BETH SCALET: WICKED BLUES!

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Tribes Battle New Threats

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

The battle lines are much the same as those in the Indian Wars of the last century: the control of land, water and minerals in the West. But while in the past the battles have been fought mainly in the federal courts, elected officials are now showing a new boldness and are entering the fray.

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

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

The Western Conference specifically recommended that: final authority over Indian lands and resources be granted by state planning agencies to terminate Indian sovereigny were proposed.

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

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

Cunningham recently introduced the "Native American Equal Opportunity Act," a measure which would allow federal tribes to enter into the federal government with Indian tribes and all special provisions for Indian fishing and hunting rights.

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Some of the Changes I Recall from the Past

I came to Lawrence January, 1910. Many things have changed since then. For one, there was no City Hospital. One of our leading Physicians and Surgeons, a Charles Simmons ran a Private Hospital in the 800 block on Ohio St. for some time. Then, an educated registered nurse took it over for some years. There were other doctors with Private Hospital service. A G.W. Jones had his Hospital service and also a Dr. McConnell had one at his home, 746 New Hampshire. Former Governor Stuhrs, who lived in a large house on about the location of our present Hospital, moved into his new mansion, I believe on west 10th St. He donated the house to the city for a Hospital and it was used as such.

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

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

Some years ago, I was knocked from a tree while working on some limbs and broke my left arm. A neighbor came to my rescue and took me to the hospital on his way home. I was in the Hospital one day less than 8 weeks. I wore a cast for 10 weeks. My hospital and Dr. bill together was seven hundred dollars. What would 8 weeks in our present Hospital cost?

A Message From ECKAN

By Barbara Willis

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

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

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

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

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

A Far East Lawrence Improvement Association member told that they had voted to send a letter to the city requesting the Hobbs funds be used at the Far East Lawrence Center. Some people feel the city would like to use the money at the Far East Lawrence Center, 11th and Brook. A Far East Lawrence Improvement Association member told that they had voted to send a letter to the city requesting the Hobbs funds be used at the new center.

Where is the East Lawrence Park?

By Part Dufty, Elia member

After several months of discussion, the ELA and the Park and Recreation Advisory Board approved using the Hobbs Bequest at 11th and Delaware. Last June, the plans were presented to the City Commission who deferred it also. If you would like to pass the plans be presented to the Park and Recreation Advisory Board Lawrence demanding that the Hobbs money be used to renovate the 11th and Delaware park. Please sign and ask your friends to sign also. If you would like to pass the plans be presented to the Park and Recreation Advisory Board Lawrence demanding that the Hobbs money be used to renovate the 11th and Delaware park. Please sign and ask your friends to sign also.

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

What happened to the Hobbs money for the East Lawrence Park?

Call ECKAN at 641-3357 or drop by 1201 E. 13th to get more information about any of these programs. Diane, Mary, or Susie will help you.

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North Lawrence in Zoning Grip!

BY DIANE LUBER

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

The June 12 meeting was the first step in the Planning Office’s attempt to draw up a R.L. Plan which upon completion will be incorporated in Plan 95, the City’s blueprint for the future of Lawrence. Garner Stoll from the Planning Office was present to solicit residents’ opinions on the problem and needs of the community. He was able to tell us that according to the present Plan 95, the residential area of North Lawrence will be surrounded by industry by 1995.

While not unexpected, this was not good news. Obviously, zoning will be one of our major concerns in the formulation of the North Lawrence Plan. However, no copies of Plan 95 or appropriate maps were made available at the meeting.

“Unfortunately,” as Mr. Stoll put it, “it is difficult for us to express any intelligible opinions. But Mr. Stoll promised that a member of the Planning Office would materialize to our next meeting.

Several citizens of the Planning Office attended our July 10 meeting. They brought maps and were enough for the North Lawrence residential area. Look at a pale yellow hole in a fat purple industrial doughnut. Unfortunately, Mr. Allison was unable to answer many of our questions. How much of North Lawrence was already zoned industrial? What did we do to change this plan? Some were concerned, if the trucks ever burst down over balance, they could not rebuild because of the zoning restrictions on their property. Could they have their property rezoned?

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

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

Meet Norma!!

BY CHERY HASS

Penn House will be offering opportunities to those interested in art and craft projects, a chance to learn from artist Norma Gass. Norma is the co-founder of residents at Penn House and calls herself a “lack of all trades” in the art world. "I’m really a painter, but have done a variety of other things including woodwork,loom weaving and drawing."

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

Norma has already held several classes in stained glass art. It was hard to learn and we made some beautiful things. She is now holding classes in weaving and punch needle work. Several other types of classes are also planned. Please Penn House at 1035 Pennsylvania or give us a call, 842-0488. We’d be happy to talk to you.

Meet Norma!!

Who can Afford Rose?

Here are some facts and figures that can be used to contrast those “this is land of opportunity or things are better than ever” arguments.

- Today, only 27% of Americans can afford to buy a new house, compared to 46.4% just six years ago.
- At the same time, due to the housing shortage, five families will be competing for every four apartments and homes available in many cities—driving up house prices and rents.
- By the early 1980’s the average cost of a new home according to the most recent study by the Harvard/MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies will be an astronomical $78,000.
- One million families in excess of $25,000 will be able to afford a house.
- B&H HOUSES

Ask about the condition of those “need homes?”

- 2.1 million U.S. households have no bathroom or share one.
- 700,000 households have no kitchen that actually breaks down.
- 4.5 million families live in houses with leaky roofs.
- 1.5 million families are housed inadequately. In 1971, 33,000 people died because of “housing deprivation.” Half of those deprived were considered to live in physically adequate units but paid exhorbitant rents.

- POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE ARE MORE OFF

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In 1829 the area of North Lawrence was included in lands received from the Delaware Indians by a treaty with the U.S. Government. It was called the Indian Country or Nebraska Territory. In 1834 the Kansas Nebraska Bill had opened the area to white settlers.

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

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

One such person was John Baldwin. He first staked out a claim for the land which was to become the townsite of Lawrence. Baldwin operated a flatbed ferry drawn by a rope across the river. He built a 100' cabin for his home and business north of the river. It was located at the end of North Third St., near the river.

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

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

In 1863 James Walker built the Lindley Building at 500 Locust. The P.O. was moved here and Walker became postmaster. It was a drug store for many years and also a library and meeting hall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The townsite of Lawrence was a target of several pro-slavery groups in the mid-1850s. Jefferson escaped the effects of raids from such bands at Sheriff Jones, 1856, and Quantrill, August 1862. Although members of Quantrill's party did ford the river to Jefferson for food and horses, no buildings were burned and no lives were lost.

(In Lawrence the entire business section and many residences were burned to the ground and 150 people were killed.)

In September 1863 the telegraph line of the Kansas Pacific was completed to Jefferson and on November 2, 1864 the first train came to Jefferson from Kansas City. The first train was stopped to build a depot at Locust and North Fifth Street in 1889, moved to the present location.

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

A petition was presented to the City Council of Lawrence on June 13, 1867 by some citizens of North Lawrence asking that their city become part of Lawrence. Another group of citizens presented a petition against the loss saying they did not want to become part of Lawrence. The City Council did not join the two cities at that time.

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

By 1854 the Lawrence Bicycle Repair Shop was a saw mill and lumber business at North Seventh and Eleventh streets. The early 1900s brought a wet cycle which lasted 15 years. There were overflows in the lowlands around the river in 1991, 1992 and then in 1993, a big flood claimed about one-third of North Lawrence and many of the historical buildings.

The flood of 1863, looking north from the top of Boener Ferry. The river in 1861 was about one-half its present width. The early 1900s brought a wet cycle that lasted 15 years. There were overflows in the lowlands around the river in 1991, 1992 and then in 1993, a big flood claimed about one-third of North Lawrence and many of the historical buildings.

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

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

People from all over Lawrence traveled to Bismark Grove by rail cars. These cars traveled on small rails which fit the wheel of the cars. They were pulled by mules and operated from 1888 to 1888 and were discontinued.

When the fairs were discontinued in 1889, Bismark Grove was sold to a man who raised sheep and ponies. During WWI the ponies and some mules were shipped to the Army. He was said to be the largest supplier of ponies in the country.

The depot was built in 1888 and parts of it remain today.
Margie Adams, who organized the Records Company in Kansas City last year, expressed a need for music dedicated by women to an audience of women when she appeared in a Willow Productions concert in Kansas City this past spring. "The media so distorted the arts and spirits of the women of America that we did not believe in the truth of each other," she said. "(Women's music) it has to be always defined in a fashion that allows for space for all women's points of view and all women's priorities and focus. There's got to be space for it and celebration and validation of those different kinds of women's music."

Margie defines women's music as music that is talking about what it's like to be a woman and about creating change in our society.

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

He needs to create the healing environment and celebration and the space of a women's only concert and at the same time not be defined by one thing but experiences for women who have never ever had a cultural experience which is theirs by birthright.

Margie Neary, William and a couple dozen other women performers are trying to present a more positive image of women in their music. They're always chasing after portray women as lovelorn fools. "No," she says. "I'll follow you where you go."

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

Women musicians like Holly are trying to present a more positive image of women in their music. They are dedicated to getting the music of women artists into the music and bookstores across the country.

Feminists, lesbians and separatists can express their politics, loves and lifestyles through music to an audience that shares some of those ideals—or to those that haven't been exposed to them before.

"I guess I'm still a small town girl from Lawrence. I think a lot of Beth Scalet argue may have grown up a small town, but she is now the best known woman musician in Lawrence. Beth has her own perspective on music and her life. She sees her music as a sharing of herself. "I want my music to be a positive kind of influence on people— to make them feel better about something or—examine what's going on around them and see that some of it is not particularly nice and some of it is real,' Beth leans back, sends up another puff of smoke, and examines the lyrics she sings measured against her own philosophy. "I want my music to reflect who I am as a person, and part of me is a political person. To me, being politically correct means singing songs that I trust."

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

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

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

Beth finds working with male musicians definitely depends on the male. "I've been pretty fortunate," she adds her head. "Sometimes, they've made comments that I thought were threatening, and I know that made me feel the obvious difference. But most of the problems have been with another human being, she smiles and looks for her cigarettes. Her smoking doesn't seem to ham her rich voice, but then she's been singing for a long time. At an early age, she was singing along with the three voices of Peter, Paul, and Mary, Bob Dylan and the Kingston Trio. Since her father runs a music store in Ottawa, he played trombone, she grew up with music. "Somebody I knew went off to KU, she smiled, 'which was like going on New York to me and she came back a Joan Baez album. So I was hooked."

Although Beth has toured other places, she has predominantly played in this area since she began performing in high school around 1964. She has considered leaving, but feels comfortable in Lawrence, although she says "it's not exactly the home of the recording industry." Being near people she has common history with is important to her. "I have my roots here in a lot of ways. As long as I'm making progress here I don't see any reason to jump into an enormous pool of talent in New York or Los Angeles, or I've got confi­dence in myself."

Recently, Beth has been in a four­person group which disbanded. Because they couldn't make enough money to support four people with not going commercial, "The Big Sell­Out," she groans, and grins. "If you're doing it like you're a bank teller, then it's easy to do commercial music. It's like clocking in, and you do it if you get paid. But you're getting paid to do what you're getting paid to do. She picks her hands open. "But if your desires are different from the one, then you have to make decisions."

Being free to play non­commercial music requires a receptive audience. Beth most enjoys playing to people who are interested in her lyrics, but not too serious about finding his­

"I'm paying attention to the road, but I'm learning back and chuckles. "I just give you all the time that I've been sitting down at a table and saying I'm going to write—often that's whatward stimuli gets in the way."

Often songs come to her while she is in her car, "Driving down the road it seems like nothing, but I'm not afraid to have a good time." Presently, Beth describes herself as transitioning. She plans to record a new album and begin performing to launch a new phase in her career.

Beth feels that the daily business of making music for a living is fun. "You have to clear your mind of a lot of other things."

"I'm trying to get into the concept of driving in the rhythm and different speeds, different beats. While Beth needs solitude to concentrate on writing, she also believes that songwriting can encour­age each other to be self­disci­plined and create an atmosphere "smoking with energy and talent."

In order to foster this type of environment, she conducts a songwriting course in Los Angeles, teaching that talent "working away" around Beth may result in a "reaching out and exploring the realms of musical creativity."

With every step, Beth comes closer to her dream of recording her own album. That would be taking a big chance, but, she says, "I'm not sure that the whole thing is about—taking risks."
**Women Celebrate Musical Culture**

**Musical and Cultural Exchange**

*Women's Music Festival 2023*

**W**omen are the core of our community, and we celebrate their musical talents. This year, we are thrilled to host the annual Women's Music Festival in collaboration with the National Women's Music Festival in Illinois.

**Album Reviews**

**Women Musicians Affirm Sisterhood**

**by Kelly Lyne**

**You've Got to Face the Music; it's a tune you can carry.**

**For it leads you on a merry dance.**

**by Annie Dinerman**

**Face of the Music.**

Men's and women's voices are intertwined in harmony. The beauty of this song, "The Road I Took to You," is in the way we express love—not through possession, but through a shared experience with another person.

**Meg plays with simplicity and clarity.**

**Her classical training is evident in the acoustic guitar playing she does so well.**

**Everything in the album is delightful.**

**Faces** sounds a whole lot like the album been recorded: beautiful under-produced.

**At one point she introduces the four men who performed. "Now we're musical", she laughed, "we even let men play with us."

**After only three days of practical, the symphony played beautifully in their own and only performance together.**

**They received a curtain call before a standing ovation.**

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"From Heaven, as she died gazing forth the winged horse begins... who filled my dreams as a child."

Hannah Rhind.
THE LAND REPORT

The Land Institute, a non-profit educational-research organization devoted to a search for alternatives in agriculture, energy, shelter, and waste disposal, is opening enrollment for its fall session which begins Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 21 until December 31. There is space for some evening classes which in the past have included: Above and beyond earth shelter construction, solar energy, wind energy, organic gardening, and studies on the native prairie pertaining to companion planting. College credit can be obtained through Marymount College in Salina. If you are interested, contact Wes Jackson at the Land Institute, Route 3, Salina, Kansas 67401 or call 823-8967.

TRIBAL BATTLES CONT.

Continued from page two

In southern New Mexico, the Mescalero Apaches have successfully fought to serve liquor at their new resort, the Mountain Inn of the Gods, without obtaining a state liquor license. The Pueblos also are trying to ward off attempts by the state to destroy their reservations. They assert that the Mescalero and the Ute in Utah are not Indian tribes, since their reservations are not Indian land.

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

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

Smalley believes that the states' non-IIndian citizens have for too long been bearing an undue burden of federal tax, "while the Indians." Indian leaders argue that the state of New Mexico gets more than its share of federal dollars and that the Indian leaders give more than their fair share back to the state by way of tourist and mining income.

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

"Indians are now charging the energy companies taxes. They are making a grab for more control over everything," said I. M. Smalley.

"It's the white backlash move­ment to deprive Indian people of their constitutional rights and our lands and resources. But as long as we are here, it will be tried before, many times," he contends.

"It's the white backlash move­ment to deprive Indian people of our constitutional rights and our lands and resources. But as long as we are here, it will be tried before, many times," he contends.

The chanting was unrelenting and the shouting was continuous. The shouting was getting stronger, and the police thought my hand movement might be secret signals. So they grabbed me off, threw me out the door and told me to find a place to call my lawyers so they could get my possessions. In a couple of hours, the rest of the people would be freed on bonds. I joined the demonstration and I had a feeling that something like this might happen, knowing that the Chicago police, bearing SWAT, and knowing hows Indian pro­testers have been subjected to ruthless oppression of Iranian students in this country, would be predictable and typical. As the situation becomes more critical in Iran, so does the situation here in the U.S. for the Iranian students.

PUBLIC NOTICE will print your class ad free of charge. Call 842-6567 or mail to 1014 Massachusetts.

The Consumer Affairs Associ­ation is expanding and moving to a new storefront office at 816 Vermont. They hope to increase their services and help resolve consumer problems confronting people in Lawrence.

To renovate and complete their office they are seeking tax-deductible donations of mate­rials and equipment including: carpeting, shelving, chalkboards, lumber, paneling, screen, air conditioner, files, desks and chairs, file cabinets, adding machine, mimeograph machine, calcul­ator, typewriter, refrigerators, etc.

If you can donate any of the above materials or anything like they may need, they provide you with a receipt for your income tax deduction. Helping them helps you!

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WANTED: Musicians, Artists, Poets, Jug­glers, Magicians and all, to perform at upcoming Saturday night Saturday Night Jam Session! No electric instruments or drums allowed. Free admission.

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PUBLIC NOTICE PAGE TEN

Political Prisoner (cont.)

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

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The chanting was unrelenting and the shouting was continuous. The shouting was getting stronger, and the police thought my hand movement might be secret signals. So they grabbed me off, threw me out the door and told me to find a place to call my lawyers so they could get my possessions. In a couple of hours, the rest of the people would be freed on bonds. I joined the demonstration and I had a feeling that something like this might happen, knowing that the Chicago police, bearing SWAT, and knowing hows Indian pro­testers have been subjected to ruthless oppression of Iranian students in this country, would be predictable and typical. As the situation becomes more critical in Iran, so does the situation here in the U.S. for the Iranian students.

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Meet The Co-op Truckers ...

This article contains excerpts from a longer interview in Volume 4, Number 3 of Hard Labor, a journal of feminist--rieWs. The interview was held in the Co-op Trucking Collective in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

**HL:** First question, who are you?

**Oshun:** The Co-op Trucking Collective is a part of the Fayetteville Co-op Food System that extends nationwide. The way we're connected to the Co-op is through the Ozark Food Cooperative in Elkmont, Arkan.

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

**Oshun:** They contact the warehouse, then the co-op flies the truck there, and we come up and load the co-op. We're one umbrella, one system.

**HL:** What's the minimum drop charge?

**Oshun:** Well, we have a minimum drop charge of $15 on our route. The minimum is $50 for the co-op, and it's $25 for us. We're small, we're commercial. The treatment to the warehouse is a lot lower than commercial rates. We're trying to make it work, and we're a refrigerated truck.

**HL:** You mentioned a nine state area, what is that area?

**Oshun:** Our collective is the members, under one umbrella in Elkmont, Tennessee. We have a distributor in California, and we have distributors in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio.

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

**Oshun:** A lot of our emphasis is on organic and small farmers, and one of the big advantages for the small farmer is the high price he gets for his products.

**HL:** Let's see, what have been some of your goals and major problems, lacks, and goals?

**Patti:** We're changing over the pricing system. The way it has worked so far is that people who live close, and that freight already know in the cities. We gas up in the cities, and people who live farther away from Fayetteville pay more than people who live closer. We're trying to get as much food as possible from the region, locally and organically grown. Right now we're not very close to that, but we have a lot of food from California, and we still haven't got organic sources for everything. Things like beans are not all organic, though we're getting closer all the time.

**HL:** We're changing it over to a system where the goods are delivered to places that would not be delivered to by commercial no matter how high their costs were, because of where they are located geographically. The cycle that we go in: we pick up wheat from an organic farmer in Kansas, bring it to this warehouse, where it's ground into flour, and we take that flour out and deliver it. It's a real integrated food handling process that we go through, and then we buy that flour and take it home and make bread.

**HL:** What's the drop charge?

**Oshun:** It's based on the pricing the co-op gets from the distributors. The drop charge is $15, and so two men started the co-op.

**HL:** Let's talk about women - how many women are trucking with their spouses so more women's facilities are being opened? And people who live farther away will not be charged more; everyone will pay the same price.

**HL:** Let's get back to the question of food: How do you see yourselves in terms of being a food trucking collective?

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

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**P.H.** We take food stamps!
California's farmworkers are discovering that the new machines not only are cheaper than the union wage demands, but also that they don't go on strike.

As the tomato harvest begins this month, some 13,000 California farmworkers will be replacing electronic tomato sorters, according to the state Assembly office of Research.

In the next 10 years, mechanical harvesters will replace 75% of the state's current agricultural labor force - predicts United Farm Workers (UFW) lobbyist Michael Linfield.

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

In some crops, such as wine grapes and cling peaches, mechanization (where adopted) has eliminated virtually all harvest workers but has not replaced the machine operators. In other crops, the machines have taken over even to the fields.

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

In five years the tomato harvest displaced 32,000 pickers but created a host of as many jobs for tomato sorters working on the harvesters. The average tomato picker had been mostly strong men paid by the piece rate. The average worker had been nearly 80 percent women, preferred for their dexterity and paid by the hour.

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

About half the harvesters, those still not equipped with electronic workers, will roll into the fields this month with 20 human sorters standing convertible on the narrow catwalks for 14 hours a day, day in and day out, separating green and rotten fruit from the coming product.

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

"Working conditions on the machine are horrendous," says Albert Rojas of Campesinos Progresistas, a substitute? to scream to be heard over the noise," says Rojas, "and the dust mixed with defoliants blows directly into workers' faces."

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

Mechanization of lettuce is to follow in short order. However, unlike tomato workers, lettuce workers are unionized and will, according to UFW contracts, be re-trained and placed in other jobs by growers.

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

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

The tomato harvesters plowed down above the entire plant and lift it onto a rubber-covered shaker belt where the fruit is shaken off the plant. It is fed through complicated tomato varieties that mature evenly, separate easily from the vine, and are resistant to bruising. But what about flavor?

The Utah Federation of Women (UFW) is preparing for future job losses by continuing to organize workers and negotiate mechanization-controlling contracts.

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

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

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

In Yolo County, officials are desperately trying to get emergency funds from the state, but they already have 32,000 displaced workers waiting. No one seems to have funds for this type of disaster.

Jim Aragon, a young Arizonian who was displaced last year, recently returned to California. "I'll work hard and try to get back to my hometown. But I can't get a job in tomato work," he said. "I'll go to the city, any city, to find a job."

HERBS TO THE RESCUE

by Kate Duffy

Chippers love me, not to mention moquitoes and fleas. In the sum- mer, my legs and arms usually look like a battleground and I'm on the losing side.

One night I couldn't stand the itching anymore. I boiled some water and grabbed a handful of various herbs I had in the house and steeped them (just like making tea). Pouring them into some cool bath water, I saved a handful of the herbed bath and put it in my washcloth. I put a rubber band around the cloth to hold the herbs in. After soaking for ten minutes, my skin not only stopped itching, but smelled like a garden too. That year, there was a list of herbs I tried:

Lemongrass
Chamomile
Clove
Garlic

Taking an herbal bath daily will probably speed your healing process. Try your own recipes and send them to Public Notice.
Emmenthal derives its name from the Emme Valley in Switzerland where it was first produced. It is one of the most difficult of all cheeses to make. Its manufacture requires detailed skill and excellent ingredients. The milk must be of high quality because, unlike many other cheeses, the taste of the milk remains largely unaltered by its manufacture. The quality of the cheese is judged in part by the clarity and freshness of the taste of the milk in the finished product. Not only must the cheese be made with the highest quality milk, it must also be made with great skill. For example, the cheesemaker must be able to judge when the brine tank has developed eyes of the right size and quality for it to be convoluted from the warm fermentation rooms to the cool salt bath, and it matures. So, he does this without slicing the cheese open to look beneath its rind because that would interfere with the fermentation of the cheese. Instead, he determines the progress of fermentation by tasting and tapping the cheese — the sound and the touch reveal much to a skilled ear.

Aging is a critical step in the production of Emmental. The Swiss Cheese Union requires that he aged a minimum of four months in a climate of relative humidity up to ten months or more. Emmental that Switzerland exports is aged according to the taste of the country to which it is sent. Most of the younger cheeses are exported to the United States, whereas other European countries prefer the riper cheeses. In contrast, most pre-packaged domestic Emmental (Swiss) aged only 40 days, the minimum required by United States law. The result is that domestic Emmental is usually bland in taste. Another cause that its poor quality is that it aged in vacuum sealed plastic (the French remove the crusts) so that the cheese gradually develops a rind which prevents it and controls the curing process. Some domestic manufacturers alter the manufacture of their Emmental in such a way that no holes are created (normally they are made by a mechanical action). They and others who wish to sell another cheese as an Emmental have cleverly gorged in the cheeses with xenia similar to melon balls. This combination of shortcuts in the production of domestic Emmental has resulted in a limp, rubbery, slightly bitter cheese. Compare that to the flavor of Swiss Emmental which is sweet and often tickled to the taste buds by hazelnuts or walnuts. Only a very few domestic manufacturers of Emmental in Wisconsin still produce a palatable cheese. Most have succumbed to the less time consuming methods which resulted in the bland Swiss we usually encounter in the grocery store.

French Onion Soup

- 4 medium onions, sliced
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 6 cups beef broth (bouillon cubes)
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 1 cup or more grated Swiss Emmental
- Salt and pepper to taste

Cook onions in butter or oil until they are brown and soft and aromatic; simmer 30 minutes or pressure cook 15 pounds pressure for 12 minutes. Place toast in 4 individual bowls. Pour 1/2 cup of sliced ham on each piece of bread. Add one cup of the onion mixture covered with the remaining beef stock. Place the ramekins in a baking pan, pour boiling water in the pan to halfway up the side of the ramekins. Bake at 350°F for 30 minutes. Remove from oven and add 1 cup of grated Emmental to each. Serve with a garnish of sour cream and chives or shallots if available.

The space to do that. It was really nice.

We do have a garage under the house, and we were living there when I was first married, but we had no garage when we were married. There was an all-woman feminist co-op, and we learned how to do that. It's a real cooperative thing. And then it gets to be a job on some levels. But it's different because you're your own boss. You do have the freedom to do what you want to do. You do have a lot of control over what you do. You do have a lot of time to do what you want to do.

There's no way you can spend a lot of time on a truck. You move a lot of food around, you meet a lot of interesting people. I think it's very romantic in the beginning, it's a very romantic thing. And then it gets to be a job on some levels. But it's different because you're your own boss. You do have the freedom to do what you want to do. You do have a lot of control over what you do. You do have a lot of time to do what you want to do.

For one sandwich: Combine about 1 1/4 cups of Swiss and teemage heavy cream or softened butter, then spread on 1 slice of bread (the French remove the crusts) or an English muffin. Top with a slice of ham and a second piece of bread (ham and cheese mixture) (one egg beaten and 2 tablespoons butter or oil

**Co-op Truckers (cont.)**

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**HL:** How big is the truck?

Booth: The gross weight is 5000 pounds. The truck itself weighs over 19000, so that means you can carry about 5000. It's a ton truck.

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

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

**HL:** We buy, sell, trade Gold rings, Silver pocket watches, Wall clocks.

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**HL:** I'll tell you what a run is like.

Oshun: It's a 22 foot box which is the longest box that you have.

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Kansans Rally Against Nuke

photos by Christine Crider

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

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

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

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

To continue this action, anti-nuclear citizens advocate turning off the electricity every Sunday evening from 9 to 9:05 pm. Doing without electricity for five minutes will remind everyone what will happen to our society if we use up our existing energy sources without developing alternatives.
'I think this nuclear thing is just like the Vietnam War.... If it had not been for the people that war would never have ended. I think that when people fight these plants are going to give them cancer... when they find out for sure... they'll turn against it.'

Edith Lange, Burlington, Kansas

Fights Nuclear Plant
Gardener Enjoys Life on Small Scale

by Sheree Welch

The demonstrators sweated under the powerful Kansas sun. As another musician stepped down, an aging but clear-voiced woman began reading a poem that eloquently expressed the anxiety of the crowd. The poem was created by Edith Lange, a 76-year-old Burlington resident. She stood straight and tall—her only sign of age was white hair.

Edith is one of Burlington’s citizens who closely examined the nuclear power plant under construction two miles away. Edith and her husband, Max, have lived in Burlington for 19 years in an old farmhouse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edith compares this battle with the peace movement against the Vietnam War. "For years people wouldn’t turn against the war, but little by little, the people found out about the terrible things we were doing over there. If people knew for the first time that war would never have ended.

I feel that when people find out that these plants are going to give them cancer—when they find out for sure—they'll turn against it."

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

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

Diversity in planting is Edith’s defence against insects. The tomatoes are interplanted with cabbages. A grape vine creeps up the door. Further, asparagus waves near the bottom of elderberry vines. A row of strawberries surrounds the garden. They are able to grow nearly everything they eat.

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

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

"I’ve always felt sort of guilty about killing animals," Edith says, "They’re not cattle, dogs up here and, I used to hear them poor old things crying and they’d prod them with those cattle prods. Now years later I felt comfortable eating meat."

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

Max is a follower of ontology which Edith describes as a philosophy which says that everything is an illusion. "This piano bench right here may seem solid but it is not. Our bodies are not really solid. The only thing that is real is the soul."

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

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

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

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

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

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I Was a Political Prisoner in the U.S.A.

By LAURIE BREITZ

Early this summer I joined a demonstration in downtown Chicago. Over 200 people marched for five hours in front of television stations, newspapers, and television offices, protesting the Shah of Iran's oppressive regime. U.S. involvement in Iran, and the U.S. news media's blacklisting of recent mass uprisings in Iran.

The last stop was the Iranian Consulate. In spite of the fact that the demonstration was peaceful and nonviolent, spirits rose and chanting became more vigorous. As we prepared to leave, the police began to walk forward. Suddenly I saw a row of police uniforms and red flashing lights. Out in the street, several people were being clubbed and chased by the police. In the midst of this confusion, tempers flared and I thought we were on the brink of a battle with the infamous Chicago police force. But our marshals called us down and we regrouped with our backs to the wall of a hundred. Immediately, the line police wagon which had been keeping us all afternoon had plenty of company. The wagon backed up to the curb. We were now surrounded with the police & wagons to the sides and to the front. I thought that the police had waited, wanted, and even planned for this.

At this point, I noticed several people hiding their faces. A student ran across the street to a black handsome man with a camera in his hand. The student claimed this man was very well known to Iranian students in Chicago. As an audience member for this demonstration I have seen many friendly faces on the Iranian students in the Chicago YMCA last November.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi maintains a secret police force (SAVAK), which is responsible for thousands of deaths and tortures in Iran. SAVAK is a system of informers which permeates all levels of Iranian society and creates an atmosphere of fear. According to a former U.S. diplomat, SAVAK is among the world's most sophisticated systems of informers. Iran's secret service, SAVAK, is the brainchild of the Shah. The Shah, with the U.S. Government's backing, controls SAVAK and uses it as a tool to implement its reign of terror. The government of Jimmy Carter, military aid to the Shah, sees the U.S. Government not only supplies the U.S. with its most strategic military bases in the Middle East, but with support for multi-national corporations to exploit. In return, the Shah rewards Iran's multi-national corporations with profits. SAVAK and the U.S. Government sees the benefit of corporate economic interests.

SAVAK also operates in the U.S., with the knowledge and cooperation of government officials. The Shah has had examples of repression of Iranians or Americans sympathetic to Iranian human rights. In Lawrence, an Iranian student was attacked by an assailant who dia the arrest of students of an English school in the street, several people were being clubbed and chased by the police. In the midst of this confusion, tempers flared and I thought we were on the brink of a battle with the infamous Chicago police force. But our marshals called us down and we regrouped with our backs to the wall of a hundred. Immediately, the line police wagon which had been keeping us all afternoon had plenty of company. The wagon backed up to the curb. We were now surrounded with the police & wagons to the sides and to the front. I thought that the police had waited, wanted, and even planned for this.

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