Supes OK I.V. Church

by Carmen Lodise, Isla Vista FREE PRESS Publisher

In a stunning move, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors reversed several previous decisions by their planning commission and approved a 1,200 square foot addition to the sanctuary of Isla Vista’s St. Athanasius Church. The vote, following a motion by Supervisor I.V. Park Board to Discuss Acquiring "Perfect Park" via Condemnation.

Thurs. • 12/7 • 6 PM

Bill Wallace, himself a resident of I.V. who has been the target of the conservative congregation in several election campaigns, was unanimous.

All members of the board, each one elected on so-called “environmentalist” platforms, also expressed strong support for the 16,900 square foot new building, the Church wishes to erect next to their present sanctuary, at the top of the Embarcadero loop in downtown Isla Vista. However, they voted for approximately six months a final decision on it because of their current temporary ordinance forbidding approval of any project which would produce additional traffic on streets already over capacity.

The EIR done on the project indicated that there will be 5-8 additional traffic trips because of 1,200 square foot addition, but Suzanne Conahan of the planning staff, told the board that it was possible it wouldn’t cause any additional traffic.

The County’s planning commission, as recently as September 27th, had rejected both the addition and the new building, citing increases traffic, over-development in the area, parking space, and location as reasons for rejecting the plan of three occasions. In unanimously rejecting the small addition, which included adding 66 parking spaces required for the new building, planners said they wished to give “no encouragement” to the new building, saying that the addition was simply “the nose under the camel’s tent” for the larger building which they found “completely unacceptable.”

At the same time, planner Michael Bennett strongly encouraged the Isla Vista Recreation and Park District to trade other properties it owns for the Church’s largest parcel, known locally as “Perfect Park.”

The Park District has been pursuing a trade for almost a year, but Church officials have always declined to discuss the matter, banking on eventually gaining County approval for the project on their side they have owned since 1984.

However, in making the motion to approve the addition, Wallace also expressed support for the new building which will rival the Graduate Night Club in size. "I have no problem with a church on this site (Perfect Park), but I would prefer to have something less imposing," he said. "This (the new building) will really dominate I.V.'s skyline in that area."

During his presentation, Church spokesperson John Finley stated that they had already spent $50,000 in pursuing county approval. The project will eventually cost $2-4 million for the 64-family church, 46 of which live in Isla Vista. Dean Brunner, another church leader, told the supervisors that 68% of the 359 I.V. residents said in a poll that they would vote for the church on the ballot. As it was, only 6.1% of the registered voters turned out to cast ballots for directors to the Goleta Water District and I.V. Sanitary District.

Based on a random, unscientific sample of 100 people in Isla Vista over the period November 12-14, I.V. Free Press staffers Lenn Silverman and Lisa Tanin Pompa found that the 82 residents of I.V. interviewed who had not voted November 7, 73.3% would have voted in the election if rent control for I.V. and selecting I.V.’s police chief had been on the ballot. Almost two of these respondents (65.4% of the non-voters interviewed) are not currently registered to vote, but 86% would have registered and voted if these two issues were on the ballot. Added to the 6.1% who did vote, the turnout would have been 79.3%.

Rent control and electing representatives who appoint the police chief in I.V. would be on the ballot if Isla Vista were a city. The UCSB administration and County government officials have combined for the past 15 years to keep I.V. residents from voting on establishing a City of Isla Vista. — C.L.

Actual Election Results — Page 9
The ABC's of the New Campus Development Plan

by Carmen Lodise
Isla Vista FREE PRESS Publisher

Because of the controversy surrounding the short period allowed for the public to respond to the latest UCSB Campus Development Plan, the uninvolved person might come to believe that the published documents on the topic are too complex to grasp before the public hearings begin in mid-January.

In fact, the basic elements of the plan are quite readily comprehensible. In an effort to de-mystify the documents, we have prepared a summary of the major developments and changes proposed.

Community Impacts

A. Traffic
The plan proposed to greatly diminish the use of the campus entrance to Main Campus on El Colego Road, and open up a new expanded West Entrance and kiosk at Mesa Road and Los Camaros. This accomplishes a long-standing community request to lower traffic on El Colego Road and promote bicycling from Isla Vista onto Main Campus. It also relieves the University from paying for a widening of El Colego to four lanes.

However, the EIR states that the University will assist paying for widening of Los Camaros (from Hollister Ave. to El Colego Rd.) to four lanes, plus contribute to improving intersections throughout the Goleta Valley. There is no mention of any impacts of additional traffic within Isla Vista.

The road into West Campus will be rebuilt with an adjacent bike path, but will likely include such usage deterrents as traffic bumps.

A new bike path will cut east-west across the present Storke Campus, and another new bike path along the ocean bluff will connect I.V. with Coal Oil Point.

B. Housing
In order to accommodate 2,000 additional students, UCSB will add an apartment complex on West Campus next to Isla Vista Elementary School, on Storke Campus, and to the east of Los Camaros Road, and one on the main campus on the ocean bluff near the end of Del Playa Road in I.V.

These plans will still leave the University short housing for about 1,000 students and they plan to buy up apartment units in Isla Vista or in Goleta to reach their new goal of 35% of all students housed in UCSB-owned facilities. They will also add 100 new faculty town houses along the bluff on West Campus.

C. Open Space
The plan calls for the creation of a new "park" along the bluff on West Campus and the enhancement of the "park" around the lagoon on Main Campus, adding about 15 acres to "park" in the area.

D. Isla Vista
Except for the above, there is no discussion of the plans on living conditions in Isla Vista (see "From the Publisher's Desk", page 11).

Campus Development

A. Institutional Growth
The intent is to keep undergraduate enrollment at about 16,000 and to double the present graduate student enrollment to 4,000, for a total enrollment of 20,000 by the year 2005. This change in emphasis is required, officials say, because of a greatly increased demand for Ph.D.s in California's job markets over the next twenty years.

B. Physical Development
Over 1.2 million square feet of buildings (excluding hallways, bathrooms, etc.) will be needed to both make up for a perceived current deficit and to accommodate the 20,000 enrollment level. The major perceived new buildings at this point include two Physical Sciences buildings, an Institute for Theoretical Physics, an Environmental Health & Safety building, expansion of the UCen into Storke Plaza, a Recreation Center (likely on the Storke Campus), an Alumni Center near the Faculty Club, and a new Art Museum.

The library will also be expanded considerably. New taller buildings will be located in the middle of Main Campus, with new buildings of lesser height near the edges of campus.

All remaining temporary buildings will be replaced either with permanent buildings or open space as alternate sites are found for their current services.

C. Traffic/Parking
University Road will be closed to auto-traffic at about Engineering II and a new four-lane road will be built along the slough bluff to join with Mesa Road (also to be expanded to four-lanes) at the fire station. The North Hall turnaround will be closed, but four other turnarounds will be built to facilitate bus usage and pedestrian drop-offs from auto-traffic. El Colego Road will effectively end with a large turnaround in the parking lot in front of the Events Center. The parking lot across from Robertson Gym will likely be replaced with classroom buildings. At least one multi-story parking lot will be constructed, likely on the present parking lot across from Campbell Hall; others being considered include one near Engineering I and one near the library.

D. Pedestrian Emphasis
In general, the core of the Main Campus will be redesigned to emphasize pedestrian and, to a lesser extent, bicycle traffic.

A new pedestrian plaza may be constructed in what is now the parking lot to the east of the UCen, with wide stairs built leading down to the lagoon. However, parking will be allowed on this plaza at nights.

The rolling hills north of the library will be joined with the grassy area beyond the Eucalyptus trees to the east into what planners will call the "Campus Green". This open area will be strengthened by the addition of two Physical Science buildings on its periphery and with the redesign of the entrances to existing buildings. A second major open space will be created north of the Storke Tower as the site for the temporary buildings there are gradually relocated.

Some Sticky Points

Enrollment Projections: The reports all indicate that current enrollment is 18,150 and will gradually increase to 20,000 by the year 2005. In fact, current enrollment is 19,580. What does this mean in terms of building plans — especially for student housing — about the ability of the campus to stabilize enrollment at 20,000, and about the absence of any analysis of impacts on Isla Vista?

No Capital Plan: The reports do not have an enclosed Capital Plan to indicate when specific projects will be accomplished. Thus, some projects may be built too late to alleviate problems caused by others, and some projects mentioned (for example, parking lots, or opening Mesa Road) may never happen at all.

Testifying: In the past, input at public hearings on Campus Plans has been addressed at microphones, giving speakers the feeling they are talking into a time capsule. But, don't be discouraged; all issues addressed by speakers must be answered in writing in the final EIR. For detailed information about the plan, the critical reviewer will want to read the EIR and its appendix that are available at all local libraries or at the Budget & Planning office in the UCSB Admin. Bldg.

Rushin the Review: UCSB officials say they had to speed up the review process in order to get final approval at the March UC Regents meeting to be able to tap into $25 million of state construction funds available in the 1989-90 budget.
I.V. Federation Meeting

**UCSB PLAN DOMINATES AGENDA**

By Lori Siderman

UCSB’s Campus Development Plan was the major topic of the November 27 I.V. Federation meeting, forcing all other items off the agenda. The issues that were shelved included recycling in Isla Vista, an update on the redevelopment agency, and a report from the Sidewalk Committee.

Most of the input on the University’s plans to grow to 20,000 students and add 1.2 million square feet of buildings plus almost 700 housing units was extremely negative. Supervisor Bill Wallace, who is also an Isla Vista resident, was skeptical about the report. "How much more cluttered will I.V. get?" Wallace expressed his skepticism stemmed from the complete disregard for Isla Vista in the report.

**Isla Vista's Toilet Kings**

"We are the toilet kings," announced Craig Geyer owner of Isla Vista’s Central Plumbing and Heating, which is located at 6553 Pardall Road. According to Geyer, 7,000 toilets have already been purchased and at least 1,000 more have already been ordered. Yoder explained the reason for the sudden demand for toilets is due to the water shortage. Yoder attributed the large amount of toilets being purchased to the fact that people cannot go over their allotment of water or they will be penalized for it. Yoder explained, "everyone is trying to save water so that it will last longer." These toilets were designed specifically to conserve water only use about 1.6 gallons of water per flush compared to the standard toilet which uses between 3 and 7 gallons per flush. The savings does in fact add up. According to Darcy Aston, a Water Conservation Assistant at the Goleta Water District, for a family of four, "switching to this type of toilet will save approximately 2,200 cubic feet of water per year." In order to encourage more people to change, the Goleta Water District is offering an eighty dollar rebate per toilet.

Lori Siderman

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Isla Vista FREE PRESS, November 30, 1989, page 3
Isla Vista — Our Island View

David M. Hubbard,  
Isla Vista FREE PRESS Nature Writer

Although few Isla Vista residents ever visit the Channel Islands, they appreciate their tantalizing beauty from afar. The expanse of ocean with a backdrop of islands is a welcome relief for inhabitants of densely populated Isla Vista.

You can see four of the eight islands in the Channel Islands archipelago from Isla Vista's sea bluff in good weather. These are the northern Channel Islands: Anacapa Island, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Rosa Island and San Miguel Island. Our view of the Channel Islands from Isla Vista is basically to the south; the mainland coastline runs east-west in this neck of the woods despite misleading signs about Highway 101 north and south.

The northern island chain runs roughly parallel to the mainland coast. Santa Cruz Island is the largest, highest and most frequently seen of the islands.

It is the first to appear out of the fog or haze. Its rugged ridge line breaks through the marine layer as a blue-gray silhouette and the lower slopes of the island seem dissolved in haze. On days with better visibility (like those during Santa Ana conditions), the stair-stepped western end of Santa Cruz Island is revealed. Each step is a relic of times of higher sea level, when the tides and surf cut bluffs-backed shelves into the shoreline. Santa Cruz Island is about 20 nautical miles from Goleta Point (Campus Point), and is 20 miles long. Our view shows us the full length of Santa Cruz Island, with the highest peak on the island, Pico San Miguel (Devil's Peak) 2434 feet above sea level, visible just to the right of the middle of the island.

Santa Rosa Island is usually the second to break through the haze from Isla Vista's vantage point. It can be seen just to the west of Santa Cruz Island, its outline less distinct and less varied. Its ridge line is low and smooth in comparison to Santa Cruz Island. Santa Rosa Island is about 24 miles away from the mainland, and is about 15 miles long. Tiny Anacapa Island shows as a smaller angular profile well to the east of Santa Cruz Island. It is the smallest and most accessible of the northern Channel Islands. Anacapa is 31 miles from Isla Vista, but only 11 miles from the mainland of Pt. Huemer. The Anacapa Lighthouse shines a triple flash every 60 seconds at night, often making Anacapa Island the easiest island to locate at night from here.

San Miguel Island is the least often seen from Isla Vista of the four northern Channel Islands. It appears to be located well to the west of Santa Rosa Island, even though they are actually separated by only three miles at their closest points. The two low mounds on the horizon are both parts of San Miguel Island. Low marine haze and the curvature of the earth in the intervening 32 miles usually prevents a view of the lower part of the island from Isla Vista.

On the clear days after a winter storm, with blue skies and howling northwest winds (one of those days when it is a struggle to ride your bike back to Isla Vista after being on campus) each canyon and grove of trees on Santa Cruz Island shows in detail in the low, angled light of a Santa Barbara winter. Even on the clearest days, the mystery of the islands 20 or more miles away remains. The streams and waterfalls, caves and meadows, coves and oak groves cannot be seen in their full detail and variety from here. For those who have never visited, it would be harder still to imagine the timeless spell of the islands, the diminutive island foxes and glossy black ravens, the deep quiet, or even the view of an unobstructed mainland hovering on the northern horizon.

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I.V.'s Turkey Press
Small And Beautiful

"I wish the baleful eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character, like those among men who live by sharpening and robbery, he is generally proud and often very lowly. The turkey is a much more respectable bird, and an awful true and original native of America."

— Benjamin Franklin

Harry and Sandra Reese's printing press is becoming known internationally, but they're watching the world go by from I.V.

The Turkey Press is run out of a house on Sueño Road in Isla Vista, but it's influence is beginning to reach all over the world by exploiting a most unique niche in the publishing industry — smallness.

"We print editions of 300 to 400 books, sometimes," says Turkey Press Publisher Harry Reese. "But more likely it's 25 or maybe even 10 books at a time."

Yet the Turkey Press is becoming known internationally, as evidenced by Harry and Sandra Reese's experience last month at the world's biggest book fair in Frankfurt, Germany. "The trip more than paid for itself," said Harry recently in an interview at their home, press room and gallery, "because we made some connections that would have taken a full year to accomplish by letter, and we sold a couple of subscriptions to all of the work we publish.

Making it Work

Harry and Sandra arrived in I.V. shortly after they were married in 1972, searching for a home base for a printing press which would print "just what we wanted," they said from the site of their mighty press. They routinely turn away all manuscripts received in the mail, but they even ask all catalogs listing their press to state specifically that they do not want writers to send their material to them.

So how do they find out what they want to print, how can they afford to print in such small batches, and why are they hiding out on Sueño Road - so far away from the "real" publishing centers of the world? "It's the art of the book that we are doing," says Harry. "What we do has more to do with how one values art than how good the literature is. It's a new way of communicating."

By way of example, Harry brought out a copy of West Nevada Waltz. This "book" is a splendid pile of eleven sheets of thick, gray paper, each the size of a place mat on a kitchen table. Harry had made each sheet of paper by hand, blending in materials he had collected in the Nevada desert, including the jaw of a coyote. On each sheet is an original oil painting by Harry, reminiscent of a cloudy sky at sunrise, and a printed poem by the book's author, Bern Potter. The set of papers was held in place by a handsome, sturdy box about one inch deep that had been hand crafted by Sandra. On the cover of the box was another original painting by Harry. The entire effect is absolutely breathtaking.

"We only printed ten of these books originally," explained Harry proudly. They sold for $1,000 each. "But the demand was so great that we eventually printed fifty more. One is on permanent exhibit at the Sierra Nevada Museum of Art in Reno."

"We try to treat each project in an entirely original way," he said. "This book is really a response to space, not writing."

Another example of their work was a folding calendar-type collage of images. Reflecting one year in the career of the Firesign Theatre comedy group. The marketing of this book would have to be considered quite unique - except when you are talking about the Turkey Press. We put together this collection of odds and ends that said a lot about David Ossman and the rest of the Firesign Theatre," explains Harry. "We only printed up a few copies and gave them to David. Once they all saw it, they wanted more and so did their friends. We wound up printing 1,000 copies of BOZOBOOK. It was one of our best sellers."

Another one of their favorite books is a collection of Peruvian poetry originally published in 1927. The Turkey Press edition of Five Meters of Poems is on a hand maded sheet of paper which is actually five meters long, folded accordion style into a pouch on the inside back cover especially designed by Sandra. Each of the 300 copies sells for $55.

"We published this one because it really lent itself to our style," she says. Harry teaches part-time in the book arts program at the UCSB's College of Creative Studies. (Teach students how to make books, but really teach about thinking about books as an art form), he explains. "I try to show them how to examine a total book - its structure. This is a wider application of the word "read.""

What to Publish

Selecting what they will publish is an adventure in itself. "We develop new projects through a long chain of our developing interests," Sandra explains. "I can't think of any time where some one has come to us and asked us to print something for them - we don't want to be 'for hire'. They get a majority of their ideas from listening to National Public Radio and following up on what they find interesting. They get interested in Chinese poetry, for example, and that developed into a friendship and then a book."

"It's a lot like watching a tree grow," commented Harry. "We're never quite sure where the next branch is going to come out. It's not that we're just letting things happen to us - we have tried to create a living atmosphere in which we grow and (we) become attracted to projects that are a part of our growth."

Following up on their interest in the Catholic Intellectual Thomas Merton, they discovered an unpublished journal covering a trip to Alaska and to UCSB in the month before he died. This became a natural for them because it combined so many of their interests. They made forty copies of the journal, had them bound in hard covers, selling for $200. Then, because they admired the work of New Directions book publishers, the Reeses invited them to mass produce it. This joint project resulted in an expanded circle of friends for Harry and Sandra.

Economics of Small Scale

But how can they make any money at this?

"Well, we produce most of the material we use - the paper, the package, the art work, and of course, the actual printing. So, we're 99% of the labor," he explains. And they also do all of their own financing in order to maintain control of their work. "Plus, we live cheap, so that helps."

"Our work (with the Turkey Press) is in strange category of dedication, recreation and employment. It has become such an important part of our life that we really enjoy doing it."

Also, what we do sell goes for so much more per copy than mass produced books. It's not unusual for us to charge $500 to $1,000 per book now.

"Actually, we never intended that the press would be our full means of support," he says. While Sandra has worked full time at the press for the past decade, Harry's teaching position at UCSB does help. "But mostly, things really changed when we started incorporating art into our books," Harry continued. "That's what really made it possible to produce rather expensive books and yet to cover our costs too. We've finally gotten to the place where we have a base of regular subscribers such as private collectors, art museums, and so forth.
The Situation in El Salvador
by Geoff Price (CISPES)

Want a good, long taste of the repulsive ugliness of U.S. overt and covert foreign policy? Now is a good time to cast your attention to war-torn El Salvador and drink deep.

El Salvador has been in the grips of civil war for ten years, a war which has been sustained primarily by the U.S. government through its massive counter-insurgency efforts in El Salvador and enormous military aid to the Salvadoran government. U.S. tax-dollars support of the government and military of El Salvador, generally unconditional, has totaled over four billion dollars to date. The U.S. was supplying over one half of the Salvadoran government's budget by 1987. And all along, the Salvadoran military has been waging a systematic campaign of terror via death squads, torture, disappearances, etc. against the citizenry to keep massive internal dissent at bay, all of which has been documented by human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and American Watch.

The new developments began on October 31st, when the offices of FENASTRAS, a worker's union, and COMADRES, an organization of mothers of the disappeared, were bombed, killing ten and wounding scores of others, including two Americans. This prompted the rebel FMLN, which is widely supported by labor unions and peasant organizations, to break off peace talks with the Christian government.

A week later (Sat. 11/11) the FMLN launched a major military offensive across the country, which surprised most observers in its intensity and scale; by Tuesday the 14th, the FMLN was claiming control of eight of the country's fourteen provinces and eight of the ten sections of the capital city San Salvador, the seat of government power. While the attack on the capital seemed to subside, on the 21st, the FMLN attacked the wealthier districts of the city, occupying a who suburb for two days. The U.S. then airlifted all embassy dependents out of the country.

The Salvadoran government has responded in the poor neighborhoods with massive, indiscriminate saturation bombings and machine gun strafings of civilian areas. UCSB's sister university, the University of San Salvador, was reportedly leveled by 300-pound bombs Tuesday morning (the 14th). At least twenty student leaders and two university workers were picked up from their homes by security forces. On November 15, ten Jesuit priests and nuns, leftist intellectuals critical of the government, were picked up and shot by people in military uniforms.

U.S. policy is now claiming for a "vigorously" investigation into this "atrocities," demanding that the responsible parties be brought to justice. The right-wing government initially claimed the murders may have been carried out by the leftist rebels. This is particularly unscrupulous given the history of death squad violence directed against the Catholic Church.

A more acceptable official line will probably be that uncontrolled "right-wing extremists" who are not officially associated with the security forces are responsible for the murders — the Salvadoran death squads have been traditionally described in this manner, although the links between the squads and the military have been factually obvious to all but the most seriously ideologically myopic students of El Salvador.

It may comfort you to know, however, that President Bush "absolutely" believes the Salvadoran government's assurances that it was not behind these killings, and has "complete confidence" that fellow-multi-millionaire Salvadoran President Alfredo Christiani would not lie to him. No, his former CIA boss says, it's that stupid, of course; your President is lying to you, something he has to be highly skilled at doing. There is, by the way, every indication that the CIA and U.S. military advisers have helped design El Salvador's counter-insurgency campaigns of death and terror from the very beginning. Another nice thing to know is that Salvadoran troops, including alleged death squad members, are being trained right here in the U.S. at Ft. Bragg.

The people of El Salvador need our vocal support as well as money for food and medical aid. You can help by sending checks to NEST, New El Salvador Today, P.O. Box 411436, San Francisco, CA 94141. For more information about how you can do to help, contact the Committee in Solidarity with the people of El Salvador (CISPES) at 961-2139, the Central American Response Network at 685-1283, or Compa at 962-0254.

In the meantime, Neighbor-To-Neighbor has called for a boycott of certain coffee brands tied to large plantation owners in El Salvador or who have known connections with rightist Death Squad activity. The coffee brands they recommend boycotting are Maxwell House, Folgers, Hills Brothers, MJB, and Sanborn.
Autumn Chartreuse
Isla Vista FREE PRESS Art Critic

Who’s Afraid of the NEA

I don’t understand why everyone is walking around with a self righteous attitude about how awful the National Endowment for the Arts is (or initially cutting back funding of contemporary art and “controversing” the Robert Mapplethorpe photography show at the Corcoran Museum in Washington D.C., and how this is the end of artistic free expression. What avant-garde artists with half a brain would want the government’s approval and/or funding anyway? Does anyone really think that the Dadaists, the Surrealists or the Abstract Expressionists sat around all day in cafés because they were writing proposals to museums? Did revolutionary avant-garde artists Wassily Kandinsky or Marcel Duchamp whine and complain because they couldn’t get grants? No, because back when artists were artists, and not thieves greedy fame seeking liars, like 98% of them today. This is how I see it: Museums have not been and should never be a place to see current subjective art. Museums are supposed to be the arbiter of high standards, and much of current subjective art is also awful. 2. Do you think the government is going to promote quality in the arts when it pays $50 for an ordinary screwdriver? 3. In art and toothpaste goes a lot further. 4. Jesse Helms (the ultraconservative homophobic senator behind the effort to stop NEA funding) may be doing the right thing, but for all the wrong reasons...

You wouldn’t catch downtown painter Brad Wright sniffing around the NEA. When every other artist in town can’t wait to get shown in some two-bit PoMo loving La Brea white trash gallery so they can price their work 10 times over what they wouldn’t be able to sell it for in Santa Barbara (you know who you are and so do I), well, while the fools in this town are thinking that’s what being an artist is all about, Brad is about to give us all a lesson on integrity. For one day he’s going to have a half price “survival” sale on his latest and old work. He works in the abstract-expressionist tradition of Kurt Schwitters and Arthur Dove, and when I think of what Brad’s selling for little more than the cost of the paint, it makes me think of having to fast your dearest friends good by forever, with a bottle of gut-renching Thunderbird.

Speaking of struggling artists, grants and quality, KFTV (Channel 19) screened “La Freeway” this month, four segments which “celebrate independent video.” How can anything be truly independent when it’s funded by— you guessed it— grants, grants and more grants. While the series is pretty disappointing, most of the pieces are at least entertaining (but then, so is T.V.), some are laughably horrible, a few are great, and one of the 20 odd shorts in the first segment is truly new and avant-garde. I only wish there had been a cafe near the studio so I could have sat and written my own grant proposal.

The current show at the Women’s Center, of photographs by Stephanie Serena is electric, elemental, exciting, eloquent and any other word you can think of— even though it’s one of the best shows I’ve ever seen at UCSB, you still won’t go because you probably still think you’ll be attacked by “angry lesbian feminists” — oh, you won’t get any pity from me, you gutless weekend art lovers. You can skip “Mindful Affection” Kathy Clark’s photography show at the College of Creative Studies. Unlike Serena’s photographs (both artists use the human figure as subject matter), which are dynamic and full of potential, Clark’s soft focus nostalgic photographs are too commercial looking and clichéd—they never make you forget that you’re looking at posed subjects.

If you missed the sorority/fraternity art show at the UCEN Gallery consider yourself lucky than a S.F. earthquake survivor.

The 10 Worst Movies of the 1980s

According to Baseline, a Los Angeles-based entertainment research firm, the biggest box office failure of the decade was “Inchon” (1982) produced by the Rev. Sung Myung Moon’s Unification Church. The disastrous war epic, starring Laurence Olivier and Jacqueline Bisset, lost an estimated $44.1 million. The other big losers were:

1) “Heavens Gate” ($34.5M)
2) “The Cotton Club” ($31M)
3) “Pirates” ($30.3M)
4) “Ramo III” ($20M)
5) “Santa Claus” ($29M)
6) “Lion of the Desert” ($28.5M)
7) “Empire of the Sun” ($27.5M)

Did any of your favorites make this list?

Isla Vista Rec. & Park District
Board of Directors Meeting
Thursday, Dec. 7, 1989
961 Embarcadero del Mar

Note: This meeting begins at a special time, 5:15 PM, with an Executive Session between the Board and its attorney regarding the possibility of property acquisition of five parcels of land at the top of the Embarcadero loop that are owned by the St. Athanasius Church. Executive Sessions are not open to the public.

Public participation will begin at about 6:00 PM.

1. Welcome/Announcements/Appreciations.
2. VoX Populi — any member of the public may speak on any item within the District’s jurisdiction but the Board is legally prevented from taking any action on such matters at this meeting unless the item is already on the agenda.
3. Adoption of Agenda/Approval of Previous Minutes.
4. Committee & Staff Reports, and Approval of Claims.
5. Appeals to the Board regarding use of Red Barn (for English classes, current limits on usage, and non-refunded deposit) At 6:30 Time Certain.
6. Ted Morrow Benefit In Anisq’Oyo Park discussion. 7:45 Time Certain.
7. Old Business (mulching practices and planting Manzanita in Anisq’Oyo Park, suggested budget reallocation for the rented toilet in Estero Area).
8. Public Discussion of reconsideration of approval of St. Athanasius Church-owned property. Note: this item may be discussed at approximately 6:00 PM following the conclusion of the Executive Session.
9. New Business (Discussions of County’s proposed process for appointing Tenant representative to Redevelopment Agency advisory board, continuation of limitations on amplified sound events at Red Barn, possible District membership in S.B. Botanical Gardens, and early planning for Juggler’s Festival).

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Isla Vista FREE PRESS, November 30, 1989, page 7
Was it Really growth vs. No Growth
Goleta Water Board Election

On November 7th, Dave Bearman came first among the eight candidates for two seats on the Goleta Water Board. Bearman, president of the Isla Vista Medical Clinic board and an elected member of the Isla Vista Sanitary District board, will join holdovers Katie Crawford and Gordon Fulks to restore a slow-growth majority on the five-person Goleta Water Board. Bearman ran on a slate with Dale Davis, and ex-I.V. resident Ed Maschke managed the Bearman-Davis campaign.

But newcomer John Deloero, running on a slate with Larry Mills, came in second. Deloero will now make up the two-member minority on the Water Board along with Pat Mykold — originally elected as a slow-growth candidate two years ago, but whose voting record has since caused his supporters to label him a turncoat. Deloero’s victory has added significant stature to his campaign manager, Doug Butler, a current Isla Vista resident who has been battling the umbrella organization for Goleta’s slow-growth forces — Citizens for Goleta Valley — for the past three years.

In order to find out what really happened as a result of the Water Board election, the Isla Vista Free Press went behind the scenes to ask the two individuals who ran the campaigns for the Bearman-Davis and Deloero-Mills slates what they felt had been at stake and what will likely be the election’s lasting results.

Douglas Butler has lived in Isla Vista for eight years, formerly with his wife, Ruth. He has worked as a design engineer at several Goleta firms. His political involvement began in 1986 with a movement to get building permits to I.V. and Goleta property owners who had owned lots for several years but who had been denied a building permit due to the voter-imposed “moratorium” on water hookups passed in 1973. The Butlers, who readily admitted they had an undefended lot in I.V. that they wished to develop, established “Families for Freedom,” a campaign committee that resulted in the passage of Measure T in 1987, an amendment to the hook up moratorium which has permitted the building of 50 or so “houses” in I.V. and as many as 150 in Goleta to date. Measure T also brought water to I.V.’s parks and gave the St. Athanasius Church a water permit to build a new 16-19,000 square foot building at the top of the loop in downtown Isla Vista.

Butler was active in Mike Boyd’s campaign for County Supervisor in 1988. More recently, he organized and managed Deloero-Mills slate for Water Board in 1989, demonstrating his new role as a political leader opposed to the Citizens for Goleta Valley (CGV).

I think there were two major outcomes in the election. First, the community lost the opportunity to really deal with the water shortage. If both John (DeLoreto) and Larry (Mills) had been elected, then, along with Pat (Mykold), we could have really started to put forth some new water supplies — maybe even another vote on importing State water (not importing water from Northern California via the State aqueduct was defeated by County voters in 1977).

Secondly, I’m really concerned about the safety of the staff at the Water District. Katie (Crawford) and Gordon (Fulks) have absolutely terrorized the staff. They have often threatened to take away their jobs, and threatened to change the VMA report in technical reports. The staff has been yanked at and even physically threatened.

I’m hoping that Dave Bearman won’t let them get away with that anymore. And I’m hoping that he won’t support firing the general manager (Jane Turner) and attorney (Wayne Lemieux) who, after all, have just been following the departing board majority’s orders. But if he does, then I’ll go after Bearman with all I’ve got.

Afterall, the policy of the last board (1987-89) was to get some new water supplies and they (the staff) were working at it. Now, the voters have spoken, and the new majority is supposed to not get any new water. So, as long as the staff isn’t getting any new water, they’re doing their job and they shouldn’t be fired.

Measure T was my first real exposure to working in politics and it has been really discouraging. What I found out was that Bill Wallace was lying to me, and that Gary McFarland (a leader of the progrowth majority on the Water Board at the time, and also a leader in the St. Athanasius Church) wasn’t. In the beginning, I talked with Bill Wallace about coming up with additional water to help people who had held their land for a long time. He was supportive at first, but then he pulled back and he tried to require an EIR on the plan (eventually Measure T) before it went on the ballot. I think he changed positions after Ed Maschke and John Buttny (current and administrative assistant to Wallace) talked with him — those two are the real problems. I mean, Wallace didn’t even call me to tell me he had changed his mind.

Then, after Measure T passed, it has been a disaster. Yes, I’m greatly responsible for people having gotten water permits, people who had suffered before, but Bill Wallace is responsible for what has been built. Plus I’m appalled at some of the people who have benefited by Measure T; John Stahl, for example (Wallace’s former administrative assistant who sold off a lot he owned on Mesa after obtaining a Measure T water permit).

See Butler, page 7
BEARMAN, HENDERSON SWEEP I. V. ON WAY TO VICTORIES

The turnout in Isla Vista for the November 7th election was the lowest in memory—a total of 472 voters, or 6.2% of those registered, showed up. Five of I.V.'s 13 precincts were actually below 4% of registered voters. This contrasts with the biggest turnout since 1972 when almost 9,000 voted in November, 1988 for the presidential election.

Still, those who did vote made a difference, at least in the closely contested Goleta Water Board race. Eventual number one vote-getter David Bearman came in third in Goleta for the two open seats by 109 votes. But he swept all I.V. precincts, and his 350 vote margin over Larry Mills in I.V. catapulted him past both Mills and John DeLoreto, the second place finisher.

The Isla Vista Sanitary District race saw 30-year veteran Ken Hendrickson win seven of I.V.'s 11 precincts and all eight precincts in Goleta. Although Mike Boyd came in third in Isla Vista, he finished second overall with a strong showing in Goleta. And while Carmen Lodise won the UCSB precincts and finished second in I.V. overall, he came in last in all Goleta precincts to finish fourth behind Harvey Gish for the three seats up for grabs.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>November 7, 1989 Election Results</th>
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<tr>
<td>Goleta Water Board</td>
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<td>Voters Bear Del. Davis Mills oth</td>
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<td>Isla Vista 391 265 88 230 78 67</td>
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<td>West I.V. 90 48 31 38 32 20 38</td>
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<td>UCSB 261 192 49 165 45 41 81</td>
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<td>I.V. Totals 742 506 166 433 155 128</td>
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<td>Grand Totals** 13361 5934 5732 5456 5648 2789</td>
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<tr>
<td>% 29.6 44.3 42.9 40.2 32.3 20.9</td>
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<td>* 684 ballots cast in I.V., 2,415 in Goleta, 269 absentee for 3,352 total votes cast.</td>
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<td>** Includes absentee ballots cast</td>
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Butler, from page 6

Also, there wasn't supposed to be any common plans used with Measure T lots, but it's happening, for example, by Ed Harwin. I don't like what Harwin did, but personally he's a nice enough guy, rather charming, but it's Bill Wallace who has dropped the ball.

Measure T had some real advantages. It effectively down-zoned Isla Vista, putting single-family houses on a lot of lots which were zoned for duplexes and large apartment buildings. Such smaller houses contribute more in taxes than they cost in government services, while apartments are the other way around.

There has been a whole lot of other development in I.V. beyond Measure T. Look at the biggest developments in I.V. in recent years—I.V. Market, Kinloch's, the Medical Clinic—that have nothing to do with Measure T. And there are a lot of residential buildings being put up beyond Measure T. There's a standing joke now around town that begins with the question "How can they tell a Measure T house?" "It's the one with only one door." There's now places with several apartments, like one on Del Playa with 12 A-G doors. How do these get built, they're supposed to be illegal? I don't understand it all and I know that it's happening, I think that it's inequity and corruption on the part of Wallace.

At first, when the Water Board said they wouldn't allow people to develop their T lots in order to let other people develop them, I was opposed to that. For me, it would have probably been better to keep my lot—I would have forced me to deal with my wife and maybe save our marriage. When we started out to get a water meter, what we wanted was to be able to get a house to live in and I didn't wind up with this. Ruth took her half and moved to New Mexico where she bought a ranch and is moving away to forget about it. But, because of all the time I took off to work on the campaigns and what I've personally contributed to them, I'm not left with very much.

But in the process of getting Measure T passed and the subsequent Bond of Supervisors race, and now this Water Board campaign, I came to realize that the real problem is how corrupt they (CGV) are and how against the Board, opposed to Katie Crawford's terrorizing the Water District staff and people like Greg Lockwood (a man in CGV) who go down to the County's Resource Management staff and threaten them to change reports or he'll get them fired.

I mean, they (CGV) called us (DeLoreto-Mills) the "developer's slate." I know that water board campaigns are typically two slates—one supported by the developers who have a beer with the Water Board. But I decided that Citizens (CGV) needed to be challenged this time by people opposed to the way they do things. So we kept DeLoreto-Mills squeaky clean—no money from developers. Citizens (CGV) paid for its own campaign and threatened that was more than it had received in the past three years. As a result of this campaign, there were two only contributed a total of $1,000 of the $30,000 we spent. Citizens, by the way, spent just about the same amount as we did.

And when I helped Mike Boyd run against Wallace in 1988, they (CGV) put the word out that the money my ex-wife, Ruth, made working for Jim Thompson (the developer-supported candidate against Wallace) was really money that went into Boyd's campaign. But Ruth and I were separated at the time and she was working for her living expenses. Mike spent about $7,000 on his campaign and I personally contributed about one-half of that—and I didn't really want any money from Jim Thompson to cover my own campaign. This is their (CGV) typical kind of response and I can't accept it that I'm against their policies.

However it's true, we (Boyd's campaign) were definitely trying to draw off votes from the Citizens' services while putting him into a runoff in November. (In the June primary, Wallace captured more than 50% of the total vote, avoiding a runoff with the number two vote-getter, Thompson.) If we've ever seen a time where the only time things get done in I.V. is when Wallace's election campaigns, I think that it would have been real funny if we had been able to force a runoff, maybe we could have gotten some real concessions from him as he approached, like support for rent control, for example.

On the other hand, I think we could have gotten an election on Isla Vista cityhood if Thompson had been elected. I.V. Cityhood is something I'm absolutely in favor of.

I was surprised to find out that there wasn't any ongoing opposition group to Citizens-endorsed candidates for water board and supervisor. So, it was pretty easy for me to step in and help put together the (DeLoreto-Mills slate). When I was young, I used to read a lot of socialist-workers literature, and I've always voted straight-Democrat. Now, here I find myself allies with a bunch of Republicans. But I've found that they are the only ones you can trust.

I don't really know what I'm going to do in the future. I hate to keep spending my time in negative fights. The energy I'm putting in on this I would much rather put on positive social causes. I want to set up a hot-line that government employees who are being harassed by their employers can call and spill the beans. It's terrible what people at the Water District have to put up with.

In the meantime, I'm off to New Zealand for three months to try to figure out if I'm going to continue with this struggle against the Citizens for Goleta Valley, or start over some place else. I understand that New Zealand has a real citizen participation kind of government. Maybe I can learn something that we can adapt here.

At press time, we were informed that Mike Boyd and John DeLoreto were busy setting up a hotline called County Watch to accomplish one of Butler's goals. Further, Boyd said that a lawsuit alleging illegal campaign contributions by CGV to the Bearman-Davis slate which he, Butler and Goleta cityhood-activist John Watson had withdrawn last week was being reworked and would be filed again within the next few days.
Turkey, from page 5

seems, and major university libraries like Harvard, Stanford, and Oxford."

Harry Reese grew up in Southern California and attended UCSB in the early 1960s. "I was even elected to the A.S. Leg Council, but I resigned halfway through my term," he says without any real explanation. After spending some time in the Bay Area, he returned to UCSB and allowed Walter Capps talk him into a M.A. program in Religious Studies.

"I was interested in literature, history and the meaning of life at that time," explains Harry. "I thought I would be a writer of either books or movies. I studied the American transcendentalists - Thoreau and Emerson, especially. So it seemed only natural for me to build a little house on the bluff to live in." The house has since been removed. Harry also adds, rather nonchalantly and with no elaboration, that he was in Isla Vista during the 1970 riots which saw the Bank of America burned to the ground.

During that time he submitted several poems to a literary journal at Brown University and got recruited into studying their Creative Writing Program. While there, some of his professors were involved in publishing and Harry acquired his first printing press. He also took some courses at the Rhode Island School of Design which forever altered his notion of what a "book" should be.

"I wanted to publish books, but I rejected the usual career of heading to New York and going to work for one of the large printing houses there," Harry says. Instead, Harry headed back to the West Coast where he met Sandra who was hiding out as a substitute teacher and cocktail waitress at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

"I had graduated from the University of Colorado a few years before," she mentioned, "but at that point I was just waiting for something interesting to happen."

Coming to Isla Vista

They spent a couple of years living in a big house with many people in Berkeley, during which time they printed many pamphlets and small books of poetry, mostly selling from 50c to $3. Eventually Harry convinced Sandra that they should move to "a small town, with a sense of community, along the Coast" — Isla Vista. Soon after arriving in 1976, they bought the house on Sueco where they still reside and have since added two cats and a Golden Retriever who is so laid back that he does not even wake from his afternoon nap in the front yard when I walked past him to conduct this interview. They also have set up two printing presses — one built in the 1890's and a studio for Harry to paint in. Harry brought the movable type they still use with him from Rhode Island.

"We were looking for an inexpensive place, somewhere between Los Angeles and San Francisco, that allowed us to live an almost self-contained lifestyle — someplace where our lifestyle could be reflected in our work," comments Harry. "We wanted to live in a real community, and Berkeley was just too big for us." Isla Vista turned out to be the perfect place.

Shortly after they arrived, Harry secured a grant through the California Arts Council for a nine-month "artist-in-residence" program sponsored through the I.V. Recreation and Park District.

"That was a lot of fun," Harry recalls. "I did the graphics for the poster and program of the 1979 Fall Festival, organized some poetry readings in Anita's Oyo Park and at Borsodis Coffeehouse, and helped generate about ten grants for other young artists."

Although the Reese's now shy away from grant monies because of the control they would have to give up, they still are glad that they came to Isla Vista. "We enjoy our lifestyle here because we have been able to live like we want and do the work we like. Plus, we really love the I.V. Food Coop which has gotten better in the last few years. The one thing that's tough about living here though is that our good friends keep moving on."

New Adventures

Two new projects the Reeses are working on are books they are doing with Ann Hamilton, a multi-media artist from the Bay Area, and Terence McKenna, the head of the Botanical Dimension Foundation in Hawaii — a think tank exploring among other things, the uses of psychedelic drugs by different cultures through the ages. They learned about both of these people and their work through National Public Radio.

Makes you wonder why some of us still bother with TV.

— interview and photos by Carmen Lodié.
**From the Publisher's Desk...**

**Life in a Company Town**

While UCSB was preparing its 1963 Campus Plan, the planner in the UC President's office threw up a red flag. He pointed out that the various proposed and current buildings would multiply the campus foursfold and no activity planned by UCSB would be of any consequence. In this plan, the University must be considered part of the campus, and a university community must be included in the campus planning. His comment was ignored, and a few years later the town was in flames. The UC Regents eventually had to reject the proposal on the research institutions of the campus. But because of the spring of 1970. The Trow Commission put the blame squarely on UCSB and County officials who have now created such intolerable living conditions that — given the climate of the time — were bound to lead to severe problems.

A couple of their comments have stuck with me through the years. First, that "the University can no longer ignore, if it ever could, the conditions under which most of its students live. Isla Vista is as much a part of UCSB as are its laboratories and classrooms," Secondly, it recommended that UCSB stabilize its enrollment (then at 15,000) until it could properly house and teach all students in Isla Vista and in order to promote a better mix of students and non-students in town.

Instead, UCSB has lifted the mill toward until it now has over 19,000 students, and its new Campus Plan involves the University and its community in its own physical planning with the intention of a redevelopment agency with the potential of $5-10 million available soon. At least the campus plan could have mentioned potential and volunteered to be a part of an integrated planning process. After all, if UCSB can volunteer to pay for widening intersections throughout Goleta to mitigate some of its growth impacts there, it seems like they should be able to talk about mitigation measures in town.

But the old days seem to have returned. A year ago, the Chancellor gave a speech in Santa Barbara entitled "The University and the Community" in which she did not mention Isla Vista even in passing. And last month, in her second annual report of the Campus theme, she pointed to addressing the "quality of life" of the campus. And now, the Campus Plan for the next 15 years has chosen to ignore the town altogether.

I guess we get the point. However, being ignored in UCSB's development plans is especially frustrating since the UCSB administration remains the major opponent to I.V. cityhood — the means by which we could use our own tax monies to mitigate a lot of the problems associated with enrollment growth.

**The EOC Gets Its Church**

John Finley, a deacon in I.V.'s St. Athanasius Church, began his presentation to the Board of Supervisors on November 21st with the year 33 A.D., because that's when, he said, the Church had been founded by St. Paul. In fact, I.V.'s version of the moral majority began here in I.V. less than twenty years ago as a branch of the Campus Crusade for Christ, a right-wing religious student group that rivaled the leftist Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on campuses across the nation during that period.

Through the years, this group had intrigue in I.V., became a congregation, started families, and changed its affiliation with national and international church leaders to suit them. For a while they were the Grace Church, then the Evangelical Orthodox Church (EOC), and more recently, St. Athanasius — a branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church which in deed did have its beginnings with the work of St. Paul. Sometime the Church resembles a falling small business searching for shelter under the umbrella of a large corporation. Except the EOC is anything, but a failure. While its membership seems to have stabilized over the past decade, many of its members have invested in Isla Vista real estate, making them collectively one of the biggest economic machines in town. The new building which received such favorable reviews from the Supervisors will run $3-4 million — that's a lot of money to gather together for 64 families.

Plus, the organizing job they did to sway the Supes was quite impressive. Less than six weeks ago, the County's Planning Commission unanimously turned down both the 2,100 square foot addition to their current site and the proposed 16-19,000 square foot new building. Yet the Supes unanimously approved the addition and just as unanimously expressed support for the new building, although technicalities will prevent any official approval for perhaps another six months.

The most galling thing about the approval is that each Supervisor — the EOC is good for Isla Vista, that they needed them (and that they needed building) to make Isla Vista a better town to live in. These are the same I.V. residents who work so hard against I.V. cityhood, against open space bonds, against park taxes, in favor of bars on alcohol and live music, and who support pro-growth candidates for the Goleta Water Board and noisy candidates for the Santa Barbara County Board. Just what is there about them that we need them? It's tough to figure out Supervisor Bill Wallace's support of these projects, especially with his reputation as an "environmentalist", given the role of EOC members in pro-growth election campaigns — even in opposing Wallace! Perhaps it's a cynical move on his part based on the low I.V.- voter turnout in the recent Water Board election. Maybe he figures Isla Vista is unimportant, so why should he be the heat from this highly organized group? It does make one wonder, however, about the claims of this five-member board of supervisors to be "environmentalists" and just what that means.

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