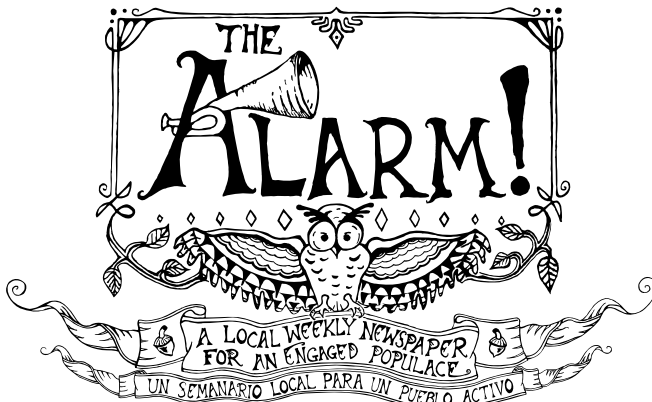




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CAROLINE NICOLA/The Alarm! Newspaper

State cracks down on child care licensing

□ New legislation could cause qualified child care providers to lose their jobs.

By **RACHEL SHOWSTACK**
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

Santa Cruz preschool teacher Gregory Uba was arrested at the May 25 anti-war demonstration on the Golden Gate Bridge. Despite his twenty years of experience teaching preschool, Uba fears the charges against him might jeopardize his ability to get a job when he moves to L.A.

Jason Levine* planned to start working at a local state-licensed child care center this summer, but he can not get the license he needs until next fall because of a minor criminal conviction from several years ago.

Governor Gray Davis is cracking down on California's licensing process for child care providers, and Santa Cruz residents who work in the child care industry are concerned about what new legislation could do to civil liberties. Senator Joseph Dunn's (D-34) criminal record information disclosure bill, SB 1335, would make details of child care providers' criminal records available to parents.

The legislation came as a response to concerns that dangerous individuals were working at child care facilities in California. But according to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the background-check process for child care providers is already comprehensive enough, and the proposed legislation could discourage perspective child care providers from exercising their freedom of speech.

State licensing

State law requires that every person who provides child care for children outside of her/his own family obtain a child care license from the California

Department of Social Services (DSS), the State government body responsible for child care, welfare and care for the elderly. To get the license every applicant must undergo a background check through the Community Care Licensing Division. If the individual has been convicted of a crime other than a minor traffic violation, s/he must request a criminal record exemption.

A directive issued by the Governor in March froze the State's criminal record exemption process until September so that pending exemptions could be considered under more stringent regulations. Potential licensees like Levine who have criminal records will have to wait until then to get licensed.

The directive also called for DSS to adopt "emergency regulations" to require child care providers to inform parents if their facility employs workers with criminal record exemptions. DSS initially misinterpreted this element of the directive. The governor meant that the department should create a new set of regulations, but DSS sent a letter to child care facilities informing them that they should comply immediately.

DSS soon realized that immediate compliance was not the governor's intention. The department is now in the process of developing emergency regulations that may or may not take effect before Dunn's legislation is signed into law.

Child care facilities that complied with the directive reported that staff members with minor criminal records were embarrassed and afraid of the consequences of revealing the information, according to Donita Stromgren, the Public Policy and Membership Services Manager for the Child Care Resource and Referral Net-

work. "There were staff members who quit from programs because they did not want their personal past transgressions to be revealed," she said.

Stromgren added that some child care centers were reluctant to hire new staff members with minor criminal records, because they thought that posting the information would harm their reputations.

Uba, the Santa Cruz preschool teacher arrested on the Golden Gate Bridge, is afraid he might have a hard time getting a job if child care centers were required to provide information on whether their workers had criminal records. "Even though I've taught preschool for twenty years and have leadership in the field, my ability to get a job [would be] seriously impacted," he said.

Senator Dunn's new legislation does not go as far as to permit DSS to require that child care centers provide parents with information on criminal records. However, the bill would require the department to provide more information to parents than allowed under current law. Existing law says DSS must give parents information on whether a particular child care worker has obtained a criminal record exemption. The new legislation would require the department to provide a summary of the incident for which the criminal conviction was incurred.

The Senate Committee on Public Safety amended the bill on June 11 to slightly alter the system of determining which crimes need an exemption and which crimes do not require one. The bill now includes a list of misdemeanors for which applicants must seek exemption. It states that applicants convicted of misdemeanors within the last five years must seek an

Go see **CHILD CARE** on Page 4

Carta de un Editor / Letter from an Editor

Quisiera usar las noticias para disolver las barreras que hay entre lo local y lo internacional, y demostrar como sucesos de lugares que parecen inicialmente ajenos, se conectan en formas muy concretas con lo que ocurre dentro del condado de Santa Cruz y vice versa. Después de todo, la gente en cualquier lugar del mundo carga sobre sus hombros las mismas debilidades humanas, encara las mismas luchas, y todo mundo lleva en su pecho—o puede llevar—la misma dignidad. Sin embargo, como sucede en la mayoría de los casos, resulta mas complicado el hacer algo que el decir que es lo que se quiere conseguir; o como bien se dice coloquialmente en México: “del dicho al hecho, hay un buen trecho.”

Las fronteras entre pueblos son, a mi parecer, en parte ilusorias. Hablo no de las fronteras políticas, impuestas por leyes de políticos y burócratas, y ejecutadas por la fuerza de soldados. Hablo de las fronteras que existen en nuestras mentes. Estas fronteras determinan lo que es ajeno y lo que es nuestro, y oscurecen la relevancia que tienen sucesos aparentemente lejanos so-

bre nuestras vidas.

Este periódico tiene la oportunidad de cubrir las noticias geográficamente locales de una perspectiva “desde abajo,” de reportar no solo sobre la última legislación que haya sido aprobada, sino de levantar el velo que esconde las motivaciones de la política y así descubrir los movimientos sociales que existen por debajo de esta. Si hay una comisión de revisión policiaca no es por la bondad o generosidad de los políticos, tampoco de la policía. Es porque hubo y hay gente de la comunidad que organiza movimientos como “COP Watch” que cuestionan el papel de la policía en nuestra sociedad y se esfuerzan por mantener bajo estrecha vigilancia sus actividades. De igual modo, si hay algún subsidio estatal al cuidado de niños—por mas mínimo que éste sea—es gracias a las presiones que la comunidad ejerce sobre los políticos, y a pesar de los grandes intereses del dinero.

Curiosamente las notas internacionales que se leen en los periódicos o que se reportan en la radio o en la

televisión, por lo general son sobre acciones anunciadas y aparentemente llevadas a cabo por el estado, o por hechos que el estado es incapaz de esconder. El resultado es que solo podemos ver pequeños islotes desconectados entre si. Pero si cambiamos de percepción, y le damos importancia internacional a hechos locales, acciones de ciudadanos, de comunidades, ya sean lejanas o cercanas a nosotros, podremos ver que todos estos islotes no son mas que puntas de un iceberg gigante. La rebeldía de un pueblo indígena en Oaxaca es contra los mismos intereses del poder y el dinero que influyen y determinan la política estadounidense; está en el marco del mismo racismo que vive y experiencia la comunidad afro-americana; y es llevada a cabo con la misma dignidad que cualquiera de nosotros tiene o tuviera cuando buscamos justicia en nuestra propia comunidad.

Cuando se encuentra lo local en lo global las distancias no marcan barreras insuperables entre pueblos, sino puentes de entendimiento. Es éste el camino por el que quiero acompañar a ¡La Alarma!

—Armando Alcaraz



I would like to use newsreporting to dissolve the barriers between local and international issues and to demonstrate how what happens in places that seem far away is concretely connected with what happens in Santa Cruz County and vice versa. In the end, people in every part of the world carry the same human weaknesses on their shoulders, face the same battles and everyone carries on her/his chest—or could carry—the same dignity. However, in most cases it's easy to establish what it is you want to accomplish but harder to figure out how to do it. As they say in Mexico: “From the word to the deed, there is a long road.”

It seems to me that, the borders between peoples are, in part, an illusion. I'm not talking about the political borders, imposed with laws of politicians and bureaucrats, and executed with force by soldiers; I'm talking about the borders that exist in our minds. These borders determine what is foreign and what is ours, and cloud the impact that seemingly distant events have on our

lives.

This newspaper has the opportunity to cover geographically local news from a grassroots perspective, to report not just about the most recent legislation that has been passed, but to raise the veil that covers political motivations and discover the social movements that exist underneath. If there is a police review board it is not because of the good will or generosity of politicians, nor of the police. It is because there was and there are people in the community that organize movements like “COP watch” that question the role of the police in our society and try to keep vigilance over their activities. Similarly, government subsidies for child care (as minimal as they are) exist thanks to citizens' pressure on politicians and despite the interests of big money.

Curiously the international stories in newspapers, radio and television are usually about state actions or facts the

state is incapable of hiding. The result is that we can only see small islands that are disconnected from each other. But if we change our perception and we give international importance to local events and citizen and community actions, whether they are distant or close to us, we will be able see that all these little islands are no more than tips of a giant iceberg. The rebellion of an indigenous community in Oaxaca is against the same interests of power and money that influence and determine US politics; it is in the frame of the same racism that the african-american community lives and experiences, and it is with the same dignity that any of us have or could have when we look for justice in our own community.

When you find the local in the global, the distances don't mark unsurpassable barriers, but rather bridges of understanding. This is the road I want to walk with *The Alarm!*.

—Armando Alcaraz

Translation by Rachel Showstack

Corrections:

The artist for the youth section of Page 7 last week was Samuel Rodriguez.

Clarification:

Last week's article “Council directs CPRB to radically change models” was unclear on the budget cut to the Citizen's Police Review Board. The City Council cut the CPRB's budget by five percent. At the same time Council Member Scott Kennedy presented a motion to have the City Council direct the CPRB to “expeditiously” find a new model that could operate with half its current budget. It was to this motion that CPRB Coordinator Genny Lausten referred. The City Council agreed to decide on July 7 whether to change models.



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Through the use of strategic investigation and innovative analysis, we aspire to provide quality reporting on the news of Santa Cruz County as a means to inspire and engage individuals and the community at large. We strive to cover news that matters directly in peoples' lives. We are not interested strictly in local news, but wish to connect the local to regional, national and global issues.

The Alarm! Newspaper is distributed locally through coin-operated newspaper racks and can also be found at select vendors. Our print run for this issue is 5,000 copies. Home delivery and postal subscriptions are also available (see back page for rates and instructions for subscribing).

The Alarm! Newspaper Contacts

P.O. Box 1205
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95061

Phone: 831-429-NEWS (6397)
Fax: 831-420-1498
E-mail: info@the-alarm.com
Website: www.the-alarm.com

How to Reach Us

to subscribe
subscriptions@the-alarm.com

to place a personal ad
personals@the-alarm.com

to place a classified advertisement
classifieds@the-alarm.com

to place a display advertisement
advertising@the-alarm.com

to submit letters to the editors
letters@the-alarm.com

to submit calendar items
calendar@the-alarm.com

to submit queries
for article submissions
queries@the-alarm.com

to report distribution problems
distro@the-alarm.com

to report printing problems
production@the-alarm.com

to report problems with newsracks
facilities@the-alarm.com

for questions about your bill
finances@the-alarm.com

Collective Members

Armando Alcaraz
armando@the-alarm.com

Leila Binder
leila@the-alarm.com

Halie Johnson
halie@the-alarm.com

Fhar Miess
fhar@the-alarm.com

Caroline Nicola
caroline@the-alarm.com

Rachel Showstack
rachel@the-alarm.com

Michelle Stewart
michelle@the-alarm.com

Editorial

Education
education@the-alarm.com

Environment
enviro@the-alarm.com

Food & Agriculture
foodag@the-alarm.com

Health
health@the-alarm.com

Housing & Real Estate
housing@the-alarm.com

Labor & Economy
labor@the-alarm.com

Local Government
localgov@the-alarm.com

State Government
stategov@the-alarm.com

National / International Gov't
natgov@the-alarm.com

Incarceration
prisons@the-alarm.com

Transportation
transpo@the-alarm.com

Youth
youth@the-alarm.com

Contributors in this issue:

Elizabeth Gonzales, Oliver Brown, Manuel Schwab, sasah K

Special Thanks go to:

Chris, Manuel, Marty, sasha

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Opinion Editorial

Weapons of Mass Deception

By CONN HALLINAN

The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

Repeated enough times, words have the power to replace the real world with illusion. They did so in Vietnam, where phrases like "the domino theory" turned a local civil war into a global confrontation between the U.S. and "godless communism." Some three million Vietnamese and 55,000 young Americans died in places like Cu Chi, An Loc, and Pleiku because the vocabulary of the Cold War hid the enmity, confusion, or cynicism of the men who planned that terrible war.

Words that kill are back in style. The Bush Administration, with its lexicon of "evil axis," and the "war on terrorism" has resurrected the same simplistic locutions that turn complex grays into hard-edged blacks and whites. But of all these words, the three most dangerous just might be "Weapons of Mass Destruction" (WMD).

Behind those letters, the Administration has conjured up a myth that there is no difference between biological, chemical and nuclear weapons. Hence, a rumor of chemical or biological weapons in Iraq, Syria or Iran justifies not only invasion but also the possible use of nuclear weapons.

Paul Robinson, the director of the Sandia nuclear weapons lab, is openly pushing for the use of so-called "mini-nukes" in a conventional war, and U.S. Rep. Steven Buyer (R-In) wants to use nukes "to send a message to the world."

But there is a difference between these three types of weapons, and if Americans don't begin to understand that, we may breach a firewall that has held since the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Keep in mind that virtually any weapon is capable of "mass destruction." Rifles have slain more people than any weapon on earth, and the U.S. killed 100,000 Tokyo residents in 1945 using nothing but incendiary bombs. Yet no one is suggesting we should invade countries because they have rifles and fire bombs.

So first a few facts about non-nuclear WMD.

Chemical weapons are indisputably nasty, but they have never been weapons of mass destruction. Three years of gas warfare during World War I killed 100,000 troops, some 30,000 fewer than the single fission bomb that flattened Hiroshima in a millisecond. Gas is certainly a terrifying weapon, but it

is too hard to deliver to make it capable of killing large numbers of people. WWI generals considered it more an annoyance than a really dangerous weapon.

Biological weapons are the scariest of all, and probably the least effective at doing much but inducing panic. For all the uproar over the anthrax attack, it killed five people. Again, biological weapons are simply too difficult to deliver. If Saddam Hussein manages to send a fleet of anthrax-armed bombers over New York City, that might be a problem. But the scenario is silly because he doesn't have a fleet of bombers, and could never get them to New York even if he did. Plus the stuff that killed the five Americans was made right here in the U.S.

The bio-weapon most talked about is smallpox, but smallpox would be almost impossible to spread widely, and is not as contagious as people think, nor as deadly—about 30% of those infected die.

Nuclear weapons are another matter.

One millionth of a second after ignition, the Hiroshima fireball reached 18 million degrees Fahrenheit. Some 68% of the city was evaporated or damaged

beyond repair, including buildings designed to absorb an 8.5 earthquake. It charred trees five miles from ground zero, and shattered windows 17 miles away. And the Hiroshima bomb—a mere 13 kilotons—is tiny by today's standards. The average nuclear warhead is 250 kilotons. A one-megaton blast—everyone has lots of these—would turn you into charcoal eight miles from ground zero and spread radiation for hundreds of miles.

The Bush Administration talks about nuclear weapons as if they are the equivalent of bad bugs and dangerous chemicals. But as fearful as chemical and bio-warfare is, the major threat to the planet is nuclear, and any policy that breaks the nuclear taboo, or re-ignites a new round of testing and development, puts humanity at risk.

Memories of Hiroshima grow dim, and the ceaseless drumbeat about chemical weapons and bio-warfare drown out the realities of those appalling weapons that obliterated two cities 57 years ago. We forget at grave peril to us all.

Conn Hallinan is the provost of Kresge College and a lecturer at UCSC. He is a professional journalist and instructor.

To the Editors:

I'd like to welcome *The Alarm!* to the list of my "must read" newspapers. You came as a delightful surprise and I support your efforts to include overlooked news items as well as the issues that are important to all Santa Cruz County residents. I especially appreciate the effort to make biking such a central part of your philosophy and intention.

Let me share another less complimentary item. It is my opinion that ALARM is a word that very closely resembles FIRE. I would have imagined the content of the paper to be far more left politically and punky radical for such a title. Why would you want to frighten your readers away or is it just an easy provocative statement without guts or heart or understanding? I also don't see the purpose statement of the newspaper supporting such a violent title. Don't we have enough to worry about with this meaningless headline—ALARM!!

SARAH RAY
Santa Cruz

Dear Editor,

Thank you, *Alarm!*, for bringing us so many insightful columns. I find Mr. Schwab's comparison between



The Reichstag Fire in 1933

Write to Us!

All letters to the editor will be published, with the following guidelines:

- 1) No letters over 350 words
- 2) No commercial solicitation ("plugs")
- 3) No event announcements or personal ads
- 4) Letters to the editors must be sent "attn: Letters" via post or to letters@the-alarm.com via e-mail (we will assume that if you send letters to these addresses, you want them published—if you have general questions or comments, send them to info@the-alarm.com). We prefer e-mail.
- 5) Letters received on paper by Tuesday at 5pm or via email by Wednesday at noon will be published the same week.
- 6) We reserve the right to reply to any letters in print in the same issue.
- 7) Play nice.



Letters to the Editors

the Reichstag fire and the events of 911 very interesting. Yet I was also somewhat bothered by his version of the history of the fire. Schwab states that the Reichstag arson "clearly constituted a crime by domestic actors." Does Schwab fall for the Stalinist story which claims Marius Van der Lubbe was working with the NAZIs? Or does he fall for the NAZI tale which pins the blame on the Stalinists of the Communist Party? Neither story holds much weight. After being caught by the NAZIs and facing the death penalty, Van der Lubbe, a council communist, always claimed he worked alone. What evidence do we have otherwise? None. The Stalinists were quick to claim any act that they couldn't control was the work of a NAZI conspiracy. It was only anarchists and Dutch council communists who came to Van der Lubbe's support. We should hold the act of Marius Van der Lubbe in high esteem, and, when possible, emulate his courageous act.

SOPHIA GALLEANI
Santa Cruz

Dear Alarm!

On September 10, 2001, two messages were intercepted by U.S. agents

that suggested a major event was to take place the next day. The messages, both which were written in Arabic, were intercepted by the National Security Agency (NSA), but were not translated until September 12, 2001. "The match is about to begin," and "Tomorrow is zero hour," is what they are reported to have said.

It doesn't take an intellectual liberal to recognize how the U.S. government has exploited the events of September 11 to significantly increase their domestic and international power. It also doesn't take more than a moment of conscious thought to recognize the role the U.S. government had in allowing the events of 9/11 to happen.

But instead of massive social and political resistance, the American public, including activists, anarchists, pacifists, and intellectual liberals alike, have entrusted a U.S. congressional panel to investigate and deal with these revelations. This complacency on part of the American public doesn't really surprise me. But to hear apathetic excuses from those who consider themselves progressives makes me sick.

Recent calls to the Santa Cruz activist communities to organize around these issues were totally unsuccessful. Most seemed content with their

personal, vague strategies for "sitting back" and "waiting" for these issues to develop more. I perceived this more as a post anti-globalization free trade summit street battle nostalgia.

A recent letter to your paper from "Sasha" criticized a "call to action" written by Jesse Nason in his article, "Unraveling September 11." Sasha complained that this "call to action" did not contain enough specifics. Although he stated concern for the issue and conveyed a similar political orientation as Nason, he offered no ideas of his own. Are we as a society this terribly dead that we can not come up with a reasonable response to these huge issues? That all we can do is criticize those who try? The excuses and death tolls continue to increase. Do we need a congressional panel to construct the world we dream of?

MONITOR
Santa Cruz

Write Us a Letter!



Local News

Criminal record exemptions

CHILD CARE from Page 1

exemption, but if misdemeanors occurred more than five years ago and are not on the "must seek exemption" list, applicants are not required to seek an exemption unless there is a pattern of three or more convictions.

The bill has yet to be addressed on the Senate floor. If the Senate approves the legislation, it will have to go through the State Assembly and then to the Governor's office.

Although the Governor has not yet studied the June 11 amendments, he sponsored the bill and hopes to sign legislation like it, according to Davis's spokesperson Hilary McLean. "Parents deserve to have as much information as possible to make smart decisions for their families and their children," she said.

But ACLU legislative advocate Valerie Small Navarro argued that the legislation as it stands requires exemptions for criminal convictions that would not warrant any concern about the worker. "Somebody might have been exercising their freedom of speech," she said. "They may be disobeying the law, but they're trying to address a political issue." According to Small Navarro, the list of misdemeanors that do not require exemptions should be more inclusive of free-speech expression.

Small Navarro said she plans to continue fighting to change the legislation, but in the end she feels obliged to support it for fear that the emergency regulations would be worse. "[The directive] is much more draconian," she said. Small Navarro pointed out that with the June 11 amendments the bill contains several provisions to protect the rights of child care workers with exemptions while the directive does not.

Uba argued that Davis's directive and the proposed legislation are both just new elements of the post-9/11 governmental effort to restrict civil liberties. He said the Senate bill would keep preschool teachers from working for social change outside of the classroom. Under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act, a federal legislative package passed in October, activists run a higher risk of incurring serious charges, according to Uba. "If you're an activist, a number of things could happen to you," he said. "[The directive] would create that doubt that keeps people from becoming active."

“As someone who doesn't have a child, I feel like helping to alleviate that burden is my responsibility. It is the duty of us aunts and uncles to participate in child care.”

Child Care Needs

Strohl argued that criminal record exemptions are not the most important issue in child care these days. "The danger that should be focused on is the fact that it's such an under-financed system, and people on the waiting lists can't get subsidies," she said.

There are about 59,000 licensed child care facilities in California, serving about one million children. Some of these facilities are subsidized through a DSS program known as Welfare to Work, or

CalWORKs. The State provides \$1.6 billion for the program, which reaches about 67,000 children. But over 280,000 eligible families are still on waiting lists for child care subsidies.

The Department of Education also provides funding for child care centers that serve low-income families. But the funding is inadequate, according to Cathy Lusk, the Director of Child Care Services at the Walnut Avenue Women's Center (WAWC). The child care facility at WAWC is funded by the Department of Education, but also needs additional funding from other sources, according to Lusk. "We can not survive on what the State pays per child," she said. "We're holding our breath to see what the County and

City are going to do."

Without Help from the Government

Local activist Jean Cadwell pointed out that without child care women are often forced to stay home to take care of their children. Activist women often stop doing activism when they become full-time mothers, she added. But according to Cadwell, increased government funding for child care centers is not the answer.

Instead, she argued that individuals should help the mothers in their communities take care of children. "As someone who doesn't have a child, I feel that helping to alleviate that burden is my responsibility," she said. "It is the duty of us aunts and uncles to participate in child care."

To help the women in her community who have children, Cadwell wants to start a child care co-op. "The vision of the co-op is to make sure the isolation that comes out of having a nuclear family doesn't exist in my community," she said.

She explained that with a community co-op it is not necessary to find licensed child care providers. In fact, licensing would never insure that child care providers are harmless, according to Cadwell. "The key is physically face-to-face knowing who's looking out for your child and trusting somebody," she said. "Licensing is not substitute for that."

*Name changed for privacy

Interview with the Magonist Assembly in Oaxaca

Introduction by LEILA BINDER AND ARMANDO ALCARAZ

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

The state of Oaxaca in Mexico has witnessed post-electoral conflicts that have increased in number and intensity during the past ten years. These conflicts have roots in political and social changes brought about by the end of the Cold War and the reaffirmation of five hundred years of resistance of the indigenous movements. These changes, manifested in part by the Zapatista rebellion of 1994, shook up the precarious stability of the existent power relation between the Mexican State and the indigenous communities of the country.

In the following interview, members of Asamblea Magonista mention different terms which refer to the internal organization of indigenous communities. The Community Assembly, made up of the families of the community, elects its own authorities by mechanisms based in consensus. These traditional mechanisms are called "uses and customs." In the same way, the Community Assembly receives direction and advice from an Indigenous Council or Council of Elders.

While the State of Oaxaca recognizes the diverse "usos y costumbres" as a valid way to elect representatives since 1997, it does not always accept its results. In at least eight municipalities of the state, paramilitaries belonging to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) have terrorized indigenous communities and dissolved traditional organs of authority by force.

The Community Assembly of Eloxochitlan is referred to below as Magonista because it was inspired by the life and thought of Ricardo Flores Magon, an anarchist revolutionary from their region in Oaxaca. Magon and his Partido Liberal Nacional are known as precursors of the Mexican Revolution; they fought in some of the earliest battles against Porfirio Diaz and captured Tijuana and Mexicali with the help of members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) from California in 1911. Magon was deported to the United States and died as a political prisoner in Leavenworth penitentiary, Kansas.

Excerpt of a transcription of a telephone interview with members of the Magonist Assembly eloxochitlan of Flores Magon, Oaxaca June, 1, program: The Miserables, Radio

Ke Huelga, 102.9 FM, www.kehuelga.org

Radio Ke Huelga (KH): How are you? Talk to us.

Asamblea Magonista (AM): Since October 8, 2001, we have been in a state of permanent resistance, and since Jan. 1, the Community Assembly has been in struggle to depose the current municipal president, because we know that the process through which he came to power was illegitimate, well the Uses and Customs had been corrupted with many irregularities. The official party (PRI), was supporting a candidate that would look after his political interests in the region without taking into consideration the will of the community. For this reason, on May 12 of this year, an alliance was forged between various peasant organizations.

In this meeting of organizations, an agreement was made to occupy the City Hall indefinitely and blockade the entrance of the building. The blockade lasted only a few days. We stopped the blockade to avoid other situations that could put our mobilization at risk.

On May 19, the Community Assembly named a new *cabildo*, headed by a woman, Josefina Cavazo Montalvo. After this date the first incidents happened. The worst was on Monday, May 27 where Eugenia Cerqueda and people that still support her, wanted to evict us by force from the City Hall. This failed, the resistance that we offered was decisive.

We want to publicly report that on the same day, May 27, in the city of Huatla de Jimenez, around 8pm, eight comrades were cowardly assaulted by a group that Eugenio Cerqueda Herrera contracted. The wounds that we suffered were the dislocation of the retina of Jaime Betzano's left eye, Jaime Betanzos' loss of teeth, blows to the face and body of the young man Miguel and of Pedro Pineda, (in this last case, the man is still in bed as a consequence of his physical mistreatment). Our presence in Huatla was owed to the fact that we presented a claim before the police authority about the aggression that we were subjected to in the confrontation that the caciques provoked. And upon leaving the police agency, we were again threatened and beaten up, a local policeman appeared, and jailed us.

On the next day, the 28th, comrades from Huaut-

la, teachers from Section 22, were prepared to get us out of jail by force, destroy it so that we would be free and so that they wouldn't continue violating our human and constitutional rights. A great injustice was being committed.

KH: Where is Eloxochitlan located? Can you give us some background on your recent struggle for autonomy?

AM: We are in the state of Oaxaca, in the region of the ravines that includes the Sierra Mazateca, and in the Sierra Mazateca we have the lower and upper Mazateca. In the lower Mazateca there is the region known as Jalapa de Diaz and here in the upper mazateca there is the city Huautla de Jimenez and from there, thirty minutes away, is Eloxochitlan de Flores Magon. Eloxochitlan is a place very well known as the cradle of Ricardo Flores Magon.

The social movement in this municipality has been active for quite some time, more than 20 years, when the people tried to bring back the figure and thought of Ricardo Flores Magon. Twelve years ago when the Community Assembly regained the representation of the people (which had been in the hands of the caciques), they paid homage, and held marches, like that which occurred in the pantheon Dolores in Mexico city (where the remains of Ricardo are) in 1997, the same year that we instituted "the Year of the Citizen Ricardo Flores Magon". For nine years, the community led itself through various forms of representation, like that of the Indigenous Council or Council of Elders.

Recently, in 1999, the representation of the community returned to the hands of the most reactionary and recalcitrant caciquismo. They have governed these last 3 years, in which an arbitrary execution of power has been evident because the Community Assembly—the greatest representation of our communities—was not recognized. They rule without taking into account their [the Indigenous Council's] words, advice or recommendations. Here the authoritarianism and the repression of autonomous organizations that exist within the community predominates and emerges. They deny us the recognition of the Women's Organization "Margarita Magon." The teachers from this town, that have struggled at the side of the Community Assembly, are subject to persecution, repression, lies and slander. They deny services to those campesinos who

Noticias Internacionales

Entrevista con la Asamblea Magonista en Oaxaca

Introducción por LEILA BINDER y ARMANDO ALCARAZ

Colectivo del Periódico ¡La Alarma!

El Estado de Oaxaca en México ha sido testigo de conflictos pos-electorales que han ascendido en número e intensidad durante los últimos diez años. Estos conflictos tienen sus raíces en cambios políticos y sociales que llevaron consigo el fin de la guerra fría y la reafirmación de los quinientos años de resistencia del movimiento indígena. Estos cambios, manifestados en México en parte con la rebelión zapatista de 1994, han desestabilizado la relación de poder existente entre el Estado Mexicano y las comunidades indígenas del país.

En la siguiente entrevista se mencionan diferentes términos referentes a la organización interna de las comunidades indígenas. La Asamblea Comunitaria, integrada por las familias de la comunidad, elige a sus propias autoridades por mecanismos basados en el consenso. Estos mecanismos tradicionales se llaman "usos y costumbres." A sí mismo, la Asamblea Comunitaria recibe dirección y consejo de un Consejo Indígena o Consejo de Ancianos.

Mientras el Estado de Oaxaca reconoce los diversos "usos y costumbres" como una manera válida de elegir a sus representantes desde 1997, no siempre acepta sus resultados. En por lo menos ocho municipios del estado para-militares pertenecientes al Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) han aterrorizado las comunidades indígenas y disuelto por la fuerza sus órganos tradicionales de autoridad.

work with independent organizations or support the Indigenous Council and Community Assembly. Under these conditions and supported by the power of the caciques Eugenio Cerqueda was put into office.

On October 8, 2001, the Community Assembly convened to elect the representation of the community through the Uses and Customs for the next three years (2002-2004). The Indigenous Council asked for an appointment drawn from the various organizations that properly represent the community. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that many people in the community support this, the group that supports Eugenio Cerqueda rejected this proposal and was imposed through threats and the buying of "votes" using money from the different government programs supposedly oriented to combating marginalization.

KH: *We want to know if it is true that some salesmen from Coca Cola arrived in Eloxochitlan asking to put an ad in Mazatec on the Community Radio (the first case that we know of a Community Radio arriving before Coca Cola).*

AM: Yes, there was a really big offer from this company to do ads on this Radio. We discussed this subject with our co-workers, and we concluded that it was not possible to allow commercial ads from Coca Cola or other companies because we would be breaking with the spirit of a community radio station...How was it possible for us to encourage our people to consume this drink, being the most unhealthy drink that there is, when we have abundant water here?

KH: *Does the sit-in and peaceful occupation of Eloxochitlan's City Hall continue?*

AM: The sit-in continues at the city hall day and night, with the comrades of the Community Assembly taking turns. There are also police patrols present.

KH: *What will happen? What do you expect from this resistance?*

AM: We hope to obtain that which we have always struggled for, that the voice of the people is heard and its mechanisms of autonomy are maintained through the Community Assembly, and that it not be only the *cabildo* who imposes his decisions, as if they were bosses of the people.

Here the logic or philosophy of the communities is that those who represent us serve the people, they are not appointed to exercise power but to be the servants of the people and to rule they should listen primarily to the people. That is what we want, that the voice of the people be restored... this is to lead while obeying. 📌

La Asamblea Comunitaria de Eloxochitlan se hace llamar "magonista" por estar inspirada en Ricardo Flores Magón, anarquista revolucionario originario de Oaxaca. Magón y su Partido Laboral Mexicano, conocido como precursor de la Revolución Mexicana, peleó algunas de las primeras batallas contra el dictador Porfirio Díaz y ocuparon Tijuana y Mexicali en 1911, con la ayuda de miembros norteamericanos de los Trabajadores Industriales del Mundo (IWW). Magón fue deportado a los EU donde murió como prisionero político en la Penitenciaría Leavenworth en Kansas.

Extracto de una transcripción de entrevista telefónica con integrantes de la Asamblea Magonista de Eloxochitlan de Flores Magón, Oaxaca. Realizada el 1 de junio en el programa los miserables, Radio Ke Huelga 102.9. De FM, www.kehuelga.org

Ke Huelga (KH): *¿Cómo están?... platiquenos.*

Asamblea Magonista (AM): A partir del 8 de Octubre del 2001 estamos en resistencia permanente, y después del 1 de enero la Asamblea Comunitaria está en lucha por lograr el objetivo de destituir al actual presidente municipal, porque sabemos desde un principio el proceso que lo llevó al cargo y era ilegítimo, pues había alterado lo que son los Usos y Costumbres con muchas irregularidades. El partido oficial (PRI), estaba apoyando a un candidato que cuidara sus intereses políticos en la región sin importar la voluntad de la comunidad.

En este encuentro de organizaciones se tomó el acuerdo de la toma y plantón indefinido del Palacio Municipal y el bloqueo al acceso de la localidad. El bloqueo duró solo unos días, pues desistimos para no derivar en otras situaciones que pusieran en riesgo nuestra movilización.

El 19 de mayo se reúne la Asamblea Comunitaria en donde se nombra al nuevo cabildo, encabezado por una mujer, Josefina Cavazo Montalvo. A partir de esta fecha aparecieron los primeros incidentes. El más fuerte fue el lunes 27 de mayo, en donde Eugenio Cerqueda y su gente quisieron desalojarnos por la fuerza del Palacio. Esto fracasó pues la resistencia que ofrecimos fue contundente.

Queremos denunciar públicamente que el mismo día 27 de mayo en la ciudad de Huautla de Jiménez, alrededor de las 20 hrs., 8 compañeros fuimos cobardemente agredidos por un grupo que contrató Eugenio Cerqueda Herrera. Las lesiones que sufrimos fueron el desprendimiento de retina del ojo izquierdo de Jaime Betanzos, pérdida de dientes de Raúl Betanzos, golpes en rostro y cuerpo del joven Miguel y de Pedro Pineda (este último por consecuencia del maltrato físico está en cama). Nuestra presencia en Huautla se debió a que presentamos una demanda ante la autoridad policial por las agresiones de que fuimos objetos en el enfrentamiento que provocaron los caciques. Y al salir de dicha agencia policial, fuimos nuevamente amenazados y golpeados, y se presentó la policial local, la cual nos encarceló.

Al día siguiente (28), los compañeros de Huautla, profesores de la Sección 22, estuvieron dispuestos a sacarnos de la cárcel por la fuerza, destruirla para que nosotros obtuviéramos la libertad y que no se siguieran violando nuestros derechos y garantías. Ya que se estaba cometiendo una gran injusticia.

KH: *¿Dónde se ubica Eloxochitlán y cuáles son antecedentes más recientes en su lucha por la autonomía?*

AM: Nos ubicamos en el Estado de Oaxaca, en la región de las cañadas donde se incluye a la sierra mazateca y de lo que es la sierra mazateca encontramos la región mazateca baja y mazateca alta. En la mazateca baja resalta la región conocida como Jalapa de Díaz y aquí en la mazateca alta la ciudad que resalta es Huautla de Jiménez y de ahí, a treinta minutos, esta Eloxochitlan de Flores Magón. Eloxochitlan es muy reconocido puesto que es la cuna de Ricardo Flores Magón.

El movimiento social de este municipio tiene ya bastante tiempo, mas de veinte años, cuando se intenta recuperar para el pueblo la figura y el pensamiento de Ricardo Flores Magón. Hace doce años cuando la Asamblea Comunitaria recupera la representación del pueblo (que estaba en manos de

los caciques), se hacen homenajes, marchas, como la que se dio en el panteón Dolores en la ciudad de México (donde quedaron los restos de Ricardo) en 1997, donde además impulsamos "el Año Ciudadano Ricardo Flores Magón". Así transcurren nueve años donde la comunidad es la que dicta a través de sus diferentes representaciones como lo es la del Consejo Indígena o Consejo de Ancianos.

Recientemente, en 1999, la representación de la comunidad vuelve a caer en mano del caciquismo más reaccionario y recalcitrante. Gobiernan estos tres últimos años donde es evidente un ejercicio del poder arbitrario por que se desconoce durante este periodo a la Asamblea Comunitaria, se desconoce al Consejo Indígena, que es la máxima representación de nuestros pueblos. Rigen sin tomar en cuenta sus palabras, consejos y recomendaciones. Aquí predomina y se hace eminente el autoritarismo y la represión de las organizaciones autónomas que hay dentro de la comunidad. Se les niega el reconocimiento a la Organización de Mujeres "Margarita Magón." Los profesores originarios de este pueblo, que han luchado al lado de la Asamblea Comunitaria, son objeto de persecuciones, represiones, injurias, y calumnias. A los campesinos que trabajan en organizaciones independientes o respaldan al Consejo Indígena y a la Asamblea Comunitaria se les niegan los servicios. En estas condiciones y apoyado por el poder de los caciques es impuesto Eugenio Cerqueda.

El 8 de octubre de 2001, se convoca a la Asamblea Comunal para que a través de los Usos y Costumbre se elija la representación de la comunidad por los siguientes tres años (2002-2004). El Consejo Indígena pide un nombramiento integrado por las distintas organizaciones y representaciones propias de la comunidad. Sin embargo, a pesar de ser mucha la gente de la comunidad que respalda la integración, el grupo que respalda a Eugenio Cerqueda rechaza esta propuesta y se imponen a través de la amenaza y compra de "votos" usando el dinero de los diferentes programas de gobierno orientados supuestamente para el combate a la marginación.

KH: *Queremos saber si es verdad que llegaron a Eloxochitlán unos agentes de venta de la Coca Cola proponiéndoles que se anunciara en mazateco a través de la Radio Comunitaria (primer caso donde sabemos que una Radio Comunitaria llega primero que la Coca Cola).*

AM: Pues si hubo una oferta muy grande de esta empresa para que se les hiciera publicidad en esta Radio. Discutimos este tema con los compañeros que trabajamos en la Radio, y concluimos que no era posible dejar entrar anuncios comerciales de la Coca Cola u otras empresas porque estaríamos rompiendo con el espíritu, lo que le da sentido a una propuesta de Radio Comunitaria... ¿Como era posible que alentáramos a nuestra gente consumir esa bebida, siendo que es la más dañina que hay, cuando aquí tenemos abundante agua?

KH: *¿El plantón y la toma pacífica del palacio municipal de Eloxochitlán continúa?*

AM: Así es, el plantón sigue abajo del palacio día y noche, se van turnando los compañeros de la Asamblea Comunitaria. También existe la presencia de patrullas policiales.

KH: *¿Qué va suceder?, ¿Qué esperan de esta resistencia?*

AM: Esperamos obtener por lo que sea a luchado siempre, que la voz la ejerza el pueblo y uno de sus mecanismos de autonomía son a través de la Asamblea Comunitaria y el Consejo Indígena y que no sea solamente *el cabildo* el que imponga sus decisiones, como si fueran jefes, patrones del pueblo. Aquí la lógica o filosofía de la comunidades indígenas es quienes la representan son servidores del pueblo, no se les nombra para que ejerzan un poder sino que son los mozos, los servidores del pueblo y para regir deben escuchar primeramente a la gente. Eso es lo que queremos que se restituya la voz del pueblo... el mandar obedeciendo. 📌

Invading the Hague in the name of humanity

By MANUEL SCHWAB

The Alarm! Newspaper Columnist

In the second weeks of June, a flurry of headlines began to emerge around Europe warning of the imminent invasion of Holland by the US. Dutch Authorities reported wryly that they were digging trenches in The Hague. The Europeans were reacting to the passage of a piece of legislation that is affectionately referred to on their side of the Atlantic as "The Hague Invasion Act." Known on our side of the Atlantic as the "American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002," its most provocative section gives congressional authorization to the President "to use all means necessary and appropriate to bring about the release of any person [American or American allied]...who is being detained or imprisoned by, on behalf of, or at the request of the International Criminal Court." The International Criminal Court (ICC), which is slated to begin to function effectively on July 1, 2002 as the first permanently standing international court for the prosecution of "crimes against humanity", is located in The Hague.

There is, of course, no invasion of Holland on the horizon, and the existence of a bill like this one is more of a symptom of the international-frontier-lawman mentality of our present administration than of a climate in

which this kind of invasion is foreseeable. What is, however, noteworthy about the "Hague Invasion Bill" is how clearly it unmasks the posturing of

the US as the champion of international human rights as an ideological device. Furthermore, this is an ideological device that the Administration is guarding vigilantly. It is, after all, the defense that we act in the name of human rights that serves to justify our unilateral violations of international sovereignty, and these violations seem to be this administration's most important foreign policy stratagem.

To really understand the irony of delegitimizing the ICC's capacity to interrogate the actions of our own servicemembers, we need to place the passage of the "American Servicemember Protection Act" in context of the trial of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. Milosevic, for those of us (some of them clearly government officials) who have forgotten, was the "butcher of Belgrade" in our 1998 invasion of Yugoslavia. That war, which we fought to defend a Yugoslavian minority population against the genocide by their compatriots, was one of our wars for the sake of human rights.

The deposed president now sits before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) on trial for war crimes. But our commitment to prosecuting the human rights violations that he has committed seems to have flagged. The US, as it turns out, has been consistently refusing to permit Richard Holbrooke, the former US ambassador to the UN, to testify before the ICTY in the Milosevic trial. Besides his somewhat ambivalent record as regards his relationship to Milosevic, it is clear that the US is afraid that Holbrooke's testimony would set a precedent of US officials testifying before an international tribunal. This is precisely the kind of precedent that the US wants to

avoid regarding the ICC.

It is no big surprise that the refusal to allow Holbrooke's testimony before a criminal tribunal that is prosecuting Milosevic was more thoroughly reported overseas than here in the states. Milosevic was, after all, our alibi for one of the humanitarian interventions in Yugoslavia. What is a bit more surprising (and disturbing) is that the passage of the American Servicemember Protection Act, a piece of legislation that has been in the active works for a full year, was barely reported here in the States. In fact, the act was passed as a subsection (Title II) of an appropriations bill passed June 6. It was difficult, therefore, even to find the legislation to which the Dutch were responding, and to discover what the real content of the act was. This difficulty was certainly more than incidental.

The text of the bill itself redoubles the irony of a comparison to Milosevic, our former nemesis. It is not a simple case of withdrawing support for his trial, but an actual structural relationship between our national leaders' willingness to be held accountable for their own wartime activities and those of the feared "butcher of Belgrade." Milosevic has made it somewhat of a staple of his courtroom antics to decry the ICTY as an illegitimate court on the grounds that it violates the national

“the passage of the Servicemember Protection Act ensures that any attempted prosecution of US citizens will be considered an act of aggression against the US.”

sovereignty of the former Yugoslavia. In his estimation, he could only be subject to a court that his country has recognized, essentially nul-

lifying the possibility that war crimes charges could ever be pursued against national leaders whose government deemed such violations legitimate practice. The logic is stunningly arrogant.

But we seem to agree precisely with this exculpatory logic. As the act puts it, "The United States is not a party to the Rome Statute [the statute that empowers the ICC] and will not be bound by any of its terms. The United States will not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over United States nationals." We, who have now joined the ranks of those who we marked as the most important violator of human rights globally, clearly have interest in passing legislation that partakes in the logic of war criminals without public notice. What better characterizes the desire of war criminals than the demand for a total lack of any accountability?

What, after all, could we possibly have to hide? We, who have fought wars in the name of human rights, we should not be the country that fears the potential prosecution of our citizens and servicemembers for war crimes. But the passage of the Servicemember Protection Act ensures that any attempted prosecution of US citizens will be considered an act of aggression against the US. And it seems that it is precisely the human rights campaigns—which were cast in a dubious light by the lack of commitment the US showed to Milosevic's prosecution—that are identified by the US for special protection from the ICC. The act demands that the president use his influence in the UN to protect "members of the Armed Forces of the United States participating in [peacekeeping] operation from criminal prosecution or other assertion of jurisdiction by the

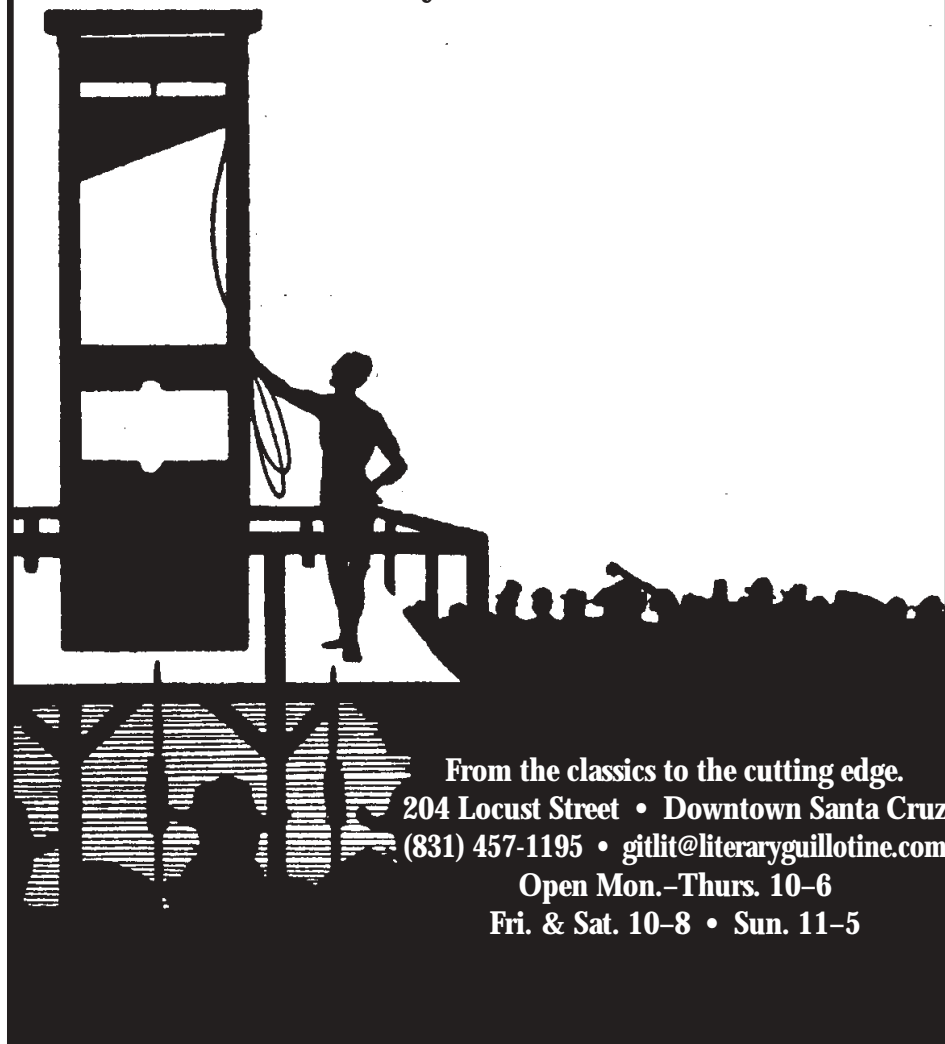
International Criminal Court."

Not only do we share the logic of our enemies, but we seem to have special motivation to ensure that the wars we fight for humanitarian purposes are also those which we want exempt from an international humanitarian court's censure. Not only is our human rights commitment exposed as—at best—a commitment we only cultivate when it is convenient, but it is exposed as a name we give to operations we have specific interests in keeping from international censure. Because we are

infamous for our exceptionalism, constantly demanding that we be exempt from the standards of international conduct that apply to the rest of the world, it is easy for the Dutch to joke about their imminent invasion. But a country that already houses a pantheon of arguably the most egregious war criminals at large (Kissinger, Reagan, William Casey) should not be taken so lightly in respect to the strange position it defends: the position of being able to commit international human rights abuses consistently in the name of human rights. ■

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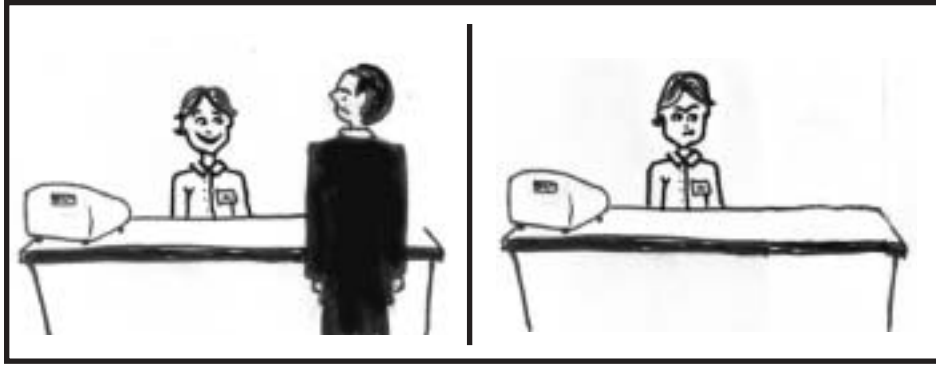
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From Behind the Counter



Cleaning the Clean Industry

Interviewed and Translated
By ELIZABETH GONZALES
Silicon Valley Debug

Name: Marina Vargas
Age: 26

Birthplace: Santa Clara, California
Family Background: Immigrant from Mexico City. Ten years ago, she came to the United States to work—both her parents died when she was very young. She has four children.

Job title: A janitor at Semina Corporation, a major PC Board manufacturer which has three plants in Santa Clara County.

Pay: \$8.24/hr.

At 6:30 a.m., I start preparing materials: a large garbage can, lots of plastic bags, cleaning chemicals, a bucket and a mop. I am assigned to the outside work break area and the bathrooms. I have to clean the metal tables with a brush and a chemical. Then I have to sweep and mop the concrete bridge, scrubbing off any stains on the concrete.

I also have to empty six large garbage cans in the trash compactor that is fifty feet away. Sometimes I make three or four trips to the compactor just to empty those six trash cans.

I also clean bathrooms in four different buildings. I change the toilet paper and the paper towels, and clean the mirror, sinks, walls, doors and floors with Ajax.

All that happens before 8:30 a.m., when the company workers take their first fifteen-minute break. At exactly 8:45 a.m., I have to be back at work—if not the supervisor will get angry. Back from my break, I have to sweep around the trash compactor. When I'm done with this, I return to check and clean the bathrooms.

By the end of the day I have cleaned the outside, the bathrooms, and the

bridge three times.

The image of Silicon Valley is that it is a clean, high tech industry. What is it really like?

It takes a lot of chemicals—all purpose cleaners, degreasers, glass cleaners, and bath cleaners among others whose names I don't know. Some burn my skin and some make me dizzy.

You have to have experience not to get hurt, like knowing how much water to mix with the cleaners. We don't get safety equipment so we have to look for dangers on our own. Masks, smocks, or shoe straps are needed, but they aren't easy to get. Once I walked into an area and a piece of fiberglass got in my eye. I could not open it, so

“ We don't get safety equipment so we have to look for dangers on our own. Masks, smocks, or shoe straps are needed, but they aren't easy to get. ”

I told the supervisor. He asked if I used the safety glasses and I said yes, but it still had gotten in. I was taken to Kaiser's emergency room and my eye was washed out for

four hours.

Does being a woman affect your work?

Yes. I don't accept lunch invitations and I distance myself from others so rumors don't get started. My boss likes the women to ask him “¿Como estas papito? ¿Y como te va?” (How are you, Daddy? How's it going?) I don't say this, so he treats me differently. He doesn't work the women who say this as hard.

I work this job because I don't want my kids to have a job like this. When you do, people look down at you because your work deals with cleaning.

What would you tell the head of these Silicon Valley Companies that you clean?

I would tell them to take into account all of the sacrifice and effort needed to clean their place, that what they pay is not a lot, that people work there out of necessity.

from Silicon Valley Debug, a publication by and for youth—www.siliconvalleydebug.com

Youth

Check Your Conscience at the Door

By ELIZABETH GONZALEZ
Silicon Valley Debug

There is sanctuary from unemployment in Silicon Valley, but some of the people doing these new jobs feel they have to check their conscience at the door. At the least, they have to accept the implications of helping produce national ID cards, facial recognition technologies, super-powered search engines, and military equipment. Debate rages nationally about how these technologies will affect the outcome of the war and increase racial profiling of Arab and South Asian Americans, but completely left out of the discussion are the people doing the work.

They will be the immigrant population that has always filled high tech assembly lines as temporary help. Most are coming from third world countries with an experience of war who, along with young workers, will be given the task of making our new weapons of war and surveillance equipment. I worked at Pemstar, one of the companies likely to land a deal with the Pentagon to create its “land warrior,” a wearable computer suit for foot soldiers. I tested and assembled modems for \$9 an hour. I knew what I was producing after I saw the finished product, but like many other workers, I did not really care what my repetitive motions were creating. I was not worried about aiding war. Others are more skeptical about being used.

E'lan Parashis, 22, recently earned her GED, but has been out of work for six months. Her qualifications should land her a job that pays more than minimum wage, but in the last six months she has only had one solid job offer. So she continues to send out resumes and says that although she needs the money, she could not take a job of this kind. “It's bad enough that the chemicals used to produce the equipment kill Americans, but on top of that we'll be killing other people,” she says. E'lan doesn't see it as a way of helping. “If we wanted to be patriotic we should stop supplying money to other countries that would only supply others with weapons.”

Marcos Aguirre is an immigrant from Mexico who has lived in the US for ten years and witnessed the prosperity that the high-tech industry has brought. He works quality control at ISIS manufacturing company and has seen most of his co-workers lose their jobs. “As a Christian I don't like [making military technology], but with the need for work, well, we'd do it,” he says.

Today's scarce job situation has left many of the Valley's workers with limited options, pinning them somewhere between what they would like to do and what they need to do. For some, necessity outweighs their moral dilemma, and their connection to the effects of the new technology means disconnecting in order to create it.

from Silicon Valley Debug, a publication by and for youth—www.siliconvalleydebug.com



Art by Samuel Rodriguez

The Alarm! Newspaper is currently seeking youth writers to fill this space weekly. We welcome and encourage you to write on a wide range of topics, but please note that this is mainly an opinion column. We want to know your take on things, your experiences and stories.

We accept entries written in English or Spanish, whichever language you are most comfortable with. Entries should be no longer than 750 words, with exceptions. We prefer that you contact us in advance if you are planning to write an article. One week's notice would be helpful, and might increase your chance of getting a space in the paper.

To find out more call Halie Johnson at 429-NEWS. Or email youth@the-alarm.com with your name, phone number, or some other way we can get in touch with you. Please include the topic you are interested in covering in your article as well.

OLIVER BROWN

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For help finding immigration attorneys and help for lawyers:
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American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC):
Report hate crimes and harassment against Arabs and Muslims, help for non-citizens and attorneys

American Immigration Lawyers Association

referral to immigration attorneys and resources for immigration attorneys:
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The First Amendment protects the rights of groups and individuals to advocate changes in laws, government practices, and even the form of government. However, the INS can target non-citizens because of their First Amendment activities, and later deport them for other reasons.

WHAT IF THE POLICE OR FBI CONTACT ME?

What if agents come to question me? YOU DO NOT HAVE TO TALK TO THE POLICE, FBI, INS, OR ANY OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENT OR INVESTIGATOR. You can't lawfully be arrested for refusing to identify yourself on the street, although this may make the police suspicious, and police and other agents do not always follow the law. If you are driving a vehicle, you must show your license and registration. Otherwise, you do not have to talk to anyone, even if you're in jail. **ONLY A JUDGE HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ORDER YOU TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

Do I need a lawyer? You have the right to say you want to talk to a lawyer even if you don't already have one. Once you say this, they should stop trying to question you and make any further contact with you through your lawyer. Remember to get the name, agency, and telephone number of any investigator who calls or visits you. If you do agree to be interviewed, you have the right to have a lawyer present. The government does not have to provide you with a free lawyer unless you are charged with a crime, but the NLG and other organizations may be able to find a lawyer for free or a reduced rate.

If I refuse to answer questions or if I say I want a lawyer, won't it seem like I have something to hide? TALKING TO THE FBI OR OTHER AGENTS CAN BE DANGEROUS. You can never tell how a seemingly harmless bit of information might be used to hurt you or someone else. That is why the right not to talk is so fundamental. The FBI is not only trying to find terrorists, it is gathering information on other people who have done nothing wrong. And keep in mind, even though they are allowed to and do lie to you, lying to a federal agent is a crime. The safest things to say are: "I AM GOING TO REMAIN SILENT," "I WANT TO SPEAK TO MY LAWYER," and "I DO NOT CONSENT TO A SEARCH."

Can agents search my home, apartment or office? YOU DO NOT HAVE TO LET THE POLICE OR OTHER AGENTS INTO YOUR HOME OR OFFICE UNLESS THEY HAVE A SEARCH WARRANT. However, your roommate or guest can legally consent to a search of your house or your employer can consent to a search of your office. Do not try to interfere with the police or agents. Call the NLG or a criminal lawyer.

If agents come to arrest me in my home, can they search my house? They can search the area near where you were arrested, but cannot search any other part of your house without a warrant. That's why it's a good idea to step outside if a police or agent knocks on your door.

What if I am not at home? Under the new "USA Patriot Act," in certain circumstances agents may surreptitiously search and not notify you until afterward, perhaps a long time afterward. It is uncertain whether this provision will stand up in light of the Fourth Amendment. If you suspect your home or office has been

searched, contact the NLG or a criminal lawyer.

What if they do have a search warrant? DEMAND TO SEE IT. The warrant must tell in detail the places to be searched and the people or things to be seized. You cannot stop them from search and seizure if they have a warrant, but you should still tell them that *you do not consent to a search*. This will limit them to search only where their warrant authorizes. Ask if you are allowed to watch the search, if so take notes including names, badge numbers, and what agency the officers are from. Have friends act as witnesses. Give this information to your lawyer. Even if they have a search warrant, *you still do not have to answer any questions*.

WHAT IF THE POLICE STOP ME ON THE STREET?

Ask if you are free to go. If they say yes, walk away. If they say no, you are being detained, but not necessarily arrested. They are allowed to frisk you. A frisk is a pat down on the outside of your clothing. Do not consent to any further search. But if they continue, or in some other way violate your rights, stay calm and don't physically resist. You will only be hurt or arrested. Stick to "I don't consent, I want to speak to my lawyer," get the officer's name, badge number, and agency; and call a lawyer or the National Lawyers' Guild at your first opportunity. You do not have to answer questions or give a statement if you are detained or even if you are arrested.

Do I have to give my name? Legally, you do not have to give your name unless they suspect you of a crime, but refusing to give your name is likely to arouse suspicion. Be aware that police and agents may be carrying a list of deportable aliens. Giving a false name could be a crime. If you are driving a car, you must show them your license, registration and proof of insurance, but you do not have to consent to a search, although the police may have legal grounds to search your car anyway.

What if the police or FBI threaten me with a grand jury subpoena if I refuse to talk? A grand jury subpoena is a written order for you to go to court and testify about information you may have. It is common for the FBI to threaten you with a subpoena to get you to talk to them. Don't be intimidated. This is frequently an empty threat, and if they are going to subpoena you, they will do so anyway. Receiving a subpoena to testify before a grand jury doesn't mean that you are suspected of a crime. And you may have legal grounds to stop the subpoena or to refuse to answer questions before the grand jury. If you do receive a subpoena call the NLG or a criminal lawyer right away.

What if I am treated badly by the police or FBI? Try to remember the officer's badge number and/or name. You have the right to ask the officer to identify him/herself. Write down everything as soon as possible. Call the NLG or one of the other organizations listed as soon as possible.

WHAT IF I AM NOT A CITIZEN AND THE INS CONTACTS ME?

Assert your rights. If you do not demand your rights or if you sign papers waiving your rights, the INS may deport you before you see a lawyer or an immigration judge.

Talk to a lawyer. Always carry with you the name and telephone number of an immigration lawyer who will take your calls. You must carry your immigration papers such as "green card," I-94, work authorization with you as well. The immigration laws are hard to understand and there have been many changes since September 11. More changes are likely. The INS will not explain your options to you. **AS SOON AS YOU ENCOUNTER AN INS AGENT, CALL YOUR ATTORNEY.**

Always talk to an immigration lawyer before leaving the US. Even some legal permanent residents and applicants for LPR can be barred from returning.

Based on today's laws, non-citizens usually have the rights below, no matter what your immigration status. However, this information may change, which is why it's important to talk to an immigration lawyer. Also, foreign nationals trying to enter the US at the border or airport do not have all of these same rights.

You usually have the right to talk to a lawyer before answering any questions or signing any papers. You may have the right to call an attorney or your family if you are detained, and you have the right to be visited by an attorney in detention. You have the right to have your attorney with you at any hearing before an immigration judge. You do not have the right to a government-appointed attorney, so you must hire one or find someone who will represent you for free. Call the numbers listed for help finding an attorney.

You do not have to answer questions about your immigration status or any other questions.

If you are arrested or detained, the INS must decide in 48 hours whether to put you into immigration proceedings and whether to keep you in custody or to release you on bond. However, under new laws, the INS has an "additional reasonable period of time" past 48 hours in the event of "an emergency or other extraordinary circumstance" to decide whether to keep you in custody. Make sure your attorney talks to national immigration rights organizations if the INS is keeping you in detention

on the basis of these new laws.

In most cases, you have the right to a hearing before an immigration judge before you can be deported. But if you waive (give up) your rights or take "voluntary departure" (agree to leave), you could be deported without a hearing. If this happens, you may never be able to enter the US legally again or get legal immigration status. If you have criminal convictions, were arrested at the border, or have been ordered deportation in the past, you must talk to an attorney about whether you have this right and what other legal alternatives you might have.

If you are a foreign national arrested in the US, you have the right to call your consulate or to have the police inform the consulate of your arrest. The police must allow your consul to visit or speak with you. Your consul might assist you in finding a lawyer or offer other help, such as contacting your family. *You also have the right to refuse help from your consulate.*

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS AT AIRPORTS?

You gave airport personnel permission to scan you and your bags by buying a ticket and going to the airport. They can do additional random searches of persons and property regardless of whether the initial scan turns up anything suspicious. If the scan does disclose something that might be a weapon, the law is unclear whether you have the right to leave the airport rather than being searched. The airplane pilot can refuse to fly a passenger if he or she believes the passenger is a threat to the safety of the flight.

And if you are entering the country, the US Customs Service has the right to stop and search every person and item. ***But you should not be barred from flying or subjected to special searches or harassment on the basis of your race, sex, religion, national origin, or political beliefs. If you believe this is the case, call one of the organizations listed.***


WHAT IF I AM UNDER 18?

Do I have to answer questions? No. Minors too have the right to remain silent. You do not have to talk to the police, probation officers, or school officials.

What if I am detained? If you are detained at a community detention facility or Juvenile Hall, you normally must be released to a parent or guardian. If charges are filed against you, you have the right to have a lawyer appointed to represent you at no cost.

Do I have rights at school?

Public school students have the First Amendment right to politically organize at school by passing out leaflets, holding meetings, publishing independent newspapers, etc., just so long as those activities do not disrupt classes. Students can be suspended or expelled from school only if they violate the law or disrupt school activities. You have the right to a hearing, with your parents and an attorney present, before being suspended or expelled.

Students can have their backpacks and lockers searched by school officials without warrant, if they suspect that you are involved in criminal activity or carrying drugs or weapons. Do not consent to the police or school officials searching your property, but do not physically resist or you may face criminal charges. Students can be stopped and questioned by school officials at school, for example if you are not in class. However, they should not stop and question you for engaging in political activity or because of your ethnicity or religion. If you think your rights have been violated, call one of the organizations listed. 

This pamphlet was produced by the National Lawyers Guild, which is solely responsible for its content. Nothing herein is intended to interfere with any legitimate law enforcement investigation. The National Lawyers Guild is a 65 year-old membership organization of progressive lawyers, law students, legal workers and jailhouse lawyers fighting for social justice. Donations for printing this pamphlet and to help those targeted in the wake of September 11 can be made out to NLG, earmarked "Post-911 Project," and sent to NLG, 126 University Place, 5th fl., New York, NY 10003. Revised January 8, 2002.

KNOW

RIGHTS

¡CONOZCA

DERECHOS

Constitutional rights cannot be suspended by the "USA PATRIOT ACT" in a STATE OF EMERGENCY OR WAR.

Los derechos constitucionales no pueden ser suspendidos en un ESTADO DE EMERGENCIA O GUERRA.

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

NLG Oficina Nacional:
212-627-2656 <http://www.nlg.org>

NLG Proyecto Nacional de Inmigración C-SF:
Linea de ayuda para abogados y linea de ayuda para conseguir los servicios de un abogado
617-227-9727

Centro Nacional de Leyes de Inmigración:
<http://www.nilc.org>

Linea de Informacion de Inmigración
Americanos-Arabicos Comite en Contra de la Discriminación (ADC)
Reporta crímenes de odio y acosamiento en contra de Arabicos y Muslims; Linea de ayuda para no-ciudadanos y abogados
202-244-2990

SI ES O NO ES CIUDADANO, USTED TAMBIÉN TIENE ESTOS DERECHOS CONSTITUCIONALES: EL DERECHO A PERMANECER CALLADO. La Quinta Enmienda Constitucional dice que toda personal tiene el derecho de permanecer callado ante preguntas hechas por cualquier policía u oficial del gobierno.

El derecho de ser libre de revisiones y detenciones injustificados. La Cuarta Enmienda debe proteger su privacidad. Sin una orden judicial ni la policía o agente del gobierno pueden revisar

su casa si usted no les da la autorización. Pero sepa que es bien fácil que el gobierno monitoree su correo electrónico, llamadas de teléfono y cualquier conversación que usted tenga en su casa, oficina, carro o lugar de reunión.

El derecho de luchar por cambios.

La Primera Enmienda Constitucional de los Estados Unidos protege los derechos de grupos e individuos que abogan por cambios en las leyes, practicas de gobierno y aun la forma de gobierno. Pero de todas formas el Servicio de Inmigración puede perseguir a las personas que no sean ciudadanas para deportación por actividades de la Primera Enmienda, si la persona puede ser deportada por otras razones.

¿Que Hago Si Agentes Del Gobierno Vienen A Cuestionarme? NO ESTÁ OBLIGADO A HABLAR CON LA

POLICÍA, FBI, INMIGRACIÓN O CUALQUIER OTRO AGENTE DE LA LEY O INVESTIGADOR. Legalmente usted no esta obligado a hablar con nadie en la calle, en su casa u oficina aun si ha sido arrestado o si está en la cárcel. Si está guiando su automóvil es un requisito legal que muestre su registración y licencia. SOLAMENTE UN JUEZ TIENE LA AUTORIDAD LEGAL DE ORDERNARLE A CONTESTAR PREGUNTAS.

Si usted es contactado digalé al agente que usted quiere consultar con un abogado. Ellos deben de parar de cuestionarlo una vez usted les diga esto. Si usted todavía no tiene un abogado, acuerdese de pedirle el nombre, el nombre de la agencia y el número de teléfono de cualquier investigador que le llame o le visite y llame al NLG, a un abogado de casos criminales o a un abogado de inmigración, antes de decidirse a contestar cualquier pregunta.

Si la policía, FBI o cualquier otro intenta cuestionarlo o trata de entrar a su casa sin una orden judicial, simplemente diga que no! Diga "no hablare con usted hasta que consulte con un abogado." Muchas personas temen que si se niegan a cooperar, aparecerá como que tienen algo que esconder o que piensan poder educar a la policía. No se deje engañar. Esto puede ser muy peligroso. Nunca se puede saber como una poca de información inocente puede ser usada o tergiversada para hacerle daño a usted o alguien mas. El FBI no solamente está tratando de encontrar "terroristas", sino que también está buscando información de inmigrantes y activistas que no están haciendo nada malo. Mantenga en mente que aunque ellos mienten y les es permitido mentir, el mentirle a un agente federal es un crimen. Lo mas juicioso que usted les puede contestar es: "ME VOY A QUE-

DAR CALLADO". "YO QUIERO HABLAR CON MI ABOGADO," Y "NO LES PERMITO HACER UNA BÚSQUEDA.

No necesita dejar entrar a la policía u otros agentes de la ley en su casa u oficina a menos que tengan una Orden Judicial. Exija ver la orden. Si ellos tienen una orden de búsqueda, no les puede negar la entrada, ni la búsqueda, pero dejelés saber que usted no dá su consentimiento a una revisión. Esto los limitará sólo a buscar lo indicado en la orden. Si ellos le piden documentos, su computadora o cualquier otra cosa, revise que esté listado en la orden judicial. Si no esta listado, no les permita llevarselos sin consultar con un abogado. Una orden judicial de arresto no les permite que revisen su casa u oficina al menos que usted lo permita. Digalés: "Yo no consiento que hagan una búsqueda". No conteste ninguna pregunta. Llame al NLG o a un abogado de leyes criminales.

Si se le detiene en la calle, preunte si usted es Libre de Irse. Si lo detiene la policía, pregunte porqué. Recuerde que ellos pueden mentirle a usted. Pregúntesle, si usted es libre de irse. Si ellos le contestan que si, siga su camino. Legalmente, usted no tiene porque decir su nombre, al menos que ellos sospechen de algún crimen, pero sería conveniente que lo hiciera.

De cualquier modo, sépa que la policía o los agentes pueden tener con ellos una lista de personas que posiblemente estén en deportación y si usted dá un nombre falso eso podría ser un crimen. Si usted no es puesto en libertad, significa que lo están deteniendo pero no necesariamente que está siendo arrestado. A ellos les es permitido revisarle. Revisarle significa una búsqueda por fuera de su ropa hacia abajo. No consienta a ninguna otra revisión. Pero si ellos continúan, de una u otra manera están violando sus derechos, mantenga la calma y no trate de resistir a la policía físicamente. Solamente continúe diciendo: "Yo no consiento esto", "yo quiero hablar con mi abogado" y a la primera oportunidad, llame a su abogado. Usted no tiene que contestar ninguna pregunta aun si esta siendo detenido o aun si es arrestado.

Cualquier cosa que usted diga a la policía, FBI, INS o a otro agente puede ser usado en su contra o en contra de otros. Quizás ellos lo presionen diciendole que no es patriótico el no contestar o que la persona que no tiene nada que esconder hablaría. Pero recuerde que aun personas inocentes pueden decir algo que mas tarde el gobierno puede usar en su contra o en contra de otros. Por eso, es que el derecho de permanecer callado es fundamental bajo nuestra constitución. Repítale: "Yo quiero hablar con mi abogado" a cualquiera que lo este cuestionando.

¿Que tal si el FBI me amenaza con una orden del Gran Jurado? Es muy común para el FBI amenazar con una orden del gran jurado para hacerlo hablar. No se deje intimidar. Usualmente esto es una amenaza sin base. De todos modos ellos pueden darle una orden del gran jurado. El que usted reciba una orden del gran jurado no significa que usted sea sospechoso de un crimen. Además, es posible que tenga bases legales para eliminar la orden del gran jurado o para negarse a contestar ante el gran jurado. Si usted recibe una orden del gran jurado, llame al NLG o a un abogado de leyes criminales.

¿Como debo responder a llamadas o cartas de amenazas? Si entran por la fuerza o sin su permiso a su casa u oficina o le han amenazado a usted o a su organización o a alguien con quien usted trabaja, comparta esta información con todos los afectados. Tóme los pasos necesarios para aumentar su seguridad personal y la de su oficina. Debe discutir con su organización y su abogado si debe y como reportar estos incidente a la policía y si es aconsejable tomar otras acciones legales. Si decide poner una queja formal, no lo haga sin la presencia de un abogado. Véa la información de contactos al frente de este panfleto con los números que usted puede llamar si recibe amenazas. Si usted sospecha que agentes del gobierno lo esta monitoreando o acosando, reporteló al NLG.

¿QUE TAL SI NO SOY UN CIUDADANO?

Cargue con usted el nombre y el número de un abogado de inmigración que tome su llamada. Si usted es un residente legal permanente, tenga también a mano su tarjeta verde también. Tratar de hablar con el sistema de inmigración es un poco difícil. El INS no les explicará a usted cuales son sus opciones. Usted no tiene que revelar su estatus migratorio ni contestar ninguna pregunta. TAN PRONTO COMO USTED SE ENCUENTRE CON UN AGENTE DE INMIGRACIÓN, LLAME A SU ABOGADO. SI NO PUEDE HACERLO ENSEGUIDA, SIGA TRATANDO.

¡Conozca y defienda sus derechos! Inmigración no lo hará por usted. Todos los no-ciudadanos tienen los siguientes derechos independientemente de su estatus migratorio. El derecho de hablar con un abogado antes de contestar cualquier cosa o firmar cualquier documento.

Usted tiene el derecho de llamar a un abogado o a su familia si está siendo detenido y tiene el derecho de ser visitado por un abogado si está detenido. Usted tiene el derecho de tener un abogado con usted en su audiencia de inmigración en el INS. Pero así mismo no tiene el derecho de un abogado del gobierno. Usted tiene que conseguir un abogado gratis o pagado por usted que lo represente. Llame a los números en este panfleto para

pedir ayuda.

Si esta arrestado o detenido, la inmigración debe decidir en 48 horas si lo van a poner en proceso de deportación, si lo mantendrán en custodia o si lo van a dejar salir con una fianza.

Bajo una nueva regulación expedida el 17 de Septiembre, el INS tiene un "periodo adicional de tiempo" en el caso de "una emergencia u otras circunstancias extraordinarias" para tomar una decisión sobre si mantenerlo en custodia o dejarlo ir. Asegúrese de que su abogado hable con los grupos organizados de derechos de inmigración si ésta es la razón por la cual la inmigración lo tiene en detención(ver los números de contactos al frente de este panfleto).

Usted tiene el derecho de pedirle al INS que lo deje en libertad, aun si el INS no le ha dicho porque quiere deportarlo.

En muchos de los casos usted tiene el derecho de pedir que lo dejen en libertad pagando una fianza, si es necesario o pidiendo una audiencia de fianza antes un juez de inmigración.

En la mayoría de los casos, usted tiene el derecho a una audiencia ante el juez de inmigración para determinar si usted ha violado o no las leyes de inmigración.

Si usted tiene antecedentes penales, si fué detenido por inmigración cuando vino a los Estados Unidos o si ha tenido una orden de deportación en el pasado, usted debe de hablar con un abogado para determinar si tiene éste derecho o si tiene otras alternativas legales.

Si usted no demanda sus derechos o si ha firmado documentos renunciando a sus derechos, el INS puede departarlo antes de que vea a un abogado o al juez. El irse de los Estados Unidos de esta forma puede tener serias consecuencias si trata de entrar nuevamente o si quiere tener algún estatus legal migratorio en los Estados Unidos. De todas formas, las leyes de inmigración son complicadas y muchos cambios han sido propuestos en respuesta a lo pasado el 11 de Septiembre y es muy probable que la información de arriba cambie. Usted debe consultar con un abogado especializado en inmigración sobre sus derechos.

Hable con un abogado de inmigración antes de irse de los EE.UU. Algunos no-ciudadanos les estará prohibido entrar a los EE. UU., tal vez de forma permanente. Esto también incluye residentes legales permanentes y personas que han aplicado para la residencia.

Si usted es un extranjero nacional arrestado en los EE. UU, usted tiene el derecho de llamar a su consulado o hacer que la policía informe a su consulado de su arresto. La policía debe permitir a su consulado que lo visite o hable con usted. Su consulado puede ayudarlo a conseguir un abogado o quizás le brinde ayuda contactando a su familia. Usted también tiene el derecho de negarse a recibir la ayuda de su consulado.

Las leyes descritas arribas son aplicables a los no-ciudadanos que están dentro de los Estados Unidos. Extranjeros nacionales en la frontera (por tierra o aire) que están pidiendo entrar a los Estados Unidos son sujetos a restricciones adicionales y no tienen los mismos derechos.

¿QUE SUCEDERÍA SI SOY MENOR DE 18 AÑOS DE EDAD?

Los menores de edad también tienen derecho a permanecer callados. Usted no tiene porque hablar con la policía, oficial de probación u oficiales de la escuela. Si lo detienen en un centro de detención de la comunidad o en una cárcel para menores, normalmente se le debe dejar ir con sus padres o la persona que legalmente está encargado de usted. Si hay cargos en su contra, usted tiene el derecho a que le designen un abogado para que le represente sin costo alguno.

Sus derechos en la escuela.

Estudiantes de las Escuelas Públicas también tienen derecho a la primera enmienda para que políticamente puedan organizarse en las escuelas pasando folletos, reuniendose, publicando periódicos independientes, etc., siempre y cuando esto no interrumpa las clases. Los estudiantes solamente pueden ser suspendidos o expulsados si violan las leyes o interrumpen las actividades escolares. Usted tiene derecho a una audiencia, con sus padres y un abogado presente, antes de ser suspendido o expulsado. Si hay razones de sospecha de que usted está envuelto en actividades criminales, como el que cargue drogas o armas de fuego, los oficiales de la escuela tienen el derecho de revisar sus bultos o sus armarios. Una sospecha razonable significa que ellos tienen que tener una razón específica, pero en realidad esto no es de mucha protección para usted.

Usted no debe consentir el que la policía o los oficiales de la escuela revisen su propiedad, pero no trate de resistirlos físicamente porque podría verse acusado de cargos criminales. Ahora, sin existir razón alguna, un estudiante puede ser detenido y cuestionado por un oficial de la escuela. Si no está en su clase, puede ser detenido y cuestionado para saber a donde va a ir y porque, pero no debe ser detenido y cuestionado para preguntarle sobre su participación en actividades política, legales, ni por su raza o religión.

YOUR RIGHTS! PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS! PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS!

no pueden ser suspendidos, AUN EN TIEMPOS DE GUERRA.

suspended —EVEN DURING A WAR TIME—and they have not been suspended —EVEN DURING A WAR TIME—or other recent legislation!

Eye on the INS

A weekly focus on the INS and immigration policy

By **MICHELLE STEWART**

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective



The Border may be the outcome of rational, self-interested action, but "rational border policy" is simply a fantasy; if not a sheer oxymoron

—Mike Davis

We are currently enmeshed in the fall-out of a fabrication. The 150-year investment in the creation and enforcement of the US-Mexico border locks us in a dire predicament. The steadfast defense of an arbitrary line in the sand has created an ever-evolving set of policies geared towards gatekeeping and policing. In the past ten years, the rise of a militarized US-Mexico border has bred both a base of conservative political support and a wealth of more moderate advocacy groups calling for reform. This is the predicament: as the state continues to draft and implement increasingly restrictive legislation and policy, advocacy groups have fallen into taking reactive positions of reformist action. Reaction, alone, will never bring a solution to the questions surrounding immigration and the US-Mexico border. So, what then is an appropriate response to the INS and immigration policy; where is there to go when all roads seem to lead to reformism?

In this predicament, two camps are easily identified. In one corner are the politicians and their supporting cast of bureaucrats and workers; in the other corner are the advocacy groups calling for reform. There seems to be a lack of time or resources devoted to innovative dialogue on border issues, rather all resources are allocated to responding to the continuing waves of legislation. Indeed, without a dialogue on these matters, there will be continued lack of strategy marked by endless defensiveness in which we can only ask for reform. The time has come to reject the defensive route—to move beyond the call for reform. With these two camps easily identified we must create a third space. Until then, we will not see the death toll lowered, or civil rights truly restored. We need to analyze the deeper systemic flaws involved in the construction of the border, and its defense as an indispensable nation-state symbol to best understand the issues at hand.

As we begin to truly interrogate the notion of the border, we can not help but include a critique of capital and the significant role it plays in border policies. We can not speak of the border in isolation from capitalism, for the flows, actions, and reactions to global capitalism are critical considerations when speaking of the borderlands. However, if we try to interpret the border only in relationship to capitalism we lose sight of immigrants and immigration. We must adopt a multi-tiered approach whereby we incorporate all of the factors that shape and inform

the borderlands. Once we begin to incorporate these factors we can begin to reimagine the border and take actions accordingly.

We all know that Vicente Fox and George W. Bush aren't going to sit down at the ranch in Texas and decide to level the economic playing field. An era of "happy capitalism" is not on the horizon, nor should we aspire to that. With that said, we need to enter a period that rejects reformist tactics. Reform, when given, is only delivered in packages such as the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) which demanded indefinite detainment, deportation for minor infractions, the end of judicial review, and the acceptance of "secret evidences," as seen with the IIRIRA. By calling for reform of this and other bills, we are simply asking for a candy-coated dose of oppression.

Let us leave it to institutions such as the ACLU to participate in campaigns such as "Fix '96" (reference to the IIRIRA). Let it be our job, in turn, to move past such campaigns. When legislation is drafted that demands families be split apart, and calls for whole-sale deportations, what could we ask for in substitution? Our participation in reformist politics achieves nothing in the larger scheme of things. If we let the ACLU continue on its various campaigns, we can strive towards something more ambitious. The ACLU has its own niche, and we need to find ours. It should be our work to dismantle the notion of the border and all it entails.

It is high time that we become familiar with Operation Wetback, Safe Passage and Gatekeeper (to name but a few). If we have an understanding of these various programs as well as the INS proper we can begin to see that reform only leads to slightly modified manifestations of the same old oppression. We need to understand this historical beast that is the INS; we need to know the history of immigration both in North America and abroad. The better informed we are, the more innovative and effective we can become.

Who is the "we" in this discussion? It is all of us who watch these policies, who have an eye on the INS and want to see things truly change. The shoe does not fit right now, and it is high time we throw it out and find a new one to wear. 🐾

Quick Reference Guide

- **Operation Wetback, 1954.** INS, along with local and state officials, deported approximately one million Mexicans—both illegal aliens and legal residents.
- **Operation Gatekeeper, 1994–present.** Created for implementation in California, the program dramatically increased INS and border patrol funds to allow for "better detection" of illegal aliens—forcing immigrants into the most isolated parts of the desert. In a bid to avoid detection hundreds have perished annually.
- **Operation Safeguard, 1995–present.** Created for implementation in Arizona, this program sought to "redirect" illegal immigrants away from urban settings and towards rural areas where they could not be so easily detected. Again, this program applies pressure to areas that are easier to reach forcing immigrants into the deep desert.

War Notes

SASHA K

The Alarm! Newspaper Columnist

Permanent war

Tom Ridge, the US Homeland Security Director, recently said "terrorism is a permanent condition to which this country must permanently adapt." And Vice President Cheney has said that the war on terrorism will at least last a lifetime. This is, of course, not our first permanent war—the Cold War lasted for decades—but there are significant differences. If the Cold War was fought mainly through diplomacy and client states, in the new, post-Soviet permanent war, diplomacy has taken a mere supporting role to high-tech, asymmetrical military conflicts. We can see this in Powell's Mideast visit during the recent Israeli re-invasion of Palestinian territory, a trip made necessary only because of the Bush administration's desire to invade Iraq. Diplomacy is now primarily a tool employed to build and maintain war coalitions.

The US has been trying to reposition itself within global power relations since the fall of the Soviet Union, but it is 9-11 that has given the US the opportunity to consolidate its global hegemony. Unlike the Cold War, which pitted two superpowers against each other, in the new permanent war the US faces small, transnational forces and loose coalitions. These forces grow out of a world in which economic and political arrangements have produced extremely unequal conditions of life. Unwilling to deal with such root systemic causes, the US has shifted to relying on a military and technological fix.

Domestically, the permanent war plays well to the polls. Bush has learned the lesson of his father's falter: don't end the war. Bush senior was popular during the war, but once it ended the public's attention went elsewhere. Bush II won't make that mistake; this time the war will last. After all, war is the health of the state.

Rumsfeld's trip

Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld travels more than Secretary of State Powell, and this last week he went around the world. The fact that Rumsfeld was sent to Pakistan and India when they were on the verge of war is an indication of the rearrangement of priorities within the cabinet. The administration seemed more worried about Pakistani troops being taken off watch on the Afghani border than resolving the Kashmiri conflict.

Rumsfeld began his tour in Europe, attending a NATO conference where he persisted in pushing the US transformation of NATO from a defensive organization into an offensive force.

Rumsfeld's speech in front of NATO-state defense ministers was one in a series of Bush administration calls for a new international doctrine on the uses of military force. Rumsfeld stated that pre-emptive military action was legitimate to defend against perceived future attacks. President Bush and Vice President Cheney have made similar calls, indicating that the administration is coming closer to a decision on how to deal with Iraq. Bush said, "If we wait for the threats to fully materialize, we will have waited too long." There is some question whether such a military doctrine would be legitimate within the United Nations charter, which only gives nations the right to use military force to defend itself when attacked.



However, just as weapons proliferate, so can military doctrines. Israel and India have taken up the war on terrorism in their own way, and so too could other nations adopt a pre-emptive military strike doctrine, thus destabilizing the world. In the *New York Times*, Peter Galbraith, a professor at the National War College, bluntly stated, "If India adopted the American doctrine of pre-emption, it risks a nuclear war, with devastating consequences for the world. It's a tricky business."

After Europe, Rumsfeld continued on to Kuwait, where, 35 miles from the Iraqi border, he made it clear that while "the global war on terrorism began in Afghanistan...it will not end there."

Defensive assassination

This week *The Washington Post* revealed that earlier this year Bush authorized the CIA to commence covert operations within Iraq. A twist on the pre-emptive strike doctrine, small teams are or will be sent into Iraq to capture Saddam Hussein or kill him defensively. After this week, I certainly feel a need to look up the term "defense" in Bush's special dictionary; the way he uses the term seems much more like the dictionary definition of "attack".

According to the *New York Times*, however, CIA director George Tenet has apparently advised Bush that the operations have only a 10 to 20 percent chance of succeeding. These operations, therefore, are for the most part only preparatory to a larger military strike. The assassination of foreign leaders was made illegal after the Church committee hearings of the 1970s.

Defensive shields

This past weekend, two days after finally abrogating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, the US military began construction of six silos in central Alaska to house land-based interceptor missiles. The system will supposedly be operational in two years despite the fact they are classified as test sites. Although many people are skeptical about whether or not the system will be able to defend America against missile attacks, China is particularly worried that the system could end up undermining its nuclear deterrent. This is likely to lead China to build more nuclear weapons.

In Japan over the last month there has been talk of building nuclear weapons as well. This is a result of its fear of the increasing pressure on China to build weapons. A leading Japanese opposition politician, Ozawa Ichiro, stated that a Chinese build up could force Japan to build thousands of nuclear weapons within a short period, and in response Yasuo Fukuda, Chief Cabinet Secretary, stated that Japan is not legally prohibited from producing nuclear weapons. After a domestic uproar over the issue, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi claimed that Japan had not changed its anti-nuclear policy. 🐾

War Notes is bi-monthly column following the developments of our new permanent war, the war on terrorism.

The Death of the Crowd: Mountains, Deserts and Invisible Walls

BY LEILA BINDER

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

Men with big mustaches smiled through their gold teeth. Street workers sat on the curbs in the heat and fanned themselves with their derbies. Boys in knickers ran alongside the car with bulky loads of piecework on their shoulders....Nags in their yokes lifted their bowed necks to gaze at her. Ragmen struggling with their great junk-loaded two wheeled carts, women selling breads from baskets in their arms: they all looked.

—a crowd in New York, early 1900s
E.L. Doctorow *Ragtime*

[A] veritable commercial symphony of swarming consuming monads moving from one cash point to the other.

—the anti-crowd of Los Angeles, late 1900s
Mike Davis *City of Quartz*

On June 26–27, the G8 summit will be held in the resort town of Kananaskis, Alberta in the Rocky Mountains. This remote village with only 450 hotel rooms was chosen in order to prevent mass protests and disturbances. Although the mountains already make the amassing of large crowds almost impossible in the first place, protesters are also being denied permission to set up a solidarity village. Vehicles entering the area will be searched, and the airspace above the village will be closed and patrolled by jet fighters.

Meetings like those of the G8, WB/IMF and WTO can be held almost anywhere, and this isn't the first time a remote location was chosen to prevent large protests. The November, 2001 WTO meeting was held in Qatar, a desert country with strict visa requirements and a total ban on free assembly. There have even been suggestions about holding meetings on ships (Genoa) or on the internet (instead of the canceled Barcelona June 2001 World Bank meeting). The fact that the meeting organizers have to go to such lengths to hold their meetings appears to be a success on the part of protesters; however, these counter measures are quite effective. Most protesters of the G8 summit will not even try to go to Kananaskis, they will go to Ottawa instead.

Global meetings can be held virtually anywhere, in the most isolated places on the earth, or nowhere—retreat into cyberspace. But the crowd that populates our day-to-day environment cannot be sent away to some desert or mountain top. Law enforcement must, therefore, use other means of crowd control in cities. In many American cities, the crowd seems to have already disappeared; the streets are nearly empty of street hawkers, outdoor chess games, and children playing ball. The more wealthy the neighborhood, the more surprising the sound of feet or street conversation or laughter. These are precisely the neighborhoods which have the most cameras, rent-a-cops, and motion sensitive lighting.

In the 1850s in Paris, Haussmann replaced the small alleys that had been the setting of many barricades during two insurrections with wide boulevards. At the same time that he made the construction of barricades difficult, he destroyed entire neighborhoods of workers who were likely to rebel in the first place, displacing their residents to the suburbs. He had one strategy to pacify class struggle that was less violent: he built parks so that classes could mix, in hopes that this would lessen tensions. Olmstead used a similar strategy in New York City when he planned Central Park in 1863 after the great Draft Riot.

Just as Keynesian economics served to pacify class struggle by offering aid to the dispossessed and consumer goods to workers, Olmstead and Haussmann aimed to lessen class hatred by offering the poor pleasant parks where classes would mingle. This strategy is as passé as Keynesian economics: today the segregation of classes and fragmentation of the crowd is so complete as to be unnoticeable, executed through new technologies that make for the most efficient era of surveillance, stratification, and militarization of public space in history. Mike Davis wrote, "No need to clear fields of fire for cannon when you control the sky; less need to hire informers on every block when surveillance cameras are universal ornaments on every building." However, the fact that new technologies of segregation exist (helicopters, a thousand and one forms of surveillance technologies) does not preclude the use of the good old standbys (physical segregation and the building of walls).

In Quebec City in April 2001, the authorities built a four-mile-long twelve-foot-high concrete wall to keep protesters out of the conference area for the Summit of the Americas. And, in January, the Santa Cruz city council passed a plan to expand dining space around Sushi Now! and the Ali Baba falafel shop forcing out people who used to hang out in front of these businesses. So they built a small wall around Sushi Now! This is not meant to compare the magnitude of these two regulatory measures, but simply to demonstrate that the old methods are still employed on both a large and small scale.

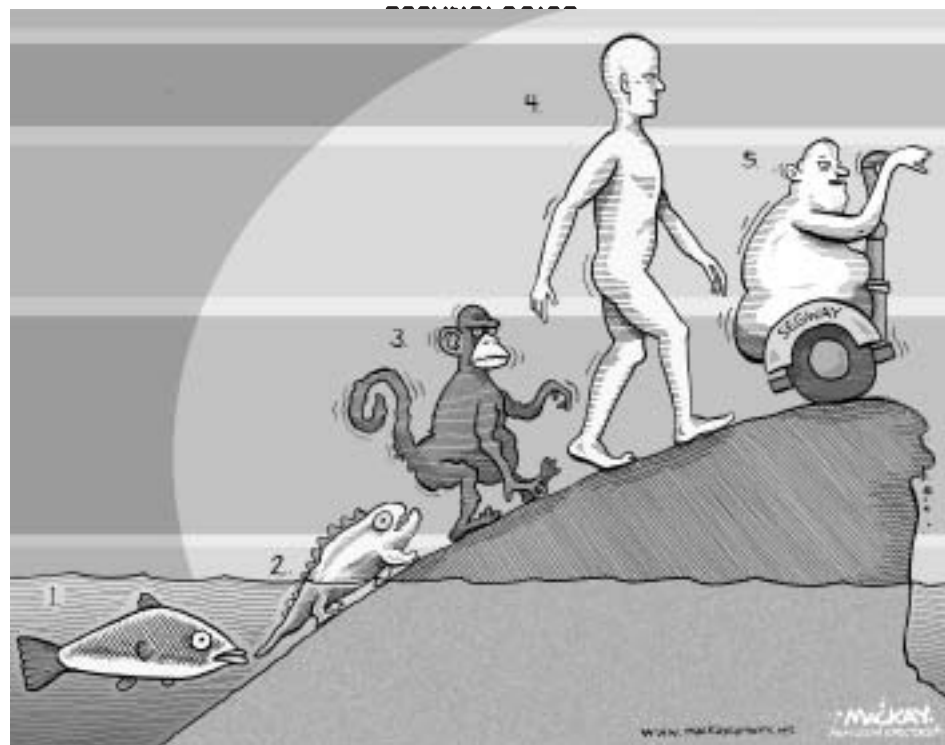
There is widespread speculation that the UCSC campus (with its separate colleges) was in part designed in such a decentralized way to make it impossible for large groups of students to gather in one central square. UCSC's first Chancellor, McHenry, denied this but said, "We got started in a very turbulent time—there were open fights at Berkeley in the time that we opened...during that period we admitted a lot of students whose parents were concerned about the safety of their children. There was a lot of heat around the University to provide a safe environment."

In April, when tanks could not fit in the alleys of West Bank refugee camps, they promptly bulldozed them. Now, in the West Bank, the Sharon Government is using every means of segregation possible; from that which kept invaders out in feudal times to that used to keep the poor out much of West Los Angeles: walls, fences, ditches, patrol roads and electronic surveillance devices. The

Go see **DIS-EASE** on **Page 14**

RE-TOOL

A WEEKLY COMMUNIQUE EXAMINING NEW, NOT-SO-NEW AND EMERGENT



Segway or non sequitor?

By FHAR MIESS

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

In December of 2001, inventor Dean Kamen unveiled his newest development: a two-wheeled machine called the "Segway Human Transporter (HT)", which looks remarkably like a push mower, but functions as a small one-person vehicle. The machine, which comes in both consumer versions and customized versions for corporate clients, weighs some 65lb. and is able to travel up to speeds of 12.5 mph. Through some very sophisticated engineering and a parallel system of microprocessors that surpasses the computing power of many desktop personal computers, the machine is able to respond to slight tilts and shifts in weight so that it moves forward as the driver shifts forward and stops when he or she stands up straight. The Segway HT can turn on a dime by the use of simple handlebar controls.

Segway LLC (the partnership which Kamen formed to develop, produce and market his invention) boasts an executive management team with some impressive credentials. Members of the team have cut their teeth working for such heavyweight organizations as Subaru, IBM (see last week's *Re-tool*), the Rand Corporation, Johnson & Johnson Medical, Inc., Ford Motor Company, General Electric Company, The Gillette Company, Martin Marietta Data Systems and various arms of the United States Government.

Segway LLC's business savvy and its executives' years of experience in corporate culture show through. Until the personal consumer version of the Segway becomes available, the company is focusing on marketing to large corporate clients. The Segway HT's major selling point, according to its manufacturer, is that it "increases worker productivity by allowing workers to do everything more efficiently. Greater speed and capacity will enable them to carry more and cover greater distances. Machines can be outfitted with customized accessories, allowing workers to transport enough equipment to perform multiple operations and reduce the need for re-supply trips." True to standard corporate rhetoric, these machines are represented as "labor-saving devices" which are liberating to workers. The Segway HT is billed as a solution to repetitive stress and other work-related injuries, although not in order to improve health and safety for workers, but to "allow" them to remain on the job longer. It will not "allow" workers to do everything more efficiently"; it will *mandate* that they work more efficiently. Such technological tools do not save labor, they exploit it in order to enhance productivity.

As for the personal consumer model, Segway LLC executives remain confident that the Segway HT will fundamentally change the way people move from place to place in their personal lives, as well as at work. They likely derive this confidence from their army of lobbyists urging state and federal legislatures to revise laws prohibiting motorized vehicles from sidewalks. Many other individuals and groups, however, are not so buoyant about this eventuality. Consumer and medical groups such as the Consumer Federation of America and the American Academy of Pediatrics, for example, are pressing for greater restrictions on the speed at which these vehicles may travel and the safety gear their drivers must wear.

Others are not so circumspect. "I think the Segway is evil," says Christopher Congleton, half jokingly. Congleton is a graduate researcher at the Institute for Transportation Studies at UC Davis. "Like any transportation tool, people don't think about anything beyond the direct experience of the technology itself—they don't consider the effects on public space from a mixed-use environment populated by Segways." As Congleton notes, the Segway is not without its analogs in the realm of motor vehicles: "The Segway is the pedestrian SUV: although lacking the emissions and inefficiency of its larger cousin, the Segway caters to similar

Go see **RE-TOOL** on **Page 14**

Dinner & an evening event

Turn on the oven and get out the flour—Calzones!

By **THE ALARM! COOK**

The Alarm! Newspaper's Sassy Chef Extrodinaire

Ingredients

Dough

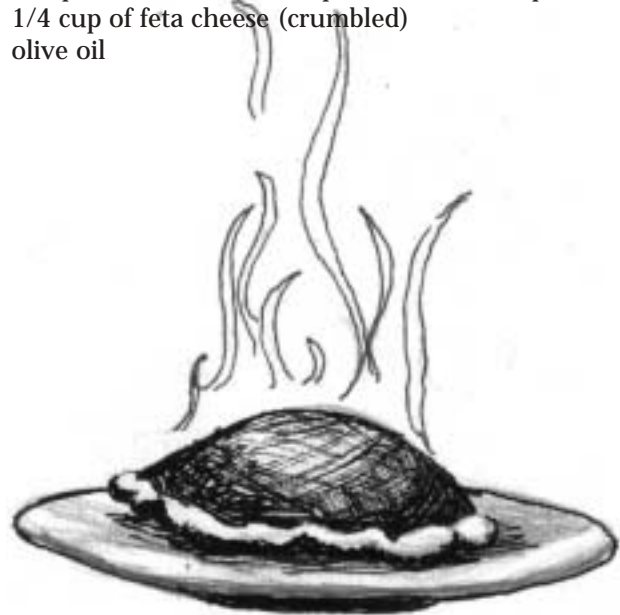
1 1/4 cup of lukewarm water
1 package of dry yeast
3 1/2 cups of all purpose flour
olive oil (approximately 1/4 cup)
1/4 teaspoon of salt

Sauce

1 big can of chunky tomato sauce
1 teaspoon of balsamic vinegar
A pinch of sugar
2 cloves of garlic (crushed)
2 teaspoon of fresh basil (chopped)
1 teaspoon of fresh thyme (chopped)
1 teaspoon of fresh rosemary (chopped)
2 teaspoon of fresh oregano (chopped)
pinch of salt
dash of pepper
olive oil

Filling

1/4 pound of mozzarella (shredded)
1/2 red bell pepper (diced)
1/2 yellow onion (diced)
1 clove of garlic (crushed)
1 cup of fresh whole leaf spinach (don't chop)
1/4 cup of feta cheese (crumbled)
olive oil



Preparing the Dough

In a 1/4 cup of lukewarm water sprinkle the package of dry yeast and stir well. Once dissolved, pour into a large bowl and add the rest of the water along with 2 tablespoons of oil, the salt and half of the flour. Stir well. Continue to stir and add flour until the mixture handles well. Flour a counter surface, remove the dough from the bowl and knead for about 3-4 minutes (maximum!). Continue to add flour as needed if the dough seems wet. After kneading, lubricate hands with olive oil, and rub the dough to coat it. Place back in bowl, and drizzle a few drops of oil on the top. Cover with dish towel and let stand for 20 minutes.

After twenty minutes, your dough will have increased in volume and become a little bit spongy—that is the yeast hard at work. Flour or oil your hands to handle the dough. Remove from bowl, place on floured surface and cut into small, equal proportions.

Preparing the Sauce

Line the base of a heated pan with olive oil, add the garlic, all of the herbs, salt and pepper and sauté for approximately 2 minutes. Add the can of tomato sauce and increase the heat to medium-high. While stirring constantly add in the balsamic vinegar and sugar, and keep on heat for 5 minutes. Reduce heat to low, add a dash of oil and let simmer for 15 minutes. Remove from heat.

Preparing the Filling

Filling # 1: In a heated pan add in the olive oil, garlic and yellow onion. Sauté for 2 minutes then add the red bell pepper and cook for 4 minutes. Stir and remove from heat.

Filling # 2: This filling will consist of the feta and spinach. The spinach will be placed in the calzone fresh and uncooked. Be sure it is well washed; include leaves only and no stems.

Preparing the Calzones

With floured or oiled hands, roll the dough into balls. With a rolling pin, roll dough until it is about a 1/4 inch thick. On one half of the dough place 1-2 tablespoons of sauce and spread evenly on the surface. Be sure to keep the sauce away from the

edges. You can feel free to place sauce on the entire surface of the dough so long as you avoid the edges. On top of the sauce place 1-2 tablespoon of filling #1 and top with a small handful of cheese. Fold the dough over the filling and seal the edges with a dab of water or by simply pinching and twisting the edges together with your fingers. Your calzone will either have a flat seal at the edges, with the water, or your edges will look like a pie crust by pinching and folding the sides together. Just be sure that all of the dough is sealed on the outer edges or your calzone will open up during baking and release fluids and stuffing. Once sealed, brush the surface with olive oil and place on a greased or non-stick baking sheet. Adding a pinch of cheese or sauce to the center of the surface makes the calzones look especially nice coming out of the oven.

Repeat this process for the rest of your calzones; you have your choice of two fillings or you can combine filling #1 and #2 into each calzone. However, when making the feta and spinach calzone be sure to layer it as follows: sauce, then spinach, feta, and finally mozzarella. Since you are adding your spinach whole leaf and uncooked you want to be sure it is sealed between items to allow it to cook evenly.

Depending on how you divide up your dough you will have enough ingredients for 3-4 very large calzones or 5-7 smaller calzones.

Once your calzones are all prepared, place them in the oven for 30 minutes on 425 degrees. About half way through the cooking, brush the calzones again with olive oil. Your calzones are done when the surface and base are slightly browned and it sounds hollow when you knock on the surface. If your calzones have a very pale and weak surface, brush with more oil and set under the broiler for approximately 2-3 minutes. The calzones will definitely be cooked in thirty minutes, often the broiling is an aesthetic touch to make the dough nice and brown on the top—pale calzones are a little dull to look at!

Serve warm. Often guests like a wet calzone, so feel free to put out the rest of your sauce as a supplemental side dish. 🍴

Clip this recipe!



Event Preview:

Filmmaker will be on hand for screening of Hunter's Point documentary

BY **MICHELLE STEWART**

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

This Sunday, June 23, Santa Cruz residents have a rare opportunity to view a fresh, new documentary out of the Bay Area. Kevin Epps, a San Francisco filmmaker will be screening "Straight Outta Hunter's Point" ("SOHP") at the Rio Theatre. The film debuted at the Castro Theatre in San Francisco, and recently been screened at the Cannes Film Festival. It is currently showing across the country, so this is your chance to catch it while it plays in Santa Cruz.

The film is a multi-year documentary that addresses issues facing the Hunter's Point district and its residents, including: economic depression, violence, gang rivalries, and ecological degradation. Epps, a Hunter's Point resident, shot the film over the past two years as the Point bore witness to some one hundred shootings.

Epps will also be hosting a hip-hop film festival in the fall that will travel across the US. A good turnout for the screening of SOHP might secure Santa Cruz as a possible location for the coming film festival. So, all you documentary and hip-hop enthusiasts mark your calendars and come out on Sunday night!

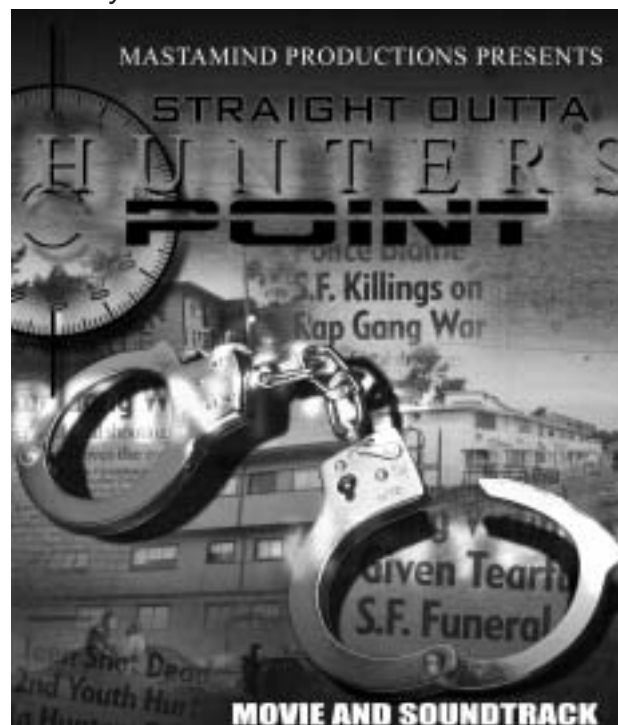
"SOHP" will be showing at the Rio Theatre on Sunday June 23 at 6:30pm. Kevin Epps, the filmmaker, will be at the screening for questions and answers. Tickets are \$5 at the door. For more information about the film please visit www.mastamind.com. 🍿

"...an unflinching, unforgettable, hardcore look at life on the tough side of the tracks."

- SF Examiner

"...a captivating depiction of the social, political and psychological state of the 'hood."

- SF Bayview



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(831) 423-1949 <http://www.the-sacredgrove.com>
We're open on Mondays 11am-6pm, Tuesday-Sunday 11am-9pm

Don't forget to check out the Community Calendar on page 13 for other upcoming events!

Community Calendar

Send calendar submissions to calendar@the-alarm.com or mail hard copies to:
The Alarm! Newspaper
ATTN: Community Calendar
P.O. Box 1205
Santa Cruz, CA 95061
 Please include the date, time, title of event, description, and contact number.
 Submissions are due Tuesday at 5pm for that Friday's edition.

WEEKLY Events

Mondays 12:00-4:00 PM Condoms, coffee, and conversation at the Drop-in Center. 412 Front St.

Monday-Friday 1:00 PM Democracy Now! with Amy Goodman. FRSC 96.3 FM.

Monday-Friday 5:00 PM Free Speech Radio News. FRSC 96.3 FM.

Monday-Friday 5:30 PM Earth First! Radio. FRSC 96.3 FM.

Monday-Friday 6:00-7:00 PM KPFA Evening News. On 88.1 KZSC.

Mondays 6:00-7:30 PM Survivors of Incest Anonymous. Women's meeting Survivor's Healing Center. 2301 Mission St. Santa Cruz. Call 477-4165.

2nd & 4th Tuesdays 2:30 PM Drop-in women's support group. At Mtn. Community Resource Cntr. 23 Main St. Ben Lomond.

Tuesdays 5:00 PM Youth Coalition SC, RCNV, 515 Broadway.

Tuesdays 6:30-9:30 PM Deep Feeling; Anger and Grief Group. Men's group. At This Healing Space 1500 Graham Hill Rd. #A. Call Roy Carl Schlotthauer 475-9298.

Tuesdays 7:00 PM Santa Cruz Peace Coalition, RCNV, 515 Broadway.

Martes 6:30-7:30 de la tarde Grupo de apoyo para madres y niños sobrevivientes de la violencia domestica. En español. Defensa de Mujeres, 406 Main St. Wats.

Tuesdays 7:30-9:00 PM Survivors of Incest Anonymous. Men's meeting. Survivor's Healing Center. 2301 Mission St. Call 477-4165.

1st & 3rd Tuesdays 7:00 PM Earth First! meeting. 509 Broadway.

Tuesdays & Wednesdays 3-6:15 PM Free HIV testing at the Drop-in Center. 412 Front St.

Tuesdays 9:00 AM and Wednesdays 8:30 PM Making Contact. FRSC 96.3 FM.

Tuesdays & Fridays 12-1:00 PM Domestic Violence support group. 303 Walnut Ave. For info call 426-3062.

Miercoles/Wednesday 7:00-8:30 PM Drop-in domestic violence support group/grupo de apoyo para sobrevivientes de la violencia domestica. In English y en español. Childcare available. Hay cuidado de niños. Women's Crisis Support 1658 Soquel Dr. Suite A.

Wednesdays 9:00 AM and Fridays 6:05 PM Counterspin by Media Watch and FAIR. FRSC 96.3

Wednesdays 12-1:00 PM Brown Bag Lunch. Women professionals, writing group, speakers. 303 Walnut Ave. For info call 426-3062.

Wednesdays 7:30-9:30 PM Creative writing circle. Contact Karen for location and info 469-0360

Wednesdays 8:30 AM Homeless United for Friendship and Freedom - Baker's Square on Ocean St.

Thursdays 6:00 PM Free School: Spanish and English Conversation Class, 1900 17th Ave.

Thursdays 12:30-4:00 PM Youth hours. Condoms, coffee, and conversation at the Drop-In Center. 412 Front St.

Thursdays 6:00-8:00 PM Spanish and English Conversation Class, 1st half in Spanish, 2nd in English. At the Live Oak Grange 1900 17th Ave. Call Ben Golder for info 462-6592.

Thursdays 6:30-9:30 PM Deep Feeling; Anger and Grief Groups. This Healing Space 1500 Graham Hill Rd. #A. Call Roy Carl Schlotthauer 475-9298.

Thursdays 7:00 PM Gay Teen Alliance. For youth ages 14-25, all genders, bilingual. 12 E. Gabilan St. Salinas. For info call 772-8200

Thursdays 7:30 PM - Free Mumia & All Political Prisoners at Oakes 101, UCSC

Thursdays 7:00-8:30 PM Young Warriors. Young women's leadership program. Drop-in support also for survivors of violence. 303 Walnut Ave. Call 426-3062 for info.

Thursdays 7:00-8:30 PM Wise Guys. Drop-in support group for young male survivors of violence. 303 Walnut Ave. Call 429-3062 for info.

Thursdays 7:00 PM Drop-in domestic violence support group. 303 Walnut Ave. For info call 426-3062.

Fridays 1:30-5:00 PM Women's hours. Condoms, coffee, and conversation at the Drop-In Center. 412 Front St.

Fridays 5:00 PM Peace Vigil at Watsonville Plaza facing Main Street.

Fridays 5:00 PM Peace Rally at the intersection of Ocean and Water Streets

Fridays 5:00-6:00 PM Condoms, coffee and conversation at the Drop-In Center. 412 Front St.

Fridays 8:30 PM (through June 21) Movie Madness. Ages 12-18. Santa Cruz Teen Center 125 Laurel St.. Call 420-6235.

Sundays 7:30 PM - 9:00 PM Survivors of Incest Anonymous. Coed meeting. Walnut Avenue Women's Center, 301 Walnut Ave. Call 477-4165.

SATURDAY 6/22

11:30 - 5:30 PM A Time to Play: Youth Activity Fair. Games, free BBQ, music and crafts, adventure programs, sports programs. Harvey West Park Evergreen Picnic Area.

4:00 PM Workshop: What is Racism? Lets talk about racism, get all your questions answers, plus some! Ages 12-18 at the Santa Cruz Teen Center 125 Laurel St.

6:30 PM Lyricist Lobby 111: Freestyle, bring lyrics; just express yourself on the mic. Ages 12-18 at the Santa Cruz Teen Center 125 Laurel St.

SUNDAY 6/23

1:00-3:00 PM Hands-on Wormshop. Learn how worms can eat your garbage and make beautiful compost for your garden! Join us for a workshop on how to compost food scraps with worms. Rubber gloves are useful to bring. Afterward, participants who have reserved materials will set up a worm bin to take home. Participants who wish to reserve materials must call ahead of time. Location: Grey Bears Recycling Facility, 2710 Chanticleer, Santa Cruz. Location: Quail Hollow Ranch County Park 800 Quail Hollow Road, Felton. Materials fee: optional \$15 for worms and bin. Contact Karin Grobe at (831) 427-3452

1:30-4:00 PM Inspiration & Soul Purpose Workshop. The College of Botanical Healing Arts, 1821 17th Ave. Santa Cruz \$30.00 The College of Botanical Healing Arts, www.cobha.org 1821 17th Ave. Santa Cruz, CA 95061 Register: 831-462-1807 or cohba@cruzio.com Contact for Margaret Phanes: maphanes@pacbell.net www.margaretphanes.com

TUESDAY 6/25

3:00 PM City Council meeting - Santa Cruz Santa Cruz City Council Chambers, 809 Center Street

4:15 PM City Council meeting - Watsonville, Watsonville City Council Chambers, 215 Union

7:00 PM Video: People and the Land. "An excellent view of the history of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the subjugation of the Palestinian people. It was prepared for presentation on PBS, but later blocked from broadcast on most PBS stations." 515 Broadway [2nd floor] Resource Center for Nonviolence. Donation requested. No one turned away for lack of funds.

WEDNESDAY 6/26

3:00 PM and 7:00 PM Performance Art - In Light of Recent Events, Actor's Theatre, 1001 Center St. \$6, 425-7529 for reservations

7:00 PM Green Party Steering working group meeting. Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway

7-10:00 PM Linking Circles second and last Wednesday of each month. This event will not be a recruiting platform controlled by any one group Meet in a safe and comfortable environment where solitaires can meet groups, groups can meet solitaires and groups can meet other groups. Open to witches and pagans and non-witches and non-pagans. The Sacred Grove at 924 Soquel Avenue, Santa Cruz. For more info contact 423-1949 or sacredgrove@onebox.com

THURSDAY 6/27

7:30 PM Israeli-Palestinian Peace: Attainable Goal or Impossible Dream? with Yitzhak Santis. Veteran's Memorial Hall, 846 Front Street. People's Democratic Club.

7:30-9:00 PM FROM MARX TO TODAY This class is a broad survey of socialist writing, beginning with the publication of the Communist Manifesto in 1848 to the present. Please call for information on current reading. Location: Resource Center for NonViolence 515 Broadway Contact Bob Downing at (831) 427-2679 or mt2r@hotmail.com

FRIDAY 6/28

7:00-9:00 PM THE LETS-HAVE-FUN-WITH-COLLAGE WORKSHOP-PARTY Create your very own collage and maybe learn a little about the variety and history of the medium as well. There is no cost and materials will be provided but feel free to bring any or all of the following: old magazines, any 2 dimensional images, scissors, and glue. This is an early evening class so bring munchies to share. Instructors are Lee and Wes. Location: The Big Yellow House, 742 N. Branciforte. Contact Lee at (831)515-4483 ext. 1217 or visit www.bigyellowhouse.org/events

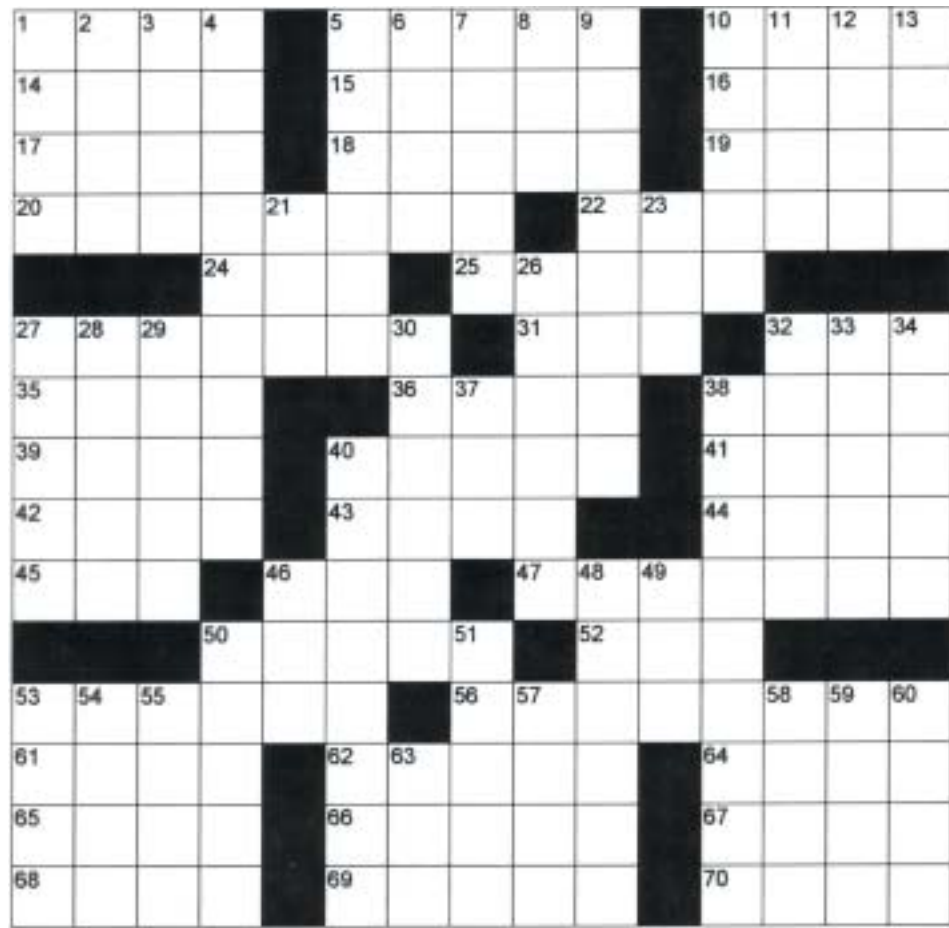
SATURDAY 6/29

1:00 PM Barbara Lee speaks in Santa Cruz. Tickets: sliding-scale \$8-15 donation to benefit the Resource Center for Nonviolence Tickets available: RCNV, 515 Broadway (at Ocean), 831/423-1626; Bookshop Santa Cruz, 1520 Pacific Ave., 831/423-0900; or through PayPal. At the Del Mar Theater.

Check out the Santa Cruz Peace & Justice Calendar (www.peacejusticeneeds.org) and Free School Santa Cruz (www.dobius.com/freeschool) for more events. Also, see the Free Radio Santa Cruz schedule at members.cruzio.com/~frsc. Special thanks to Paul Franklin and the Peace and Justice Calendar for assistance.

Wholly Cross-Words

By Oliver Brown



- ACROSS**
- 1 Repair a cavity
 - 5 Vaults
 - 10 Large cheese ball covered in red wax
 - 14 Toreador Song ("Votre toast je vous le rendre"),
 - 15 Opening track on Ken Nordine's *Colors* LP (1966)
 - 16 "Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten _____," - Edgar Allen Poe

- 17 City of Vladimir Horowitz's birth
- 18 Rochester's occupation
- 19 Approve or disapprove of a motion
- 20 Joan Didion
- 22 Citizen Fish LP (1996)

- 24 Stagger _____
- 25 Angels' headwear
- 27 Fine fabric
- 31 Cut off the growth
- 32 Rabid
- 35 Healing plant
- 36 An elementary particle
- 38 Go it alone
- 39 _____ Arsenal, Morrissey LP (1992)
- 40 A small shoot of a plant
- 41 A romantically involved couple
- 42 _____ Were Warriors, 1994 New Zealand film
- 43 32nd United State (abbr.)
- 44 Olive branch retriever
- 45 "____, skateboards. That is so five years ago." - Cher Horowitz (*Clueless*)
- 46 Pro
- 47 Narrowed toward a point
- 50 Didn't applaud
- 52 WWF on Monday nights
- 53 Socket
- 56 Replaced with improved software

- 61 Region
- 62 Howdy
- 64 Parasitic insects
- 65 Nicholas II
- 66 Islands
- 67 Portrayed Lili Von Shtupp in Blazing Saddles

- 68 _____-Bopp, a comet
 - 69 Part of a college application
 - 70 Kind of machine
- Down**
- 1 _____ Train, Unwound's first LP
 - 2 Jodie Foster role in *Taxi Driver*
 - 3 Fibs
 - 4 Pendant on a necklace
 - 5 Workers' council
 - 6 "_____ rainbow's middle infinity's destination," from Bauhaus' song *Departure*
 - 7 Dirt
 - 8 Shirley MacLaine role in *Being There*
 - 9 Resolving a dispute without court action
 - 10 Died August 16, 1977
 - 11 Entryway
 - 12 Carney and Bell
 - 13 Swimming event
 - 21 Something a lover might scream
 - 23 Jump
 - 26 Bless
 - 27 Escape route in
 - 28 With
 - 29 Kind of football
 - 30 Byzantine or Ottoman
 - 32 Engine
 - 33 Over-the-counter pain medication
 - 34 Safeco Field in the rain
 - 37 Vase
 - 38 "_____ of the City," Lucinda Williams song
 - 40 Healthy drink
 - 46 Rival
 - 48 Large merchant ship
 - 49 Golfer's goal
 - 50 Sound loudly
 - 51 Makes numb
 - 53 Presidential topic of Article II, Clause 8 (U.S. Constitution)
 - 54 Major or Minor
 - 55 Green-winged or Cinnamon
 - 57 "A _____ for Free Speech in Boston," Frederick Douglass (1860)
 - 58 Call
 - 59 Toyota model
 - 60 MVP of Super Bowl XX
 - 63 Cole or Indianapolis



Segway's laziness

RE-TOOL from Page 11

character traits as most SUV markets. It may encourage a new class distinction with aristocrats atop elevated roving pedestals dominating those on foot. One can imagine a sidewalk with varying densities and speeds of traffic, with the Segway marginalizing the elderly, the multi-mobile ["the disabled" in common parlance], children, and those who cannot—or chose not to—afford the Segway." Referring to the possibility of road rage spilling over onto sidewalks, trails, and other multi-use and pedestrian areas, Congelton claims, "the chance for injuries could be high, quite possibly stemming from intermodal aggression."

But, as noted by Chris Carlsson, one of the progenitors of "Critical Mass", "there's a huge market for finding ways to move people around in ways that negate their ability to propel themselves under their own power". At first glance, one would be tempted to think that many of the wonders of modern innovation are the result of pure laziness. But, upon closer examination, it becomes abundantly clear that innovation has been driven by some very industrious individuals who are not content to allow simple laziness to determine product demand. At the same time as these individuals manipulate demand for "labor-saving devices" through cunning and aggressive marketing ploys, they operate organizations that mandate high levels of worker productivity. Laziness is not an inherent human trait; rather, it is a by-product of a sped-up workforce with little or no control over its own productive activities. After working 50, 60 or more hours per week in an environment where productivity is paramount, is it any wonder that we find it hard to derive satisfaction from such quaint activities as walking, kneading dough, growing food, or any number of other activities made obsolete and horribly "inefficient" by new-fangled techno-fixes?

For the most part, Dean Kamen has in the past stuck to medical gadgetry, his most recent invention before the Segway HT being a self-balancing machine for wheelchair users. Of Kamen's over 150 US and foreign patents, this is his first major invention developed without regard to any discernible medical condition...or is it? Is it not possible that the Segway HT was developed for a consumer base that has been crippled in even more profound—if less obvi-

ous—ways? In Japan, they at least have a word for this condition: *karoshi*, which roughly translates as "death by overwork."

It is no surprise that a group of career corporate executives such as those who populate Segway LLC should find it mutually beneficial to partner with a man most well-known for inventing high-end gadgets to facilitate the mobility of disabled people. Why should they limit themselves to the congenitally sick and the accidentally disabled when there is money to be made from those maimed—with symptoms ranging from simple laziness to diagnosable *karoshi*—by an economic system they have invested their entire careers into perpetuating? After having broken our legs, literally and figuratively, they are eager to find someone to develop some value-added crutches they can sell to us at a premium. As long as we fail to recognize how the crippling work habits we've inherited have been foisted upon us, we will remain perpetually frustrated by technological solutions that are in fact nothing more than disempowering half-measures by design. This brutal feedback loop will not be interrupted by government or industry because both depend on it. It can only be interrupted by each of us as producers, consumers and living, breathing, loving human beings determined to make our destinies together on terms we've decided collectively.

Mountains & deserts

DIS-EASE from Page 11

construction of a 217-mile fence along the old Israeli-Palestinian border and within the West Bank began this week. Again, there seems to be an underlying theme to these disparate examples. Whether it is the hard architecture that is manipulated to control the crowd, as was speculated about UCSC, or the more sophisticated micro-surveillance used by states, the regulation of public space remains a major state interest.

The camera is an electronic and invisible wall; surveillance technologies, like heat sensors in helicopters, are but the newest forms of Haussmanization: enemies of the racially and economically mixed, hawking, yelling, music playing, publicly drinking crowd. As the crowd disappears under the tide of artificially scented odors and piped in muzak of the mall, and the early morning florescent lights and evening ID bracelet checks of jail become the new medium of our day-to-day lives.



Answers from last week

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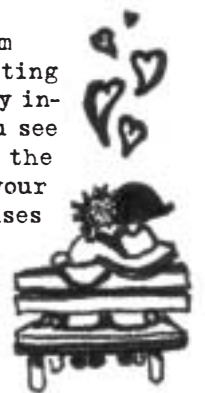
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DAVENPORT

Post Office

SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS

Graham Hill Rd (Graham Hill Market)

East Zayante (Zayante Market)

SLV Teen's Center on Graham Hill Rd.

Felton Faire Shopping Center

Safeway

Liquor Store

Felton Post Office

Felton New Leaf

Brookdale Lodge

Grocery Outlet in Felton

Boulder Creek Brewery

Boulder Creek New Leaf

Johnnie's Super Market, Boulder Creek

Mill St. at Boulder Creek Market

Scotts Valley Post Office

Long's on Mt. Herman

Taco Bell on Mt. Herman

Chubby's Diner

Nob Hill Foods Scotts Valley

UCSC

East Remote Lot Bus Stop

Social Sciences 2

McHenry Library

WESTSIDE

Mission St. near McDonalds

Food Bin/Herb Rm. on Mission St.

Mission St. near Westside Video

Mission & Bay bus stop

Mercado Santa Cruz on Mission St.

Mission St. near Coffeetopia

Mission St. near Long's

Ferrel's Donuts on Mission St.

ARCO on Mission St.

Circle Market on Errett Circle

Santa Cruz High School

Highland bus stop

DOWNTOWN

The Hub on Walnut Ave.

Caffe Pergolessi, Cedar & Elm

Cedar & Lincoln

Saturn Cafe, Laurel & Pacific

Cedar & Locust

Cedar & Union

Greyhound Station

Asian Rose Courtyard

Central Library

China Szechwan

HARVEY WEST

Costco Harvey West Blvd.

Homeless Services, Coral St.

UPPER OCEAN

Emeline Street

Market

Emeline Center

ter

Denny's on

Ocean St.

Santa Cruz Diner on Ocean St.

Jack in the Box on Ocean St.

LOWER OCEAN

Resource Center for Nonviolence on Broadway

BEACH FLATS

Quality Market on Riverside

Beach Flats Community Center

Beach Street, across from Boardwalk

Beach Street, near Pacific Ave.

SEABRIGHT

Buttery (Soquel Ave. & Branciforte)

Joe on the Go (near Albertson's)

Sacred Grove

C r e p e
Place
Pearl Res-
taurant on
Seabright
Day's Mar-
ket on Sea-

bright

Soquel Ave. & Seabright

Staff of Life

Post Office (Soquel Ave. & Morrissey)

TWIN LAKES

Kind Grind (Yacht Harbor)

Tacqueria Michoacan (East Cliff)

Dynasty Restaurant (East Cliff Dr.)

LIVE OAK

Soquel Ave. & 7th Ave.

Live Oak Super (17th Ave.)

Coffee House (Commercial Dr.)

Bus stop near El Chino and Cafe X on

Soquel Dr.

CAPITOLA

Chill Out (41st Ave.)

New Leaf Market (41st Ave.)

La Esperanza loop road at Capitola Vil-
lage Beach

Capitola Ave. & Bay Ave. (Gayle's)

SOQUEL

Ugly Mug on Soquel

Sunrise Café

APTOS

Cabrillo College bus stop

Straw Hat Pizza (Soquel frontage Rd.)

FREEDOM/WATSONVILLE

Tropicana Foods on Freedom Blvd.

Freedom Blvd. in Ralph's Shopping
Center

Net Cafe on Union St.

Union and Trafton at the Library & Ca-
brillo College

Main and East Beach St.

Main St. near Theater



The Alarm! Newspaper

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