

Daily Nexus

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University of California, Santa Barbara

Thursday, May 21, 1981

Administrators Assail SBPC, Student Lobby

By EVE DUTTON
Nexus Staff Writer

Communication conflicts between the University of California Student Body President's Council and university administrators and faculty surrounding academic and administrative affairs in the past year has caused concern over the state of university-student relations system-wide.

Administrators and faculty claim student representatives in the SBPC and the U.C. Student Lobby are over-stepping their bounds in university affairs by lobbying over state legislative bills that would directly limit or alter the power of the university.

As an executive policy-making body, SBPC is comprised of student officers who represent U.C. students at the state level. The nine individual campuses are represented on the council by two students elected to their respective Associated Students government, one each at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The council is responsible for policy decisions which are then turned over to the U.C. Student Lobby for action. Acting as the spokespersons for SBPC, the lobbyists work with the university and legislators to find the best possible program or action for the student and university interests.

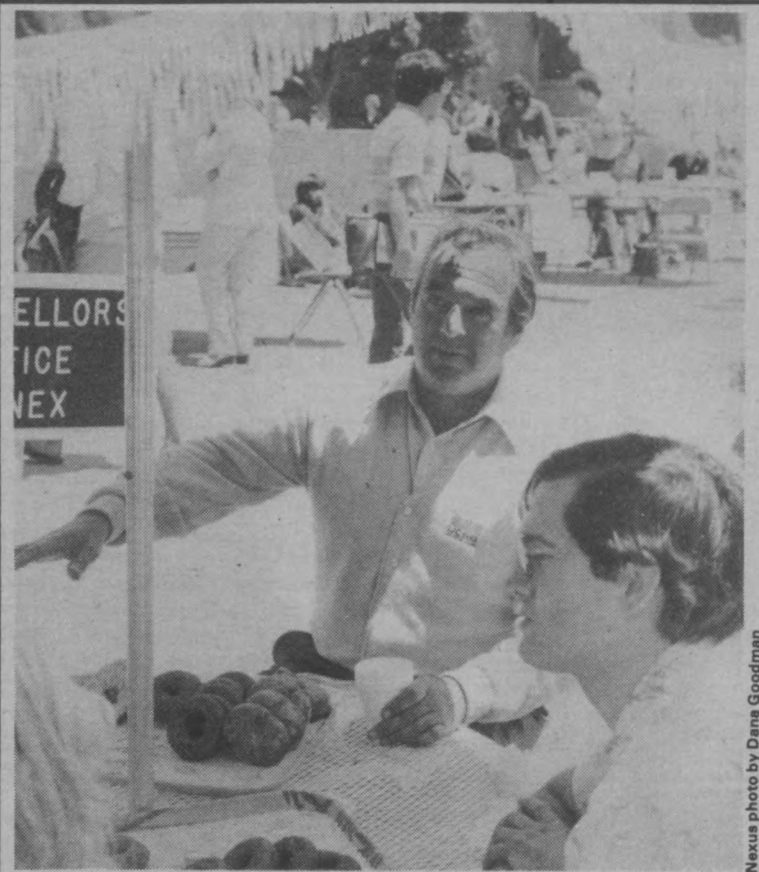
Benjamin Aaron, chair of the systemwide Academic Senate, said the source of the conflicts is that students are not consulting with administrators or faculty on issues directly affecting them.

"The Academic Senate is very disturbed by the tactics used by the student lobby in Sacramento. Differences of opinion are one thing but there ought to be some disclosure ahead of time so that we have the opportunity to discuss the issues," Aaron said.

Student representatives of SBPC argue that the university does not consult with them on most affairs and has further ignored student attempts for discussion.

"We have been discussing these things with the university for ages but it gets to the point where we've

(Please turn to p.7, col.1)



Nexus photo by Dana Goodman

"Captain Bob" Huttenback handed out donuts and the answers to student questions at the annex in front of the UCen and under an umbrella yesterday.

NRC Hearings Continue in State For Opening of New Power Plant

By ERIC KELLER
Nexus Staff Writer

Focusing on contentions that no low-power test license should be granted to Pacific Gas & Electric Company's Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant until a comprehensive emergency plan has been drawn up and approved, Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings got underway Monday in San Luis Obispo.

"PG&E concedes that they don't have a new emergency plan (fully developed), and they say they just don't need it," San Luis Obispo Mothers For Peace spokesperson Nancy Culver said. "We (Mothers for Peace and others) say you do need it."

According to Culver, once the hearings got underway, lead intervenor attorney Joel Reynolds cross-examined four PG&E witnesses, including PG&E's Nuclear Plants Operations Office head James Schiffer and PG&E consultant Dr. William Brunot, on their previously submitted testimony regarding the emergency planning issue.

In his cross-examination of the witnesses, Culver said Reynolds "found a lot of things wrong with their testimony," including discrepancies in what PG&E claims were contracted duties of the ambulance services which were included in the existing plan, and what the services personnel said they believe to

be their responsibilities in the event of an emergency.

PG&E spokesperson Sue Brown said the power company recognizes the need for a new emergency plan once the plant goes into full operation, but that it contends, "The already existing plan is suitable for the period during which the plant would be running at test power," about 5 percent of its total output.

The hearings, overseen by the NRC's Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and scheduled to run until May 29, will focus on two contentions made by intervenors against PG&E that, before a low power test license is issued to the facility, PG&E must have a comprehensive emergency plan for the San Luis Obispo area; and that water valves involved in the plant's automatic shut-down system, similar to those which failed at Three Mile Island, must be proven in safe working order.

Culver said her organization opposes the granting of any type of test license before the plant is proven completely safe.

"We feel this hearing shouldn't even be taking place," she said. The plant "shouldn't be granted a low power test license unless it's safe enough to have a full power operating license. The low power test license is merely a learner's permit."

Threat to Budget Denied by Brown

By RICK DOWER

SACRAMENTO— State Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) flatly denied Tuesday that he ever threatened to hold up the University of California's state budget last week if the U.C. Board of Regents didn't agree to postpone a vote on whether to continue managing its two nuclear weapons laboratories for the federal government.

"That's ridiculous," Brown told reporters at a capital news conference. "Why should I threaten them? I'd just go ahead and do it."

"I've already made it clear that all budgets will be considered on their merits," he said.

Brown is blaming an "over enthusiastic" student intern for attributing the budget threat to him at Thursday's regents meeting without his knowledge.

However, U.C. officials in Sacramento confirmed this week that they were contacted by another member of Brown's staff the day before the meeting. The

officials said John Vasconcellos, chair of the state Assembly Ways and Means Committee, had been asked to stall the university budget if the regents didn't agree to delay the vote on the labs contract.

Brown, a U.C. regent twice over, denied that anyone from his office was authorized to make such a statement.

He said the intern, Julia Silber, was sent to read a telegram stating his opposition to considering the labs decision on such short public notice and asking the regents to delay action until October.

At the meeting, Silber read the telegram and then added that Brown had asked Vasconcellos to hold up U.C.'s \$1.1 billion state budget if the regents did not comply. Brown suggested Silber had been talked into "uttering crap" by anti-nuclear students at the meeting.

The threat created a major controversy, as most of the regents and U.C. President David Saxon were outraged that Brown would attempt to hold the U.C. budget hostage.

Regent Stanley Sheinbaum, a liberal who opposes continued operation of the labs by U.C., called the threat "offensive," although the regents later voted to delay the contract decision by a month.

At Tuesday's press conference, Brown said he only sent Silber in the first place because a telegram he dispatched voicing his opposition to the early vote was not included in the regents' correspondence, despite his claim that the message was acknowledged by the university at least 48 hours before the regents were to meet.

A copy of the telegram Brown sent Saxon shows it was not sent until mid-day on Wednesday, less than one day before the meeting.

U.C. News Officer Sarah Molla said Tuesday that Saxon had tried to reach Brown and Governor Jerry Brown without success the entire week before the meeting. She said a telegram sent so late in the week could not have been included in the regents correspondence. Saxon said he did not receive it until Thursday.

(Please turn to p.9, col.5)

Miller Begins as New Leader Amidst Unanswered Questions

By JERRY CORNFIELD
Editor in chief

When James Grier Miller arrived at UCSB Jan. 13 to begin his duties as the new president of the Hutchins Center, he had already been the subject of discussion amongst the Center's leaders.

This is the third of three articles on the Robert Maynard Hutchins Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Much of the criticism of Miller's appointment has emanated from the departing director Walter Capps, whose efforts to make the Board of Directors and the Center's Steering Committee aware of additional information on Miller's leadership skills and research work have been interpreted as an attempt to undermine Miller.

In the fall of 1979, a five-person search committee deployed by the Center's Board of Directors,



recommended Miller be hired to replace Brian Fagan who had resigned. The appointment was to begin July 1, 1981, when Miller's tenure as president of Louisville University was to end.

Chancellor Robert Huttenback accepted the committee's recommendation, and it was only a matter of time before this newest controversy became known.

Last November at the final meeting of the old Board of Directors, Capps gave a presentation of nearly three-fourths of an hour in which he presented articles printed in Louisville Times critical of Miller's final year at the

University of Louisville. In addition Miller's current status as a paid consultant for the Army Science Board was discussed, as Capps has theorized in recent weeks, that the selection of Miller reflected a shift in the philosophy of the Center toward more conservative actions.

"Those were not really controversies that were particularly relevant," Huttenback said. "I certainly looked into that business; there was nothing there that I thought was any cause for concern. It was the kind of concern about the internal running of the new university."

When Miller announced his earlier retirement, rumors were circulating that Miller had been fired or forced to resign — comments that Miller and Huttenback quickly condemned.

"Mainly the reason I came out when I did was that I knew Donald Swain (formerly the U.C. academic vice president) was

(Please turn to p.6, col.3)

La Cumbre Editor is New Editor-in-Chief

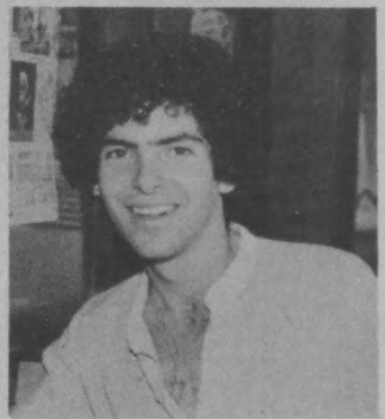
1980-81 La Cumbre Yearbook Editor Mitch Cohen has been selected by the UCSB Press Council to serve as the Nexus' 1981-82 editor-in-chief.

Cohen, a junior communications studies major, said he is "really happy" about the selection, which was made Tuesday night after Press Council conducted a public forum and interviews of the candidates for the position.

When asked about his plans for the Nexus, Cohen said he would like to see the paper "continue as it has and improve in the perceptions of the student body." He said this goal will be achieved through increased coverage and "improved accuracy of stories." Improving the credibility of the Nexus is also on Cohen's list of priorities for next year.

In addition to running La Cumbre this year, Cohen's media experience includes working in the photo and advertising departments of the Nexus and for KCSB-FM.

In his application for the position, Cohen said, "The Nexus



Mitch Cohen

should try to better represent the views of the students as a whole, not only the views of its readers and political pressure groups." He also hopes to have the Nexus cover a broader range of topics, including national news, while maintaining the paper's present rate of growth.

"I am looking forward to working with everyone in the 1982 school year," Cohen said.

STATE

LOS ANGELES— A Los Angeles County coroner's task force was ready yesterday to start reviewing 10 cases of suspicious deaths at Centinela Hospital in Inglewood. Authorities said they were awaiting more cases as the probe into hospital deaths spreads over three Southern California counties. The District Attorney's office said it expects to turn more cases over to the task force next week. Assistant Coroner Richard Wilson said the coroner's office has received less than 10 cases, and the District Attorney has indicated there will be more. Wilson says the district attorney has delivered information about the treatment received by specific patients and their medical history before their deaths.

SAN DIEGO— The nation's explosives makers are boycotting the National Conference on Explosives to protest what a spokesperson calls growing confusion imposed by regulators of their industry. He says one example is that one federal agency requires industries to burn the empty casings of the explosives they use while another forbids the open burning of trash by industries. All 21 federal agencies now regulating explosives are in San Diego with representatives of companies which use explosives for oil exploration, demolition, pyrotechnics, and road construction.

NATION

WASHINGTON— The House has given an overwhelming okay to the slightly reworked budget blueprint approved last week by house and senate conferees. The vote yesterday was 244-155. The plan, backed by President Reagan, calls for nearly \$700 billion in spending in fiscal 1982, with a deficit of nearly \$38 billion. The package also accommodates the three-year, 30 percent cut in personal income tax rates Reagan has called for. In front of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday though, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said the program would spur inflationary spending on luxury items and encourage speculation in commodities which would drive up the cost of necessities. Other witnesses from the business community endorsed the Reagan plan.

WASHINGTON— Improvements are being made in the country's system of early warning against an enemy attack, a Pentagon spokesperson said yesterday. The Under-Secretary of Defense for Research Engineering, Richard Delauer, told a house subcommittee today that steps are being taken to correct defects in the Norad Early Warning system. Among other things, he said, a fail-safe electric power system is being developed at Norad headquarters in Colorado Springs.

WORLD

SYRIA— Syrian President Assad says there are signs that Israel plans some military action in the dispute over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. Assad also said yesterday that special U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who was in Damascus yesterday on a peace mission, presented no specific proposals, just Israeli demands. In Israel sources say Habib proposed that Israel promise not to make air attacks on Syrian forces in Lebanon, and that Syria withdraw its missiles. However, the office of Israeli Prime Minister Begin denies there was any talk of such a limit on Israeli flights.

GENEVA— The United States voted yesterday against a voluntary code of conduct to restrict marketing of baby formula which may hurt infants in some developing countries because of poor sanitary conditions and misuse of the formula. Despite the U.S. vote, the World Health Organization code passed overwhelmingly with more than 90 votes in favor.

ROME— A hospital spokesperson said yesterday that Pope John Paul's transfer from the intensive care unit to a general care room went well. However, the doctors stressed that there is still a danger of infection. They said the Pope is running a slight fever and is still being fed intravenously. John Paul turned 61 yesterday.

PEOPLE

WILLIAM SAROYAN, who made himself and the town of Fresno famous with his stories, will be honored by his hometown. Saroyan, who died of cancer Monday at the age of 72, reportedly did not desire a funeral service. The Fresno tribute will not be a funeral or memorial service, in keeping with Saroyan's wishes, but may feature programs of his short stories, books, or plays. Saroyan's most noted novel, "The Human Comedy," dealt with a boy growing up in the mythical town of Ithaca, CA. Later he acknowledged that the boy was himself and the town Fresno.

HEINZ LOWENSTEIN, a German born California Institute of Technology professor, received an honorary doctor's degree yesterday from the Institute he fled 44 years ago when the Nazis refused him a doctorate because he was Jewish. He said his young German scientific friends at Munich University initiated the move for a degree. The 67 year old said he felt it was important to honor their wishes and to pay homage in accepting the honor, to one of his two former mentors, professor Edgar Dacque.

WEATHER: Sunny and fair with early morning cloudiness and gusty winds throughout the day. High 70-75, overnight lows in the mid 50s. Very gusty winds on the ocean with a small craft advisory.

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TODAY

FRIENDS OF THE RIVER/FRIENDS OF THE EARTH: Meeting - come discuss continued petition drive to get Watt out! Potluck on water, and leafleting. Trip to Idaho? 6:30 p.m. in UCen II.

GAY MEN AND LESBIAN WOMEN'S RAP GROUP: All are invited to share in a casual and caring group. 7-9 p.m. in Women's Center.

ACM: Computer Science Majors- ACM (Assoc. for Computing Machinery) elections and organization meeting. 7 p.m. in Engr 3114.

AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN'S SUPPORT GROUP: MX-Missile Slide Show, "The Only Land We Belong To." Shoshones message in opposition to the MX-system. Everyone is encouraged to attend, \$1 donation at door. 8 p.m. in Cafe Interim.

THE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIOLOGY UNION: Draft Politics - Two conscientious objectors John Sonquist and Craig Neinarman of Sociology reflect on their deliberations regarding both Vietnam and Korean wars. 2:30 p.m. in Ellison 2824.

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT: Pre-Registration for Communications classes 8 a.m.-5 p.m. in Speech Office. **ST. MARK'S, CISPES:** Videotape, El Salvador - Another Vietnam? Free, 7:30 p.m. at St. Mark's, I.V. -Picasso & Emb. del Mar.

COALITION TO STOP THE DRAFT: General meeting, 7 p.m. in UCen 2284.

A.S. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN: Meeting: tonight at 5:30 in UCen 2284. All welcome.

AFSCME CLERICAL CAUCUS: Planning meeting for film series and assertiveness training workshops. Please join us - we need your support. All clerical staff welcome. 12-1 p.m. in UCen 2292.

Daily Nexus

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Housing Subsidy Getting Criticism

By JONATHAN ALBURGER
Nexus Staff Writer

With a newly implemented process, the UCSB Office of Financial Aid has drawn criticism for requiring students living in UCSB New Married Students Housing to report if they are receiving rent subsidies from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"We asked the housing office on campus to let us know what the amount of the (HUD) housing subsidies were for any students who were getting them," Frank Powers, assistant director of Financial Aid, said. "The housing office was able to let us know who was getting them, (but) not the amount. So then we had to go to the students to give us the amount they received because it varies from student to student."

However, financially dependent married students living in Isla Vista apartments who are also receiving HUD funds are not being notified by the university. One of the "more vocal" married students living in the student housing complex, who asked to remain anonymous, told the *Daily Nexus* the financial aid office "can't touch" the people who are living in Isla Vista or Santa Barbara because the housing they're living in doesn't belong to the university.

"It's discriminatory to come down on people in Married Student Housing. The financial aid office is actually going after...the easy people," he said.

Powers said what the department is doing could be considered discriminatory: "My personal reaction would be that that individual could quite well be accurate in his discription of what's happening."

A new Billing Accounts Receivable Collections system which functions as a data base for all financial transactions made to and from students was installed Winter quarter, (Please turn to p.9, col.5)

Subsidy Cutback Resulting in Wait

By JONATHAN ALBURGER
Nexus Staff Writer

Rent subsidies given to underprivileged married couples and families by the Santa Barbara County Department of Housing and Urban Development have been decreasing over the last year, forcing numerous needy people to wait over two years before they can receive benefits.

"The main problem now is that...we have waiting lists in each of our offices which are large — which means we cannot serve all the people who need help," Bill Poelke of SBCHUD said.

HUD subsidizes approximately 250 people in the university and Isla Vista area, Martha Aguilar of the Goleta substation of HUD said.

"I think there's one thing that everybody has to understand about public housing projects...The housing authorities, whether anyone likes it or not, are not really places of housing of last resort. There are some people we simply cannot help," Poelke asserted.

"Furthermore, with the Reagan administration in, I have the feeling we're going to be cut. The new budget, obviously, is cutting all of the programs and Section Eight (of the HUD rent subsidy guidelines) will be one of these, as well as public housing."

Section Eight of the guidelines states that no person of low income would pay more than 25 percent of their adjusted gross income as rent. According to Poelke, a low-income person by

Key Administrators Concerned

Plans Needed For Faculty Housing

BY LAIRD TOWNSEND
Nexus Staff Writer

UCSB faculty members will have better opportunities to rent or buy homes in the local area if plans proposed by campus and systemwide administrators are implemented.

"Without it (cheaper housing), we are not going to hire any faculty," UCSB Chancellor Robert Huttenback stressed, adding that because of current high prices, the chances of hiring new senior faculty are "in excess of zero."

Associate Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs Gerald Larson, who deals with faculty needs, noted that prospective faculty during the last three to five years, "take one look at the housing market and they don't want to come here."

Huttenback suggested however, that "the key to it (the problem) is the use of university lands."

UCSB is currently planning to develop the land on the West Campus which is designated for housing con-

struction under the Long Range Development Plan.

Robert Kroes, associate vice chancellor of Administrative Services said a thorough investigation of the 10 acres of West Campus land, which will probably support 138 units of housing, has been completed and will be presented to Larson before June 1.

In this investigation, Kroes said, complications such as cost, geography (land fills, earthquake potential) and utilities installation are analyzed.

"We think we know what those limitations are," Kroes said, adding however that this is just one step in a long multi-step process. Therefore, he could not predict when construction would commence.

Yet Kroes noted there will probably be 138 units of "some sort of housing," though not necessarily predestinated for faculty, but designed to fit a variety of complex needs.

Another area under consideration for housing construction is a plot of LRDP land the university owns close (Please turn to p.12, col.1)



Community activist Warren Furutani sang and spoke of unity as part of Asian Pacific Islander Culture Week. Nexus photo by Dana Goodman

Asian Influence Noted in Speech

By CHANEY HOLLAND
Nexus Staff Writer

Although most people are looking out for number one, the solutions to our problems can be found in group interaction, community activist Warren Furutani said at a noon-time speech yesterday to commemorate Asian Pacific Islander Culture Week.

"There will be no messiah to save us. There is only the reality of you and the rest of America coming together," Furutani told the Storke Plaza crowd.

Furutani said that Asian Pacific Islanders make up a large portion of college and university populations, and that recent congregation of peoples from varied backgrounds has created a new source of ideas and unity. In this light, ethnic and women's studies have

become increasingly important.

Speaking of the minority experience, Furutani said, "Twelve years ago, no black or Chicano would have been here." Although educators and administrators tried to hold the door closed, he said, students moved for change. "If you fall into traditional roles of learning and teaching you are missing a great deal," he said.

Furutani's extends his views to all minorities.

"It is your role and your responsibility to make the campus the fertile ground it has always been (Please turn to p.9, col.5)

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DRAFT POLITICS

Two conscientious objectors, John Sonquist and Teaching Associate Craig Reinerman of Sociology in an informal dialogue will reflect on their deliberations about the draft during both the Vietnam and Korean wars.

TODAY 2:30 PM
Sociology Conference Room
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Daily Nexus Opinion

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Jerry Cornfield
Editor in Chief

Fire Safety

The fire code violations revealed through the *Daily Nexus* investigation point out two shortcomings of fire safety at UCSB.

First, there is no adequate procedure to ensure that regular reviews of structures — such as the dormitories — are conducted and that necessary repairs carried out immediately.

Secondly, there is the problem of students' reckless disregard for the property within the dormitories such as fire alarms and smoke detectors.

The prevalence of the violations exemplifies the lack of review procedures to avoid breaches of the specified fire and safety measures. This responsibility lies not only with maintenance workers, but with students and resident assistants who must report the violations yet do nothing.

Current procedures to find and correct code violations clearly are deficient. Some of the damage unearthed by the investigation is minor and some due to acts of vandalism. But the procedures used by building personnel to discover and correct the improprieties lack substance and the safety of students would be threatened if the alarms and smoke detectors failed to work at all.

The most severe problem uncovered was the lack of smoke detectors on the entire tenth floor of Francisco Torres' south tower, in spite of the fact that the other floors had the devices installed nearly two years before. The inability of building maintenance personnel to discover and correct the error clearly indicates a need for much stricter review procedures.

Such reviews can be improved if students and resident assistants understand it is their responsibility to report any equipment deficiencies. Students who recklessly destroy fire safety equipment must be reprimanded.

The danger of maintaining inadequate fire standards has been demonstrated numerous times recently, in tragic incidents such as the high rise fires which occurred in Las Vegas. The need for immediate correction of safety code violations and strict enforcement of the codes thereafter is all too clear.

Voice Vote

The Senate's rejection of Sen. Barry Keene's bill to make the University of California Board of Regents, operate under the tenets of the state "open meeting" law, is a major setback for students this year.

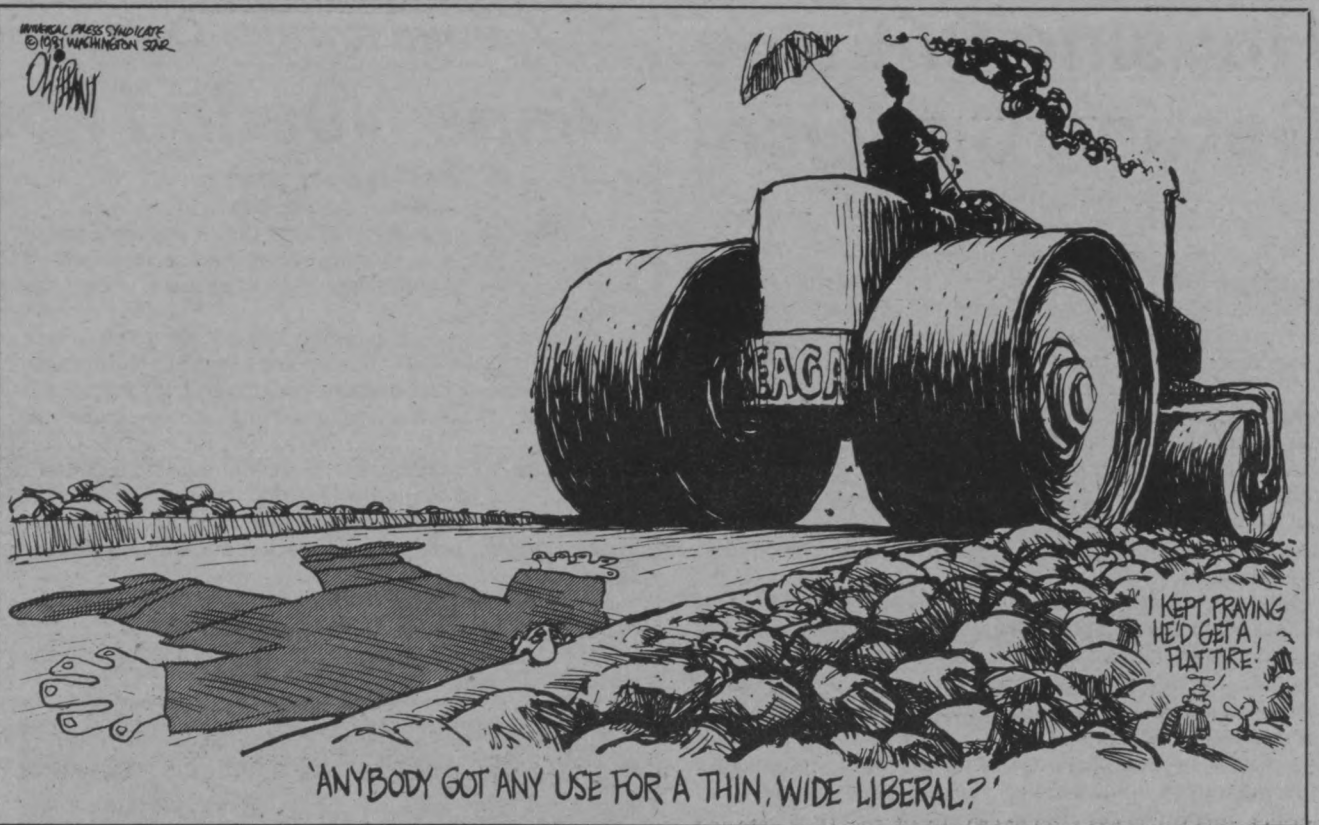
As written, Keene's bill would have compelled a smoother release of information from the regents and opened up some key committee hearings. Furthermore, the committee meetings of the Academic Senate of each campus would have been made more accessible to students, if the bill had passed.

A similar proposal written by Student Regent Leslie Lurie to guarantee student participation on key Academic Senate committees, was defeated at last week's regents' meeting.

These two actions reflect a narrow-mindedness about the role of students in the university, a role that has expanded over time, but is still far from a level that ensures active and meaningful student participation.

As some new A.S. Leg Council members stressed increased student participation on committees in their campaigns, it would behoove them to initiate proposals for this campus, and prepare similar measures to be taken to the regents, or legislators in the fall.

The fight for students does not, and should not end here.



LETTERS

Government

Editor, Daily Nexus:

So, you're a student who would like to provide valuable input and help out your campus community through involvement on Associated Students Administrative Committees. That's a great idea! If I was not graduating, I would want to take advantage of this chance to gain invaluable experience by becoming involved with university governance. A few situations in recent UCSB history might be enough to convince you to apply right away. For instance, wouldn't you just have loved to have been on the Student Conduct Administrative Committee last spring during the FS cheating scandal? The efficiency with which this committee reviewed the case and recommended discipline was unrivaled: they dropped it without a word.

Well, if that's not for you, how about a two-year appointment to the College of Letters and Science Executive Committee? This group "deals with all aspects of the college including departmental reorganization." Remember when John Carroll, chairman of the English Department was replaced... over the summer... thereby virtually excluding all Executive Committee input in that decision? Apologies to those members of the committee who were not consulted on this decision. But take heart in the fact that not even the English Department faculty was consulted. (Who made this decision to replace him, anyway?)

You say, "Those committees aren't exciting enough." You want to be right in there at the administrative level. Well, here it is! Just what you're

looking for: The Student Health Advisory Committee. Do you remember those 19 nurses who were terminated a while back? Yes, that was quite a job of advising that SHAC did, putting their rubber stamp of approval on changes already initiated. (Initiated by whom?) And what a farce it was being invited to an open meeting and then, upon arriving, not being allowed to speak. The plea of many students was to postpone the lay-offs to allow for more student input. As it happened, the decision was delayed...until the final day of Spring Quarter, that is, when everyone had gone home. Hmmm, summer sure seems to be a good time for some to make decisions. And who advised these changes? Certainly not the members of the Advisory Committees who are trying to recruit you and your "valuable input." These were, for the most part, autonomous decisions made by a select few in power, only then followed by committee members' heads nodding in approval.

So, by all means, I recommend that you apply for a position on one of these influential committees. If you can nod your head up and down (after the fact), you're just the person those select few are looking for. But what the students at UCSB need is someone who will exercise his/her right, or better DEMAND his/her right to ADVISE, if indeed these committees are to be anything more than fronts for unquestioned administrative power.

Nancy Theurer

Priorities

Editor, Daily Nexus:

I have been absolutely captivated by your paper's intense coverage of the swallow controversy at

Storke Plaza. Indeed, it must be empathy I feel for the plight of these nesting birds; as a mother I must provide a home for my child as well.

On the occasions when I have brought Eric to the campus, my younger classmates have exclaimed, "Oh, isn't he just darling!" Eric is indeed that: he has his mother's dimpled smile and his father's dancing blue eyes. However, these same peers are oblivious to the act that Eric is also a living creature with very basic needs. Swallows can virtually nest anywhere. Where does one go with a child?

Eric and I are among the fortunate few; after a 10-month wait, we now live in UCSB family housing. Prior to this April, I suffered the degradation of trying to find affordable family housing for us. After being turned down solely because of the child, I finally gave up on the affordable part and settled for family housing — somewhere, anywhere. The apartment we just moved from did rent to families, for a price. The rent I paid for a one-bedroom was higher than the rents charged for two bedrooms in Isla Vista. Our apartment was adjacent to a busy street and all the children had for a yard was dirt. I guess we settled for just plain housing in the end.

My laughter is bittersweet each time I read an article about abortion. The pro-abortion segment considers the embryo/fetus little more than a tumor. Eric has been many things, but I don't ever recall anything cancerous about him. On the other hand, pro-life is emphatic in their stand on a child's right to be born, yet they end their argument there. After birth, children have no rights to exist. No one will take a stand on a child's right to live within our community.

I have heard all the landlords' arguments. It is reasonable to pass along one's increased debts to the tenants. It is reasonable for a landlord to expect a fair market value return on his

investments. It is also reasonable for a landlord to have the right to rent his property only to those individuals he so desires.

Each time I read another article about the swallows, I realize birds are more newsworthy than children. How I wish that we were not so reasonable, and that our children's voices were as pleasing to the ear as a swallow's song.

Celeste Pernicone

Stories

Editor, Daily Nexus:

On Wednesday, May 12, the Students for Economic Democracy sponsored a teach-in regarding nuclear foreign policy, with special regard to Diablo Canyon's power plant. This crucial issue was treated trivially by its placement in that day's *Nexus* — tucked neatly in a corner at the back of the paper above the movie ads.

In the very same paper, the articles about the student sit-in at Cheadle Hall and the rally against U.C.'s ties with nuclear weapons labs, appeared as front-page news, continued on page nine. I found these two articles of prime interest to me as a student as well as a citizen, and I wanted to learn as much about nuclear power and related legislative action as possible. So I was surprised and disturbingly disappointed to find the announcement of a nuke teach-in obscurely hidden on the back page.

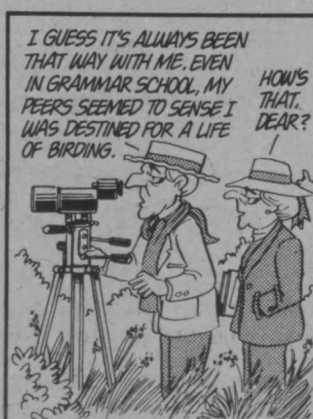
Apparently many students didn't know about the teach-in (or didn't care enough), since only about one fourth of Girvetz 1004 was filled that evening despite the valuable information and stimulating speeches given free of charge.

It is my hope that future announcements of major significance and immediacy will be published in clearly visible and more appropriate parts of the paper and page.

Winnie Chu

by Garry Trudeau

DOONESBURY



Chance v. Choice

By LIBBY MCCOLLUM

Hearings on the controversial "Human Life Bill," SB 158, have begun in Washington, D.C. where the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee is listening to "expert" testimony on when life begins. The Human Life Bill is not the same as the Human Life Amendment. Rather, the HLB is a way of overturning the 1973 Supreme Court decision which legalized abortion without having to pass a constitutional amendment. Anti-abortion, anti-birth control proponents (HLA supporters) see the HLB as an interim measure while continuing their efforts to pass a HLA.

Sponsored by Republican anti-abortion leaders Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), the HLB would declare a fertilized egg or fetus to be a legal person. In other words, human life would be defined as beginning at the moment of conception, therefore outlawing all abortions (even in cases of rape or incest), some forms of birth control (the IUD, some birth control pills) and possibly amniocentesis (a medical procedure which checks for possible defects of the fetus).

It is this definitiveness, the no-exceptions of the bill, that, if enacted, will affect men and women alike. Toni Santaella, coordinator of the Family Planning Awareness Project at UCSB, concluded "The HLB removes many of people's choices, for example determining when to have children, whether to have children and the size of the family." Celia Breyfogle, Director of Nurses at the UCSB Student Health Service, also expressed concern about the HLB, stating "The majority of students on this campus and most women in general are responsible and conscientious about birth control. However, you must remember that no method is 100 percent effective."

There will always be women in that 1-10 percent category who unwantingly get pregnant despite the fact that they properly used a "proven" method of birth control. Breyfogle further commented, "if this bill is strictly interpreted, even some forms of birth control would be outlawed, making some women even more vulnerable to unwanted pregnancies."

This latest attempt to give the fertilized egg more legal rights than the pregnant woman should not be looked upon lightly or ignored!

The HLB has President Reagan's endorsement and requires only a simple majority vote in Congress to become law. There is something you can do — voice your concerns, let your representatives in Washington, D.C. know how you, their constituents, stand on this issue. You can pick up a list of your representatives from the Family Planning Awareness Project, Student Health Service or the Women's Center.

Libby McCollum is the administrative assistant for the Family Planning Awareness Project.



FORUM

Standardized Testing

By GREG LEWIS AND MICHAEL FEENEY

The Educational Testing Service (ETS) designs the SAT, GRE, LSAT, GMAT and MCAT exams, the scores of which count alone for up to 70 percent of admissions criteria in many universities. These exams can have awesome power over your prospects for admission to graduate school and your career opportunities. Therefore, read on.

For a generation, ETS has proclaimed that coaching courses for the standardized tests it prepares would "at best yield insignificant increases in test scores." For years, ITS suppressed in-house studies and denied claims by independent researchers that intensive prep courses could effectively raise students' scores. Their backs were against the wall on this issue, for if coaching does work, then it makes sense to question whether the tests really measure an individual's intrinsic aptitude or intelligence or even learned knowledge. Critics have long contended that standardized tests do not adequately or fairly measure these qualities, and that they are often poor predictors of educational or career success.

The coaching courses advertised on college campuses cost anywhere from \$25 to \$400. They purport to enhance test scores by teaching test-wisness, drilling on multiple-choice questions, and introducing exercises to reduce anxiety. Upwards of 50,000 students take such courses each year, indicating that students, on a common sense level, believe coaching will work.

In fact, recent research indicates that these people are often making a wise investment. Both independent studies and ETS' own staff research point to the effectiveness of coaching.

As early as 1967, an ETS study concluded, "test-wisness was positively and significantly correlated with multiple-choice performance." In 1970, ETS Director of Guidance Programs Arthur M. Kroll unsuccessfully proposed that a guide be published which would "discuss candidly certain strategies in test taking... (so as to)... eliminate the disadvantage experienced by those who lack test wisdom." Kroll's suggestions covered time use strategy, guessing techniques and deductive reasoning, some of the key skills taught in coaching courses.

Finally, in 1976, the Federal Trade Commission initiated an investigation into the validity of coaching courses. The powerful results of this study were suppressed by ETS' political pressure on the FTC until mid-1979. Despite ETS' secrecy, the word is out.

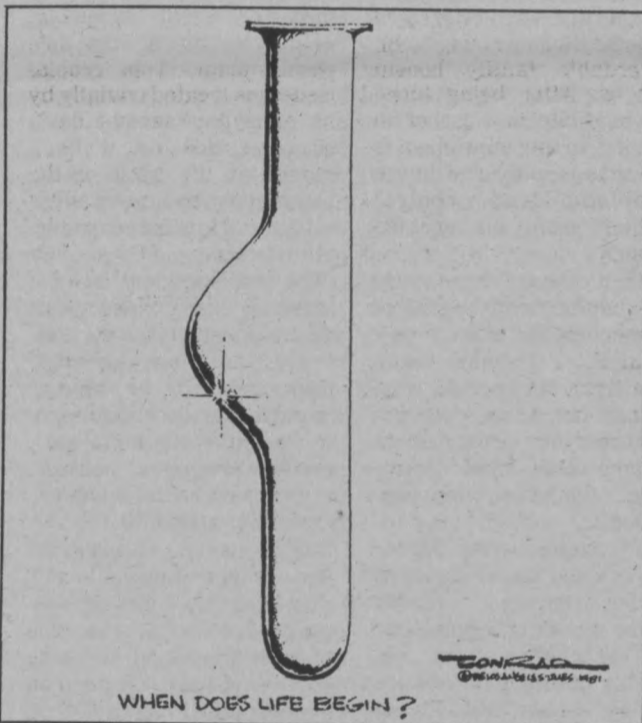
The FTC found average gains of 20 to 30 points after coaching on the SAT. Follow-up studies on the SAT and the LSAT indicate score increases of upwards of 100 points for some individuals after coaching.

Even ETS now admits that coaching will likely increase a student's score and admission chances. This prompts an important question of equity. Those students who can afford the cost of coaching courses have a distinct advantage over those who can't. While most coaching companies offer partial scholarships for their exams, they don't advertise this, and low-income students are probably discouraged from exploring the courses because of the cost.

Coupled with strong evidence that built-in test bias tends to underestimate the skills and aptitudes of inner-city, minority and poor student, the coaching controversy has broad implications about who gets into colleges and professional programs.

As consumers of standardized tests, students need better information about testing practices, admissions policy and preparation courses. CalPIRG currently offers a "Test-Taker's Guide to Graduate Entrance Exams" which outlines testing services, test-taker's rights, and UCSB campus resources. *Standardized Testing: A CalPIRG Analysis*, a 50-page research summary compiled by intern Greg Lewis, is available to the public at the CalPIRG office. Next fall, CalPIRG plans the release of a comparative guide to coaching courses held in Southern California to help people decide whether coaching might benefit them. As part of the group's local efforts, a limited number of UCSB undergrads will be able to take a coaching course free by participating in CalPIRG's research. Contact Greg Lewis in UCen 3135 for details.

For information about free review sessions for all four graduate entrance exams, visit the Academic Skills Center, building 477.



Ellen Goodman

Adult Bookstores, Free Speech and Children

BOSTON— Paul Ira Ferber owned a bookstore in Times Square. If you have ever been to Times Square, I don't have to tell you what kind of a bookstore.

Among the items stocked in this "adult bookstore" were two 12-minute films starring children in the nude engaging in sexual acts.

Because of this "merchandise," Paul Ira Ferber was arrested. He was tried under a 1977 New York state statute that has made it illegal either to promote obscene sexual performances by a child or obscene sexual material involving children. Ferber apparently had nothing to do with the live children, but he was convicted of dealing with the celluloid children. So a jury convicted him under an anti-kidporn law like the law that exists in about 21 other states.

But last week, the New York Court of Appeals reversed Ferber's conviction. They said, in essence, that you can't outlaw the promotion of materials "traditionally entitled to constitutional protection... under the First Amendment." If the film is not legally "obscene," it makes no difference that it involves children.

Score one for Ferber. Score two for "adult bookstores." Unless the case is appealed, the state of New York and perhaps every other state may be, as a dissenting judge wrote, "without power to prohibit the dissemination of films depicting children of tender years engaging in actual or simulated sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual bestiality, masturbation, sadomasochistic abuse or lewd exhibition of the genitals

unless the child's performance is determined to be legally obscene."

This decision is likely to become an emotional flash point in the heated, lengthy debate between the value of the First Amendment and the evil of pornography, between those who want to protect free speech and those who want to eliminate the violence and exploitation promoted by the smut merchants.

In fact, the night after this decision came down, the subject was tackled in a well-publicized re-match at Harvard between two "heavies." On the anti-pornography side was Andrea Dworkin, the eloquent feminist and polemical author of "Pornography." On the pro-free speech side was Alan Dershowitz, the Harvard Law School professor and civil liberties lawyer.

The debate was not, as Dworkin put it, "an intellectual car crash," but there was very little meeting of the minds.

Dworkin condemned the anti-female politics of pornography and its deliberate systematic violence against women and children. Dershowitz condemned the dangers of banning: Who is to do the banning? What are the lines between the pornographic and the sexually explicit?

Dworkin was concerned with the philosophical underpinnings of his social disease and Dershowitz was concerned with case law. Dworkin talked about the repression of women and children; Dershowitz about the repression of free speech. Dworkin talked about the "real live" people posing for pornography; Dershowitz about

the "material."

But the two were better at debating than engaging, at polarizing than resolving. It seemed to me that night, in the wake of this New York decision, that most of us agree with both of those "opposing" sides: we believe in the First Amendment and in the destructive power of the most violent and degrading pornography. We don't want to win this debate; we want to resolve it.

There are no perfect solutions. But it is not impossible, for example, to discriminate between sexually explicit material that is loving and that which is violent. It's not impossible to discriminate legally between the live act and the photograph. It cannot be impossible to discriminate between adults and children.

If the court strikes down portions of the "kidporn" laws then they have to be rewritten. If we can only use the law against forcing or permitting children to perform, then we have to strengthen that enforcement. If the First Amendment issue is tricky then perhaps we can, as Dershowitz suggested, amend Child Labor Laws.

The point is that we have to protect our free speech and our children. We have to begin to make the really fine distinctions that can drive lawyers to distraction or to the drawing board. And we have to do this before we lose the other fine line — the one that describes our humanity.

(c) 1981, The Boston Globe Newspaper Company/
Washington Post Writers Group

Deadline Set For Discovery

In order to accommodate undergraduates who are completing original research and writing projects this quarter, the period for submission of papers to the spring 1981 issue of *Discovery*, the UCSB Journal of Undergraduate Research has been extended to noon Thursday, June 11.

Interested students should come to the editorial office in Girvetz Hall 2322 to obtain the basic information concerning publication and to leave their name, spring and summer addresses and more detailed information, students should see or call Professor Eugene Johnsen in South Hall 6714, phone 961-2060. Faculty who are supervising undergraduates doing original research and writing projects are encouraged to bring this to the attention of their students.

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STUDENTS URGED TO APPLY NOW FOR BANK LOANS

Are you planning to apply for a Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) to help finance your expenses next year? The Office of Financial Aid suggests you start the application process immediately. The GSL program is one which Congress and the Reagan Administration are reviewing, and it is expected that the review will result in more restrictive guidelines. Currently a student can borrow under this program without demonstrating need but need analysis will most likely be required in the future. Any new requirements will probably be effective October 1.

Students who have already applied for assistance for next year directly from the Office of Financial Aid are cautioned that GSL counts as a resource to help meet the applicants evaluated need. Nevertheless those who must have assistance, whether from the GSL or from the Financial Aid Office are urged to begin the application process now.

Application forms are available from the office in South Hall Room 3607.

Cultural Minority

California Indians: A Social Legacy

By SUSAN HATFIELD
Nexus Staff Writer

"When Columbus came to discover America, he didn't discover anything, because we Indians were already here," Ernie Long Walker Peters, spiritual leader of the Four Directions cultural group and former western regional director of the American Indian Movement, said in a recent interview.

Historians estimate that about one third of the American Indian population north of Mexico lived in California as food-gatherers and hunters, a stone-age culture that remained largely unchanged for thousands of years before the coming of the Spanish.

1980 census figures indicate there are approximately 11,000 Indians on reservations, 201,311 — about 0.9 percent of the state's population — in California.

By 1846, following an increasing Spanish population in the state, members of the estimated 100 tribal groups had dwindled from 150,000 to only 100,000 in less than 75 years; many succumbed to European diseases.

Miller: Hutchins Center President

(Continued from front page)

going to be the next president," and I had promised to make a definite commitment to Huttenback by Oct. 15. "I felt that the sooner I got busy trying to raise funds and plan for next year the better," Miller said.

He was "not fired," Huttenback said. "That there were disagreements with his governing board I have no doubt; it would not be unusual. When Dr. Capps at one point in a meeting of the Board of Directors at some length discussed Dr. Miller's career at Louisville I said to him it sounded like a normal college president's career."

Miller's Background

Within Miller's blueprint to revitalize the Center is the desire to re-establish the idea of Fellows, general academicians affiliated with the Center on an annual appointment basis for the purpose of conducting basic research and participating in the dialogues.

Miller maintained that funding for the research will come from grants from private foundations and not the military. Critics of Miller's past and current affiliations have alleged that his ties with the Department of Defense would be used to infuse new dollars to the Center.

Indeed, the nature of Miller's own research has been the focal point of controversy since last November; there are few questions of his academic expertise, only questions on the application and use of the research by the Department of Defense, with which he has had associations on numerous occasions.

Miller's exploits include:

— Office of Strategic Services Assessment Staff.

He was a principle author of "Assessment of Men" which reported the results of testing used in the selection of Secret Service agents ranging from various stress situations to physical skills. The book is a compilation of the results of three testing areas programs, which Miller explained were to ascertain problems of recruitment for the new agency.

The OSS later became the Central Intelligence Agency, but Miller, in response to reported tales of ties he has with the CIA, said "I never had anything to do with the CIA after I left OSS."

— The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The agency was set up prior to the completion of the SALT I accords as Miller was sought for his expertise in the areas of psychology and psychiatry, though he explained he was to help accomplish the primary purpose of ACDA, achieving arms reductions through agreement with the Soviet Union.

In 1961 he joined nine other scientists including B.F. Skinner, Robert Merton and Peter Murdock, on a trip to the Soviet Union to visit and learn about the Soviet research institutes.

— The Mental Health Research Institute at the University of Michigan. Here Miller would carry out research requests, often from private corporations, to determine the toxicity of various drugs. Miller is one of the originators of behavioral tests of humans to determine a drug's effectiveness.

— Education consultant to El Salvador. This trip took place in 1971-72 and had Miller showing education representatives new

From 1848, following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, to 1870, and there were an additional 50,000 recorded American Indian deaths in the state.

In 1851, the U.S. government entered into a series of 18 treaties with representatives of many surviving Indian tribes, but Congress refused to ratify the agreements. The alternative was a series of military reservations set up where Indians were fed, instructed by Indian Agents in farming and protected from settlers by troops, policies which resulted in many Indians choosing to remain off the reservations in remote enclaves where they attempted to maintain their culture.

Federal efforts to reduce overcrowding on reservations began in the 1950s, when Indians were relocated to urban areas by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By the 1960s, only 9,000 Indians remained on reservations; 40,000 had been moved into smaller cities and 50,000 resided in metropolitan areas.

"California differs from any other state in that the In- (Please turn to p.12, col.4)

methods of mass education through the use of televisions and improvement of the skills of the teachers.

Miller recalled that he told members of the government who were hostile to the activities, "I'm not here representing my government. I am here as a person, as an educator and if you want to talk to me about education technology, I know something about that."

Calling Miller a "boy-genius type", Huttenback acknowledged the varied consulting posts Miller has held.

"Right now I don't think he's doing any classified research for the Army Science Board (one current consultant job)," Huttenback said. "He's never done any classified research through the university. His system sciences is some work that conceivably the army could be interested in. The kind of research that he is doing, to my knowledge, is trying to help them with the command and control problem using his systems science."

"He's always been very meticulous about the kind of research he did and the way he did it. I think that's wonderful. My greatest hope is that the army gets the advice of competent academicians and scientists," the chancellor concluded.

Dr. James Grier Miller has enjoyed a distinguished academic career as a leader in the areas of psychology and psychiatry, and the pioneer of a new behavioral science in his book *Living systems*.

Miller graduated from Harvard University, where he remained while earning an A.B., A.M., M.D., and Ph.D. by 1943. Following a year at Massachusetts General Hospital as an instructor in psychology and resident in psychiatry, Miller enlisted in the Army. He soon advanced to the rank of Captain, and became a member of the Office of Strategic Services Assessment Staff from 1944-46.

In 1947 Miller first met Robert Maynard Hutchins, and after a three hour in-

terview with the then president of the University of Chicago Miller was hired as a professor, and chair, of the school's Psychology Department.

During the next 18 years Miller served as an educator and consultant at numerous universities including the University of Michigan, Cleveland State University, and Johns Hopkins University as well as his work as the executive director and later vice president and principal scientist of EDUCOM, an inter-university communications council.

In 1973 he was chosen president of the University of Louisville, that had just two years prior reverted from its status as a private school to a state funded entity to avoid financial decimation. Since then the school expanded in many academic and cultural areas, and has earned Miller the reputation as a fundraiser and solid administrator, two attributes that figured into his selection to the Center.

The new president is well aware of this expectation and has spent a large portion of his time since arriving speaking locally to expand the public's understanding of the Center. While he is now president in name, he will not begin receiving a salary from the Center until July.

Miller intends to bring a "wider range of disciplines" to the dialogue topics and to internationalize the sessions, but in an inaugural address to the Santa Barbara chapter of the Friends of the Center he solicited monies.

"We need private funds. There's nothing new. But we need them bad. We are in the black; I guess that's something new. If we are going to expand and be effective and bring leaders from around the country and around the world we certainly need more private funds," he said.

"We will constitute an unbiased forum open to all interested. We are going to be very down to earth, practical. We are going to welcome the Santa Barbara community to participate with us in that."

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Lobby Conflicts

(Continued from front page) gone through all the conventional channels and we have to say, 'Fine, if they're not going to listen then we'll pursue an alternative route,'" Brian MacDonald, former SBPC representative and UCSB external vice president said.

The controversy over the matter of consultation stems from four bills which were all introduced to legislative committees, with the backing of U.C. Student Lobby, in the last two months.

One of the bills assures the university funds to be used

for hiring 20 new lecturers with security of employment. Another would require actions considered by the U.C. regents on their defense contracts to be announced in advance, and discussed and approved in public. The last two regulate tuition charged by the university.

Because these issues are so controversial among the university and students, consultation was not always the most viable means of reaching a solution, Paul Rogers, co-director of the Student Lobby said. He added that friction occurred

when the two sides are unable to find an agreeable position on an issue.

"There is a genuine concern on our part to constantly improve relations but I must admit that we are very successful in what we do in the legislature. The issues have come to a head this year, but fundamentally lobby isn't doing anything different than usual," Rogers said.

However, Aaron disagrees. He said the lobby's actions are very unusual.

"We're disturbed, I discussed this matter with the chair of SBPC and she confirmed that SBPC had decided to conceal tactics of

consultation from university faculty and administration. It was a deliberate decision," Aaron said.

"Everything is a little out of whack. Students are secretly agreeing on tactics about which they deliberately decided not to consult us on. While at the same time they are asking us to take them into consultation," he added.

UCSB Chancellor Robert Huttenback said he believes SBPC views consultation as a "one-way street."

"Administration always has to be meticulous in consulting with students but students don't seem to have to be with us. I think they must realize consultation is

a two-way street. It doesn't mean everyone always has to agree but they should consult," Huttenback said.

However, MacDonald said the blame for the lack of communication falls on the university.

"They are telling us consultation with students is completely inappropriate, so then we go talk to the Legislature about those areas. But then the (university) screams bloody murder that we didn't talk to them," MacDonald said, adding, "If they're going to refuse to discuss with us then we're going to refuse to discuss with them on some things."

Although antagonism is

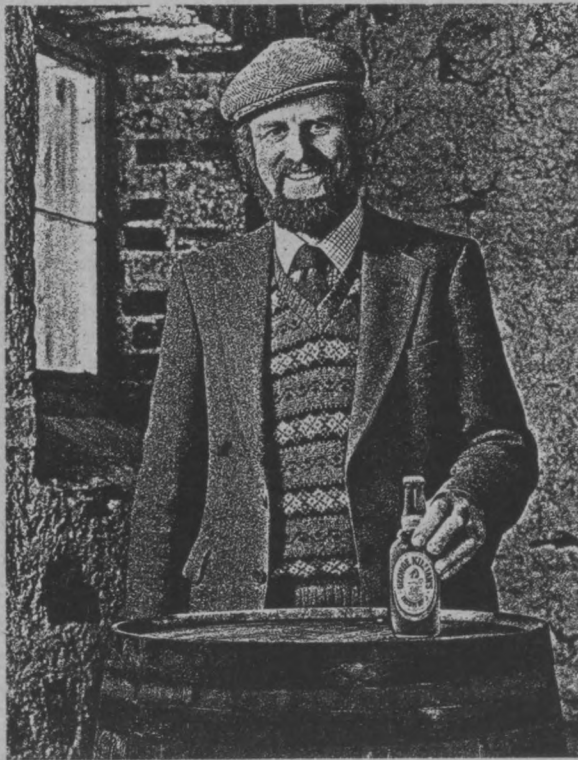
apparent in both SBPC and university administration and faculty, both sides are also working to improve relations.

"A lot depends on getting together with the president and discussing things. We have to let him know where we stand and why we go to the Legislature. We have to let him know why we're frustrated," MacDonald said.

"Relations will also improve when the new chair of the Academic Senate takes office next year. I think he will be a lot more open to students than Ben Aaron," he added.

"Modernize," they said. "Compromise," I said. "And I'll have none of that."

For five generations, George Killian's family brewed the Red in Ireland. And for five generations, they were holdin' true to the taste.



George Killian,
fifth generation Irish master brewer.

But times were changing. And there were some who said George Killian should change, too.

"Before I change the taste," he said, "I'll shut the doors."

And shut they stayed. Then, way out in Colorado, Coors asked if they could bring back the Red.

"Aye, 'tis a grand idea," George Killian answered, "if you be brewin' it my way."

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And I can stop again."



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Radical Monetary Reform Urged by Economist Hall

By KEVIN MCGREGOR
Nexus Staff Writer

The United States should implement a radical reform involving a new monetary standard to end inflation, Robert E. Hall, professor of economics at Stanford University and a member of the Hoover Institute said yesterday at the annual Carl Snyder Memorial Lecture.

Hall does not consider himself to be a monetary economist, but rather a "monetary crank" who believes in "starting over from scratch," although he admits that his plan is an impractical one.

Hall defined inflation as "a uniform increase in the prices and wages." His policy would stop the increases but it would not meet the demands of the people because, "Americans want increased wages, but stable prices," he said.



Robert E. Hall

Hall's plan is to standardize the dollar as he claimed, "Americans standardize everything." We know if we "buy a yard of cloth," it will be the same length this year and next, but with the dollar, we do not know exactly what it will be worth in future years, he said, adding, however, we do know that it will be worth less than it is today.

Many people are "making

errors in their lives," thinking that "we have standardized the dollar," Hall said, explaining, people do not plan well for their retirement because "they plan as if a dollar today will have the same purchasing power in the future."

"What is a sufficient income today," may not be enough to live on at some future date, Hall said, adding that retirement plans that pay fixed wages for their duration are becoming less popular.

"There are two solutions to the problem. One people could be forced to be aware of the problem, or two, we can stabilize the dollar," Hall said. He is in favor of stabilizing the dollar much like the Bureau of Standards has done for the yard or the foot.

Though the United States was on the gold standard for years, Hall does not advocate returning to it because gold is not a stable commodity. Instead, he suggested we base our money on a combination of products to help curb inflation — "Ancap," made up of aluminum nitrate, copper, aluminum and plywood.

Hall thinks Ancap is feasible because the commodities have been stable since World War II. He claimed we would have experienced only a 1-3 percent average inflation rate if we had been on the Ancap standard since World War II.

"We would have had no inflation over the past two years, which is a lot better performance than our current monetary system," Hall said.

By switching to the Ancap system, people would notice only one difference — inflation would be eliminated, Hall maintained, adding, "Without inflation you could plan for retirement in today's dollars," and not go broke in the future.

An advantage of switching to the Ancap system is that inflation would be eliminated without reducing the money supply, Hall said. Instead, it would allow unlimited growth and would abolish the need for the Federal Reserve System, except for establishing the value of the dollar.

Another advantage of the Ancap system, Hall said, is that the government would not be required to do anything to stabilize the economy.

County Arson Increasing, But Manpower Steady

By JONATHAN ALBURGER
Nexus Staff Writer

While the number of arson incidents continues to increase in Santa Barbara County, amounting to half a million dollars in property loss each year, fire department manpower has remained constant over the last year.

Danny Hamilton, fire captain and arson investigator, said, of all reported fires, 15 percent are of a "suspicious nature," and 10 percent are actually caused by arson.

Although Santa Barbara County figures are consistent with national averages, he pointed out the national figure for convictions after arrest is only 1 percent, while convictions in the county is approximately 90 percent.

Arrests are made through the fire department, as Hamilton has full police power, in conjunction with the county sheriffs' office.

Arson "motives are different (here) than other counties due to the fact that the property here is very valuable," Hamilton explained. "So you don't have arson for profit as you do in the eastern states. Here it's too valuable; they're not going to burn something up they can sell easily. We have a problem with labor disputes, teenage thrill-seekers and grudge fires."

Asked why teenager caused fires is the county's number one problem, Hamilton said, "Teenagers love to go out and set the grass on fire and watch the engines come in. They have a lack of better things to do...They like the excitement of the fires being put out."

On Feb. 11, around the same time of the Las Vegas hotel fires, a fire broke out at the Motel 6 in Lompoc. Hamilton suggested that the Vegas fires may have been a partial motivation for the incident.

Last month, a homicide and arson in Lompoc was the result of a racial labor dispute, Hamilton recounted. Inebriated,

the victim was put in his car and soaked with gasoline, then torched. The evidence was mostly destroyed by the fire, leaving authorities with circumstantial details.

Hamilton said his worst problem is the fire itself, which often covers up incriminating evidence. Firemen also present trouble to the arson investigators because they drench the blazing area with water and usually have to rearrange things.

"So we have to go in and recreate the fire itself," he said. "We work backward, from the outside in to try to establish the point of origin."

Crucial to the department's investigation is gathering testimony from witnesses and suspects, which necessitates their arrival on the scene as soon as possible.

Last year around June and July, major arsons created a severe problem for Hamilton and his men. While the big Cachuma fire was going, the Eagle Canyon fire was set and a major fire started in Los Angeles at the Union Oil storage tank area at Pt. Concepcion.

"I don't believe there is any real solution" to the arson problem in the county, Hamilton said. "Prevention of arson is the main thing we're concerned about."

Hamilton is trying to enhance "in house" training of his subordinates for better detection of arson and potential arson.

Vacant lots and buildings are the main targets for firebringers. Packinghouses have also been under careful watch by the fire department as they often take the brunt for labor disputes.

"Fire is probably one of the best weapons you've got," Hamilton stated. "You've always got a weapon with you — a book of matches — and it's not against the law. It's as deadly as a loaded gun."

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Strategies to Help Prevent Rape Discussed in Speech

By AMY STEINBERG
Nexus Staff Writer

Visiting Sociology Professor Pauline Bart did research on "women who had been attacked and avoided being raped" because she wanted to be able to tell women who asked her how to avoid rape.

Before a predominantly female audience in Chemistry 1179 last night, Bart discussed distinct characteristics of women who were more likely to be raped and those who were less likely to be raped, including physical stature, occupation, marital status and choice of role models.

Bart's study involved 94 subjects, who were at least 18 years old and had been attacked within 2 years prior to being interviewed. Fifty-one of the women had

avoided rape, while the other 43 had been unsuccessful in warding off their assailants.

Bart discussed several different strategies for rape avoidance. The methods she used in her study included fleeing or trying to flee, screaming or talking loudly, physical strategies and environmental intervention such as a loud noise or a passerby.

"All the women who did nothing were raped," Bart said, illustrating that inaction is not a useful method.

The women who successfully avoided rape focused themselves more on not being raped than on not being killed or mutilated, as the other women often did.

Bart said that a woman is "more likely to get roughed up if she fights back," but is not likely to get badly beaten.

Those women who successfully avoided rape shared several characteristics. She said, "These women were not brought up to be little ladies."

Generally, their parents would tend not to intervene in fights between siblings, and the women were more likely to be capable of handling "common ordinary stresses" like putting out a grease fire, first aid and self defense. Bart also found the successful avoiders were

more likely to participate regularly in sports.

In Bart's study, the women who were raped despite attempts to protect themselves tended to be working in clerical or interim positions, and were more likely to be married or divorced than single, while their childhood ambitions were more likely to include goals of marriage and children.

Rape avoiders tended to be taller and heavier, because "tall women are not allowed the option of being cute, helpless, or incompetent," she said.

Victims tended to admire movie stars and politicians, while avoiders generally had actual contact with their role models.

A brief film from the Santa Barbara Rape Crises Center about acquaintance rape was shown, depicting a girl who was raped by her date.

She said that acquaintance rape is quite common, because "men often think that if they spend a certain amount of money on a woman, she is obliged to pay him back with her body."

Bart's lecture, "Sexual Politics," was the first part of a three-day series on political awareness. When asked how it applied to politics, she said, "Rape is an issue of power."

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Smith Offers an Alternative

By DAVE LOVETON
Nexus Sports Editor

Homer Smith, former head football coach at West Point Military Academy and currently the offensive coordinator at UCLA, spoke on the controversial subject of "College Football and Personal Values" yesterday at the Robert Hutchins Center.

Smith, who is also very involved in the study of world religion, offered a surprising alternative for intercollegiate football, which he termed "a moral disaster."

"There is a constant level of cheating in the area of recruiting," Smith said. "It is not readily visible, but it is there."

Basically, his proposal involves the swaying of consciences throughout the nation. He said this could be accomplished by college recruiters sending letters to athletes explaining NCAA recruiting rules specifically and emphasizing that their particular school will not cheat in any way. He added that the draft of the letter would have to be submitted by an anonymous group.

"People believe that humans love to do what is right," Smith said. "If there could be an overwhelming feeling of shame brought down on the violators, then that would be a step in the



Homer Smith

right direction.

"Pro scouts are looking for moral values on campuses, not just 40-yard dash times," Smith continued. "A large percentage of people reject our society because we cheat and lie. I'm not searching for a utopian football society, I'm just trying to find a process."

The reason for all of the cheating which dominates football (and college athletics in general) stems from an enormous pressure to win. This pressure, which comes largely from alumni, is passed on to the head coach. The

head coach, who knows it takes quality athletes to win and must win to keep his or her job, will do almost anything to entice a prized prospect into coming to their school.

"Most coaches assume that other coaches are cheating and go ahead and do it themselves. They talk money and pro contracts to gullible high school players," Smith said. "But criticizing the coaches won't help, announcing that laws must be obeyed won't help and the NCAA enforcement committees — they are too far removed to act properly."

In the future the Hutchins Center intends to discuss "The Professionalization of College Sports" and "The Ethics of College Sports."

Sports

Lacrosse Wins Crown Despite Loss to UCLA

UCLA handed the U.C. Santa Barbara lacrosse team its first intercollegiate defeat in two years last Saturday in Westwood when they posted a tough 15-14 overtime victory.

Keith Zalkin led the UCSB scoring with five goals while Jim Herrin, J.C. Reid and Craig Arnold each contributed two.

Santa Barbara maintained its Southern California

Collegiate title however, thanks to a 11-8 win over the Bruins in their first meeting. The total number of points for the two games gave UCSB a 25-23 advantage.

UCSB will be the host for the California Collegiate Club Championship and the North-South All-Star game at Harder Stadium on May 30-31. Saturday, the Gauchos travel north to battle Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.

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Hughes, Brumwell Continue Running

By BARRY EBERLING
Nexus Sports Writer

What does a senior track member do when he's run his last collegiate race and has yet to reach his potential? For Steve Brumwell and Chris Hughes, ex-Gauchos for five days now, the answer is to keep on competing.

Both athletes think that runners reach their peak at about age 25. Both also plan to find out first-hand.

"I'm looking forward to the future," Brumwell said. "I didn't do much road racing in my college career. I was saving it. It will be something new for me."

Brumwell hopes to run in next year's Boston Marathon. He will try to achieve a qualifying time in December.

Hughes also has racing goals. He wants to run a two-hour, 12-minute marathon and sub-29 minute 10,000 meters.

The ex-Gauchos face some obstacles to their plans, though. They must train without a college team while simultaneously earning a living.

Fortunately for Brumwell, his career and athletic goals overlap. When he is not studying at Cal State Northridge for his teaching credentials, he will be a student teacher and coach at a Los Angeles High School.

Most athletes' jobs and training don't correlate as closely. Hughes must get a part-time evening job so he can work out during the day. On weekends, he'll race for the San Diego-based Jamul Toads track club. "I've been a member for a couple of years," Hughes said. He learned about the Toads from their coach, Bob Larson, who instructed Hughes at Grossmont College.

"We have a board who chooses who can join," Hughes said. "The club is elitist. Runners must meet certain standards."

Other clubs, such as the San Diego track club, are open to anyone willing to pay a fee. The Toads are not as organized as these clubs, but Hughes said they are respected and that "I feel proud when I put on the jersey."

Brumwell also plans to join a club, probably the Aggie Running Club. He can then run Athletic Congress races and remain in a team atmosphere.

Neither athlete feels they need a team to push them to train. They say running has become a part of their lives.

"Someday I may cut back, but I'll never stop unless I physically have to," Brumwell said. "The one thing that may deter me is my profession, but as long as my body can handle running, I'm ready to improve."

Even after Brumwell passes his peak, he may still run competitively. "They have Masters divisions for older runners," he said, "There is always something to shoot for."

Like Brumwell, Hughes feels running is more than getting good race times and a spot on the sports page.

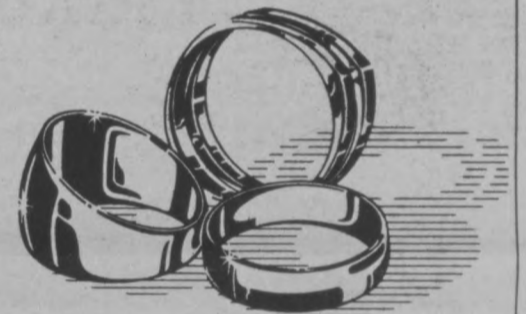
"I run for my own enjoyment," he said. "I like the team and its social aspects, but I run for myself. I know this may sound selfish. Still, I feel if I run for myself, I also help the team."

In fact, Hughes likes to train alone. He feels that, unless runners are nearly identical in training pace, they hinder each other's development.

Such self-motivation is common in an individualistic sport such as running. Brumwell feels that most of his teammates have enough inner drive to continue running after they leave UCSB.

Of course, some will run for enjoyment rather than competition. In one form or another, there is a running life for college track members even after they graduate.

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The AIAW Division II National women's softball tournament gets underway today with UCSB facing Oregon State at 4:30 p.m. in Omaha, Nebraska.

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Faculty Housing

(Continued from p.3)
to the Storke Campus apartments near Los Carneros Road.

The faculty housing situation was recently recognized as a systemwide problem when the University of California Board of Regents approved a report submitted by the office of U.C. President David Saxon, at a meeting on May 14.

"It was passed in conceptual approval to keep the investigation (Saxon's office) going. Chancellors are allowed input. It is definitely not closed," Kroes explained.

Although Larson said that even from a strongly optimistic point of view, the package won't be implemented "much before '83 or '84," several key administrators including Huttenback who calls the proposal "fairly imaginative," are in favor of implementing key points in the plan.

One recommendation included in the report is the development of U.C. faculty housing in general and specifically on the West Campus of UCSB. Another idea is the development of faculty rental housing units to meet estimated need for 500 additional units.

Director of Housing and Residential Services Everett Kirkelie said that 10 rental units will be committed to faculty next year provided that there are vacancies. This commitment will be possible in light of a 42-unit construction of married student and family housing near Storke Campus apartments to be completed this summer. He added that the faculty will rent at a rate "30 percent higher than the students."

Another proposal is the renewal of a faculty home loan program. A sub-proposal suggested the money gained from the university selling tax-exempt bonds to investors would form a pool of funds from which faculty could borrow at 3 percent below current conventional market rates in order to pay mortgage on their homes.

Another subproposal

suggested that funding, estimated to total \$50 or 60 million over the next three years, could come through unrestricted university funds, or a mortgage annuity fund within the U.C. Retirement System could be established.

Furthermore, a fourth proposal was put forth to provide a mortgage differential allowances program in order to compensate for the financial loss incurred from moving to new housing which would be more expensive because of rising prices.

Under this proposal, a stipend or loan from a fund estimated to total approximately \$1.3 million could be provided to newly recruited faculty members to "make up the interest differential between an individual's previous mortgage rate (or specified average rate) and the current market rate," the document stated.

Assistant Chancellor of

Planning and Analysis Richard Jensen explained that a typical assistant professor makes about \$20,000 a year and that in the purchase of a \$120,000 house at today's interest rates the first mortgage would be about \$16,000 a year.

Although Larson noted that there is currently a five-year deferral plan to help UCSB faculty members pay for their second trust deeds, Larson stressed the need for providing a first trust deed which would help pay initial mortgage.

Jensen stressed "We must find ways of compensating people for the high cost of housing in our part of the country."

"We wouldn't sell to current faculty, just to new faculty and their families," Larson said, adding that a random survey is being conducted which will attempt to project how many new faculty will be coming as well as to obtain an idea of which of the "plurality of options" such as to rent or buy, the type of loan needed, and what type of house should be available.

California Indians...

(Continued from p.6)

Indians are not covered by any treaty," Nick Villa, grant officer for the Inter-tribal Council of California, said.

"In the '50s and '60s they brought in Indians from other states and relocated them in big cities. They were brought in to enable them to get jobs, but once they got out here, there was no assistance in getting jobs. They went from reservation ghettos to urban ghettos," Villa said.

Today, 80 Indian settlements are defined either as reservations or rancherias, with populations varying from a few to over a hundred. Because most federal responsibility for Indians was withdrawn in the 1955 relocation efforts, the six major reservations in the country have become relatively autonomous.

But Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment counselor Gabino Romero said things have improved for the California Indian.

"Yes, things have improved. The Indian has many benefits open to him if he will just take advantage of them. He has benefits like free medical care on reservations, education and employment opportunities.

"I know that many of them (Indians) don't feel it has improved, but you would have to ask them why they feel like that," Romero said.

Villa does not feel that the benefits are that accessible.

"A lot of Indians in California don't get a lot of services. They are put on welfare because they are American Indians, but the state assumes the federal government has control," Villa said. "But since we are not under a treaty, the federal government cannot help us. It is a catch-22. Essentially, we have nothing.

"The Indian is at the bottom. Even refugees get more help. It is an all-out attack on Indian people by the government because of

our treaty status.

Linda Billey, UCSB coordinator for the Educational Opportunity Program dealing with the American Indian said, "UCSB has a substantial number of Indian students (40) enrolled at the undergraduate level in comparison to other U.C. campuses."

The total enrollment of all U.C. campuses is .05 percent she said. "The major problems that are keeping Indian students from being admitted to UCSB and other universities is that high school students are not academically prepared to meet the admissions requirements. Indian students are not identifiable in schools so they are left out of programs, and some programs neglect to include American Indians in their program design but still use the term "American Indian" or "Native American" to fund their project," Billey said.

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