

FRIDAY *magazine*



The Last Issue...

Parting is such sweet sorrow
 It has once been well said:
 With this issue t'will be no tomorrow.
 So I sing no sad songs
 Of each FRIDAY magazine read,
 But to the faces I say so longs.
 Steve List and all those deadlines missed,
 Lebanon part four next spring?
 When you're done, give me a ring.
 To Catie and Bruce in production,
 With knives you made your seduction.
 And Roy and Barb, your patience
 Was golden kindness, tho' anger would make sense.
 Thank you and fare thee well.
 To Brenton, Greg and Scott,
 Pictures perfect when preparation I forgot.
 Hope those midterms went well;
 I never went to class, what the hell.
 To Peter and Hugh, part of my funny crew,
 A brief word of parting: thank you.
 And to Ed, whom with wit one could bitch,
 You're a friend who kept me in more than one stitch.
 Arrivederci, Her V-nus Del Grande,
 You're no Oklahoma crude,
 But a chief of helping mood.
 Chris, see you later, thanks a lot,
 We'll always be friends, forget me not.
 Auf wiedersehn.
 To Mark and his illustrations,
 You remedied all my frustrations.
 To Ray, mud faced and deep in Oregon,
 You made working here much more fun.
 And Becky, through thick and thin,
 My top writer, just where do I begin?
 Thank you, thank you, thank you.
 But there is one friend over faults,
 An intelligent, enduring mender,
 Always laughing, loving, tender,
 Sweet yet strong without surrender:
 I love you, Jane; there is no goodbye.
 To Nexus, to the magazine, I say cheerio:
 From Andil came, to Scott I go.
 Farewell hardened prose (and bad poetry);
 The nights were long, but now it's history.
 I leave in good form,
 With memories and feelings
 That stay and keep me warm.

So Long, Farwell



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RE-ELECT
Bill Wallace
SUPERVISOR

Bethlehem Pilgrimage: 6,500 Miles For Peace

By ANNE GALISKY

The Bethlehem Peace Pilgrimage was a walk across the United States and Europe to the Middle East; 6,500 miles for world peace and nuclear disarmament. There were 21 people in the ecumenical group and we ranged in age from 20 to 68. We were mostly Americans, but there was also an Iranian woman, a French man, and a Japanese woman on the walk.

The pilgrimage began at the gates of the Trident Nuclear Submarine base near Seattle, Washington, on April 9, 1982, and reached Washington D.C. on November 13 after 7 months of walking across the U.S.

I walked with this group of pilgrims for a month in the summer of 1982 across eastern Utah, Colorado, and western Kansas, then returned to UCSB for fall quarter. I left again in December for Philadelphia where half of the group lived for 2 months, working on the plans for the European leg of the walk.

The entire group traveled by plane to Europe where we continued the walk across the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, by ferry to Haifa, Israel, and through Israel and the occupied West Bank to Bethlehem. We reached our destination on Christmas eve, December 24, 1983, after a total of 17 months of walking.

The purpose of the walk was to meet with people of many nations, religious and political backgrounds, and various opinions, to discuss the nuclear arms race and other pressing issues of war and peace. We passed out literature, carried banners, and held meetings and rallies. We also met with religious and political leaders to urge them to publicly oppose the international arms race, and to take steps to encourage disarmament.

We also believe that the walking itself was a witness and a prayer for peace. By walking part way around the world we made a statement with our bodies that the world is too small to threaten each other with nuclear weapons, and that cooperation between people and nations is critical for the survival of humanity.



CHASE LANGFORD/Nexus

Needless to say, every single day of the journey is a story, but I cannot write it all here. The last 20 days from Haifa to Bethlehem, through Israel and the occupied West Bank, were definitely the most intense and left the deepest impressions on me. Talking with both Israelis and Palestinians, we were exposed to many different points of view, and experienced firsthand the lives of the people, and the conflict which continues there today. It was one day during this time that I wish to write about.

On the day before we walked to Jerusalem (Dec. 19), on our "day off," I went to visit Birzeit University, north of Ramallah. It is one of five Palestinian institutions of higher learning in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, and has about 2,400 undergraduate students (40 percent of them women.) I had heard several Palestinians refer to Birzeit as the "soul of the Palestinians" and I wanted to find out why.

I was accompanied by a young Palestinian man, named Nael, who walked with us for the last few weeks of our journey. During that day we met various faculty members, students, and administrative officers. We soon learned that it was the day before the student body elections and I could feel the tension in the air as we listened to some of the speeches. Later it was explained to me why everyone was so tense. Student body elections are extremely important at Palestinian universities because they often deal with critical issues. And in most cases in the occupied territories, it is illegal or severely discouraged — by acts of terrorism — for the Palestinians to elect representatives.

Student body officers are often singled out for harassment, and sometimes arrest, not necessarily for doing anything illegal, but because they stand out as leaders. In past years, the entire student council has been put to jail just after they have been elected. I was told about one Birzeit student council member who was under

(Please turn to pg.4A, col.1)

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Walk To Birzeit...

(Continued from pg.3A)

"town arrest" in Gaza, but the military authorities have given no specific reason for this.

Even with this intimidation, there were still many people running for office. Certainly, their level of concern and involvement in campus politics is very different from the general attitude at UCSB.

I spent part of the day in the student council office talking with about 5 or 6 students who were free at the time. Several were presently student council members. I was grateful that most of them spoke English and the others helped to translate, because I only know a few words of Arabic. They told me of their individual experiences and those of fellow students, about what it is like to live and study under military occupation.

"Peace ... huh ... there is no peace here. Yesterday my friend's boyfriend was shot - dead - by Israeli soldiers at the university. He didn't even go to school there. He had come for a visit."

They told me about a demonstration that had taken place July 27, 1983 at Birzeit. It was a protest against the murders of three Palestinian students and the woundings of others at Hebron University the previous day. The killings were widely believed to have been committed by Israeli settlers.

Gatherings of students on July 27 at Birzeit were dispersed by tear gas, live ammunition, and rubber bullets by the Israeli military. Two students had to be hospitalized because of gunshot wounds, and a few hours later, as students were boarding buses to leave campus for nearby Ramallah, some students were randomly selected for arrest by soldiers. There are currently 14 Birzeit students serving jail sentences from 15 months to 2 years for allegedly "disturbing the public order."

As the students were telling me this story, they got out three cardboard boxes full of weapons that had been used against them on July 27 and had been gathered from the ground later. One read: "Triple Chaser Grenade-Warning: May Cause Severe Injury — Federal Laboratories, Inc. — Made in USA." Most of the canisters which were still legible read, "Made in USA."

I said, "I wish I could take one of these home to show Americans what is being done in our name." But I knew I would never get through customs in Tel Aviv with that. Someone suggested that I could take a picture and we took some of the weapons outside and set them up on a bench. This was in one of the main corridors of the



Peace marchers pause in Bethlehem.

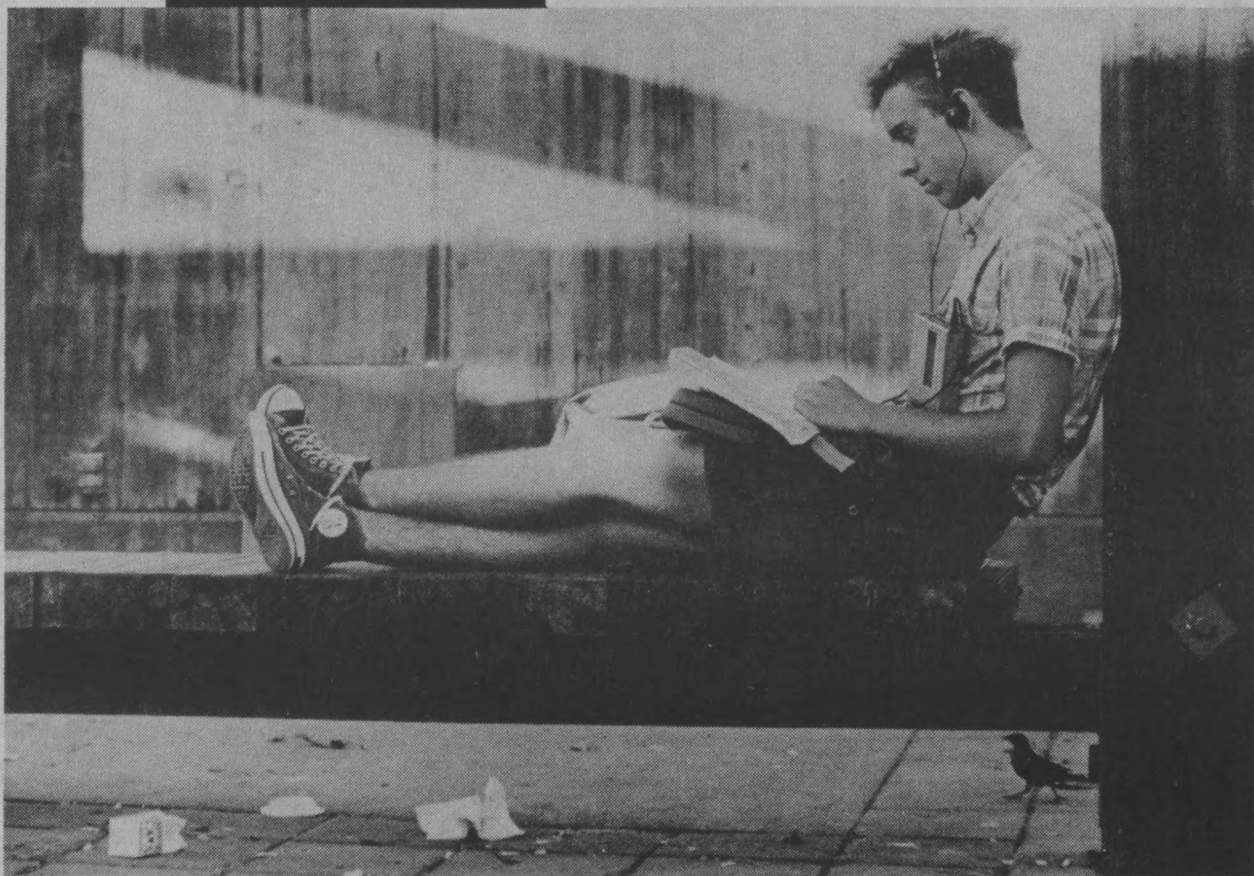
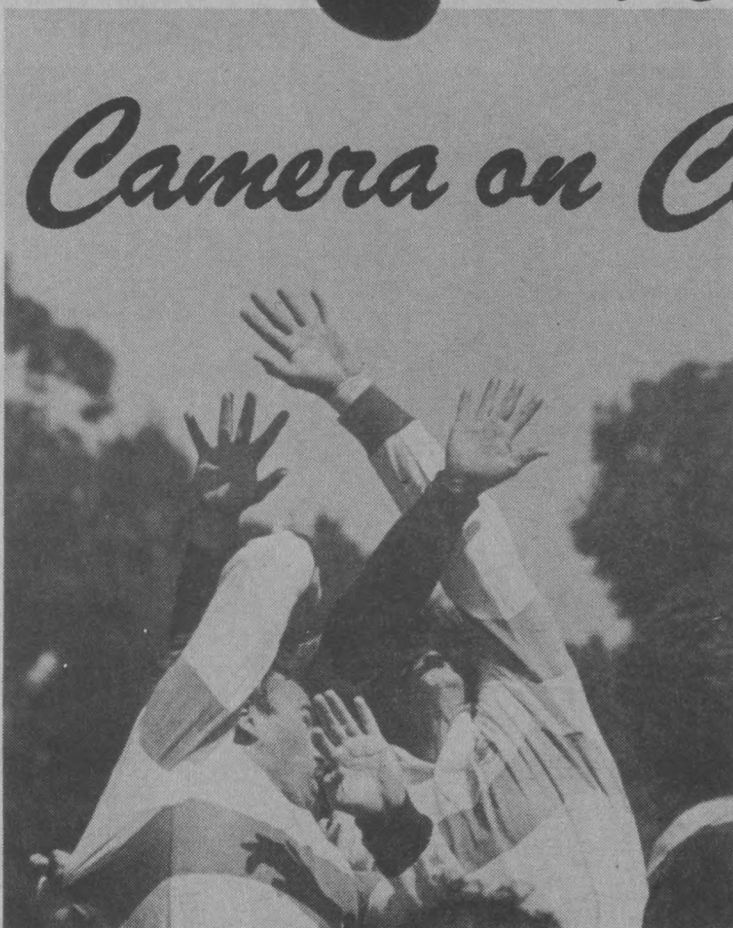
campus and other students on their way to classes stopped to see what was going on.

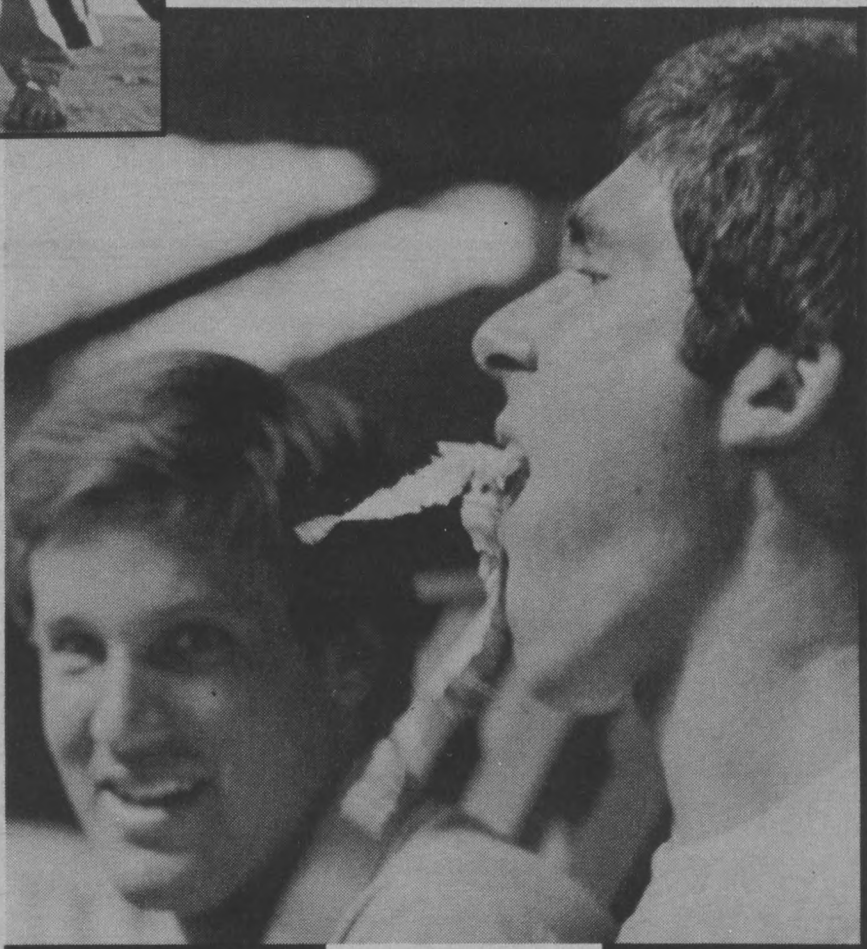
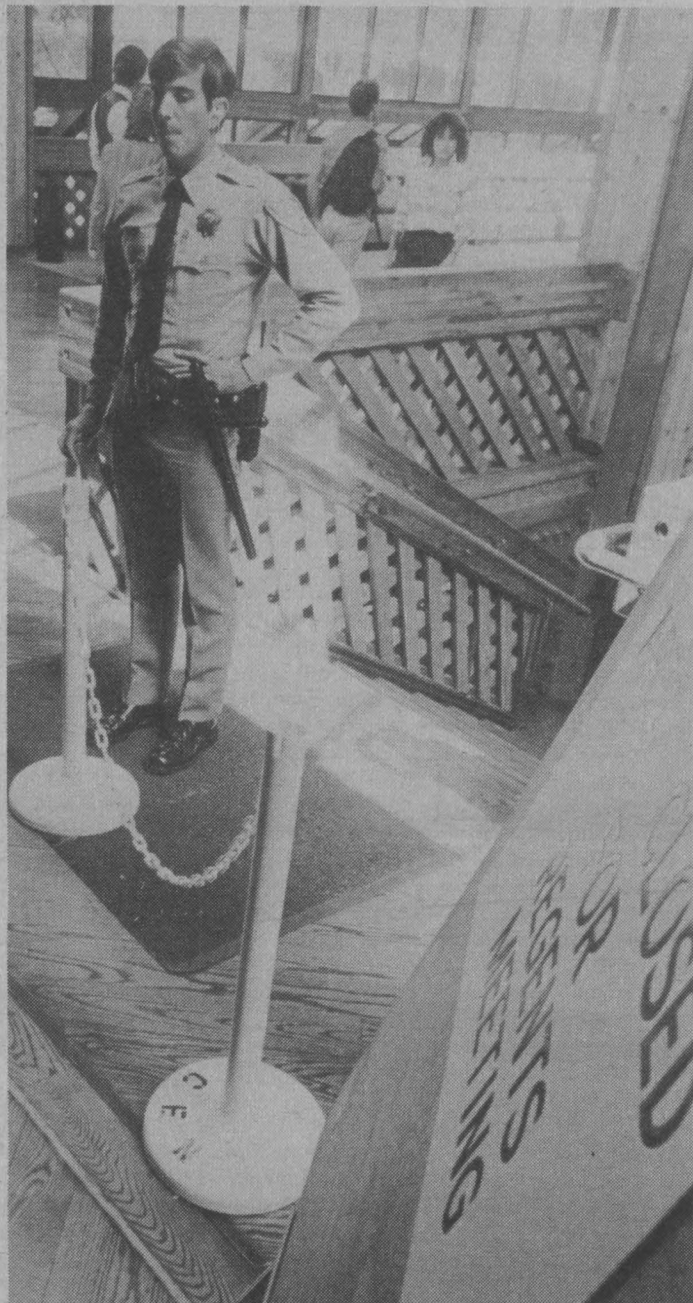
I took several pictures, hands shaking, and then turned around to face the 20 or so people who had gathered. "I must tell all of you how terrible I feel because of the violence my country has participated in against you. I am sorry..." Most of the students, except the ones I had been speaking with, went on their way, but one young man of about 18 years came up to me. He was shaking too. He said, "You've got to do more than say you're sorry." He was right.

Later that afternoon I had an opportunity to talk with

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

1984 Camera on Campus





Photos by
Scott Sedlik,
Brenton Kelly,
Greg Wong

Tasty News: Man
Eats Nexus At
Pub.

Walk To Birzeit...

(Continued from pg.4A)

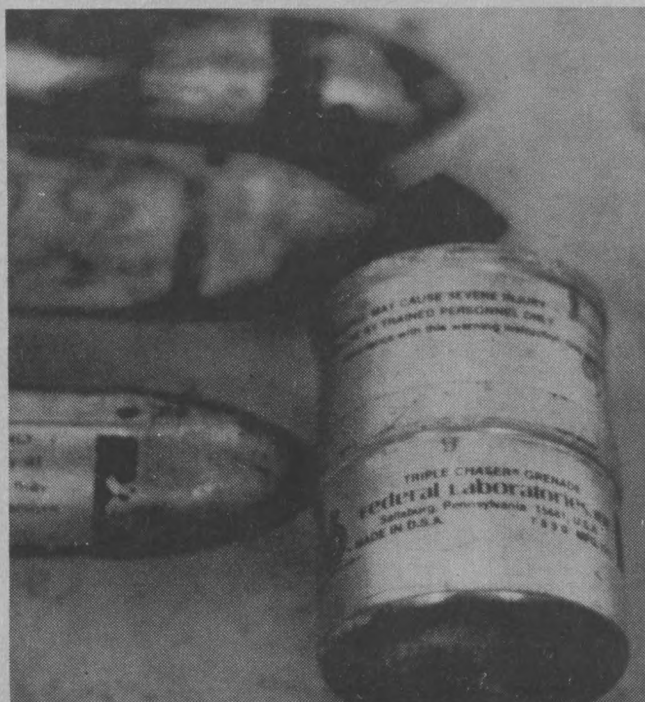
the public relations director and assistant to the acting President of Birzeit. We spoke together for several enlightening, but exhausting hours. He told me of various forms of harassment which Birzeit students and faculty have been subjected to. Birzeit has been closed seven times since 1973 by Israeli military authorities, and for seven months in one academic year, 1981-1982. Since that interview, Birzeit has been closed once again for three months beginning in February 1984. These closures severely disrupt the academic process.

I asked him, "What keeps you going? Where do you find hope living in this situation?"

He told me that he believed that for the Palestinians as a people the time had long ago passed when they could be crushed or defeated. They had survived through so much already.

It occurred to me that this is the exact same thing that I had heard from many Israelis that I had talked to. "The Jews have survived through so much already."

Why is Birzeit University the object of so much harassment? What is so threatening about this and the other colleges and universities in the occupied territories? From my own analysis, I would say that the learning and thinking going on in these schools is con-



A grenade cannister and shells allegedly used against Palestinian university students by Israeli soldiers were manufactured in the United States.

sidered "dangerous" — and can do far more than any acts of terrorism towards the cause of Palestinian nationalism. With some of the most gifted and intelligent young Palestinians together in one place, they are probably going to think about their homeland and nationhood. And this thinking, even more than violence, is perceived as threatening by the Israeli government.

About a week after we arrived in Bethlehem, I went back to Birzeit for another visit. During the ride out to the university from Ramallah, I talked to a young woman also riding in the taxi. She asked what brought me to the West Bank and Birzeit. I told her about the Peace Pilgrimage, and she said, "Peace...huh...there is no peace here. Yesterday my friend's boyfriend was shot — dead — by Israeli soldiers at the university. He didn't even go to school there. He had come for a visit."

My God, What could I say to that? "Peace, peace?" How does a person respond who has not suffered through this degree of violence, or has not (in reality, not television) even been exposed to it?

I realized how appropriate it was that this pilgrimage of peace brought me to and ended in a land divided by conflict. It is easy to be a peacemaker where one is relatively safe, where violence is not a daily occurrence. It is quite another thing to meet conflict face to face.

Historical Overview of Conflict In Lebanon

Military Mayhem, Religious Riffs Lead To Collapse

By STEVE LIST

There is a parable which in many ways characterizes the situation in Lebanon. It involves a frog and a scorpion who ran into each other one day on the banks of the Nile. Both wanted to cross the river, but the scorpion, of course, wanted to sting the frog as soon as they met. The frog, however, was a smooth talker and she saw a way to use their mutual interests to get herself out of the situation. She said to the scorpion, "Now you don't want to sting me just yet; you want to cross the river and so do I. I'll give you a ride, and if you still want to sting me when we get to the other side you can do it then. But in the meantime, I will have brought you across."

Well, the scorpion agreed and got on the back of the frog and they began to cross the river. When they were about half way across, the frog felt a sting. She asked the scorpion, "Now why did you do that? Don't you know we're both going to drown now?"

To which the scorpion replied, "Don't you know this is the Middle East?"

Almost every Arab country has been involved in one way or another in the Lebanese conflict. Historically, Lebanon has been able to cope with its internal problems as long as there aren't worse external factors aggravating the situation. The system broke down completely in 1975 when outside problems became too much for the existing structure to cope with.

The weakness of the Lebanese army was one of the most important factors leading to internal collapse. When it was used to quell the trouble between Christians and Moslems it broke down along sectarian lines, leaving it unable to keep the peace. The split in army ranks was an important symbol of the dissolution of Lebanese sovereignty.

Moreover, the army was simply no match for the various militias operating in the country. At this time, most groups were receiving outside funding. The PLO-Moslem forces were supported by Libya, Iraq and Syria. The Christian militias they faced were funded by the Israelis and probably by the CIA as well.

After civil war erupted in April 1975, the main body of the PLO, under the leadership of Yassir Arafat, was reluctant to commit itself in the conflict, since many of its forces were Christian. But George Habash's group, the PFLP, had no such qualms and entered the fray on the side of the Moslem-leftist coalition.

Arafat's restraint could also not be maintained indefinitely. A Christian attack on a Palestinian refugee camp prompted the main body of the PLO to enter the fighting in January 1976. This gave the military advantage to the Moslem forces and they began to press the Christians for a victory.

Syria entered the conflict at this point as a mediator. Concerned about the establishment of a radical state in Lebanon, the Syrian negotiators worked to set up a truce and effect Constitutional reforms, most importantly a modification of the 6:5 ratio in the government. But the truce did not last, destroying an opportunity to unify the country before it was completely devastated.

More extreme factions of the Moslem coalition rejected the Syrian peace plan and decided to press for a victory over the Christians. The Phalange and other Christian groups were in a very precarious position at this point,



Tyre, Lebanon: Israeli troops search for corpses in ruins of military post demolished by bomb in pickup truck.

Photo, Time Magazine

and the Moslem forces considered a complete surrender by the Christians the best way to achieve their aims. It seems the scent of victory is often the biggest obstacle to peace.

The Moslem defiance of Syrian desires infuriated the leaders in Damascus, who had risked credibility in entering the Lebanese conflict in the first place. Nevertheless, the Moslem-PLO forces could not be dissuaded from their intention to wipe out the Christians when they had the chance.

This prompted a Syrian invasion of Lebanon, ironically on behalf of the Christians. All the motivations behind the invasion are not clear, but a few are discernible: Damascus wanted to continue controlling the PLO and its allies in order to prevent their alliance with Libya and Iraq. (The same struggle is occurring today, and is indicative of Middle Eastern politics. Despite an ideological agreement, and perhaps a similarity of ultimate goals for Arab states, all these states seek power and desire to be the dominant force in the region.)

Perhaps more importantly, Syria wanted to prevent the formation of a PLO-controlled radical regime in Lebanon, which would surely provoke an invasion by Israel.

Thirdly, the Lebanese war was hurting Syria economically since many of its trade routes went through Beirut. Fourth, continued fighting might lead to partition of the country along religious lines, setting a precedent for the secession of groups in Syria, such as the Druze and Alawis, and legitimizing Israel as a state based on religion.

Syria's invasion was legalized under the guise of an Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), approved by the Arab League. Other Arab states supplied token contingents, but the force was predominantly Syrian — its troops numbered close to 30,000.

The Lebanese Moslem-Palestinian coalition put up stiff resistance to the ADF, but were eventually forced to withdraw southward. Syria was prevented from pursuing them further by the Israelis, who informed the Syrians that crossing of an imaginary red line in southern Lebanon, generally perceived as the Litani river, would not be tolerated. So southern Lebanon became a no man's land — PLO troops fought incessantly with local Christian groups aided by Israel, while the Shiite population attempted to maintain some semblance of normalcy in their

lives.

This was the situation by late 1977 — Lebanon was divided and controlled by various groups, some indigenous and most external. There were three zones: the north and central east part of the country was Syrian controlled; the central west portion was a Christian enclave; and the south remained unoccupied, but under the watchful eye of Israel.

By 1978, the Syrian-Christian alliance had deteriorated due to opposition from militant groups like the Phalange, who wanted a separate Christian state and were heavily funded by Israel. The straw that broke the proverbial camel's back was the assassination of Tony Franih, a former president's son and Syrian supporter. Sporadic fighting led to Syrian shelling of the Christian quarters in Beirut.

As retaliation the Phalange attempted to gain control of eastern Lebanon and blockaded the Beirut-Damascus highway. Syria could not allow this and deployed surface to air missiles (SAM) in the Bekka valley to deter attack, especially from Israeli-backed Christian forces in the south.

Likewise, the Israelis viewed the Syrian missile deployments as a threat, and invaded southern Lebanon in March 1978, ostensibly to root out the "terrorist bases" of the PLO but also to limit Syrian influence in the east. The Israelis were forced to withdraw in June by a UN resolution, and a UN peace-keeping force (UNIFIL) was created to fill the vacuum.

The UNIFIL force was largely ineffective, however, and PLO raids from the south continued, prompting repeated Israeli reprisals.

The U.S. secured a cease-fire agreement between the PLO and Israel in July 1981, through the efforts of Philip Habib. These negotiations were almost blocked by Israeli actions, most notably the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. But they somehow managed to remain in effect until the massive Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and Beirut in 1982.

The invasion was undertaken ostensibly to secure Israel's northern border, but a more important consideration was their desire to eliminate the PLO as a political force in the Middle East. In doing so Israel hoped to defuse the explosive situation in the West Bank,

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



1984

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Eulogy: Remembering A Loved One

By CHRISTOPHER MILLER

"In our sleep," wrote Aeschylus, "pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God." Some might dispute the source of sagacity to which the tragic poet referred, but the perceptiveness of his remark is beyond question. For whether it is man himself, God, or the Fates who run our daily affairs, life is capable of harsh turns of the cards. And the Greek muse would have it that these blows have a meaning behind them.

That statement is a truism which undoubtedly has had impact in most lives. The peal of sadness which can roll over the whole globe and the smallest life with equal brutality often seems mismatched by the lesser tocsins of good cheer. Not only negative newspaper headlines make the verdict ring true. So does personal loss.

My grandfather died last November. If history is reflected in individual existence then, at 83, my father's father had witnessed the greater part of the 20th century. His lifetime spanned four wars. The automotive revolution, atomic bombs and television were introduced in his years. From the end of William McKinley's tenure in 1900 to the third year of the Reagan administration, he was alternatively supporter and opponent of 16

presidents. The Soviet Union came into existence at 17, communist China at 49, the state of Hawaii at 59.

More important than the larger events which framed my grandfather's life were those of which his own memories were made. The stories were many, oft-repeated but never old. His time at Ohio State University in the early '20s. The night my father was born, the day he passed away. His stint with the Civilian Conservation Corps in the midst of the Great Depression. And the family pride: the White Cow Restaurant in Chillicothe, Ohio, where his photograph still hangs above the counter.

Grandpa Miller set for his descendants the Protestant tone of our virtues and habits. Work is an incentive to go on working. Application to a task yields results. There is no goal which ambition and honesty cannot achieve.

Platitudes these dicta may be, but if the increasing complexity of life since my grandfather's earlier days has made lesser their meaning, they remain his values nonetheless. They are preserved less by rote practice than by the memory of the man they reflect.

Consider the memories you have accumulated since childhood. Throughout mine is Grandpa, tossing a ball, driving a motor-

boat, telling a story. In everything he did, whether teaching me how to fish or remarking on my ever-increasing height, his conservative precepts, as I heard them, went unchanged. For all those years, Grandpa's principles were one of the few constants. While similarity to a relative is not universally esteemed, in our family it is cause for appreciation. So we keep the sense of my grandfather's values.

What does it all mean when the source passes away? The measure of a man is as much the legacy he leaves behind as the life he leads. So the sometimes burdensome gift of demeanor which my grandfather left to his children and grandchildren is his memorial. It is testimony to the influence — sometimes large, sometimes slight — which one individual can have in the larger span of things.

Some of our fondest hopes, to the credit of Aeschylus' insight, are born of our greatest tragedies. When the cultural pushbroom of a succeeding civilization sweeps under what we value most dearly today, we can only hold out that the lives each of us has led will in one way or another have been passed on. In an age when threats to global survival often seem overwhelming, we must keep that expectation close at hand.

Lebanon Crisis...

(Continued from pg. 6A)

which was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain with strong pro-PLO sentiments among its residents.

The Israeli-Egyptian Peace Plan of 1979 called for independence and autonomy for the Palestinian people in the West Bank, and a five year transitional period was established to facilitate the change without radical disruptions. The agreement was interpreted quite differently by the two parties, however. The Israelis took it to mean only local autonomy with effective control over the area by Israel. The Egyptians meant independence, in fact and in word. The disagreement became a source of acute dissension at the time of the signing, but its effect on the Lebanese conflict was unforeseen.

Another reason for the invasion was Israel's desire to divert attention away from the Reagan peace plan, which had been recently unveiled. The plan would have required Israel to discontinue its resettlement programs in areas occupied in the previous Arab-Israeli wars, particularly the West Bank. In addition, the invasion offered a pretext to annex southern Lebanon — the initial 25 mile limit set by Israel was never meant to be kept.

Israeli intentions were clear to America Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who gave tacit approval, and the U.S. ended up supporting Israel in hurting larger American interests. Two hours after Haig's resignation, reportedly after strong pressure from the White House, a cease-fire was reached. The British, Italian, French and American peace-keeping force was established, and the U.S. assumed its role with high hopes of success.

On a general level, this was how things stood at the end of 1982. The Israelis had withdrawn to southern Lebanon having decimated the core of Palestinian nationalism in Beirut and now anxious to install a friendly regime in power. The Syrians were still firmly entrenched and were as determined as the Israelis to play a decisive role in Lebanon's political future. The Americans still had at least the appearance of a peace-keeping force, but had begun efforts to consolidate the central position of the Phalange. The fundamental conflicts between the Christian and Muslim populations remained, but resolution seemed to hinge almost completely on the actions of external forces.

Space and time constraints do not permit the tracing of events up to the present and an analysis of the current situation. But interested readers should keep their eyes peeled for the next installment of the Lebanon saga sometime this summer.



DON WEAVER ON THE INCORPORATIONS OF GOLETA, ISLA VISTA & SOLVANG

It is evident that the winds of incorporation are in the air for Solvang, Isla Vista and Goleta. Solvang's effort is the most advanced in that they are now in the process of preparing to go to the ballot box to allow the citizens of that area to make the final determination.

I have been asked as to how I stand on the issue of incorporation and I will therefore state my position as straightforward as possible.

All three of these incorporation efforts are in the 3rd Supervisory District and they carry a message. The message is that the citizens in these highly populated unincorporated areas want the right of self-determination of local issues; at the fore front is land use and local planning under local control.

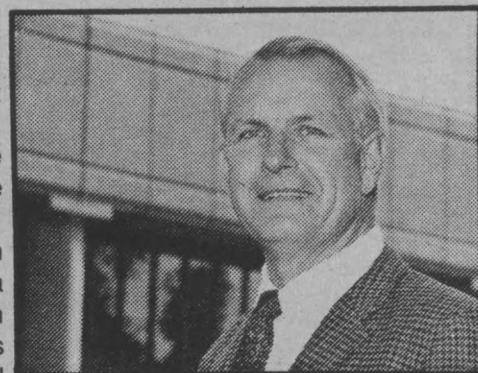
- I believe that the people of these areas deserve the right to vote on whether or not they desire incorporation.
- In order for this determination to be a thoughtful one by all of us, as your supervisor I will do everything in my power to assure that county government offices and agencies provide needed information such as revenues and cost of services to determine each community's financial ability to incorporate.
- If incorporation in an area is financially viable, and if the people reflect a desire for incorporation, I will support the incorporation effort at the county level to my full capability.
- I support county assistance in the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) for fledgling incorporation areas to remove financial obstructions that help prevent the process of city government.
- I support limiting the boundaries of future cities to the presently defined urban lines which do not include agricultural lands.

DON WEAVER SUPPORTS THE RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION FOR THESE COMMUNITIES

DON WEAVER ENDORSED BY:
Congressman Robert L. Gommersino

Marty and Betty Groebli
Steve Jones, President Goleta Valley
Chamber of Commerce

FARMPAC
COMPAC—Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce Political Action Committee
Radio KIST
Santa Barbara/San Luis Obispo Building and Construction Trades Council
(Title for identification purposes only)



VOTE
WEAVER
FOR SUPERVISOR

"Don Weaver for Supervisor" P.O. Box 2243 Goleta, CA 93118

BONNIE BARBER, TREASURER

**DOUBLE COUPON**

PRESENT THIS COUPON ALONG WITH ANY ONE MANUFACTURER'S "CENTS OFF" COUPON AND GET DOUBLE THE SAVINGS. NOT TO INCLUDE "RETAILER'S" "FREE" GROCERY COUPONS GREATER THAN ONE DOLLAR OR EXCEED THE VALUE OF THE ITEM. EXCLUDES LIQUOR, TOBACCO AND DAIRY PRODUCTS. LIMIT 1 ITEM AND 1 COUPON PER MANUFACTURER'S COUPON. LIMIT 4 DOUBLE COUPONS PER CUSTOMER.

Smith's VALID MAY 31-JUNE 6, 1984

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Smith's VALID MAY 31-JUNE 6, 1984



OUR SUPER SPECIALS ON FRESH SUMMER FRUIT

PRICES EFFECTIVE THURSDAY, MAY 31, THRU WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984 • RIGHTS RESERVED TO LIMIT OR REFUSE SALES TO COMMERCIAL DEALERS OR WHOLESALERS

ROUND STEAKS BEEF • BONE IN  1.58 LB.	BONELESS RUMP ROASTS BOTTOM ROUND OR ROUND • BEEF  1.78 LB.	YELLOW PEACHES FROM CALIFORNIA  29¢ LB.	SWEET CANTALOUPE VINE RIPPENED  3.10 FOR
FRYER BREASTS CHICKEN • FAMILY PACK  1.29 LB.	WHOLE FRYER LEGS CHICKEN • FAMILY PACK  79¢ LB.	RED SALAD TOMATOES FIRM AND RIPE  39¢ LB.	GREEN CABBAGE SOLID HEADS  10¢ LB.
ITALIAN SAUSAGE FRESH • BELLA DONNA  1.98 LB.	QUARTERED PORK LOIN SLICED  1.39 LB.	TROPICAL MANGOS DELICIOUS TREAT  49¢ EA.	BROWN ONIONS SWEET AND MILD  5.10 LBS
CHUCK STEAK BLADE CUT BEEF  98¢ LB.	BEEF RIB EYE STEAKS BONELESS SPENCERS  3.89 LB.	LARGE APRICOTS GOLDEN FROM CALIFORNIA  69¢ LB.	FRESH BROCCOLI GARDEN TENDER  39¢ LB.
BONELESS ROUND STEAKS BEEF FLAVORFUL  1.78 LB.	7-BONE ROAST CENTER CUT BEEF CHUCK  1.39 LB.	FRESH CORN SWEET EARS, FROM THE COACHELLA VALLEY  4.10 FOR	SALAD CUCUMBERS CRISP AND FRESH  4.10 FOR

O-BONE SWISS STEAKS.....1.59
BEEF ARM CHUCK.....LB.
CENTER CUT HAM SLICES.....1.98
SMOKED.....LB.
JIMMY DEAN SAUSAGE.....1.98
PORK, 12-OZ. ROLL OR PATTIES.....LB.

PACIFIC RED SNAPPER.....1.89
FRESH FILLETS.....LB.
ALASKAN SALMON.....1.49
WHOLE OR HALF, DEFROSTED.....LB.
DOVER SOLE.....2.49
FILLETS.....LB.

LARGE AVOCADOS.....39¢
HASS, FROM CALIFORNIA.....EA.
PREMIUM RUSSETS.....39¢
PREMIUM GRADED POTATOES.....LB.
WATERMELON.....19¢
WHOLE MELON.....LB.

SUN GIANT RAISINS.....1.49
1-OZ. BOX, BAG OF 10.....LB.
SALAD LETTUCE.....3.10
ROMAINE, RED, GREEN LEAF, BUTTER.....FOR
CRISP CARROTS.....4.10
TOPS OFF.....LBS

KRAFT VELVEETA
CHEESE SPREAD SLICES, 12-OZ. PKG.


1.49

MAZOLA CORN OIL 269
48-OZ. BTL.
Aurora Soft Prints
48-OZ. BTL.
AURORA BATH TISSUE
PASTEL PRINTS 4-ROLL PACK

99¢

WELCH'S GRAPE JELLY 99¢
32-OZ. JAN.
GALA PAPER TOWELS
SINGLE ROLL

59¢

SMITH'S COUPON 913
FAB DETERGENT
49-OZ. BOX INCLUDES 30¢ OFF

99¢
WITH 10.00 PURCHASE • EXCLUDING LIQUOR, TOBACCO, FLUID MILK • LIMIT 1 ITEM AND 1 COUPON PER CUSTOMER • MAY 31-JUNE 6

BALLANTINE BEER 269
12-OZ. CAN 12 PLEASE 2 PAK
SCHENLEY VODKA
80-PROOF 1.75-LTR. BTL.

6.99 LIMIT 2, PLEASE

APPLE JUICE 89¢
12-OZ. FROZEN
ajax LIQUID DETERGENT
22-OZ. BTL. INCLS. 20¢ OFF

99¢

BANQUET MEAT PIES 39¢
8-OZ. BOX FROZEN
MOTT'S APPLE JUICE
64-OZ. BTL.

1.49

SMITH'S COUPON 923
SKIPPY
PEANUT BUTTER 18-OZ. JAR

99¢
WITH 10.00 PURCHASE • EXCLUDING LIQUOR, TOBACCO, FLUID MILK • LIMIT 1 ITEM AND 1 COUPON PER CUSTOMER • MAY 31-JUNE 6

AUNT JEMIMA WAFFLES
BUTTERMILK, ORIGINAL 10-OZ. PKG., FROZEN
95¢

SUPER SAVINGS FROM SMITH'S

ZEE EARTHTONE NAPKINS, 140-CT.	85¢
ZEE NAPKINS, 360-CT. PKG.	1.49
NICE 'N SOFT BATH TISSUE, 6-PK.	1.73
MARINA TOILET TISSUE, 4-PK.	1.09
NICE 'N SOFT FACIAL TISSUE, 175-CT.	76¢

GULDEN'S BROWN SPICY MUSTARD
10-OZ. JAR
60¢

SMITH'S PARTY DIPS
FRENCH ONION, BACON, ONION, 14-OZ.
1.05

WEIGHT WATCHERS

LOW FAT SWISS SINGLES, 10-OZ.	1.79
LOW FAT SINGLES, 10-OZ.	1.79
REDUCED SODIUM CHEDDAR CHEESE, 8-OZ.	1.69
LOW FAT CHEDDAR CHEESE, 8-OZ.	1.69

• GOLETA
5801 CALLE REAL, NEAR FAIRVIEW
• GOLETA
5170 HOLLISTER, MAGNOLIA CENTER

• GOLETA
7127 HOLLISTER, UNIVERSITY VILLAGE
• SANTA BARBARA
2010 CLIFF AT MEIGHS

• SANTA BARBARA
17 S. MILPAS
• SANTA BARBARA
3943 STATE, 5 POINTS CENTER

**MOST SMITH'S OPEN
7 AM TO MIDNIGHT**