

## SEMI SECRET CAMPUS RESOURCES YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

Free food! It is really easy to eat for free on campus by attending various functions like meetings, art show openings, social events, etc., though it may occasionally require minor acts of deception—“Yes, I’m very excited to be entering the engineering graduate program.” Keep your eyes out for fliers and other announcements.

The library! Okay, the library is not that secret but most people only use it as a place to study when it’s seriously so cool in general. You can find almost any book you’d want either on the shelves or through inter-library loan. You can search the catalog online at [library.ucsb.edu](http://library.ucsb.edu), a website that also gives you access to a ton of databases of journal articles and such if you’re on-campus. Super-good for researching things, either for school or not. You can also log into the website and use the databases off-campus if you have a UCSB student net-ID and password.

Most librarians are stoked to help you with things because they are really knowledgeable but don’t always get to use it. Special Collections is especially awesome, as well as the Ethnic and Gender Studies collection on the second floor. Aside from the main library, there’s also the Arts Library in the music building, with books on visual art on the first floor, and music books and records on the second floor. There are even music listening rooms! The first floor also features “the cage,” a secret lair where rare or delicate books are kept that can be checked out to read in the library.

-the College of Creative Studies! This is a small undergraduate college within UCSB that offers small classes, no letter grades, and super-minimal general ed. requirements, for students who are independent and self-motivated. Pretty rare for a public school. The current majors offered are art, biology, chemistry, mathematics, music composition, literature and physics—there’s been talk in the past of adding some sort of ethnic studies/social science major but it’s unclear what will come of this with the current budget situation. Notably, the art department has the only undergrad book arts program in the UC system, and the literature program provides much more opportunity for creative writing than the Letters and Science English department does.

CCS does require a separate application once you’ve been admitted to UCSB, but it’s not too intimidating. Students get use of the building as well as free photocopies and the ability to check books out from the library for a full quarter (rather than three weeks) at a time. You can also take classes in CCS even if you’re not a CCS student—check them out at [www.ccs.ucsb.edu](http://www.ccs.ucsb.edu).



2009 - 10

# INTRODUCTION

HENG!

& welcome to UCSB, if you are a new student, & welcome to Santa Barbara if you just moved here! We hope this far-from-comprehensive guide will help you get acquainted with this town, or, even if you've already lived here for a while, learn new things. You'll often hear bleach blond beach bro(sephines) call it "paradise," and that's obviously pretty far from the truth. Life can be rough sometimes, with ever-increasing rent and school fees, asshole cops and bizarre parades celebrating the "Old Spanish Days." Yikes. But hopefully, you'll be able to find something to keep you afloat here. Making yr own fun, and leaving the university bubble, is totally crucial.

We're a tiny handful of kids putting this together, pretty much young white UCSB undergrad students with some sort of connection to whatever radical/DIY/general "alterna-scene" that exists here but we hope you'll be able to find something useful in this even if that's totally not you. What it contains is basically just a few things that we think are cool (or hella uncool, like nuclear weapons) and want to tell other people about in a kind of resource guide. This one is pretty different than the more professional looking ones of years past, but there also hasn't been one in about four years and we figured scrappy is better than nothing. We also definitely welcome questions, criticism, and contributions for new editions, and would really like to have a more inclusive editing process in the future—send an email to [sbdisorientation@yahoo.com](mailto:sbdisorientation@yahoo.com).

Don't drown in the brocean. We believe in you!

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-Jacob  
Mallory  
Naomi  
(in non-hierarchical alphabetical order)

Planned Parenthood of Santa Barbara  
518 Garden St., Santa Barbara, 93101 (805) 963-5801  
[www.dpbsvslo.org](http://www.dpbsvslo.org)

Resource Centers in the Student Resource Building  
<http://www.sa.ucsb.edu/srb/>

- \* African Diasporic Cultural Resource Center
- \* American Indian Resource Center
- \* Asian Resource Center
- \* Chicana/Latin@Resource Center
- \* Resource Center for Sexual and Gender Diversity
- \* Middle Eastern Student Resource Center

Santa Barbara Permaculture Network  
[www.sppermaculture.org/](http://www.sppermaculture.org/)

## SBDIY

Local, donation-based music shows and other events  
<http://www.sbdiy.org>

## Shoreline Preservation Fund

[spf@as.ucsb.edu](mailto:spf@as.ucsb.edu)  
<http://spf.as.ucsb.edu/>

## Student Commission on Racial Equality (S.C.O.R.E.)

Part of A.S., has been active in organizing against racist violence in Isla Vista and puts on a yearly conference called Facing Race that is pretty rad despite being very student-oriented.

Meets Tuesdays at 6pm in the SCORE Office (UCen 2527)

## Critical Mass Bike Rides

Isla Vista: Last Friday of every month, 5:00 PM. Biko House (6612 Sueno Rd. IV)

## WORD (Women of Color Revolutionary Dialogues)

WORD is a collective of women and queer people of color, immigrants, working-class and first-generation college students that does a yearly performance, initiated as an alternative to the ever-present (and more than a little problematic) Vagina Monologues. Contact Feminist Studies professor Grace Chang for info: [gchang@femst.ucsb.edu](mailto:gchang@femst.ucsb.edu)

**Environmental Affairs Board (EAB)**  
Meets Tuesdays at 7pm in GSA Lounge  
<http://www.as.ucsb.edu/eab>

**Farmers' Markets**

Sat. - 8:30am-12:30pm, Santa Barbara & Cota St.  
Sun. - 10am-2pm, Storke & Hollister (Camino Real Ctr).  
Tues. - 4pm-7:30pm 500 and 600 blocks of State Street.  
Wed.-1pm-5pm, La Cumbre Plaza Shopping Center.  
Thurs- 3-6pm, Calle Real Ctr- 5700 block Calle Real  
<http://www.sbfarmersmarket.org/>

**Food Not Bombs**

\*Downtown:

Saturday - cook at 1pm (find out location at serving), serve at 4pm at the  
SB downtown library  
Monday - cook at 10:30am (find out location at serving), serve at 1pm at  
SB downtown library

\*Isla Vista:

Sunday - cook at 2pm at Biko House, serve at 5pm at Acorn Park  
[sbfoodnotbombs@gmail.com](mailto:sbfoodnotbombs@gmail.com)

**Food Not Lawns**  
[www.sbfoodnotlawns.org](http://www.sbfoodnotlawns.org)

**Isla Vista Food Co-op**  
6575 Seville Rd, Isla Vista  
<http://www.islavistafood.coop/>

**Isla Vista Tenants Union**  
We aim to educate tenants on their rights and responsibilities, and to act as a  
resource when problems do arise.  
[Ivtentantsunion@hotmail.com](mailto:Ivtentantsunion@hotmail.com)  
<http://ivtu.as.ucsb.edu/>

**La Casa de la Raza**  
Chican@ community center on the Eastside of Santa Barbara, also shares a space  
with Bici Centro (bike shop).  
601 E. Montecito St. Santa Barbara, CA 93103  
<http://www.lacasadelaraza.org>

**Pacific Pride Foundation**  
126 E. Haley #A11, Santa Barbara, 93101 (805) 963-3636  
[www.pacificpridefoundation.org](http://www.pacificpridefoundation.org)

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Thanks so much to the Isla Vista  
Food Co-op for funding the  
printing of this guide!

## A call to

# UCSB Students

to join FACULTY, STAFF, and STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS in a system wide

## Day of Action 9-24-09

AGAINST: the mismanagement of the current budget crisis by the UC Regents  
and President Yudof  
AND FOR: a reversal of current trends towards divestment in public higher education by the Governor and Legislature.

Join us at an

## EDUCATIONAL RALLY

11:30am at The Arbor



### Say NO to:

- Fee hikes
- Budget cuts to all academic units
- Punitive and divisive furloughs targeting the most vulnerable faculty and staff
- The systematic destruction of public education in California

### Say YES to:

- Students' right to a public and adequately funded higher education, as mandated by UC's Master Plan
- Fair treatment of academic workers, staff and students
- Accountability, oversight, and use of taxpayers' money to put education first, not corporate partnerships
- Use of unrestricted funds to offset the current budget crunch
- Reduction of administrative waste

The California Master Plan defines Higher Education as:

"A public good provided by the state for its citizens"

Learn More about the CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES of the current crisis

Take Action and speak up regarding the many ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS available

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT: Option4.org

### *More Community Resources and Contacts*

#### **Associated Students Committee on Disability Access**

We promote increased awareness of disabilities, strategies for personal empowerment, a social atmosphere for networking and a venue for addressing access issues. <http://www.as.ucsb.edu/coda/>

#### Bici Centro

Bici Centro is a low to no cost bike education program where community members learn to work on bikes in a multi-lingual, comfortable and fun setting. Bici Centro empowers its members by teaching bicycle repair, craft and creativity, as well as an appreciation of the independence and self-sufficiency the bicycle provides them. 601 E. Montecito St. Santa Barbara, CA 93103 <http://www.bicicentro.org>

#### **El Congreso**

Chican@ student group with fifteen different subcommittees: La Escuelita, Los Curanderos, Los Ingenieros, M.U.J.E.R., Carnales in Aztlán, L.B.A. Psychology/Sociology, M.E.N.T.E., Pre-Law, Protesta y Apoyo Zapatista, Radio Chicana, Cultural Arts, La Voz, Estudiantes Para Avanzar la Comunidad UCSB, El Centro, Building 406 (behind the library)

So many ~~few~~ people working on campus have already been laid off or had hours cut.

chosen focuses as activists, we must work both to recognize diverse forms of oppression and to challenge them--in our society, our organizations, and ourselves.

10. We need to do all of this anti-racist, anti-oppressive work out of respect for ourselves as well as others. White supremacy is *our* problem as white people. We benefit from it and are therefore obligated to challenge it. This is no simplistic politics of guilt, though. People of color undeniably suffer the most from racism, but we are desensitized and scarred in the process. Struggling to become authentically anti-racist radicals and to fundamentally change our racist society, then, means reclaiming our essential humanity while forging transformative bonds of solidarity. In the end, we'll be freer for it.

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Teach-in Oct. 14 3pm Campbell Hall

3 allies. Only through action, and the mistakes we make and the lessons we learn, can we find ways to work in true solidarity.

7. "Radical" doesn't necessarily mean getting arrested, engaging in police confrontations, or taking to the streets. These kinds of actions are important, but they're not the be-all and end-all of effective activism. Indeed, exclusively focusing on them ignores crucial questions of privilege and overlooks the diverse, radical ways that people resist oppression every day. In the wake of the WTO protests, for instance, many white activists are heavily focused on direct action. Yet in the words of anti-capitalist organizer Helen Luu, "the emphasis on this method alone often works to exclude people of colour because what is not being taken into account is the relationship between the racist (in)justice system and people of colour." Moreover, this emphasis can exclude the very radical demands, tactics, and kinds of organizing used by communities of color--struggling for police accountability, occupying ancestral lands, and challenging multinational polluters, among many others. All too frequently "radicalism" is defined almost solely by white, middle-class men. We can do better, though; and I mean we in the sense of all of us who struggle in diverse ways to go to the root-to dismantle power and privilege, and fundamentally transform our society.

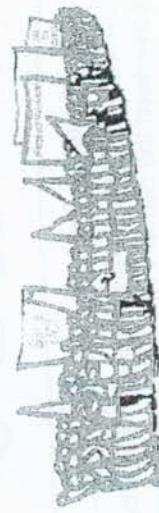
8. Radical rhetoric, whether it's Marxist, anarchist, Situationist, or some dialect of activistspeak, can be profoundly alienating and can uphold white privilege. More than once, I've seen white radicals (myself included) take refuge in our own ostensibly liberatory rhetorical and analytical tools: Marxists ignoring "divisive" issues of cultural identity and autonomy; anarchists assuming that, since their groups have "no hierarchy," they don't need to worry about insuring space for the voices of folks who are traditionally marginalized; Situationist-inspired militants collapsing diverse systems of privilege and oppression into obscure generalizations; radical animal rights activists claiming that they obviously know better than communities of color. And this is unfortunately nothing new. While all of these analytical tools have value, like most tools, they can be used to uphold oppression even as they profess to resist it. Stay wary.

9. We simply cannot limit our anti-oppression work to the struggle against white supremacy. Systems of oppression and privilege intertwine and operate in extremely complex ways throughout our society. Racism, patriarchy, classism, heterosexism, ableism, ageism, and others compound and extend into all spheres of our lives. Our activism often takes the form of focusing on one outgrowth at a time--combating prison construction, opposing corporate exploitation of low-wage workers, challenging devastating US foreign policies. Yet we have to continually integrate a holistic understanding of oppression and how it operates--in these instances, how state repression, capitalism, and imperialism rest on oppression and privilege. Otherwise, despite all of our so-called radicalism, we risk becoming dangerously myopic single-issue activists. "Watch these mono-issue people," warns veteran activist Bernice Johnson Reagan. "They ain't gonna do you no good." Whatever our

plus, there's talk of raising student fees by another 33% this winter. (I guess it'd be kind of funny if all my friends drop out too)

WWW. OPTION4.ORG

**SUPPORT UPTE'S UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE STRIKE  
AND THE CAMPUS-WIDE DAY OF ACTION**



**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 AT ALL UC CAMPUSES**

UPTE-CWA researchers and technicians have been bargaining for 18 months and UC has:  
\* Threatened members directly and refused to bargain about budget cuts, furloughs and layoffs.  
\* Insisted on a waiver to impose pay cuts to fund pension plan.  
\* Put only one wage offer on the table, and then withdrew it, even though most parts of UC's operations have been profitable.  
\* Illegally raised fees for health benefits and transportation.  
\* Retaliated against bargainers.  
\* Refused to provide information critical to bargaining.

**ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!**

**WE MUST STRIKE TO FORCE UC TO RESPECT THE LAW AND THE UNION.**

On the same day as the strike: faculty and student walkout & teach-in!  
\* Preserve quality and accessible higher education.  
\* Stop the privatization our university under the cover of a budget shortfall.

Picket location: [www.upte-cwa.org/locations.html](http://www.upte-cwa.org/locations.html).

**UC OR YUDOF? PEOPLE OR PROFITS?**



# THE UC, NUCLEAR WEAPONS & YOU!

among other important features of our group, were obviously beyond critical scrutiny. But they shouldn't be. We must always look at our organizations and ourselves first. Whose voices are heard? Whose priorities are adopted? Whose knowledge is valued? The answers to these questions define a group more than how comprehensive its outreach is. Consequently, instead of looking to "recruit" in order to simply increase diversity, we, as white activists, need to turn inward, working to make truly anti-racist, anti-oppressive organizations.

Since the Manhattan Project of World War II-- the beginning of US nuclear weapons development-- the University of California has overseen the nation's two largest nuclear weapons facilities: Los Alamos National Laboratory (Los Alamos, NM) and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, CA). This means that each of the approximately 10,000 nuclear weapons in the US arsenal has been designed by a UC employee, including the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(if you're not a physics major)

Scary shit, right? And you probably have these vague terrifying images in your head of mushroom clouds from old movies, but don't really know how nuclear weapons even work. The explosions, which are much more powerful than those of conventional weapons and can eliminate entire cities, are created through the process of either nuclear fission, in which a series of chain reactions are caused by the splitting of the nuclei of atoms, or fusion, forced together. And the bombs made since the original two that were dropped are on average 30 times more powerful than those ones.

Not only have nuclear weapons had devastating effects on the communities that they were dropped on during WWII, the process of building and testing the bombs has killed and sickened thousands of people.

4. We have much to learn from the leadership of activists of color. As student organizers Amanda Klonsky and Daraka Larimore-Hall write, "Only through accepting the leadership of those who experience racism in their daily lives, can white students identify their role in building an anti-racist movement." Following the lead of people of color is also one active step toward toppling conventional racial hierarchies; and it challenges us, as white folks (particularly men), to step back from aggressively directing everything with an overwhelming sense of entitlement. Too often white students covet and grasp leadership positions in large campus activist groups and coalitions. As in every other sector of our society, myths of "merit" cloak these racial dynamics, but in reality existing student leaders aren't necessarily the "best" leaders; rather, they're frequently people who have enjoyed lifelong access to leadership skills and positions--largely white, middle-class men. We need to strengthen the practice of following the lead of activists of color. We'll be rewarded with, among other things, good training working as authentic allies rather than patronizing "friends"; for being an ally means giving assistance *when* and *as* asked.
5. As white activists, we need to shut up and *listen* to people of color, especially when they offer criticism. We have to override initial defensive impulses and keep our mouths tightly shut, except perhaps to ask clarifying questions. No matter how well-intentioned and conscientious we are, notice how much space we (specifically white men) occupy with our daily, self-important jabber. Notice how we assume that we're entitled to it. When people of color intervene in that space to offer something, particularly something about how we can be better activists and better people, that is a very special gift. Indeed, we need to recognize such moments for what they are: precious opportunities for us to become more effective anti-racists. Remember to graciously listen and apply lessons learned.
6. White guilt always gets in the way. Anarcha-feminist Carol Ehrlich explains, "Guilt leads to inaction. Only action, to re-invent the everyday and make it something else, will change social relations." In other words, guilt doesn't help anyone, and it frequently just inspires navel-gazing. The people who experience the brunt of white supremacy could care less whether we, as white activists, feel guilty. Guilt doesn't change police brutality and occupation, nor does it alter a history of colonialism, genocide, and slavery. No, what we really have to offer is our daily commitment and actions to resist racism. And action isn't just protesting. It includes any number of ways that we challenge the world and ourselves. Pushing each other to seriously consider racism *is* action, as are grappling with privilege and acting as



# TEN THINGS TO REMEMBER:

## ANTI-RACIST STUDENT STRATEGIES FOR WHITE STUDENT RADICALS

*After many years as a white student radical (in high school and then college), I'm reconsidering my experience. I made a lot of mistakes and was blind in many ways, particularly as a white person. What follows are some lessons that I am learning, some strategies for reflecting on, interrogating, and disrupting racism in our lives.*

-Chris Dixon, Nov. 2000

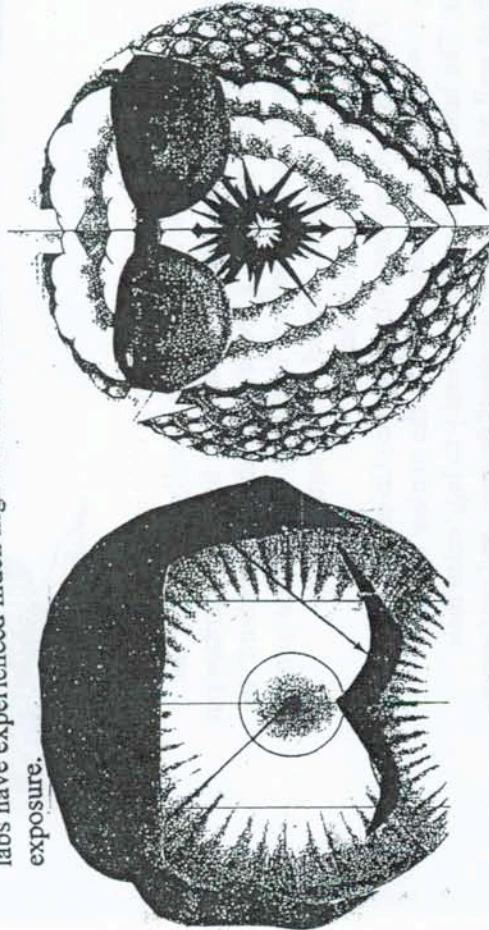
1. Transforming the world means challenging and changing institutions and ourselves. Systems of oppression are ingrained in both and, accordingly, must be confronted in both. More than once an activist of color or an actively anti-racist white person has confronted me: "Why are you always rushing off to do solidarity actions with people in other parts of the world when you don't even make time to deal with your own shit?" They're right. As white student activists, we are in fact notorious for protesting injustices across the globe, yet neglecting to confront systems of oppression on our campuses, in our communities, and in ourselves. Being an effective student activist means making priorities, and at times we must prioritize slower-paced, not-so-flashy work over dramatic actions that offer immediate gratification. Being an effective white student activist means prioritizing daily dismantlement of white privilege--creating and participating in forums for whites to grapple with racism, allying with struggles that people of color are engaged in, constantly remaining open to our own mistakes and feedback from others.

2. Predominantly white activist organizations are built within society as it is and, as a result, are plagued by racism and other forms of oppression. We can minimize or deny this reality ("we're all radicals here, not racists") or we can work to confront it head-on. Confronting it requires not only openly challenging the dynamics of privilege in our groups, but also creating structures and forums for addressing oppression. For instance, two experienced activists I know often point out that, sadly, Kinko's has a better sexual harassment policy than most activist groups. Workers are accountable for their actions and victims have some means of redress. With all of our imaginative alternatives to capitalist and hierarchical social arrangements, I have no doubt that we can construct even more egalitarian and comprehensive ways of dealing with sexism, racism, and other oppressive forces in our organizations. And we must start now.

3. We absolutely should not be "getting" people of color to join "our" organizations. This is not just superficial; it's tokenistic, insulting, and counterproductive. Yet this is the band-aid that white activists are often quick to apply when accused of racist organizing. Mobilizing for the WTO protests, for example, I had one white organizer reassure me that we didn't need to concern ourselves with racism, but with "better outreach." In his view, the dynamics, priorities, leadership, and organizing style,

Between 1946 and 1958 the US tested 67

nuclear bombs in the Marshall Islands, a chain of islands in the South Pacific-- the equivalent of 1.6 Hiroshima-sized explosions each day for over twelve years. The mining of radioactive and nuclear elements such as uranium also exposes workers, primarily Navajo Native Americans, to approximately ten times the current "allowable" limit of radiation. And the communities surrounding the labs have experienced much higher rates of cancer due to radioactive exposure.



F E Q U E N T S

The UC Regents are an unelected, undemocratic body who are responsible for making the major decisions affecting the UC, such as nuclear lab management, fee increases and affirmative action. Eighteen of the twenty-six members are appointed by the governor for twelve-year terms and are business elites with no other ties to the university. There is also one student appointed by the other regents for a one-year term as well as seven non-appointed members (mainly state politicians).

As of 2005, the UC is in a seven-year lab management contract with the Department of Energy. At the July 2007 Regents meeting at UCSB, however, the UC's General Counsel Robinson stated that severing ties to the labs before the end of the contract would be "difficult but possible." And even if it weren't possible for the UC to get out of the contract early, it would still be necessary to be organizing now and have solid long-term student resistance happening for when the contract does expire.

# BUT ISN'T IT BETTER TO HAVE THE UC

MANAGE THE LABS,  
INSTEAD OF SOME  
SKETCHY CORPORATION?



Basically, no. The UC management only lends an image of credibility to nuclear research rather than actually overseeing the activities of the labs. As a 1970 UC Academic Senate committee put it, the UC essentially serves as a "benevolent absentee landlord" to the labs. And in the current contract, it actually shares management with three other corporations: Bechtel, Washington Group International and BWX Technologies.

If the UC severed ties with Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos, it would be a huge disruption to the nuclear weapons complex. The labs depend on the university to legitimize their research as well as feed a steady stream of students and professors into jobs there.

In Stanley Milgram's landmark study of obedience to authority done at Yale University in the 1960s, researchers instructed participants to deliver powerful electric shocks to people standing in another room (actually actors pretending to be electrocuted). Incredibly, almost all of the participants complied with the orders of the researchers despite the screams of pain coming from the next room. Yet when a version of the experiment was done at a rented private office, with no apparent ties to a prestigious university, the rate of compliance dropped significantly.

The reputation of a university is incredibly powerful in encouraging trust in actions that would otherwise seem unquestionably fucked up. And the prestige that's being co-opted is what's created by your research and hard work. We deserve to get an education that's not totally entangled with the military-industrial complex and US imperialism, to go to school on a campus where researchers aren't devising newer and cleverer methods of genocide. As UC students, we have the right to determine what our school and education are being used for.

## LOCAL RESOURCES

Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center 433 E. Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara, 93101. [www.sbcc.org](http://www.sbcc.org)

24-hour crisis hotline- (805) 564-3696.

Regular office number- (805) 963-6832

SB RCC is a non-profit that offers crisis intervention, advocacy and support to assault survivors, as well as community education programs. Organizations like this can seem super intimidating, but often started off as scrappy DIY projects with more explicitly radical politics. While it's a bummer in a lot of ways that they've become more professionalized, they still fill an important function.

The UCSB Women's Center is located on the first floor of the Student Resource Building (SRB). They sponsor a Rape Prevention Education Program, which is also connected to a student group called Students Stopping Rape. It's open Monday through Thursday, 9 AM to 9 PM, and Fridays 9 AM to 5 PM. (805) 893-3778.

## READING

Learning Good Consent zine, with tons of information, personal stories and questions to think about. You can find it online at [zinelibrary.info/learning-good-consent](http://zinelibrary.info/learning-good-consent).

Support, about ways of supporting assault survivors (also available in Spanish as Apoyo). You can order either version for \$2.50 from [www.dorisdorisdoris.com](http://www.dorisdorisdoris.com)

"Taking Risks: Implementing Grassroots Community Accountability Strategies," by women from Communities Against Rape and Abuse (CARA) in the anthology Color of Violence. This book, which was put together by INCITE! Women of Color Against Violence, is really rad in general, but this article specifically talks about tactics that have been used by this Seattle-based group to hold perpetrators of sexual assault accountable without involving cops or courts.

# HISTORY OF SOME RAD DEPARTMENTS

8 Students of color organizing  
(by 2005 Dis-O guide collective)



here are some ways to ask in the heat of the moment. but don't forget talking about it when you're not half naked is always better

may i touch \_\_\_\_\_?  
kiss \_\_\_\_\_?  
put my \_\_\_\_\_?  
Are you into this??  
How are you feeling?  
What would you like me to do?  
I think it's hot when my partner does \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
What do you like?  
Would you like it if i \_\_\_\_\_?  
Where do you see this going?  
What should I look for if you start to shut down?



how do you define consent?  
write it down  
and keep it in your pocket



write a list of your goals for future sex and then write how to achieve them.  
keep it in your pocket

## ETHNIC STUDIES REQUIREMENT

In April 1988, students commemorated Martin Luther King's assassination in protest to the lack of progress made in increasing minority faculty and minority students on campus. They presented then-Chancellor Uehling with a five-part plan to combat racism and followed up for nearly a year before pulling out all stops. Seeing insufficient progress by February 1989, the students pledged to hunger strike until their demands were met.

Nine students denied food for 15 days while 30 others abstained for 3 days. They set up camp with more than 10 tents and held ground across the entire lawn of Cheadle's entrance for 15 days in rain and 40-degree weather. A few faculty and university staff showed their solidarity by fasting and visiting the encampment. Black Studies Professors Girard Pigeon, who fasted with students for 4 days, and Cedric Robinson set up a "Faculty Club" at the site. Six days later, students at all UC campuses unified to end institutional racism and lack of student participation in university governance.

The struggle lasted for several months, with students renaming several university buildings, staging rallies and threatening to vote on the resolutions.

UCSB's MultiCultural Center, the Asian American Studies department, the Native American Studies program, divestment of university holdings from companies with ties to South Africa and the undergraduate Ethnic Studies GE requirements are a few of the fruits born from that struggle.

## Chicana and Chicano Studies

In Spring 1969, a group of Chicano@ activists and intellectuals met at UCSB and prepared the foundational document El Plan de Santa Bárbara:

"Chicanismo draws its faith and strength from two main sources: from the just struggle of our people and from an objective analysis of our community's strategic needs. We recognize that without a strategic use of education, an education that places value on what we value, we will not realize our destiny. Chicanos recognize the central importance of institutions of higher learning to modern progress, in this case, to the development of our community. But we go further: we believe that higher education must contribute to the information of a complete person who truly values life and freedom."

[[http://www.panam.edu/orgs/MECmA/st\\_barbara.html](http://www.panam.edu/orgs/MECmA/st_barbara.html)]

Inspired by their communities, this group generated an educational program to represent the histories, knowledges and experiences of Chicano@s and provide a bridge for a new generation of Chicano@s into higher education. Highlighting the central role of knowledge in power structures and in producing real social change, the Plan was the intellectual model for the Department of Chicana and Chicano Studies at UCSB and continues to exert a profound influence on the teaching and activities here.

UCSB is the only UC campus with a Chicana and Chicano Studies department, a Chicano Studies research center, and a library collection devoted to the field. Over the past three decades, the department has developed an interdisciplinary curriculum that focuses on gender, culture, and institutions. Courses probe the roots of a cultural tradition beginning with the pre-Columbian cultures of Mexico and extending into the many areas of contemporary American society, including politics, education, literature, the arts, and religion. At the present time, the department has more majors and double majors than ever before and is expanding its course offerings.

# NOT SAYING "NO" DOESN'T MEAN YES

... sexual assault & consent ...

Sexual assault is a form of violence that affects communities everywhere. It's especially prevalent in the mainstream party culture of Isla Vista, where women are often offered large amounts of free alcohol for the purpose of getting them wasted enough to fuck without putting up a fight. Yet it's definitely not an act that is exclusively perpetrated by bro-dudes—it happens in even the most supposedly radical or "alternative" scenes.

Realizing how frequently assault occurs, and how easily it can be perpetrated by those in your own community, can be really scary. But by writing this, I don't want to contribute to the giant pile of scare tactics heaped upon those of us raised female—all the "don't walk alone at night" bullshit we were fed before we could even ate solid food. When we stop seeing assault as an issue too delicate to discuss or a shapeless, looming evil perpetrated by "monsters," we can start looking at it as a fucked-up act with deep social roots that we can try to resist by talking openly about it. By trying to unlearn the shitty patterns and roles we've been taught, like that sex always has to have an "active" partner and a "passive" one (and that the burden is on the active partner to initiate sex and the passive one to say no when a boundary is crossed). By talking about consent with the people we make out with, as well as our friends in general. Figuring out what we want, so that we're able to consent to awesome sex in a way that's honest and meaningful, and not do things that will fuck us up.

There used to be a really awesome group here called PISSAR (People in Search of Safe and Accessible Restrooms) that mapped out campus bathrooms and evaluated them in terms of access and safety for gender non-conforming and disabled folks. There also was also a local politically-minded drag king troupe called the Disposable Boy Toys, but they haven't been active since around 2003.

Rad UCSB faculty doing queer-related stuff include Ellie Hernandez and Leila Rupp in Feminist Studies, Horacio Roque Ramírez in Chicana@ Studies, Roberto Strongman in Black Studies, and lots more.

Some of the official campus groups that currently exist are De Colores, which was started as a sub-group of El Congreso (UCSB's MEChA chapter) for the queer Chican@/Latin@ community and allies, and Black Quare, which aims to create a safe space for Black LGBTQI students. There's also the Queer Student Union, FUQUIT (Friendly Undergraduate Queers in It Together, a more socially-oriented group) and the Queer Commission of Associated Students. You can also find out more about goings-on and smaller discussion groups through the Resource Center for Gender and Sexual Diversity, located in the Student Resource Building.

Off-campus, the local big gay nonprofit is called Pacific Pride Foundation. They offer things like counseling, HIV testing, and support groups, though apparently had to lay off a bunch of staff recently due to budget cuts. Also, for those who are 21+ and enjoy nights out at sassily named drinking establishments, Sunday is gay night at a bar downtown called the Wildcat.

On KCBS (91.9 fm), you can listen to Hot Mess, a queer hip hop show on Wednesdays from midnight to two AM, and my show, Tufftown, a women's and queer DIY/punk show on Sunday mornings (Saturday nights) from midnight to three AM. There also used to be a sweet show called T-Rexed Media. The current summer schedule of radio shows runs until early October, so get ahold of a KCBS fall schedule to find out when they'll be on after that.

Plus - the Anderson Collection on the 2nd floor of the library - wella queer!

## UCSB BLACK STUDIES: KNOWLEDGE OF, BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE

Black students at UCSB joined with the national civil rights movement in 1968 to end racial segregation on campus and to remove institutional racism from the university curriculum. They wanted something other than a mere supplement to the academy's course offerings: they wanted to move *real knowledge of real people* back into spaces of institutional power. Over 4,000 students had signed a petition demanding more racial and cultural diversity, but university administration ignored them. A core group of activists persisted, and put their bodies on the line by occupying North Hall, the location of the university's computer facilities at the time, and renaming it Malcolm X Hall. "It was like going into South Africa," one commented, "*People looked at us like we were lost.*"

The students presented the university administration with a set of demands that changed this campus forever: the creation of a Black Studies department and a Center for Black Studies to monitor, coordinate, support, and encourage research in the community.

Recently been ranked ninth in the nation, today's department of Black Studies includes nine faculty and four lecturers coming from an array of disciplines concerned with the Black Diaspora (the United States and Caribbean), as well as Africa. Scholarship within the department creates new knowledge on topics of religion and sexuality, media studies, music and black popular culture, critical and feminist theories, traditions of black radicalism in and outside the U.S., global political economy, multicultural education, and Francophone African and Caribbean literatures. At the department's thirtieth anniversary celebration, Professor Cedric Robinson reminded the audience, "*Black Studies knowledge yields consequences ... When you introduce Black Studies, the field of History is transformed, Economics is revolutionized, and Political Science is disturbed. It doesn't stop there, it moves on.*"

# SO GAY.

36

It's hard to write an article about being queer in Santa Barbara that doesn't just sound like complaining. There's a reason so many queer kids move to the Bay Area, you know? Especially in the Prop 8 fervor of this past year, the most visible gay community has been caught up in organizing for same-sex marriage, which can be alienating to folks who aren't all that sold on the idea of marriage to begin with. You can definitely fill up on rad, critical queer theory at UCSB-- there are queer-focused classes in tons of departments, including the ethnic studies departments, feminist studies, and sociology. The feminist studies department even offers an LGBTQ Studies minor. But it often feels like very little of this leaves the classroom.

So life can be kind of lonely for queers who aren't necessarily interested in student government, marriage, or playing beer pong in the front yard under the glow of a rainbow-colored lightbulb (something I've actually seen in Isla Vista). For the visibly queer or gender non-conforming, getting harassed by bro-dudes in IV is a shitty but frequent occurrence, and it's not unheard of for male-bodied folks, especially, to face physical violence. Police harassment is also something to be aware of, given the local cops' general focus on "cleaning up the streets." Since much of Santa Barbara in general is weirdly wealthy/leisure-focused, the gay scene that exists outside of the campus bubble isn't exactly a hotbed of radicalism either.

But this isn't intended to scare or depress you—it's definitely possible to find a community, niche or group of friends to keep you from drowning in the brocean, and help you survive the time you

spend here, especially if you're okay with that community not necessarily being a primarily queer one. Personally, I still tend to feel most at home in the DIY/punk-type scenes I grew up in, even though they're totally straight-dominated, especially outside of big cities. The ~~Q~~-squad mostly doesn't care that I'm queer, but the mainstream gays sure seem pissed I don't vote Democrat. And you shouldn't have to shed your roots, opinions, or varying interests to join The Gay Community. Though it may not always seem like it in a place like Santa Barbara, there are a million different communities and ways to be queer.

A doctoral program is envisioned to advance the department's reputation for excellence and broaden the fields of knowledge. But according to Professor Girard Pigeon, who chaired Black Studies for over 15 years, institutional resistance to retaining visiting faculty and scholars must first be overcome to guarantee a solid base of support for incoming graduate students. Perhaps just as student demand and initiative founded the department, student demand and initiative will determine the future of the department's graduate program options. For more information, see:

<http://www.blackstudies.ucsb.edu/>

•The cops can do a "pat search" (search the exterior of one's clothing for weapons) during a detention for "officer safety reasons." They can't go into your pockets or bags without your consent. If you are arrested, they can search you and your possessions in great detail.

•DO NOT RESIST PHYSICALLY. Use your words and keep your cool. If an officer violates your rights, don't let them provoke you into striking back. Wait until you are out of custody then you can organize for justice.

#### IF THE POLICE ARREST YOU...

•You may be handcuffed, searched, photographed and fingerprinted.

•Say repeatedly, "I DON'T WANT TO TALK UNTIL MY LAWYER IS PRESENT." Even if your rights aren't read, refuse to talk until your lawyer/public defender arrives.

•Do not talk to inmates in jail about your case.

•If you're on probation/parole, tell your P.O. you've been arrested Police can arrest someone they believe is "interfering" with their actions. Maintain a reasonable distance, and if cops threaten to arrest you, EXPLAIN THAT YOU DON'T INTEND TO INTERFERE, BUT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE THEIR ACTIONS.

REMEMBER: You have legal rights, but many police will not respect your rights  
BE CAREFUL - BE STREET SMART

#### MORE RESOURCES

•Some of this info is from Berkeley Copwatch,  
 who have more online at [berkeleycopwatch.org](http://berkeleycopwatch.org)

- Rose City Copwatch in Portland has a super-informative zine called Alternatives to Police. Find it at [zinelibrary.info/files/alternatives\\_to\\_police\\_2.pdf](http://zinelibrary.info/files/alternatives_to_police_2.pdf) or write to PO Box 12353, Portland, OR 97202.

## ***Workers and the University***

by the 2005 Dis-O Guide Collective

The University's support for the 7000 service workers is so poor that the average food service worker qualifies for nine state and federal assistance programs. These include: food stamps, housing subsidies, and the Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs. In this respect, UC's mistreatment of its workers results in the same kind of shenanigans that Wal-Mart has been pulling for years. By paying its workers next to nothing, the University, like Wal-Mart, is profiting off publicly funded programs that cover healthcare, housing, and other needs that should be paid for by the employer, but are not because of the worker's vulnerable position and inability to demand more without the risk of losing their jobs.

Here at UCSB many of our friends and colleagues who cook, clean, and maintain the University are struggling to survive. The cost of living in Santa Barbara county is incredibly high and rising, while average pay for workers is incredibly low and stagnating. Students know about these issues. Rent is robbery, constantly increasing alongside our fees. The UC's clerical workers are suffering alongside the service workers. Their pay is equally undervalued and they haven't seen a sufficient increase in pay or benefits in years. Meanwhile the prices of housing, food, and gasoline soar.

Problems still loom large for UC workers and students, as there is no indication that funding for higher education will increase, that UC administrators will get their priorities straight, or that massive state spending on prisons, wars, and corporate subsidies will decline. As workers' wages decline relative to prices, as benefits are slashed, student fees are raised.

#### ***A Quick Guide to Campus Unions:***

- AFSCME Local 3299 - The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees "represents 17,000 workers at the University of California. Our union represents workers from every UC facility in the state, including the ten campuses, five medical centers, agricultural and marine research stations, and all other facilities that employ UC

# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

## IF THE POLICE STOP ANYONE...

### \*STOP AND WATCH.

- Write down officers' names, badge numbers, and car numbers. COPS MUST BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME OR BADGE NUMBER (PC sec. 830.10).
  - Write down the time, date, and place of the incident and all details as soon as possible.
  - Ask if the person is being arrested, and if so, on what charge.
  - Get witnesses' names and contact info.
  - Try to get the arrestee's name, but only if they already gave it to the police.
  - Document any injuries as soon as possible. Photograph them and have a medical report describing details of the injuries.
- IF THE POLICE STOP YOU...**
- Ask, "AM I FREE TO GO?" If not, you are being detained. If yes, walk away.
  - Ask, "WHY ARE YOU DETAINING ME?" To stop you, the officer must have a "reasonable suspicion" to suspect your involvement in a specific crime (not just a guess or a stereotype).
  - It is not a crime to be without ID. If you are being detained or issued a ticket, you may want to show ID to the cop because they can take you to the station to verify your identity.
  - If a cop tries to search your car, your house, or your person say repeatedly that you DO NOT CONSENT TO THE SEARCH. If in a car, do not open your trunk or door - by doing so you consent to a search of your property and of yourself. If at home, step outside and lock your door behind you so cops have no reason to enter your house. Ask to see the warrant and check for proper address, judge's signature, and what the warrant says the cops are searching for. Everything must be correct in a legal warrant. Otherwise, send the police away.
- UAW Local 2865** - is the union representing over 12,000 academic student employees, TAs, tutors, readers, and others at 8 campuses of the University of California. (From the UAW Local 2865 web site, [www.uaw2865.org](http://www.uaw2865.org))
- UPTC** - Represents UC's 4000 technical employees, 2000 health care professionals and 4000 researchers (From the UPTC web site, [www.uptc.org](http://www.uptc.org)) UPTC is going on strike September 24, the same day as the faculty/student walkout, in protest of budget cuts, furloughs and layoffs.
- CUE** - "The Coalition of University Employees (CUE) is the independent, member-run union which was elected in November, 1997 by clerical employees throughout the UC system to represent them. CUE, which was founded in 1995, is made up entirely of UC clerical employees." (From the CUE web site, [www.cueunion.org](http://www.cueunion.org))
- AFSCME workers.**" This includes nearly 7000 service workers. (From the AFSCME Local 3299 web site, [www.afscme3299.org](http://www.afscme3299.org))



## BY REBECCA RUDMAN (GENERAL MANAGER)

A major case of police brutality in Santa Barbara occurred in June 2006, when about fifteen sheriff's deputies, SBPD and Highway Patrol officers attacked a mostly Black crowd with dogs, batons and pepper spray in a supposed attempt to break up a fight outside a bar downtown. Several UCSB students who were present testified before the Santa Barbara City Council shortly after, and Councilman Brian Barnwell, backed by Mayor Marty Blum, proposed an audit of the police department. It is unclear if this brought about any significant change.

In another recent incident, off-duty SBPD officer Brian Sawicki was arrested and put on leave for masturbating in front of two teenage girls at Refugio State Beach.

General organized resistance to police abuse in this area has taken various forms over the years, including several different incarnations of Copwatch, and a similar UCSB student government-affiliated initiative in 2004 called Fall Defensive, which aimed to educate Isla Vista residents about their rights in response to an IVFP "beginning-of-school crackdown" called Fall Offensive. Copwatch currently doesn't have regular meetings, but people have done some workshops and distributed Know Your Rights guides under that name. There's also an alert network you can join to get updates by text message about law enforcement activity, such as raids and checkpoints in the area- you can join by sending a text message that says "join sbcopwatch" to alert@raisethefist.com

Though cops will often give you a lot of shit about it, it is legal to be in a public place observing police activity, and this is a pretty good thing to do in terms of having people's backs. Take notes or pictures if you can, and try to get as much information as possible.

KCSB, the University of California's first licensed radio station, evolved from a humble 1961 beginning as "Radio Navajo", based in the broom closet of UCSB's Anacapa dormitory and operated by the residents of that building's Navajo Hall. In its intervening forty-seven years, it has evolved into the current KCSB—live twenty-four/seven broadcast of a wide array of programming by a diverse group of volunteers. It shares the metropolis known as the Storke Communications Building with the Nexus and yearbook staff. Even if you are uninterested in biased newspapers and expensive yearbooks, it is still worthwhile to venture beneath the piercing (or phallic) bell tower.

KCSB attracts individuals who possess a certain insatiable love for underheard music, uncorporate news broadcasting, and local sports anchoring. KCSB's broadcast content is determined by the volunteers who participate—about half students and half community members who spend their time and energy putting music, cultural arts, and public affairs programs together to share with the community via KCSB's air waves. There are also opportunities to become part of the news team, conducting interviews and writing controversial stories about local and national issues. Even brand new programmers are given the opportunity to begin broadcasting immediately on KJUC, the training station. KJUC is simply narrowcast to some of the residence halls through the electrical system. KJUC is usually difficult to listen to without risking electrocution, but it saves new programmers from possible embarrassment.

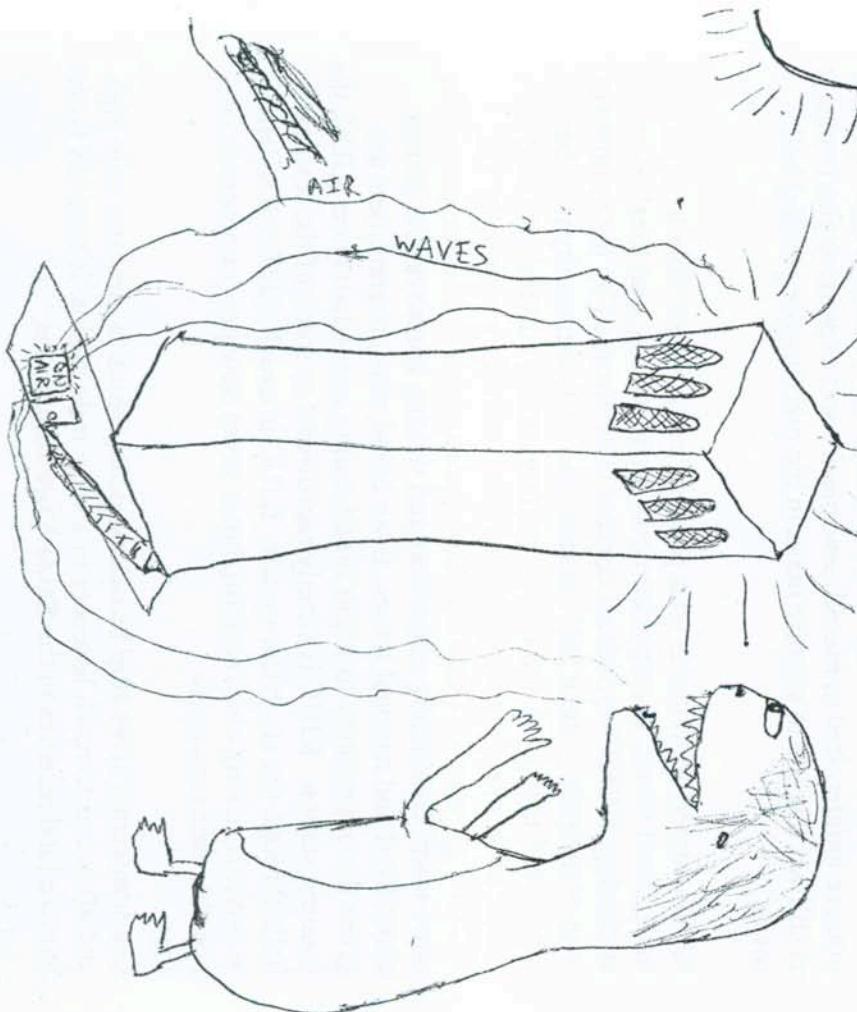
Our transmitter lives atop broadcast peak, which is almost a mile high, and allows us to reach listeners in a sixty mile radius. It's on US Forest Service land reserves in the Santa Ynez Mountains.

KCSB is Santa Barbara County's only campus and community radio outlet. It is also the only radio station in United States history that has been shut off by government officials because of the news department's coverage of the most dramatic political event Isla Vista has endured.

KCSB's bedrock support comes from UCSB undergraduate students who vote to fund us every other year. The station also relies heavily on community support in its annual pledge drive, which will happen this year between November 4<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>. In KCSB's forty-eight years, it has evolved tremendously from a low-power AM station to a high-power FM station, but its mission has remained the same.

KCSB conducts orientation meetings at the beginning of each school quarter. Everyone is encouraged to become involved! Check the website for details. [www.kcsb.org](http://www.kcsb.org)

(805) 893-3757



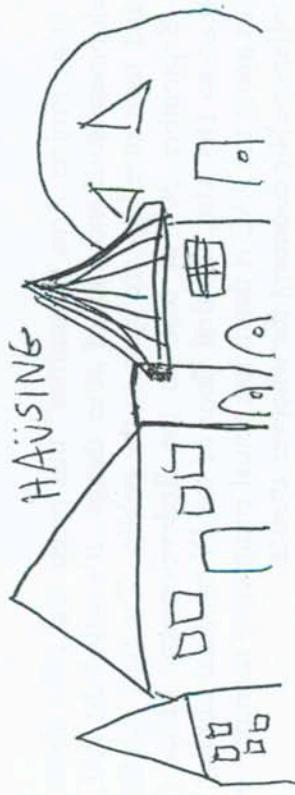
### *police presence in our community*

Though Isla Vista is an unincorporated community of about half a square mile, it's lucky enough to have its very own police force- the Isla Vista Foot Patrol. Originally founded in the upheaval of the 1970s as an example of "community-oriented policing," with officers who didn't carry firearms or drive cars (hence the name Foot Patrol), it now very much resembles any other police force, with officers drawn from both the UCPD (yup, the university's got its own too) and the county sheriffs. The main difference being, of course, the high concentration of police in such a small area. One of their more common abuses of power is thoroughly searching people who are only being detained (not arrested)-- you have the right not to consent to these searches.

Yet police harassment obviously isn't limited to Isla Vista. Because Santa Barbara as a whole is a predominately wealthy, white community, with an economy that relies on tourism and presenting a "clean" public image, much of the policing that occurs is of the "quality of life" variety. Whose quality of life, right? Probably not yours. Also known as "order maintenance policing," this is a practice that INCITE! Women of Color Against Violence defines as "heavily policing a number of normally non-criminal activities such as congregating and/or drinking in public spaces, as well as minor offenses such as graffiti, public urination, panhandling, littering, and unlicensed street vending in public spaces because, the argument goes, if left unchecked, they will lead to an explosion of serious crime." I recently spent the night and better part of a day, about fourteen hours, in jail on a "prowling" charge (for dumpstering), and the cell I was in was filled with other women being held for similarly petty crimes like graffiti and sex work.

# WHOSE "QUALITY OF LIFE?"

## GUIDE TO NEIGHBORHOODS



**PRO TIP:** Hollister Avenue is Goleta's exciting main drag. It turns into State Street in Santa Barbara.

Isla Vista- a very strange place. See the following pages for more information.

Old Town Goleta- this is a small area around Hollister Ave. between Fairview and the 217, with industrial stuff close to the 101, small businesses on Hollister, and housing in between—many rentals are managed by the same sketchy companies that manage housing in Isla Vista. It's mainly a Mexican neighborhood, with small Vietnamese, Black and white populations as well. People walk around outside a lot and the noises of babies and radios are a lot nicer than Isla Vista party noise. A nice place to live or explore if you grew up in a city and get homesick or weirded out by places like IV and State Street. In local punk history, this was also near where the Living Room, an all-ages music venue that closed down several years ago, was. Ebullition Records, a hardcore label and distributor, is also over here.

Ellwood- This is an area of pleasant 1950s tract homes and some apartment buildings in Goleta, a little bit northwest of Isla Vista and still fairly close to campus. A lot of grad students and middle-class families live out here. One of the nicest parts is that it's near a huge butterfly preserve/forest with bluffs that look over the ocean.

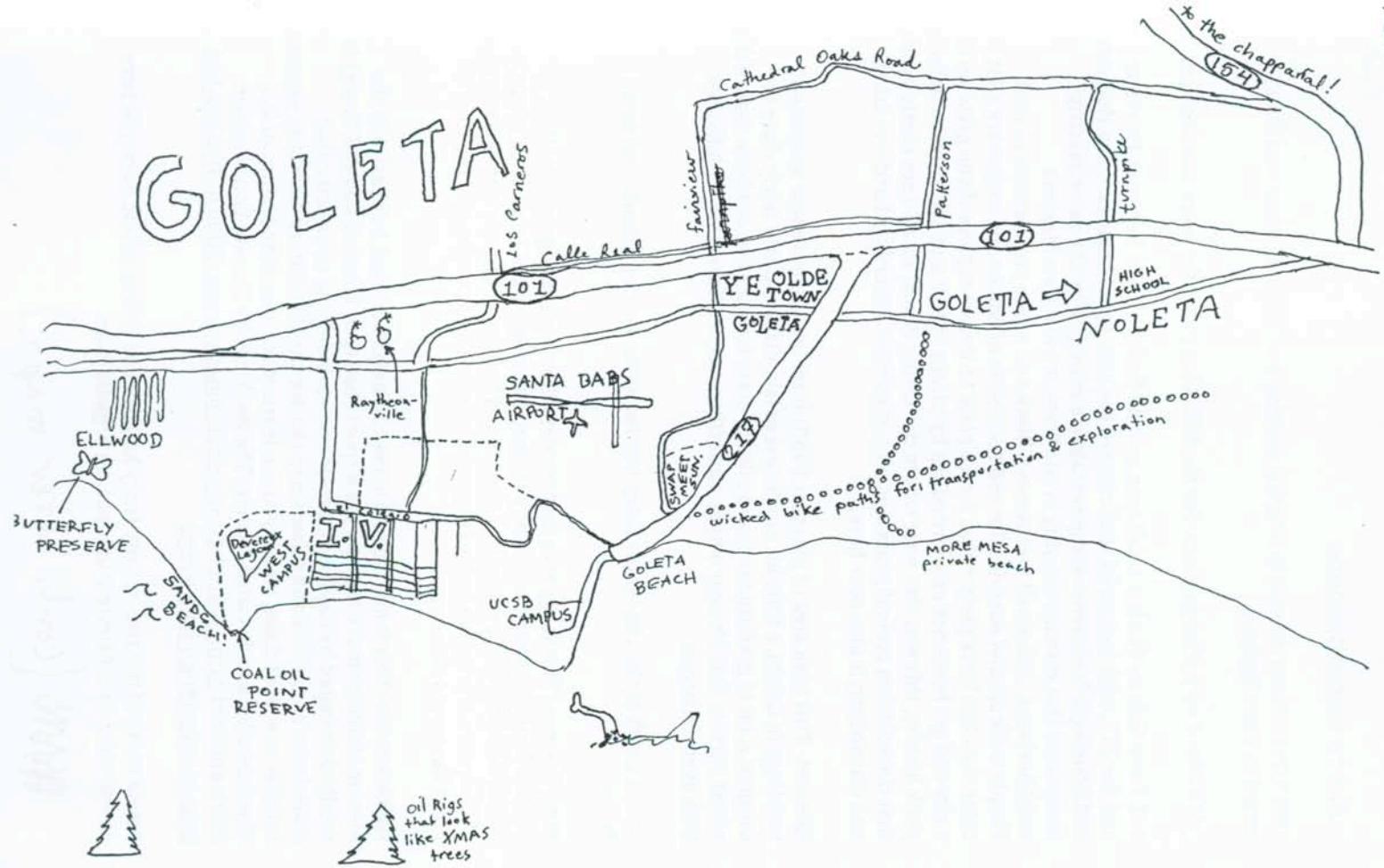
Goleta north of the 101- some fancy houses, some fancier houses, and some farms.

West Campus- This is the area that borders the western edge of Isla Vista. There's faculty housing and family student housing here, a lot of open space, a stable for horses, and a bunch of abandoned buildings. There's also the campus of Devereux, a program for developmentally disabled people, and the Coal Oil Point Reserve, a nature preserve.

Raytheonville- This is not the real name of a neighborhood, but basically the area on Hollister that's right by the airport (between Ellwood and Old Town) is totally dominated by Raytheon, a major creep-o defense contractor that manufactures missiles and other scary shit for the US military. Goleta in general is home to a lot of these, which you can learn more about the history of in a super detailed article called "Goleta: The Badland" by Darwin BondGraham that's online at <http://darwinbondgraham.blogspot.com/2008/08/goleta-bad-land-in-may-1960-i-joined.html>

Goleta north of the 101- mostly fancy houses. The Goleta public library is here on Fairview, as is Fairview Gardens, an organic farm.

*Map 5.1*



There is a "Project Area Committee" that meets and talks about the redevelopment stuff and a lot of other things. It's called the PAC for short and their meetings are open to the public. The next meeting is soon—September 30<sup>th</sup> at 6:30 in the Redevelopment office (970 Embarcadero Del Mar, the first floor of the IV Medical clinic.) The best part about the PAC is that it has actual community members on it, and it offers public comment for whoever attends.

There are certainly instances of gentrification in Isla Vista. The most recent and outrageous was the Conquest housing evictions that happened in 2006. If you weren't around then, there used to be apartments on 6626 Picasso Rd called Cedarwood. It was a 55-unit building and mostly low-income Latino families lived there. All the tenants were evicted in August, kicked out of their homes and left to find new housing. It later became evident that Cedarwood was being transformed into high-income student apartments by Conquest Housing, a company which has built apartments around both UCSB and USC. A few of the tenants took their evictions to court and were able to get a little financial compensation. Families were living with friends and community members while they searched for replacement housing. That year was a cool example of community organizing--a lot of students and student groups promised a boycott of Conquest housing, protests were held and benefit shows raised money for the court cases.

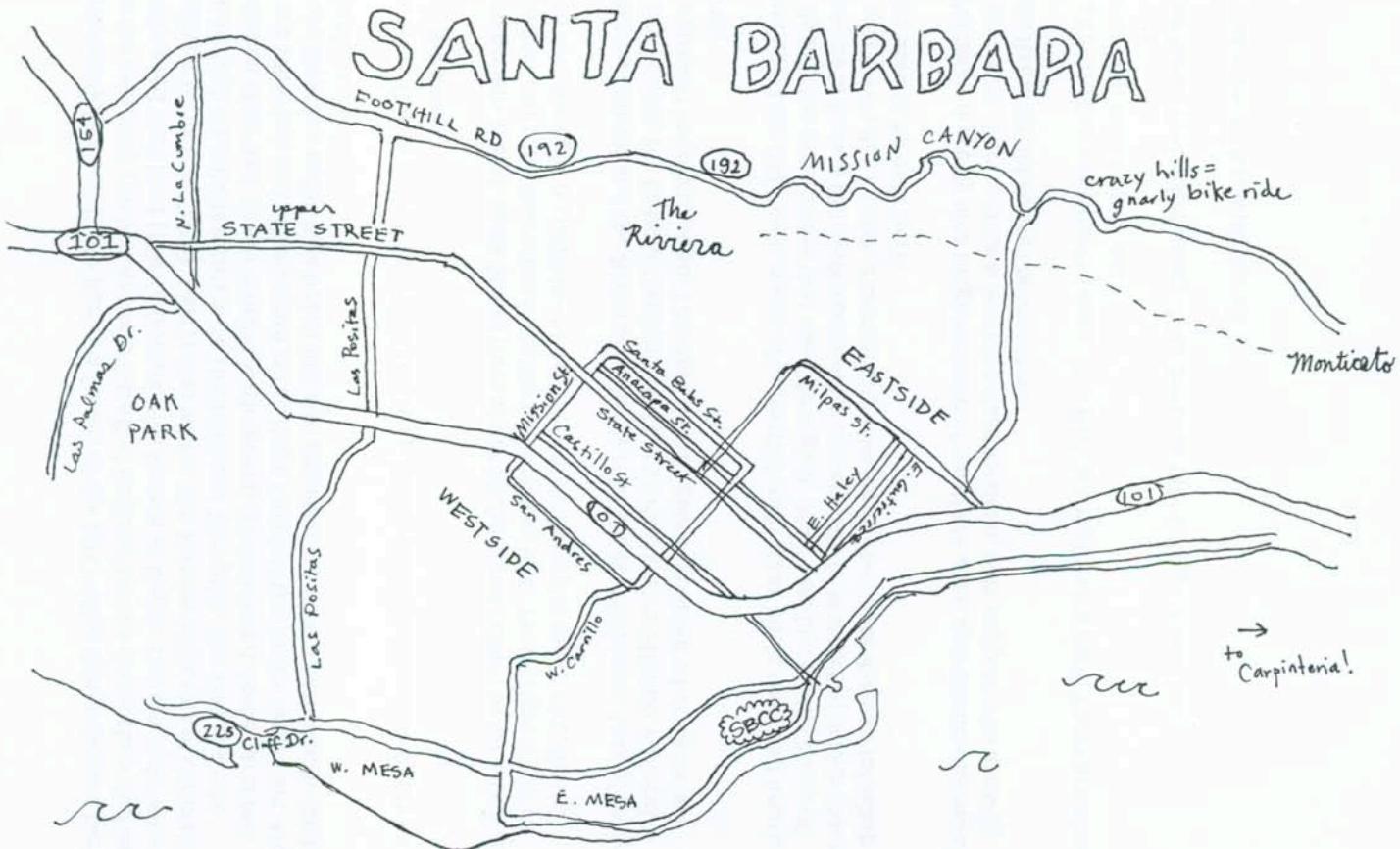
#### CONQUEST OWNS THE CORONADO AND BREAKPOINTE APARTMENTS:

(6672-6690 Abrego Road) - at Camino Del Sur & (6626 Picasso Road) - at Camino Pescadero

Conquest Housing is outwardly abhorrent; their business practices are sketchy to say the least, and their ads on Facebook feature half-naked white models in bed. They were charged with monopolizing the student housing market and attacking competing development projects at USC.

Housing is very daunting, but there are some cool options like the Student Housing Co-ops. A Co-op means cooperative living, which is

# Housing & OTHER STUFF



Approximately 20,000 people live in IV and 95% are renters. Most of the houses in Isla Vista are owned by a handful of landowners who probably make a ton of money. The houses and apartments are rented out by property management companies, so if you rent a house in IV, chances are it's not through one landlord & landowner, but a property management company that probably owns a bunch of houses throughout IV.

If you rent in Isla Vista, the IV Tenants Union is a really good resource. The IVTU was created after a surge of organizing that happened in 1998 when 36 Latino families were evicted from the Colonial, Balboa, and Cortez apartment buildings. Their website has a ton of information and they can really help you so that you don't get screwed over by a landlord. They'll even help if you need assistance videotaping or photographing your housing to show conditions before you move in.

Rent in Isla Vista is constantly rising, especially with a university that is increasing its enrollment and a redevelopment agency that is planting palm trees to create a wealthy facade for Isla Vista. By simply looking at the statistics, IV could be classified as a slum: the majority of people who live in IV are students who bring in little income, work part-time jobs, and crowd into shared rooms. This is one of the reasons why the county allowed a redevelopment agency come into IV and create "THE MASTER PLAN," which in its description, says that Isla Vista is in a state of blight. You can see the fruits of the Master Plan if you walk down Pardall Road at night: palm trees line the street and you won't even have to squint to see them, because they are lit from below. The Master Plan mentions a lot about "improving the retail environment," and although a community center is vaguely talked about in the plan, it is very obviously deprioritized. With current budget problems, it's possible that a community center will never happen through some redevelopment agency (which seems alright since a community center should be created by the community.)

Between Goleta and Santa Barbara (south of the 101)- Nice things that are here are the cemetery (on San Antonio Rd. off of Hollister) and a donut shop that has really good Thai food (Eller's Donuts, also known as Bagels Donuts, right where Hollister turns into State). This is also where San Marcos High, one of the main public high schools, is located, on Hollister and Turnpike. The area is a mix between older and newer houses, with several farms around. Some parts feel more suburban and others more rural. Hope Ranch is the hecka fancy part. Also, More Mesa is a really nice beach but also sometimes a nude beach which can be weird, depending.

Between Goleta and SB (north of the 101)- Mostly some houses, the county jail and the dump.

Downtown- Weird. State Street from about Micheltorena down to the beach is a giant tourist zone that often feels like an outdoors mall. Pretty tight if you're into ~~~\*sHoPpiN n cLuBblN~~~. The public library is really nice, though.

Mission Canyon and the Riviera- up in the hills above downtown. Lots of crazy fancy houses, the Botanic Gardens, and the Santa Barbara Mission, #1 local monument to colonization. This area usually gets evacuated when there are fires.

Eastside- Like Old Town, a mix of industrial stuff, other businesses and housing. Milpas is the main street that runs through it. Most notably, it's the home of Casa de la Raza, a Chicano@ community center (601 E. Montecito), which shares a space with Bici Centro, a community bike shop. The Santa Barbara Infoshop also used to be over here.

Westside- A pretty nice neighborhood of mostly houses, apartments and small businesses. Part middle & working class Mexican, part yuppies who are way into fixing up old houses or whatever.

Oak Park/Cottage Hospital area- Oak Park is a really nice park. There are also pretty old houses over here.

The Mesa- Pretty schmancy. Nice beaches. City College is near here.

Montecito- Kick it with Oprah.

The supporters of the cellular, guerilla-style of food distribution that the Buying Club appealed to were less inclined to favor the more permanent setup that a fully operational storefront co-op provided, and ran the Buying Club for a while after the Füd Co-op was open for business. Once the success of the Co-op became apparent, and most households had switched their equity into the storefront shop, organizers ultimately decided to dissolve the Buyer's Club so that more energy could be placed in the day-to-day operations of the Co-op.

36 years later, the IV Food Co-op is one of the last remaining community resources created in the aftermath of the riots of the 1970's. While the operations within the store have changed as the business has grown, the Co-op remains dedicated to the perseverance of a different way to buy groceries and produce, where the customer is the owner, and will always have a much larger voice than merely the amount of money in their bank account. Whether it's the Produce Manager receiving a delivery from one of the thirty local farmers the Co-op supports, or community artists organizing shows to be played on the Co-op patio, or even a place where KCSB will take priority over commercial radio any day, there's something to be said for the little funky Food Co-op that most thought would fade away as the hippies grew up and moved away. There's something to be said for what can happen when you decide to start a locally owned and community grown revolution.

# TRANSPORT

## YOURSELF!



As leaves fell from the trees in the Autumn of 1970, community members and student activists began to reclaim the streets of Isla Vista. And somewhere, a group of people decided that the best “NO!” they could give the corporate system was by never buying their food from “the man” again. And thus, the Whole Wheat Buying Club was born.

Isla Vista was divided into 6 cells of operation, broken down geographically by the streets in the town. Every cell had an organizer, who was charged with distributing order guides to each household involved. To become involved, a household merely had to contribute \$5.00 in “equity” to the Buying Club (collateral for supplies and storage), and stay on top of submitting and receiving their order. At the height of the Whole Wheat Buying Club, over 450 households were meeting in Anis q’Oyo Park every Saturday, staggered by the location of their cell, receiving and breaking down 50lb wheels of cheese, hundreds of pounds of potatoes, loaves of bread, all necessary foodstuffs to get their families and friends through another week of living outside the confine of the corporate food chain.

And then, in an ironic turn of events, a local student activist decided that he wanted to start a storefront food co-op in Isla Vista, as an independent study project in the UCSB Sociology Department. Many of the original organizers of the Buying Club found appeasement with the thought of a fully operational store, where people could shop at their leisure rather than in a confined and appointed time, while still supporting a community-owned and operated non-for-profit anti-corporate venture. After capturing a \$13,000 loan from the Legislative Directors of the Associated Students at UCSB, the project was deemed successful, and in January of 1972, the Isla Vista Füd Co-op was open for business.

### BIKES

You’re probably already overwhelmed by UCSB’s preponderance of bicycles. The most common type of bike you’ll see around is a beach cruiser, with fat tires, an upright sitting position and typically no gears. These are okay if all you really want from a bike is to pedal around campus and Isla Vista at an incredibly slow pace, but not very efficient for hills or any significant distance. If you intend to venture out of the bubble by bicycle at all, you’d be a lot better off with a road bike, with thinner tires, gears and a more leaning-forward sitting position. These can be a little harder to get used to riding than cruisers, but so much faster and more practical in most circumstances. And they don’t have to be anything fancy—you can typically find a decent one used for under \$200.

Fixed gear bikes—basically road bikes in which you can’t shift gears or coast—have been pretty hip for a while now, in a fashion inspired by NYC bike messengers. Their main advantages are being lighter and requiring less maintenance due to having fewer parts, but in a place like here, with plenty of hills, they’re not the most practical.

Another option is the hybrid/commuter bike—basically the midpoint between a mountain bike and a road bike. These are reasonably okay but can get frustrating if you bike a lot.

On campus, the Associated Students bike shop has tools you can use to fix your bike. They often, however, seem really reluctant to lend tools to women and will instead insist on fixing things for you even if you don’t ask them to. There’s also Bici Centro, a do-it-yourself community bike shop on the Eastside of Santa Barbara (601 E. Montecito St., in the same building as Casa de la Raza) that offers classes as well as open shop hours (Wednesdays 4-7pm exclusively in Spanish, Thursdays 4-7 and Saturdays 1-7). If you want to start volunteering there, you can go on Tuesdays from 5-8pm. You can find more information at [www.bicicentro.org](http://www.bicicentro.org)

## BUSES

If you're a UCSB or SBCC student, you get a sticker for your ID card that lets you take the city buses for free. You can find schedules on the buses or online at [www.sbmid.gov](http://www.sbmid.gov). The express buses are especially useful and pretty fast—the 24x (UCSB to downtown), 15x (UCSB to SBCC), 12x (Goleta to downtown) and 20x (downtown to Carpinteria). The transit center downtown is right next to the Greyhound station as well.

## IV Community Free Box

The Isla Vista Community Free Box is what it sounds like: a box of free things in Isla Vista. It's been around in different incarnations for 40 some odd years, and is currently located in front of the Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District (IVRPD) offices at 961 Embarcadero del Mar (at Seville Rd). In this waist-high bin, you can find all sorts of goodies, including but not limited to: clothes (shoes, hats, jackets, underwear, costumes), kitchenware (pans, dishes, small appliances), electronics (clock radios, toys), books and chotchkies. The Free Box is also a great place to drop off anything you don't use anymore. A good idea: start a free box at your own place, and when it gets too full, take it to the IV Free Box! The Free Box is also a great place to chat with people as you rummage – and it's just a short walk away from the IV Food Coop. The Free Box is run by community volunteers, and was saved from extinction in 2005 when a community organization (Friends of the Free Box) fought to keep it alive. Make sure to read the posted rules for using the Free Box and happy "shopping!"

## A Consolidated History

### of the Isla Vista Food Co-op

Written for Shape of Voice, September 2008

By Melissa Cohen



In February of 1970, the Isla Vista branch of the Bank of America was burned to the ground. This action followed a series of protests at UCSB

that underscored the overwhelming discontent of many students regarding bureaucratic and unilateral decisions made by the administration at the University, and ultimately created an alarming sense of disempowerment among some of the student population. The protests and sit-ins that were organized as a response to the issues at hand were discounted amongst the University's administration, and rather than being met with respect and dignity, the protesters were met with police officers and tear gas. Disenchantment and futility were thusly reinterpreted into violence and rioting, and Isla Vista became the location for the war. The Bank of America became a symbol for a population disillusioned by the overarching capitalism and corporatism that seeped into all avenues of existence between the University and the United States of America. And they burned it down. The riots that engulfed Isla Vista into an anarchistic frenzy over the following months saw the streets of the seaside town tainted with the blood of violence and murder, and the death of a community that once was a beacon of hope for the dawning of an Age of Aquarius.

# Isla Vista Parks: An Incredible Community Asset with a Colorful History

-Joshua Cataldo

The Isla Vista Recreation and Parks district was established by Isla Vista residents in 1972 with a single park, Dog Shit Park, in its jurisdiction (see map). By 1975, 16 more parks, including Anisq'yo, Estero, Little Acorn, and People's, were purchased with federal and state grants, and a ballot bond measure.

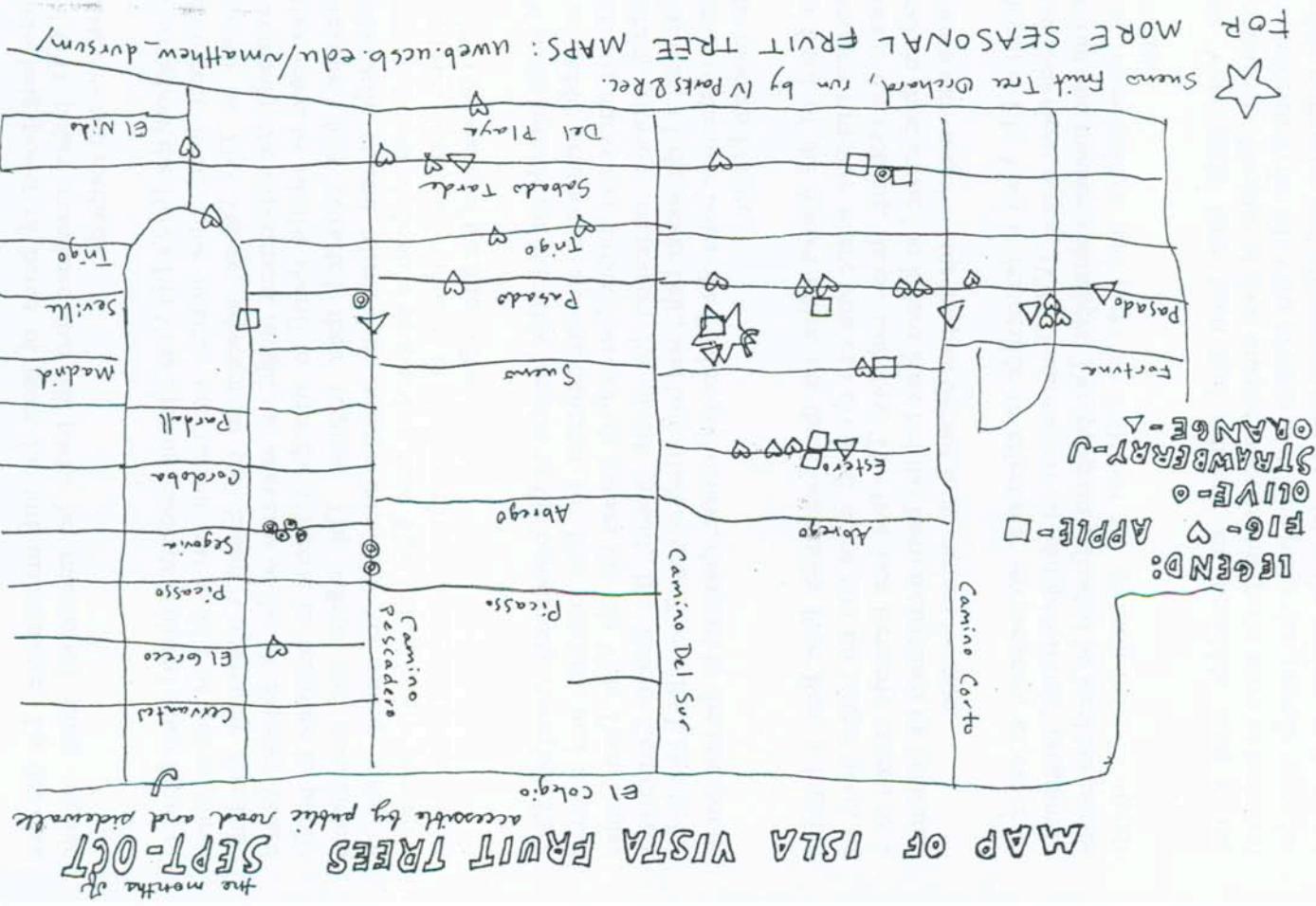
The district currently maintains 25 parks and open spaces covering 57 acres, in the Isla Vista area. Five of these parks are owned by the County of Santa Barbara (see map). IVRPD is a "special district", a form of local government created by voters to provide a service not offered by the county, in this case public parks and recreation.

Six to eight staff members work in the district office (961 Embarcadero Dr Mar) to operate the business aspects of the district. The General Manager, the lead staff person, oversees both office staff and the grounds crew. Vista's parks are maintained by a grounds team in charge of landscaping, pruning, and weeding.

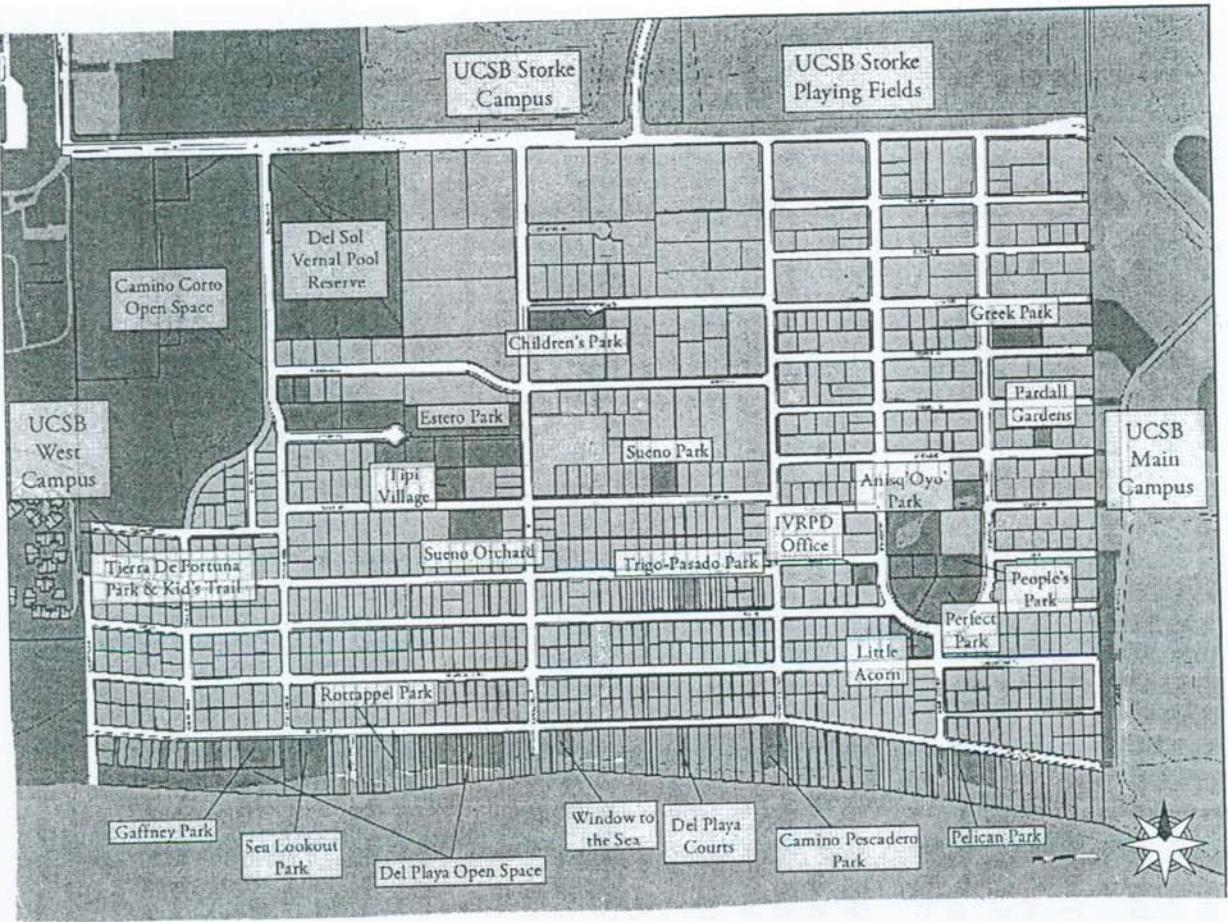
A five-member, publicly elected district board meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 6PM at the district office to discuss, receive public comments, and vote on district issues. The board discusses district-wide issues such as the redevelopment of and improvements to various parks. Because of Isla Vista's small size and population, meetings are relatively informal and public comment is greatly encouraged and appreciated.

Isla Vista parks are silent stewards of the half-mile area's radical history. As the largest centrally located open space, Perfect Park played a key role in the anti-war related student demonstrations and sit-ins of 1970, some of which attracted over 1000 people.

Because of unique environmental and social circumstances, IVRPD has experimented with novel park design and maintenance strategies. Because of severe water shortages, the design of Anisq'yo—the Chumash name for the land around IV and UCSB—included a pond for rainwater collection. IVRPD once maintained a no mowing policy, deferring instead to the



# SLA VISTA PARKS MAP



munching power of herds of goats for turf maintenance. To this day IVRPD policy mandates that all parks be maintained using organic materials and methods.

Throughout the 1970's Isla Vista's young residents explored many forms of alternative living. One notable experiment was a 21-tent encampment known as Tipi Village, adjacent to the Estero Community Gardens. Eventually the experiment caught the attention of the IV Sanitary Board who voted to ask the sheriff to evict the villagers. In response to public pressure, they retracted their request. The village was nonetheless voluntarily vacated when, four months later, the SB county board of supervisors voted down a proposal to turn Tipi Village into a registered campsite. Today the remnants of this experiment in alternative living exist only in the name of the Sueno Road park.

IV parks provide innumerable benefits to the community. Anisq' oyo Park has public restrooms, an amphitheater for free concerts, and a pond housing ducks and turtles. Estero Park houses the Isla Vista Teen Center (which provides recreation for at-risk youth), the Estero Community Gardens, a large soccer field, and basketball courts. Estero Park also holds seven of the nine holes of a Frisbee golf course, designed by the inventor of the modern Frisbee.

In front of the district office sits the Community Free Box, a humble wooden structure where you can drop off items you no longer need, or forage for clothing, shoes, and toys! The free box formerly existed as a walk-in shed located in Estero Park but has been maintained by dedicated community members for the past decade in its current location.

Because Isla Vista is impossible to effectively street-sweep, in order to maintain clean streets, IVRPD administers an "Adopt-a-Block" program to recruit and manage volunteers. This program is funded by local businesses and municipalities, and picks up 200,000+ lbs. of trash from IV streets annually.

Isla Vista parks have been and still are an incredible asset to the community. Because of their unique histories, the parks serve as historical monuments to the Isla Vista of years past. The parks also provide space for public gatherings, and offer many services vital to the worker, student, and long-term resident communities.