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SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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A Local Weekly Newspaper for an Engaged Populace

Un Semanario Local para un Pueblo Activo y Comprometido

“Granny units” OK’d

□ The go-ahead may help to relieve Santa Cruz County’s housing crisis

By HALIE JOHNSON

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

The Santa Cruz City Council approved plans to lift zoning restrictions on the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or “granny units” in order to promote the development of affordable housing in the City of Santa Cruz. The decision to go forward with two programs (the ADU Development Program and the ADU Loan Program) proposed by the City Planning and Development Commission was made on July 24. The City aims to have both plans completed in three years, with the Loan Program likely extending beyond that time.

In January of 2002,

the Council was presented with a report of a Housing Options Feasibility Study. The study identified ADUs as “a viable option to help ease the City’s housing crisis by providing new rental housing units on existing residential lots.”

By loosening zoning standards, the City Council and Planning Commission are revising the Zoning Ordinance and encouraging the development of ADUs.

The Council has also adopted plans to create a low interest Loan Program to provide opportunities and assistance in constructing ADUs. Development

plans explain the Loan Program as a partnership between the City of Santa Cruz, Community Ventures Inc. (a non-profit organization associated with the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union) and local lenders. The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union will contribute fifty percent of the funds needed to implement a loan pool, while the City will provide the other fifty percent. Funding from the City is to be taken from the In Lieu Fee Trust Fund, a trust made up of collections from developers who chose to pay a fee as opposed to building affordable housing under the City’s Inclusionary Ordinance. The City



HALIE JOHNSON/The Alarm! Newspaper

Heather and Darjhan from the Teen Center came out to serve free soup at the Santa Cruz Farmer’s Market.

Manager will also apply for a grant through the ADU Development Program under the Sustainable Communi-

ties Grant and Loan Program.

The maximum loan amount would be \$70,000, and anyone who falls below eighty percent of the median household income for Santa Cruz would be eligible.

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Struggle for public control over internet

□ Director of ICANN draws attention to flaws in governance process that mirror criticisms of Santa Cruz local government

By FHAR MIESS

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

In October of 2000, Cable News Network, known across the globe as CNN, issued a “cease and desist” order to Maya Online, a Shanghai-based internet company that had registered the CNNEWS.COM domain name with a Chinese registrar named Eastern Communications. A series of legal proceedings followed, with contradictory rulings in China and—in April of this year—in the US.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) became involved shortly afterward. ICANN was originally formed by the United States Department of Commerce as a California non-profit organization providing international oversight in the assignment of internet domain names and addresses. ICANN issued a demand to Eastern Communications that they transfer the domain name to CNN, despite the fact that the presiding US Federal judge clearly stated no intention of dictating the activities of a Chinese registrar. Maya Online further accused ICANN of “secret” communications with the registrar.

This sort of secrecy and unwarranted assumption of authority has earned ICANN a consistently bad reputation with members of the internet community. One of ICANN’s most vehement critics has been Karl Auerbach, a resident of Santa Cruz. In an open and public online election, Auerbach was elected as ICANN’s At-Large Director for the North American region in November 2000. He frequently denounced the organization, calling attention to its excessive secrecy, lack of public process, lack of accountability, insufficient oversight by the Board of Directors and poor business practices.

As a Director with ICANN, Auerbach has made attempts on many occasions to reform the organization. These attempts have been largely thwarted

by the professional staff of ICANN, who have withheld documents from Auerbach despite repeated verbal and written requests. Auerbach finally filed suit against ICANN in March of this year. On Monday, July 29, the California Superior Court ruled in Auerbach’s favor and compelled ICANN to provide Auerbach with the requested documents within a week.

At the root of Auerbach’s tiff with ICANN is a struggle to prevent the creeping privatization of the internet. In a paper titled “A Prescription to Promote the Progress of Science and Useful Arts” he charges that ICANN “is a predominately non-elected body that is responsive primarily to those industry groups that stand to gain by ICANN’s decisions. ICANN is effectively accountable to no one.”

Unfortunately, Auerbach will have little time to effect real change in ICANN. His term expires this November. Also, according to a declaration made by Auerbach to the California Supreme

Court, ICANN—over the course of two board meetings—took a sequence of steps that eliminated the public seats on ICANN’s Board of Directors and dispensed with future public elections on any matter within ICANN.”

Auerbach had more to say in a prepared statement, dated June 12 of this year, before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. “My seat on ICANN’s Board of Directors, and the seat of every other publicly elected Director, will cease to exist on October 31 of this year,” he said. “On that date real public representation within ICANN will end. After that date, ICANN will be effectively controlled by a small group of privileged ‘stakeholders’....That grant of favored status is mirrored by a nearly total exclusion of the public and of non-commercial and small businesses interests. These have been given only token voices.”

Even these stakeholder arrangements are largely “facades,” according to Auerbach. “Most of ICANN’s

Go see ICANN on Page 4

IN DEPTH

Letter from an Editor

A wave of transience has broken over our paper. During the past two weeks we had already lost—as members of the collective, though not as contributors—Rachel Showstack and Caroline Nicola. But this week our columnists Leila Binder and Manuel Schwab, carried away by the unpredictable winds of life, left to use their talents in different lands—Leila to New York and Manuel to Germany. As a result of the sudden reduction of our staff, we have a little less original content than what our readership has come to expect—maybe now you will be able to read all of the paper before next week’s edition comes out.

In the following weeks we will be making our best effort to return to our accustomed number of original and local contributions. Meanwhile, this week, faithful to our own condition, we are reporting on laws that in some ways affect those who live with different levels of transience.

The city of Watsonville has accepted the proposal from the Coalition for a Living Wage to move forward in drafting a living wage ordinance. In other cities where similar ordinances have been passed, the local economy has improved, going against the dire predictions of business owners who claim they won’t be able to compete if they

pay higher salaries. A provision of the proposal supports the rights of the City temporary workers to “organize and collectively bargain, using the living wage rate as the standard.”

If this provision for the ordinance ends up being accepted, the people of Watsonville will have taken a first step in supporting the city temporary workers in raising the quality of their lives. The challenge will then be to find ways to take these same changes to the fields, where the big agribusinesses pay wages that are far from providing a decent living, taking advantage of the fact that most of the migratory workers are considered “illegal.”

Curiously enough, as it follows the process to adopt the downtown ordinances, the Santa Cruz City Council is giving its own definitions to categories of legality and illegality, which are central to restricting the activities citizens are allowed to practice in the public spaces downtown. Among the activities that will become illegal are those that are generally engaged in by the transient and/or the homeless, such as resting or sitting on the sidewalk, panhandling verbally, non-verbally, or with gestures, or even playing hackey sack. Also, possessions the police deem as unattended can be confiscated. It would seem these ordinances have as

a goal to turn into illegals those people whose presence is perceived as detrimental to the money interests of the businesses downtown.

Where the Santa Cruz City Council manages illegality to their convenience in a relatively small way, Ashcroft plays it big, reviving old INS regulations that turn legal residents into illegals if they don’t report a change of address. Carlos Armenta explores this latest effect of 9/11 in his debut of the Spanish version of “Eye on the INS” which will rotate on a weekly basis with the English version from Michelle Stewart.

The laws play, for good or for evil, a determinant role in our lives. However, their effects generally pass unnoticed by many. It is easy to ignore the hard conditions of the temporary workers and forget to give them the support they now need. Also, if one does not live the transient life of many of the homeless, the downtown ordinances might seem unimportant, as could the laws enforced by Ashcroft if one is not an immigrant. Those that for economic and social reasons live their lives in transience and in migration often become the most vulnerable as they find themselves arbitrarily categorized as being outside the law.

Armando Alcaraz

Carta de un Editor

Una ola de transeúncia azotó a nuestro semanario. Durante las dos últimas semanas ya habíamos perdido como miembros del colectivo (aunque no como colaboradoras) a Rachel Showstack y Caroline Nicola. Pero ésta semana nuestros columnistas Leila Binder y Manuel Schwab, llevados por los vientos caprichosos de la vida, partieron a ejercer sus talentos en otras tierras—Leila a Nueva York y Manuel a Alemania. Como resultado de esta repentina reducción de nuestro personal, nos encontramos con un semanario con un contenido original un poco más bajo que al que tenemos acostumbrado a nuestro público—quizás ahora si les será posible leer toda la edición antes que salga la siguiente.

De todas formas, estamos haciendo nuestro mejor esfuerzo por recuperar nuestro acostumbrado número de colaboraciones originales y locales en las semanas venideras. Mientras, esta semana, fieles a nuestra propia condición, reportamos sobre leyes que afectan a aquellos que viven diferentes niveles de transeúncia.

La ciudad de Watsonville aceptó la propuesta de la Coalición para un Salario Justo en el sentido de comenzar a redactar una ordenanza para un salario justo. En otras ciudades en que esta medida se ha adoptado como ley ha traído como resultado una economía local mas sana, lo cual va en contra de las predicciones pesimistas de comerciantes que dicen no van a poder competir al tener que pagar salarios mas altos. Una provisión de la propu-

esta refrenda el derecho que tienen los trabajadores temporales de la ciudad para organizarse y negociar colectivamente usando el salario justo como estándar.

Si esta provisión acaba siendo adoptada, los habitantes de Watsonville habrán conseguido dar un primer paso en ayudar a los trabajadores temporales de la ciudad a mejorar las condiciones de sus vidas. Su gran reto entonces, será llevar estos cambios también al campo, donde las grandes compañías agricultoras imponen sueldos que distan mucho de ser justos, aprovechándose del hecho que a la mayoría de los trabajadores migrantes se les considera “ilegales.”

Curiosamente, el Concilio de Santa Cruz coloca la transeúncia en sus propias categorizaciones de lo legal y lo ilegal al seguir con el proceso de adoptar las ordenanzas conocidas como “the downtown ordinances”, las cuales se centran en restringir las actividades que los ciudadanos puedan ejercer en la acera pública del centro de la ciudad. Dentro de no mucho tiempo se volverá ilegal el sentarse a descansar a menos de catorce pies de algún negocio, pedir limosna verbalmente, con letreros, o señas, o jugar “hackey sack,” actividades ejercidas comúnmente por personas transeúntes y/o desamparadas. Además, todas aquellas pertenencias en la calle que la policía determine que no esten siendo atendidas, podrán ser confiscadas. Estas ordenanzas parecen tener como objeto el convertir en ilegales a estas personas

cuya presencia es percibida como un estorbo para los intereses monetarios de los comercios.

Pero si el Concilio de nuestra ciudad convierte a las personas en ilegales en una escala pequeña, Ashcroft lo hace en grande, desentpolvando regulaciones apócrifas del INS para poder aplicarlas selectivamente contra aquellos inmigrantes que se les designe “sospechosos” de poder cometer algún crimen. Carlos Armenta explora esta última concecuencia que el 11 de septiembre trajo para los inmigrantes en este país, debutando en su columna en español de “Ojo en el INS”, la cuál se turnará cada semana con su equivalente en inglés de Michelle Stewart.

Las leyes juegan, para bien o para mal, un papel determinante en nuestras vidas. Sin embargo, sus efectos pasan comúnmente desapercibidos para muchos. Es fácil olvidar las condiciones de trabajo de los trabajadores temporales y desdeñarles el apoyo que ahora necesitan. También, a uno puede no importarle las ordenanzas de Santa Cruz al no vivir la vida transeúnte de muchos desamparados, y de igual manera, es fácil que los no-inmigrantes olviden que existen las leyes de Ashcroft. Las personas cuyas vidas forman parte de la transeúncia y la migracion por diversas razones, ya sean económicas o sociales, son comúnmente las más vulnerables ante la ley, al encontrarse categorizadas como estando fuéra de esta.

Armando Alcaraz

Volume II, No. 11

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.

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The Alarm! Newspaper Contacts

P.O. Box 1205
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95061

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

How to Reach Us

to subscribe
subscriptions@the-alarm.com
to place a personal ad
personals@the-alarm.com
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advertising@the-alarm.com
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letters@the-alarm.com
to submit calendar items
calendar@the-alarm.com
to submit queries
for article submissions
queries@the-alarm.com
to report distribution problems
distro@the-alarm.com
to report printing problems
production@the-alarm.com
to report problems with newsracks
facilities@the-alarm.com
for questions about your bill
finances@the-alarm.com

Collective Members

Armando Alcaraz
armando@the-alarm.com
Leila Binder
leila@the-alarm.com
Halie Johnson
halie@the-alarm.com
Fhar Miess
fhar@the-alarm.com
Caroline Nicola
caroline@the-alarm.com
Michelle Stewart
michelle@the-alarm.com

Editorial

Education
education@the-alarm.com
Environment
enviro@the-alarm.com
Food & Agriculture
foodag@the-alarm.com
Health
health@the-alarm.com
Housing & Real Estate
housing@the-alarm.com
Labor & Economy
labor@the-alarm.com
Local Government
localgov@the-alarm.com
State Government
stategov@the-alarm.com
National / International Gov't
natlgov@the-alarm.com
Incarceration
prisons@the-alarm.com
Transportation
transpo@the-alarm.com
Youth
youth@the-alarm.com

Contributors in this issue:

Oliver Brown, sasha & Blaise Wilkinson
If you are interested in contributing an article to The Alarm!, please see the guidelines for submissions on our website
Special Thanks go to:
Blaise, Chris, Grant Wilson & sasha

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Write Us
a Letter!

Dear Editor:

What is it like being in prison? Contrary to what most people think prison is, it is not. It is not the bars, the fences, the razor wire, the armed guards, the sub-standard food, the forty-foot wall or the iron or steel cell-blocks. All of these items and many more are only a part of prison but by far not the most important part. Those things are external, prison is internal. It is about doing time in one's own head, your anger, bitterness, frustration, exasperation, fear, grief and apathy are the real fences that one must cope with. These thoughts have to be lived with every moment, seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, year after year. Many times even dreams are invaded by these dark emotions, [dreams] such as interest, happiness, enthusiasm and serenity. Your thoughts bounce off the razor wire, the fences, the guards and the unjust justice systems; you run the gamut of anger to apathy. At the beginning of your journey, you are stripped of much of your identity because you have created a significant part of your personality through the clothes and jewelry you wear, to the kind of vehicle you drive, your job, where you house yourself, your possessions and your friends and associates and family and your blood loved ones. Prison takes all of this away, it houses you in steel and concrete, issues you prison clothing and feeds you slop. No matter how financially secure you are at some point in time you will eat that slop. You also work at a job that either pays you nothing or at the most a few cents a day. You might hear from a few friends and family or a true loved one if you're lucky, but most will abandon you after a few years. You are left with your mind and body. Most people are accustomed to obtaining their pleasures from external sources, they become very unhappy and depressed at the start of their incarceration. With time the strong learn to cope, but there is never a day that comes when you can forget where you are. After a few years—give or take a few—you may adjust; it is then that you realize that your imprisonment is not only harming you, but your family more than you, which only adds to your misery. But isn't that what prison is designed

Letters to the Editors

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.



to do, to destroy the life of anyone who dares to break their laws? And in most cases it does, unfortunately. Innocent people are involved outside the prison and every once in a while inside the prison. I know because this is my story; it's how I've lived and felt since January of 1995. Justice is blind, or at least in this case the jurors were, but I know one day we all will be judged by God and the Creator is not blind.

MR. RICHARD K. CORBIN

Indiana State Prison
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Alarm:

I can't summarize the sellout of the Latino community in the Dolphin, Lee and Rex Court Apartments in the permitted space. Alcaraz's "Nueva Vista in Beach Flats" [July 26 Alarm] is simply a naive collection of anecdotes, largely a puff-piece for Mercy Housing. Mercy is the monopoly housing provider that orchestrated the depopulation of the Beach Flats community in these apartments.

The basic crime committed by the RDA (Redevelopment Agency) and Mercy Housing was the pattern of falsification and privilege that allowed a favored non-profit to appropriate all the affordable housing money for years to come to destroy more housing than they were building—over the objections of tenants and community.

Perhaps a future *Alarm!* writer will document how the harsh and paternalistic treatment of Lee residents prompted them to walk out of a March 2000 Mercy Housing "relocation" meeting and form Residentes Unidos. How tenants took over a City-controlled Tenant Advisory Committee [TAC], threw out the City's inadequate relocation plan, and demanded Councilmembers Hernandez and Fitzmaurice return to City Council and demand specific written guarantees that no tenant would lose their housing in the apartments until relocation funding was guaranteed and return to the final project assured. How Council never gave those guarantees, but rushed to tear down the Rex Court and hand over the Dolphin and Lee to Mercy Housing—the group that designed, will build, will run and for 80 years, will own the Project.

How SCAN, in a tumultuous meeting (May 2000) supported those demands, over objections from Mercy mainliners Bernice Belton and Nora Hochman. How SCAN overrode then-Mayor Sugar ("if you want to live, packed in like filthy sardines...") to demand Council stop any work on the project until it provided the guarantees and a forum. How Belton and Hochman sabotaged that forum and dissolved the SCAN housing committee in a SCAN steering committee meeting held in a private home.

How Councilmembers directed their hand-picked TAC chair Yolanda Goda to block future TAC meetings and then dissolved TAC and barred Lee tenants from the Project. How Councilmembers Sugar and Krohn, quickly followed by Reilly and Porter, sold out the tenants, their SCAN backers and the Beach Flats community activists in what seemed a shadowy-replay of the Rotkin-Kennedy machinations in the Beach Flats / South of Laurel drama of 1998. How a Council that won't put an advisory rent control measure on the ballot used rent hike scares at other Beach Flats housing to mislead Dolphin-Lee tenants. who had been promised a rent freeze in the Lee and were not getting jacked in the Dolphin.

How a relative handful of tenants (according to knowledgeable sources in the Western Service Workers Union) from these apartments now remain in the area, the rest having been bought off or scared off by Mercy Housing. The tenants deserve better treatment from a "progressive" Council, and the readers deserve a better story from an activist newspaper.

Sincerely,

ROBERT NORSE

DEAR EDITORS:

Speaking as someone who used to live in Santa Cruz years ago and just moved back, I wanted to give a few opinions on the whole ordinances debate.

It has been my experience that there are three or four general types of people in Santa Cruz: those who want to hang out on Pacific Avenue (for a variety of reasons), those who need to complain about those who like to hang out on the Mall, those who are sick of the whole matter and don't care to listen to any of the harping, and lastly those who don't even know what we are talking about right now.

With that in mind, what you need to do is decide which of those four populations you want to have as readers.

I bring this up because if you write your paper only to the first group you will be a short-lived venture. No offense to those mall folks, but they are not going to "support" your paper in the ways you will need to pay your bills. I think it is obvious that you are not writing your paper to the second group...that is very, very obvious. Which leaves the last two groups, those who don't care and those who don't know. I think it is in your interest to tap these two groups.

You should try to write a paper that will make that group of disgruntled locals wake up, while at the same time writing a paper that explains these issues to those people who are new to the area or to the local politics.

So far you have done a fairly good job with local politics. However, I worry when I open your letters section and always see letters from the same people. There are many people in Santa Cruz that are just sick and tired of hearing Robert Norse's opinion on everything. He is good for a chuckle, however, I would not call him the local "expert" and I hope you are not regarding him as such.

Downtown politics are more significant than hacky-sackying; and homeless issues are more complex than Mr. Norse seems capable of portraying.

It's been a good read so far. Just a few thoughts.

MEGAN JACKSON

Santa Cruz



Local News



Jim and BJ frequently sit at this intersection of Elm St. and Pacific Ave. BJ recently returned to Santa Cruz—a place of nostalgia for her—after being away for the four years since her partner died. “Hopefully I won’t have to stay out here much longer,” BJ said about being homeless. “I don’t like the drug thing that’s going. It’s really bad....I think they need more recovery places for people that want to quit,” she went on to say. “I think they need more low-income housing, if they’re able to get themselves up and out of the situation, that want to better things for themselves. They just need more options.”

Watsonville’s struggle for living wage

□ Council directs City staff to come back with proposed ordinances

By FHAR MIESS
The Alarm! Collective

On Tuesday, July 23, the Watsonville City Council voted to move ahead with the development of a Living Wage Ordinance. The Council was responding to a proposal put forward by the Santa Cruz County Coalition for a Living Wage. While some elements of the Coalition’s proposal must still be resolved with Councilmembers, the vote provided a solid foundation for moving a strong living wage agenda in the City of Watsonville.

The proposal considered last Tuesday night includes the following:

- All for-profit vendors with City contracts of \$10,000 or more would be required to pay workers a wage of \$11.50 per hour if employer-sponsored benefits are provided and \$12.55 per hour if benefits are not provided.
- Contractors would be required to agree to remain neutral in union organizing.
- In the event that the City changes contracts for projects over \$50,000, the new contractor would have to make an effort to offer jobs to the employees performing

City services with the previous contractor.

- The City would be obliged to consider an employer’s record on labor relations, health and safety and other factors, rather than accepting the low bid as a matter of course.
- Establishment of a Community Oversight Committee to oversee ordinance implementation, monitor compliance and make policy recommendations for future coverage.
- A concurrent resolution supporting the right of City temporary workers to organize and collectively bargain for improved wages and working conditions, using the living wage rate as the standard.
- Direction to City Staff to work with the Coalition to develop recommendations for coverage of non-profit contractors and recipients of Economic Development Assistance.

Almost all of the elements of the proposal received majority votes from Watsonville City Councilmembers. If passed, Watsonville will be the third Santa Cruz County jurisdiction to adopt a living wage law, making it one of the most living-wage-friendly counties in the nation.

The Council meeting was evidence of a broad base of support within the community for a living wage. The overflow crowd included

representatives of the Latino Chamber of Commerce, labor unions, community groups, churches, low-wage workers and their families. Of the approximately thirty speakers at the hearing, only one person, Dave Bolick, President and CEO of the Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce, spoke in opposition.

According to Bolick, a survey distributed to member businesses after the Chamber’s Board voted to oppose the ordinance came back with eighty-three percent of respondents agreeing with the Board’s position. However, he admits that only about thirteen percent of members had actually responded.

Roberto García with the Santa Cruz County Latino Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, spoke in favor of the ordinance, saying that higher wages will encourage local economic development by providing local workers with the means to shop locally.

In a letter to the City Council, Bolick also expressed concern that “there would be less competition for City business and the prices the City pays for goods and services will increase.”

According to Sandy Brown with the Coalition for a Living Wage, there is scant evidence for this argument: “Because these laws are so new, they haven’t been studied thoroughly, but what documentation there is has actually

Downtown Commission to walk the mall

By HALIE JOHNSON
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

This week members of the Downtown Commission (DTC) will be surveying the areas affected by changes to the “Ordinances Related to Downtown Issues,” to be implemented starting September 10 of this year. They plan to walk the Pacific Avenue Mall in small groups, and may be joined by Julie Hendee of the Redevelopment Agency and SCPD Sgt. Butch Baker.

The survey of the area is meant to better orient commission members with the approved changes, so that they can make informed suggestions to City Council.

The DTC is made up of seven members who were appointed by City Council, all of whom are residents Santa Cruz or business owners in the district. The commission acts as an advisory board for the City Council on all matters pertaining to the maintenance and management of the Central Business District.

The changes, and the discussions the ordinances have inspired, make visible a polarity between people concerned

with downtown problems.

Kathy Bisby, a resident of Santa Cruz, spoke in opposition to the changes at the July 23 City Council meeting. “I’m not satisfied that these ordinances address the complaints of the people who brought them up. I urge you to wait [on making a decision],” Bisby is also the Chair of the DTC.

Still, many people feel that the restrictions are a necessary step in making downtown Santa Cruz safer and more appealing. Opponents included two out of seven City Councilmembers: Christopher Krohn, and Keith Sugar.

For information regarding these changes write or visit Santa Cruz City Hall at 809 Center Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, or call (831) 420-5030. You can also email citycouncil@ci.santa-cruz.ca.us with comments and questions. See issue number 11 of The Alarm! for more coverage and analysis (copies can be obtained by calling (831) 429-NEWS or emailing info@the-alarm.com). Please email halie@the-alarm.com for comments and questions regarding this article.

proven otherwise. There have not been significant increased contract costs.” In fact, she said, anecdotal reports from other cities have indicated that the opposite is the case. “Contract costs went down in the city of Baltimore two years after implementation of a living wage law.” Some businesses implied that it reduced the turnover rate and recruitment and training costs, and so they

could bid at the same level, she said.

There will be at least two more major hearings before the Watsonville City Council, currently scheduled for September 10 and September 24, both at 6:30pm. For more information or to get involved in the campaign, please contact Sandy Brown or Arturo López at (831)724-0211.

From ICANN on Page 1

decisions are made by its staff, often without consultation with the Board of Directors.”

Auerbach’s criticisms of ICANN will likely resonate with some of his fellow Santa Cruzans. Throughout the process of considering amended ordinances in the Downtown Business District, the Santa Cruz City Council has faced similar charges of excluding public input and replacing full accountability to an “at-large” public with a privileged yet ill-defined group of “stakeholders,” in combination with the largely unilateral initiatives of City Staff.

And the similarities don’t end there. “By denying people and organizations the ability to form fluid coalitions and relationships according to their self-perceived interests the ‘stakeholder’ concept has made compromise within ICANN exceedingly difficult and rare,” writes Auerbach. This sort of artificial categorization mirrors the City Council’s process, which at its most galvanizing point divided the public into those for and against the ordinance amendments.

Of course, it is dangerous to conflate ICANN, a California non-profit corporation that presumes to impose a global governance structure over the entire internet, with the City of Santa Cruz, a small municipal body attempting to legislate and enforce “decorum” on its main drag. But, at the same time, we cannot let ourselves be duped when City legislators attempt to denigrate the significance of their exclusionary practices by drawing attention to the much more nefarious activities of their counterparts at the Federal level. Whether it is a relatively small municipality like Santa Cruz or a “private government organization” (PGO) like ICANN or an umbrella of repressive agencies like the Homeland Security Office or a corporate malefactor like WorldCom, these movements toward secrecy and highly-stratified management and away from public process and accountability are not unrelated.

Regional News

Adiós LA? Latinos hold key to secession vote

By PILAR MARRERO
Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the battle either to keep Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley a part of Los Angeles or to split them off, the Latino vote has become crucial. PNS contributor Pilar Marrero reports on the efforts of pro- and anti-secessionists to woo the community. Marrero (pilar.marrero@laopinion.com) is a columnist and political editor for La Opinion, where a version of this article first appeared.

LOS ANGELES—The lines have been drawn and the troops brought out around the controversial proposal to create three cities where there has been only one.

In this battle to make the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood separate municipalities—or keep each a part of Los Angeles—both sides are investing millions of dollars to sway voters. Most believe the battle now hinges on gaining the support of Latinos.

Pro-secessionist forces say there is no better opportunity for political and social progress for the Latino community. This is now their rallying cry, in contrast to previous catchphrases such as “local control” and “better services.”

“Latinos will have an unprecedented opportunity to attain a sizeable amount of power in three cities,” said Jeffrey Gardfield, pro-city of Hollywood campaign manager.

“On average, they will comprise forty percent of the population in each of them. There will be more Latinos elected, more emphasis on the needs of the community and more resources for their neighborhoods.”

Similar comments are heard daily from supporters of Valley secession.

Opponents, however, predict a disaster of “biblical proportions,” as Los Angeles Mayor James K. Hahn put it. They point to the impoverished and misnamed “minorities” as the groups with the most to lose should the city be divided.

“Only the poor will suffer,” said Miguel Contreras, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO secretary and treasurer. “Those in favor of secession are a group of wealthy people who could care less what happens to East LA or South Central. By losing muscle in Washington by dropping to the third-largest city in the country, we will lose out greatly on our community program funds.”

In a recent Los Angeles Times poll, Valley Latinos favored secession by a margin of fifty-two to thirty-three percent,

numbers close to the Valley’s general sentiment (fifty-two percent in favor, thirty-seven percent against). The rest of Los Angeles, however, shows secession losing overwhelmingly (forty-seven percent against, thirty-eight percent in favor) among all communities.

The goal of the secessionists is to obtain a very high favorable percentage (up to sixty-five percent) within their area in order to compensate for the anticipated lack of support from the rest of the city.

make up twenty percent of the population of Los Angeles as a whole, and forty percent in the Valley.

This week’s withdrawal of Senator Richard Alarcón, a prominent Latino candidate for the Valley mayoralty, may have hurt secessionists’ chances to win Latino support.

“Richard’s absence is a hard blow against the secession movement,” said Harry Pachón of the Tomás Rivera Public Policy Institute. “Every time we ask Latino voters whose voice they consider when making political decisions, they say they listen to their representatives.”

From the start, secessionists have argued that a centralized government far from the Valley does not provide services equivalent to taxes paid by Valley residents.

Secessionists expect to collect sufficient funds to buy radio and television ads. They plan to hold community meetings and canvass door to door.

campaigns and publicity will boost the movement.

“Our goal is to have up to 150 candidates if possible,” said Richard Close, a Valley VOTE leader. “They will help us win.”

Those who fight against secession want “to keep the city united.” The anti-secessionists’ main strategy has been to warn Angelinos of risks involved in the change.

“They must instill the fear factor, question secession and the cost to the city,” said analyst Jeffe. “They also need to emphasize the benefits of keeping the city united.”

Hahn is working against secession alongside former political opponents, such as Antonio Villaraigosa, ex-candidate for mayor, and former Mayor Richard Riordan as well as the majority of elected functionaries of the city. Prominent businesspeople, millionaires and Democratic Party contributors also support the anti-secessionists.

Hahn has said that he will raise at least five million dollars to send out his message. He also has the support and organizational capacity of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, which opposes secession.

“By losing muscle in Washington by dropping to the third-largest city in the country, we will lose out greatly on our community program funds.”

To win, the initiatives must garner a majority of the vote within the particular area, as well as in the entire city. Thus, attracting the Latino vote has become crucial, for Latinos

Secessionists have support from millionaires. Gene La Pietra, a wealthy businessman who has led the Hollywood movement, has said that he will invest “whatever is necessary” in his campaign. In the Valley, prominent people such as commissioner Bert Boeckman, owner of Galpin Ford, and ex-commissioner David Fleming have made significant contributions.

Since voters will be asked to choose the mayor of the new city and the fourteen city council members on the same ballot as the vote for secession, secessionists hope the candidates’

“We are bringing our campaign to our 240,000 union members. We will talk to every union. We are sending seven different mailings to homes, phoning voters, going door to door and using our volunteers,” said local union leader Miguel Contreras.

Villaraigosa said that he will work hard on the campaign by having community meetings to deliver the “unity” message to Latinos and others. Strategists are relying on Villaraigosa’s appeal among all Los Angeles Latinos to convince those in the Valley to oppose the initiative.



SF: Day laborer program up for bid

Pacific News Service and El Reportero

The City of San Francisco will put up for public bid a program aimed at improving conditions of undocumented day laborers, reports *El Reportero*. These are the men who stand on street corners in the Mission District in search of work. Current program administrators say the decision to find new administrators was made in retaliation for recent protests from laborers who accused city officials of mistreatment.

In June, workers protested at City Hall and the Mission District police station, complaining of continued harassment from

the police, who ticketed laborers for disrupting traffic. Rene Saucedo, current administrator of La Raza Centro Legal, the, said to put the program up for bid threatens current long term plans, such as moving a training and job center from old trailers to a building on César Chávez Street. Countering city allegations that the program was being mismanaged, Saucedo noted that the program regularly exceeded its quotas for placing workers.

In Retrospect

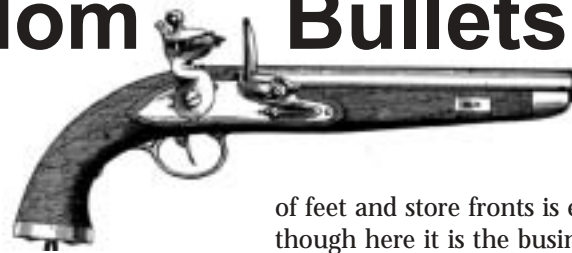
Strumming Guitar won't be the same again



Halle Johnson/The Alarm! Newspaper

A street musician with a collection container out asking for donations as he plays his music on Pacific Avenue Mall. The new downtown ordinances will go into effect in September and would seriously restrict where street musicians like this man could perform on the public sidewalk.

Random Bullets



By **BLAIZE WILKINSON**

The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

Santa Cruz has always been a rough town. Founded in the 1790s as part of Father Junípero Serra's California beautification project (a subject, I am given to understand, that is still taught with surprising lack of irony to unsuspecting fourth graders statewide), Santa Cruz began with the usual problems that come with religious colonialist endeavours: fear and death instead of the promised salvation. There was a distinct contradiction between the pastoral promise of the *potrero*—where the Mission orchards were, and Potrero Street still is—and the grim reality of disease visited on a populace with no immunities to small pox and cholera, or of Mission soldiers hunting down and forcibly returning Native converts who attempted to escape.

In the 1780s, reacting to the incursion of Russian fur hunters along the coast, the Spanish colonial government decided to solidify its hold on Alta California. It established, in addition to the extant string of religious-oriented missions and military presidios, three secular non-military pueblos in Alta California. The sites chosen were Los Angeles, San Jose and Branciforte. Branciforte was situated on a bluff just across the San Lorenzo River from Mission Santa Cruz, and was populated by ex-soldiers and homesteaders. While Branciforte neighborhood today is not really considered the vortex of trouble, there was evidently an era when a hot time could be had there. If legend is to be believed, then Branciforte was somewhat wild, and its race track, bear-baiting and generally lawless ways were a thorn in the side of the *padres* on the other hill.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations, bear attacks, bootlegging and reckless carriage drivers. Santa Cruz has seen it all. A brief survey of *Santa Cruz Surf* articles from around the turn of the twentieth century reveals that the town also had problems that seem a bit too familiar. Given the current hoopla about downtown getting a little too colorful, it might be useful, or, by the same token, useless, to take a look at what our predecessors had to deal with in the far-off days of yore.

April 20, 1891—An article headlined "Break Up the Gang: Who Are the Hoodlums of Mission Hill and Garfield Park?" told of people "being left at the mercy" of a gang of thugs "who rob hens' nests, steal chickens, poison dogs and cows, etc., break windows and invade and trample down flower gardens—doing any and every kind of damage, according as their malignant fancies dictate." While we might get a chuckle at the bucolic vision conjured up by livestock in town, surely dog-poisoning (*dog-poisoning!?!?*) makes something like hackeysack players on the Mall seem like a sweet dream of youth.

September 30, 1892—Notes from the meeting of the Improvement Society, returning to their tasks "with enthusiasm" after summer vacation, have Dr. Anderson speaking "of the obstructions in front of some business houses on Pacific Avenue." Evidently, "the limit allowed by law for sidewalk displays of goods is two feet from the front of the store and this limit is exceeded in a number of cases." This talk

of feet and store fronts is eerily familiar, though here it is the businesses that are the offenders. Another Society member "called attention to the fact that it was not always pleasant for ladies to pass boot-black stands on account of the condition of the sidewalks." Perhaps ladies were fussier then. Or, perhaps not. I guess nowadays they could just cite the bootblack for spilling liquids.

January 22, 1894—"Saturday's Shooting. A Fusillade of Random Bullets on Pacific Avenue." This article told the story of Thomas Cowling, who had been arrested four months before for drawing a revolver outside a saloon on Cooper Street and given forty-eight days for assault. While in jail "Cowling showed strong evidences of insanity" and thought the District Attorney and Chief of Police "were attempting to railroad him to San Quentin." The "climax of his insane wrath" was a shootout involving Cowling, the Chief and another officer, culminating in Cowling being shot. He died in the hospital that evening, still consumed by his hatred of the police chief. The newspaper notes that "Although the man has openly shown his hatred and a very pronounced homicidal mania there has been no attempt made whatever to place him under restraint." Nor, I imagine, to try and treat him. Maybe President Reagan slipped through a hole in the space-time continuum and influenced laws concerning proper treatment of the mentally ill in the 1890s. Is it just me, or have other people noticed that there are more homeless people since the Teflon president emptied the asylums?

None of the examples denies that Santa Cruz currently has problems. I don't like the idea of human feces on the sidewalk any more than the next fellow, and I personally had some asshole throw an empty beer can at my head a few weeks ago just on the corner of Laurel and Cedar (I ducked; he missed). But my friend Becky, who grew up here in town, says that as long as she can remember downtown has pretty much been the same. When she was in grade school, it was punks who hung out on the Town Clock end of things. And she, talking to other people (like her mom) who have lived here since the 50s and 60s, has found out that they, too, think that downtown has always had its scarey bits.

Even with the can-throwing incident, I feel better now walking from my house south of Laurel to the Town Clock end of the Mall than I did just a few years ago. Maybe it is the demise of the "hippie corner" at Pacific and Cathcart. Maybe it is the fact that I will now say to people who call me "sister" that I can't trust them to share the Earth if they can't even share the sidewalk. Maybe it's because if I really don't want to be panhandled, I'll do something weird, like yell nonsense into my own purse. Maybe I have, after coming here twelve years ago as a wet-behind-the-ears rube from Colorado, finally learned how to get along in a "small" town that—because of high population density, because of a large and varied number of impermanent residents, because of high costs and low wages, because of a great climate where people get to be outdoors all the time—has a big town attitude, and, unfortunately, some big town woes.

Come to the first annual
Hackey-Sack Freedom Festival
July 28th - September 15th



Come celebrate your last free days to hackey-sack on Pacific Avenue! The festival begins NOW and continues until the city council's new ordinances take effect. On that date, the festival will relocate to the sidewalk in front of Emily's Bakery, where hackey-sack has not yet been prohibited. Nerf footballs and frisbees are welcome also!

HACKEY-SACK IS NOT A CRIME!

War Notes

A bi-monthly column following the developments of our new permanent war, the war on terrorism

By SASHA K
The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

Bombs and cover-ups

A preliminary UN investigation has uncovered more ugly details about the US bombing in early July of a wedding party in Afghanistan. A couple of days after the incident, the Pentagon announced that it would take some time to investigate and that they didn't even know if anyone had indeed died. But according to the Times of London, the UN investigation found that US soldiers arrived on the scene within hours and filmed damaged buildings and the bodies of around fifty dead Afghans. The soldiers went much further than that, however. After the attack, they apparently tied up the women of the village and cleaned up shrapnel, bullets and bloodstains. The UN investigation also found "no corroboration" on the ground that the US plane had been fired upon. The Pentagon denied there was a cover-up and still claims it is too early to draw any conclusions. The UN was to make its full report public on Wednesday, but after the US denial, the UN gave the report to the US and Afghan governments and did not make it public. The cover-up is being covered up.

Bombing peace

The US, of course, isn't the only one with a "collateral damage" problem. Israel bombed a tightly packed Gaza neighborhood last week, killing a Hamas leader and fifteen civilians and wounding around 150. The attack is sure to set off many revenge bombings of Israeli civilian and military targets. Even the US weakly condemned the attack, saying that "this heavy-handed action does not contribute to peace." But was that really the goal of dropping a one-ton bomb on a crowded residential neighborhood? Ariel Sharon, Bush's "man of peace," seems to have had other aims for the attack, which he personally approved. On the days leading up to the July 23 bombing, there were several significant moves towards peace. First, Abdul Razek Yahyia, the Palestinians' interior minister, announced a new security plan to reduce violence. Shimon Peres, Israel's foreign minister, was pleased with the plan.

At the same time, the EU, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were in the midst of brokering another peace plan that, as a first step, would have groups linked to Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement—such as the al-Aqsa Brigades—end the use of suicide bombing within Israel. Finally, on July 22, Hamas' spiritual leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, said that Hamas would stop killing Israeli civilians if Israel pulled out of the Palestinian cities it recently reoccupied, freed prisoners and stopped the assassination of Palestinian leaders. These moves towards peace were troubling to Sharon, whose continued hold on power is based on an Israeli fear of terrorism. Additionally, if peace began to break out, Sharon would have no excuse for reoccupying Palestinian controlled areas or for the removal of Arafat. But the bombing quickly took care of Sharon's mounting problems, and it looks as if peace is again safely a long way off.

Suicide bombing and landmines

If terrorism is defined as the targeting of civilians, is the use of landmines an act of terrorism? Landmines are much more likely to kill civilians than military personnel. This fact has been the

driving force behind the Ottawa Convention, the five-year-old global treaty banning the use of landmines. Hamid Karzai, the president of Afghanistan, announced Sunday that Afghanistan would become the 126th country to sign the treaty. Afghanistan has been badly affected by landmines: according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, 200,000 Afghans have been killed or wounded by mines in the last twenty-three years of war. But there are still a few prominent nations supporting the continued use of landmines; the US, China and Russia have not signed the treaty. It is also estimated that around 2,000 of the bombs the US dropped on Afghanistan in the recent war lie unexploded around the country, ready to randomly kill and wound.

A chorus of doubt

As US talk of a war on Iraq reaches a high point, a chorus of statements against the war by leaders vital to any war coalition is weakening Bush's opportunity for a prompt attack. Arab League chief Amr Musa warned that any attack on Iraq would threaten regional security. French President Jacques Chirac and German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder made a joint statement that they would not support an attack on Iraq without a UN mandate. The Kuwaiti government called on Iraq to let in inspectors and avoid the war. King Abdullah of Jordan, meeting with British Prime Minister Tony Blair, said that Britain should not go along with the US drive towards war. King Abdullah, who will meet with President Bush this week, said, "in the light of the failure to move the Israeli-Palestinian process forward, military action against Iraq would really open a Pandora's box." The Egyptian and Saudi governments have also made statements against the war. Iraq's neighbour, Turkey, a key NATO ally, stated its concerns over the war. But it also quietly asked the US to write off \$4 billion of debt if the US does go to war. And even in Britain, America's strongest supporter, a series of letters and op-eds in newspapers by retired, high-ranking military personnel have denounced the war plans.

War and human rights

Last Friday, Mary Robinson, the UN human rights chief who is to lose her job due to US pressure, said the US "war on terror" was encouraging countries to roll back human rights. She said that countries have been using the crackdowns in the US and Europe as an excuse to step up repression in their own territories. Robinson didn't name any nation, but this week Egypt arrested sixteen members of the Muslim Brotherhood (which has renounced violence), along with a prominent human rights activist and sociology professor, Saadeddin Ibrahim. Ibrahim is being prosecuted by the Egyptian government for monitoring Egyptian elections. In China, the government is increasing its repression of ethnic Uyghurs, a Turkish minority that lives in the western province of Xinjiang. The Chinese government—attempting to present itself as a US partner in the "war on terrorism"—now legitimates the repression by claiming, without any evidence, that Uyghur separatists are supported by Osama bin Laden.

Blame Canada

□ Northern neighbor's pot policy irks US drug warriors

By H. G. LEVINE
Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: Earlier this month, Great Britain effectively decriminalized marijuana. Now Canada may follow—much to the chagrin of America's fervent drug warriors. But Canada, which helped lead the United States out of the prohibition era 70 years ago, may again show Washington the light. PNS contributor Harry G. Levine (hglevine@compuserve.com) is a professor of sociology at Queens College, City University of New York, and author of "Crack in America: Demon Drugs and Social Justice" (1997, University of California Press).

A specter is haunting US drug warriors—the specter of marijuana decriminalization...in Canada.

U.S. lawmakers discovered with alcohol in the 1920s that it's difficult to run a successful prohibitionist regime when a neighboring country has more tolerant policies. Now it's the same neighbor and a different drug.

Canada's National Post has quoted Asa Hutchinson, head of the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), saying that recent and proposed cannabis policy reforms in Canada and Britain could undermine support for the "war on drugs" within the United States.

"We (in the US) have great respect for Canada and Britain," Hutchinson said, "and if they start shifting policies with regards to marijuana, it simply increases the rumblings in this country that we ought to re-examine our policy. It is a distraction from a firm policy on drug use."

With classic understatement, the DEA chief noted that decriminalizing marijuana possession in Canada would "complicate things somewhat for the US" It certainly would, as two striking precedents show.

There is the case of the Netherlands, which for more than two decades has "complicated things" for drug warriors in Europe. A generation of Europeans has seen Holland's regulated system of cannabis cafes succeed as a workable, reasonable alternative to punitive and ineffective anti-drug policies. Many tourists have visited Dutch border towns and cities to use cannabis and sometimes to bring it home.

The DEA chief used the Dutch experience to evoke the specter of a Netherlands-like Canada attracting marijuana tourists: "If you have lax marijuana policies right across the border, where possession of marijuana is not considered criminal conduct, that invites US citizens into Canada for marijuana use, and that will increase the likelihood that both US citizens and Canadian citizens will bring back the Canadian marijuana across the border for distribution and sale."

A second worrisome precedent dates back to the 1920s, when Canada ended its own failed alcohol prohibition before the United States repealed the 18th Amendment in 1933. At that time, Canada was a major source for the banned drug. Many US tourists also used their cars, trucks or boats to smuggle small quantities of alcohol.

Just as important, regulated alcohol policies in Canada (and England) also served as easy-to-witness examples of workable alternatives to the expensive, punitive and impossible crusade for an "alcohol-free society." There is no doubt



that Canada's successful example was extremely important in shifting opinion about alcohol policy in the United States.

Today, Canada, Britain and other countries will likely play the same example-setting role for the United States.

A growing number of mainstream Canadian officials, politicians, organizations and publications have already proposed reducing or eliminating criminal penalties for cannabis use. A year ago, the Toronto Globe urged the country to "decriminalize all—yes, all—personal drug use, henceforth to be regarded primarily as a health issue rather than as a crime."

Recently, Canadian Minister of Justice Martin Cauchon said that his country is seriously considering eliminating criminal penalties for possessing marijuana. Cauchon is waiting for the recommendations of a legislative committee that is expected to recommend relaxing current laws. "We're not talking about making it legal," Cauchon said, "we're talking about the possibility of moving ahead with what we call 'decriminalization.'"

Moving ahead on decriminalization will take time. Canada will not soon become the Netherlands of North America, nor Vancouver its Amsterdam. Marijuana production and sale is still illegal everywhere in the world, and even in the Netherlands most cannabis use is indoors, private and discrete. Finally, the United States, which currently arrests more than 700,000 people a year for cannabis, shows no sign of letting up.

But the United States is ever more alone on its punitive drug-war path. Many democratic countries have informally or officially decriminalized cannabis possession and use and others are moving in that direction. Most important, this is occurring in the culturally linked, English-speaking countries of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Canada is already a cannabis-exporting nation and, as in Europe, indoor cultivation is booming. Canada's main customer is the United States. As was true for alcohol in the 1920s, this cannot be stopped. There can never be enough police to do the job.

By responsibly going ahead with marijuana decriminalization—by doing what is best for its own citizens—Canada is again likely to lead the way for the United States. As it did seventy years ago, Canada can again help the US see its own better drug policy future.

International/Internacional

COLOMBIA: Sospechan de paramilitares en asesinato de propietario de radio emisora



Paramilitaries suspects in killing of radio station owner

BOGOTÁ, July 1, 2002 (CPJ)—The owner of a radio station, who recently had alerted the public to the presence of paramilitary fighters in the region, was shot and killed in northeastern Colombia.

Efraín Varela Noriega, owner of Radio Meridiano-70, was driving home from a university graduation in Arauca Department on the afternoon of June 28 when gunmen yanked him from his car and shot him in the face and chest, said Col. Jorge Caro, acting commander of Arauca's police.

Varela hosted two polemical news and opinion programs for the station in the town of Arauca and criticized all sides fighting in Colombia's 38-year civil conflict.

"He criticized everyone," said José Gutiérrez, who co-hosted an afternoon program called "Let's Talk Politics" with Varela. "No one was spared."

Gutiérrez said that less than a week before the killing, Varela told listeners during his morning news show that fighters from the paramilitary United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, or AUC, had arrived in Arauca and were patrolling the streets in the town, which is on the border with Venezuela.

Tension has been building in the oil-rich province since early June when the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC,

began threatening to kill civil servants in the region who refused to resign.

The rebels are battling the paramilitary army for control over lucrative territory not only in Arauca but throughout the country.

Three years ago, Varela's name appeared on a list of people that the paramilitary army had declared military targets, said Caro, the acting police commander, adding that authorities were investigating rumors that the AUC was responsible for the killing. A frequent listener of the station, Caro said Varela seemed to reserve his sharpest criticism for the paramilitaries.

Officials from Arauca's Prosecutor's Office investigating the case could not be reached for comment on July 1, which was a holiday in Colombia.

Varela, who was in his early 50s, was also the secretary of a provincial peace commission as well as its former president, said Evelyn Varela, his 28-year-old daughter, and the manager of the station.

In recent months, Varela had begun warning his only child that his life could be in danger. "He had us prepared for the worst," his daughter said.

This piece was produced by the Committee for the Protection of Journalists. For more information: <http://www.cpj.org>.

BOGOTÁ, 1 de julio de 2002 (CPJ)—El propietario de una radioemisora, quien recientemente alertó al público acerca de la presencia de paramilitares en la región, fue asesinado a balazos al noreste de Colombia.

Efraín Varela Noriega, propietario de Radio Meridiano-70, conducía de regreso a casa luego de asistir a un acto de graduación en una universidad del departamento de Arauca, la tarde del 28 de junio, cuando unos pistoleros lo bajaron de su auto y le dispararon a la cara y el pecho, según el coronel Jorge Caro, comandante interino de la policía de Arauca.

Varela era locutor de dos polémicos programas de noticias y opinión de la radioemisora en la ciudad de Arauca, y criticaba a todas las partes beligerantes del conflicto civil colombiano, que ya dura 38 años.

"Critica a todos," comentó José Gutiérrez, quien preventaba junto a Varela un programa vespertino llamado "Hablemos de política." "Na-

die se salvaba."

Gutiérrez declaró que menos de una semana antes del asesinato, Varela les dijo a los oyentes durante su noticiero matutino que los paramilitares de las Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC) habían llegado a Arauca y estaban patrullando las calles de la ciudad, localizada en la frontera con Venezuela.

La tensión se ha venido acumulando en este departamento, rico en petróleo, desde principios de junio cuando las izquierdistas Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) comenzaron a amenazar de muerte a los funcionarios públicos de la región que se negaran a renunciar a sus cargos.

Los rebeldes se disputan con el ejército paramilitar el control sobre territorios lucrativos, no sólo en Arauca, sino también en todo el país.

Hace tres años, el nombre de Varela figuró en una lista de personas a quienes el ejército paramilitar había declarado ser objetivos militares, precisó Caro, el comandante

interino de la policía, quien añadió que las autoridades estaban investigando rumores de que las AUC habían sido responsables del asesinato. Caro, asiduo oyente de la radioemisora, señaló que Varela parecía guardar las críticas más fuertes para los paramilitares.

Los intentos por obtener declaraciones de parte de los funcionarios de la Fiscalía de Arauca encargados de investigar el caso el 1 de julio fueron infructuosos, por haber sido día feriado en Colombia.

Varela, quien tenía alrededor de 50 años, también era secretario y ex-presidente de una comisión de paz departamental, indicó Evelyn Varela, su hija de 28 años y gerente de la emisora.

En los últimos meses, Varela había comenzado a advertirle a su hija única que su vida podía estar en riesgo. "Nos preparó para lo peor," declaró su hija.

Esta nota fue producida por El Comité para la Protección de Periodistas. Para más información: <http://www.cpj.org>.

India's new Muslim president heads into storm

By **SANDIP ROY**
Pacific News Service

Nuclear scientist by profession, Muslim by faith, India's new president faces a country still reeling from Hindu-Muslim riots. The question is whether Dr. Abdul Kalam can heal these wounds.

For the thousands of Muslims still huddled in refugee camps in Gujarat, Kalam's ascension to the highest office in the land is small consolation.

Nishrin Hussain has been to some of those camps. Though she now lives in the United States, her family resides in Gujarat. "I got a call from my brother to say our family home had been burned in the riots," Hussain said. "Then he paused and said our father was inside at the time."

So were 150 other Muslims—mostly women and children—who had sought safety by sheltering with Hussain's 74-year-old father, Dr. Ahsan Jafri, a former member of parliament.

Dr. Jafri spent three hours calling everyone he knew for help, from political bigwigs to police commissioners. But the mob outside chopped down

the phone lines and threw kerosene bombs into the house. Jafri came out with folded hands and pleaded for the lives of those trapped inside. He was cut down with a sword and burned, and the house was set on fire.

"They identified 98 bodies," says Nishrin, her voice shaking. "I knew every single one of them by name. They were my friends, classmates, neighbors."

The riots in Gujarat started when a train of Hindu pilgrims coming from a disputed temple site clashed with local Muslims in Godhra. Muslims allegedly set the train on fire, burning alive 58 Hindus. In the carnage that followed, some 2,000 people, mostly Muslims, are believed to have been killed. Around 100,000 still languish in refugee camps.

In a new book, "Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India," writer Asutosh Varshney compares different cities in India with similar communal makeup—such as Aligarh and Kozhikode, and Ahmedabad and Surat—to find out why one is prone to Hindu-Muslim violence while the other is not. Varshney thinks

the reason is that in places like Surat and Kozhikode, Hindus and Muslims have strong business connections. In Ahmedabad and Aligarh—scenes of deadly riots in the past—Muslims tend to be ghettoized.

A fact-finding mission from an Indian non-governmental group known as the Citizens Initiative found that ghettoization is spreading to the villages.

The group also found that rape is being used as a weapon of war. Women were burned alive to destroy evidence of their sexual assault. Pregnant women had fetuses ripped out of their bodies. Women arrived at refugee camps naked, some with pieces of wood inserted in their vaginas.

After the Godhra killings, where many of the victims were women, a Gujarati daily, Sandesh, had published front page stories of mobs dragging away Hindu women from the trains, and of Hindu women who had their breasts cut off. The stories were false. Published retractions were buried in inside pages.

When the mobs descended on a Muslim area of the city of Ahmedabad, they

Go see **INDIA** on **Page 12**

Commentary

Grindin'—when hip hop goes retro, it's woe in the ghetto

By KEVIN WESTON
Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: The thump and crack of early 1980s hardcore beats are back on the streets of urban America, writes PNS contributor Kevin Weston. That means desperation and violence are back, too, as a cutthroat drive for survival energizes hip hop even as conditions in the 'hood deteriorate. Weston (kweston@pacificnews.org) is editor of Youth Outlook (YO!), a magazine by and about Bay Area youth that can be found at www.youthoutlook.org.

OAKLAND, California—That earthquake-like beat in the distance is the sound of hip hop returning to underground roots put down in the '80s. Hip hop was hardcore back then, because hard times were spreading like the flu—just like now.
Tik crack
Thump/thump
Thump/thump
Boom/Boom/Boom

It's the sound that only hip hop can make. It's different from the usual West Coast/Southern "funk" hop (Lil Wayne, Dre, DJ Quik, Snoop), NY superstar rap (Nas, Jay Z) and flavor-of-the-month hip pop/R&B (Ashanti/Ja Rule, Usher) that booms

from car stereos.
That "tik crack" drum track "Grindin'," by Virginia-based rap duo The Clipse comes through my East Oakland three-way intersection four or five times a night, toppling The Big Tymers' "Hood Rich" from first place on my own unofficial street-bump chart.

To "grind" is to work your hustle, whether it be drugs, stocks or real estate. In these tough times, everybody is grindin', with the same cutthroat "earn by all means necessary" attitude of a CEO or gangster.

Listen to Malice, who, with Pusha T, writes The Clipse's raps:
"My grind's 'bout family, never been about fame,
From days I wasn't 'Abel/able,' there was always 'Cain/caine,'
Four and a half will get you in the game,
Anything less is just a goddamn shame,
Guess the weight, my watch got blue chips in the face,
Glock with two tips, whoever gets in the way,
Not to mention the hideaway that rests by the lake,
Consider my raw demeanor the icing on the cake,
I'm grinding."

Sound familiar? Reaganomics, excessive materialism, high crime,

crack, the first round of welfare reform, the scourge of AIDS, high unemployment, urban decay, poor schools, the rise of gangs and rampant police brutality defined the nation's urban landscape in the 1980s.

Now, more than just the attitude in Malice's lyrics or the song's infectious beats recall the '80s. Nationwide, the overall crime rate is up for the first time in a decade. In Oakland, the number of murders threatens to double from last year's total of forty-eight.

Preachers and community leaders held a "peace march" in response to the recent rash of mostly Black-on-Black violence. A similar march was held in 1986, when Oakland was literally "crackin'." At the height of the crack-inspired turf wars in 1992, more than 200 people were murdered here. Most of the killings were drug related, with Black victims and perpetrators.

The bloodletting of the mid-'80s through the early '90s set the stage for the L.A. riots in 1992, the massive jailing program known as the Clinton Crime Bill in 1994 and the redemptive vibes of the Million Man March in 1995. Eventually, rap music smoothed out and became mainstream.

But "Grindin'" has the aural aesthetic of hip hop born in early '80s hardcore beats. The single—produced by the Asian and Black hit-making duo known as The Neptunes—is all beat and boom, completely stripped down to the naked soul of ghetto-bred rhythm.

There have been similar sounds in the history of rap. Run DMC's "Sucker M.C.s," Mantronics "Fresh Is the Word," Audio Two's "Top Billin'," Ice T's "6 in Da Mornin'," UTFO's "Roxanne Roxanne" and Easy E's (RIP) "Boyz in Da Hood"—all were made in the mid-to late 1980s, when hip hop wasn't on commercial radio.

Dr. Dre's classic "The Chronic," released in 1992, and its melodic hit single "Nuthin But a G Thang"



was more like an R&B tune, a sing-songy departure from the hardcore. "Nuthin" was one of the first gangsta rap singles to get mainstream radio play. The sound was reconciling and laid back, like an L.A. sunset. The video featured a barbecue and house party—two activities that were almost impossible to do in the roaring '80s of drive-bys and crack kingpins like Oakland's Felix Mitchell, L.A.'s Rick "Freeway" Ross and New York's Nicky Barnes.

That smooth formula has ruled from the mid-'90s until now.

The "raw demeanor" that Malice raps about is the attitude of desperation and greedy ambition that drove Felix Mitchell and many others to contribute to the destruction of the community while

feeding their families—a bitter irony made possible only in America. I expect the music to get better as times threaten to get worse.

"Grindin'" reaffirms hip hop's musical power. If hip hop becomes a revolutionary cultural force for change again, know that conditions in the 'hoods where the sounds are born are getting more desperate and hectic. That's good for the music, bad for the 'hood.

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“To “grind” is to work your hustle, whether it be drugs, stocks or real estate. In these tough times, everybody is grindin’”

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Youth

Anti-what? movement: Berkeley protesters struggle for points of unity

By **RUSSELL MORSE**

YO! Youth Outlook

OCTOBER 28, 2001—Dominique, a 22-year-old Cal student, stands in a blue work jumpsuit with a purple bandanna on her head, what she calls her “Rosie the Riveter outfit.” She’s holding an American flag with rainbow colored stripes at an anti-war rally, trying to get passers-bys to sign a petition to “protect our civil liberties.”

“I was never politically active before this. Never in my entire life. A couple weeks ago, though, I was walking out of class and I heard somebody tell this guy, ‘Stop looking at me, you barbaric Arab.’ I was shocked. Then I came out here and heard these people cheering ‘stop the violence, stop the hate.’ From there I started marching and going to their meetings.”

There’s a new anti-war movement brewing on the Berkeley campus, but it’s not your parents’ protest. Young people are not chanting “Hell no, we won’t go.” They’re crying out for racial justice. It’s a movement that’s brought the diverse campus together to some extent, but also has driven it apart. A lot of different groups with different agendas have gotten involved, which has caused confusion and turned some away from the movement altogether.

After two weeks of involvement in the organizing effort, Dominique has noticed some areas she feels could be fine tuned.

“There is a laundry list of issues. A lot of people want to talk about a lot of different things. We have people with all different reasons why they don’t want war or why they want their civil liberties protected, so it’s kind of hard. It would help if we could be joined for one thing like ‘stop the war.’”

Dominique got involved because she wanted to stop racial profiling at her school. She was angered by the hate crimes that had been committed against Muslims and Arab Americans and wanted to see what she could do to ease the tension. Two weeks later, she’s trying to get people to sign a petition on Civil Liberties. She understands it as part of the effort, but wants to be more involved in the campaign for racial justice.

“The main issue is racism in general. The thing is, when you go against people who look Middle Eastern, that can be anybody. Somebody said to me ‘bring all your friends, we’re going to bomb your ass.’ I said ‘I’m from Puerto Rico—you’ve been bombing Vieques for the last twenty-five years.’ If that’s happening here in Berkeley, imagine what’s happening in New York. That’s where my family lives. My father’s calling me and telling me they’re calling him towel head. We can’t support terrorism but how are we going to fight terrorism with terrorism?”

Eric is an 18-year-old freshman at Cal and a member of USA United Students of America. They’re a group of young people at Berkeley who have come together to show their support for America in the face of attacks and particularly the anti-war movement.

“We are kind of disgusted in a way by these protests, so we decided to rise

up and show the world that there are people in Berkeley that do support America.”

Eric stands there, with a large American flag over his shoulder, the only flag at the rally that is not in some way defaced, altered or displayed upside-down. He is surrounded by a group of people who don’t share his views and he calmly addresses all of their questions and accusations.

USA and its members have, expectedly, encountered a lot of opposition since the group was formed. Eric tells the story of an anti-war organizer who followed a USA co-founder to his dorm, yelling at him and shaking his fist.

“He was saying how peace was the way and ‘you’re completely wrong’ and I honestly didn’t catch much of it because of all the yelling and screaming. That’s the thing, we at USA like to keep things calm and rational. A lot of people



scream and shout and they yell and they are very emotional about this. But we at USA are rational, we understand that there will be violence, we understand that there will be deaths and it’s an unfortunate thing that has to happen.”

Eric and his fellow organizers at USA don’t want to shut the protesters up, though. He stressed the importance of ensuring that the anti-war people have a voice and an arena in which to voice their dissenting opinions, but has a hard time understanding why they’re attempting to address so many different issues in the context of an anti-war dialogue.

“I differ on their viewpoints but I believe in free speech. I think that some of the rhetoric that they’re using isn’t good, though. They’re tying in a lot of different cards—the race factor, the sex factor—and I don’t think that necessarily applies to the situation. This is a war on terrorism. This isn’t a war on a specific ethnicity or religion or group or people.”

Even within the group of American loyalists, there is some tension and

disagreement. “We have some very war-hawkish people in our organization that support ground troops. They support going in there with a lot of military force, but there are some people in our group that don’t feel that way, but still want to show their support. What brings us all together, though, is that we’re pro-American.”

After the rally had ended and people broke off into groups for further discussion and organizational meetings, a curious division of people became obvious. In the post racial-justice-rally shuffle, people had broken up along color lines—most obviously and notably, black and white.

The white students (mostly male) congregated at the foot of the steps of Sproul Hall and the black students around the fountain across the plaza. It turned out that most of the black students had been in class (where one might expect a college student to be at 1:00 on a Wednesday) and weren’t planning on attending anyway.

Troy, a 19-year-old Oakland native, was taking a test during the rally. “I care about the anti-war movement to an extent, but I don’t see how that’s gonna stop crazy George Bush from going to war. He wouldn’t even help us out with the energy crisis, so why would he give a damn about a few sons and daughters of hippies and Black Panthers protesting?”

Troy acknowledged that some past movements had been effective in bringing about social change, but said that he feels those days are over.

“The thing about the 1960s is that was the first time in a long time people really started taking a stand, but now people look at Berkeley like, ‘okay, they’re gonna be protesting about something, so who cares?’”

Nile, also 19, is a political science major and works for a local assembly-woman trying to extend political power to Bay Area youth. She was taking a midterm during the rally and supports aspects of the movement, but like others, is confused by the agenda.

“It takes a drop of water to fill a bucket, you know—you have to start somewhere, but it seems like the stop-the-war movement would be more successful if they just focused on one thing.”

Matt Smauss is a student and principal organizer for the Stop the War Coalition. He was excited that the rally had been successful, but was a little disappointed by the low turnout, which he said was “really small, like 100 or 200 people.” A lot of those were passing students who would stop for a little bit and then move on. He did note, however, that it had only been put together the night before.

He spoke about a group of people on campus who were not happy with the direction the movement was taking.

“The student Jewish organizations have interpreted some of our message as anti-Semitic, but it’s not meant that way. It’s criticism of Israel’s policy, not of Israel. There are some people in the movement, though, who do criticize Israel and they say Zionism is imperialism or apartheid or colonialism or whatever,

so we’re gonna try and address that issue.”

But just as he finished talking about some of the opposition they’ve encountered from one group, he was in the process of building a bridge with another: the United Students of America.

“It’s a coming together between the two opposing groups of the rally under the second two points of unity: End Racism and Defend Civil Liberties. So what we do is agree to disagree on the first one (Stop the War) and come together on the second and third to try and get our message out.”

So for what must be the first time in the history of protest, members of an anti-war movement will be pro-war.

Russell, 20, is a senior writer for YO!

YO! Youth Outlook is an award-winning literary monthly journal of youth life in the Bay Area.

YO! chronicles the world through the eyes and voice of young people—between the ages of 15 and 25—in the San Francisco Bay Area. From reporting pieces on Palestinian American youth in the Bay Area to interviews with gospel hip hop bands, from photo essays by homeless youth to journal entries from temp workers in Silicon Valley, YO! offers a unique window into California’s youth subcultures.

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Ojo en el INS / Eye on the INS

Un enfoque semanal en el INS y la política inmigratoria

Ser o no ser (ilegal), esa es la cuestión.

□ El Procurador General Ashcroft Anuncia Nuevas Reglas para Inmigrantes.

Por **CARLOS ARMENTA**

Colaborador del Periódico ¡La Alarma!

El término “ilegal” adquiere características diferentes cuando se aplica a seres humanos que a objetos o acciones. Cuando este término se utiliza para categorizar a personas, su sola existencia dentro de determinado espacio puede traer como consecuencia su arresto o deportación, como se da en el caso de inmigrantes ilegales.

Los cálculos sobre residentes ilegales en los Estados Unidos arrojan cifras que van desde los 8 hasta los 11 millones de personas. Respecto a estas personas, el comisionado del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS, por sus siglas en inglés), James Ziglar, declaró el pasado 23 de Mayo—en conferencia de prensa en Tucson, Arizona—que no deben preocuparse de que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos implemente las leyes migratorias para tratar de deportarlos. Ziglar dijo que “a nadie le gusta la idea de que la gente entre ilegalmente a este país, pero no es práctico ni razonable el pensar que se les puede detener y mandarlos de regreso a casa.”

Tal declaración obedece a dos razones principales: por un lado, y tal y como lo han declarado muchos funcionarios del gobierno, los E.U. necesitan un flujo constante de inmigrantes (así lo ha sido desde el siglo XIX) para lograr su desarrollo como nación. Por otro lado, el INS carece de la capacidad logística y administrativa, tanto para poder atender

a los millones de personas que buscan legalizar su situación en este país, como para deportar a todos aquellos que residan aquí de manera ilegal. De hecho, se sabe que el INS se hace de la vista gorda cuando se trata de inmigrantes ilegales que laboran en el sector agrícola, de servicios o en rastros, solo por citar algunos ejemplos, aún sabiendo donde trabajan, debido al gran beneficio económico que los inmigrantes ilegales aportan en materia de mano de obra barata. La categorización de “ilegales” hace posible que estas personas sean víctimas de abusos por parte de sus patrones, al vivir siempre bajo la amenaza de deportación, si no aceptan condiciones de trabajo muy por debajo de las que exigen las leyes laborales, las cuales solo protegen a los “legales.”

Así las cosas, causan gran curiosidad las declaraciones hechas por el procurador general John Ashcroft en un foro antirrimen celebrado el pasado 23 de julio en Alberta, Canadá, en el sentido de que existe un plan para ejecutar una ley migratoria que existe desde hace cincuenta años. La ley requiere que todo inmigrante que resida en los E.U. notifique al INS cualquier cambio de domicilio con un plazo de diez días.

La regla en cuestión afecta a todos los residentes permanentes legales (diez millones aproximadamente, de acuerdo a cifras del propio INS), así como a visitantes y estudiantes que permanezcan en los E.U. por más de treinta días.

Ashcroft declaró que con la implementación de dicha ley “aumentaremos nuestra capacidad para localizar rápidamente a cualquier extranjero en el caso de que se deban iniciar procedimientos de deportación.”

El anuncio de Ashcroft pone de manifiesto el plan para que el INS forme parte integral del nuevo Departamento de Seguridad Territorial (Department of Homeland Security), el cual fue diseñado como consecuencia de los ataques terroristas del 11 de septiembre. En un comunicado oficial hecho el 6 de junio del año en curso, el comisionado del INS, James Ziglar, declara que el “INS pondrá todo de su parte para hacer del nuevo Departamento de Seguridad Territorial un éxito.”

La llamada “guerra contra el terrorismo” sigue entonces siendo utilizada como excusa para coartar las libertades y garantías constitucionales de los que vivimos en los E.U. Con este tipo de medidas, se hace mucho más fácil para el gobierno el poder detener a cualquier persona aunque se trate de alguien que siempre ha vivido dentro de la ley. Con la implementación de la citada ley migratoria, el gobierno tendrá la capacidad de categorizar a cualquier inmigrante como ilegal por no haber reportado un cambio de domicilio, aunque dicho cambio haya ocurrido años atrás. Es en este sentido de la retroactividad que la ley cobra la mayor importancia.

Muchos residentes permanentes legales sin antecedentes criminales, que pagan impuestos y operan dentro de la ley, sienten que la implementación de dicha medida podría utilizarse como excusa para el trato abusivo hacia inmigrantes de ciertos orígenes nacionales. Se conoce, por ejemplo, el caso de Tahr Abdeljaber, residente permanente legal originario de Palestina y padre de dos niños que son ciudadanos americanos. Abdeljaber fue detenido recientemente por la policía en Atlanta por manejar a exceso de velocidad, y luego fue sometido a interrogatorio por parte del FBI por tener en su carro un mapa de Carolina del Norte, en el que varias localidades habían sido encerradas en un círculo con pluma. Aunque no se presentaron cargos en contra de Abdeljaber, el INS inició su propia investigación y descubrió que este no había notificado un cambio de domicilio en 1999, por lo que ahora enfrenta el riesgo de ser deportado.

Ashcroft no explicó de que manera el INS manejará el nuevo sistema para reportar el cambio de domicilio, o si el Departamento de Justicia planea implementar dicha ley de manera retroactiva. Ashcroft tampoco explicó cual sería el procedimiento a seguir por parte de los inmigrantes para notificar cambios de domicilio. Sin embargo, en el caso de Abdeljaber la ley se aplicó de manera retroactiva y sin que existiera, además, información oportuna y clara sobre como reportar el cambio. La grave omisión por parte de Ashcroft, contrastada con un caso como el de Abdeljaber, pone en evidencia la intención del gobierno de dar al INS toda la discrecionalidad posible para decidir quien es sujeto de deportación.

El anuncio hecho por el procurador, como era de esperarse, provocó reacciones de oposición por parte inmigrantes legales y activistas pro-inmi-

gración. Frank Sharry, director ejecutivo del Foro Nacional de Inmigración, declaró al San Jose Mercury News que la medida “no hará de los Estados Unidos un lugar más seguro, solo logrará que los recién llegados se sientan en la mira de las autoridades.” Incluso muchos opositores a la inmigración parecen escépticos del anuncio de Ashcroft. Mark Krikovian, director del Centro de Estudios para la Inmigración, cuya posición es a favor de un control más estricto de las fronteras, declaró al Mercury News que la implementación de esta y otras leyes migratorias es algo que “está fuera del alcance de la capacidad del INS.”

El INS trata de ofrecer la impresión de que trabaja para hacer del territorio de los E.U. un lugar más seguro para vivir. Con la excusa de la seguridad nacional, se han cometido injusticias como la implementación del Chinese Exclusion Act, el encarcelamiento de inmigrantes legales y ciudadanos americanos de origen japonés durante la segunda guerra mundial y la deportación masiva de mexicanos, sin importar su “legalidad” o “ilegalidad” durante los años de la gran depresión. Sin embargo las leyes migratorias siempre han sido aplicadas inequitativamente. Por la mayor parte, el INS prefiere ignorar la presencia de inmigrantes ilegales en los E.U, si estos convienen a los intereses de los que los emplean.

Ahora más que nunca, con la implementación de leyes como la del cambio de domicilio—que han existido desde hace mucho tiempo, pero que el INS había decidido no aplicar—esta agencia cuenta con la discrecionalidad para decidir de una manera arbitraria quien es ilegal, y, por lo tanto, quien puede ser vulnerable a muchos tipos de abuso por parte de las autoridades.

In Brief

Filipinos, Pakistanis top list of Asian deportees

By **CHANDLER E. RAMAS III**

Philippine News

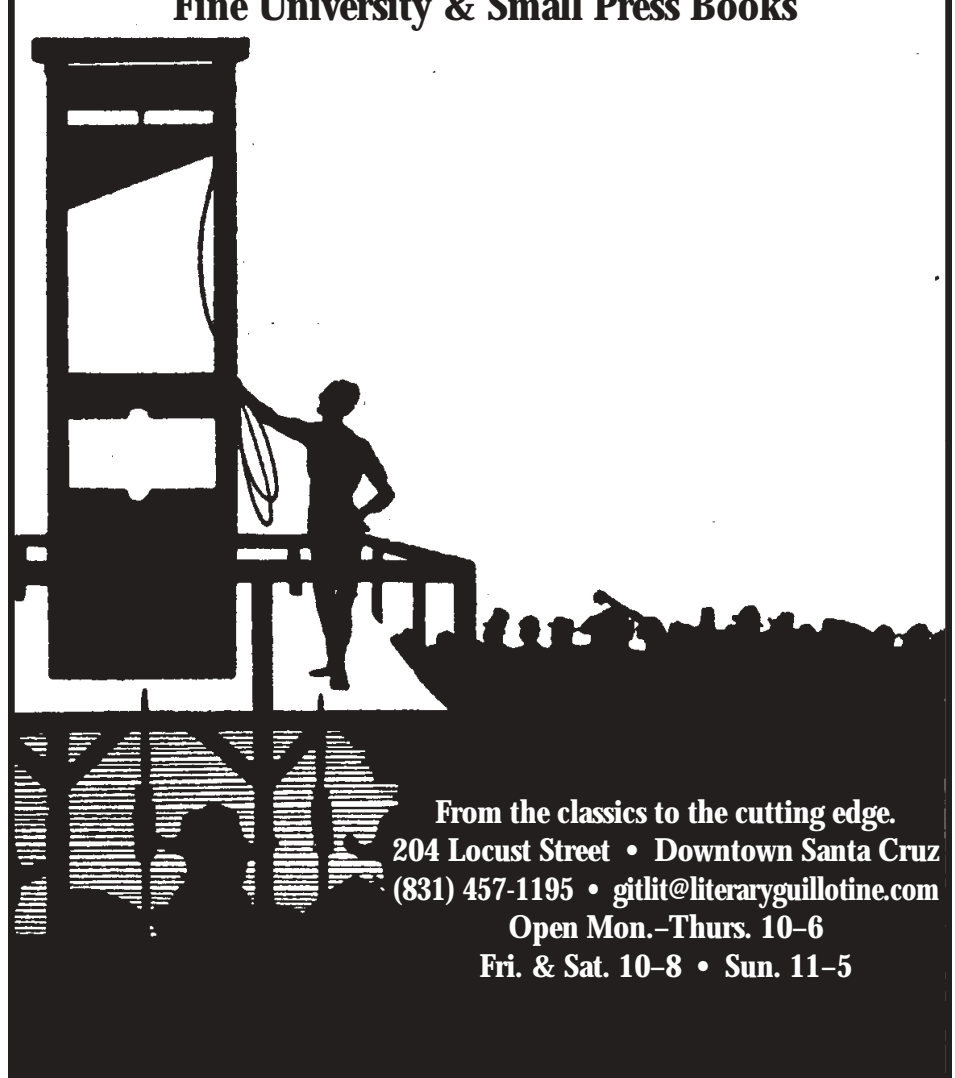
Filipinos rival Pakistanis in number of deportees from Asian countries post Sept. 11, reports the Philippine News. Filipino and Pakistani community members find the statistics troublesome since the Philippines and Pakistan are staunch allies of the United States in the war on terrorism.

From Oct. 2001 to May 2002, 416 Filipinos were deported and 431 Pakistanis were sent home, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Another 63 Filipinos were also deported on June 24. Filipinos question why Afghanistan, the main theater of U.S. anti-terrorist operations, only had five deportees in the same period. Among Filipinos, 196 were deported for criminal offenses while 220 were sent back for visa and other legal violations.

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Commentary

Border death-trap—time to tear down America's Berlin Wall

By JOSEPH NEVINS

Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: This month, a terrible milestone was reached in America: Since 1995, 2,000 would-be migrants died trying to cross our southern border. The toll—one corpse per border mile, or one per 1.4 days—is the predictable outcome of great disparities in wealth, our hunger for cheap labor and border enforcement policies that push migrants toward Southwestern deserts. PNS contributor Joseph Nevins (josephnevins@hotmail.com) is a post-doctoral researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, and author of Operation Gatekeeper: The Rise of the 'Illegal Alien' and the Making of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary (Routledge).

The US Border Patrol recently recovered four bodies outside the town of Ocotillo in the scorched desert of California's southern border region. On the same day, the Imperial County coroner removed a corpse from an irrigation canal near Caléxico to the east. And over the previous weekend, US authorities found five more bodies in western Arizona. All of the deceased were from Mexico, part of an ever-growing death toll among migrants crossing the US boundary without authorization.

These fatalities helped the United States reach an ignominious milestone during July: 2,000 dead migrants along the southern divide since 1995, soon after Washington began to significantly enhance boundary policing. That's roughly one corpse per border mile, or one per 1.4 days. Just as the deaths of would-be migrants trying to overcome the Berlin Wall led to outrage and calls for the militarized line of control to come down, moral and political consistency requires a similar response to the ever-deadly US-Mexico boundary.

When Washington, D.C. began its "territorial denial" strategy in the mid-1990s, officials predicted that it would discourage many migrants from crossing by pushing them away from border cities and towns into harsh mountain and desert areas where they would rationally decide to forgo the

risks and return home. These predictions soon proved false, as the number of fatalities—largely from exposure to the elements and drowning—rose dramatically.

Denying any responsibility for the deaths, US officials' typical response has been one of hand wringing, or outrage directed at the "coyotes"—smugglers whose services are made more necessary by the very boundary build-up championed by these same officials. More proactively, officials promised increased search and rescue efforts.

Yet, June was the deadliest month on record, with seventy migrants perishing, including two girls, 11 and 12. And over the last year, the death toll in proportion to the number of migrant apprehensions—a rough indicator of the actual migrant flow—has actually risen.

Such numbers and the human suffering they embody demonstrate there is nothing surprising about the fatalities. They are the predictable outcome of a lethal, predictable charade, one in which Washington provides ever-increasing amounts of boundary enforcement resources in full knowledge that they will do little to diminish unauthorized immigration, but will instead have increasingly deadly consequences.

A report last August from the General Accounting Office found "no clear indication" that unauthorized crossings along the Southwest boundary have declined since 1994. An in-depth study released recently by the Public Policy Institute of California confirms this, while attributing the rise in migrant deaths to enhanced boundary enforcement.

Growing socioeconomic ties and widening inequality between the United States and Mexico (and increasingly beyond)—combined with the will of migrants to escape poverty and to pursue their basic human right to work, maintain their families and have an adequate standard of living—make unauthorized migration inevitable.

The Bush administration's proposed increase of \$1.2 billion for immigration

enforcement will do nothing to change this. To pretend and behave otherwise is to effectively sentence hundreds of migrants to death each year.

For such reasons, America's border policy must change. This does not mean the end of the US-Mexico boundary, but the nature of it. Only by recognizing the inevitability of immigration and welcoming—rather trying to repel—immigrants can we stop the deaths. At the same time, putting an end to US policies abroad that contribute to political-economic instability and injustice would prove to be far more effective, in addition to more humane, in diminishing immigration that is unwanted—at least officially.

American capital has long had a

voracious appetite for highly exploitable labor, thus attracting "illegal" immigrants, whose presence is widely accepted at the highest levels of society. Moreover, Washington has aggressively pushed the liberalization of foreign economies such as Mexico's, a process that has predictably intensified migratory pressures among those displaced in the name of economic efficiency.

U.S. officials are not deliberately killing migrants. But they have helped to drive migrants here, and created and maintained an enforcement apparatus that inevitably results in their deaths—in numbers far greater than occurred in East Germany. It's time to tear down America's Berlin Wall.

Mexico's new saint—a twisted road to Tepeyac

By ALBERTO HUERTA

Pacific News Service

MEXICO CITY—It has been a long and twisted road to Tepeyac, the hill near this city where the Pope is scheduled to canonize Mexico's most controversial saint on July 31. While millions are expected to witness the ceremony at the shrine dedicated to the patroness of the Americas, Our Lady of Guadalupe, the event illuminates Mexico's discomfort with its indigenous identity: the new saint is Juan Diego, a dark-skinned Indian who reported seeing the Virgin repeatedly in 1531.

The official Mexican holy card makes him look "guero"—blond and Spanish, more like the conquistador Hernan Cortes than a humble "Indio." Mexico's indigenous population remains poorer and more marginalized than its non-Indian majority. Among the worst epithets one Mexican can hurl at another is "Indio."

When the Virgin Mary "appeared" to Juan Diego on the Tepeyac Knoll, and ordered him to inform Bishop Juan Zumarraga of Mexico City to build a basilica in her honor, the bishop doubted the Indio. Juan Diego returned with roses from the spot—miraculous in December—emptied from his cloak. The bishop, his secretary and Juan Diego himself were reportedly amazed to see the perfect image of the Virgin—with dark skin—imprinted on the cloak, today the object of pilgrimage at the cathedral at Tepeyac.

Zumarraga, who had leveled native Aztec temples to build Christian churches, employed Indian slave laborers. He was not keen to attribute any spiritual power or privilege to an Indio. Least of all would he admit to mounting miracles attributed to an Indian-looking virgin. He never mentioned these apparitions in his "Regla Christiana" of 1547. He wrote that miracles were not needed in the Americas. Even the scholarly Franciscan Bernardino de Sahagún, responsible for recovering the ancient Aztec codices, was reluctant to encourage devotion to Guadalupe. He feared idolatry: Tepeyac was the site where the earth goddess Tonantzin, mother of the Aztec deities, once had her temple.

In spite of these obstacles, devotion to "La Morena," the dark lady, spread

and thousands of Indios converted to Christianity.

In 1666, Rome interviewed survivors of the period. It seemed the issue of the Indio's existence and connection to the image of Guadalupe was resolved. That is, until May 1996, when Abbot Schulenburg of the Basilica of Guadalupe in Mexico City stated that there were no historical indications of Juan Diego's existence, that he was merely a symbol. Cardinal Rivera, the primate of Mexico, disagreed, removing the abbot. Nevertheless, for those whose colonial past inhibited their acceptance of this spiritual "mestizaje"—the blending of the European and the Indio—this revelation of a dark Indian-looking woman and "un Indio" as God's messenger became an issue of race and class. Arguments exploded on both sides.

Was Juan Diego perhaps from Aztec nobility, and not an ordinary Indian? Could he have been light-skinned? Or was he indeed what history and deeply held belief say he was—an ordinary Indian, like millions of others?

It has not been easy for "La Morena" and "El Indio." Five hundred years later, controversy still stalks the powerful spiritual message that she had come to bless this new people of the Americas that sword and cross had conquered, slaughtered, enslaved, colonized and baptized.

Here in the United States, Hispanic Americans seem to be ahead of some Mexicans, coming to terms with their indigenous roots as something good and positive, which sets them apart from other Americans.

Curiously, the new Indian saint and "La Morena" may even touch Americans with neither indigenous nor Mexican roots. One morning at the ocean, I noticed a Nordic-looking young man sunning himself with a tattoo of Our Lady of Guadalupe on his arm. Curious, I asked if he was Catholic. He said he had no religious affiliation, but had visited Guadalupe. When I asked why, he pointed to a name tattooed under the image of Juan Diego. He said that his life-long friend had contracted a fatal disease. He had tattooed his friend's name under Juan Diego in the hope of a miracle.

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From INDIA on Page 8

brandished swords and stones—and copies of Sandesh. When women are raped, men feel their honor has been violated. That unleashes a renewed cycle of blood and rape.

The same party that has been accused of abetting the rioters in Gujarat nominated Kalam. In testimony after testimony, riot victims said the police ignored their pleas, saying they had "no orders from above" to help them.

Now, with a Muslim at the helm of the nation, will there be orders from above to help the victims next time?

Abdul Kalam, the first graduate in a poor family, who rose to preside over India's missile program, was a national hero for all Indians after India conducted nuclear tests in 1998. Here was one Muslim who did not have to prove his patriotism.

But now some Muslims are casting

doubts on Kalam's Muslim identity. Rafiq Zakaria, a politician with the All India Khilafat Committee, told an Indian daily that Kalam reads Hindu texts such as the Bhagavad Gita instead of the Quran, and never fasts during Ramadan. Once, Kalam's knowledge of the Gita had admirers calling him 200 percent Indian. Now a popular internet e-mail calls him a lapdog of the government "with a Muslim nametag," who never vocally condemned the violence in Gujarat.

Kalam is the third Muslim president of India. But in many international reports it sounds as if he is the first. That's because he is the first president whose religion really matters. In India today, Kalam will find it hard to be both an emissary of his country and of his faith.

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Community Calendar

Send calendar submissions to calendar@the-alarm.com or mail hard copies to:

The Alarm! Newspaper
ATTN: Community Calendar
P.O. Box 1205
Santa Cruz, CA 95061

Please include the date, time, title of event, description and contact number.

Submissions are due Tuesday at 5 PM for that Friday's edition.

SAT - SUN 8/3 - 8/4

Monterey Bay Strawberry Festival. Down-town Wats.

SATURDAY 8/3

11 AM Rally **2 PM** March to Livermore Lab. "Stop nuclear war where it starts. Never again: Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Rally at Carnegie Park then march to Lawrence Livermore Lab along East Ave. Contact Livermore Conversion Project (510) 663-8065 or Tri-Valley CARES (925) 443-7148, www.trivalleycares.org. Rally at Carnegie Park 3rd St. and J St., Livermore.

2-4:30 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

2-4:30 PM *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

2 PM & 7 PM Circus Contraption. The musicians are the performers and the performers are the musicians. Live music, Circus, Vaudeville, Cabare, surreal costumes and makeup and general mayhem. \$12 (8 and under free), tickets available at Henflings 831-336-8811 or the Book Loft 831-429-1812. At the Rio Theater 1205 Soquel Dr., SC.

8-10:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8 PM *Little Women*. At the Civic Auditorium, SC.

9 PM StrungOver! and Shady Groove Acoustic. At the Kuumbwa Jazz Center, 320-2 Cedar St., SC.

SUNDAY 8/4

9 AM-1 PM Live Oak Farmers' Market. 1515 East Cliff Dr., at the East Cliff Shopping Center, SC. Now open every Sunday through November.

2 PM *Little Women*. At the Civic Auditorium, SC.

2 PM & 6 PM Audition: voices wanted for Far-Out Radio play on FRSC 96.3 FM. "Homeless in Outer Space," socially challenging comedy. Call Nicholas (831) 475-2012.

2-4:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call Ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

7 PM Alcoholics Anonymous (women only). 476-6698. Calvary Episcopal Church, SC.

7:30-10 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

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MONDAY 8/5

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

2-4:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call Ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

3-5 PM Free HIV testing, education videos, information and safer sex supplies. Call (831) 761-8595. At Casa Bienestar, 90 Mariposa Ave., Wats.

7:30-10 PM *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

7:30-10 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8:00 PM Alcoholics Anonymous. 475-5782. Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church, SC.

8:30-10 PM *faceSong*, presented by the Players Group. By Ali el-Gasseir. An exploration of our memory and how our senses play a vital role in our own conception of the past. \$6. At the UCSC Barn Theater, SC.

TUESDAY 8/6

12-6 PM Organic fruits, vegetables and flowers grown at the UCSC Farm and Garden. At the corner of Bay St. & High St., SC.

2:30-6:30 PM Felton Farmer's Market. 6090 Hwy 9, Felton.

5 PM Youth Coalition SC, RCNV, 515 Broadway, SC.

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

6:30-9 PM Parents' Support Group is for parents who need more info to understand or help a loved one during and after the use of drugs and alcohol. At Casa Bienestar, (831) 761-8595, 90 Mariposa Ave, Wats.

7:30-10 PM *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8 PM Calvin Johnson, Little Wings & Bobby Birdman. \$5 (tickets available at Streetlight). At the Actor's Theater, 1001 Center St., SC.

8 PM Alcoholics Anonymous (men only). Louden Nelson, SC.

8:30-10 PM *faceSong*, presented by the Players Group. By Ali el-Gasseir. An exploration of our memory and how our senses play a vital role in our own conception of the past. \$6. At the UCSC Barn Theater, SC.

WEDNESDAY 8/7

12-1 PM Brown Bag Lunch. Women professionals' writing group, with speakers. For info call (831) 426-3062. 303 Walnut Ave., SC.

2:30-6:30 PM Santa Cruz Farmers' Market. Lincoln & Cedar St., SC. Ongoing through November.

6:30 PM Alcoholics Anonymous (HIV-positive). Call (831) 423-8914. Holy Cross High School, Rm 108, SC.

7 PM Audition: voices wanted for Far-Out Radio play on FRSC 96.3 FM. "Homeless in Outer Space," socially challenging comedy. Call Nicholas 475-2012.

Miércoles/Wednesday 7-8:30 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., SC.

7:30-10 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8:30 PM Homeless United for Friendship and Freedom (HUFF) weekly meeting. Baker's Square on Ocean St., SC.

THURSDAY 8/8

12-6 PM Organic fruits, vegetables and flowers grown at the UCSC Farm and Garden. At the corner of Bay St. & High St., SC.

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

2-4:30 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

7 PM Santa Cruz Peace Coalition meeting. RCNV, 515 Broadway, SC.

7 PM Gay Teen Alliance. For youth ages 14-25, all genders, bilingual. For info call (831) 772-8200. 12 E. Gabilan St., Salinas.

7-8:30 PM Young Warriors. Young women's leadership program. Drop-in support also for survivors of violence. Call (831) 426-3062 for info. 303 Walnut Ave., SC.

7-8:30 PM Wise Guys. Drop-in support group for teenage survivors of violence. 303 Walnut Ave, SC. Call (831) 429-3062 for info.

7 PM Drop-in domestic violence support group. 303 Walnut Ave, SC. For info call (831) 426-3062.

7:30-10 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

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FRIDAY 8/9

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

3-7 PM Watsonville Farmers' Market. Main & Park St. around the Plaza, Wats.

5 PM Peace Vigil at Watsonville Plaza facing Main St., Wats.

5 PM Peace Rally at the intersection of Ocean & Water St., SC.

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

8-10:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call Ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8:30-10 PM *Face Song*, presented by the Players Group. By Ali el-Gasseir. An exploration of our memory and how our senses play a vital role in our own conception of the past. \$6. At the UCSC Barn Theater, SC.

SATURDAY 8/10

2-4:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call Ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

8-10:30 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

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SUNDAY 8/11

9 AM-1 PM Live Oak Farmers' Market. 1515 East Cliff Dr., at the East Cliff Shopping Center, SC. Now open every Sunday through November.

2 PM & 6 PM Audition: voices wanted for Far-Out Radio play on FRSC 96.3 FM. "Homeless in Outer Space," socially challenging comedy. Call Nicholas 475-2012.

2-4:30 PM *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

7 PM Alcoholics Anonymous (women only). 476-6698. Calvary Episcopal Church, SC.

7-11 PM Gender Blender Dance Party. An evening of fruity gender smoothies for queer and queer friendly people. Please call Strange for info 831-425-3155. \$5-\$10 ages 23 and under. At Temple Beth El, 3055 Porter Gulch Rd, Aptos.

7:30-10 PM *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

7:30-10 PM *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at (831) 459-2159 or go to www.shakespearesantacruz.org for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

MONDAY-FRIDAY

1 PM Democracy Now! with Amy Goodman. FRSC 96.3 FM.

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

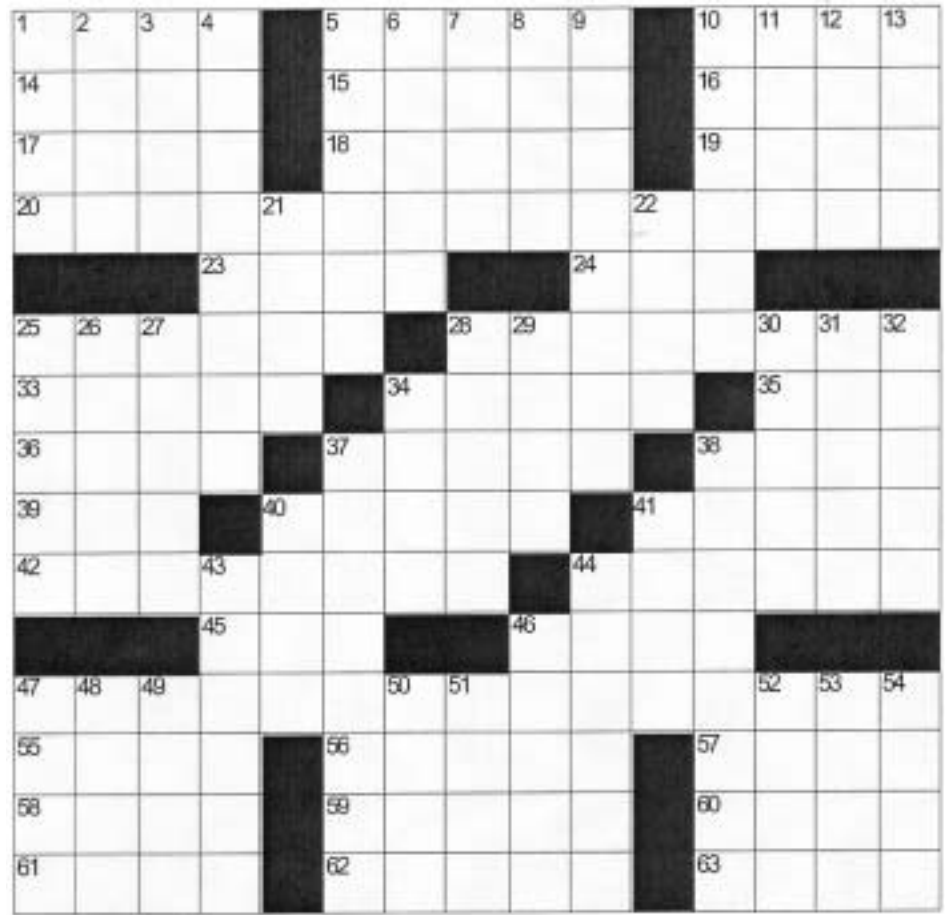
5:30 PM ongoing. Earth First! Radio. FRSC 96.3 FM.

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

Wholly Cross-Words

By Oliver Brown

For comments, questions, or hints, email: xword@kingturtle.com



Puzzle #009

Across

- 1 CPA (abbr.)
- 5 1994 Rock & Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Duane ____
- 9 Harsh light
- 14 Jim Morrison
- 15 Abdicator, Edward ____
- 16 Experienced
- 17 Cutting tool
- 18 Successor to William III
- 19 Put up with
- 20 Portrayed Nyo Boto in *Roots* (1977)
- 23 Knotts or DeLillo
- 24 Railroad ____
- 25 Type of tape
- 27 Upturn after a downturn
- 32 Drove around
- 36 Removed from budget
- 37 Study last-minute
- 39 Bullwinkle
- 40 Gluttony
- 41 Fried vegetables and seafood
- 43 School body
- 44 Luxurious
- 46 Missile housing
- 47 Soothsayer
- 48 Oozed
- 50 Anxiety attacks and obsessive-compulsive disorders
- 52 Toreador Song
- 54 Zero
- 55 Entrance exam
- 58 Animator for the PBS *Mystery* series
- 64 Will Sampson role in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975)
- 66 Take flight
- 67 Labyrinth
- 68 Musical speed
- 69 1980 Summer Olympic host
- 70 Gumbo ingredient
- 71 Cross your heart and hope to die
- 72 Tracts
- 73 Approach

Down

- 1 Eden denizen
- 2 1982 Led Zeppelin LP
- 3 Snug
- 4 Picked up the tab
- 5 Fade out
- 6 Tiny dent
- 7 Eat
- 8 Give way
- 9 Eye disease
- 10 Women's ____
- 11 Enthusiastic
- 12 Construct again
- 13 Tracy Ullman role in *Bullets Over Broadway* (1994)
- 21 Broadcast
- 22 Caught stealing
- 26 Also
- 27 Speaks gratingly
- 28 *Freedom in* ____, *The Autobiography of the Dalai Lama* (1991)
- 29 Site for shows
- 30 Prepares for a confrontation
- 31 ____ Kulta, Finland's best-selling beer
- 33 Dodger infielder (1970s)
- 34 ____ Lauder
- 35 Sweethearts
- 38 "Jewels and binoculars hang from the head of the ____." Bob Dylan ("Visions of Johanna")
- 41 For that
- 42 Baseball precursor
- 45 Resort hotel
- 47 Successor of David
- 49 Performed
- 51 Fix
- 53 Unspeakable
- 55 Serves in the office of
- 56 Gnaw
- 57 Prison sentence
- 59 Furthermore
- 60 Take a breather
- 61 Debauchee
- 62 Laurence Olivier role in *The Boys from Brazil* (1978)
- 63 Four seasons
- 65 Christine Todd Whitman's body

Kiva's New Management Specials

(offers expire 8/10/02)

Monthly Membership

\$80 (reg. \$105)
(w/ this ad)

Yoga Schedule starting July 1st (check for times)

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\$12 (reg. \$16)
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(831) 423-1949 <http://www.the-sacredgrove.com>
We're open on Mondays 11am-6pm, Tuesday-Sunday 11am-9pm



Answers from last week's puzzle (# 008)



Classifieds

For sale/grabs/trade

For sale/trade: Canon Hi-8 video camera. Great condition w/ tapes. Price negotiable. Call 457-2553.

Black and Decker Panel saw. \$75.00 obo. Call 425-2727

Seeking

Wanted! Used moped, prefer Vespa. Must be in running condition! But not mint condition. WILL PAY CASH! email michelle@the-alarm.com

Personals

Wild, sassy little number looking for a good-time if you are interested (and you should be) drop me a message. Interests include all activities that are illegal in approximately 10 states...and walks on the beach!

VISUALIZE YOUR AD HERE BELOW THIS ONE THAT WILL ATTRACT ALOT OF ATTENTION. YOU MAY BE A LITTLE MORE TAME (OR NOT) BUT GIVE IT A TRY— STOP COMPLAINING ABOUT WASHING YOUR DOG ON SATURDAY NIGHT AND GET OUT AND ENJOY A NIGHT WITH A SPECIAL SOMEONE!



Work Opportunities

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To place a listing email us at classifieds@the-alarm.com or fill out this form and send it to: P.O. Box 1205 Santa Cruz, CA 95061

Name: _____

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- Section listings:
- ☐ for sale/for grabs/for trade
 - ☐ services offered
 - ☐ work opportunities
 - ☐ musicians and artists
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 - ☐ housing
 - ☐ garage sales
 - ☐ seeking...
 - ☐ personally

Our classified rates are:

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To place an ad call 429-NEWS between 9am and 5pm Monday, Tuesday or Thursday. Ads received after the classified section is full will be held for the next issue.

PERSONALS...

To place a personal listing in The Alarm!, email personals@the-alarm.com or send the form on the left completed to: P.O. Box 1205 Santa Cruz, CA 95061

To reply to a personal listing, please email personals@the-alarm.com and specify which listing you are responding to by including the number you see with the personal in the subject heading of your message. All responses will be forwarded.

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DAVENPORT

Post Office

SANTA CRUZ MNTS

Graham Hill Rd (Graham Hill Market)
East Zayante (Zayante Market)
SLV Teen’s Center on Graham Hill Rd.
Felton Faire Shopping Center
Safeway
Liquor Store
Felton Post Office
Felton New Leaf
Brookdale Lodge
Grocery Outlet in Felton
Boulder Creek Brewery
Boulder Creek New Leaf
Johnnie’s Super Market, Boulder Creek
Mill St. at Boulder Creek Market
Scotts Valley Post Office
Long’s on Mt. Herman
Taco Bell on Mt. Herman
Chubby’s Diner
Nob Hill Foods Scotts Valley

UCSC

East Remote Lot Bus Stop
Social Sciences 2
McHenry Library
Porter Bus Stop
Crown/Merrill Bus Stop

WESTSIDE

Mission St. near McDonalds
Food Bin/Herb Rm. on Mission St.
Mission St. near Westside Video
Mission & Bay bus stop

Mercado Santa Cuz on Mission St.
Mission St. near Coffeetopia
Mission St. near Long’s
Ferrel’s Donuts on Mission St.
ARCO on Mission St.
Circle Market on Errett Circle
Santa Cruz High School
Highland bus stop

DOWNTOWN

The Hub on Walnut Ave.
Caffe Pergolessi, Cedar & Elm
Bagelry
Cedar & Lincoln
Saturn Cafe, Laurel & Pacific
Laurel & Washington
Cedar & Locust
Cedar & Union
Greyhound Station
Asian Rose Courtyard
Central Library
China Szechwan

HARVEY WEST

Costco Harvey West Blvd.
Homeless Services, Coral St.

UPPER OCEAN

Emeline Street Market
Emeline Center
Denny’s on Ocean St.
Santa Cruz Diner on Ocean St.
Jack in the Box on Ocean St.

LOWER OCEAN

Resource Center for
Nonviolence on
Broadway

BEACH FLATS

Quality Market on Riverside
Beach Flats Community Center
Beach Street, across from Boardwalk
Beach Street, near Pacific Ave.

SEABRIGHT

Buttery (Soquel Ave. & Branciforte)
Joe on the Go (near Albertson’s)
Sacred Grove
Pearl Restaurant on Seabright
Day’s Market on Seabright
Soquel Ave. & Seabright
Staff of Life

Post Office (Soquel Ave. & Morrissey)

TWIN LAKES

Kind Grind (Yacht Harbor)
Taqueria Michoacan (East Cliff)
Dynasty Restraurant (East Cliff)

LIVE OAK

Soquel Ave. & 7th Ave.
Live Oak Super (17th Ave.)
Coffee House (Commercial Dr.)
Bus stop near El Chino and Cafe X on Soquel Dr.

CAPITOLA

Chill Out (41st Ave.)
New Leaf Market (41st Ave.)
La Esperanza loop road at Capitola Village Beach

Capitola Ave. & Bay Ave. (Gayle’s)

SOQUEL

Ugly Mug on Soquel

APTOS

Cabrillo College bus stop
Cabrillo College cafeteria
Straw Hat Pizza (Soquel frontage Rd.)

FREEDOM/WATSONVILLE

Tropicana Foods on Freedom Blvd.
Freedom Blvd. in Ralph’s Shopping Center
Net Cafe on Union St.
Union and Trafton at the Library & Cabrillo College
Main and East Beach St.
Main St. near Theater



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