and the canna­ lization of the brewery was be­ come a statewide引起ing scandal.

At Walruff’s third trial, a United States Circuit Court Judge in Topeka by the name of Brew, ruled against the State of Kansas. He claimed the State could not close the brewery without com­ pensating Walruff for loss of business income. This decision was highly approved by the citi­ zens of Lawrence and Walruff optimistically printed thousands of new labels for his bottles. The labels for "Extract of Malt" instructed: "Keep it very cool. Take a wine glass full at meal time and before retiring at night."

Prohibitionists were aghast at Walruff’s pluck and persistence, but they were not about to admit defeat. They appealed Judge Brewer’s decision all the way through to the United States Supreme Court. Late in 1887 the court in Washington D.C. reversed Brewer’s decision, ruling the State was not depriving Walruff of his property, but merely abating a nuisance and prohibiting the injurious use of that property. The Lawrence Brewery must close.

The Lawrence Tribune lamented, "John Walruff must go. There are a great many other Lawrence establishments with which citizen­ s would prefer to see used moved.

Walruff, admitting his loss in Lawrence, but continuing his battle, bought land in Weston, Missouri, establishing his reputation there once more.

The brewery property changed hands many times and was the site of three different tamara­ ries, was used for farm storage, apartments during World War II, and was periodically abandoned. With the development of a mobile home park in 1964, all but one of the buildings were destroyed. The trailer park and the adja­ cent softball field at Woody Park leave little reminders of the pleasure park and beer gar­ dens in 1880, once the toast of the Lawrence...
Marijuana Alert!

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) has issued a consumer alert in an attempt to warn smokers of the presence of paraquat-contaminated marijuana in the U.S.

Paraquat is a highly toxic herbi
cide employed by Mexican authori
ties to destroy marijuana. This
deterrent chemical causes the plants to decay in a matter of days if the fields are left standing.

Mexican growers, however, have ap
to-potentially be ing their crops immediately after they are sprayed. This arrests the decay process and leaves the poison on harvested plants.

There were more than 2000 marijuana samples recently seized near the U.S.-Mexican border which have been contaminated with paraquat.

Preliminary results of research on laboratory animals by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) have demonstrated that eating paraquat-contaminated marijuana can cause permanent lung damage, a disorder called fibrosis.

NIDA estimates that an individual who smokes three to five contaminated joints a day could suffer permanent, measurable lung impair­ ment after several months. Ironi
cally, eating the contaminated marijuana is believed to be relatively harmless.

A confidential and anonymous test for contamination is now available to consumers. Send one joint (or a plastic bag of marijuana) to Pharm Chem Analy­ stics, 1844 Bay Road, P.O. Box 124, New York, 10038. Fee is $3.40. Identify the sample with a five-digit number, enclose $5 cash or money order, and mail in an envelope marked "hand cancelled."

Results of the analysis can be ob
tained after three weeks by calling Pharm Chem at 415-322-9941 and identifying the sample by the num­ ber. The analysis fee is tax de­ductible.

The full story of this tragic event was told at the Kansas Trails Council meeting at the end of the rally May 8th, 8:00 PM.

The rally, held in Lawrence, was an attempt to bring attention to the government's massive arms buildup and its growing list of supporters. The march was also an attempt to draw attention to the health threat and the desirability of conservation of the resources, skills and energy of the people.

I

The multi-ethnic crowd of more than 2000 people gathered at the Kansas Union Pacific headquarters to protest the coming nuclear trains.

The people, primarily on foot, marched through Lawrence and into Kansas City, stopping at the U.S. Department of Energy's Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Laboratory. The march was a part of the nationwide Rocky Flats Conference and demonstration.

The event was organized by the Peace and Solidarity campaign and the Rocky Flats Workers Union. The demonstration was a part of the national mobilization for the coming nuclear trains.

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BY GEORGE LAYTON

More than 187 people rallied in front of the Lawrence City Hall April 13 to show their sup­ port for the Rocky Flats Trains mora­ tion and the Kansas Trails Council which is opposing the train, and Lawrence, which are being opposed by the National and the Kansas Trails Council, 1226 W. 7th, Lawrence, 913-843-3328.

The rally was called the O-Keet-Sha Trail.

The colorful supporters moved off down the tracks toward Lawrence shortly after 1. Many in the group were headed to the Kansas Trails Council, which has been opposed by the National and the Kansas Trails Council, 1226 W. 7th, Lawrence, 913-843-3328.

They biked, drove and walked from more than eight neighborhoods and communities and as far away as Chicago, Missouri, Topeka and Wichita.

The rail-to-trail project has a growing list of supporters, in­ cluding the Mount Baker Bicycle Club, Henry Leavenworth Wheelmen, Lawrence Sierra Club, and Jay­ hawk Audubon Society. In Topeka, O-Keet-Sha Trails Committee is supporting the trail, and various local planning commissions, including Douglas County's, have endorsed the project.

All of these bodies, sweat and spills, demonstrate a significant public interest in development of new recreation areas in Kan­ sas. To get involved, contact the Kansas Trails Council, 1226 W. 7th, Lawrence, 913-843-3328.
**By Susie Hanna**

Regarding many of the recommendations of a special, citizens review committee, city commissioners adopted most of the City Manager’s recommendations in allocating next year’s Community Development funds. CD money is federal funds channeled back to cities to help revitalize older neighborhoods.

The decision came at a public meeting following weeks of discussions among the 15 representatives of the six older neighborhoods who commissioners appointed to determine how to spend the funds. The citizens’ review committee was formed at the urging of CD Director, Lynn Goodell, as part of the new Lawrence’s citizen participation plan.

With the citizens’ review committee’s recommendation for CD funds being different than the city’s use of CD funds was different than it had been in past years. For example, in the past the majority of CD funds was slated for demolition of houses in East Lawrence in preparation for the Haskell Loop roadway. This year, more money than ever ($300,000) was allocated for housing rehabilitation.

But even though the citizens’ committee spent over 40 hours deliberating over numerous requests from neighborhood associations and other groups, the commission had the final say in a “public hearing” that was political as usual. Despite the two hour discussion of items, the commission’s decisions differed little from the staff (i.e., City Manager’s) list of recommendations.

Many of the committee’s members were disappointed by the commission’s alterations of their recommendations.

Richard Eisner, vice chairman of the committee and Oread Neighborhood representative, commented, “I feel they adopted the staff recommendations without much consideration of the committee’s.”

The commission’s decision on the funding of neighborhood associations was the most surprising. The commission voted overwhelmingly to cut the groups’ funds and to adopt a new method for conducting business that would assure more control over how CD money is spent.

All the associations were cut to $2,500 each with the exception of Old West Lawrence which was cut to $1,200 over Commissioner Don Nims’s (now Mayor Nims’s) objections. “I’d be in favor of not giving them anything,” he said.

A discretionary fund of $66,500 was established from which all the associations may request money. Before, associations were given funds for special projects. The CD director reviewed projects and approved expenditures. Now the CD director will review requests for less than $500 and the City Manager must approve expenditures between $500 and $2,000. Any request over $2,000 must go before the City Commission.

“I just think we’ve got to have more control over the City’s money,” Commissioner Ed Carter said. “First, you people come here requesting $4,000, $5,000 a year. Saving of $1,500, $10,000. I’m sorry we just creating little agencies.”

Dismayed committee members and other neighborhood representatives attempted to argue with commissioners, pointing out that the City should try to keep the interest in the meetings. Before, associations each were competition among the groups for money, creating divisions among the older neighborhoods.

The commission also eliminated funding for renovation of the historic Eldridge house at 945 R.I., a project favored by the committee.

The final allocations were:
- Neighborhood plans $12,000;
- Miscellaneous federal grants $13,700;
- Discretionary funds $1,500;
- Penn-Housing CD administration, $13,500;
- Rehab grants (including special winterization program), $250,000;
- Demonstration projects $25,000;
- Special winterization program, $50,000;
- Other neighborhood grants $450,000;
- Senior center, $19,000;
- Lawrence sewer, $26,000.

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East Lawrence Review

7

East Lawrence Improvement Association tackled a lengthy agenda at its April meeting at the New York Grade School. Twenty people gathered to discuss the City Commission's rejection of the next year's Community Development funds and to plan neighborhood improvement activities.

President Richard Kershenbaum, who represented ELIA on the City's CD committee, reported on the City's allocation of the federal funds. (See related story on this page.)

Although the City disregarded many of the committee's recommendations, Kershenbaum said, the neighborhoods should be pleased with the increased amount for housing rehabilitation. The City appropriated $250,000 for housing rehabilitation grants, an amount equal to what the City has spent in the past three years on rehab work.

Additionally, $50,000 was allotted for a special demonstration rehab project. The funds will be used to purchase houses that are threatened with destruction, repair them, and then sell them. Money from the sale of a house will be returned to the fund and used to buy more houses.

Kershenbaum said East Lawrence may be involved in the first two demonstration rehabs. The ELIA executive director, Lynn Goodell, provided a survey of the northern portion of East Lawrence. The meeting is needed to view it by June.

The CD committee's proposal to spend $40,000 to begin restoring the Eldridge School building, Kershenbaum reported, was rejected. ELIA had asked the City to cooperate with the other neighborhoods in publicizing neighborhood clean-up activities.

Barbara Willis told the other ELIA members that she thought the City's allocation of the federal funds was too small.

Kershenbaum questioned whether the City Commission would have approved the district's recognition, if the City had not made a commitment to help stabilize the neighborhood. "I'd like to see these houses made available to low-income people who might not have a chance to own a home," Kershenbaum stated.

The ELIA members that day thron the City's action would put neighborhood groups against one another by forcing them to compete for the funds.

Barbara Willis told the other ELIA members that she thought the City needed more control over the CD money.

Plan for the meeting started as a result of City Manager Richard Watson's comments that he plans to oppose the district's recognition. The city is encouraging redevelopment (mostly commercial) in the eastern portion of Lawrence (see related story pg. 1)

"We hope we can gather information to help stabilize our neighborhood," he said. "I was hoping it would begin sooner, there are a lot of pressures on our area."

The ELIA also voted to support "Neighborhood Pride" month in May. Karen Goodman, president of the Old West Lawrence Association, asked ELIA to cooperate with the other neighborhoods in publicizing neighborhood clean-up activities.

ELIA members watched a film on historic preservation and discussed the group's application to recognize the area as a historic district. The State Historic Preservation Officer now has the completed application and should review it by June.

Ed Boles, who worked on the survey, said he planned to set up a meeting with the City Commission, the State Preservation Officer and ELIA representatives to discuss the historic district proposal. The meeting is needed to avoid misunderstanding and confrontation, Boles said.

Additional housing rehabilitation plans for New York Grade School was discussed.

Kershenbaum stated. Although the Commission rejected the CD committee's proposal to spend $40,000 to begin restoring the Eldridge School building, Kershenbaum reported, the City had made a commitment to save the house. (See related story page 4.)

The Salvation Army, owner of the house, had planned to tear the house down soon, but those plans have been halted now, Kershenbaum reported.

No formal decision has been made, he said, but Glen Kappelman, a member of the Salvation Army board strongly supports saving the house and has suggested that they might be willing to help fund restoration work.

ELIA members also voted to spend $1,500 to plant 25 large trees in the area north of 4th street. Judy Bailey, who has been working on the tree planting program for several weeks, recommended focusing on the northern area as a way to fight the City's plans for redevelopment. "By doing something positive in that area," she said.

The group voted to purchase 30 smoke alarms. Fifty smoke alarms purchased in January, have been given away.

ELIA planned to spend up to $1,700 for toys for New York Grade School but was also granted by the group.

The next meeting is scheduled for May 8, 8:30 p.m., New York Grade School.
Old Enough to Buy Twinkies, Old Enough to Vote

By Jim F. Davis

Corporations are becoming increasingly involved in political issues. The extent to which they finance campaigns, lobby for or against specific issues, and receive government contracts or subsidies defines their level of involvement in government policies. It is because of this corporate political activity that consumers should be cautious in purchasing domestic goods.

Often the purchase of a seemingly innocent product contributes money to a corporation with far-reaching political power.

It is easy to overlook social issues when spending money, because policies in Washington seem too remote from commonplace shopping. Few people think of the Pentagon when they buy Barbie Dolls; fewer still think of Chile when they purchase Hostess Twinkies. But when the products are traced to their respective conglomerates, these simple purchases gain significance.

The revelation by the Pentagon that all the plastic manufacturing weapons are made by Mattel has added a new dimension to an otherwise private relationship. The presence of a fully restored Pentagon that all the plastic innocence product contributes to the purchase of a seemingly innocent product contributes money to a corporation with far-reaching political power. Thus, the purchase of a seemingly innocent product contributes money to a corporation with far-reaching political power.

The extent to which they finance campaigns, lobby for or against specific issues, and receive government contracts or subsidies defines their level of involvement in government policies. It is because of this corporate political activity that consumers should be cautious in purchasing domestic goods.

As a result, the Commission sent a letter to the Salvation Army urging them to postpone destruction of the building and advising them of the future availability of $40,000 to $50,000 in funds for rehabilitation. Glenn Sappelman, a member of the Salvation Army's Board and chairperson of its building committee, said the group is exploring other alternatives for funding the restoration efforts.

The Salvation Army has postponed indefinitely, its plans for demolishing the house this spring. The revelation by the Pentagon that all the plastic innocence product contributes to the purchase of a seemingly innocent product contributes money to a corporation with far-reaching political power.

There are innumerable reasons why we should be concerned about the extent to which we influence politics. The extent to which we influence politics is most because electoral votes, not personal votes, are counted. Conversely, most citizens disregard the politics of their purchasing. One reason is that the Commission was unwilling to allocate a large sum from the CD budget, the neighbor- holand's plea that accelerating restoration would soon make restoration infeasible, prompted concern from Commissioner Barkley Clark. He suggested the interested par- ticipants meet with the City Manager and Commission to explore ideas for saving the home.

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Business of the Nestle's company in finding a new market for baby formula. It has been estimated that the use of baby formula in areas which have neither the facilities to sterilize the bottles, nor the money to purchase the product once the mother stops producing milk, is at least two million cases of infant illness and even death.

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HISTORIC HOME

FROM PAGE FOUR

The East Lawrence Improvement Association had offered plans for remodeling work in the new administration project using the home.

Richard Kershenbaum, ELIA president, said the recommendation would save a building with unique historic significance, and would draw attention to the potential for historic preservation in Lawrence, spurring private restoration efforts.

The presence of a fully restored house would also help to stabilize the surrounding neighborhood, he said.

Despite the Committee's recommenda- tion that $40,000 be allotted to the project, the City Commission had appropriated $10,000 for the restoration of the new Senior Center, 8th and Varmint.

Commissioner Don Binns opposed the plan because he said he didn't want to use public funds to restore a house for someone who could afford adequate housing on their own.

"It's concerned with using public funds to subsidize private funds," he said. "We fund want a house for private use. We would just be helping out someone in the election who was voting, though personal votes may be of human interest, the political impact is most because electoral votes, not personal votes, are counted. Conversely, most citizens disregard the politics of their purchasing. One reason is that the Commission was unwilling to allocate a large sum from the CD budget, the neighborhood's plea that accelerating restoration would soon make restoration infeasible, prompted concern from Commissioner Barkley Clark. He suggested the interested participants meet with the City Manager and Commission to explore ideas for saving the home.

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Utility executives' sadness pervaded the room. Out of the woodwork these masters of Kansas destiny were forced. Kansas utility customers won a partial victory from the special Kansas Legislature hearings (April 13 and 19) on the sale by Kansas City Power and Light Co. (KCP&L) of 17% of the Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station to the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). The committee recommendation, however, will not have an immediate impact on the continued construction at Wolf Creek.

Legislators learned from the hearings that the state has no control over the sale of a part or a whole interest in the plant at Wolf Creek to out-of-state utilities.

Fred Adams of the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) testified that the KCC could not deny a construction permit solely on the basis of philosophical tests. The special investgative committee also concluded that the Kansas Legislature wasn't "intentionally misled." This conclusion came despite the conflicting information presented by utility officials at the hearings.

KCP&L officials initially stated numerous times to the legislature that no sale of the plant had been offered before October 1977.

Arthur Doyle, KCP&L executive vice-president, had testified to legislative committees in September and August that almost all of KCP&L's Wolf Creek's capacity was needed for existing customers.

KCP&L officials revealed during the second day of hearings that they had offered part of Wolf Creek to NPPD last June but had bailed out. A subsequent offer in late January 1978 was accepted.

As a result of the investigation, some changes are likely that may protect Kansas utility customers in the future. The hearing testimony led lawmakers to adopt these recommendations to the legislature:

1) that there is "no evidence of intentional misrepresentation" to the legislature by KCP&L, but that KCP&L had "failed to advise" lawmakers of the impending sale, even though they knew it was a serious proposal.

2) that the legislature repeal the "grandfather clause" that prohibits the KCC from approving or disapproving any future construction of additional proposed generating units at Wolf Creek or the Jeffrey Energy Center (being constructed by Kansas Power and Light close to St. Mary's, Kansas).

3) that a legislative nuclear interim study be made of the KCC's authority over construction and state-wide coordination of power plants.

4) that the State Water Resources Board be directed to draft standards and guidelines for the sale of a part of a plant under a state water contract.

5) that the KCC be directed to study long-range load forecasts, the amount of water required for existing customers, and future financial, safety, and economic interests are protected still remains to be seen. The KCC will become more active as a result of these hearings. Whether the public's future financial, safety, and economic interests are protected still remains to be seen.

The hearings revealed that a guaranteed source of uranium fuel for the Wolf Creek plant has not been obtained. This is necessary because Westinghouse partially withdrew from its original uranium supply contract in 1976. Westinghouse is now only responsible for the first core load (which lasts 3-5 years). Right now KG&E is busy drilling holes in New Mexico looking for uranium. Sure hope they find some.

Kansas Gas and Electric (KGE) had stated, in rate hearings earlier in the month, that they faced immediate financial problems if they were denied any part of their requested rate hike. KGE is doubling the worth of their company in 4 years. An unbelievable task in the annals of Kansas history. Any minor setback such as not selling as much electricity as they planned in Kansas. KGE's power-hitting average at growth figures has been pathetic.

Michael Viren, head of the utilities division of the Missouri Public Service Commission (MPSC), the Missouri equivalent of the KCC, testified that KCP&L and KGE had greatly overestimated their future growth the past few years. KCP&L was ordered by MPSC to improve their forecasting methods.

Viren noted that better forecasting methods were adopted by KCP&L and that given their decision to push ahead with Wolf Creek, that the sale to NPPD was prudent because it relieved their customers of the burden of paying for unnecessary power plant capacity. Viren, a former nuclear engineer, said he personally did not favor the nuclear plant.

Once nuclear fuel is used in a plant, the waste fuel must be reprocessed and stored somewhere. This country has no reprocessing plants in operation and no answer to the storage problem. Some experts inferred from testimony that Wolf Creek would, at least temporarily, hold nuclear waste from plants in other areas that have over-crowded their own waste storage areas.

The hearings graphically illustrated results of poorly coordinated utility growth in Kansas. The results are less efficient and more costly electrical service for Kansas electrical customers.

The huge amounts of money needed for building these new plants require statewide public supervision. The KCC will become more active as a result of these hearings. Whether the public's future financial, safety, and energy interests are protected still remains to be seen.
The Pilgrimage of the Virgin Spark
Vagrants of Slug Alley
unnatural acts
Baby Nevermind and the Swine Swing Band

BACK TO THE LAND!
the Powerhouse
Motorcoasting thru devoid
The dream of a young girl
who wished to enter the convent.
rendered with pastepot and razor in 3D by Joe Schwind
You'll never see the co-op store considered in those magazines of supersmarketing. The face is aged, but not quite gracefully. There are bags and droops in some places. And it's pulled together with as many add-ons as a trash shop fashion model. But there's an old-fashioned, noble character through it all: in fact, it's the character of Lawrence. This store has been selling groceries for twelve or thirteen years before moving to the west edge of town on Maine Street. Seventh street was known as Winthrop back then. More importantly, it was known as the road to the countryside and towns west, soon to be 40 highway. There was a neighborhood character. With Messenheimer's opened forty-five groceries dotted the town. Different ethnic and racial neighborhoods supported their own store which would stock foods of cultural flavor. Germans, Swedes, Blacks, and Asians maintained their neighborhood stores in East Lawrence. Lawrence's mobility, corner stores hosted a handful of groceries, some humorously "spacious and modern." And there was even a co-operative grocery downtown too. But shortly after World War I the eighties, many scientific studies on fasting were being reported, many people decide to fast for a period of time. Nutritionists and doctors have observed that fasting can be very beneficial to the body. It helps to cleanse the body of toxins and waste products. There are also numerous health benefits, such as weight loss and improved digestion. Fasting can also help to reduce stress and anxiety. The benefits of fasting are well documented and have been used for centuries. In fact, fasting has been practiced for thousands of years as a means of purification and spiritual growth. There are many different types of fasting, ranging from simple short fasts to prolonged fasts lasting for weeks or months. Each type of fast has its own benefits and is suited to different individuals. It is important to approach fasting with care and consideration. It is recommended to consult with a healthcare professional before starting a fast to ensure it is safe and appropriate for you. Fasting can be a powerful tool for health and wellness. Let's take a closer look at the benefits of fasting and how it can improve our lives. You might have heard about the benefits of fasting before, but what exactly is fasting? Fasting is voluntary abstinence from food and drink for a specified period of time, typically several days or weeks. During fasting, the body is forced to use stored energy stores to meet its basic needs. This can lead to weight loss, improved insulin sensitivity, and reduced inflammation. Fasting can also improve brain function, increase longevity, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes and cancer. What is the purpose of fasting? Fasting has been practiced for thousands of years for a variety of reasons, including spiritual, cultural, and health-related purposes. Some people fast as a form of meditation or spiritual practice, while others fast for health reasons. Fasting can also be used as a form of therapy to treat certain health conditions, such as autoimmune diseases and inflammation. Fasting is a powerful tool for health and wellness, and it is worth exploring the benefits of fasting for yourself. Where Were You in 1915? The style of food marketing was soon to be lost. The neighborhood character had already faded. The style of food marketing was soon to be lost. The neighborhood character had already faded. The style of food marketing was soon to be lost. The neighborhood character had already faded. The style of food marketing was soon to be lost. The neighborhood character had already faded. The style of food marketing was soon to be lost. The neighborhood character had already faded. The style of food marketing was soon to be lost.
The sun had just gone down and the threat of rain hung over our heads as we boarded the van for the trip to the quarterly co-op federation meeting on April 7. Six-plus hours later we found ourselves outside Tahlequah (40 miles northeast of "Muskogee Oklahoma, U.S.A.") at the top of a rocky lane we didn’t think the van could get back up if it ever got down. So we pitched a tent and held down and woke early the next morning to spring in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

Six-plus hours later we found ourselves northeast of "Muskogee Oklahoma, the federation meeting on April present representatives from co-ops in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

which reminded us why the meeting opened with a report from the trucking collective whose function was to pick up food for the federation warehouse and deliver food to member co-ops. The truckers, and support, and constructive criticism of an exclusively women's collective, have become the driving force behind the idea, more discussion was obviously necessary. So the surcharge will be discussed more at the regional meetings in July and a decision will be made at the next federation meeting in October.

The warehouse collective requested that a steering committee be formed to help formulate long term goals for the warehouse and the federation. It was proposed that each region select a representative at the next regional meeting who would meet in Fayetteville with the warehouse collective and other regional representatives prior to the next federation meeting. This steering committee would at its first meeting establish its responsibilities, prepare the agenda for the federation meeting, and begin to discuss the potential of our federation.

The weekend wasn’t all business, however. The food provided by the folks of Tahlequah was delicious and filling. Wandering around the wooded hills and shallow streams was restful and invigorating. Music and conversation abounded. Two films were shown on Saturday night – "Microbes to Man: The Story of a Prairie Farm" and "Farming is Funning" -- which reminded us why we continue to struggle to provide low-cost, nutritious, ecologically grown food, that we are not alone in this struggle, and that progress is being made. We all tried to make sure that the valley had a few less ticks when we left it than it had when we arrived.

It will be fall before we all meet again. In the meantime, Kansas co-ops will hold a hot regional meeting in Manhattan in July. Y'all come!
ROOTS IN THE EARTH

The small farmer—often thought of as backward and inefficient—saves an unspecifiedenity for the hungry world.

But as the dream of the Green Revolution fades, the small independent farm—its strength between farmer and landlord—may now offer the breakthrough in the world food crisis.

Contrary to popular assumption, studies show that the so-called little guy who farms less than 12 acres and makes up to 80 percent of the world's rural producers, consistently outproduces large mechanized farming operations.

And recent World Bank studies in Malaysia, Malawi, Nigeria, Taiwan, and Korea demonstrate that the small farm is inherently more productive than the large. The same is true for large landowners, where the small farm is inherently more productive than the large.

While small farmers generally re-invest profits, however, many small farmers lose production to large landowners, who invest into other business ventures and luxury goods.

But the crucial factor in farm productivity is land use, and small landholders often waste valuable land. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization reports that in Central America, for example, farmers who own up to 10 acres cultivate 72 percent of the land, but farmers who own over 86 acres cultivate only 1 percent, using 49 percent for pasture and leaving 37 percent idle.

I have a lot of respect for the small farmer," says Green Revolution pioneer Norman Borlaug. "Almost invariably when you look at what he's doing with his land, you find he's producing the maximum output he has to work with. The thing is that he usually doesn't have such to work with.

Compared to the large landowners, small peasant producers do not have equal access to credit for important agricultural inputs such as water, fertilizer and tools. Quite often loans from government agencies stipulate a minimum holding that cuts out the family farmer.

In Pakistan, for example, to get a loan for a well from the Agricultural Development Bank, a peasant must own at least 12.5 acres, a stipulation that excludes over 80 percent of Pakistan's farmers.

In Africa, the World Bank estimates that only about five percent of the continent's farmers have access to institutional credit.

Sudhir Sen, an Indian commentator on the Green Revolution, estimates that roughly one-half of India's small farmers lack any recorded right to the land, without which they are unable to obtain crop loans.

While research has shown that small farmers working under extreme handicap often outproduce the large holders, development experts warn against concluding that the small farm is inherently more productive than the large.

As studies by demographer Helen Ward show, the size of a parcel of land matters less than the relationship of people to it.

Small farms can be very productive, too. In Japan and Taiwan, where the farmer benefits directly from the productivity of small farms, can have low productivity, as in Bangladesh and parts of the Philippines, where debt and tenancy patterns erode the farmers' motivation.

The same is true for large landholders—size doesn't necessarily govern success. In Mexico, for example, while the large, independent producers of Sonora were raking in profits in the early 1970's, 86 percent of the large farm operations on the Hermosillo coast, also privately owned, were operating in the red despite heavy government subsidies.

And while disappointing farm production figures were reported from the Soviet state-owned farms in the mid-70's, China's communal farms turned 2,000 pounds of grain per acre, double the output of the state farms.

Unlike farmers in the Soviet Union's heavily bureaucratized farming system, those who work the fields in China's decentralized system directly control both the land and the necessary inputs. Food production has climbed considerably, and there is no famine in China since the early 1960's.

Dash from PM Eat adapted from Food First by Frances Moore Lappé and Joseph Collins.

Pictures from The American Farm: A Photographic History by Maisie Conrat and Richard Conrat.
Everyone is worried about food additives. It seems there is nothing you can buy that doesn't have some chemical concoction added to its color, thickeners, preservatives, salt, etc. But not all additives are harmful to you and it is helpful to know which ones are. The Natural Consumers Coalition knows the most dangerous ones which have proven to be carcinogenic or otherwise dangerous to your health but are still found in the foods we buy.

The additive that is highest on everyone's list to ban is sodium nitrite. Many tests have shown that nitrates can form into potential cancer-causing nitrosamines. Sodium nitrite breaks down into sodium nitrite and should also be avoided. The American Cancer Society is planning a campaign to urge people to cut out nitrites and nitrosamines.

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Jan. 5, 1978 6 pm

We are 58 kilometers south of Mexico City, on the south side of the Ruta de las Flores, or flower route. The mountain air is sharp and we have to stifle our yawns as we drive on our way to Oaxaca.

We spot the Hotel Plaza, the four-star Mexican Adventure. A bonded gentleman runs the place, according to Mexico on my mind gazed at for my beard and baldness, and I still want a chance to gawk at Mexico.

Jan. 6, 1978 7 am

This is my first look at Oaxaca, and according to a description by one historian as having a long history of conflict, a carefully-wrought sentence:

A lot of what happened in Mexico upset me, though not in the usual way. Rudeness, misunderstanding, and seeming since an exotic and inexplicable in a foreign country, which is how I feel in Mexico.

A car stops ahead of us on the road. The engine is turned off and the car just sits, with the man and woman red-faced. I am sure they are looking at me, but I am sure they are looking at me, but I have no idea where they are.

Some minutes later another Mexican on a bicycle takes us to the exact spot on the highway where we can flag a bus back to Mexico City.

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The rooms are arranged around a central square. One son waters the plants that decorate its borders. Sunlight showers the market, which lines the square, and the market is open all day, selling the stories of the Pyramids in English.

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"In this ambience
I practice
the art of
sitting still"

"That's a looking glass to let them know we're friend­ly but I was no part of that knife. I turn away. My wife picks up her camera with­out saying anything. We see something the white man wants a picture of and snap it.

They sit down and take up our table. The angry mouth fires Spanish, continues.

"Don't you think he's going to try to sell us dope?" I have no answer. His lying presence at our table is mysterious. His mood shift is mysterious. I decide to keep our address private — he could be either a fed or a dope dealer mistakenly assuming we could do business.

But the Puerto Ricans have supplied the children all blow them. Imagine the sweep of the population curve.

Perhaps, I suppose, his piercing stare between sentences was a warning to me to keep my mind on our address. He smiled, I suppose, but the exchange is lost to us.

We hurry to his truck, grab a briefcase, and hurry back. My wife says, "Do you think we're going to sell us dope?" I have no answer. His lying presence at our table is mysterious. His mood shift is mysterious. I decide to keep our address private — he could be either a fed or a dope dealer mistakenly assuming we could do business.

At our table again, he lifts the lid of his shaving lotion and, to our relief, takes out a bundle of pamphlets and brochures. These are materials sent him by the Puerto Rican Kiwanis Club (he is a honcho in the Oaxaca Chapter). He laments the rise of crime that has followed the upward sweep of the population curve.

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In a moment, he is gone. He hurries to his truck, grabs a briefcase, and before we are puzzled, he is off. As population has risen, so has crime. It will remain ambiguous.

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Boycott
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Lawrence consumers can help J.P. Stevens workers by refusing to buy the above products and by asking department stores to remove them. Free information, boycott bumper stickers and t-shirts are available from the ACTWU office in K.C. For your number of copies, call 843-2713.
A Different Kind of Rhythm

Every morning, San Francisco medical school student Karen Faire-Hammond, 28, takes her temperature, performs a vaginal examination, or records her findings on a chart and mentions them to her husband. This simple routine is how Carlyle practices birth control. She relies on the "fertility awareness" method, a modernized rhythm system that enables women to identify accurately their fertile days each month by examining their cervical mucus.

"I've used pills, condoms, a diaphragm and prayer," says Carlyle, who has relied on fertility awareness and traditional rhythm both. "The pill is too effective. We didn't achieve a child by pinpointing the fertile time and wanting to use a method that allows women to rely on them rather than an instrument or a company."

Fertility awareness and traditional rhythm both attempt to identify a woman's fertile days, the week or 10 days each month around the time she releases an egg, or ovulates.

The key difference between the two methods is that to practice traditional rhythm, a woman pays attention to her body. To practice fertility awareness, a woman charts her body.

"Fertility awareness teaches women to communicate with their bodies directly," says Carlyle. Faire-Hammond, a consultant at the University of California-San Francisco Health Department, learned the traditional rhythm from her mother. She says fertility awareness is "more than just a method for preventing conception," says Deborah Rogow, a health educator who teaches fertility awareness for the San Francisco Health Department. "It can help couples who want to conceive a child by pinpointing the fertile days."

"It takes some time to learn," says Rogow, "but it becomes like second nature, like driving a car."

Women can identify ovulation by studying their temperature every morning. Temperature rises normally following ovulation, and the cervix undergoes cyclic changes as well. It thickens, and lifts away from the vagina around the time of ovulation, then closes, hardens and drops back into the vagina when the woman is no longer fertile.

"Many women say: 'This is so simple, why didn't anyone tell me before?'" Rogow says. One reason, she contends, is that "drug companies have supported most contraceptive research. Their financial interest lies in developing pills and IUD's."

They haven't supported fertility awareness research because it allows women to rely on themselves, instead of on a drug company product. When women who have had bad experiences with pills and IUD's realize this, they get very angry."

Rogow says men who attended her course in fertility awareness "more often than not" want to learn as well.

Last year, the NGU Dis appeared suddenly during the nation's efforts to "beautify" the campus. The box was later recovered by a MUCO reader in a trash receptacle. It was placed at the instructions of the publisher, Roger Martin.

A special committee has been appointed at NGU to study how to control the distribution of information on the campus, including publications, leaflets and posters.

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- grain
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- fries
- rice and beans
- omelettes

In the Know . . .

PUBLIC NOTICE has just lost its most vital distribution outlet in North Lawrence. The paper's only North Lawrence outdoor outlet, located at Tusty's supermarket, was ordered removed by the store's owner, Roger Springer.

According to Springer, the PUBLIC NOTICE box could lead to a proliferation of unsanitary boxes which would mar the outdoor appearance of the store.

Admitted concern about proliferation of news boxes and how to control the flow of information on the KU campus, PUBLIC NOTICE was a victory for the Senate Committee and will, for the first time, have a box in front of the Kansas Union.

Frank Burge, union director, expressed his and the central administration's concern about the number and appearance of boxes in front of the Union. The administration, he said, is working on a beautification program.

Also granted permission to continue selling was the CITY ROOM.

J. HODD

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