



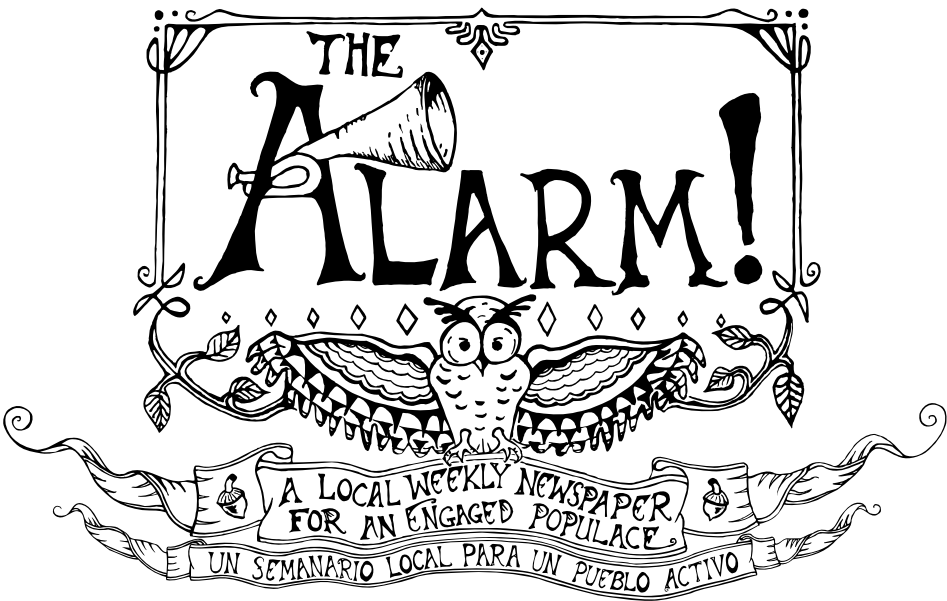
Standardized Testing /  
Exámenes Estandarizados  
Page 1

# NEWS & COMMENTARY

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Artículos  
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JUNE 7<sup>TH</sup>, 2002

## Local News

Queer Pride / Dyke March .....4-5  
Rail Trail Funds in Jeopardy .....5

## Regional News

Standardized Testing /  
Exámenes Estandarizados .....1  
Food Security .....8  
Educational Justice .....8

## National News

Fast Track Legislation .....9

## Int'l News

Euzkadi / Mexican Tire Workers .....10  
Bush's Global Warming Announcement .10

## Editorial

Letter from an Editor .....2  
Bush Courts Latinos .....2  
Your Letters .....3

## Commentary

India & Pakistan .....13

## Columns

Dis-Ease .....11  
Re-tool .....11  
Eye on the INS .....12  
From Behind the Counter .....16



CAROLINE NICOLA/The Alarm! Newspaper

10th Annual Dyke March proceeds down Pacific Avenue Saturday, June 1, 2002. See story page 4.

# Los exámenes estandarizados no alcanzan aprobación

❑ Maestros locales abogan por suspender exámenes de “alto riesgo”

Por RACHEL SHOWSTACK

Colectivo del Periódico ¡La Alarma!

La maestra de San José, Stacey Miller, estaba determinada a ir a denunciar su escuela frente a la junta de la Barra Escolar en abril por coartar su libertad de expresión. Sin embargo, antes de poder hablar, el superintendente la encontró fuera de las premisas, y le advirtió que de crear problemas en la Barra se encontraría sin trabajo por el resto del año. El día siguiente Miller fue suspendida de sus labores y no se le permitió regresar a su clase hasta semanas después, cuando el periodo del Examen de Aprovechamiento de Stanford (Stanford Achievement Test o SAT 9) había concluido.

Miller había repartido literatura en el campus del middle school explicando que los estudiantes no estaban reque-  
ridos a participar en el programa  
de exámenes si entregaban una  
excepción firmada por un padre o  
guardián. Muchos de los estudiantes  
de Miller están en el proceso de aprender inglés. El SAT 9, un examen ahora  
usado en todo el estado de California para determinar el éxito de los estudiantes  
y sus escuelas, está escrito en inglés en su totalidad y, según Miller, es muy difícil  
para los estudiantes de inglés.

Ella explicó que tras una demanda reciente su intento de informar a sus estudiantes y a los padres de familia era legal. Los distritos escolares de Berkeley, Oakland, Hayward, y San Francisco demandaron al estado de California el año pasado por requerir que las escuelas apliquen el SAT 9 a estudiantes de inglés. El caso determinó que tanto un distrito escolar como sus empleados podían iniciar discusiones con los padres de familias o tutores de aquellos que están aprendiendo inglés sobre las ventajas y desventajas del SAT 9. También le permitió a los maestros informar a los padres de familia sobre la existencia de exenciones parentales así como proporcionar aviso sobre la conveniencia de aplicar el SAT 9 en casos individuales. Miller dijo haberse apegado a lo que previamente había sido determinado como legal.

Con el apoyo de la Unión de Libertades Civiles Americanas (American Civil Liberties Union) y la Asociación de Maestros de California (California's Teacher Association), un grupo de abogados esta investigando el caso de Miller.

## “Altos Riesgos”

Las escuelas en todo el país han estado callando las voces de padres de familia

Vea **EXÁMENES** en la **Página 6**

# Standardized tests don't make the grade

❑ Local teachers advocate for an end to “high-stakes” testing

BY RACHEL SHOWSTACK

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

San Jose Classroom Teacher Stacey Miller was determined to speak out at an April school board meeting about how her school had limited her freedom of speech. But before she had a chance to speak, the superintendent found her outside the building and warned her that if she disrupted the school district, she would be sitting at home for the rest of the year. The next day Miller was removed from her class, and she was not permitted to return until weeks later, when the Stanford Achievement Test (SAT 9) period was over.

Miller had handed out literature on the middle school campus explaining that students are not required to participate in the testing program if they submit a waiver signed by a parent or guardian. Many of Miller's students  
are English language learners.  
The SAT 9, an exam now used across  
California to determine the success  
of students and their schools, is entirely in English and very difficult for English learners, according to Miller.

She explained that her effort to inform her students and their parents was legal, based on a recent lawsuit. The Berkeley, Oakland, Hayward and San Francisco School Districts sued the State of California last year for requiring that schools administer the SAT 9 to English language learners. The case determined that a school district and its employees may initiate discussions with parents or guardians of English learners on the advantages and disadvantages of the SAT 9. It also allows teachers to inform parents of the availability of parental waivers and provide individual advice on the appropriateness of the SAT 9 for a particular student. Miller said she was doing nothing more than what the Bay Area case determined to be legal.

With the support of the American Civil Liberties Union and the California Teachers' Association, a team of lawyers is investigating her case.

## “High Stakes”

Schools all over the country have been stifling the voices of parents and teachers like Miller, according to Santa Cruz Classroom Teacher Michael Levy. “Administrators feel pressure to push for the testing programs, because schools look bad if they don't,” Levy said. Under California's Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program, schools can get rewards or punishments based on

Go see **TESTING** on **Page 7**



# Letter from an Editor

I love the smell of newspapers in the early morning. I'm intrigued by printing presses, they're sexy, I can't deny it.

When I was a kid, my brother and I tried to make our own newspaper to complement my mother's. We made up stories and drew pictures to go along with them. We drew pictures of my mom's co-workers and gave them Superhero aliases and Superhero lives. My mom's co-workers gave me advice for when I would actually have a sex life, and informed me about menstruation when I one day found blood in my undies.

I grew up at a newspaper. I blamed the paper for the fact that I rarely got the time and attention I craved from my mother. I hated the newspaper for a while. Now I think I have some sense of what my mom was up to those fifty-some hours she spent away from the house every week.

Growing up my mom wanted me to find my niche. What that niche was had no recognizable form to anyone. She pictured me doing something involving travel, "I certainly didn't think you'd go into journalism," she told me.

As for what I'd become or make of myself she told me "it isn't about the money, it's about survival and happiness. It's about really enjoying what you do, and making enough money to survive on it." I assumed that my mom must have been unhappy, because I thought the newspaper was only a means of survival. I think I understand now that there was much more to it than survival.

When I left home to go to UCSC I never though I'd reconnect with the art of newspapering. I say art because that's what it is. It's like being a penniless sculpter, you take whatever material you can scavenge and aspire to somehow shape a coherent form. My mother is an artist.

She has been at it for fourteen years now. She started as a paper delivery person. She loaded our double stroller with stacks of papers hot off the press and pushed them

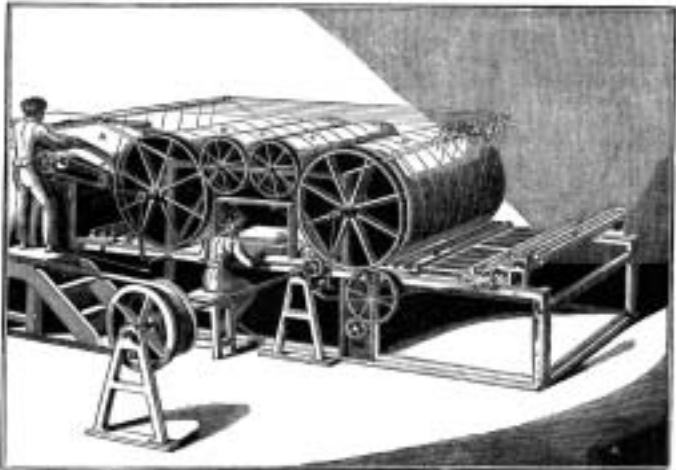
and us around our small town. Now she's the editor and publisher of that same paper.

She was disappointed when I told her I wasn't going back to school. She was shocked when I told her I was helping to start a collectively-operated newspaper in Santa Cruz. She was dumbfounded when we actually printed a paper (she wasn't the only one).

I don't have a degree from any University, I'm still not convinced that it's a necessity in this "day and age," but I'm still pretty naive about a lot of things. I do have a job that pays me enough to survive plus some, I enjoy what I do (most of the time), and I've grown closer to my mom than I ever expected.

The smell of newsprint is branded in my senses...it's become a non-negotiable attraction.

Halie Johnson



## Opinion Editorial

### Snow job

❑ Bush courts Latinos as Latin American ties worsen

By **ANDREW REDING**  
PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

As he was wooing Latino voters in the 2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush pledged to make relations with Latin America a "fundamental commitment of my presidency."

The president's ongoing courtship of Latinos—which includes speaking to Latinos in Spanish, alluding to his brother's half-Mexican children, showcasing his friendship with Mexican President Vicente Fox—is clearly succeeding. A new Sergio Bendixen opinion poll finds support among Latino voters up by almost 30 percent, driven in large measure by a perception that Bush cares about them, and that he has a special affinity for Latin America.

Yet—paradoxically—US relations with Latin America are deteriorating, amid signs that President Bush's "commitment" to Latin America is more about seducing votes at home than it is about clear and strong foreign policy in the hemisphere. Are Latinos, who care enough about their families in their countries of origin to send billions of dollars in remittances every year, being hoodwinked?

The president's selection of Otto Reich as top state department official for Latin America caused consternation in Latin American capitals. Reich is an extreme right-wing Cuban exile whose appointment pleased only one constituency—Miami Cubans, whose votes tipped George W. Bush into the presidency.

Reich helped steer the administration into a serious blunder during April's failed military coup against the elected president of Venezuela. With Reich as primary cheerleader, the administration briefly backed an interim president who immediately dissolved the nation's Congress and Supreme Court, and is now on the run.

Latin American leaders, almost all of whom immediately condemned the coup, were appalled. Under the Inter-American Democracy Charter adopted last September 11, the United States and 33 other countries had made a joint commitment not to recognize any government arising from a coup.

But the coup in Venezuela is not the only Bush administration misstep in Latin America.

Argentines, suffering a deep economic crisis, feel betrayed. Throughout the 1990s, Argentina aligned itself with the United States, enacting economic reforms favored by Washington, even pegging its peso to the dollar. Now, with its economy—the third largest in Latin America—in meltdown, the Bush administration has refused to extend a helping hand.

Brazilians are also feeling double-crossed—in this case by the president's decisions to slap tariffs on steel and to support increased subsidies for U.S. farmers. "Trade, not aid" is a favorite Bush motto. Behind the rhetoric, however, Latin Americans are seeing the reality of greater protectionism, oriented to securing votes in key congressional districts in an election year.

Chile, the region's star economic performer, has for years been promised a free trade agreement with the United States. All it has gotten so far is a contract for the purchase of F-16 fighter planes it can neither afford nor justify in a region where armed forces have until now been downsizing. Instead of negotiating a trade deal with

Washington, it has just done so with the European Union.

In Colombia, President-elect Alvaro Uribe wants to capitalize on the U.S. campaign against terrorism to obtain direct U.S. involvement in the country's decades-long civil war. The Bush administration seems only too willing to oblige, even though such intervention will cause the war to spill over into neighboring Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.


Even President Fox is now openly sharing his misgivings with the Bush administration. In a May 9 speech to the Council of the Americas in New York City, Fox said progress in U.S.-Mexican relations had "stalled" with the White House's failure to deliver on immigration reform.

Considering all the favors Fox has done for Bush, he has every reason to feel slighted. Fox has arrested the leaders of the most important Mexican drug cartels. He has extradited hundreds of fugitives from U.S. justice. He has dramatically changed Mexico's historic supportive policy toward Cuba, having his country vote for a U.N. probe into Cuban human rights violations. All of these actions have boosted Bush's standing north of the border, with important sectors of U.S. voters.

What has Fox gotten in return? Nothing but smiles and handshakes.

With even Fox beginning to ask where's the beef in the Bush taco, shouldn't Mexican-American and other Latino voters be asking the same question? No one likes to be used. While it's nice to have a president who finally pays attention to Latinos, it would be even nicer to have one who delivers on his promised "commitment" to Latin America. 🇲🇽

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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).

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# Letters to the Editors

**To the Editors,**

I found the politics of your article “Unraveling September 11” (issue #2) confusing. Jesse Nason states that we need to “take action” concerning the questions of what the Bush administration knew about what Jesse assumes was an al Qaeda plot on September 11th. While I’m all for people taking action on what they believe, we need to think carefully about what we really want, and we need to be clear about what our goals are. What is it that Nason is asking for? What does he want “taking action” to accomplish?

Nason seems insensed that the FBI and the CIA didn’t avert the September 11th attack and that the military didn’t intercept the hijacked aricraft. Or is it that Nason believes the government knowingly allowed the attack to take place? I’m not sure, for the article is unclear. Either way, I don’t understand what we are supposed to be protesting about.

The politics of this question are easily coopted. This article could be read as a call for better external and internal intelligence and better military protocols. In fact, that is how the media and state led arguments have gone on this issue. The FBI and the Justice Department are putting through new guidelines to make gathering information on all of us easier. If we are to counter such efforts we need to be much more clear about the politics of our calls to action and the politics of our media.

SASHA  
Santa Cruz

**To The Alarm!**

I am writing because I have become a little bit confused with something in your paper. I am reading, and see you have a writer called Leila Binder, a writer called Rachel Showstack, and another writer called Rachel Binder. What is going on? Are you making people’s names up? It is not that important, I guess, but it does have me a wee bit confused. I don’t mind seeing a small number of staff reporters, but I get irked if I think you are making up reporters names to sound like you have more people writing for you. So, what is the story? Do you have a family of people writing for you, or are you pulling our legs with all of the names?

MELINDA MASTERS  
Rio del Mar

Melinda,

*These actually are three separate people. Leila Binder and Rachel Binder are indeed sisters (at least we think so—we’ve never actually seen them in the same place, although Leila would be have to be faking some pretty interesting phone conversations if they were the same person). Rachel Showstack is another person entirely. —ed.*

**To the Alarm!:**

Thanks for the front-page article about the ineffectual and self-hobbling Citizens Police Review Board. Writer Armando Alcaraz raises important concerns: only one independent investigation in seven years, hearings closed to the public, a record of rubber-stamping police findings, the small budget, and the CPRB’s tendency—according to former CPRB member

and its CPRB appointees won’t. We must begin regular Copwatch patrols, establish alternate forums to City Council to debate the real policy issues (use of lethal force, cops living in their own communities, economic and racial profiling, etc.), regularly hold press conferences, and take bad cops publicly to task and to court. That kind of oversight will give the community the new understanding and strength to stop police violence and corruption.

Sincerely,

ROBERT NORSE

309 Cedar PMB #14B Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
423-4833

**Dear The Alarm!**

Just a quick note to ask you a question and encourage you in this project. The question I have is whether you are going to start covering some of the compelling stories in Santa Cruz ? It ‘s not that the stories you have written are bad, but while you write stories

on out if you want to have any chance at survival. Having been involved in two previous newspaper ventures (Metropolis/Anarchy In Paradise [Honolulu] and The Haight-Ashbury Free Press [San Francisco]) my gut instinct is full of foreboding for the future of your project, not so much based on what you publish, but on what you’re not publishing. You’ve had over a year to put this thing together, and yet the results seem slapped together with very little forethought. Needed immediately, in my opinion, is more local writing from and about this “engaged populace” you purportedly are aiming to serve. In the past three weeks that you’ve been publishing, the number of local stories you’ve ignored are many.

...

And what about our “endless, permanent War on Terrorism”? You made a good initial splash last year with your 9/11 special issue, but don’t seem to be giving this the attention it desperately needs. Yeah, I know, you’ve printed a couple commentaries on it, but there needs to be ongoing, in depth coverage in this area. An “engaged populace” wants to know... Fire up a weekly “War Watch” or similar and nail the warmongers to the wall.

...

Although I’m dismayed by your rocky start and apparent abandonment of anarchist focus, I really do want to see you folks survive and thrive. The need for oppositional press in these times is very great and I hope that you can pull this project off financially, mentally and emotionally. My criticisms may be unnecessarily harsh, but I feel that your learning curve is and will be steep. Thus the slightly hysterical tone. I wanted to light a fire under your butts. Hopefully, I’ve accomplished this. I wouldn’t have gone through your publication with a fine-tooth comb, nor taken the time to write the above unless I felt that your project was a worthy one. My suggestions might be unworkable or unacceptable to the collective, but they are offered in a spirit of helpfulness. I hope they are taken as such.

As to the inclusion of Spanish content, I’m all for it, but with a local focus, por favor.

All the best,

THE RADMAN  
resist@best.com  
Santa Cruz

**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.



Sandy Brown—of believing cops and disbelieving applicants.

The CPRB has never used its power to subpoena police officers. Nor has it reviewed one police budget to make recommendations. Mayor Keith Sugar canceled hearings set to strengthen the CPRB when we pointed out they needed to be open to the public.

Despite these flaws, the CPRB should not be abolished without substitution of an investigatory body with real teeth. For the community desperately needs to run the SCPD and not the other way around.

Look at the sacrosanct Police Budget (together with Parks and Recreation, it makes up more than half of the City’s yearly expenditures). Why did the new Police Department go more than 125% over budget (\$13 million instead of \$7 million)? Why does the Police Department get whatever it wants from City Council in vote after vote? What about the endless “Drug” War downtown that criminalizes minor grass dealers as felons to “socially cleanse” Pacific Avenue? Or Lt. Patricia Sapone’s war against bars like the Blue Lagoon? Or the Sleeping Ban war against the homeless?

The San Jose auditor model, however, is even worse, as activists there would have told Alcaez had he spoken with them (or counted the number of dead police victims—8 in one year recently).

The CPRB/SCPD will change when large numbers of activists show up and hold the substantive public hearings that Council

about community gardens, people have been killed in this county and nothing is being done. Not everything in the Beach Flats is about gangs. Are you going to get engaged in some of these local stories? You are doing a good job, but you need to improve a little.

KRIS LANCASTER  
Lower Ocean, SC

*The following letter was originally 2850 words—rather too long to print—but was filled with point-by-point feedback about The Alarm!, most of which was quite helpful (or enlightening, at least). We depend on letters like these to keep us on task and producing a paper that people are motivated to read and engage. Please keep them coming! This letter was edited down to the paragraphs which flow more naturally as longer paragraphs. —ed.*

**The Alarm! posse,**

When first becoming aware of The Alarm as a project at the 2001 Anarchist Book Fair, the impression was given that it would be an anarchist or anti-authoritarian publication in terms of content. Indeed, this was implicit in the choice of the publication’s name, evidently aiming to carry on in the tradition of Albert Parsons’ earlier publishing endeavor. Sadly, it seems you’ve abandoned all pretense in this area and apparently aren’t even remotely interested in the founding motivation for the paper. Instead of an “engaged populace”, it would be more in the spirit of Parsons to reference an “enraged populace”. Content would then, theoretically, follow suit. I appreciate that you’re a worker’s collective and have a Copyleft orientation, but these do not qualify as anarchist, per se. But hey, it’s your paper.

...

You’ve wasted your initial goodwill with a weak premier issue and less-than-average subsequent issues, so you will have to play catch-up from here



## Write Us a Letter!





# Queer Pride



HALIE JOHNSON/The Alarm! Newspaper



HALIE JOHNSON/The Alarm! Newspaper

Left: The Rainbow Kids dance and cheer atop their flat bed parade vehicle.  
Above: The Santa Cruz Squares strut their stuff for parade-goers on Sunday, June 2.  
Below: Wo/Men’s Alliance for Medical Marijuana followed by the Santa Cruz Needle Exchange were among Pride participants.



HALIE JOHNSON/The Alarm! Newspaper



CAROLINE NICOLA/The Alarm! Newspaper

## Dyke March busts out of gender box

By CAROLINE NICOLA  
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

“Everything you have ever heard or learned is irrelevant, there are no definites,” sang Marcus Van and MC Katastrophe, two transgendered lyricists from San Francisco, before the Santa Cruz Dyke March on June 1. The event celebrated not only queer women, but also people who move between sex and gender norms. “We’re not counting chromosomes,” said event organizer Valerie Corral as she welcomed the crowd to the pre-march rally at the end of Pacific Street across from the clock tower.

The performances that followed expressed a rich diversity and included belly dancing, a drag king performance, rap, drum and bass, and county music.

Go see **MARCH** on **Page 5**

## Santa Cruz Pride Parade

By HALIE JOHNSON  
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

Feathers, fishnets, mustaches and rainbows painted downtown Santa Cruz on Sunday, June 2. The celebration marked the Twenty-Eighth Annual Santa Cruz County Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (GLBT) Pride march and rally.

Rodrick Olson, a volunteer at the Diversity Center in downtown Santa Cruz and vehicle monitor in the parade, observed “there seemed to be a very large turn-out, larger than usual.”

Friends, fans and spectators fringed the procession of queer-friendly groups from Santa Cruz county and groups visiting from San Francisco, as they made their way up the Pacific Avenue Mall. Marchers included the Santa Cruz Squares (a GLBT

square dance club), volunteers and members of WAMM (Wo/Men’s Alliance for Medical Marijuana), the Santa Cruz County Needle Exchange and the Rainbow Kids (made up of queer Santa Cruz youth and allies). The Radical Fairies (a men’s spirituality group) were a majestic sight floating down the mall on a giant swan float.

The march ended in San Lorenzo Park where a host of vendors and queer-friendly organizations lined the grass. Speakers and performers entertained rally-goers into the evening on the duck-pond stage.

For Olson, “it’s about coming out of the shadows, not being afraid of who you are, not only am I out in my own life and comfortable with that, I’m out in the community as well.” 🏳️‍🌈



CAROLINE NICOLA/The Alarm! Newspaper

Above: Mom with child break participate in the Dyke March.  
Above Left: MC Katastrophe raps to drum & bass at the Dyke March Rally.



# Local News

## Rail Trail funds in jeopardy

Transportation Commission votes to shift funds in interest of highway

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

The Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (SCCRTC) voted on June 6 to shift funding away from three regional projects in order to free up money for the environmental phase of the Highway 1 Widening Project. The widening project, established last year as the RTC's highest priority, would add one lane to Highway 1 in each direction between Aptos and Santa Cruz.

According to City Council Member Tim Fitzmaurice, the funding shift could put the Santa Cruz County Coastal Rail Trail project in jeopardy. Last year, the RTC set aside \$10 million for the acquisition of the railroad right-of-way between Santa Cruz and Watsonville from Union Pacific Railroad Company (UP). The right-of-way would be used for the Santa Cruz County Coastal Rail Trail, a 20-mile bike lane along the railroad corridor, and could also be used for passenger rail service.

The RTC and UP are currently in the process of negotiating a price for the railroad's acquisition. But the acquisition might be less likely to happen because of today's decision, according to

Fitzmaurice. "It's a mistake to think we were making a safe decision by giving the commission the power to reprogram that money," Fitzmaurice said.

County Supervisor Mardi Wormhoudt, who serves on the transportation commission, said taking funding from the railroad acquisition would be a huge mistake. "The Rails to Trails project would be an incredible community resource," she said. The trail would provide an important commute option for cyclists, according to Wormhoudt.

Wormhoudt pointed out the shift of funds moves the RTC away from providing a variety of alternative transportation options for the County. "We have said that Highway 1 is a priority, but we also want a multi-modal system," she said. "[The funding reallocation] tends to indicate we're not truly serious about purchasing the right-of-way."

RTC Executive Director Linda Wilshusen was not planning to shift the rail-acquisition funds. At a May 16 Transportation Policy Workshop, she proposed that the commission program \$3.8 million of its reserved funds and request an extra \$3.2 million from State Transportation Improvement Cycle (STIP) funds for the highway widening. This proposal did not shift funding from other projects.

But the California Transportation Commission (CTC) decided that same

day to allow for last minute technical changes in Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) funding allocations for the 2002-2003 funding year. The CTC decision provided a chance to shift project funds, and the RTC immediately decided to take advantage of the opportunity. At the time, the estimated cost CalTrans had offered for the widening project's environmental review was \$7 million, which is more than the commission has in reserve.

Wilshusen submitted a letter to the CTC on May 22 requesting to shift funds programmed to three regional projects back one year. The shift would make the funds available for the environmental review phase of the widening project.

The projects whose funding is in question are the Amnesti Road Reconstruction project, the Graham Hill Road Project and the Rail Right-of-Way Acquisition project. "We felt like the Commission needed the flexibility to access funds allocated to those projects to be able to move Highway 1 forward if we needed to do that," Wilshusen said at the June 6 RTC meeting.

But as it turns out, the RTC probably would have enough money for the environmental phase without the funding shift. In response to pressure from the RTC, CalTrans reduced its cost estimate for the environmental phase to \$3.8 million, which is equivalent

to the amount of 2002 STIP funds in reserve.

Meanwhile, according to Fitzmaurice, the railroad right-of-way is looking more attainable. Fitzmaurice said he recently met with Congressman Sam Farr to discuss possible sources of funding for the Rail Trail. According to Fitzmaurice, Farr sees the Rail Trail project as part of the Monterey Bay Sanctuary Scenic Trail, a bicycle and pedestrian route that would connect Lighthouse Point in Santa Cruz and Lovers Point in Monterey.

The Congressman plans to request federal funds for the completion of the Sanctuary Trail. With the additional federal funding, the RTC is closer to acquiring the right-of-way, Fitzmaurice said.

Fitzmaurice called the \$10 million allocated to the acquisition of the right-of-way "good-faith money," and argued that reallocating those funds to the highway project would show a lack of faith in the Rail Trail project. "We need to send the right message to the community, UP and the CTC," Fitzmaurice told *The Alarm!*. "We're playing fast and loose with our earlier compromises." 🗞️

*The next Regional Transportation Commission Transportation Policy Workshop will be on June 13 at the City Council Chambers.*

## Dykes march

MARCH from Page 4

Speakers and spoken word performances interspersed the music. Michelle Tea, co-founder of Sister Spit, a San Francisco-based traveling girl poetry road show, read a selection from her upcoming book, *The Chelsea Whistle* in which a group of women confront a man who sexually assaulted their friend.

A poem by Marcus Van

offered insight into dilemmas particular to transgendered people. The poem was about his experience at his sister's wedding. When the wedding photographer wanted to separate the men and women in the family for a photograph, there was conflict about where Marcus should stand. His sister, exasperated, urged Marcus to tell the photographer. "Tell him what?"

Marcus replied, "There is no language to describe me."

Rahne, a self-identified transwoman, told the crowd she has been harassed more in the last three months than in the past nine years since she first moved to Santa Cruz. "That frightens me, Rahne said. "It's not safe and I worry about who's got who's back," she said. Rahne urged the crowd to address racism, sexism and classism, issues she said keep the queer community divided.

After the rally, a festive group of about 200 people

took to the streets of downtown Santa Cruz. The marchers, some wearing brilliant outfits, held signs and chanted slogans. The march went south on Front Street from the Vets Hall and then back up Pacific Avenue.

The marchers were generally well-received with shouts of support and smiling faces. However, a few verbal attacks were made to the group during the rally and the march.

Mariposa and Laurel Elizabeth began the Santa Cruz Dyke March ten years ago, after participating in the first

Dyke March in Washington DC, organized by the Lesbian Avengers. Formed in 1992, the Lesbian Avengers are a direct-action group focused on issues vital to lesbian survival and visibility. Mariposa said she organized the march because women's issues were being shelved in light of the AIDS epidemic. "Our issues and concerns were not being addressed or funded," she said. "It was important for us to be visible so that we would not be relegated to the back seat." 🗞️



CAROLINE NICOLA/The Alarm! Newspaper

## Dining Out on National Hunger Awareness Day

By **HALIE JOHNSON**  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

Over forty restaurants throughout Santa Cruz County participated in this year's Dining Out Helping Out (DOHO) event last Wednesday. The event was moved to June 5 to honor the first annual National Hunger Awareness Day.

According to Lee Mercer, Coordinator of Education and Outreach for the Second Harvest Food Bank, this year's goal was to raise \$15,000 in donations. Most of the money raised last Wednesday will go towards picking up and distributing the food to hungry families.

Approximately 120 agencies and programs in Santa Cruz,

San Benito, and Monterey Counties receive donations from the food bank. Second Harvest has been feeding an unprecedented 45,000 people per month.

According to Mercer most of the food Second Harvest distributes comes from donations.

Michael Scanlon works at the Shadowbrook restaurant, and is chairing this year's DOHO event. "With the abundance of fine restaurants available in our area, we often forget there are people in need," he said.

According to Mercer, the local food bank has been distributing donated food to the Central Coast for thirty years now. "Our mission is to educate and involve people in

ending hunger," Mercer said. "It's frustrating because we live in one of the wealthiest counties, but there continues to be such a need for food. Our goal is to go out of business, but there are more and more people in need every year."

Along with distributing donated food, Mercer feels it's also important to lobby and work to pass legislation aimed at getting to the root of the hunger problem. Mercer added that the first major problem for low-income people in need, is that "you have to do so much paper work and go through so much bureaucracy, so getting food stamps is really difficult." He said the second problem is that people aren't making enough money to meet their basic needs, in this region especially. 🗞️

*For donation information contact Second Harvest Food Bank 1-800-870-FOOD*



# Exámenes Estandarizados

## EXÁMENES de la Página 1

y maestros como Miller, según Michael Levy, maestro de música en Santa Cruz. “Los administradores se sienten presionados para empujar por programas de exámenes pues las escuelas se ven mal si no lo hacen,” dijo Levy. Bajo el programa de Examinación Estandarizada y Reporte de California (California's Standardized Testing and Reporting program o STAR), las escuelas son premiadas o castigadas según los resultados de los exámenes.

El programa STAR es un elemento del Acto de Responsabilidad de las Escuelas Publicas (Public Schools Accountability Act o PSAA), una ley aprobada bajo la gubernatura de Pete Wilson en 1999. El PSAA fue diseñado para seguir de cerca la actuación académica de las escuelas, proporcionar fondos adicionales a aquellas escuelas que cumplan con sus objetivos académicos e “intervenir” en las escuelas que se queden cortas. Después de que Gray Davis asumió la gubernatura, el PSAA estableció el Índice de actuación académica (Academic Performance Index o API), como una forma de evaluar la actuación académica de las escuelas.

No obstante la legislación del PSAA contempla diversos métodos de evaluación de la actuación académica, hasta la fecha la determinación del API se ha basado únicamente en los resultados de los exámenes estandarizados.

Levy en broma se refiere al API como “Índice de Padres Afluentes” porque los resultados de los exámenes por lo general se correlacionan con el nivel de afluencia. Según Levy, los resultados mas altos se encuentran en escuelas de áreas privilegiadas mientras que áreas de bajos ingresos con altos porcentajes de minorías comúnmente producen resultados bajos.

Anne Bankroft, la oficial de información pública del Departamento de Educación de California, explicó que aunque el API clasifica a las escuelas de acuerdo a sus resultados, también premia y decide cuales necesitan intervención basándose en su mejoramiento por año. “Una escuela que empieza en el fondo, pero que enseña algún mejoramiento, será premiada,” dijo ella.

Bankroft explicó que el PSAA fue desarrollado en respuesta a quejas recibidas de las universidades estatales sobre estudiantes que llegaban a la universidad sin la preparación adecuada. “Los jóvenes iban a casa con un diploma del high school y después ingresaban a la universidad sin poder leer, escribir o resolver problemas de matemáticas,” dijo. “Tuvimos que hacer algo drástico en los grados del K-12.” Argumentó que proporcionar a las escuelas con incentivos económicos es la única manera de asegurarse que éstas provean a los estudiantes del material necesario. “Uno no puede premiar a una escuela sin manera alguna de estimar su progreso,” añadió Bankroft.

Pero los incentivos basados en los resultados de los exámenes no resuelven el problema que enfrentan las escuelas en áreas de bajos ingresos, según Alex Caputo-Pearl de la Coalición para la Justicia en la Educación (Coalition for Educational Justice), una organización de padres de familia, maestros, y organizaciones estudiantiles basada en Los Ángeles. “[El PSAA] es una manera conveniente de culpar a los maestros, padres de familia, y estudiantes por problemas que son finalmente del

sistema,” dijo. “Es fácil para los políticos actuar como si juegan duro, pero no están llegando a las raíces sistémicas de los problemas de falta de recursos.”

Las escuelas que no consiguen alcanzar los objetivos del API impuestos por el estado son elegibles para aplicar a un estímulo económico de intervención inmediata (Immediate Intervention/Under Performing Schools Program o II/USP). Sin embargo, aquellas escuelas que apliquen al II/USP y no mejoren los resultados de los exámenes enfrentan consecuencias. “El objetivo es que mejoren,” explico Bankroft. “Pero si no, entonces esas escuelas estarán sujetas a intervenciones que varían desde el despido del director hasta una toma estatal.” Una “toma estatal” le quitaría el poder de decisión a la Barra Escolar entregándolo a las manos del estado.

Escuelas con II/USP reciben un mínimo de \$50,000 en su “año de planeación” y después tienen de dos a tres años más para implementar su plan. Pero las escuelas cuyos resultados no mejoren pierden los fondos del II/USP. Estas escuelas, según Caputo-Pearl, son aquellas que mas necesitan de los

*“Yo en verdad quiero que mi hijo se exponga a las maravillas del aprendizaje—a las cosas que nos salvarán a todos nosotros como sociedad.”*

fondos. “Las escuelas en las áreas de bajos ingresos no tienen lo básico,” dijo. “Hay un problema muy grande en el financiamiento de las escuelas cuando tienes un enorme número de escuelas en comunidades de color y áreas de bajos ingresos que están sobre pobladas y no cuentan con libros y consejeros suficientes.”

Los exámenes estandarizados no solo determinan el futuro de algunas escuelas; también pueden dictar el avance académico de estudiantes individuales. Por ejemplo, un resultado bajo en el Examen de Salida de High School (High School Exit Exam), ahora requerido de todos los estudiantes de high school en el estado, puede impedir que el estudiante se gradué. Algunas escuelas en California usan incluso los exámenes estandarizados para determinar si los estudiantes pasan o no de grado. Cuando exámenes como el SAT 9 son usados para tomar decisiones sobre el avance de grado de un estudiante, financiamiento de la escuela, o el futuro del trabajo de algún maestro, se les llaman exámenes de “altos riesgos.”

El programa de exámenes de altos riesgos de California presiona a maestros a concentrarse en preparar a sus estudiantes para el examen en lugar de proveer un entendimiento mas profundo del material, según Janet Swann, cuyo hijo cursa el cuarto grado en Natural Bridges Elementary School en Santa Cruz. Swann optó por retirar a su hijo de los últimos dos años de exámenes por su desacuerdo con el sistema. “Lo hice como una forma de protesta,” dijo. “He visto como el currículo se enflaqueció desde que los exámenes comenzaron, y quiero ver que esto cambie.”

Los maestros invierten en materiales de programas de preparación de exámenes como el SAT 9 para los estudiantes. Los programas proveen estrategias para resolver problemas de opción múltiple y entrenan en habilidades básicas “Si uno está con-

stantemente preparando para los exámenes, uno puede mejorar los resultados, pero eso no significa que se mejore en cualquier otro sentido,” dijo. “Yo en verdad quiero que mi hijo se exponga a las maravillas del aprendizaje—a las cosas que nos salvarán a todos nosotros como sociedad.”

## Diversos Métodos de Evaluación

El SAT 9 es una prueba en referencia a normas, la cual clasifica a los estudiantes de acuerdo a porcentajes, comparando al individuo con un sampleo nacional de estudiantes. Cincuenta por ciento es considerado como “a nivel del grado.” El sistema clasifica a la mitad de los que toman el examen por arriba del nivel de grado y la mitad por debajo. Miller argumentó que los exámenes en referencia a normas son injustas para estudiantes no privilegiados, especialmente aquellos que están aprendiendo el ingles.

La Barra de Educación del Estado se está esforzando para moverse hacia exámenes basados en estándares (no confundirse con exámenes estandarizados), los cuales evalúan a los estudiantes conforme a su habilidad para cumplir con los estándares del estado, en lugar compararlos con normas nacionales. El programa STAR ahora requiere que las escuelas apliquen el Examen de Estándares de California, un exa-

men basado en estándares. Éste 24 de abril, la Barra Estatal de educación votó para contratar a la empresa Educational Testing Services para implementar el siguiente programa de exámenes estandarizados. “[El voto] asegura que California se mantendrá en curso para construir un sistema de exámenes que ponga los rigurosos estándares académicos del estado al centro de nuestro sistema educativo,” dijo el Presidente de la Barra Estatal Reed Hastings.

Sin embargo, según Lysa Tabachnick, miembro de la organización School Voices basada en Santa Cruz, los cambios recientes representan tan solo un leve mejoramiento. “Mientras los exámenes en referencia a normas sean parte de este, no estaremos contentos,” dijo. “Además, los estándares no han sido diseminados en el estado para que los maestros puedan usarlos. Si los maestros no conocen los estándares del estado, no serán capaces de enseñarlos.”

Caputo-Pearl argumentó que simplemente cambiando el sistema de exámenes de normas a estándares no proveerá suficiente diversidad al proceso de evaluación del avance académico. Ya sean basados en normas o en estándares, los exámenes estandarizados pueden contener preguntas parciales a la cultura anglo-sajona, dijo. Sugirió que las escuelas podrían usar otras medidas, como lo son evaluaciones de portafolios o exámenes de actuación para determinar si los estudiantes han aprendido. “Hay muchas formas de registrar el crecimiento que permitan a los estudiantes demostrar lo que saben en diversas maneras,” dijo. “La mas variedad que haya, la mas seguridad habrá de que las evaluaciones sean justas para los estudiantes y las escuelas.”

Un examen de la actuación, según Caputo-Pearl, podría ser desde un ensayo hasta un video documental. Para evaluaciones de portafolios, los estudiantes y maestros recolectarían

el trabajo del estudiante y después celebrarian conferencias para discutir el su progreso. Caputo-Pearl argumentó que las evaluaciones alternativas dejarían a los estudiantes demostrar que tienen un entendimiento profundo de los concepto, evitando los problemas de exámenes estandarizados.

School Voices recientemente colaboró con la Federación de Maestros de Berkeley e hizo circular una petición para un sistema de exámenes justo. La petición insiste que el estado de California use diversos métodos de evaluación que auténticamente determinen el éxito del estudiante y de la escuela, y distribuya equitativamente los fondos entre las escuelas eliminando el sembrado del API y los premios de incentivos económicos.

Los miembros de School Voices recientemente presentaron al Gobernador la petición con 3,000 firmas, según Tabachneck.

## Inequidad en la Toma de Decisiones.

Tal vez los problemas del financiamiento a las escuelas se harán mas evidentes con programas de exámenes que sean justos, sugirió Caputo-Pearl. Los exámenes de altos riesgos permiten a los gobiernos estatal y federal gastar menos dinero que si se proveyeran fondos para todas las escuelas que lo necesiten, explico Caputo-Pearl. “[Financiamiento basado en API] es dinero condicional, pero estas escuelas necesitan dinero incondicional,” dijo.

Sin embargo, grupos de empresarios son de los proponentes mas fuertes de exámenes de altos riesgos, según Caputo-Pearl. Los miembros de la comunidad de negocios dominan actualmente la Barra de educación Estatal, el cuerpo que toma decisiones sobre políticas de educación del estado. Bajo la ley estatutaria existente, los miembros de la Barra de Educación son designados por el gobernador.

El miembro de la Asamblea del Estado Marco A. Firebaugh (D-50<sup>avo</sup> Distrito) propuso una ley para dar mas poder de decisión en el sistema de educación del estado a los maestros y padres de familia. La medida propuesta (Assembly Bill 2363) aumentaría la membresía a la Barra de Educación a once miembros y requeriría incluir padres de familia con hijos que formen parte del sistema de educación publica, administradores de escuelas de calificaciones altas y bajas, maestros y pupilos.

Según Tabachnick, la medida aseguraría que la Barra tome las decisiones adecuadas para las escuelas. “Si la Barra de Educación del Estado refleja al distrito electoral que sirve, estaría en mejor posición de elegir herramientas de apreciación y sistemas de responsabilidad que hagan sentido y sean educacionalmente sanas,” dijo. “Educadores y padres de familia tomarían mejores decisiones que gente de negocios y designaciones políticas.”

*Para saber mas acerca de las políticas de educación visite [www.cde.ca.gov](http://www.cde.ca.gov) o llame a School Voices al (831) 460-4280. School Voices se reúne cada primer Miércoles del mes, de las 6:30 a las 8:30 de la noche en 1330 Mission St., en Santa Cruz.*

*Para expresar su punto de vista en políticas educativas del estado, escriba o llame al senador Bruce McPherson: State Capitol, Roomm 2054 Sacramento, CA 95814 Telefono: (916) 445-5843 Senator.mcpherson@sen.ca.gov*

# Standardized Testing

**TESTING** from **Page 4**  
the test scores.

The STAR Program is an element of the Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA), a law passed under Pete Wilson’s governorship in 1999. The PSAA was designed to track schools’ academic performance, give extra funding to schools that meet their goals and intervene in schools that fall short. After Gray Davis became Governor, the PSAA set up the Academic Performance Index (API), a way of evaluating schools’ performance. While the PSAA legislation calls for multiple assessment measures, the index has to date been based solely on standardized test scores. Levy jokingly referred to API as the “Affluent Parents’ Index” because test scores are usually closely correlated to an area’s affluence. According to Levy, the highest test scores come from privileged areas, while low-income areas with high percentages of minority students often score low.

Anne Bankroft, the Public Information Officer for Davis’s Secretary of Education, explained that although the API ranks schools based on their scores, it gives awards and decides which schools need intervention based on their year to year score improvement. “A school can be one that starts off rock-bottom, but if it shows some degree of improvement, it will get awards,” she said.

Bankroft explained that the PSAA was developed in response to complaints from State Universities that students went to college unprepared. “Kids would come home with a high school diploma and then they got to college and couldn’t read, write or do math,” she said. “We had to do something drastic in K–12.” She argued that the only way to make sure schools provide the material students need is through incentives, like cash rewards. “You can’t reward a school without a means to assess its progress,” Bankroft added.

But awards based on test scores do not really solve the problem that schools in low-income areas face, according to Alex Caputo-Pearl of the LA-based parent, teacher and student organization Coalition for Educational Justice. “[The PSAA] is a convenient way to blame teachers and parents and students for problems that are ultimately systematic,” he said. “It’s an easy way for politicians to act like they’re playing hard ball, but it ultimately doesn’t get to the systematic roots of the problems around funding.”

Schools that do not meet their state-imposed API goals are eligible to apply for the Immediate Intervention/Under Performing Schools Program (II/USP). But those schools that apply for the II/USP and do not raise their test scores face consequences. “The goal is to improve,” Bankroft explained. “But if they don’t, then those schools are subject to interventions ranging from firing the principal to state takeover.” A “state takeover” would force the power of the school board into the hands of the state.

II/USP schools receive a minimum of \$50,000 in their “planning year” and then have two to three more years to implement their plan. But the schools whose test scores don’t improve after

three years lose their II/USP funding. And these schools are often the ones who most need funding, according to Caputo-Pearl. “Schools in low-income areas do not have the very basics,” he said. “There’s a deep problem in school funding when you have a huge number of schools in communities of color and low-income areas that are overcrowded and do not have enough books and counselors.”

Not only do standardized tests determine the future of some schools, they can also dictate the academic advancement of individual students. For example, a low score on the High School Exit Exam, now required of all high school students across the State, can keep a student from graduating. Some California schools even use standardized tests to determine whether students can go on to the next grade. When tests like the SAT 9 are used to make decisions about a student’s promotion to the next grade, school funding, or teachers’ job tenure, they are called “high-stakes” tests.

California’s current high-stakes testing program pushes teachers to focus on preparing their students for the test rather than providing an in-depth understanding of material, according to Janet Swann, whose son is a fourth grader at Natural Bridges Elementary School in Santa Cruz. Swann opted her son out of the last two years of testing because she disagrees with the system. “I did it as a means of protest,” she said. “I’ve seen the curriculum narrow since the testing has started, and I want to see that change.”

Teachers invest in materials for test-preparation programs that teach students how to do well on tests like the SAT 9. The programs provide strategies for taking multiple choice tests and drills on basic skills. “If you are constantly doing test prep., you can raise scores, but it doesn’t mean you get better at anything else,” Swann said. “I really want my child to be exposed to the wonders of learning—the things that are going to save us as a society.”

### Multiple Assessments

The SAT 9 is a norm-referenced test, which means it ranks students in percentiles that compare the individual to a national sample of students. Fifty

of Education voted to designate Educational Testing Services as its next standardized testing program contractor. “[The vote] ensures that California will stay the course in crafting a testing system that rightly places the state’s rigorous academic content standards at the core of our instructional system,” said State Board President Reed Hastings.

“*I really want my child to be exposed to the wonders of learning—the things that are going to save us as a society.*”

But according to Lysa Tabachnick, a member of the Santa Cruz-based organization School Voices, the recent changes are only a slight improvement. “As long as there is a norm-referenced test as part of it, this is not going to make us happy,” she said. “In addition, the standards haven’t been disseminated throughout the state so that teachers can use them. If teachers don’t know the State’s standards, they will not be able to teach them,” she said.

Caputo-Pearl argued that just shifting the State’s testing system from norms-based to standards-based does not provide enough diversity in school assessment. Whether norms-based or standards-based, standardized tests may contain culturally-biased questions, he said. He suggested that schools could use measures such as portfolio assessments or performance exams to determine what students have learned. “There are many ways to record growth that let students show in a variety of ways what they know,” he said. “The more variety, the more you can be positive that assessments are fair to the students and the schools.”

A performance exam, according to Caputo-Pearl, could be anything from an essay to a video documentary. For a portfolio assessment, students and teachers would collect a students’ work and then hold conferences with parents to discuss the students’ progress. Caputo-Pearl argued that alternative assessments allow students to show they have a deep understanding of concepts, while avoiding the problems of standardized tests.

School Voices recently collaborated with the Berkeley Federation of Teachers and circulated a petition for fair testing. The petition insisted that the State of California use multiple measures and authentic assessment to determine student and school success, to equally distribute funds to schools and to eliminate the API ranking and rewards. Members of School Voices recently presented the petition to the Governor with about 3,000 signatures, according to Tabachnick.

### Inequality in Decision-Making

Perhaps with fair testing programs, the problems with school funding will become more evident, Caputo-Pearl suggested. High stakes testing allows the State and federal governments to spend less money than they would if they were to provide funding for all

schools that need it, he explained. “[Funding based on API] is conditional money, but these schools deserve unconditional money,” he said.

But business groups are some of the biggest proponents of high stakes testing, according to Caputo-Pearl. Members of the business community currently dominate the State Board of Education, the body that makes decisions about State education policies. Under existing statutory law, the Board of Education is appointed by the Governor.

State Assembly Member Marco A. Firebaugh (D-50<sup>th</sup> District) proposed a bill this winter that would give more power to teachers and parents in the State’s education system. Assembly Bill 2363 would increase the membership of the Board of Education to eleven and require that it includes parents with children currently enrolled in the public school system, administrators of both low and high-performing schools, teachers and pupils.

According to Tabachnick, the bill would ensure that the Board would make more appropriate decisions for schools. “If the State Board of Education was reflective of the constituency it serves, it would be better able to choose assessment tools and accountability systems that made sense and were educationally sound,” she said. “Educators and parents would make better choices than business people and political appointees.”

To learn more about state education policies visit [www.cde.ca.gov](http://www.cde.ca.gov) or call School Voices at (831) 460-4280. School Voices meets every first Wednesday of the month from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at 1330 Mission St., Santa Cruz.

To express your views on state education policies, call or write to Senator Bruce McPherson: State Capitol, Room 2054 Sacramento, CA 95814 Phone: (916) 445-5843 [senator.mcpherson@sen.ca.gov](mailto:senator.mcpherson@sen.ca.gov)

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# Regional / State News

## Growing a movement

□ First statewide summit connects food security activists and policy makers

By **CAROLINE NICOLA**

*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

Helen Johnson helped create two community-owned gardens in Los Angeles on land that was left vacant after the 1992 LA Riots. Crenshaw High School has one of the most productive looking gardens in the city thanks to Adonijah Mijamura, who incorporates natural gardening methods from West and Central Africa. Malaika Edwards is working to open a community-owned organic grocery store in West Oakland, an area that she said currently has 24,000 residents and only one grocery store.

Across California, activists, policy makers, farmers and community residents are building alternative food systems outside the industrial agricultural system.

People are working to provide community food security, or access to nutritionally adequate and culturally appropriate foods by all people in a community.

But the individuals, groups and coalitions working for community food security lack coordination, according to

Andy Fisher of Community Food Security Coalition. "Because of the lack of coordination, opportunities to make real change are often squandered," he said.

The California Community Food Security Summit: Organizing for Change held in Oakland on June 3-4, was the first statewide gathering of grassroots activists and public policy leaders focusing on food security. Fisher hopes the summit will build a shared vision for food security in the state and begin an action plan for what that would look like.

"The summit addressed the problems of California's current food system including hunger amidst wealth and plenty, epidemics of diabetes and obesity on the rise especially among low-income residents, inequitable access to fresh produce, and the loss of California family farms to corporate entities," said Fisher.

Harold Goldstein of California Center for Public Health said we live in a state threatened by epidemics of both food insecurity and obesity. "Poor nutrition and physical activity are responsible for more deaths than violence, AIDS, drugs, alcohol and car crashes combined," he said.

Goldstien argued that while some people say diet and exercise are matters

of individual choice and personal responsibility, poor nutrition and physical inactivity are perpetuated by a whole range of social, political, and economic factors that make it difficult or impossible for people to make healthy food choices.

Some of these factors include schools failing to provide adequate nutrition and physical education, and balancing their budgets by selling junk food and soda, corporations who encourage children to start early establishing a preference for large portions of high fat, high sugar foods as marketing practices go uninvestigated and unregulated, Goldstein said.

As a first step in developing state policies to address the childhood obesity epidemic, Senator Martha Escutia authored SB 19 last year. The statute addresses both food security and nutrition by increasing school meal reimbursements by ten cents and establishing nutrition standards for all foods sold in elementary schools in California. Goldstein pointed out that before this, nutrition standards for food sold outside of school meal programs did not exist, even in elementary schools.

The nutrition standards established in SB 19 will only go into affect if \$30 million dollars are made available for next years budget. "Still, SB 19 was an enormous success," Goldstein said.

Neelam Shavma of the New Panther Vanguard Movement said she is involved in the issue of food security to change the quality of food in schools. In the 1960s, the Black Panther Party established free breakfast programs to feed children. "The programs have largely been written out of history by the powers that be, but they were actually one of its biggest successes," Shavma said.

"The issue about food in schools, is related to how we feed ourselves as a people," Shavma said. "When we talk about reparations in the New Vanguard movement, it is not just about money. Reparations is about identities, reclaiming our languages, names and reclaiming our foods," she said.

She added that she was disappointed that there were not more people of color leading the conference sessions. "This mornings' session really reflected the fact that it is a white middle-class dominated movement," she said. Shavma spoke of the need to hear new voices and also for people of color to be willing to bring their voices to the table. "It is critical that happens, otherwise the movement will end up being irrelevant to the vast majority of people need it the most."

As a result of the summit, a state coalition was formed to coordinate activities and move forward a policy platform. ➡

## Toward educational justice

□ Los Angeles Passes Motion to Study Alternative Assessments

By **CAROLINE NICOLA**

*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

Los Angeles schools moved one step closer to replacing standardized tests with a potentially more equitable way of measuring student learning and school performance. In a 4-1 vote, the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Board of Education passed a motion on May 28 to study alternatives to high-stakes tests like the STAR/Stanford 9 and the High School Exit Exam.

The motion, sponsored by board members Genethia Hudley-Hayes and Jose Huizar, directs LAUSD to undertake a six-month study of alternative assessments in partnership with a task force comprised of Board Members, teachers, administrators, university scholars and community-based educational reform organizations.

Before the board meeting, 250 people from Coalition for Educational Justice (CEJ) participated in a demonstration march in downtown Los Angeles to support the measure. "We are trying to get rid of high-stakes testing and get to the real problems of education," said Edgar Sánchez, a teacher at Washington Preparatory School in South Los Angeles and member of CEJ.

After the march, CEJ members packed the boardroom, arguing that high-stakes tests are racially-discriminatory because they tie funding to unfair tests given across unequal schools. Sánchez said members of CEJ gave testimonials supporting alternative assessments and criticizing the Stanford 9 and the High School exit Exam.

Hudley-Hayes, Huizar and CEJ have lead an innovative grassroots campaign bringing together a broad spectrum of Board Members in sup-

port of the motion. CEJ incorporates a political strategy that recognizes the importance of a militant grassroots independent base, specifically in working class communities of color, said Alex Caputo-Pearl of CEJ. In addition, he said CEJ takes seriously the need to politically engage existing institutions, like the school board. "Ultimately, we are working to create a strong anti-racist independent base that exerts power over elected officials in the city," Caputo-Pearl said.

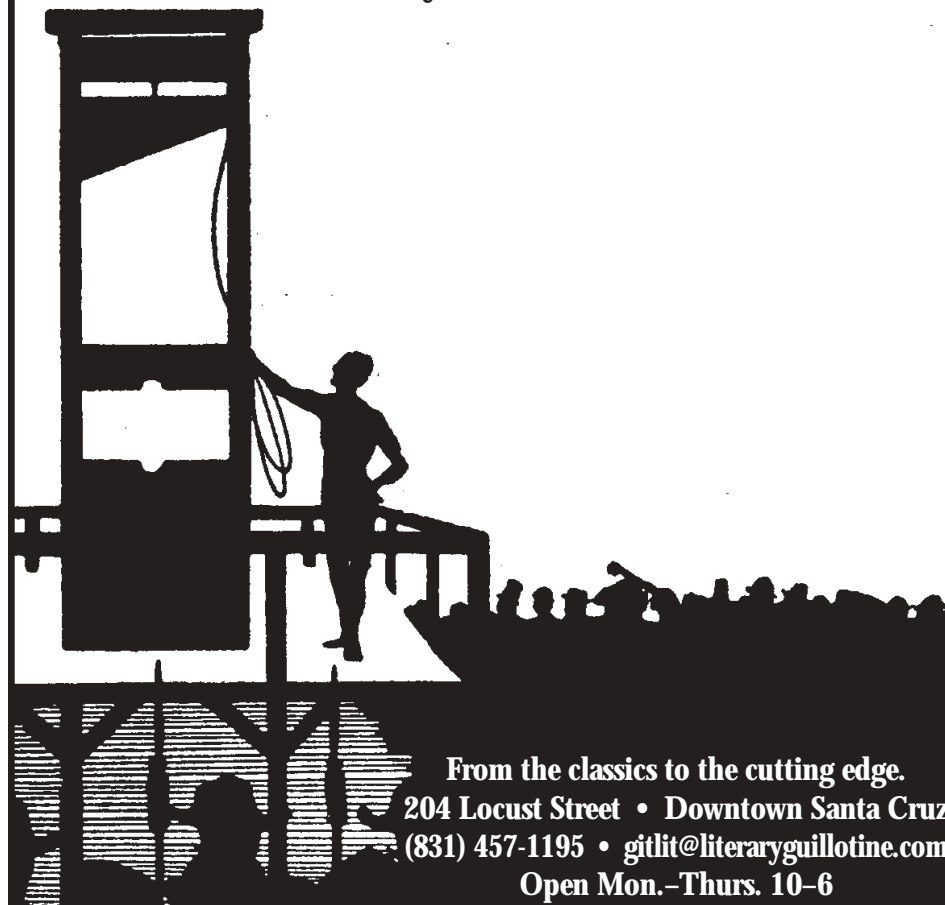
Situated in a school district where 90 percent are students of color and 70 percent are low-income, CEJ is a multi-racial grassroots organization that is centered on anti-racist politics. "One of the main features that defines the public educational system in Los Angeles and California is institutional racism," said Caputo-Pearl. Low income schools in communities of color are the most overcrowded and have the least resources, he said. Chrissanda Walker, a student at Crenshaw High School who participated in the demonstration, said her school lacks resources and money for basic things like books, classrooms and bathrooms. "Things are segregated and unequal," she said.

Caputo-Pearl said racism has to be the central focus if the progressive movement is to generate the power it needs to actually become a political player in large urban areas, and if it is to speak to working class communities and communities of color in a way that is real. "A problem in the progressive movement is many people view discussions of racism as divisive. People want to subordinate discussions of racism and focus on things that they think are more unifying," he said.

All students are affected by standardized testing, Caputo-Pearl said, but low-income students of color are more severely affected by it. "That's where we want our base to be," he said, "and we'll move out from there." ➡

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# National News

## Demonstrators denounce Feinstein for supporting Fast Track

□ Congress could approve Trade Negotiating Authority this month

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

Human rights and labor advocates gathered in front of Senator Diane Feinstein's office on June 5, urging California Congresspeople to vote against a legislative package called Fast Track. The bill would allow the President to pass trade legislation without input from Congress. Under Fast Track regulations, Congress could only vote yes or no to trade legislation proposed by the President, and the period for debate would be limited to twenty hours. A final vote on the legislation could happen some time this month.

"It takes away our input to trade agreements through our congressional representatives," said Sharon Delgado of the Resource Center for Nonviolence. "Instead, the agreements would be created with input from our trade representative and corporations and negotiated through a very un-democratic process."

Under banners like "Dollars or Democracy?" and "People Over Profits," about eighty demonstrators denounced Feinstein for voting in support of the legislation. Walther Johnson, the head of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Antonia Juhaz of the International Forum on

Globalization, among other speakers, discussed the problems with Fast Track and fair trade in general.

the people, it's not going to go unnoticed," he said.

Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-California) voted in fa-

**“ The agreements would be created with input from our trade representative and corporations and negotiated through a very un-democratic process. ”**

The House of Representatives passed its version of the legislation last December by just one vote. On May 23, the Senate finally passed a different Fast Track trade bill, after four weeks of debate. The differences between the House and Senate versions must be reconciled before a new trade bill returns to Congress for the final vote.

Representatives Ellen Tausher (D-10) and Anna Eshoo (D-14), who voted against the legislation in December, might switch their votes when it returns to Congress, according to Christian Heath, one of the demonstration's coordinators. Heath explained that Tausher and Eshoo represent high tech districts and have been receiving pressure from their constituencies to support the legislation. "We wanted to send the message that when a member of congress votes against democracy and against

the United States as a whole," she said. Feinstein added that Fast Track legislation must provide support for workers displaced from their jobs due to increased trade. The Senate version of the bill would increase the money spent

on aid for displaced workers to \$1.2 billion per year. Fast Track Trade Authority (FTTA), the House fast track legislation passed in December, does not include such provisions.

But according to Congressman Sam Farr, who voted against FTTA, a fast track bill could not provide the provisions necessary to ensure sufficient support for displaced workers. "The Bush Administration simply cannot be trusted to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements that protect workplace rights and the global environment," he said.

Fast Track Authority would help the president follow through with many of his current plans to expand the government's trade power. "Bush wants this badly for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)," said Santa Cruz resident Sandino Gomez, who

**“ When a member of congress votes against democracy and against the people, it's not going to go unnoticed. ”**

has been active in confronting Congresspeople on free trade issues for the past two years.

The Bush Administration hopes to use Fast Track to speed up negotiations on the FTAA, a trade agreement that would expand the North American Free Trade

Agreement (NAFTA) to every country in the western hemisphere except Cuba. According to Gomez, the FTAA would lower labor standards and reduce environmental regulations throughout North and South America.


The FTAA includes a provision based on chapter eleven of NAFTA, an enforcement mechanism that allows corporations to sue the government for lost profit. "Free trade agreements give freedom to the corporations to run the world, seeking the cheapest labor and the most lax environmental standards," Delgado said. "With Fast Track we have no defense against the FTAA through the democratic process."

The executive branch had fast track authority until 1994, but it was defeated under the Clinton administration. According to Delgado, the legislation was not reinstated because the public and Congress were weary of returning such powers to the President. "People got wise to the fact that the only reason NAFTA and the WTO went through was because we had fast track," she explained.

The House was close to voting against Fast Track last summer after extensive public pressure, according to Delgado. "It looked like it was going into defeat, but after September 11, the president pushed it through by appeal to unity," she said.

Gomez suggested that Santa Cruz County residents contact Sam Farr and Senator Barbara Boxer (D-California) to thank them for voting against the legislation. He added that Californians should urge Feinstein, Boxer and Farr to vote against the reconciled legislation when it returns to Congress. "So much of this is being done in our name," Gomez said. "That we really need to let the government know we won't accept it."

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# Internacional / International

## Trabajadores mexicanos retan a transnacional alemana

Por **ARMANDO ALCARAZ**

*Colectivo del Periódico ¡La Alarma!*

Trabajadores sindicalizados de la fábrica mexicana de neumáticos Euzkadi demandaron la reapertura de la planta éste 29 de mayo a la transnacional alemana Continental AG. El cierre de la planta dejó sin empleo a 1,164 trabajadores en el Salto, Jalisco en diciembre del año pasado y ocasionó numerosas protestas.

Los trabajadores pudieron exponer sus reclamos ante el pleno de inversionistas de Continental al participar ellos mismos en calidad de accionistas en la Asamblea Anual de la empresa, celebrada en Hannover, Alemania. Después de su intervención, Manfred Wennemer, Presidente del Consejo de Administración de Continental, les expuso su deseo de reiniciar el diálogo con el sindicato, roto de hace varios meses.

Según un informe de La Organización Internacional por el Derecho a Alimentarse (FIAN), Continental no se atuvo a las leyes laborales vigentes en México. Además, el reporte dictaminó que la transnacional violó el derecho a la formación libre de sindicatos y el derecho a la alimentación, derechos contemplados en el Pacto Internacional sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de las Naciones Unidas. El pacto fue suscrito tanto por México como por Alemania.

Continental tomó posesión de Euzkadi a fines de 1998. Desde entonces, la nueva gerencia había intentado sin éxito despedir a dieciocho de los líderes sindicales y al presidente del sindicato.

El informe del FIAN advierte de las consecuencias que conlleva el cierre de la fábrica llantera Euzkadi para la población del Salto. Según el informe, la mayoría de la población se ha quedado sin comida. "Se anuncia una catástrofe social y económica," se lee. Añade que los trabajadores tienen dificultades de encontrar otros trabajos por las "prácticas discriminatorias de otras empresas," quienes no los contratan por saber que han pertenecido al sindicato independiente de Euzkadi.

Según el FIAN, tanto el Estado Mexicano como el Estado Alemán tienen el deber de proteger el derecho a la alimentación llevando a cabo inmediatamente una investigación legal de la decisión empresarial, y tomando las medidas resultantes de la misma.

Los trabajadores pudieron asistir a Alemania a exponer su caso gracias al apoyo de individuos, organizaciones y sindicatos de México, Alemania, España, Francia, Italia, y Austria.

*Para más información sobre el Comité de Apoyo al Sindicato Independiente de Euzkadi visite: <http://www.geocities.com/sindicatoeuzkadi/>*

## Mexican workers challenge german transnational

By **ARMANDO ALCARAZ**

*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

Unionized workers of the Mexican tire factory Euzkadi demanded on May 29 that the German transnational corporation Continental AG reopen the plant. The closure left 1,164 workers in Salto, Jalisco unemployed in December of last year and sparked numerous protests.

The workers were able to bring their demands before all of Continental's investors by participating as shareholders in the firm's Annual Assembly. After their intervention, President of Continental's Administrative Council Manfred Wennemer expressed his desire to re-initiate the dialogue with the union. The dialogue had broken off several months ago.

According to a report from Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN), Continental did not follow Mexico's labor laws. Furthermore, the report said the firm violated the rights of unionists to organize and the right for food, guaranteed by the International Pact of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of the United Nations. The pact was signed by both Mexico and Germany.

Continental took over Euzkadi at the end of 1998. Since then, the new management had tried, without success, to fire eighteen union leaders and

the Union president.

FIAN's report warns of the consequences of the closure of the Euzkadi Tire Factory for the population of the Salto, Jalisco. According to the report, the majority of the population has been without food. "A social and economic catastrophe is forthcoming," it reads. It adds that workers are having a hard time finding other work because of "the discriminatory practices of other businesses" which don't hire them because they know they have belonged to the independent union of Euzkadi.

According to FIAN, both the Mexican and German states have the obligation to protect the right to nourishment with immediate legal investigations of the company's decision to shut down the plant and prosecuting if necessary.

The workers were able to go to Germany to expose their case, thanks to the support of individuals, organizations and unions of Mexico, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and Austria. 📧

*For more information on the Committee for the Support of Independent Unions of Euzkadi visit: <http://www.geocities.com/sindicatoeuzkadi/>*

*Translated by Leila Binder and Rachel Showstack*



## Concerns mount over Filipino deportations

By **GREG MACABENTA**

*The Sun-Reporter, Pacific News Service*

Filipino Americans are alarmed over the increase in deportations of Filipinos—including legal immigrants—over the past several weeks, reports the Philippine News.

The number of deportees from San Francisco has risen up to five a day from about one a week a year ago, according to the Philippine consulate. This is due in part to greater post 9/11 enforcement of the Absconder Apprehension Initiative Program, which deports immigrants who are convicted felons. Justice and FBI officials have said that the dragnet would focus first on fugitives from countries identified as "al-Qaeda strongholds," according to the report. The Abu

Sayyaf terror gang in the Philippines is suspected to be linked to al-Qaeda.

The program has cast too wide a net, however, says Philippine News Editor Rodel Rodis. Those deported include legal immigrants who have committed such crimes as possession of drugs to just about any criminal offense including domestic violence. The National Association of Filipino American Associations is setting up a task force to provide free legal aid to Filipinos who have been apprehended. 📧

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## Bush document admits global warming exists

☐ "The only solution is to adapt"

By **ARMANDO ALCARAZ**

*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

In a recent report to the United Nations, the Bush administration recognizes global warming exists, brings negative environmental impacts, and is caused by greenhouse gasses created by the burning of fossil fuels. However, the report recommends adapting to the climatic change instead of taking any action.

The report, mandatory under a UN convention signed by Bush Sr., was issued quietly without a press release and only became known on June 3. It predicts public health dangers caused by extreme heat and air pollution and deems "very likely" the disappearance of coral reefs, the alpine meadows of the Rockies and the low-lying barriers of the south east coast, which may well be engulfed by the Atlantic.

Although the report also expects forests to experience "major species

shifts," it also lists potential "pluses" such as improved crop productivity and better tree growth.

The report comes only a couple of weeks after Washington's Chief Climate Negotiator Harlan Watson said the US will not be a part of the Kyoto Protocol, the international action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, at least for the next ten years.

Last year a report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculated the greenhouse effect would cause the Earth's atmosphere to warm by up to 5.8C (10.4F) by 2100. It said tropical islands could be wiped out by rising sea levels and adds that over the next 25 years the number of people that will be lacking sufficient water resources is likely to rise from 1.7 billion to about 5.4 billion.

The IPCC report said: "The effects of climate change are expected to be greatest in developing countries in terms of loss of life and relative effects

on investment and the economy."

So far by not joining the Kyoto Protocol, the US has refused to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas considered the most dangerous by scientists, and is only willing to reduce the "carbon intensity" of economic growth. 📧

*This report was produced with the assistance of Halie Johnson*



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# Columns

## The Functional Brain

BY LEILA BINDER  
The Alarm! Newsppaer Collective

When we want to give expression to a dramatic situation in our lives, we tend to use the metaphor of heaviness. We say that something has become a great burden to us. We either bear the burden or fail and go down with it, win or lose. And Sabina—what had come over her? Nothing.... Her drama was a drama not of heaviness but of lightness. What fell to her lot was not the burden but the unbearable lightness of being.

—Milan Kundera, The Unbearable Lightness of Being

In the '90s doctors began to prescribe anti-depressants in unprecedented quantities to both children and adults. Many of these prescriptions were filled out by general practitioners, and, in most cases, not even the doctors claim that the people consuming the drugs have serious problems. Before, people would have just had to deal and face life unmedicated. Now, avoidance is rationed by physicians in precise doses, not nearly as pleasant as deciding for oneself to buy that extra pint.

The comfortable and insured middle and upper classes who can afford these drugs are overworked and overburdened with cars and houses and children; they seem to have everything they need. I am tempted to callously brush this aside since I'm just old enough, poor enough and East Coast enough to have grown up without ever knowing that anti-depressants existed. People seemed to do better without anti-depressants or psychobabble. On the other hand, maybe things really are getting worse. People are spending more time working, watching TV and on the internet; no one has time to socialize. Depression among people who have so much can only come out of a lack, a lightness. We suffer from a lack of burdens, of relations, a general sense of meaninglessness.

If you ask just about anyone what the average sleep time is, they will answer eight hours. This is based on daily schedule which leaves eight hours for work, eight for re-creation (fun, and body and house maintenance) and eight for sleep. I have been rushed out of bed by friends with the words: "You've had your eight hours, get up!", more times than I can count. The fact that I need nine or ten hours doesn't matter. I wonder if many of those anti-depressant consumers who don't even claim to have serious problems are just people with erratic energy. Like the person who sleeps ten hours, they might simply get too enthusiastic or distracted or despondent—fill in the blank, to function.

The word functional, has evolved from meaning simply that one can get through the work day and do necessary tasks, to being an indicator of overall psychological health. *Salon.com* writer Jenn Shreve described her own motivations for taking Prozac in college, "For the '60s generation, LSD was a tool: It opened the mind to extreme experiences, allowed one to flirt briefly (and sometimes not so briefly) with madness. But we didn't want to come within screaming distance of madness—it would limit possibilities, screw up our portfolios. Sure, we needed to be creative, but above all we needed to produce."

Apparently even sexual energy is too erratic; or at least, it is something many are willing to sacrifice in order to feel "normal". As one patient of Derek Polansky of the Harvard Medical School described the effects of one anti-depressant, "I feel like I have a velvet glove around my clitoris. My responses, my whole sexual self is muted."

These drugs don't only normalize people's moods, they also transform the very chemical make-up of their brains. And since they are prescribing these drugs to children at earlier and earlier stages of brain development, it is conceivable that these drugs are causing brains to develop in similar ways. The scientists don't even claim to understand the effects of these drugs on children, yet they are being prescribed to children as young as two.

They do know however, that television and video games slow and inhibit brain development. The repeated exposure to any stimulus sets up a particular circuitry in the brain and deprives the brain of other experiences. Many features of children's television programming use tactics developed in for advertising purposes and purposely try to attract the brains attention involuntarily; they discourage the child from learning to use her brain independently. Also, the speed of video games and television is causing children to have shorter and shorter attention spans.

This is one reason that doctors give for the "upsurge" in ADD/ADHD cases, diseases that didn't used to even have names. The corresponding increase in Ritalin prescriptions could also be attributed to cuts in funding in public schools. Teachers have more students and are thus more overworked and impatient. Another reason may be the fact that teachers are forced to center their lessons around standardized test performance. The pressure for high test scores leaves teachers with little patience for inattentive children. While I don't doubt that television is decreasing children's ability to pay attention, I wonder, was there ever a time when children were attentive and quiet?

Research is being done to isolate the genes that cause manic depression, and genes have already been found that are a factor in the development of schizophrenia. Dr. Jamison of the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research fears that this knowledge will lead to selective abortion; the elimination of mental abnormalities from the gene pool. With selective abortion, the early prescription of anti-depressants, high doses of television and video games, and education that centers around standardized testing, our society could someday be full of humans whose *normalized brains function* all in the same way.



## RE-TOOL

This is a bi-monthly column which will examine the role of recent, not-so-recent and emergent technological developments in the formation of our social environments and relationships. Each installment will cover a particular machine or technology, and in it, I will answer as many as possible of the following questions (adapted from Kirkpatrick Sale's "Lessons from the Luddites"):

- What purpose does this machine serve?
- What problem has become so great that it needs this solution?
- Is this invention nothing but, as Thoreau put it, an improved means to an unimproved end?
- Who are the winners?
- Who are the losers?
- Will this invention concentrate or disperse power, encourage or discourage self-worth?
- Can society at large afford it?
- Can the planet?

## Cell phones suck more than just your brains

By FHAR MIESS  
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

Union Network International (UNI) inaugurated its "global week of organizing" among workers at mobile phone companies around the world May 27-31, highlighting an aspect of cell phone culture that has gone largely ignored: its effect on working people and work habits.

Much has been made of the controversy surrounding the safety of cell phone use and of proximity to antennas (a great survey our community can be of the Green Press). And with cell phones and spaces like movie the-given rise to an abundance and regulatory signage. coping mechanisms perhaps more deeply phones: that they are into question the way and the spaces around we place between work



transmission towers and of how this plays out in found in the May issue the popular annoyance their users in public aters and restaurants has dance of jokes, comics But these are largely and safety valves for a held anxiety about cell fundamentally calling we relate to each other us, and the boundaries and leisure time.

It is easy to get caught up in chicken-and-egg discussions when considering the role of cell phones in a sped-up and over-worked society. Is the popularity of cell phones attributable to their inherent virtue as nifty and useful gadgets (with a few unintended effects of a destabilized, flexible workforce)? Or did the popularity of cell phones arise in the first place because of worker's needs to keep up with a hyper-connected and highly-casualized global economy around them? It would be easy to say that the popularity of cell phones paralleled the privatization and casualization of the global economy in an organic fashion, much as the telegraph and railroads grew alongside one-another. Unfortunately, this analysis erases the role of leading executives in shaping global market forces, just as it would denigrate the deliberate market and labor-force manipulations of industrialists in the late 19th century which led to fourteen-hour (and more) workdays in that era.

On the consumer end of the equation, a number of mobile phone operators across the globe—many of which are comprised of mergers and joint ventures between the Baby Bells\*—have spearheaded the telecommunications "revolution" which has made "telework" both possible and, in some instances, necessary, for a flexible, just-in-time global market structure. Those of us who have had cell phones know the always-on-call, perpetual-multitasking modes we get sucked into, despite our best attempts to avoid these patterns and limit cell phone use to keeping in touch with the people who are most important to us.

But, these deliberate attempts to affect generalized work speed-ups and increased "flexibility" throughout the global workforce become most evident in the attitudes of telecommunications company executives toward their own workers.

At the end of the summer of 2000, 87,000 workers at Verizon Communications—which owns Verizon Wireless, the largest mobile phone operator in the country—went on strike for eighteen days. The issues? Forced overtime, forced relocation, job security and the right to organize. In essence, the striking workers at Verizon were protesting precisely the conditions (high stress, long working hours, insecurity and enforced mobility) that are the corollary of the technology they were being paid by Verizon to operate, maintain and support. The strike won Verizon workers significant gains in all of the issues over which they went out.

Verizon's experience apparently taught a few lessons to other cellular providers facing mounting pressure from workers in the months leading up to the fall surge in new phone orders from incoming students. A change in tactics was in order.



# Eye on the INS

A weekly focus on the INS and immigration policy

By MICHELLE STEWART

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

*As some of you might have noticed, I was on hiatus last week. Of course, it was not for a lack of information to cover, but rather the opposite. Those who keep an eye on border matters and the INS can attest that there is always something to talk about. This week, I have decided to use a new approach since there are a few pressing matters on my mind. With such a young column it can't hurt to play with the format; when there is a lot to talk about, let's talk about it.*

### Closing Ground Zero

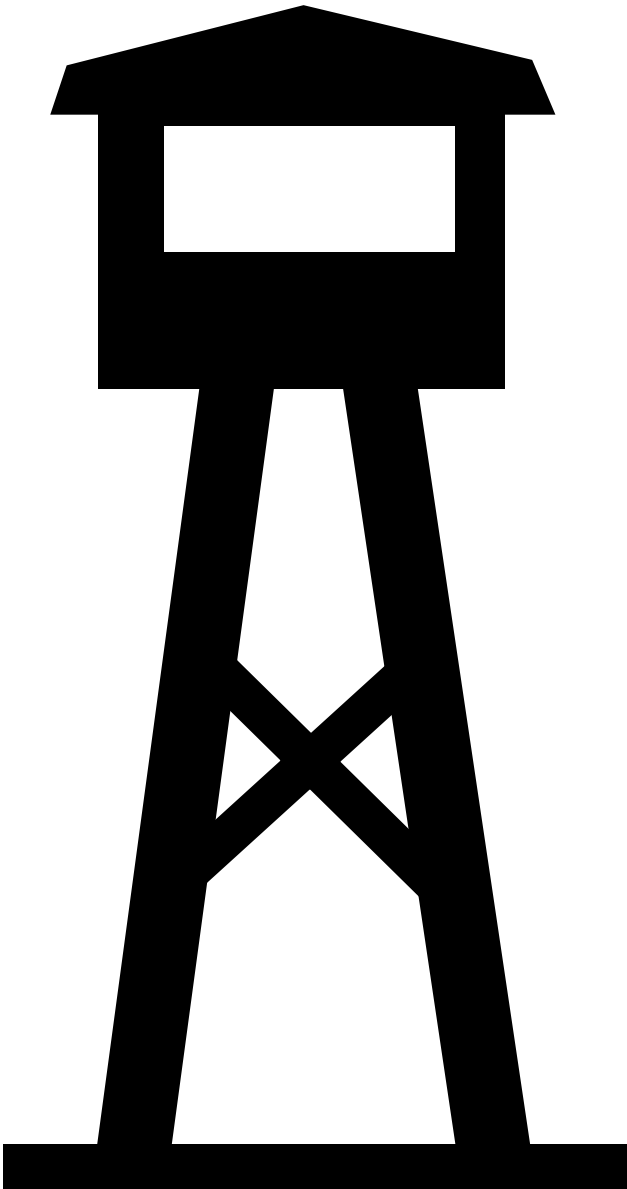
On May 30, 2002 “Ground Zero” was officially closed. At the closing ceremony, Mayor Bloomberg asked New York to close this chapter of the 9/11 incident. But who is being asked to close the chapter? Not every victim, nor every victim’s family, has been recognized in this chapter of American history. Indeed, there are many victims of 9/11 who will never be identified and will never be recognized for remembrance. And the families of those unrecognized victims, must now weather the storm in a country that either gives them little aid or offers deportation as a memorial gift.

When the Twin Towers collapsed, they fell upon many undocumented immigrants. For the families of these immigrants the daunting task is to prove that their relatives were working in the Towers that day. In many cases, the only people who can confirm the immigrant worker’s employment are the companies who employed them. These employers have, in many cases, refused to come forward for fear of penalty. For the families of legal immigrants, union assistance and other forms of aid have been available; for the families of illegal immigrants, the offers of support have been minimal at best.

In the wake of 9/11 (and the casualties), the New York State government created a system that allowed for expedited death certificates. The current bureaucratic process to get a certificate is relatively simple if the deceased was a legal resident, and there is tangible proof they were working in the Towers when they collapsed. For the families of illegal immigrants both of these requirements are fundamental barriers. If employers come forward with employee lists, families would have proof that their relatives were in the Twin Towers on 9/11; this would be one step closer to acquiring a death certificate. The families who can’t meet the requirements to obtain these expedited death certificates will have to wait the traditional three years to petition the courts directly for certificates. However, it is impossible to speculate where these families will be or what the immigrant rights landscape will look like at that time.

Although there are some agencies offering relief to illegal workers, the list is short and the aid packages quite small. In the era of public mourning that followed 9/11, the sentiment is overwhelmingly nationalist even on these most personal of levels. Many people would assume the money should be available for all who died. In reality, the money and support have only been readily available for those who died “legally”. It is a dated story, however, it deserves to be retold in light of last week’s events. As Ground Zero closed, the lives of many are still left in the balance. There are immigrants who face deportation because their sponsoring relative perished; there are families left without a supporting income; there are families left without death certificates.

So, as the Twin Towers officially close for excavation, and the discussion of “rebuilding” begins, it is imperative to problematize the event; we need to add layers of complexity to this situation. These other layers remind us that despite our claims of tolerance, our belief in multi-culturalism, and the notion that we comprise a “nation that came together” after 9/11, we are none of the above. We are a nation that tries to be tolerant of all things that appear to be “American”; we have an affection for multi-culturalism; ultimately, we are a nation that came together only to mourn the loss of “Americans.” If we are going to close this chapter, as Mayor Bloomberg asks, then let’s close it honestly and with our eyes open. In three years are we going to hold another ceremony in which these “other” victims can, finally, be remembered?



### Towers Along the Border

In the coming months be prepared for a few modifications of the desert landscape along the border. The Mexican government will be investing in two radio towers. The towers will stand approximately 66 feet tall and will be equipped with strobe lights. The combination of the height and the strobe will allow them to be seen for some 6 miles across the flat landscape. Why tall towers in the desert?

The Mexican government is instigating this project as part of an attempt to combat the high death tolls that have been steadily increasing. Since 2000, at least 236 known deaths that have occurred in the desert stretching between the US and Mexico border. The goal is to set up the towers as stations to assist the desert travelers. In many cases, immigrants using the desert as their avenue for passage become disorientated or do not come with adequate supplies to guarantee their safety. The towers will be equipped with water and other emergency supplies; they will also have maps and other implements to assist in guiding people to safety. Along with these fortifications, the Mexican government says it will send federal agents to the towers on a three-hour rotation to assist migrants in distress.

The towers will cost approximately \$20,000 each and will be visible first in a stretch of Arizona desert. Being radio-equipped will allow for the Mexican officials to better communicate with one another in the border region.

Other programs have been run both formally and informally involving water maintenance in the desert. Church groups and individuals have been associated with these projects. The towers being constructed by the Mexican government are the first step being made by an agency to assist on this level.

The core of this story, however, is not the strobe-light towers lighting up the landscape. The fact of the matter is that the US government’s current border enforcement program, Operation Gatekeeper, has mandated a lethal immigration pattern for those traveling to the US from down south. Operation Gatekeeper is one of the fundamental reasons that migrants are being forced into more desolate areas of the desert as a means of entry. Migrants will continue to come to the US despite the various tactics of deterrence. The problem is that current US immigration enforcement policy targets the safer areas of passage, forcing migrants deep into the desert where they are dying at phenomenal rates.

Last month marked the one-year anniversary of

the deaths of fourteen immigrants found in the Arizona desert. The group of over two dozen immigrants was abandoned by its “guide” (a coyote). Survivors stated they were left to find their way across the vast landscape in 115-degrees temperatures. Among those traveling this treacherous journey were men as young as 16 years old. The bodies were found in small clusters—often miles apart. Survivors reported that the group decided to split up in an attempt to navigate the unforgiving terrain.

These kinds of tragedies are steadily increasing since Operation Gatekeeper took effect in 1994. The program seeks to apply as much pressure as possible to the San Diego borderlands; it forces immigrants deep into the desert if they hope to cross without detection. The multi-million dollar Operation Gatekeeper program has successfully forced immigrants into the heart of the desert where temperatures can reach 130 degrees—a deathtrap in the waiting. Is this the ultimate price we ask from those who wish to enter the US? Do we expect that two 66 foot tall towers will solve the problem of people dying in the desert? Do we not see the chance of these towers, themselves, being traps?

So, as Juan Hernandez, director of the Mexico’s Office of Mexicans Living Abroad, states that the lives of all Mexican immigrants “need to [be] dignified” we must ask, is anyone listening? Does he hear his own words as his government proposes two towers as a Band-Aid solution in this catastrophic situation. As President Fox and Bush continue to discuss a visiting-worker program and improved economic conditions, their hand shaking and self-congratulatory behavior is doing nothing to counter the situation in the desert. Lost in the midst of this “good will” between the two countries, is the fact that migrants are crossing and dying. Summer is rapidly approaching; temperatures are rising metaphorically and literally... is anyone taking due notice?

The end of May was time of tragic anniversaries and ceremonies. As we close the chapter on one historic moment, we are forced to recognize another. Unfortunately, if there is not a concerted effort to change the INS and its policies, these types of remembrances will become more commonplace. In the coming weeks I plan to look at a few historical markers that inform some of the current immigration policies. I will also take a close look at the 1996 immigration reform that has set the stage for many of the policies embraced after 9/11 and the jeopardized situation many immigrants are currently in. The column will not become wholly historical, rather, it will become historically literate. We can not face the current, mutating manifestation of the INS and its policies without knowing the beast from its birth. I hope you can join me for these investigations and bring insight if you so desire. 📱

### Breaking News

At press time, came the announcement by the Justice Department of the National Entry-Exit Registration System—a new set of identification and tracking rules. The intention of the program is to track visitors from countries that are considered to be terrorist-associated. Visitors from Iraq, Iran, Libya and Sudan are listed as some of the possible focus countries.

During the press conference, John Ashcroft was purposefully vague about the criteria that will govern the targetting/tracking of these visitors. However, one piece of information released indicated that men ages 18-35 from approximately 20 Middle Eastern and Muslim nations will be a high priority. Ashcroft stated, “No country is toally exempt.”

Of the thirty five million people who visit the US each year, the rules will effect approximately 100,000 new visitors annually. The rules will also cover 100,000 visitors currently in the US. The policy will demand each visitor provide photographs, fingerprints and details about their intentions while in the US. The information gathered will be used to determine if the visitor fits the profile of a terrorist, if so their information will be cross-referenced with a federal database. Every visitor will be required to check in periodically with an INS office, and will be tracked to insure they do not extend their stay. Those who do overstay their visa will be deported.

The only foreigners it will not effect are those with green cards. However, any visitor that refuses to comply with the new rules will be deported.

Comments are encouraged at [michelle@the-alarm.com](mailto:michelle@the-alarm.com)



# Commentary

## Southasia on the Verge of Nuclear War

By LEILA BINDER AND SASHA K

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective & Contributor

Now, more than a million troops line the border between Pakistan and India, and the world is closer to witnessing a nuclear war than ever before. India's development of nuclear weapons is surely in part due to the long running tensions and conflicts with Pakistan, particularly over the disputed region of Kashmir, but it is also a response to a US hegemony that has threatened to become total since the close of the Cold War. It is telling that when the Indian government finally went nuclear in 1998, people went into the streets in celebration and poured Coca Cola out into the gutter.

In 1948, the newly independent government of India instituted protectionist laws sometimes called Nehruian Socialism. Until 1991, it was still easier to get a bhang lassi (with hashish) than a Coca Cola. In fact, there was no Coca Cola or 7-Up in the entire country; instead, there was home bottled Campa Cola and 7-Up. The Indian economy verged on bankruptcy in 1991, and the IMF offered to bail the government out. Of course, this wasn't without strings attached, and the government immediately had to ditch its 40-year policy of Import Substitution Industrialization and began to seek out foreign investors. As India lost control over its economy, nationalist politics have again grown stronger and ethnic conflict has increased.

Coinciding with the drastic changes in the economy, the Congress Party, which dominated Indian politics for 40 years, lost power to the Hindu nationalist party, the Bharatiya Janata Parishad (BJP). Since 1989, the BJP has gained and lost a majority in parliament several times. It was also

in 1989 that the Kashmiri separatist insurgency began and a solution the Kashmir problem became more central to political debate.

Hindu nationalists close to the BJP destroyed the Babur mosque in Ayodhya in 1992 so that a Hindu temple could be built in its place, causing violent communal riots and ongoing antagonism between Hindus and Muslims. It is important to keep in mind that, in spite of the partition between India and Pakistan in 1947, Muslims live all over India, not just in Kashmir, and form 11% of the population. Therefore, other conflicts between Hindus and Muslims such as that over the Ayodhya mosque, in turn, heighten people's anger over the issue of Kashmir. And, Hindu nationalists are more than happy to add fuel to the fire.

It was after the BJP came back into power in 1998 that the Indian government decided to go fully and publicly nuclear with a series of test explosions. The reasons for this are multiple: the BJP wanted to push its nationalist credentials by demonstrating India's power; to threaten Pakistan; and, to show the world that India was a great power and able to defend itself within a destabilized world. It was no surprise that Pakistan went fully nuclear only a couple of weeks later. Pakistan was already behind in conventional weapons and had no choice but to go nuclear.

War over Kashmir is, of course, not new. On the other hand, it is not an ancient conflict, it only began with the partition of a country that had been created as such by the British (initially by the East India Company) in 1947. Control over the state was central to

the three major wars between India and Pakistan (1947–8, 1965, 1971). And the last decade has been no different. The most intense conflict since the 1971 war was fought in the Kargil region of Kashmir in 1999. That conflict helped to set the stage for the increased tensions of the present. In the two years following the Kargil conflict, the Indian defense budget was increased 28% the first year and around 20% the second. For Pakistan, which has been in a recession, no such build-up in conventional weapons has been possible. This has greatly increased the chances of a nuclear war, for Pakistan has fallen further and further behind in conventional weapons and can no longer defend itself against India except with nuclear weapons.

Yet we shouldn't view the nuclearization of South Asia as a purely internal affair. While the continuing India/Pakistan conflict is pivotal to the nuclearization policies of the two countries, the rapidly shifting realignment of global power in the post-Cold War period can not be ignored. On the first anniversary of India's 1998 nuclear test, the Indian government pointed to the "brutal aggression" against Yugoslavia by NATO as a justification for going nuclear: "in a world where NATO can attack a sovereign state with impunity—our search for security is more than justified." In fact, NATO's war in Yugoslavia is a key moment in the post-Cold War transformation of global power relations. NATO had always been a defensive organization—its members were to defend any other member state that was under attack. In the years following the disintegration the Soviet Union, NATO's primary reason for existing disappeared. This was problematic for the US, as NATO was the chief means for projecting its hegemony over Europe.

It was through the war in Yugoslavia that the US was able to retool NATO into an offensive weapon to be used in global crises not just to defend member states—the strikes on Serbia were far outside NATO's original mandate. In a new, monopolar world, the US repositioned itself and NATO to justify attacks on countries that have not attacked NATO member states. China, Russia and India have all had to change their defense and foreign policies to fit this new world order. For India, this has included nuclearization, for without nuclear weapons, India has little defense against an aggressive US and NATO.

Under the Bush administration, the justification for attacks on other states that developed during the war in Yugoslavia has been further refined. Since September 11, the US has argued that it has the right to attack any nation that supports terrorist groups. The unintended consequences of this mandate can be seen in the conflicts the Mideast and Kashmir: both India and Israel are using Bush's mandate as a justification for their moves to war. In Colombia, the anti-terrorist rhetoric is being used to sanction attacks on left-wing rebels.

Far from a more stable world without terrorism, this new mandate is fast becoming an excuse for the brutal suppression of independence movements around the world. The BJP is hoping that home-grown Kashmiri militancy will lose its appeal in this new global context. Many Kashmiris are war weary after twelve years of heightened conflict and Pakistani support is now more than ever under scrutiny. But Pakistan has even less control over Kashmiri militants than Arafat has over the suicide bombers in Israel, and there is as little chance that anti-Indian attacks will stop in Kashmir as there is that suicide bombers will stop in Israel. 🇮🇸

## The fantasy of nuclear democracy

By MANUEL SCHWAB

The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

Some 40,000 people have been killed in Kashmir over the last ten years, according to human rights groups watching the region. This past week, our Defense Department released estimates of potential death tolls between 6–12 million people in the event of a nuclear conflict between India and Pakistan. Nuclear war is efficient.

Perhaps it is this efficiency that makes the rattling of the nuclear sabers such an intoxicating thing to a particular sector of the societies capable of doing so. One particular leader in the fight to wrest Kashmir out from under Indian political domination articulated with a peculiar candor how he felt after Pakistan detonated their six nuclear warheads in 1998. He believed that this would prove to the rest of the world once and for all that "they" (whoever the "they" he alligned himself with happened to be) were not a bunch of "castrati".

At first, the statement is almost amusing, with its mix of grotesque chauvinism and misplaced identifications. It is harrowing to recognize, however, how common such terrible confusion about the national capacity for nuclear war really is and how this

reflects on the political capacity of that nation's citizenry.

Immediately after the collapse of the Twin Towers in New York, footage began to circulate around Europe of one of the rafters of the wreckage besmirched with the massively rendered plea "c'mon bush, nuke 'em." This was long before anyone was certain who "they" were going to be, but it seems clear enough that the author of the request was inspired by some sense that with a massive nuclear retaliation, his feeling of agency would be restore—perhaps that "America" (and by some strange alchemy he too) would show without fail that it could withstand anything.

But neither a nuclear attack on the perpetrators of that bombing, nor a nuclear strike in the conflict over Kashmir will do anything to bring the situations to which they would respond back under control. Neither would they be politically, ecologically, or tactically viable. Obvious as that may sound, there seems to be a gap between this rationality and the fantasies in which nuclear weapons are obscured. These are fantasies that date back to the early days of colonialism, but found their culmination during the Cold War, and have proven resilient enough to leap the threshold between that era and our New War

without serious modification.

Remember for a moment the story of Slim Pickins in Stanley Kubric's cold war classic, "*Dr. Strangelove*". Pickins, who is commander of a US bomber carrying Nuclear arsenal refuses to be deterred from his mission to drop the Bomb on the Russians by a failed communications system and a malfunctioning pair of cargo doors. His struggle to deliver his deadly motherload looks like a testimony to the individual's triumph over obstinate circumstances, and one is almost tempted to cheer when he finally manages to discharge the Bomb, which he rides like a cowboy on a mechanical bull all the way to ground zero. But before any of us can cheer, we remember that the commands by the Pentagon to drop the Bomb were, in fact, a false alarm. To make matters worse, the Russians have installed a massive "doomsday device" meant to deter against attack by triggering a nuclear chain reaction strong enough to destroy the globe in the event of any attack on Russian soil. What looked like a triumph of heroic ingenuity turns out to be a global catastrophe, a catastrophe caused precisely by technologies that end up, eventually, robbing even their manufacturers of any agency.

Is this not what we see in all of the national nuclear projects? During the

Manhattan Project, one of its most prominent Nuclear Physicists fantasized that the internationalism of the scientific enterprise (transnational cooperation in the pursuit of scientific problems) would serve as a model for a new transnational political order. Furthermore, the military had to rely on a massive complex of civilian agents to produce the Atom Bomb. Even if this large "scientific democracy" did not serve as a model for international communalism, it would ensure that there would be a broad control over these technologies by the civilian sector. This model was carried to its logical extension in India, where the military stepped even more drastically out of the way of the scientific establishment, leaving the civilian scientists to take care of everything. The production of these weapons would finally impose an order on the nations that possessed them, making the anarchic renegade wars of inter-ethnic hatreds that belonged to a pre-modern era definitively a thing of the past.

Each of these fantasies, however, have turned out to resolve into their opposite. The scientific internationalism envisioned by Neils Bohr turned out, in fact, to be the brinkmanship of the Cold War, in which the only common ground between political actors was the technology they used

Go see **NUCLEAR** on **Page 14**



# Youth

## WHY ARE SO MANY BLACK STUDENTS EXPELLED?

BY EARL OFARI HUTCHINSON  
PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

The well-publicized suspension of Black students from a high school in Decatur, Illinois, in 1999 by the mostly white school board for fighting at a football game raised huge warning flags that school officials deal more harshly with Black students who misbehave than white students. Now the U.S. Department of Education, in its latest report on school discipline, reveals that Blacks comprise nearly one out of three students kicked out of the nation's public schools, though Blacks make up less than 20 percent of public school students.

Educators chalk up the lopsided number of Black student expulsions to poverty, cultural differences and linguistic misunderstandings. Others claim that Black students are more prone to pick fights, deal drugs and pack guns and knives at schools than whites. But this dodges the issue of racial bias.

At the score of high schools where white students have gone on murderous rampages in the past few years, teachers and school administrators ignored danger signs that the students were time bombs waiting to explode, or ladled out hand-slap punishments to them. Where were the disciplinarians when the Columbine duo preached violent rhetoric, made racial threats and called themselves the "trench-coat mafia"? As for narcotics, numerous studies have repeatedly shown that young whites are far more likely to use and deal drugs on high school campuses than Blacks.

The truth is that many teachers and administrators expel more Black students than whites because of racial fear and ignorance, and because many Black students fuel that fear and ignorance by their own dress and actions. Urban riots and civil disturbances reinforced white fears that young Black males are eternal menaces to society. When some young Blacks turned to gangs, guns and drugs and terrorized their communities, much of the press titillated the public with endless features on what it presented as the crime-prone, crack-plagued, blood-stained streets of the ghetto. TV action news crews turned this image-making into a major growth industry: They routinely stalked Black neighborhoods filming busts for the nightly news.

The explosion of "gangsta rap" and a spate of Hollywood ghetto films convinced many Americans that the thug lifestyle was the Black lifestyle. They had ghastly visions of the boys-in-the-hoods heading for their neighborhoods next.

Teachers and school administrators in urban school districts see countless examples of young Blacks that don't fit the warped racial stereotypes. These students work hard, do well in school, attend college, and many achieve success in business and the


*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 the things, your experiences and stories.

We accept entries written in English or Spanish, whichever language you are the 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 a 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](mailto:youth@the-alarm.com) with your name, phone number, or some other way we can get in touch with you. Please included the topic you are interested in covering in your article as well.

professions. But negative racial images are hard to shake. Any Black youth, whether a Rhodes scholar, National Science medal winner or junior achievement candidate, could find himself tagged as a gangster.

Many Black youths reinforce racial stereotypes by aping and exulting the thuggish bluster and behavior of gangster rappers in a desperate search for self-identity and esteem. Their tough talk, swagger and mannerisms are defense mechanisms. An accidental bump, an insult, personal challenge, criticism or rejection that happens on the street or in a school corridor is often taken by insecure Black males as an ego challenge. That perceived challenge often spirals into violence. Many teachers and school administrators regard this not as a kid's overreaction, but as ingrown social incorrigibility that must be swiftly and severely punished. Parents and civil rights groups have responded with pickets, protests and lawsuits over what they brand as racial profiling in school.

But this won't stop more Black students from getting the boot. That will only happen when teachers and administrators realize that all Black students aren't thugs -- and when many Black students stop acting as if they were. 

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### CELL PHONES from Page 11

A year later, in August of 2001, Cingular Wireless, the second largest mobile phone operator in the United States, signed a "card-check and neutrality" agreement with Communications Workers of America (CWA), the union which represented 72,000 of the 87,000 workers striking against Verizon. This paved the way for relatively unimpeded union organizing campaigns. The executives at BellSouth and SBC Communications (two of the remaining four Baby Bells), which co-own Cingular Wireless, have clearly learned a few things about how to make their joint venture run smoothly without the risk of costly work stoppages. Cingular has recently even introduced special discounted deals to CWA members on mobile products and services offered by the company: the carrot to Verizon's stick. If they can't enforce "Taylorism", "rationalization", "work-flow management", or "flexibility" (or any other of the various industry euphemisms for work speed-ups and lack of job security) on the shop floor, they'll do it through the lure of product marketing and incentives.

CWA has apparently accepted these dubious shows of goodwill uncritically. A joint press release by CWA and Cingular has touted the amicable partnership between the two parties, and the wonderful services (as well as the pre-packaged sense of "self-expression") to be offered by Cingular Wireless. There is no outward recognition of the effect of telecommunications products and services on the work habits and employment relations the CWA claims to have as its primary concerns. To the contrary the CWA advertises these products and services glowingly. Evidently,

CWA has become blinded by the prospect of thousands of new dues-paying highly-skilled and well-compensated telecommunications workers in the ranks. As a result, they have sacrificed long-term working and living conditions for a large swath of the global working class in exchange for short-term gains in job security limited to those workers CWA directly represents. To have rejected the card-check and neutrality agreement would have been suicide for the organization, but to do so uncritically is fratricide (and also suicide, if one takes some of the health and safety warnings about cell phones seriously). The United Auto Workers (UAW) and International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) made similar concessions to employers over automation and containerization (respectively), leading to declines in both the power and relevancy in two of the most militant mainstream unions in the United States.

So long as we remain attached to the ideal of an ultimately amicable partnership between capitalism and an organized working class, the former will win out over the latter. So long as we maintain that capitalism and technological "progress" for the sake of profit is inevitable, we will ensure the same. 

\* The "Baby Bells" were the seven companies set up to provide local telephone services after the US government broke up the AT&T telephone monopoly in 1984. The concentration of telecommunications services into the hands of companies which formerly comprised a monopoly has generally followed the pattern of mergers between Rockefeller's old Standard Oil empire spin-offs in the petroleum industry.


## Nuclear democracy

### NUCLEAR from Page 13

to threaten mutual destruction. The complex of civilian agents has only brought the "scientific democracy" necessary for the development of nuclear technology into unavoidable collusion with the military that depends on them, and this military-industrial mutualism has, we all know, done nothing to make decisions about military policy more accessible.

What has happened rather, is that this technology has further rationalized war in such a way as to make it easier for a tiny elite to operate in a completely irrational way. The national empowerment that joining the ranks of the nuclear powers affords only reflects on the extreme elite, and

is generally bought at the expense of the populations in whose name it's done.

What this means in the current standoff between India and Pakistan is that a Nuclear Industry, modeled on the old colonial model of scientific and industrial exclusion, rests at the center of a conflict just as tied to that colonial history. If the suggestion by some of the nationalists behind these Nuclear projects that they will increase the power of the citizens of those countries is a fantasy, the destructive efficiency of the technology is, unfortunately, all too real. 



# Crosswords, NBA, Soccer... and an Early Summer Dinner

BY THE ALARM! NEWSPAPER COOK

*This issue of The Alarm! has included a new feature—a crossword! For those of us with a crossword, scrabble or other board game habit, the following is a great accompanying dinner. In the coming weeks, your home might be filled with crossword junkies, NBA fans, international soccer enthusiasts, or just your friends or family. The following group of recipes can be combined to create a great sunny afternoon meal. I have separated each of the dishes to allow you to chose each recipe individually. I would recommend them all for a stellar meal in the coming summer heat... go New Jersey Nets!*

Ingredients

Savory Garbanzos

- 4 cups cooked garbanzo beans
- 2 teaspoons olive oil
- 1 dash of turmeric
- 2 teaspoons of chili powder
- 1/4 teaspoon of cayenne powder
- 1/2 teaspoon of parsley (dried)
- 1/4 teaspoon of cumin
- 1 and 1/2 teaspoons of garlic powder

Roasted Red Pepper Quesadilla and Mango Salsa

- 6 tortillas
- brick of jack/mozzarella cheese
- 4 large red bell peppers
- 2 jalapenos
- 4 mangos
- 4 avocados
- 2 cloves of garlic
- 1 lime
- oil
- fresh cilantro

Cool Cuke Salad With Lime Dressing

- 1 English Cucumber (or peeled salad cucumber)
- 1 red onion
- 2 limes
- 1/4 head of green cabbage
- 1 red pepper
- 1 avocado
- 1/4 cup of oil
- 1 clove garlic (crushed)
- salt and pepper
- fresh cilantro

**Cool Cuke Salad**

The key element of this salad is to prepare it in enough time to allow it to chill. Cut your cucumber in razor thin slices and place it in a bowl with the juice of 1/2 a lime. Cut 1/2 your red onion and then slice into razor thin slices. Slice your cabbage into, you guessed it, razor thin slices along with the red pepper. You will be rewarded for your attention to detail; by cutting the slices as thin as possible, the salad will be very crisp. Once you have your cuke, onion, cabbage and pepper in a bowl toss them with the olive oil. Add in salt and pepper to taste. Your salad should taste light. If it seems oily add additional lime juice until the flavors balance. The final act is to add in the avocado (diced) and a few sprigs of chopped cilantro—don't mix these last items in, just place on top. Place in the fridge for no less than 1 hour. The longer the salad chills the better; do not chill for more than 6-8 hours.



**Savory Garbanzos**

In a bowl, combine garbanzo beans with 2 teaspoons of olive oil, all of the turmeric, chili powder, cayenne powder, parsley, cumin and garlic powder. The best way to combine these items is in a plastic bag. Place the beans in first and then 1/2 of the oil. Roll the beans around inside the bag lubricating them with the oil, then add the spices (continuing to roll the beans in the bag). Finish up by adding the rest of the oil and let stand while you preheat the oven to 375 degrees. When the oven is heated, spread the beans out on a non-stick cookie sheet. Make sure the beans are spread evenly and with room between each; use two sheets if necessary. Place the sheet in the oven and bake. While the beans are baking, occasionally shake the cookie sheet to roll the garbanzos around. After 30 minutes check the beans. They should have a hardened exterior; the interior may still be a little bit tender. If the beans seem tender on the outside, continue to cook for ten minute intervals until the beans are cooked. Take out of the oven and place onto paper towels to cool. Make sure the beans are spread out to allow them to cool evenly. While these cool they will fill your home with a wonderful aroma. Breathe in, ahhhhh, breathe out and sample!



**Roasted Red Pepper Quesadilla & Mango Salsa**

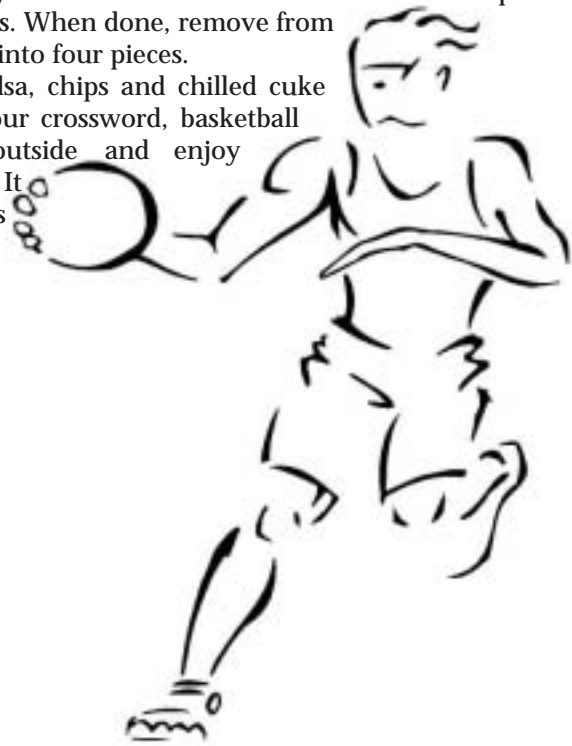
To roast your peppers, wash them and heat your oven to broil. On a cookie sheet place all of your whole peppers (jalapeno and red). Put the peppers in the oven, and allow them to begin roasting. Roasting is a simple task if you make a point of keeping an eye on your peppers and rotate each of the peppers every 3-5 minutes. You are looking to acquire a charred exterior of the pepper. Once the entire exterior is charred, turn off the oven. Take a cleaned, plastic grocery bag and put each of the peppers directly into the bag. Immediately place the bag into the freezer. Be sure to do this quickly, you run the risk of burning through the bag if the liquids begin to leak. Cool the peppers in the bag for about 30 minutes or until you can handle the peppers.

Remove them from the bag and simply peel away the charred skin. Core the peppers and separate the jalapenos from the red peppers. Dice the jalapenos, and cut the red peppers into thin slices.

To create the salsa, begin by blending your diced, roasted jalapenos with 1/2 of the lime juice. Mix in the garlic (diced), 1 teaspoon of oil, and 1/2 of the cilantro (chopped). Mix well. Then add the mangos (mashed) and avocados (mashed) along with the chili powder and cayenne. Mix well and let stand for 10 minutes, then taste for flavor. If you feel it needs more flavor include the rest of the lime juice or more spices. Let it stand and sample again. Remember to let it stand between adding more spices or lime juice. When you are happy with the overall flavor toss the fresh tomatoes on top, with a dash of oil and cilantro for garnish.

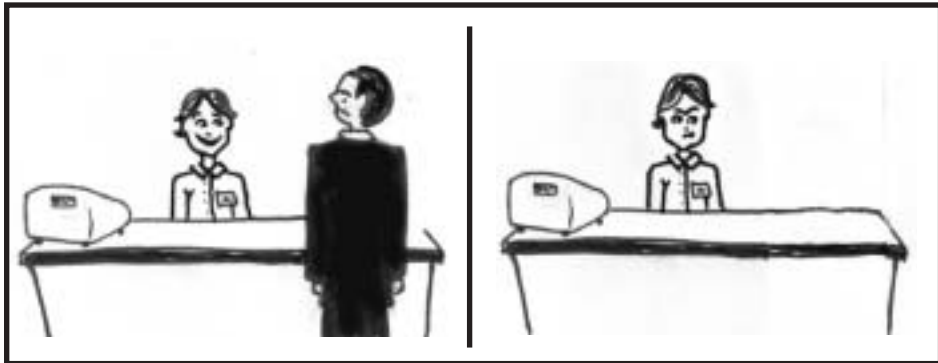
For the quesadilla, divide up your cheese according to your tastebuds (or just divide it evenly between the six quesadilla). Remember that your finished quesadilla has a wonderful flavor so don't bury it in entirely in cheese! Preheat a pan (or two) on the stove to medium heat. Use a drop of oil on the pan, it will bead when your pan is heated. Then place one tortilla per pan and enough cheese to line the tortilla (a thin layer). To speed the process you can cover the pan with a lid. As the cheese begins to melt, take a few of your sliced red, roasted peppers and place them on top of the cheese. You should have enough peppers to put a layer on each quesadilla. Top each of the quesadillas off with another tortilla. Let cook for one more minute, then carefully check the bottom. If the bottom of the tortilla is browned, flip it over to brown the other side. Allow the quesadilla to cook for about 3 minutes on the other side. Your quesadilla will be done when the bottoms are slightly browned and the cheese is melted. Repeat the process for each of the tortillas. When done, remove from heat and cut each quesadilla into four pieces.

Serve with the mango salsa, chips and chilled cuke salad. Sit back and enjoy your crossword, basketball game, soccer match... or get outside and enjoy the warm summer evening. It is an excellent meal for this kind of weather.





# From Behind the Counter



## Gloria Steinem did it with Bunny Ears on

Part 2: The Champagne Room  
(continued from last week)

By RACHEL BINDER

The Jersey frat boys were there that night in droves. Every bachelor party from the entire Garden State must've decided to visit our strip club that Friday because you could barely squeeze past them to bring drinks to the proper 'John'. My feet pounded, so I decided to go by the door (where the rest of the waitresses stood when it was slow) and pretend to be waiting for some shmuck to come in while I rested my feet. That's when I noticed that Tiara was not on the floor. In fact, I had not seen her since the beginning of the evening.

"What happened to Tiara?" I inquired to the *girl* standing next to me.

"Getting freaky, probably. Must've gone back with Osumi." She replied in such a matter of fact tone, as if I knew what the hell she was talking about.

"Went back where? With who?" It was always hard to hear over the music, and it was possible that I'd missed something.

"The champagne room. This Japanese guy likes to take her in and spend hours in there with her. She says they just talk. What the hell, eighty bucks an hour plus tips, endless cigarettes and champagne. Actually, you can drink whatever you want." Not a second had passed between the venom she had spewed and the huge smile she put on her face to seat the group of faceless men in their early thirties. The next girl moved up in line behind me, and actually spoke to me for the first time since I'd started working there.

"What was that #\*%@^ going on about?" She demanded, lifting up one foot at a time to relieve the pain from her black platforms.

"She was saying Tiara was in the Champagne Room." I said, trying to avoid any intrigue in my tone. The champagne room sounded almost like a free ride. If only Tiara had told the truth about not having to do anything other than talk.

"She's just jealous that no one ever asks her to go in the back room," she huffed dismissively.

"Have you ever been in?" I couldn't help but ask, motioning to let someone else cut in front of me in line.

"Hell yeah, I used to all the time. But I don't take my top off like that old @&-bag. If I did I'd still be spending my weekends in there. Except you never know what kind of freaky deal you're going to get." And with that, another group of men were at the door ready to be seated.

Osumi came in to visit Tiara again that next Tuesday and during their pre-champagne room drink I could've sworn he'd slipped her a silver ciga-

rette case. She lit up like a blonde Christmas light and kissed him on the cheek leaving a pink glossy smear. Kissing a customer on the lips was strictly forbidden by New York State Law and, as Tiara knew well, even kissing the cheek could push management's temper over the edge. Except at this moment Tiara was the golden girl. Osumi was spending 1500-2000 bucks every time he stepped in the place to see her, most of which management got to split (waitresses only got 80 an hour out of the 300 dollars charged). Watching her chatter about, I realized that I'd never seen her speak that

own little joke, but they wouldn't spill the beans to us. Then after about twenty more minutes had passed, Tiara emerged, her stringy blonde hair had fallen down and she sported a huge hole in her nylons. Without a word she got her things, staring madly at the floor all the while, and fled, never to return.

As you can imagine we had nothing better to talk about for quite some time. I heard one of the big bouncers sort of mumble "What was she thinking, she knew we always watched."

We didn't see Osumi for quite some time after that, and after a while I had begun to forget about it entirely. Well, maybe not entirely. And I suppose his return was inevitable. It was a Tuesday. Mona saw him immediately and swooped in for the kill. Whatever Mona was saying sent his shyness off into the stratosphere; though he still had that same embarrassed look as the last time I saw him. Katie swooped in to our waiting spot by the door and gave me an amused look and half laugh. "I knew he'd be back. He must be a dedicated customer because he looks humiliated as hell to be here. He must know that we all know." So while Katie and I were tittering in amusement at Osumi's apparent humiliation over his last encounter at *Flash*, I noticed Mona crossing the room. I was



much ever, or seen someone speak as little and smile as much as Osumi. She waved her cigarette around and giggled every so often, waiting for Mona to come in and seal the deal. I like to refer to Mona as the Champagne pimp, because that pretty much sums up her job. Mona seemed to be nicer and quieter than some of the other managers in her same position but she could be very convincing when she wanted to. Within seconds they were being ushered to the backroom, like the king and queen of a majestic brothel the way everyone seemed to bow down and kiss ass.

Somehow, though, this night was unusual. Instead of the ritual: Tiara stumbling back out of the room around four, I spotted Osumi slipping out sheepishly with a red face toward the exit only two hours later. Nunzio and Mona were nowhere to be found. The bouncers seemed to be in on their

just about to turn to Katie and wonder out loud who would be the next victim in the champagne room, when I realized she was walking right towards us. Well, right towards me, to be exact.

"Jesse, can I talk to you for a minute?" She asked, keeping her cigarette close, and leaning in as if to tell some sort of secret.

"Sure."

Mona tilted her head toward a secluded corner. I followed her like a curious little sheep. "Now it is entirely up to you, I know you've never been in the champagne room before, and you don't have to take your top off if you don't want, but it's nice in there, you can sit down, enjoy champagne, make some money. How about it?" I looked back over at Katie to try and read her body language. I feared she might be jumping up and down, shaking her head no. She wasn't. The curiosity was killing me about that damn room.

More than the curiosity was the very real threat of being thrown out on the street, as I had worn out my welcome couching it with all my friends. I needed a big sum of cash to get my own place.

"Why not?"

"Great. Now while I'm getting ready, you can have a sort of introductory drink with him at the bar. You may have seen him here before. His name is Osumi." So, she walked me over to his place at the bar (which was always in the furthest corner) introduced us, got me a glass of the sparkling, and disappeared. We exchanged nervous blinddate-like greetings, and I desperately reached for a cigarette (always conveniently tucked into the back of my bustier) to occupy myself while I came up with something witty to say. I could feel the eyes of the rest of the waitresses burning me down.

Soon I realized the benefit of Osumi's silence was the fact that it was almost impossible to understand a thing he was saying with the music drowning out his voice and his poor English. No wonder Tiara had resigned herself to being a chatterbox. So, it was without me understanding a damn thing he said that Mona swept us off into the champagne room.

Aesthetically speaking, the room was a bit of a disappointment. All black, with plain chairs, round black tables, and no special lighting of any kind. It was made interesting by its secrecy alone. Soon, Mona appeared with a plastic upside down top hat filled with champagne and orange juice. By champagne, I mean Frixenet. You know, the stuff that in real life only costs you \$7.99, and at *Flash* costs you \$300. Real champagnes were a good deal more. As I worked swiftly on my next glass, Mona took down Osumi's credit card information, and within seconds had handed me over my Funny Money. Funny Money was the house money that people bought on credit cards so that when people used plastic, the house could cut into our money. My 100 bucks in house money was really only 80 once I got to cash it out. Still, there is nothing more bizarre than getting paid up front to have a conversation with someone. Soon Mona was gone and I was pounding my brain for a subject to hook this guy into.

So I began talking and weaving stories much like the woman in 1001 Arabian Nights, afraid that if I stopped telling the stories he might get other ideas. He obviously was not about to tell me about Japan or his job here in New York, or the wife who divorced him just two years ago. Not yet anyway. So I began with my quirky childhood. I told him the story from move to move to move. I had only just begun at the end of the hour when Mona approached and offered him another hour. He quickly accepted and I went right on with my story as the man across the way got his nipples pinched. Another hour passed, and another eighty dollars was made. Another hour passed. And another. Until, finally it was four in the morning and time to go home.

In the cab on the way home, Katie and I giggled while I counted my four hundred dollars.

"I didn't have to do anything but talk and get drunk. What a great #^@\$\*& deal."

*to be continued*



# Community Calendar

Send calendar submissions to [calendar@the-alarm.com](mailto: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.

**Monday 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** Grupo de apoyo para madres y niños sobrevivientes de la violencia domestica. En español. Defensa de Mujeres, 406 Main St. Wats.

**Tuesdays 7:30 PM-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.

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

**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

**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.

## FRIDAY 6/7/02

**11:00-2:00 PM** African American Recognition Ceremony. UCSC Theater Arts Mainstage.

**2:00-4:30 PM** Film and Media Reception. UCSC Porter College Fish Pond Patio.

**2:00-5:00 PM** Asian American/Pacific Islander Graduation Reception. UCSC Music Center Reception Hall.

**6:30 PM** Celebrate Being Human featuring local activist poet Guarionex Delgado reading from his book *Being Human: Poems of Resistance and Renewal*. With street theater, music and salsa dance instruction. At Loudon Nelson, Room 3. \$5 donation, benefits the Resource Center for Nonviolence. Call 423-1626.

**7:00-11:30 PM** Graduating Film/Media Senior Screening event. Media Theater at UCSC.

## SATURDAY 6/8/02

**ALL DAY** Spring Fair - We Carnival, at San Lorenzo Park, 701 Ocean Street, by We Carnival, 425-3447

**9:00-10:30 AM** Merrill College Graduation. UCSC East Field.

**10:00-11:30 AM** Porter College Graduation. UCSC Porter Quad.

**11:00-2:00 PM** College 9 Graduation. UCSC Upper Quarry.

**1:00-2:30 PM** Cowell College Graduation. UCSC East Field.

**2:00-3:30 PM** College 8 Graduation. UCSC Oakes Field at Oakes College.

**4:00 PM** Green Party Assembly monthly meeting, at Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center Street

**5:00-6:30** Kresge College Graduation. UCSC East Field.

**6:00-7:30 PM** Oakes College Graduation. UCSC Oakes Field at Oakes College.

## SUNDAY 6/9/02

**ALL DAY** Jacob's Heart Benefit. To benefit children with cancer and their families. Georgia Ann Brown's Studio 7067 B Soquel Dr. Call 685-3650 or 477-0690.

**9:00-10:30 AM** Crown College Graduation. UCSC East Field.

**1:00-2:30 PM** Stevenson College Graduation. UCSC East Field.

**7:00 PM** SC Peacemakers video and discussion, at Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway

## MONDAY 6/10/02

**7:30 PM** Video: 'His Holiness The Dalai Lama: Highlights Of The Heart Of Wisdom Teachings', at Bookshop Santa Cruz, 1520 Pacific Avenue.

## TUESDAY 6/11/02

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

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

**7:00-9:00 PM** Political Songfest I. With Diane Patterson, Kelly Greene, Jim Kelly, Susan Ferrel, Joe Williams, Bob Fitch, John David, and Guari Delgado (poet). \$2 suggested donation, no one turned away for lack of funds. At the Resource Center for Non-Violence (515 Broadway).

## WEDNESDAY 6/12/02

**4:00 PM** Teen Center camp-in. Ages 12-18 at the Teen Center on Laurel.

**6:30 PM** Santa Cruz High School Graduation at Cabrillo College.

**7:30 PM** Author: Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz - Outlaw Woman: A Memoir of the War Years, 1960 - 1975, at Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Avenue.

## THURSDAY 6/13/02

**5:00 PM** Harbor High School Graduation at Cabrillo College.

Soquel High School Graduation. Call 429-3909 for time and location.

**7:30 PM** Author: Estelle Friedman - No Turning Back: The History of Feminism and the Future of Women, at Bookshop Santa Cruz, 1520 Pacific Avenue.

## SATURDAY 6/15/02

**12:00 PM** Juneteenth Festival, at Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center Street, by NAACP

## SUNDAY 6/16/02

**12:00 PM** Women's International League For Peace And Freedom (WILPF) Luncheon, at De Anza Clubhouse, 2395 Delaware Ave.

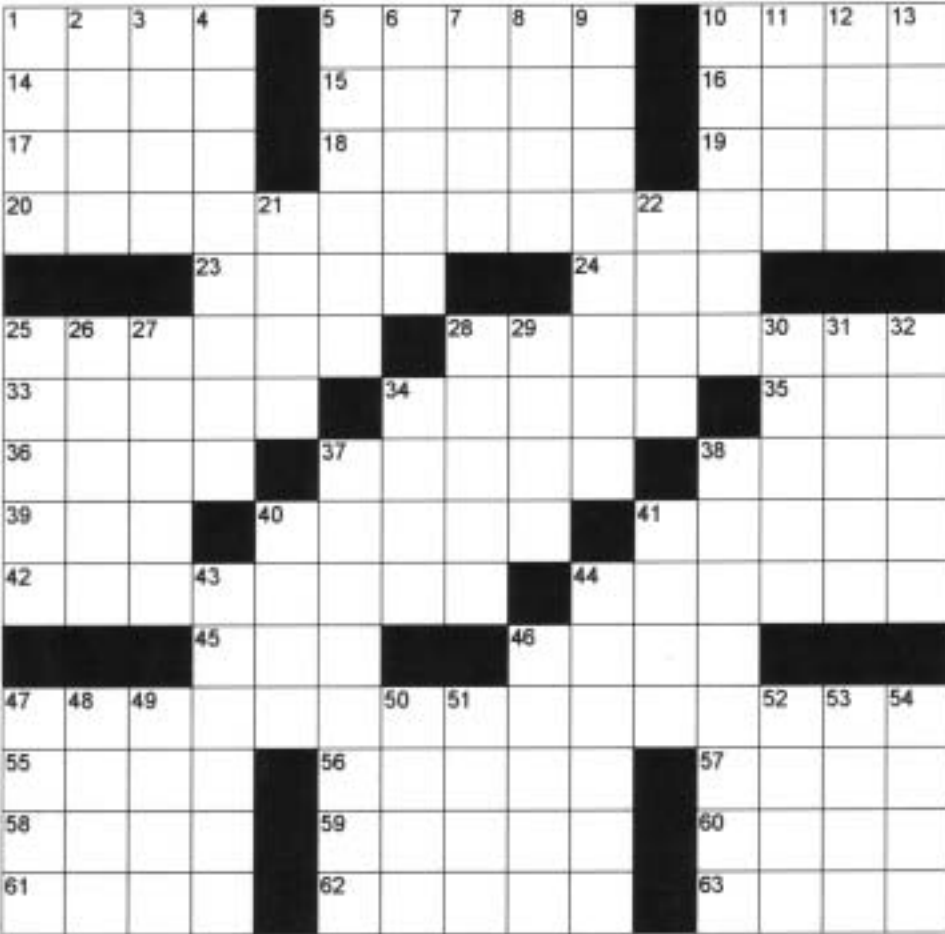
**3:00 PM** Green Party Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Donna Warren, at Loudon Nelson Center, 301 Center Street

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



# Wholly Cross-Words

By Oliver Brown



- ACROSS

1 “See this system here? This is \_\_\_\_.”—Buck, in *Boogie Nights* (1997)

5 “Doll \_\_\_\_” by Hole

10 Made up a story

14 First garden

15 Town outside Beaverton, Oregon

16 Loosen

17 Abolitionist, Theodore Dwight \_\_\_\_

18 Story of Achilles’ wrath

19 Scarsdale or the Zone

20 Papers?

23 Sultan of Swat

24 Consume

25 Denied without passwords

28 Not regulated

33 Leaf-like plant part

34 Ward off insects

35 Street in Bayeux

36 Actor who played Merrick in *The Elephant Man* (1980)

37 Gave up

38 Lt. Commander on the Enterprise

39 Poem of praise

40 XII

41 Desvription and ex[perience]

42 Orthodontics piece

44 Frank

45 Black Flag label

46 Lengthy story

47 Dog breed that inspired George Lucas to create Chewbacca

55 6,650 kilometer river

56 Nobleman

57 Coffee or tea

58 Shred

59 Experience briefly

60 Toboggan

61 Acad.

62 Remove fleece

63 Several
- DOWN

1 Felled

2 Concept of reason that is transcendent but nonempirical (Kant)

3 Had a hunch

4 Kind of object

5 Oils and acrylics

6 Creator

7 Stir up

8 Ayutthaya resident

9 Brought to tears

10 Calm

11 Duo

12 Exploited

13 New Jersey NBA team

21 Expel a dictator

22 Phone

25 Hate

26 “Luminous beings are we, not this \_\_\_\_ matter.”—Yoda, in *The Empire Strikes Back* (1981)

27 Insertion mark

28 On a cold day in hell

29 Type of tournament

30 Riesling

31 Tin lizzies

32 Less than lesser

34 Knock down

37 Secret glasses

38 Theory that the universe is fundamentally made up of forces

40 Storage medium

41 Robe of office

43 Insist upon

44 Bridle

46 \_\_\_\_ Monica, California

47 Against

48 Legal claim for property

49 “\_\_\_\_, poor Yorick!” Hamlet, Act V, Scene I

50 The Joad’s first born in *The Grapes of Wrath*

51 Clio

52 Where Jackie Robinson lettered in four sports

53 Juvenile

54 Kevin Spacey character in *Consenting Adults* (1992)



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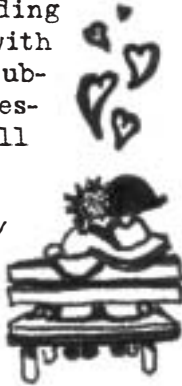
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## Section listings:

- ☐ for sale/for grabs/for trade
- ☐ services offered
- ☐ work opportunities
- ☐ musicians and artists
- ☐ lost and found
- ☐ pets
- ☐ housing
- ☐ garage sales
- ☐ seeking...
- ☐ personally

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# Where are all those black boxes sitting?

Here is a list of the locations where you can find *The Alarm! Newspaper*. Yay!

## Downtown/Ocean/Flats

Caffe Pergolesi  
Cedar & Lincoln  
Laurel & Pacific  
Cedar & Locust  
Cedar St. at Little Shanghai  
Front St. at Greyhound Station  
Off Pacific in the Asian Rose Courtyard  
Church St. at the Central Library  
Ocean St. at Jack in the Box  
Emeline St. at the Emeline Street Market  
Emeline Center  
Ocean St. at Denny's  
Ocean St. at the Santa Cruz Diner: sidewalk facing diner  
Beach St. at Beach Liquors  
Gateway Plaza at Costa Brava

## Eastside/Capitola

Seabright Ave. at Linda's Seabreeze  
Seabright Ave. at Day's Market  
Santa Cruz Yacht Harbor at the Kind Grind  
17<sup>th</sup> Ave. Live Oak Market  
East Cliff at La Esperanza Market  
Portola Rd. Dynasty Restaurant  
41<sup>st</sup> Ave. Chill Out

41<sup>st</sup> Capitola New Leaf  
La Esperanza Loop Rd.at Capitola Village Beach  
Bay Ave, Capitola at Gayle's Bakery

## Water/Soquel

Staff of Life  
Morrisey Post Office  
7th and Soquel Ave.  
Commercial Dr. Coffee House  
Soquel Dr. at the bus stop near El Chino and Cafe X  
Ugly Mug  
Sunrise Café  
Cabrillo bus stop  
Straw Hat Pizza  
Sacred Grove  
Crepe Factory  
Soquel Ave. at Jalepeños Taqueria  
Joe on the Go  
Buttery

## Westside

Mission St. McDonalds  
Missions St. at the Food Bin/Herb Room  
Missions St. near Westside Video  
Mission and Bay bus stop  
Mission St. at Mercado

Santa Cuz  
Mission St. at Tams Chinese Restaurant  
Mission St. in front of Huixetepaca Bakery and Coffeetopia  
Mission St. at Long's  
Mission St. at Ferral's Donuts  
Mission St. at ARCO  
Errett Circle at the Circle Market  
Walnut Ave. at Santa Cruz High School  
Highland bus stop at 120

## Watsonville/Freedom

Freedom Blvd. at Tropicana Foods  
Freedom Blvd. at the Happy Garden Restaurant in Ralph's Shopping Center  
Union St at the N e t Cafe

Union and Trafton at the Library  
Main and East Beach St: sidewalk in front of Ritmo Latino  
Main St. in front of the Theater

## San Lorenzo and Scotts Vallies

Graham Hill Rd. at the Graham Hill Market  
Graham Hill Rd. at SLV Teen's Center  
Graham Hill Rd. Liquor Store in Felton Faire Shopping Center  
Graham Hill Rd. at Safeway in Felton Faire  
E. Zayante Rd. at Zayante Market  
HNN St. at Felton Post Office  
Highway 9 at the Grocery Outlet  
Highway 9 at Felton New Leaf  
Highway 9 at Boulder Creek Brewery  
Highway 9 at Boulder Creek New Leaf  
Central Ave. Johnnie's Super Market in Boulder Creek  
Mill St. at Boulder Creek Market  
Brookdale Lodge  
Post Office across from Scotts Valley Transit Center  
Mt Hermon Rd. at Chatz Coffee inside the Safeway Shop-

ping Center  
Mt Hermon Rd. at Long's  
Mt Hermon Rd. at Taco Bell  
Mt Hermon Rd. at Chubby's Diner in Kmart shopping center  
Mt Hermon Rd. at Nob Hill Foods

## Davenport

Highway 1 in front of liquor store

## UCSC

East Remote Parking Lot at bus stop  
Social Sciences 2  
McHenry Library



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