Kaleidoscope Magazine



Pizzaman's Life

By DAVE PUGH

The hour approaches midnight. You and your friends, having consumed enough beer to keep the bathroom busy until Christmas, are scattered about on the floor of your dorm room/apartment trying to figure out how to satiate your post-party munchies. All the refrigerator offers is a can of Cheez-Whiz. You are faced with a dilemma.

But wait! You pick up the phone and mumble your order incoherently into it. In a short time your savior, commonly referred to as The Pizzaman, appears at the door with the answer. Perhaps you show your gratitude by slipping him an extra dollar, or perhaps you try to give him an expired coupon. Either way, you have just encountered one of the best-known and most misunderstood figures of our collegiate environment — the pizza deliverer.

Pizza delivery people, or pizzamen as they are affectionately called, are a common phenomena at UCSB and at college campuses across the country. Neither rain nor sleet nor disabled elevators nor drunken frat folk will keep them from their appointed rounds, and all through the night they run up and down stairwells garnering tips as well as abuse.

So who are these masked men (and, in increasing numbers, women)? They are, for the most part, UCSB students, people working, like the rest of us, to pay for books, food, drugs and other necessities. Their wages, tips, and pizza sales commission make them among the best-paid working students in the Santa Barbara area.

They work hard for their money, though. There aren't many jobs for college students that extract the physical and emotional toll that pizza delivery does. Drivers start their shifts as early as 4:30 in the afternoon and work until one or two in the morning. Some even get to stay later than that and help clean up.

"There are lots of reasons people give for doing this job, like it's good exercise or you get to meet people or whatnot," one driver said. "But if the money wasn't good, nobody'd be doing it."

Pizza deliverers are nearly always breathless from running for two reasons. First, the more pizzas one delivers, the more commission one gets. Second, a customer is more likely to tip a fast deliverer.

Obviously, drivers appreciate tips. One driver said, "The elevators were out at the dorms...I had to go up eight flights of stairs to the top of San Nic. This happened (Please turn to pg.4A, col.3)



Croissants In Bed

By JANE MUSSER

After waking up one too many mornings wishing she could have fresh croissants and coffee delivered to her in bed, Isla Vista resident Mar Robbart decided to take the matter into her own hands. I.V. League Croissant, a home delivery service that offers croissants, breakfast breads, coffee and hot chocolate, was born.

The service, which operates on Saturday and Sunday from 8 a.m. to noon with plans for expansion as demand dictates, is entering its fifth week of existence. In addition to the food that I.V. League delivers, Robbart hopes that her service will bring a little culture to Isla Vista. "Santa Barbarans have a negative view of our community—blasting stereos and uncouth zombies in the streets—but Isla Vista can be as culturally refined as Montecito. I felt that by having a business on the unique side it would provide a little culture and a service."

A croissant delivery service in Isla Vista is unusual to begin with, and the fact that I.V. League Crossaint is the first food delivery service in Santa Barbara County, perhaps the first in the state, to deliver its products by bicycle, adds to its uniqueness.

This mode of transportation raised some questions with the county health department, who had no experience dealing with a bicycle food delivery system. Robbart had to build two wooden delivery boxes according to the county's impromptu instructions, with marine varnish outside, silicon to fill up the cracks, and the business's name painted in 3-inch high letters on the boxes. The boxes are attached to the bicycle racks of Robbart's two delivery people, Kelly Lyndon and Brian Atwater, for delivery mornings and can be easily removed when their bikes are put to other uses.

Robbart orders her croissants, according to customer orders, from Croissant Continental in Santa Barbara. They are baked early the next day, and delivered to I.V. League Croissant each weekend morning at about 6:30 a.m. A croissant ordered Saturday to be delivered Sunday at 11 a.m. would probably be about six hours old by the time it is received by the customer, having been pulled fresh out of Croissant Continental's ovens at 5 a.m. that same morning, according to Robbart.

Because freshness is such a crucial part of the quality of croissants, Robbart said her service could never be like local pizza delivery places, where customers can receive a freshly baked pizza less than an hour after

(Please turn to pg.7A, col.1)

Kaleidoscope Magazine



Croissantsp.1A
Pizza p. 1A
IMF p. 3Λ
War Vets
Fiction & Verse p. 6A
Inward Journey p. 81

Staff This Issue

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PICK UP STICKS



Pick them up, grasping firmly. Check to see if anyone's looking ... now, go for the great taste of that California Roll, or that fresh maguro (tuna), or Futomaki Roll. Yes ... you're doing fine ... you can almost taste it now. Mmmmoops. You dropped. That's OK. Try again. That's it! Good for you! Something's Fishy is always deli-sushi-ous!



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60-Second Interviews

What do you think about the recent Senate appropriation for nerve gas?

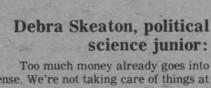
Tom Clifford, economics graduate student:

The biggest mistake is this justification of using it to bargain with the Soviet Union. We've always used the same approach respecting arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. We won't sign (arms reduction) treaties until you (the Soviets) destroy your weapon or we get the same weapon. It is a strategy that has been proven not to work. Also, in the Senate appropriation for defense, they gave Reagan every single weapon he asked for. There was no selectivity about weapons programs. Whatever expense you see now, the total program will end up costing a whole lot more.



Tony Wong, electrical engineering junior:

It's seems appropriate, because there's been evidence that the Soviets are using it in Afghanistan. The U.S. has to keep up the stockpile of N.B.C. (nuclear, biological, chemical) weapons to keep up with the Russians, to maintain equilibrium.



Too much money already goes into defense. We're not taking care of things at home. It's a shame. It seems like Reagan is so pro-defense; he wants to be a hero. We do a lot of things assuming that the Soviets are doing the same thing. That's not necessarily right. I don't think we need it (nerve gas).



Kim Zeunert, psychology junior:

We spend enough on defense already. They (members of U.S. government) feel as though they have to be equal with the Russians. That's kind of childish. We have enough weapons to do enough damage.

They could spend the money they're spending on nerve gas on social programs.



Marc Porulx, liberal studies senior:

It's pretty sad that we seem to be regressing, that a decision like that has been overturned by our government. We can sit back and criticize the Soviets for using chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Cambodia, then we turn around and do the same thing. We talk about how malicious and vicious the Soviets are. Are there really any differences?





World View IMF Needs Redirection

Editor's Note: This is the second article in a two-part series on the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In the previous article, the IMF's role in the creation of the Latin American debt crisis was examined.

By STEVE LIST

To briefly summarize the last article, private banks loaned Latin American countries huge sums in the 1970s, knowing that repayment on the loans was guaranteed by

The banks were primarily looking for profits from multinational exporters, according to Jati Sengupta, UCSB economics professor. Multinationals, a higher risk investment, offered a greater rate of return than domestic investment. Banks were willing to take this risk with the IMF guarantees.

Exports expanded and this sector of the economy, along with the banks, reaped large profits. But this money did not flow back into the areas of Latin America which most needed stimulation. "A country is an indivisible whole, said Sengupta, "and growth must include all sectors." The banks tried to ignore this, but this "make-believe world could not persist.'

When economic factors, mainly the rise in oil prices and the world recession, combined to cripple Third World economies, it became obvious that it was impossible for these countries to repay their debts. The IMF and the banks provided more loans just for interest repayment.

Politically unpopular austerity programs were attached to these new loans. The austerity programs push exports and squeeze imports, while cutting government spending. In a paper entitled "Forgive Them Their Debts", UCSB Political Science Professor Robert Wesson stated that "the burden is intolerable." These countries are being punished for past bad management, according to Wesson, and "the people being punished by austerity are not those who gained by indebting the country.'

The programs cut wages, not profits, and they target social welfare spending, rather than the perquisites enjoyed by the rich. In Wesson's opinion this is detrimental to U.S.-Latin American relations, and reinforces the IMF stereotype as the "incarnation of capitalist-imperialist exploitation." The policies could be easily interpreted as having as their long term objective "the permanent servitude of Latin American countries," he asserted.

Sengupta said Third World critics complain that the IMF is "much less aware of long term development questions, and is interested only in short-term results." This discourages new development and diversification of the economy, since investment in these areas has a delayed return. Sengupta called these "boomerang policies," since they attempt to boost industrial exports, and most Latin American countries can't compete internationally with the industrialized nations.

The size of the debt, and the incredible burden of repayment make it very unlikely that debtor nations will continue to comply with the austerity programs once they stop receiving additional loans. It is ridiculous to assume that a country such as Brazil would want to squeeze more

money out of its people, even if it could, to finance bank profits. The political costs are simply too great, and this feeling runs throughout Latin America, and most of the Third World.

In Wesson's opinion, the banks should just accept reality and work out an "amicable" repudiation of the debts. As it is they are simply postponing the day of reckoning. IMF guarantees should be removed, and banks should be made to understand that what they lend is their responsibility, Wesson said. "If you offer money for a need, you are going to create the need." This adjustment is "as necessary as the amputation of a gangrenous limb," in his opinion, but it is likely that the financiers will find it too painful.

Sengupta thinks default could have dire consequences for the international financial system. It would create credibility problems, and prevent Third World countries from receiving future loans. Its political implications would also be important since non-payment would "increase divisive tendencies." These countries would feel left out of the international community, Sengupta said, and would have to rely on the Eastern bloc for investment

In Sengupta's opinion, a redirection of IMF policy is necessary. Cooperation between the Fund and the World Bank must be increased, he said, which will lend a longer-term perspective to its actions. The IMF could also assist Third World nations in organizing to solve their problems themselves

"With a semblance of neutrality, the IMF can be a great help to these efforts by being an observer, while not overlooking the international monetary stability question," Sengupta said.

(Please turn to pg.5A, col.1)



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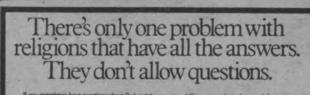
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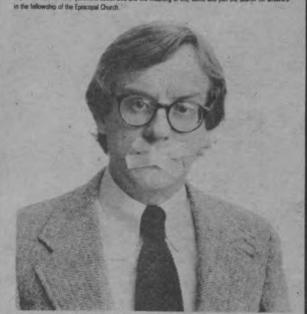
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War Veterans Discuss Horrors



By CAROLE ANDERSON

NOVEMBER 11.

Just another day to most people — perhaps to some students it means a mid-term, and probably to most the meaning of the day lies simply in the fact that it is a Friday. But for the thousands of men and women around the country who are war veterans today is their day to receive recognition. Today is Veteran's Day.

But do vets actually receive the recognition they deserve? Or are they seen by society as crazed "baby-killers"? The Daily Nexus interviewed two Viet Nam vets and one World War II vet. Following are their comments about life in war, returning to the U.S. and their feelings about being vets.

EXPERIENCES

Thirty-five-year-old Denver Mills, who served in Viet Nam as an advisor with the Military Advisory Command Viet Nam (MACV) said, "I would like to see vets get more remembrance on this day, and I think they finally are. That means a lot to me." Mills is now in charge of book binding and mending at the UCSB library.

"I live in holy Hell at the university on a daily basis because of the helicopters. As we were in combat, wherever we went, whatever we did, there were the helicopters and the jets giving support. These cause the flashbacks," said another Viet Nam vet at UCSB Buzz Conklin. Conklin is a full-time student at 36 years of age. He served as a Marine Corporal and now counsels other combat vets at the Veterans' Outreach in Santa Barbara.

Conklin added, "One day I was reliving the last ambush where I lost my whole outfit. I was seeing this North Vietnamese soldier's face, and the thought that was going on in my head was that last ambush where I lost all my men. I was seeing this one particular face, and I was flashing back as I opened a door at South Hall to go up the stairs. There was an Oriental guy standing there, and just the look on my face was enough to terrify this kid. I couldn't stop the kid; if I'd stopped him I probably would have scared him more. What would I have said? "

Mills said that the Viet Nam war was hard for a lot of vets "because they were finding out they weren't the Supermen like they'd been told all their lives; the "60s generation was supposedly the best, the most fortunate to come along in a long time, and everybody believed it."

Another reason vets had problems, Mills said, is "because, on the average, the Viet Nam vet had two years college education, and all of a sudden they found themselves thrown into this war. They weren't accustomed to a hard life. It was made worse because, whereas the vets in W.W.II were sent in as a unit, fought as a unit, and left as a unit, the Viet Nam vets were sent in as individuals."

Mills added, "The corruption sticks out in my mind, both in the American military and in the Vietnamese command. One Vietnam commander was using a \$2.5 million boat to ferry his family and to bring his whores around."

"The society we came back to spit on us, called us rapists, murderers and trash."

He added, "I don't remember much now; everything just kind of fades."

Edward Anderson, 58, who is now a veterinarian in San Diego County, was a sargeant in W.W.II. Anderson said he experienced both positive and negative in the war. "The positive things were the camaraderie, the companionship. If you go through something ultimately terrifying with someone, you're tied to that person."

Anderson added, "The first person I saw killed was my friend named Edward House. We were going up a hill and I heard a noise and hit the ground. I called out to him but didn't hear anything. I reached over a knoll to look for him and I stuck my hand in a hole eight inches wide in his back. I was 18, and I'd never seen a dead person before, and I stuck my hand in a hole in his back."

ON DRUG USE

"I got loaded on grass once and got drunk twice when I was there," Conklin said. "You didn't have time for drugs in the units I was with or you would end up dead with your throat slit. You just didn't screw off."

Anderson agreed, "One time I heard of a guy who someone said had taken some drugs. In my entire time in the army, that was the only person I'd heard of."

"The alcohol we drank was PX beer, which was a 3.2 content. Every Saturday night most guys went to the PX (Post Exchange) or into town to drink. It was a social release; nothing more, nothing less. No big deal," Anderson said.

Mills' experience differed. "In late '69, there was a lot of drugs and a lot of reasons behind it. There was a lot of withdrawal, boredom, and frustration. You could get anything you wanted on the black market because military control was pretty non-existent."

Mills continued, "I never saw any heavy drugs. Evidently, there was heroin and morphine addiction. There was also some opium addiction, but that's not as easily addicting as the refined drugs."

He explained that he had heard that "a lot of the guys became strung out after being wounded. There weren't enough medics to carry all the work, so a lot of morphine was used, and the guys consequently got addicted. Hard drugs were used as an emotional and physical pain killer."

ON COMING HOME

According to Conklin, the worst part of the war was coming home to a hostile society. "The society we came home to spit on us, called us rapists, murderers, and trash. They threw rocks and bottles at us when we came home. It's still a problem today; society thinks of us as the crazed vet."

Conklin added, "I lived up in the hills for six or seven years as an animal, living just like I did in the war. I couldn't deal with society. I couldn't talk; I grunted. And if I didn't grunt, I swore."

"In order to get back into society, it takes somebody saying that there is something called Post Traumatic

Pizzaman

(Continued from pg.1A)

when the manager put out those 30-minute or free-coupons (i.e. pizza is free if not delivered in 30 minutes or less). I came dashing up the stairs trying like hell to get it there. (I was there in) 31 minutes. The only thanks I get showing up at these people's door, up eight flights of stairs with their pizza, is 'You're late.' and the coupon. It's free, no commision, no tip, goodbye."

This driver happily added that customers now have to

meet drivers in the dorm lobby.

The physical effort, though sometimes tiring, is less than the mental strain associated with the job, as longtime drivers will tell you. Pizza deliverers are often subjected to verbal abuse, attempted and sometimes successful theft of pizzas or soft drinks, even physical violence.

"I always go out expecting a hassle...I think drivers are the most hassled people in town," said one driver of nearly a year. Another added, "It's hard to keep the jerks from getting to you. You have to laugh at them."

Drivers have had bottles thrown at them on the street and radio antennas ripped from their cars. One former driver relates that at F.T. last year, a customer and two very large friends threatened to abuse him unless he accepted an invalid coupon. Drivers have been cursed at, spat at, and laughed at. Not very pleasant for an ordinary human being trying to make some money.

"In the end, a lot of people get burned out on the job," said another former driver. "You start to get cynical when people hassle you or try to rip you off. It really makes you wonder about people when dozens of them in one night vent their random hostilities at you."

Of course, it would be a gross exaggeration to say that all customers are like this. Of the sometimes hundreds of people drivers encounter in one night, the majority are pleasant.

There are other complications, too. Several drivers have had their cars stolen while out on runs, though in all cases they were eventually recovered. One driver, who had recently purchased a brand-new truck, left the keys in the ignition. When he came back from the run the truck was gone. He didn't see it again for three months.

With the pressures and hassles of the job mounting, some drivers find their hold on sanity slipping. One former driver relates her last night on the job: "I ran up with the pizzas to the lobby at Santa Cruz (dorm). Suddenly someone came up behind me and grabbed the bag out of my hand. I chased him over to San Mig (San Miguel dorm), but I couldn't catch him. I walked back to Santa Cruz to tell the guy his pizza had been stolen, and when I got there, nobody would let me in. I knocked and

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s of War And Returning Home

'I would like to see vets get more remembrance on this day, and I think they finally are.'

Stress Disorder, something that says the vets aren't just crazy. I thought all my intrusive thoughts or paranoia about being around other people, or about being back in a mundane society, meant I was alien," Conklin said.

Mills' return to society wasn't as traumatic because he wasn't involved in heavy combat. He said, "I think there was a general attitude of society — not so much hostility as fear and mistrust. They thought we were all a bunch of junking and haby killers."

junkies and baby killers."

Mills added, "When we came home, we didn't get any welcome home and nobody wanted to talk to us. I call it the 'real world' syndrome: when you're in Viet Nam you think, 'God, only 200 days, only 100 days, until I get back to the real world.' But it wasn't the real world they'd been waiting to return to; It was a dream. A lot of the concerns of the people back home seem so trivial when you've been next to death."

Anderson's experience differed. "I didn't come back to adulation, but I also was sure I was appreciated. I wasn't patient with the people who were trying to help me. I knew they were trying to help me and I became upset with that — I don't know why. I went out every night with anybody I could find and drank beer and talked and listened to people talk. I probably drove my parents crazy; I'm sure I was a real pain in the ass. But the people were very understanding and supportive."

Anderson added, "I guess I thought the world owed me

ON LEBANON

Having had personal experience with war and death, these vets discussed what they see happening in Lebanon. Anderson said he thinks "we were there on a peace-keeping mission, and I think that was right. I'm appalled at the carnage that occured. But I don't think we should pull out because that would be exactly what's supposed to hap-

pen."
Anderson added, "The Marines that are there know that they're the first people called on to serve in these things. This was their goal, to be on the front line, and if you're on the front line, some are going to die. I don't feel any less sorry for them, but this they knew was their job. Being on the front line was a possiblity, and so, I feel, they must

have known that death was a possibility."

Mills disagreed, "I consider myself a complete pacifist and I don't think we should use our military for anything but protecting ourselves."

Conklin said, "I just don't think we should be put in a position where we're not backed 100 percent. If we're going to put them (the Marines) in this situation, let them fight. Or get them out."

He added, "If it was a country that was an independent state asking for freedom, I would say yes, we would help them if they asked for our help. But if not, my God, how many more are we going to bury? When I see these things I can't even look at that American flag today and not see a casket coming home."

Today, as we pass a flag flying at half-mast, perhaps we should stop to think about the thousands of lives that flag symbolizes. Perhaps we should think about vets' experiences with death. Perhaps we should think about the trauma they experienced in combat and in coming home. Perhaps it is time to listen; perhaps we should simply say, "Welcome home."

"The marines that are there (in Lebanon) know that they're the first people called on to serve in these things... If you're on the front line, some are going to die."



Happy Veterans Day!

all these people in the lobby just looked at me. So I kicked at the door, and I guess I was too pissed, and I shattered

Besides running up stairs, abuse and possible insanity, drivers have to worry about on-the-road hazards. These take the form of bicyclists who, assuming immortality, careen in and out of driveways and side streets, apparently intent on becoming hood ornaments.

Other hazards come in little white cars with flashing red and blue lights on top. The police, always looking for a new tree or bush to hide behind in pursuit of their noble calling, have an uneasy relationship with pizza deliverers

World View...

An integration of these ideas is possible. The IMF could withdraw its guarantees, which would force commercial banks to pursue more responsible lending policies. At the same time, it could aid the debtor nations in alleviating their financial woes through mutual assistance. Organizations to do this already exist, and their capabilities could be expanded.

But the fundamental problem is political. The roots of the debt crisis are deep. They involve the problems of dependent economies and rigidly stratified societies. Foreign investment is needed, but while these basic obstacles remain, conditions can only worsen. The U.S. continues to support corrupt, repressive regimes in Latin America; any attempt to provide economic aid to these countries is futile. As Sengupta said, "If the military is in power, and you give money to them, it goes nowhere."

There must be a direct link between the loans and their use. This means going through non-governmental channels. Sengupta suggested the creation of an "International Efficiency Corporation" to analyze long term effects of loans. But development of these alternative channels is difficult. An organization such as this would have to be able to enforce its dictates, which necessitates strong U.S. backing. But at present U.S. policy only supports the private banks in their attempt to hold on to fictitious profits.

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"One night I was delivering a pizza to San Miguel. It was pouring rain and the parking lot was full, except for one handicapped space. Since it was nearly midnight I pulled into the space and was inside for maybe three minutes. When I came out there was a cop, standing there in the rain writing out a ticket, a \$52 fine."

The job sounds like one big hassle, but perhaps that's (Please turn to pg.8A, col.1)

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8:00 PM - Speaker: Alex Dressler (director of "In the Name of the People") and prize-winning journalist.

Film: "El Salvador: Another Vietnam" in Campbell Hall.

Thursday, November 17: REGIONAL OVERVIEW

12:00 Noon - rally in Storke Plaza with Blase Bonpane.

8:00 PM - Riasa Bonpane will speak in UCan Pavillion.

8:00 PM - Blase Bonpane will speak in UCen Pavillion.
Friday, November 18: GUATEMALA
8:00 PM - "Americans in Transition" in Eng 1104,

8:00 PM - "Americans in Transition" in Eng 1104, followed by a speaker on Guatamala.

Saturday, November 19: MOVIE
6:00, 8:15, 10:30 PM - Movie "State of Seige" in Chem

1179, \$2.00 per person. Directed by Costa Gavras - the man who made "Missing."









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Kaleidoscope Fiction By JOHNNNY GRAHAM

October 25, 1983

"Yes. Far too bright."
"What'll the sunglasses

'An appetizer?''
' — For the main course. " — Let you see the fireworks. Sort of like a sunset, but it grows;

'Why sunglasses?" "Well, tonight they're changes. having fireworks af-

terwards. It'll be bright." "And you think it'll be too

"You heard they invaded

"Yes, I know that. It's an

Grenada today?

What we need is

appetizer."

sunglasses.

By DAVE PUGH

Bob, a reasonable man, was perfectly happy to kill his wife with one of the steak knives from the kitchen, even though he had really hoped to do the job with a small nuclear ex-

But Doris saw what Bob

"How long do they last?" "It depends."

"Upon what?"

"Which way you look at

"I'll watch from my balcony.

" - Then it'll only last a few seconds.'

"Oh. That's too bad." "Yes, it is."

"Where will you watch them from?"

"The Eisenhower building.

" - All the way up?"

"To the top. "When are you going?"

"About four o'clock. "Four o'clock? I heard

they don't start until six." 'I want time to think

'Oh...Do they last longer

Only if you leave at four o'clock.

Nonsense

was up to and protected herself with a large metal frying pan from the kitchen. She proved too much for Bob, who couldn't see very well, and was too vain to

wear his glasses. Doris banged him on the side of the head a few times, screaming at the top of her lungs, until Bob feebly stabbed a head of lettuce

and collapsed on the floor. The police later reported when they arrested him that Bob seemed a dispirited and defeated

Then Doris got herpes from the man who fixed her refrigerator. That's justice

Kaleidoscope Verse

Marxian Primer

Each according to his needs The fat man in his Cadillac Drives by a fire hydrant That sprays water at the slum children The water is cool and powerful But the man's back sweats Until it sticks to the upholstery Like bacon.

-By James Forgy

Light

The light that I saw through the opening in the drapes was hopeful. Restless nights ended dreams plague me into my waking hour. Trying to fit the pieces together. Something is missing though. As I realize this, other things fall away from my grasp. What was reality now is a dream gone and faded. —By Cynthia Lindgren

Bed Race Set

"Unbelievable. It's so much funding and an utilization That's what one of the participants in last year's bed race said about the event. The 38 racing teams and

thousands of expected watchers of this year's bed race (many of whom last year were UCSB students) are sure to say the same thing about the race on Sunday, Nov. 13 from noon to 5 p.m. in front of Rocky Galenti's on State

The bed race, in which teams sponsored by local businesses push hospital beds carrying another (usually) female team member down State Street, is a benefit for Golden Wheels. Last year the race, which is now an annual Santa Barbara event, generated \$1000 for the group of wheelchair athletes. That donation is expected to double this year, according to Rocky Galenti's general manager Patty Thurmond. It was Rocky's bar manager Brian Trenwith who organized the event last year.

What makes the event so lively is that all team members must drain a glass of beer before each race. The judges of the event allow for a little "spillage" as racers hastily pour their beers down their throats. A little 'spillage" of the beer after races has been known to happen, too.

Naturally, the audience, too, gets into the swilling pirit, so spirits are pretty high by the time the band Mojo shows up to play after the race.

Businesses sponsoring teams include Santa Barbara Datsun, Mission Linen, KTYD and Q-105 radio stations and various local restaurants.



A RESCREENING OF PINK FLOYD WILL BE HELD IN **BROIDA 1610** SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th

AT 6, 8, 10 & 12 ALL THOSE WITH TICKET STUBS FROM THE NOVEMBER 3rd 10:00 P.M. SHOWING WILL BE ADMITTED FREE. ALL OTHERS FOR \$2 (at 6 & 12) \$2.50 (8 & 10)

Croissants...

(Continued from pg.1A)

ordering it. In order to do that, she would have to buy her croissants wholesale, and because they get stale in a day, anything left over at the end of one day would be wasted. This makes it necessary for people to place their orders before 2 p.m. one day in advance.

Business is going pretty well, though it could be better, Robbart said. As the name and service become better known, she expects to expand beyond their current target area of central Isla Vista and do more advertising and deliveries in the dormitories and throughout Isla Vista. Sororities and fraternites have been big buyers so far, Lyndon said. When "Secret Santa" season rolls around in the dorms, they expect business to pick up even

Surprising someone with a fresh croissant and cup of coffee is "an inexpensive way to do something nice," Lyndon said. Prices range from \$1 for a butter croissant to \$1.50 for everything from a blueberry to a ham and cheese to an almond croissant. The breakfast breads are 85 cents a slice. Coffee and hot chocolate are 50 cents a cup. A \$2 minimum is required for deliveries.

I sampled the butter and blueberry croissants and a piece of chocolate chip bread. All three items were exceptionally fresh and good, and for a home delivery service incredibly inexpensive.

Croissants have risen in popularity in the United of the States in recent years, an increase Robbart attributes to people simply realizing how good the breakfast pastries, long a staple in Europe, are. "Once people realized it was a tasty thing and a cultural experience, it became a habit."

She would like to see the home delivery service become an Isla Vista habit as well. If business continues to increase, plans for expanded delivery, a mailing service, and perhaps even an I.V. croissant shop are possibilities.

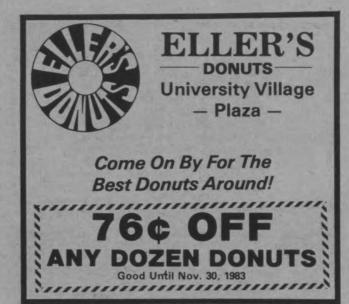
To place an order, call I.V. League Croissant at 968-3239.

Alcohol

The bi-weekly column, "Drugs, Alcohol and Health," will answer questions you may have regarding the use or effects of alcohol or any other drugs. Anonymous questions may be left at any of the drop-off points around campus. They are located at the library across from the elevators, the UCen information desk, the Student Health Services lobby, or you can mail them to Alcohol, Drugs and Health/UCSB Student Health Services/UCSB Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

The goal of this column is to answer questions concerning alcohol and its effects. Knowing that approximately two thirds of adult Americans drink, as do approximately 90 percent of the students at UCSB, it is important to identify the "signs and symptoms" of healthier drinking.



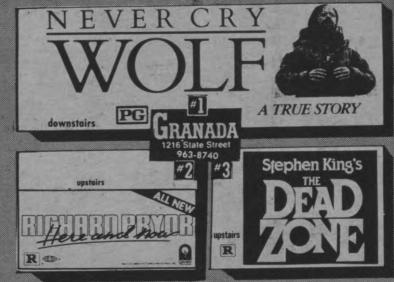




the movies

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The one weekend of the year you won't want to miss. RUTGER HAUER JOHN HURT

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All Programs & Showtimes Subject To Change Without Notice

Campers Take Inward Journey

By DAVE ANTHONY

On the surface, it is a chance to "get back to nature." Groups of about 25 campers head off on a three-day backpacking trip into various mountain areas around California. Beneath that structure lies much more. The program offers the opportunity to learn to deal with the pressures of our modern-day world.

Started in 1980, Inward Journey provides "individuals the opportunity to put back into perspective lives which, in the hustle and bustle of today's ultra-modern world, have been tipped precariously out of balance," according to director Ken Cohen.

More like a three-day seminar in a wilderness classroom, Inward Journey centers around the philosophies of various Western therapies and Eastern meditation/exercise systems. Headed by well-trained and certified staff members, the trips employ many of the basics of these philosophies. Introspective silence is maintained throughout the weekend, vegetarianism is observed, and yoga, meditation and T'ai Chi Chih, a non-violent form of martial art, are intregal parts of the program.

What Cohen is presenting here probably sounds like so many of the "get to know yourself" retreats we hear about these days, more than a little suspicious. We wonder with more than a little cynicism just what sort of cult is lurking behind the innocence of

Of course, Inward Journey is not a religious cult. There is no intention of changing any existing religions or beliefs, Cohen said. Instead, "What we are looking to do is enhance those beliefs, and turn them into a viable, working part of one's life. So often we find ourselves caught up in the role life seems to have mapped out for us, scurrying about from place to place. We're viewing life through a sort of 'tunnel vision,' where the only thing we're able to focus on is the next task we have to accomplish to make it through another day."

"What we're doing with Inward Journey is creating an opportunity for the individual to step back and get his bearings, to see if perhaps there isn't some sort of missing ingredient to his life. The best experiences are new and unknown; they give us an opportunity for insight which might otherwise go completely unnoticed," Cohen said.

Inward Journey will undoubtedly provide some new experiences for the average "camper." The introspective silence maintained on the trip is viewed by Cohen and the rest of his staff as "an integral part" of the retreat process. The silence serves as a tool for campers to better understand themselves without shouldering the burden of verbal communication with 25 strangers in such a short amount of time.

Susan Jacobs, author of a short diary recounting her experiences on Inward Journey, wrote "In the beginning I resented the silence, because I thought it inhibited interaction with people whom I wanted to get to know. It seemed unnatural to me to consciously control my communication instinct. I realize now (however) that the silence aspect of this retreat has served as a good awareness tool...in many ways, it relieved us all of an uncomfortable burden. Because we are not permitted to talk, I don't feel obligated to make petty converstion."

Also paramount in the daily routine is the exercise program. Up at 5 a.m., the campers are instructed in the art of T'ai Chi, an ancient form of meditative martial



art. Yoga and meditation follow. After a vegetarian breakfast, a similar routine is observed in the afternoon and evening.

Campers pay \$125 for the three days (scholarships are readily available), and the instructors seem intent on making the time worthwhile. The group is together a good deal of the time, and despite the silence, communication seems important. Following one particular awareness exercise, Jacobs wrote: "Although I hardly know my partner, afterward, I feel I know her intimately. It's funny how you get to know people on this retreat. I don't even know the names of many of these people, yet I am sharing with them some extraordinarily powerful experiences."

Not surprisingly, the people of Inward Journey have tied much of their basic beliefs in with those of the movie *Koyaanisquatsi*. The film is a portrayal of the imbalance we are creating both with nature and with ourselves, as seen through the eyes of the Hopi Indian. Accordingly, *Koyaanisquatsi*, like Inward Journey, is an exercise in silence. The only word spoken in the film is the Hopi chant, *Koyannisquatsi*, which translates to "life out of balance"

The ideas and practices of the Hopi Indian or of Inward Journey are not for everyone. On the other hand, the message may be. "The alternative, of course, is easy," Cohen said. "We simply continue along at our present pace, mindless of the pressures building around us, until finally, one day, we explode."

Pizzaman...

(Continued from pg.4A)

because the hassles are the most interesting things to write about. In fact, many of the drivers find adventure in the job and look forward to new experiences every

night, as well as the chance to meet potentially hundreds of different people in eight or nine hours.

"You can get psychological insights into people when you spend a whole evening delivering to them," one of the drivers says. For instance, he estimated that after 11 p.m. or so, "half or three-quarters of the people I deliver to are wasted." And that's on weeknights.

It's quite a job, and it's understandably not for everyone. After all, it's easier to order a pizza than it is to deliver one. Drivers come away from their job with money in their pockets and, sometimes, a new-found cynicism. They also develop a tragic distaste for the product they serve.

THANK YOU

UCSB Bike Drivers and Pedestrians

Compared to this point in Fall Quarter 1982:

• Injury bike accidents are DOWN

44%

. Reported bike thefts are DOWN

7%

nded w

Compared to the first week of October 1983:

• Illegal parking impounds are DOWN

32%

Moving violation citations are DOWN

71%

THANKS TO YOU, UCSB HAS SAFER, MORE PLEASANT BIKE PATHS AND SIDEWALKS.

WHAT'S NEW?

- Additional racks for 140 bikes in the Girvetz, Music and South
 Library areas.
- Additional racks for 16 bikes at the Psychology Building.
- Additional racks for 22 bikes at the North Hall/Cheadle Hall lot.

WHAT'S IN THE FUTURE?

• The purchase of racks for 500 bikes to be distributed throughout campus (that's 3 times as many bikes as have been impounded).

The Bike Education Safety Team appreciates your support and the fact that we can all work together to make even more progress. B.E.S.T. 961-2484