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VOL. 2, Nº 13

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 9<sup>TH</sup>, 2002

A Local Weekly Newspaper for an Engaged Populace

Un Semanario Local para un Pueblo Activo y Comprometido

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## Cell tower moratorium fails

❑ Moratorium would have given Santa Cruz County more time to study existing cell tower locations before approving new ones

By FHAR MIESS  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors voted Tuesday to deny a six-month moratorium on the permitting of new cell phone towers and antennas in the county. The vote was three to two, with dissenting votes coming from Supervisors Janet Beautz and Mardi Wormhoudt.

The moratorium had been designed to allow the County time to develop and implement an ordinance regulating the placement of cell towers. Currently, the County grants permits to telecommunications companies based on rules in its Interim Wireless Communication Facilities Ordinance. Ac-

tivists claim the interim ordinance is too weak to allow the Board of Supervisors to adequately regulate the placement of cell towers and antennas.

Though the County recently strengthened its administrative interpretation of the ordinance, many community activists and some Supervisors still consider it inadequate. One aspect of its weakness is the County's failure to develop a comprehensive survey of the locations of existing towers and antennas. County Planning personnel have charged that many of the existing tower and antenna locations may be unpermitted. In ad-

Go see **CELL** on **Page 4**



Protestors in downtown San Francisco just before opening arguments in their case against Wells Fargo

## Ex-Braceros file lawsuit

❑ Suit demands repayment for wages withheld sixty years ago

By MARYANNE SCHIFFMAN  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor*

On Friday more than 100 elderly men gathered outside of Wells Fargo headquarters in San Francisco to demand repayment of wages withheld from them for more than sixty years. The men are plaintiffs in a federal class action lawsuit filed in March 2001 against Wells Fargo, the largest bank in rural California and a major player in California's agricultural economy. The suit charges Wells Fargo with breach of contract, breach of trust/fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment.

The plaintiffs in the suit came to the US during WWII, when the government initiated the *bracero* ("strong arm") program, inviting Mexican workers to replace American workers who had gone off to war. Initially only the railroad industry participated, but the program was later extended to sectors such as the agricultural industry in California. Under the original agreement between the two governments, ten percent of braceros' wages would be put aside in a "savings plan." The contract stated that when the workers returned to Mexico, the Mexican

Go see **BRACERO** on **Page 9**

## Ex-Braceros interponen demanda contra banco.

❑ Piden se les devuelvan sueldos retenidos hace sesenta años

Por MARYANNE SCHIFFMAN  
*Colaborador del Semanario ¡La Alarma!*

El viernes 2 de agosto del 2002, más de 100 ex-braceros se reunieron en las puertas de las oficinas centrales del banco Wells Fargo en San Francisco, para demandar el reembolso de su salario, el cual había sido retenido por mas de 60 años. Los ex-braceros antepusieron en marzo del 2001 una demanda federal de acción de clase contra el banco Wells Fargo, uno de los bancos más grandes en las áreas rurales de California, y un contribuyente mayor a la economía de la agricultura en California. Los cargos en contra del banco Wells Fargo son por violación al contrato, violación de obligaciones de confianza/ fiduciario, e enriquecimiento ilícito.

Los demandantes vinieron a los Estados Unidos durante la segunda guerra mundial, cuando el gobierno estadounidense inició el programa bracero, invi-

tando a los trabajadores mexicanos a reemplazar a los trabajadores americanos que se habían ido a la guerra. En un principio solamente participaba la industria del ferrocarril, pero el programa después se extendió a otros sectores, cómo el de la industria de la agricultura en California. Bajo el acuerdo original entre los dos gobiernos, el diez por ciento del salario de los braceros fue puesto en un " plan de ahorros." El contrato estableció que al regresar los trabajadores a México, el gobierno mexicano usaría el dinero para proporcionarles equipo para el campo o se los reembolsaría en un solo pago.

Sin embargo el gobierno mexicano no compró el equipo y tampoco devolvió el dinero a los trabajadores. El banco Wells Fargo dice haber cumplido con su parte en el acuerdo de transferir el dinero a los bancos de México, y que la responsabilidad de regresar el dinero a los braceros recaía en los bancos mexicanos.

Vea **BRACERO** en la **Página 9**

## What's Brewing?

❑ Local enthusiasts with a do-it-yourself attitude are building community "spirit"

By MICHELLE STEWART  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Collective*

Walking around on a warm summer night, you might notice people playing sports, going for walks or sitting out on their porches talking with friends. But on these long summer evenings, another event could take place or be a welcomed companion—making or sipping on a homebrew.

For many in Santa Cruz county, making brews at home is an enjoyable activity shared with friends and family. Local brewing enthusiasts share an interest in concoctions ranging from homemade soda to rich, smooth stout. In a county so ripe with the do-it-yourself ethic, it comes as no surprise that there is a thriving homebrewing community in Santa Cruz.

One local spot where a homebrewer can be found is the Seven Bridges Cooperative. Located on May Street in Santa Cruz, Seven Bridges is your one-stop spot for all of the ingredients and assistance you will need for many homemade libations. The store has been open for about five years, and was born from the do-it-yourself attitude. "It started with groups of friends that got together and shared their homebrew," said Tom Kruzik, one of the members of the cooperative. "After a while they decided to start a co-op. It started with maybe ten to twelve people and now there are twenty."

From these humble beginnings, Seven Bridges has branched out and is now both a store front retail space and a successful e-commerce venture. Although there is a strong interest in homebrewing in Santa Cruz, Kruzik admits, "Well, we couldn't sur-

Go see **BREW** on **Page 5**



# Letter from an Editor

Dear Readers,

Welcome to Issue #13—Lucky 13. And we do feel lucky, indeed—lucky to have gotten this issue to press. Two weeks ago we had seven collective members, along with two folks who have helped us out quite a bit, now we have only three. In addition, we hit a bit of a bump in the road, financially. But, luckily, our columnists and contributors, a team of editors and proofreaders, translators and our fellow independent publishers came through. As did our investor whose continuing generosity, patience and faith in our project has given us an added buffer between ourselves and that ominous “red” zone. Had it not been for all this coming together in a time of crisis, you wouldn’t be reading this right now. While we may be in the “black” for the moment, we are nowhere near being in the clear.

I would like to think that you, too, reader, feel a bit lucky this week. Lucky that there is again some alternative to what counts for newsreporting and analysis in Santa Cruz (many alternative papers have come and gone through the years). But, the truth of the matter is that it’s not luck. All of this comes out of a lot of hard work from a number of passionate, committed and under-paid individuals who are kept housed and fed by a dwindling pool of monetary resources.

Well over half of our monthly budget goes toward compensation for collective members, columnists, contributors, translators and editors. The next largest expense goes toward printing, which we get at a bargain from a family-owned and -run business in San Jose. Roughly one tenth of our budget is dedicated to PedX for bicycle delivery of the paper to points as far as Soquel. PedX is also a worker-collective, most of whose resources go

toward compensation for their own members’ work. Most of the rest of our budget goes toward basic services for which we, like most everyone in Santa Cruz and the rest of the country, are gouged by corporations from outside of the community.

When you buy a copy of the paper, you support not only independent journalism, not just an over-committed three-person collective, but an entire small-scale local and regional economy. For every \$0.50 you plunk down for a copy of the paper, you can be sure that at least \$0.30 of that will stay here in the community, to be spent largely by people who likely have values similar to your own. Try applying a similar formula to the rest of your daily or weekly purchases and see how well you do. Of the \$2.00 you spend for your morning coffee, how much of it goes where you would want it to? Even if it is organic, shade-grown, bird-friendly coffee harvested by Mayan farming cooperatives, roasted and marketed by fair-trade entrepreneurs and served to you by your favorite local barista, I would guess that the answer is probably less than \$0.30 of it (unless you tip well).

But, before I get too caught up in this self-congratulation, let me admit that we recognize our faults and shortcomings. There is still a lot more we could be doing, and much of what we do we could be doing better. Our ability to improve, however, depends in large part on your help.

The first thing you can do is to tell us what you think needs improvement. If there are things you think we’re doing well that you want to make sure we continue with, tell us that, too. The second is to help us to gather the resources to make it happen. On the latter point, here are some suggestions:

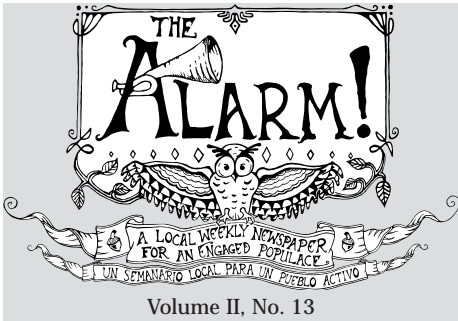
- Buy a subscription (there’s a form on page 15 and on-line). If you already have one, consider buying a gift subscription (or two or three) for friends and family.
- Place a display advertisement.
- Place a classified ad or personal ad (you’ll already know a lot more about your respondents than you would with other local weeklies).
- Pass this paper around to all of your friends and tell them how great you think it is.
- Buy the paper out of newsracks regularly, every Friday (the news will get to you most quickly).
- Send a blank check made out to The Alarm! Newspaper to P.O. Box 1205, Santa Cruz, CA 95061 (OK, it doesn’t have to be blank).
- If you have an office space you’d like to donate, we’re looking for something that will accommodate our needs better than our current location. Ideally, we’d like our office to be more accessible to the public.
- Other options are available. Call for details (429-NEWS).

So, if you like what you read in these pages, you like where we’re going with it and you want to see us reach our potential, please consider lending us a hand.

Fhar Miess

### Correction:

In the August 2nd issue of *The Alarm! Newspaper*, a mistake was made in the story about Liebrant housing. According to Mercy Housing of the forty-eight apartments there is one 1-bedroom, eighteen 2-bedrooms, twenty-one 3-bedroom and eight 4-bedroom.



Volume II, No. 13

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

*The Alarm! Newspaper* is distributed locally through coin-operated newspaper racks and can also be found at select vendors. Our print run for this issue is 4,000 copies. Home delivery and postal subscriptions are also available (see back page for rates and instructions for subscribing).

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If you are interested in contributing an article to *The Alarm!*, please see the guidelines for submissions on our website

Special Thanks go to:

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Fhar Miess/The Alarm! Newspaper

José Ávalos, known to his friends and family as “Brownny” was shot and killed by Santa Cruz Police officer(s) on Thursday, August 1st at approximately 8:15 PM. The incident remains under investigation, and limited information is available about the circumstances surrounding his death. A memorial was held on Wednesday, August 7. *The Alarm! Newspaper* will follow this story as details become available.



# Opposite Editorial

## It's Capitalism, Baby—Love it or Leave it!

By CHRIS KORTRIGHT  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor*

*"The fundamentals of our economy are sound."—George W. Bush on July 30, 2002*

Crisis after crisis has shaken the image of capitalism. Multinational corporations such as Enron, WorldCom, Tico, Right Aid, K-Mart and Xerox have declared bankruptcy or losses up to \$38 billion. These failures are not limited to the US. European companies like the French media corporation Vivendi Universal (with a debt of 20 billion euros) and the German industrial conglomerate Babcock Borsig are having problems, too. Wall Street investors have lost up to \$6,700 billion during the sharp fall in stock values.

Attorney General John Ashcroft stated, "When financial transactions are fraudulent and balance sheets are falsified, the invisible hand that guides our market is replaced by a greased palm." Ashcroft is separating fraudulent practices, as if they are somehow outside of the general tenets of capitalism. By separating the "invisible hand that guides our market" from the "greased palm," Ashcroft isolates the frauds and their perpetrators, verbally placing them in the margins of the capitalist system. He is attempting to keep Americans' faith in the system of capitalism.

The company failures should invoke the question of whether these problems of deception and book-cooking are a temporary hiccup within the workings of capitalism or a symptom of disease in the system in general. Are these events a systemic issue or are they just chance occurrences? Can President Bush solve these problems with reforms or does the system itself need to be completely altered?

Two months ago WorldCom declared bankruptcy after getting caught with their pants down regarding accounting discrepancies. WorldCom is the second-largest long distance telephone company in the US and the world's largest provider of internet connections, operating in more than 100 countries. They left a debt sheet of \$90 billion, topping Enron's \$70 billion bankruptcy, which just two months ago was the world's largest corporate debt. Burdened with debt and pocketing smaller and smaller profits (which soon turned into losses) they reported \$3.8 billion in expenses as long-term investments. Last year, this fraudulent move allowed WorldCom to fake profits of \$1.38 billion on Wall Street and safeguard its share price.

Setting an unusual precedent, on August 1 the FBI arrested Scott Sullivan, WorldCom's former chief financial officer, and David Myers, its one-time controller. If convicted of all counts of fraud, conspiracy and false statements,

Sullivan and Myers could each receive up to 65 years in prison. If they enter into plea agreements with prosecutors, they could lower their sentences.

The interesting thing about the WorldCom bankruptcy and fraud case is that it fits securely into the basic logic of capitalism. Capitalism calculates with short-term profits and thereby ignores the social costs associated with the human and financial resources exploited for profit; this is basic cost analysis. Does WordCom's short-term investment really contradict capitalist principles? If we look at the practice of capitalism and the logic that has established it as the dominant economic system globally, we will see that WorldCom's actions do not contradict capitalism, but rather work within its structure.

On July 30, George W. Bush gave a speech about the newly-signed corporate reform legislation. He said, "A recession cost many American workers their jobs. And now corporate corruption has struck at investor confidence, offending the conscience of our nation." Some people have said that the very recession that "cost many American workers their jobs" was the motivating factor for corporations to "cook their books."

By the year 2000, the market was saturated, setting the stage for our recent recession. This saturation is known as overproduction. In a saturated market, commodity and service prices eventually fall below production costs and profits vanish into thin air. Corporate profits globally have fallen for the past five consecutive quarters; this is the largest drop in three decades.

But according to capitalist theory, recessions weed out the weaker corporations. They don't threaten capitalist stability. According to economists who defend neo-liberal theory, recessions are not supposed to be all bad. Within capitalist theory recessions "free up" resources like capital and skilled labor, which are then shifted and redeployed into more effective capacities elsewhere. Unfortunately for working people, the economic world is never equal and text-book neo-liberalism doesn't exist in the real world.

In the July 30 speech, Bush laid out a statement for working people. He said, "This law says to workers: we will not tolerate reckless practices that artificially drive up stock prices and eventually destroy the companies and your jobs."

But is it possible for the US government to protect workers within the system of capitalism? Besides a few symbolic sackings for PR purposes, the bosses appear to be doing fine, even with this recession and present corporate shaming. By 2000, the average annual pay of CEOs at 362 of America's largest corporations reached \$12.4 million, a six-fold increase over a ten year period. The average CEO makes 475 times the salary of your average manufacturing or service sector worker.

Bush claimed: "America's system of free enterprise, with all its risks and all its rewards is the strength of our country, and a model for the world. Yet free markets are not a jungle in which only the unscrupulous survive, or a finan-

cial free-for-all guided only by greed. The fundamentals of a free market—buying and selling, saving and investing—require clear rules and confidence in basic



fairness." Like Ashcroft, Bush is arguing that the executives of the above corporations and the recent events are exceptions to the rules of capitalism. By keeping them on the margins and cracking down on a few, Bush maintains the faith of the American people in the general principles of capitalism. He reinforces the idea that the system



works, because they are able to "punish wrongdoers."

These recent events, however, are not the work of marginalized or "deviant" actors of capitalism. They are an integral part of capitalism. This is capitalism. We either accept its rules of practice and absolve the WorldCom executives of any "evil doing"—they must not be held or tried because they were playing by the rules of their game—or we need to reevaluate the system we are in. There is no way that productive capitalism, or happy capitalism, can be made distinct from capitalism based on unrestricted speculation. This is capitalism baby—love it or leave it!

## 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.



Dearest Alarmies,

First let me apologize for my hiatus from the world of letters to the editor. I have recently discovered the joys of neon lights and mini-malls, and am spending my days in the only place more emblematic of late capitalism than Southern California, Las Vegas. What could possibly lure me out of my retirement to paradise? Well, recently I received a top secret communiqué describing in detail the events of the recent protest at city hall. Shameful to say the least! Puppets, marching, and banner waving? Are these protesters trying to enact change or put on a circus? Circuses can be great tools for changing people on an individual level, but it ain't gonna cut it when it comes to dealing with the state/police/business class. These forces don't care about the needs and desires of those who are protesting. They, unlike most protesters, are cognizant of social stratification. They are the elite, the protesters the rabble. It's class war that only one side knows about! You can raise your voice and demand freedom, but if everytime they say

"No", you turn and walk away, they have no incentive to even consider your demand. So let's try and think what would get their attention. What if every business who supported the new ordinances had a nice red brick thrown through their window? What if every cop who needlessly harassed and beat the disadvantaged had his car firebombed? If we start defending ourselves by reciprocating violence when tactically advantageous, we will drastically reshape the existing power dynamic. No longer will those with power be able to dominate our lives without fear of retaliation. They will be forced to use a calculus that weighs the potential benefits of an action against the potential harm that might be inflicted upon them by a concerned and "engaged populous." This at least will be a step in the right direction.

Sincerely,  
**POSTMODERNITY**

*From an editor: well, it takes all kinds, and it is the editorial policy to print all letters to the editor. So, mark this one up to freedom of speech. The views printed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Alarm! Newspaper.*





# Local News

From CELL on Page 1

dition, telecommunications service providers have not been forthcoming with data regarding their facilities, whether they are permitted or not.

At the Board meeting, some who spoke in favor of the moratorium on new permits implied that these companies may not be wholly honest. According to Caroline Bliss-Isberg, "those in the industry that made the market projections that resulted in \$2 trillion worth of losses to stockholders and losses of over 100,000 jobs are those same market analysts who are telling you, enthusiastically, that we need to have more cell towers in this community in order to improve services."

Marilyn Garrett, who also spoke in favor of the moratorium, reminded the Board of a previous hearing, where a group of citizens were obliged to conduct their own studies in order to counter the misleading claims of Sprint representatives that a new antenna was necessary to assure con-



Fhar Miess/The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

sistent service along a one-mile stretch of Highway 1 in Aptos. Garrett's testimony apparently helped sway Supervisor Beautz to register her vote in favor of the moratorium: "I'm concerned when I hear that citizens have to go out and drive up and down the freeway, calling people to find out that information was incorrect from

Sprint during the last hearing."

Most of those speaking in favor of the moratorium cited the adverse health effects of the microwave radiation emitted by cell phones and cell phone towers and antennas. While evidence linking cell phone use to ill health is not completely conclusive, evidence proving that cell phones are harmless is far less conclusive. Even industry-funded scientists such as George Carlo have found reason to believe that cell phone use is not entirely safe.

Unfortunately, when the Federal Government passed the Telecommunications Act of 1996, it based its assumptions on the safety of cell phones and cell towers on studies no more recent than 1985. Since cell phones were not in widespread use in 1985, the government's decision to rely on such outdated information is baffling to many. Based on these archaic studies, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 prevented local, county and state jurisdictions from barring the placement of cell phone towers and antennas based on health and safety concerns.

To get around those federal restrictions, local jurisdictions like Santa Cruz County have had to base their regulation of cell towers on land use and liability issues. This type of regulation requires, as Supervisor Mardi Wormhoudt put it Tuesday, "a very thorough understanding of where cell towers now exist in the community." Such an understanding can only come with comprehensive study that cannot readily be accomplished without a stronger Wireless Communication Facilities Ordinance.

Again, according to Wormhoudt, while County decision-makers may get some information specific to particular permit applications, that



Fhar Miess/The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

**Wireless communications antennae located on the top of the El Palomar Hotel in downtown Santa Cruz.**

information will not provide them with the over-all detail of more comprehensive maps. What current information there is on the locations, ranges and effects of existing telecommunications facilities is piecemeal. A moratorium on new permits would give the County time for more complete mapping.

On the other side of the debate, AT&T sent a letter to the Supervisors, advising against a moratorium. In that letter, County Staff read an implied threat of litigation if Supervisors went ahead. According to Staff, this potential threat shifted the balance of costs versus benefits against the moratorium. The one person who spoke against the moratorium was a representative from AT&T. This was compared to at least six who spoke in favor, one of whom bore a petition with over 135 signatures.

The nuances of what the moratorium would accomplish—to mandate that any further wireless facilities permits be granted under a stronger ordinance and a more comprehensive review process—was too ambiguous for some Supervisors, and economically risky either way. Supervisor Ellen Pirie voted to support the staff suggestion against the moratorium, saying, "I'm not afraid of people who threaten lawsuits. At the same time, to open the county up to lawsuits for no good reason is fiscally irresponsible. We don't have money to throw away at this point."

Supervisor Jeff Almquist concurred: "I simply don't think we can afford to expose ourselves to this type of litigation and the costs that it bears when we're trying to save money for other purposes."

This fear-based argument proved unconvincing for Beautz and Wormhoudt. They pointed out that AT&T did not have any permits pending, and that even under the moratorium, the County would still process applications for permits without actually granting them, a process

which would likely take longer than the six-month period of the moratorium anyway.

For information on some of the labor-related issues of cell phones, see "Re-Tool: Cell phones suck more than just your brains" in the June 7 issue of The Alarm!. To get involved with this issue locally, contact Santa Cruz Antennae Moratorium (SCRAM) at 688-4603 (Marilyn) or 662-8565 (Stephanie).

**THE K CHRONICLES**

HEY... IS THAT KEITH KNIGHT?

SHHHH!!

Yeah... But he's sleeping... Whaddaya want?

HEY FOLKS.. I JUST RETURNED FROM THE SAN DIEGO COMIC BOOK CONVENTION & GET THIS: AFTER TEN LONG, GROUELING YEARS OF DRAWING THIS COMIC STRIP, I, KEITH KNIGHT JR., HAVE ACQUIRED MY VERY FIRST **FAN BOY!!**

**"WHAT IS A FAN-BOY," YOU ASK...**

Look!! I got up & your wife's face tattooed on my ass!!

A FANBOY IS WHAT WE IN THE COMIX INDUSTRY AFFECTIONATELY CALL SOMEONE WHO IS REALLY INTO YOUR WORK....

KINDA LIKE A COMIC BOOK GROUPIE...

BUT IT ISN'T SEXUAL... SO DON'T GET THE WRONG IDEA...

I papercut myself with the pages of your books...

WELL... IT DID GET A LITTLE WEIRD FOR MY FRIEND STEPHEN ONCE.

MOST FANBOYS GET OFF ON SIMPLY TURNING OTHER PEOPLE ON TO YOUR WORK...

You simply HAVE to pick up his new book. Sign up on the mailing list & he'll let you know when his band tours..

MY NEW FANBOY, ROBERT FROM SEATTLE, WAS SO DAMN GOOD THAT I DIDN'T HAVE TO DO SQUAT...

ZZZZZZZZ

IN FACT, WHEN IT CAME TIME FOR HIM TO GO, I GOT A LITTLE CHOKED UP...

I'm gonna miss you, fanboy...

I'M FILING PAPERS FOR ADOPTION THIS WEEK.

THANK YOU ROBERT & LAURA!!

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www.kchronicles.com

© K. KNIGHT 02

**In Short...  
Congrats!**

The Moss Landing Marine Laboratories will be designated an official Pacific Shark Research Center.

With over \$300,000 in federal funds, the Center will become only one of four federally-funded shark research stations on the West Coast.

The Center will likely assist the National Marine Fisheries Service in its charge to protect and manage shark populations. The Center will investigate shark behavior and trends in populations.

Just last week a salmon shark washed up at Manresa beach. That shark was sent to Southern California for research purposes.

The announcement of these funds is welcomed news to shark enthusiasts and researchers alike—Santa Cruz is perfectly situated and has the expertise to put the funding to good use. Congrats to all the students, researchers and staff at the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories!



# Local Happenings

From **BREW** on **Page 1**

vive on Santa Cruz [revenue] alone.” Today, the revenue from online shoppers is larger than what the Santa Cruz store generates. However Kruzik is quick to clarify, “The mail order technically brings in more money, but the store is solidly growing; we needed both.”

Beer supplies make up about seventy to eighty percent of the revenue at Seven Bridges, but wine and other items are also popular.

With all of the interest in brewing, it is not a shock that there are “brew clubs” in the area. According to Kruzik, “There are a couple of local clubs like the Redwood Brew Club. They get together every month or six weeks. People in the clubs bring their homebrew to share and spend the afternoon drinking.

### Quality Ingredients Create Quality Product

Part of the success of Seven Bridges is their commitment to quality ingredients, “everything is organic that is the ingredients to make the beer: hops, grain, malt and extract,” said Kruzik. Unfortunately, in order to have such a selection of organic products, the products are not locally crafted, and the cooperative is forced to import many items. Kruzik admits, “few of the hops we have are actually grown in the USA. Only one variety at this point is grown in the USA. The rest come from Germany, New Zealand and Britain.”

When pointing out the conveniently-sized coffee roasting equipment, Kruzik said, “We sell the roaster and green beans—Fair Trade, shade grown is our goal.” Nothing gets by this cooperative when it comes to making available the best quality products with the highest level of social responsibility.

With all of the success of an online business and local retail shop, it may come as no surprise that Seven Bridges has outgrown its local spot and will be moving at the end of the month to a much larger location. The current store is packed with equipment and recipes for cider, wine, mead, soda, beer and coffee roasting. Now with the move comes a possibility of more great beer to be had in Santa Cruz. “The hope was to get a space, that when it is feasible, to attempt to start up a micro-brew in maybe a year or two,” Kruzik said with excitement. In the meanwhile, the move will be welcomed since the new space is very large compared to the modest spot on May Street.

### But why homebrew?

The interests in homebrewing range from a desire to know exactly where food comes from to wanting to save money or not give money to a large corporate beer company. Consider that the average bottle of good beer on the store shelf runs \$1 to \$1.50—a bottle of homebrew runs between \$.35 and \$.50.

For others there is a belief in brewing as a community-building activity. According to one local brewer, “I like

to get together with my friends, make some food, brew together, then enjoy drinking it a few weeks later.” Homebrewing is not hard, but does take practice and patience. According to Kruzik, “It is a nice activity and fun to do with people. I brew by myself, but when you bottle for example it is so much better if you can say, ‘hey, do you want to help me bottle?’” He laughs, “It can take forever when you do it by yourself. It is nice to have help and exchange beers. I think that is part of it too. People make beer and want to share it.”

In Santa Cruz county, brew enthusiasts can get great supplies at local outlets like Seven Bridges and can take advantage of the many local Farmers’ Markets for other necessary ingredients.

So, as the fruit season continues to climax, be on the lookout for people mashing fruit on these warm summer nights; or check out the label on the beer or soda locals are drinking on their porches—it might be a homemade label

“It can take forever when you do it by yourself. It is nice to have help and exchange beers. I think that is part of it too. People make beer and want to share it.”

for a thirst-quenching, bubbly concoction. Or, better yet, pull up your sleeves and take a swing at it yourself.

Three years ago, this reporter picked blackberries on a warm summer afternoon and mashed the first bucket of what would mature into a mellow blackberry wine. That same year, I picked apples on a cool autumn evening and made my first batch of a wicked dry apple cider—it’s a great hobby, a good time to spend with friends and strangers. And the spoils? Well, they aren’t so bad themselves!

*Seven Bridges Cooperative is currently located at 419 May Ave., the store will be relocating on August 27th to 325A River Street. For more info call 454-9665 or visit the website at [www.breworganic.com](http://www.breworganic.com)*



Chris Kortright/The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

**Tom stands at the entrance of the soon-to-be-replaced Seven Bridges Cooperative location.**

## 7 Bridges Red Ale

*Tom from Seven Bridges recommends this extract brew as a perfect summer beer. It is a medium-bodied light amber ale, with a balanced, moderate hop bitterness*

### Ingredients for a 5-gallon batch:

- 7# Organic pale malt extract
- 1/2 # Briess Organics™ caramel 60 °L malt
- 1/4# Briess Organics™ caramel 90 °L malt
- 1/8# Briess Organics™ chocolate malt
- 3/4 oz. NZ Hallertaur hop pellets-bittering (32 IBU)
- 1/2 oz. German Select hops-flavor (8 IBU)
- 1/2 oz. NZ Hallertaur hop pellets-aroma
- Yeast:** Wyeast #1056, White Labs #001 or dry ale yeast
- Bottling:** 3/4 cup corn sugar or 1 cup of organic malt extract
- Optional:** 1/2 teaspoon Irish Moss
- International Bittering Units:** 40
- Original Gravity:** 1.048-1.054
- Final Gravity:** 1.010-1.016

### Instructions:

- 1) Make a grain “tea” with the grains using a saucepan & strainer or grain bag.
- 2) Add the grain “tea” to your brew kettle along with 5 gallons of water.
- 3) Add the malt extract and bring to a boil.
- 4) Once the wort has reached a rolling boil add 3/4 oz. NZ Hallertaur hop pellets (bittering) and boil for 40 minutes.
- 5) Add 1/2 oz. German Select hops (flavor) and boil for 15 minutes. If desired, add the Irish Moss flakes for the last 20 minutes.
- 6) Add 1/2 oz. NZ Hallertaur hops (aroma), boil 5 more minutes & turn the heat off. Cool the wort to 65–75°F.
- 7) Transfer the chilled wort into your sanitized primary fermenting vessel.
- 8) Shake or stir (with sanitized spoon!) the unfermented beer vigorously to add oxygen. Add the yeast and ferment in a cool dark place for 3-5 days at 60–70°F in the primary fermenter.
- 9) If you have a secondary fermenter, transfer the beer to it when fermentation activity has subsided (4-6 days).
- 10) Ferment for an additional 7-14 days, or until fermentation is complete.
- 11) Bottle beer, and let condition in the bottles for 1-3 weeks.

*If all of this sounds like another language, but one you want to learn, contact the Seven Bridges Cooperative about their next brewing class or drop by their store. Next brewing classes are on Saturday, October 26th and November 23rd from 2–4PM, and cost only \$5.00. Advanced homebrewing class will be held on Saturday, September 28th from 12–4PM for only \$10.00. Preregistration is required for more information call 454-9665.*

## Calling All Brewers!

### Brewing Competition and the Santa Cruz County Fair Demonstration

This year’s Santa Cruz County Fair Homebrew Competition will be held on September 7 in the Paddy Smith gazebo at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds.

The competition is open to all amateur brewers from Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Benito and San Mateo counties.

Competitors must submit one entry form with up to three 12-oz bottles per class, and can enter into as many classes as they like.

Bottles must be free of all commercial labelling and have the brewer’s label attached with a rubber band (no glue or tape). Label must state the class of beer, brewer’s name, an address and “not for sale” written clearly.

Following the judging, a tasting will be held from 2–4 PM—open to judges and competitors only.

Division 1 will be a homebrew competition with an entry fee of \$2.00. Division 2 will be a beer label competition with no entry fee. Submit one empty bottle with glued label. Entries in this division will be displayed the entire Fair Week.



### Drop off Locations:

- ° Seven Bridges Cooperative, 419 May Ave., Santa Cruz. Drop off between August 19–24. Last entry 3 PM on August 24.
- ° JVD Inc., 2266 Trade Zone Blvd., San Jose. Last entry August 23.
- ° Harvest Building at the Fairgrounds 9–5 on August 24 or noon–5 PM on August 25. Last entry 5 PM August 25.

Bottles will be available for pickup after judging on September 7, 2002.

*For further information contact Mike VanDierendonck at 831-464-8248.*

### Brewing Demonstration

The Seven Bridges Cooperative will hold a homebrewing demonstration at the Santa Cruz County Fair on Friday, September 13th & Saturday, September 14.

*For more information call 454-9665.*



# Internacional

## La cancelación del proyecto del aeropuerto en Texcoco

❑ Solo un primer paso en la lucha por la justicia social en México.

Por **CARLOS ARMENTA**

Colaborador del Semanario ¡La Alarma!

La presidencia de la República mexicana decidió dar marcha atrás en su proyecto de construir, en Texcoco, el nuevo aeropuerto de la ciudad de México. La noche del primero de agosto, la presidencia informó su decisión de iniciar los trámites para dejar sin efecto los decretos expropiatoriás, citando la negativa de las comunidades ejidales a vender sus tierras.

Ante tal anuncio, los ejidatarios de San Salvador Atenco, una de las principales comunidades afectadas por el proyecto, celebraron durante toda la noche del mismo día primero. Aunque las celebraciones continuaban hasta la madrugada del día dos, muchos de los ejidatarios, incluidos sus principales líderes, mostraron una actitud de escepticismo hasta que no se les entreguen documentos por escrito que confirmen el anuncio de las presidencias.

Durante la celebración, se oyeron arengas como la de “¡Zapata vive, la lucha sigue!” la cual no es solo una frase, sino expresa la confirmación de que la lucha por la tierra continúa y sigue vigente. Al respecto, Ignacio del Valle, dirigente de las Unión de Pueblos en Defensa de la Tierra, puntualizó que “el ejemplo de Atenco ya prendió, por eso no podemos quedarnos en este paso. Conseguimos, gracias al esfuerzo del pueblo,

que pare la expropiación, pero vienen otras luchas importantes. El problema de fondo es un orden social injusto que tiene muchas caras. Se llama neoliberalismo, Tratado de Libre Comercio, Plan Puebla Panamá, Acuerdo de Libre Comercio para las Américas...”

Los atenquenses miraron a su pasado y encontraron los símbolos que les permitieron emprender el largo camino de las resistencia contra el poder federal. Retomaron sus raíces prehispánicas a través de la figura de Netzahualcóyotl, rey de Texcoco, y se apropiaron de la rebeldía de sus abuelos que pelearon en el ejército de Emiliano Zapata, después de haber trabajado como peones en las haciendas porfiristas por doce centavos el jornal.

Éstas principales luchas sociales que sirven como símbolos de lo que se considera la nación mexicana, quedan representadas en la lucha de los atenquenses. La Revolución mexicana cobra vida con la resistencia de los ejidatarios de Atenco, pero no como herramienta de control por parte de las autoridades y unos pocos privilegiados, sino como estandarte de lucha por una justicia social que no ha fructificado en México a pesar del sacrificio de muchos mexicanos, en su mayoría indígenas y pobres. Sin embargo, el presidente Fox aseguraba, antes de la cancelación del proyecto, que las comunidades afectadas no tenían arraigo histórico en la

región.

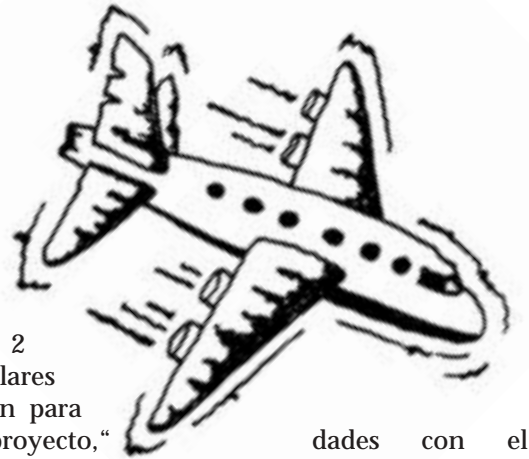
Las actitudes de los que insistían en que el proyecto Texcoco continuara sin importar la oposición de los campesinos revelan su mentalidad colonialista y porfirista. Por ejemplo, Onésimo Cepeda, obispo de Ecatepec, Estado de México, declaró que “aún cuando haya muerto una persona, aún cuando hayan muerto 500, se debió haber construido el nuevo aeropuerto en Texcoco.” Cepeda sigue los mismos pasos de la iglesia católica durante la colonia en México, que justificaba cualquier matanza o trato inhumano hacia los indígenas de aquellos tiempos con el pretexto de la evangelización, cuando en realidad buscaba beneficios económicos. Al respecto, Ignacio del Valle reveló que “lo de la cancelación del aeropuerto le duele [al obispo] porque tenía las manos metidas en este negocio.” El señor Cepeda quiere obviamente regresar quinientos años en el tiempo.

Otra actitud que demuestra el deseo de regresar en el tiempo, aunque a este solo le interesa regresarse cien años, a la época del porfiriato (anterior a la revolución), es la del gobernador del Estado de México, Arturo Montiel Rojas, quien declaró que la cancelación del proyecto “es lamentable.” Además, advirtió que continuarán las investigaciones por presuntos delitos cometidos por los ejidatarios durante las protestas. El señor Montiel asegura que

“los inversionistas habían destinado aproximadamente el cuarenta por ciento de los 2 mil millones de dólares que se necesitaban para echar a andar el proyecto,” aunque el gobierno federal había revelado que “no había aún ningún inversionista haciendo los estudios o los proyectos de prefactibilidad para realizar la inversión.” Sin quererlo el gobierno pone en evidencia a los que, como Montiel y el obispo Cepeda, anteponen los intereses económicos a las necesidades humanas.

Los ejidatarios rechazan tal actitud de avaricia. Francisco Morales, campesino de La Magdalena declaró a La Jornada que “nuestro pueblo ha preferido un puño de tierra a un fajo de billetes. Los billetes se acaban y nuestras tierras las tendremos para siempre.” El gobierno debe de entender que ya no puede comprar el apoyo del pueblo con migajas.

Tanto los ejidatarios como otros importantes personajes políticos de México expresaron su aprobación hacia la cancelación del proyecto, pero mostraron también una actitud cautelosa. Del Valle puntualizó que “si se retractaron en este caso fue porque no tuvieron otra salida. Se venía una convulsión social, ¡a huevo! Pero si continúa el divorcio de las autori-



dades con el pueblo, si insisten en aplicar la fuerza para lograr sus objetivos, esto se va a repetir. ¡Habrán muchos Atencos!” Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, ex-candidato a la presidencia por el Partido de la Revolución Democrática (de izquierda), apoyó las declaraciones de del Valle, al apuntar que “el decreto expropiatorio no tenía ningún sustento ético ni legal,” es decir, la cancelación no obedece en un cien por ciento a las protestas sino a la inviabilidad social y política del proyecto.

El presidente Fox dijo que el aeropuerto se construirá, aunque no sea en Texcoco. Sin embargo, faltaría ver que opinan los propietarios de los terrenos a expropiar en otros lugares, y cómo el gobierno enfrentará una posible oposición. Como dijo del Valle, “¡Habrán muchos Atencos!” La lección del fallido proyecto aeroportuario es que el diálogo debe existir desde el principio y que en México ya nada se puede construir si no es con el consenso, tomando en cuenta a todas las partes involucradas.

## Globalization threatens Cambodian fishing

By **JOSHUA BREITBART**

August 2002 Independent

On June 30, a group of six local fishermen from the small southern Cambodian village of Phnom Sralao confronted an illegal commercial fishing vessel that had been using large nets that destroy locals' gear.

Armed guards on the trawler shot and killed two of the men and wounded a third. When the police went to the village the next day to investigate, they weren't interested in gathering information about the killers, but instead accused the local men of trying to rob the larger boat.

“They did not come to investigate but they came to ask for money and threaten to arrest if we did not pay them,” said Phin Sour, the wife of one of those killed.

The mother of Dem Yon, who was not killed, paid B 3500 to the police to protect her son from prosecution. “I sold my land for 2800 baht (\$66) and my boat for 800 baht (\$19) to pay them,” she said.

The conflict is the result of tensions caused by the privatization of Cambodia's once communal fishing areas. The transformation of the industry is part of a package of reforms the Cambodian government is carrying out as it prepares for its 2005 accession to the World Trade Organization, which requires developing countries to promote foreign trade and eliminate domestic protections. But rapid changes to this fragile economy are threatening the country's stability.

Shootings, arsons, seizures

and arrests in the fisheries, as well as conflict, indebtedness, migration and malnutrition are increasing among the ninety percent of Cambodians who live in rural areas. Millions here rely on fishing for their protein and livelihood, but it is becoming harder for them to do so.



The village of Anlong Raing consists of a few dozen floating houses on the edge of the Great Tonle Sap Lake, the largest lake in Southeast Asia. Fishers here used to

catch enough fish to eat, plus some to trade for rice. But, because of commercial competition and the degradation of the lake itself, the fish they now catch are too small to sell, and must be kept in cages until they are big enough to market.

“We cannot make enough money to buy rice.... There are fewer fish now that big fishermen come and fish this area, and we cannot do anything about them,” said Veng Thy Viet, a mother of five.

The commercial fishermen are supported by Cambodia's fishing ministry and other authorities, said Mao Vanna, head of the Anlong Raing community fishery. “The ministry and police are involved in illegal fishing; they take a cut of the profits.”

The commercial vessels use

illegal methods: electrocution, poisons, explosives, water pumping, scoops, nets and fences. These practices overfish the lake, destroy aquatic life and wreck locals' gear.

In defiance of a law that guarantees family fishers open access to communal areas within the commercial fishing lots, lot owners frequently post guards and charge fees.

The prime minister attempted to resolve the growing conflict in late 2000 by restoring more than half of the privatized fishing lots to the communities. But without Department of Fisheries officials monitoring the field and without maps demarking the newly-drawn boundaries publicly available, the situation became chaotic.

Go see **FISHING** on **Page 7**

# Commentary

## Cancellation of the airport project in Texcoco

□ Just the first step in the struggle for social justice in Mexico.

By **CARLOS ARMENTA**  
Translated By **ARMANDO AL-CARAZ**  
*The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor*

The Mexican presidency backtracked on its decision to build a new Mexico City International Airport in Texcoco. The night of August 1, the office of the presidency said it would initiate the legal procedures that would annul the expropriatory decrees, citing the farming communities' reluctance to sell their land.

In the light of the announcement, the farmers of San Salvador Atenco, one of the principal communities affected by the project, celebrated throughout the night. Even though the celebrations continued until dawn of the next day, many of the farmers, including their main leaders, expressed skepticism since they did not have in their hands written documents that confirmed the presidential announcement.

Chants such as, "Zapata lives, the struggle goes on!" could be heard during the celebration, expressing that the fight for the land continues and is alive today in Mexico. Ignacio del Valle, organizer of "Union of Towns in Defense of the Land," said that "the example of Atenco has caught on, that is why we can not just stay in this stage. We man-

aged, thanks to the support of the people, to stop the expropriation, but other important struggles are coming. Del Valle added, "the real problem is an unjust social order, which many face. It is called neo-liberalism, NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panamá, FTAA..."

The Atencans looked at their past and found the symbols that allowed them to walk the long road of resistance against the federal powers. They reclaimed their pre-hispanic roots through the figure of Netzahualcōyotl, King of Texcoco, and appropriated the rebellion of their grandparents, who fought in the army of Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican Revolution after having worked as peons in the haciendas *porfiristas* for twelve cents a day.

These major social struggles, symbols of what is considered to be the Mexican Nation, are represented in the struggle of the Atencans. The Mexican Revolution is brought back to life with the resistance of the farmers of Atenco. Instead of a tool of control of the authorities and the privileged few, it is a herald of a struggle for social justice that has not yet borne fruit in Mexico, regardless of the sacrifice of many Mexicans, the majority of them

indigenous and poor. Despite the claims of the Atencans, president Fox insisted, before the cancellation of the project, that the affected communities did not have historical roots in the region.

The attitude of those who insist the Texcoco project should continue despite the opposition of the farmers, reveals their colonialist and *porfirist* mentality. For example, Onésimo Cepeda, Bishop of Ecatepec, State of Mexico, declared that "even though one person died, even if 500 people had died, the new airport in Texcoco should have been built." Cepeda follows in the footsteps of the Catholic Church, which during colonial times in Mexico justified any massacre or inhumane treatment of the indigenous population in the pretext of evangelization, while in reality the aim was economic gain. Ignacio del Valle revealed that "the cancellation of the project hurts [the bishop] because he had his fingers in this pie." Obviously, Cepeda wants to turn back the clock 500 years.

Another attitude that demonstrates the desire to go back in time—even though only a hundred years, to the days of the dictator Porfirio Díaz (before the Mexican Revolution)

—is the one shown by Arturo Montiel Rojas, the Governor of the Mexican State. Rojas declared that the cancellation of the project was "a pity." Also, he warned that the investigation of the crimes the farmers might have committed during the protests will continue. Mr. Montiel assured that "the investors had already given forty percent of the \$2 billion that were needed to begin the project," although the federal government had revealed that "there were no investors conducting fact-finding studies or projects to evaluate the investment potential." Without wanting to, the government shows that people like Montiel and Cepeda place economic interests before human needs.

The farmers rejected such attitude of greed. Francisco Morales, a farmer from La Magdalena, said to *La Jornada* that "our people has preferred a handful of earth to a wad of cash. Cash runs out, but our lands will last forever." The government must understand that it cannot buy people off with just a few crumbs.

The farmers and other important political actors of Mexico approved the project's cancellation, but were also cautious. Del Valle said, "if

they went back on their decision it was because they had no other way out. A social convulsion was coming. You can bet on it!" Del Valle went on to say, "but if the divorce between the authorities and the people continues, if they insist on using force to accomplish their goals, this is going to be repeated. There will be many Atencos!" Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, the former presidential candidate for the PRD (the left wing party), supported del Valle saying that "the expropriatory decree did not have any ethical or legal basis." In other words, the cancellation was not one hundred per cent due to the protests, but rather resulted from the general social and political inviability of the project.

President Fox said the airport will be built, even if it is not in Texcoco. However, what remains to be seen is the opinion of the owners of the land that will be expropriated. As del Valle said, "There will be many Atencos!" The lesson of the failed airport project is that there must be a dialogue from the beginning and that nothing in Mexico can be built without consensus, without taking into account all of the interested parties.



From **FISHING** on **Page 6**  
confrontations between family and commercial fishers increased.

In a country still shaped by the murderous Khmer Rouge era and ensuing years of uncertainty, there are few community organizations to connect local fishers, leaving them weak. Thanks to grassroots organizing and the support of non-governmental organizations, notably Oxfam USA and the Fisheries Action Coalition Team, circumstances for small fishers in Anlong Raving have begun to improve. In some areas, a decline in illegal

fishing has mitigated local conflict.

But that has led to a large influx of people from areas where things have been getting worse.

In 1990, there were forty-three families in the village; now there are ninety. Population pressure combined with a declining catch rate for locals threatens the structure of this community.

Related environmental dangers resulting from liberalization reforms are also becoming a menace. The booming timber industry—another newfound export

for Cambodia—is resulting in deforestation and soil erosion around the Tonle Sap, silting up the lake. Hoping to export rice, the Cambodian government has promoted more intensive agriculture that requires pesticides and fertilizers that seep into the freshwater system.

But if the Sre Ambel killers are not pursued, the main problem for Cambodia's small fishers will be that commercial fishers will assume they can act with impunity. And the violence will escalate.

## Bush Signs Fast Track Legislation

On Tuesday, President Bush signed Fast Track trade legislation that granted him sweeping powers to negotiate international trade agreements. The House narrowly approved the legislation in a mid-night session a week earlier. The bill then easily passed the Senate.

Fast Track—also called Trade Promotion Authority—allows trade agreements to be negotiated by the White House, then presented to Congress for a ye or nay vote, without amendments or alterations. This legislation allows the President to sign trade deals that can overturn local, state and national laws that protect workers, consumers, social services and the environment.

The White House had lobbied hard for fast-track authority—last enjoyed by a president in 1994—in order to negotiate planned trade deals with Chile, Singapore and other countries, as well as to give it more freedom in the World Trade Organization's Doha agenda talks. The au-

thority will allow the White House to extend the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) across the Western Hemisphere. NAFTA already allows foreign corporations to sue the US government whenever they feel that US federal or state environmental laws affect their profits.

There was significant opposition to the passage of the bill. "The usual corporate special interests will repeat the tired chant about how Fast Track will be good for us, yet the trade pacts generated under the Fast Track model have resulted in a huge, economy-slowng, job-killing US trade deficit, wages that have not caught up to the 1970s, more unsafe and uninspected imported food and an array of environmental and other important public interest laws being attacked and weakened," said Lori Wallach, director of Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch.



# Commentary

## US investigators missed Russian mob in New York bank scandal

By LUCY KOMISAR and IVAN FERANEC

Pacific News Service

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** An aggressive European investigation of international crime has revealed alleged Russian mafia leaders operating in the United States. The US Justice Department, write PNS contributors Lucy Komisar and Ivan Feranec, dropped the ball three years ago during the Bank of New York scandal, which now threatens to explode. Komisar (lkomisar@msn.com) is a New York journalist. Feranec works for the Czech news agency CTK in Prague.

**NEW YORK, New York**—Nearly three years ago, the Justice Department called the Bank of New York (BoNY) money-laundering scandal “just” a Russian tax-evasion scheme. Now, European investigations show that BoNY was a channel for organized crime. And according to a document obtained by Pacific News Service, some of the alleged Russian mafia leaders have operated freely in the United States.

The widening scandal reveals Washington's dangerous reluctance to confront international criminal networks.

In August 1999, US investigators revealed that Russians had laundered at least \$7 billion through accounts at BoNY, a major US institution with important Russian business.

Peter Berlin and Lucy Edwards, a Russian couple in New York, had set up shell companies that opened BoNY accounts. Edwards was the bank's Eastern European vice president. In 1999, after the two were indicted for money laundering, they plea-bargained and talked. The FBI passed their intelligence to French and Italian investigators, who realized the money laundering they were investigating was part of a giant network.

Now, their new evidence shows the accounts moved Russian crime profits from trafficking in drugs, arms and people, and from extortion, murder-for-hire and fraud.

Beginning in 1996, Russian crime groups used BoNY to launder \$3 billion a year. Funds were channeled to Europe and invested in legitimate business, or returned to mafia-controlled enterprises in Russia.

Fifty people in the operation were detained in Europe in June. Another fifty-one are potential targets for arrest, and forty-nine are under investigation. Most are Russian;

many are Italian or French. Several live and operate in the United States.

Italian prosecutor Enrico di Nicholas, coordinating the current European “Operation Spiderweb,” asked Bologna chief investigating magistrate Paolo Giovagnoli for warrants to arrest 101 people. His unpublished March 16 list, obtained by PNS, included Berlin and Edwards and six people with US addresses, though they were not among the fifty detained.

The inquiry started in 1998 when Russian police asked the FBI to help find a kidnapped

crime figures who were not arrested.

Di Nicholas says Grigori Loutchansky, “a leader of the Russian Mafia,” controls the French company Kama Trade, a laundering-network centerpiece. Di Nicholas said it was linked to a company called Nordex, which Loutchansky founded in Vienna in 1989 at the behest of the Communist “Old Guard” to move cash from looted state and party assets and later from crime activities.

Loutchansky claims that he won libel actions against such charges. “It is completely

geles, Miami, Philadelphia and St. Diego as well as Moscow, Prague and Tel Aviv. British authorities identified \$200 million that companies or individuals linked to Mogilevich shipped through the London office of BoNY in 1998–99.

Mogilevich, asked for comment through his company, Arigon, in Prague, did not respond.

According to di Nicholas, Yossif Davydovich Kobzon, a singer nicknamed “the Russian Sinatra,” operated in New York, Los Angeles and Miami, as well as in Russia and Europe. Twice elected to

cerned if Russian mafia figures are indeed operating in the United States. Justice Department scrutiny into the bank's wrongdoing was dropped after BoNY simply promised to improve examination of clients' identities and suspicious transfers.

In June, at a conference on dirty money at Washington's Brookings Institution, New York District Attorney Robert Morgenthau questioned whether the Justice Department “thoroughly investigated” the case. A top official in the district attorney's office said the Justice Dept. would not provide his office with information and told them to drop the case.

Morgenthau ran into similar federal displeasure a decade ago when he brought criminal charges against leaders of the Pakistan-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), which collapsed in a mega-fraud that made \$8 billion “disappear.” An investigation by the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations, headed by Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., revealed that the CIA used BCCI to finance clients, including Osama bin Laden.

The BCCI and the BoNY cases show the danger of letting criminal networks fester. Khalid bin Mafouz, the No. 2 BCCI official who got off with a minor fine and never told where the missing billions went, is Osama bin Laden's brother-in-law and one of his reputed financiers.

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businessman's \$300,000 ransom payment. The money had been transferred from the victim's San Francisco bank, through BoNY, to an offshore account and finally to Sobin Bank in Moscow. Sobin was controlled by Aleksandr Mamut, head of administration for President Boris Yeltsin. “BoNY-to-offshore-to-Sobin” was a well-traveled route.

Di Nicholas in his March letter asked for the detention of three alleged major

untrue that I have been involved in the mafia, in money laundering or in any other criminal activity,” he said in a statement delivered by his London attorney.

Di Nicholas said Semion Mogilevich, a businessman based in Budapest, was a source of dirty money from drug trafficking, prostitution, illegal commerce of precious objects and art, extortion and money laundering. He said Mogilevich is active in Los An-

the Russian parliament, Kobzon was allegedly involved in arms trafficking, and the United States denied him a visa several times, most recently in January 2001.

Kobzon was contacted through his son-in-law Yuri Rapoport and through his office in Moscow, but did not comment.

Di Nicholas also asked for the arrest of six lesser-known individuals with US addresses.

Americans should be con-

## Can You Believe It?

### Butt nothing, eBay it!

When Mark Kennedy went into a jewelry store on July 31, 2002, he did more than window shop. After asking to see a ring, he allegedly grabbed a handful of jewels dropped them in his drawers and drove away.

Later, when police apprehended Kennedy they were puzzled by the absence of the jewelry. Later on, while in custody, Kennedy became ill and was taken to an area hospital where the missing jewels

were discovered. Kennedy had swallowed the gems and reported that he inserted a necklace up his rectum (to hide them from police).

The hospital doctors disagreed and cited x-rays that clearly illustrate the necklace was also in his stomach (indicating he swallowed it).

When the story hit the news in Boca Raton, Florida, a flood of phone calls went out to Harold's Jewelers inquiring about the infamous necklace.

Surprised by the public interest (but willing to cash

in), the owner of the store has placed the necklace on eBay and expects to rake in \$100,000. Once the butt of many jokes, these gems will yield more money now than they would have before the heist!

Reports did not indicate the suspect went under the knife to produce the goods. The gems were apparently boiled and washed with jewelers cleanser before being put on the electronic auction block.



### Bobbit still doesn't get it

According to a story by the Associated Press, John Wayne Bobbit was released from jail in Las Vegas Tuesday, pending trial to face charges of domestic violence. Bobbit had been married two months when he was arrested on assault charges filed in May by his wife, Joanne Bobbit. John Wayne Bobbit first gained notoriety when his first wife, Lorena, cut off his penis. It was later surgically reattached.



# Regional News



Photo Courtesy of the Citizenship Project

**Ignacio Gomez Rodriguez, and “Chuanito” at the march on the Steinbeck Museum**

From **BRACERO** on **Page 1**

government would either use the money to buy farm equipment for the braceros or return the money to them in a lump sum.

However, the Mexican government neither bought equipment nor returned the money to the workers. Wells Fargo says it fulfilled its part of the agreement by transferring the money to Mexican banks, and that it was the responsibility of those banks to return the money to the braceros. Yet Wells Fargo refuses to open its books to prove its innocence. It is alleged that the money owed to the men amounts to between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

After gathering at the Wells Fargo bank site on Friday, the ex-braceros next marched to San Francisco’s U.S. District Court Building where the first state-ments on the case were being heard. Attorneys for Wells Fargo attempted to have the case dismissed on the basis of technicalities, including the lapse of the legal statute of limitations. The judge considered the arguments provided, and has yet to return a decision.

Several California politicians are inter-vening on the ex-bracero’s behalf. In February of this year, Marco Firebaugh (D., Los Angeles) introduced State As-sembly Bill 2913, extending the statute of limitations for the special case of the ex-braceros. The bill, which provides that the ex-braceros’ claims “be applied retroactively and not be dismissed pro-vided that the actions are introduced before December 31, 2003,” has passed the house and is now pending approval by the State Senate. Similar legislation has been also introduced at the federal level. Sam Farr (D.-Santa Cruz) is among the many politicians who support this legislation and look for justice for the braceros.

The good news is that the legislation is expected to pass in the State Senate without difficulty, and the governor is expected to sign it. The bad news is that the court case only addresses the “miss-ing wages” that were deducted from the salaries of the 400,000 railroad workers who were here between 1942 and 1949. This leaves aside the rest of the more than 2.5 million *braceros*, including those working in agriculture, who also claim

they had wages withheld and never saw a cent returned to them. It is estimated that in the span of time between 1949 and 1969, millions of dollars were with-held from these workers.

Ignacio Gómez Rodríguez is a Salinas resident and a member of the Salinas Valley Ex-*Braceros*, one of largest and most politically active ex-*bracero* groups in the US. “There is more than just the money the lawsuit asks for in this issue” he says. “First of all, there were many more *braceros* who lost money than just the ones who worked between 1942 and 1949. We want Wells Fargo to respond for the wages of all of those workers. But beyond that, it is also an issue of respect. We came here and helped this country with its needs. We would like to be treated decently and respectfully.”

The lawsuit involves workers from both sides of the border and almost every state in the nation. Politicians – in-cluding the president – have been quick to line up on the *bracero*’s side. For Wells Fargo, a bank trying to win over Latino communities with new policies to attract Spanish-speaking customers and special money wire rates to Mexico, the nega-tive publicity is becoming increasingly painful. The day after the San Francisco demonstration, Wells Fargo representa-tives contacted *Alianza Braceroproa* to ask for a meeting to discuss the situation. But Mr. Gómez Rodríguez of the Salinas *Braceros* was skeptical. “If Wells Fargo re-ally did send the money to Mexico,” he said, “then they should open their books and show us the records. If they really did, then they have nothing to fear. But if they didn’t, then they need to respond for that money.”

*For more info on legislation AB2913, visit the California State Legislature at [www.assembly.ca.gov](http://www.assembly.ca.gov) or call Rudy Montalvo at the offices of Henry Contreras (D.- Los Angeles) at (323) 562-7880 or (916) 319-2050. For info on the Salinas Valley Braceros Organization, visit [http://www.newcitizen.org/english/bracero\\_eng.htm](http://www.newcitizen.org/english/bracero_eng.htm). For info on the class action lawsuit, contact one of the following orga-nizations working with ex-braceros in the area: The Citizenship Project in Salinas (831) 423-4345, Alianza Braceroproa in San Jose (408) 929-9551, and Proyecto Bracero de Stockton (209) 956-0367.*

**BRACERO de la Página 1**

Hasta ahora, Wells Fargo se niega a abrir sus libros para comprobar su inocencia. Se estima se les debe a los ex-braceros un monto de entre 500 millones y un billón de dólares.

Después de la reunión en el banco Wells Fargo el día viernes, los ex -braceros marcharon hacia el edificio de la corte del distrito de San Francisco en donde se escucharon las primeras de-claraciones del caso. Los abogados del banco Wells Fargo intentaron que el caso fuera desechado, aduciendo que la demanda fué levantada fuera del tiempo límite que establece el estatuto de limitaciones (statute of limitations). El juez consideró los argumentos pro-porcionados y aún no anuncia una decisión.

Sin embargo varios políticos de Cali-fornia están intercediendo en favor de los braceros. En febrero de este año, Marco Firebaugh (D., Los Angeles) presentó la iniciativa de ley AB2913 en la asamblea legislativa estatal de California la cual extendería el estatu-to de limitaciones para el caso especial de los ex--braceros. La iniciativa fué aprobada en la asamblea legislativa y está esperando aprobación en el se-nado estatal. A nivel federal ya se han

presentado iniciativas semejantes. Sam Farr, (D. Santa Cruz) es uno de los políticos locales que apoyan esta legislación y buscan justicia para los braceros.

La buena noticia es que se espera que el senado estatal aprobará la ini-ciativa, y que el Gobernador Davis la firmará en ley. La mala es que el juicio nada mas abarca los “fondos perdidos” que fueran deducidos de los salarios de 400,000 trabajadores de ferrocarriles entre los años de 1942 y 1949. Esto excluye al resto de los 2.5 millones de braceros, incluyendo a los trabajadores de la agricultura, a quienes también se les hicieron deducciones y nunca se les regresó esa parte de sus sueldos.. Se estima que el monto retenido a éstos trabajadores entre los años de 1949 y 1969 asciende a los millones de dólares.

Ignacio Gómez Rodríguez es resi-dente de Salinas, y miembro de Los Ex-Braceros del Valle de Salinas, la organización de ex- braceros mas grande y políticamente activa del país. “Hay más que dinero en esto, “ dice Gómez. “Primero, habían muchos más braceros que perdieron su dinero, no solo los que trabajaran entre 1942

y 1949. Queremos que Wells Fargo responda por los salarios de todos los trabajadores. Pero más allá de eso, esto es asunto de respeto. Venimos aquí y ayudamos a este país con sus nece-sidades. Queremos que nos trate con decencia, respeto y justicia.”

El juicio involucra a trabajadores en ambos lados de la frontera y en casi todos los estados de los Estados Unidos. Los políticos – hasta el presi-dente George Bush – están tomando el lado de los braceros. Para Wells Fargo, un banco que quiere ganar el mercado latino en California con sus servicios para hablantes de espa-ñol y precios bajos para enviar giros a México, el juicio de los ex-braceros se puede convertir en una pesadilla. Un día después de la manifestación en San Francisco, representantes de Wells Fargo contactaron a la Alianza Braceroproa de San José, organización que organizó el evento, para pedir una reunión para “discutir el problema.” Pero el Señor Ignacio Gómez Rodrí-guez de los ex-braceros de Salinas se mostró escéptico. “Si Wells Fargo de verdad mandó el dinero a los bancos de México,” dice, “entonces deberá abrir sus libros para mostrar sus archi-vos. Si es verdad, no tienen nada que temer. Pero si no, necesitarán hacerse responsables por todo ese dinero.”

*Para mayor información sobre la leg-islación AB2913, se puede ver la página de Internet del gobierno de California a [www.assembly.ca.gov](http://www.assembly.ca.gov) o llamar a Rudy Montalvo en las oficinas del representante Henry Contreras (D., Los Angeles) (323) 562-7880 o (916) 319-2050. Para infor-mación sobre los Ex-Braceros del Valle de Salinas, se puede ver su página de Internet en español a [http://www.newcitizen.org/spanish/braceros\\_espanol.htm](http://www.newcitizen.org/spanish/braceros_espanol.htm). Para más información sobre la demanda federal de acción de clase, comuníquese con una de las organizaciones en la área que trabajan con los ex-braceros: El Proyecto de Ciudadanía en Salinas: (831) 424-2713), La Alianza Braceroproa en San José: (408) 929-9551, o El Proyecto Bracero de Stockton (209) 956-0367.*



Photo courtesy of the Citizenship Project

**Please Subscribe! See page 15**



# Hunter's Point: San Francisco's darkest environmental secret

By JOSUE ROJAS

Youth Outlook

On my first day in Hunter's Point, I thought someone tossed a forty-ounce stink bomb on my front porch, but the smell was from a sewage treatment plant a block away. I live in one of San Francisco's darkest secrets. Environmentally, everything that can go wrong has.

The average resident in Hunter's Point (also known as "HP") is confronted with crime in the streets, brutal police, pollutants in the air, nukes in the ground and dirty water.

Many are unaware of all the health hazards in our 'hood. To find out more, I took a 'toxic tour' of the Bayview/Hunter's Point area with Juan Barragan, age 18. Juan's a founding member of Literacy for Environmental Justice (LEJ), a Hunter's Point non-profit providing education and advocacy for environmental justice.

HP, destination for two-thirds of the City's waste pollution, is the home of 325 toxic sites. "If you walk in any direction from the center (of the neighborhood), you'll hit a toxic site," Juan said, pulling up his Girbaud jeans. Heading in no particular direction, we moved towards our first stop: the shipyard.

The Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard is home to San Francisco's only Superfund site (Superfund is just a fancy word for when the government acknowledges that it's going to take a lot of money to clean the mess up). The mess consists of a "super slurry" of contaminants, which include

industrial solvents, diesel, lead, asbestos, mercury, arsenic, pesticides, and radioactive cesium, as well as volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. But those are only the chemicals that have been identified.

These contaminants blend together and create new chemical reactions, alongside nuclear land-fill leftover from WW II's weapons rush. Last year, a spontaneous fire on the toxic soil burned for months unabated.

All of this pollution contributes to



Josue Rojas

HP's startling health stats. Currently, Hunter's Point has the highest asthma, cardio-respiratory disease and cancer rates in the state. One in five kids in The Point has asthma.

Surrounded by unemployment, crime and economic marginalization as well as this toxic environment, some HP youth turn to crime while others seek a change through advocacy. Young activists like Juan seek

a cleaner, greener Hunter's Point.

He says, "I've been doing this since I was 14. I've given the tour to hundreds of people.... I have an opportunity to care about an issue that hits close to home. I don't want the NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) philosophy. Environmental justice is something that involves everyone. We all have a right to open space, drinkable water, breathable air."

EJ, 21, is a lifelong Hunter's Point resident and environmental services worker for the Department of Public Works. He told me about his four-year-old brother. "He was diagnosed at seven months with acute asthma. He's on steroids and he's on a pump. He's out of school for weeks at a time. I mean, he's four years old and his medical book is this thick," EJ said stretching his hand toward me with about four inches between his thumb and index finger.

EJ made it clear that pollution isn't the only health threat to HP residents. "We need real food; they need to stop giving us fast foods. There are no real supermarkets here; if we want fresh fruits and vegetables, we have to go clear across town."

PG&E's power plant is HP's biggest stationary polluter. The towering smoke stacks and power generators stand in the middle of a wildlife sanctuary.

Fishermen cast lines at the murky discharge area—some for sport,

others for food. There are signs at the entrance of the park warning residents not to consume the fish.

Will, in his mid-20s, is a resident of West Point, an annex of the HP projects. He and his daughter were fishing a few yards away from where the plant discharges water into the bay. I approached him at a happy moment. He'd just caught a thirty-inch, fifteen-pound striped bass.

"I'm about to go show this off. Then maybe I'll bake it or fry it. Shoot, this bad boy's so big I figure I can bake some of it, fry some of it, and still have some left over for later. I got enough here for two, three meals," he said, smiling with pride.

I figured he'd already read the sign. Initially, he suspected I was a park ranger, but I think he knew he shouldn't eat fish he caught here, especially one that size. I walked away debating whether or not to remind him that he caught this fish a few feet away from a power plant. But I didn't. I figured there was a fine line between saving a man's life and ruining his day. Looking back now, I regret keeping my mouth shut.

*Josue, 22, is a writer and illustrator for YO! Youth Outlook Magazine, a project of the Pacific News Service. Youth Outlook is a publication by and about youth. For more info: [www.youthoutlook.org](http://www.youthoutlook.org)*

## Desobediencia civil, a Mexican/Chicano punk band

By CRISTIANNE DUGAN

Youth Outlook



The progressive punk scene in Mexico has developed rapidly to become a vibrant part of youth culture south of the border. Pioneer bands like Clamor Inexorable, Regeneracion, Sabotaje Final, Disolucion Social, Moda Ridicula, Fallas del Sistema, Causa Justa, Dolor y Odio, Stress and Coprofilia, have managed to survive and thrive following the D.I.Y. (Do It Yourself) code. Mutually-supporting musicians borrow instruments to organize shows and go on tours with the purpose of diffusing anarchist libertarian ideology while playing hard-hitting music.

Desobediencia Civil (D.C.) is one of the leading anarcho-punk bands out of Mexico City. They have been around for eight years and have put out two albums, a big accomplishment for a band from Mexico. Recently, I had a chance to catch up with three of the members presently living in the US. This interview was conducted originally in Spanish with: El Fantasma, El Vampiro

Fronterizo and El Tosky.

**YO!:** Why the name Desobediencia Civil?

**Fantasma:** Desobediencia Civil is antagonism to authority, the opposite face of oppression. To disobey, refuse what denies freedom.

**Vampiro:** Originally the name was taken from the title of a book, written by Henry David Thoreau. The concept of Civil Disobedience was to refuse paying taxes, to not support state sponsored wars.

**YO!:** Who are the members of the band?

**Vampiro:** The new configuration is El Fantasma, 23, drums; El Chomsky, 26, vocals; El Vampiro Fronterizo 22, guitar; El Tosky, 24, vocals; El Guero Sin Fe, 23, bass guitar.

**YO!:** So where's El Chomsky & El Guero Sin Fe?

**Fantasma:** We should explain this: we broke up because the economic situation in Mexico got really bad, so Chomsky was the first one forced to come to the US. Then a few months later me and Vampiro followed up north together, where we met up with Tosky. Here we hooked up with Guero Sin Fe. See, because of the situation right now with immigration and the whole security increase (after September 11), it's hard for Chomsky to travel here because he doesn't have papers and it's even a risk to go on bus or train. Guero Sin Fe, well, he's from here (US), but he couldn't be here now.

**YO!:** So with the increase of security after September 11, how do you

think this will influence your music? What's your take on what's going on?

**Vampiro:** In terms of the band, music, or our lyrics, well, war is not a new subject matter to us. We've always opposed wars, but also we've always been against imperialism, authoritarianism. The US government is no exception. I mean, what's happening right now is the by-product of the seeds of terror they've planted. Who's the real terrorist?

**Tosky:** Yeah, though we don't support the Taliban, because the Taliban is oppressing women's rights, we don't support the US government or their response to go bombing other countries.

**YO!:** What's your impression of the punk scene in the US?

**Vampiro:** There is a big difference between a third and a first world country. The conditions, benefits and chances here in the first world, whether you are punk, rapper, alternative or whatever, is that there are more resources in comparison to Mexico. For me, the punk culture that we know in Mexico is definitely a culture of resistance. Independent from the musical achievement of a band, it's about rejecting the establishment. For example, in Mexico when you dress punk, it's hard to go about your everyday life (at school or at work), and here I've seen kids in the schools engaged in punk as fashion. In Latin America, to be punk (in appearance and ideology), means to routinely be at war against the norm,

making your everyday life a struggle, while here it seems to be tolerated by institutions (family, school, work). I understand punk as a global culture, but being here I've seen the differences. I admit that I've met people here who contribute to the essence of punk culture.

**YO!:** Musically what are some of your influences, if any?

**Vampiro:** Musically, I better explain that we're not trained, cause we don't have a school of music. We don't know how to read sheets or tune instruments. Basically my influence is the attitude displayed by pioneer bands of crust, like Amebix, Doom, Extreme Noise Terror, which mocked "music" with their noise. **Tosky:** We have diverse influences, more than grind, crust or punk-metal. We draw from musicians like Silvio Rodriguez, who has no relationship to punk. It's more about the ideology.

*Cristianne, 21, is an artist and a poet. For more info: [www.youthoutlook.com](http://www.youthoutlook.com)*

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# Eye on the INS

A weekly forum to discuss the INS and immigration policy

## □ It's the "simple" things

By MICHELLE STEWART

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

It is usually the simple things that slip through the cracks, then get you. After a long week of work (or play), you forget to take back the library book; or after the weekend you don't return the movie to the video store. For each of these "little things" you are penalized—overdue fees.

During a move, when you pick up your whole life and deposit it into labeled boxes, you often miss a few things. You might forget to grab something hanging inside a closet, or fail to take out the garbage (if you didn't like the landlord). You might, also, forget to do the obvious: fill out a change of address card.

Just like with the overdue movie or the library book there eventually comes evidence of the oversight. You will notice the library book sitting near the front door (waiting to be returned) or you will receive a call from the video store (demanding the return of their property). When you forget to file a change of address card, you find you have no mail to open.

If you are an immigrant, forgetting to file a change of address form can have far more menacing consequences— and there are no warnings. There are no letters sent to you in the mail reminding you to do this task; there is no "courtesy" phone call informing you of your mistake. Yet there is a penalty for the oversight—a stiff one at that.

This is what I got to deal with this week. It is the newly required "Change of Address" form to the INS office for all of us who are permanent residents.

The INS admits this is an old, un-enforced law, but it has decided to enforce the law once again. The 1952 legislation requires all legal residents to report a change of address within ten days of moving. Without warning, the INS began enforcing the law in mid-July.

So what does this mean? What happens if you happen to move and forget to file this change of address form along with the half dozen other change of address forms? Well the penalty, predictably, is a fine or deportation. That's right, for this simple thing that might slip your mind, in the chaos of moving your life from one place to another, the cost could be deportation. And those who are deported are not allowed back into the US for five to ten years. A pretty stiff penalty for a rather minor infraction.

Yet this is the state of things. I am a permanent resident (formerly of Canada) and when I found out about the law, I cursed and grumbled as I went to the INS webpage and downloaded



the form—I have definitely moved without informing them within the required time period. When I decided to cover this, I was originally going to posit that the 1952 law was archaic. Upon further consideration, it is actually decidedly timely. Consider that one of the achievements of Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952 (according to the INS) was it "broadened the grounds for exclusion and deportation of aliens." Then consider the historical moment we are living in today.

As each press report links another political group or country to Al-Qa-eda, and the government continues its "War on Terrorism," it is no surprise that we are turning back to laws of another paranoid era. As the anxiety of terrorism is relived everyday on each television across the US, it becomes very clear that the law of the land (with regards to immigration) is embracing a means to exclude and deport all aliens. The post-9/11 paranoia is far from over, and continues to grow as the campaign against "terrorism" expands.

The BBC reported this week that the number of people seeking citizenship in the US was up 100% last year. This trend was reported immediately after 9/11. Why the trend? The list is long and includes: 1000+ currently being detained, hundreds targeted for minor immigration infractions, the tracking of all tourists who enter the US, the widescale crackdown on student visitors... the list goes on and on. The choice, then, to naturalize is obvious for many.

So, as thousands flock to courthouses for public swearing-in ceremonies, the schools will fill with people studying for the immigration exam. "Who is the president of the United States?" will be answered in chime by many thousands, some of whom will admit they are filing in fear, others who will solemnly say they are patriotic and devoted to America.

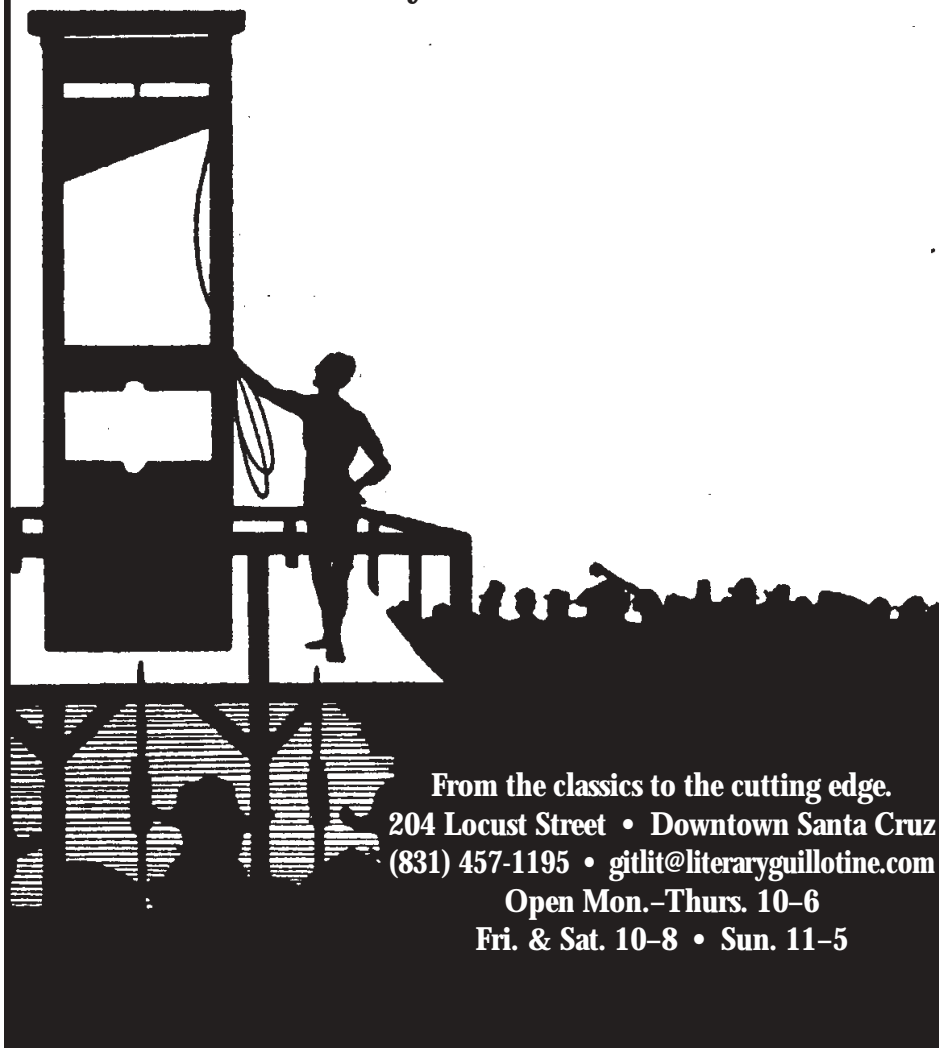
Those of us who have not lived here long enough to qualify for the citizenship test contemplate our strategies, and think about the pros and cons of declaring a pledge of allegiance to an adopted country. We pause, as we contemplate these questions, or as we fill out a change of address form (nervously), and remember that thousands of Japanese nationals and Japanese-American citizens were detained fifty years ago. Citizenship didn't protect them back then; will it protect anyone in the future?

At the end of the day, in this historical moment, it is the little things that seem to catch us.

*The Change of Address Form is found on the INS webpage. The form can be downloaded at <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/ar-11.htm>.*

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# In Retrospect

## Big Game

BY BLAIZE WILKINSON

The Alarm! Newspaper Columnist

"In the late 20s and early 30s there was another serious problem nationwide—it was alcohol. It was a lot of the same problems we have now with alcoholism, health-related problems, the crime-related problems. And Congress and the President decided to send a strong message and that strong message that they decided to send was Prohibition. It didn't work...."

—Santa Cruz Councilman Keith Sugar, speaking Wednesday July 24, 2002 at the meeting to vote on the proposed downtown ordinances.

How nice of Councilman Sugar to do my work for me, by putting the present into the context of the past. I am clearly stuck like a broken record on the issue of the downtown ordinances. Sugar's comment, and this week's lead story on homebrewing, have combined to make Prohibition my topic of the day.

In 1919, the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution came as the result of an interesting combination of social pressures. Decades of tireless campaigns by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League had managed to convince many politicians and ordinary citizens of the dangers of strong drink. In addition, World War I worked to unify the country under a trust in the federal government, making the issue of individual state's rights less pressing in the minds of voters.

The war had another consequence that aided the Prohibition movement: a fear and hatred of Germans. Many of the beer brewers in the US were German-Americans, who were viewed with increasing mistrust. Thomas R. Pegram, in *Battling Demon Rum: The Struggle for a Dry America, 1800-1933*, claimed that "As American relations with

Germany worsened after the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915, prominent figures such as Theodore Roosevelt and President Woodrow Wilson questioned the loyalty of 'hyphenated Americans,' especially German-Americans. 'A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American,' warned Wilson."

Here we are now, in a state of war, questioning the loyalty of "hyphenated Americans," trying in our own

these circumstances of chance.

If, as Sugar suggests, the downtown ordinances are like Prohibition laws, then perhaps the ordinances will fail in the same ways Prohibition did. Congress never allocated sufficient funds for the Prohibition Bureau to effectively enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. There simply were never enough officers to stop illegal liquor production and sales. Since our own downtown ordinances did not come with an increased budget for enforcement, how are the police,

my article this week. This image appeared in the October 15, 1923 *Santa Cruz Evening News*. By 1923, corruption was rampant among Prohibition Bureau officers. Underpaid, and surrounded by alcohol producers willing to supplement that pay through bribes, many agents succumbed to the economic pressure. According to Pegram, "During the first six years of prohibition, one of every twelve Bureau agents was fired for taking bribes, issuing illegal permits, conspiring to sell liquor, or other corrupt acts." In the cartoon, the "dry enforcement" hunter is going after small game, while the big game of corruption slavers behind him.

Our police obviously will not be accepting bribes from people trying to avoid tickets under the new ordinances. However, there is another type of "bribe" involved in a making a judgment on whom to ticket. I doubt that the police would ticket or arrest a clean-cut well-dressed tourist who decides to sit on the curb to drink an iced mocha. I doubt the police would ticket or arrest me. I look like I might have money to spend. My economic potential would outweigh my transgressions, and my possible future investment in a downtown business or two would, in a way, "bribe" a police officer who might think of ticketing me.

It would probably be better to read the cartoon even more metaphorically. Basically, the downtown "undesirables" that our ordinances are designed to target are just small game. The big game is a social system that gives these people nowhere else to go.



Santa Cruz Evening News, 1923

town to legislate social issues, and Keith Sugar brings up Prohibition. We could write off this concatenation of events as a coincidental juxtaposition. But, for me, coincidental juxtapositions make the world go 'round, and I am forced by the exigencies of my own nature to explore

who already have plenty to do, going to find time to enforce a new set of laws that require (if they are to be strictly followed) the use of a measuring tape to make sure the fourteen-foot rule is complied with?

I would now like to turn to the political cartoon that accompanies

## An afternoon at Natural Bridges

□ On a crisp, summer afternoon one can find illegal sunbathers lounging on the rocks, wind-whipped seagulls scattered along rocky shoreline, dozens of cormorants and brown pelicans and park personnel maintaining and enjoying one of Santa Cruz's natural beauties.



Photo by Chris Kortright

A seagull nesting in the ice plant along the cliff.



Photo by Chris Kortright

This sunbather doesn't seem to take notice of the posted signs asking her *not* to lounge and sunbathe on the rocks.



Yard maintenance time at Natural Bridges where groundskeepers remove pesky ice plant from the front parking lot. This non-native "ice plant" can be found all over California. The plant was used heavily by construction companies and Caltrans as an erosion control device—the intention was to have the heavy plants hold down drifting sand. The plant is a very invasive species that manages to choke out all other vegetation when it colonizes an area. When asked if they were removing the species because it is non-native, a park worker replied, "No." In fact, this maintenance project was to clear the plants that were creeping over the curb—which, when uncovered, reveals the no parking zone in the lot.



# Community Calendar

Send calendar submissions to [calendar@the-alarm.com](mailto:calendar@the-alarm.com) or mail hard copies to:  
**The Alarm! Newspaper**  
**ATTN: Community Calendar**  
**P.O. Box 1205**  
**Santa Cruz, CA 95061**  
Please include the date, time, title of event, description and contact number.

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

## SATURDAY 8/10

**10 AM** Grand Opening of the Women’s Organic Flower Enterprise. Call 426-3609 for info. 101 Washington St., SC.

**11 AM** Redwood Grove Hike. Guided & informative tour through the redwoods. Call to confirm 335-4598. At Henry Cowell Redwood State Park, HWY 9, Felton.

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

**4-7 PM** Single Parent Forum. Speakers and discussions of issues facing single parents. Call 425-1098 for info. \$5-\$15 suggested donation. At Louden Nelson, SC.

**7 PM** *Little Shop of Horrors*, presented by Kids on Broadway. Call 425-7529 for info. \$15/reserved, \$12/general, \$10/students/seniors/children. At the Actor’s Theater, 1001 Center St., SC.

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

**8 PM** *Dangerous Neighbors: Bought Out!* Satirical sketch comedy about American society. \$12/general, \$10/seniors/students, call 429-9278 for info. At the Broadway Playhouse, 526 Broadway Ave., SC.

**8:30 PM** The Living Legends. Call 454-0478 for info, \$15. At the Veterans Memorial Building, 846 Front St., SC.

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

**8-10:30 PM** *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at 459-2159 or go to [www.shakespeareasantacruz.org](http://www.shakespeareasantacruz.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.

## SUNDAY 8/11

**9 AM-1 PM** Live Oak Farmers’ Market. At the East Cliff Shopping Center, 1515 East Cliff Dr., SC

**1-3 PM** Hands-On Wormshop. Learn about composting using worms. Call 427-3452 for info. \$15 for materials. At the Loma Prieta Community Center, 23800 Summit Rd., Los Gatos.

**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.

**2-6 PM** Bluegrass and Old Time Jam. At the Boulder Creek Methodist Church, off HWY 9on Mountain & Boulder St., BC.

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

**7 PM** *Little Shop of Horrors*, presented by Kids on Broadway. Call 425-7529 for info. \$15/reserved, \$12/general, \$10/students/seniors/children. At the Actor’s Theater, 1001 Center St., SC.

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

## MONDAY 8/12

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

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

**7 PM** Pajaro Valley Quilt Association. Author Lura Scharz Smith (*Journey of an Art Quilter*), presents the development of her work over thirty years. Call 335-5084 for info. At the Elks Lodge, 150 Jewell St., SC.

**9 PM** Hip-Hop Heads open mic. Call 688-9888 for info, no cover. At the Aptos Club, 7941 Soquel Dr., Aptos.

## TUESDAY 8/13

**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 Farmers’ Market. 6090 Hwy 9, Felton.

**5 PM** Youth Coalition SC, RCNV, 515 Broadway Ave., 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. Call Casa Bienestar, at 761-8595, 90 Mariposa Ave, Wats.

**7:30 PM** Author Mark Spragg discusses his novel, *The Fruit of Stone*. At the Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Ave., Cap.

**7:30-10:00 PM** *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at 459-2159 or go to [www.shakespeareasantacruz.org](http://www.shakespeareasantacruz.org) for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

## WEDNESDAY 8/14

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

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

**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 PM** Author Pam Chung discusses her novel, *The Money Dragon*. At the Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Ave., Cap.

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

**7:30-10:00 PM** *Coriolanus*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call the ticket office at 459-2159 or go to [www.shakespeareasantacruz.org](http://www.shakespeareasantacruz.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 8/15

**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.

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

**7 PM** Gay Teen Alliance. For youth ages 14-25, all genders, bilingual. For info call 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 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 429-3062 for info.

**7-9 PM** Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP) Community Workshop. Presentation of the preliminary draft of the CLRDP, public comment period, review of project schedule and Q &A. Copies of the CLRDP available at [www2.ucsc.edu/ppc/planning/lml.html](http://www2.ucsc.edu/ppc/planning/lml.html) or on CD, call 460-3570 to order. At the LaFelix Rm., UCSC Science Campus, 100 Shaffer Rd., SC.

**7:30-10:00 PM** *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at 459-2159 or go to [www.shakespeareasantacruz.org](http://www.shakespeareasantacruz.org) for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

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

**10 PM** Roots Late Night Cafe. Featuring performance, open mic, dancing & a live DJ. Call 459-4838 for info. At the UCSC Student Center, SC.

## FRIDAY 8/16

**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.

**5-6 PM** (kids) **7-8 PM** (adults) Taiko drumming class. \$10/session. Call 426-9526 for info. 150 Blackburn, Wats.

**8 PM** *Dangerous Neighbors: Bought Out!* Satirical sketch comedy about American society. \$12/general, \$10/seniors and students, call 429-9278 for info. At the Broadway Playhouse, 526 Broadway Ave., SC.

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

**8-10:30 PM** *The Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov, Shakespeare Santa Cruz. \$10-\$45. Call ticket office at 459-2159 or go to [www.shakespeareasantacruz.org](http://www.shakespeareasantacruz.org) for more info. At the UCSC Theater Center, SC.

## SATURDAY 8/17

**11 AM** Redwood Grove Hike. Guided & informative tour through the redwoods. Call to confirm 335-4598. At Henry Cowell Redwood State Park, HWY 9, Felton.

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

**8 PM** Slow Gherkin CD release show. \$7 at the Vets Hall, 846 Front St., SC.

**8 PM** *Dangerous Neighbors: Bought Out!* Satirical sketch comedy about American society. \$12/general, \$10/seniors and students, call 429-9278 for info. At the Broadway Playhouse, 526 Broadway Ave., SC.

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

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## SUNDAY 8/18

**9 AM-1 PM** Live Oak Farmers’ Market. At the East Cliff Shopping Center, 1515 East Cliff Dr., SC.

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

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## 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.

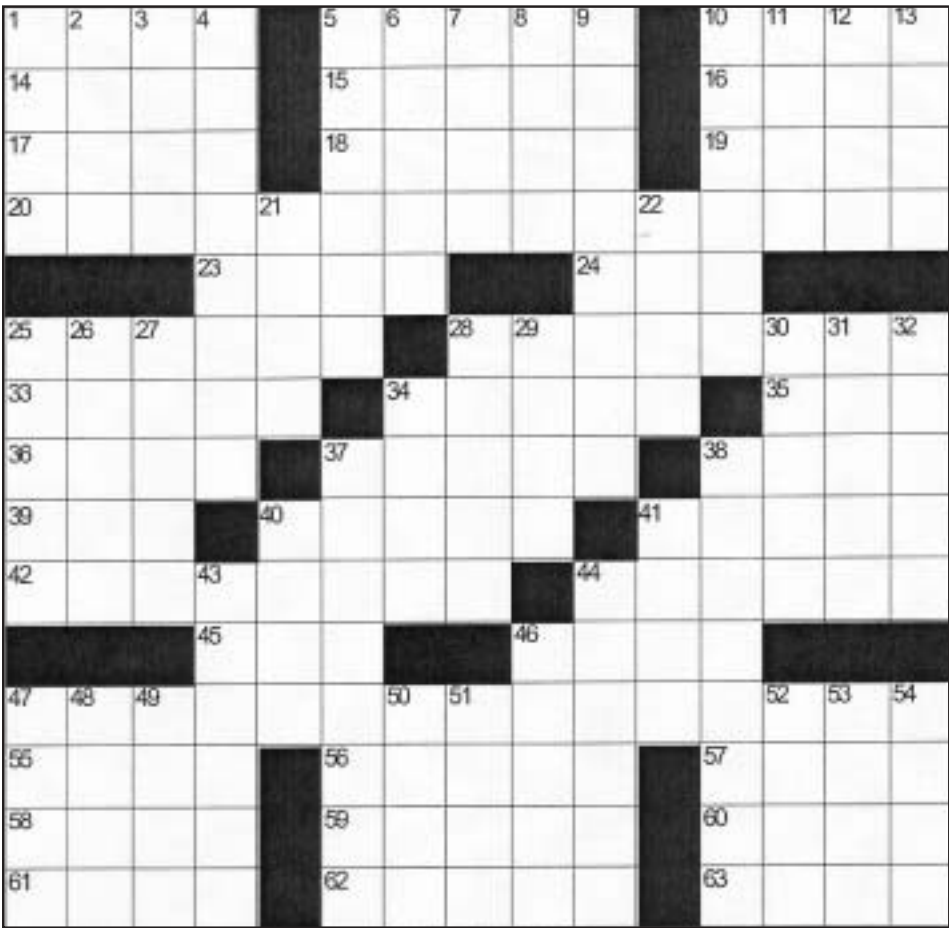
**Tuesdays & Wednesdays 3-6:15 PM** Free HIV testing at the Drop-in Center. 412 Front St., SC.



# Wholly Cross-Words

## By Oliver Brown

For comments, questions, or hints, email: [xword@kingturtle.com](mailto:xword@kingturtle.com)



Puzzle #010

Across

- 1 Whaler's locale
- 5 Curse
- 10 Birthday Party singer
- 14 Sylvester the Cat's impediment
- 15 Kim Deal
- 16 Allies' opponent
- 17 Dog food brand
- 18 To the audience
- 19 Say (accidentally)
- 20 Benday-dot giant
- 23 Comply with
- 24 King Kong
- 25 Lofty style
- 28 Senate demagogue of the 1950s
- 33 Oval
- 34 Preliminary races
- 35 Garden tool
- 36 Brass instrument
- 37 Steaks and hams
- 38 Olympian Queen
- 39 "The man who views the world at 50 the same as he did at 20 has wasted 30 years of his life,"—
- 40 Gives notice
- 41 House cleaners
- 42 Father of Sir Galahad
- 44 Attic
- 45 Hinge silencer
- 46 Pop
- 47 Only actress to win an Oscar, a Golden Globe, an Emmy and a Tony
- 55 Of late
- 56 Place in a new ring
- 57 Old wound
- 58 Badgered
- 59 Sure as taxes
- 60 Covet
- 61 Stuffed shirt
- 62 Shooting or shopping
- 63 Matches the bet

Down

- 1 Wing-like
- 2 Farm building
- 3 Glimpse
- 4 Formal defense
- 5 Forgot
- 6 \_\_\_\_-washy
- 7 Leave
- 8 Assistant
- 9 Performs a Civil War battle
- 10 Fisherman
- 11 Wheel part
- 12 *Friday the 13th Part \_\_\_\_: Jason Takes Manhattan* (1989)
- 13 SportsCenter channel
- 21 In the same place (abbr.)
- 22 Medicinal springs
- 25 Demolish
- 26 Vestigial body part
- 27 Burt Ward role
- 28 Intended
- 29 Musical featuring song "Memories"
- 30 His and her
- 31 Crowd
- 32 Leavener
- 34 Submarine sandwich
- 37 Ducks
- 38 Bugs
- 40 Witness director
- 41 Country south of Algeria
- 43 Fairy in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
- 44 Buried (alongside Schiller) in the ducal crypt at Weimar
- 46 Mediterranean island
- 47 Honky-tonks
- 48 Soon
- 49 Execute again
- 50 Ooze
- 51 Boris Fyodorovich Godunov
- 52 Blackheads
- 53 Church center
- 54 Prohibitionists



### 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)


**Local Special Day Pass**  
**\$12** (reg. \$16)  
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Communal Gardens  
Sauna – Hot Tubs – Cold Plunge  
Private Redwood Hot Tubs – Professional Massage  
Spa Room Coming Soon!

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Check out our new website • [www.kivaretreat.com](http://www.kivaretreat.com)

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We're open on Mondays 11am-6pm, Tuesday-Sunday 11am-9pm



Answers from last week's puzzle (# 009)



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 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

**The Alarm! Newspaper** seeks contributors. We are looking for bilingual applicants with strong writing and editing skills. Please send a letter of interest and writing samples to: P.O. Box 1205, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

**El colectivo de El Periódico La Alarma!** busca colaboradores. Aceptamos aplicaciones de aspirantes bilingües con habilidad para escribir y editar artículos. Favor de mandar una carta de interés y ejemplos de sus escritos a: P.O. Box 1205, Santa Cruz, CA 95061.

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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Text: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Our classified rates are:

\$2.50/line Standard listings  
\$20/inch Display classifieds (we charge an additional one-time fee of 35% for ads that require design work).

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](mailto: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](mailto: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.

Personals cost \$2.50/line



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[www.the-alarm.com/subscribe.html](http://www.the-alarm.com/subscribe.html)

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Length of Subscription: ☐ 52 weeks (\$25) ☐ 26 weeks (\$13)

Additional donation\*: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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P.O. Box 1205  
Santa Cruz, CA 95061

\* Subscriptions are free to prisoners. If you'd like to help subsidize a prisoner's subscription, please consider an additional donation. If you'd like the donation earmarked for a particular purpose or if you have any other comments, please use the reverse of this form.



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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 New Leaf  
Brookdale Lodge  
Grocery Outlet in Felton  
Boulder Creek Brewery  
Boulder Creek New Leaf  
Johnnie's Super Market, Boulder Creek  
Scotts Valley Post Office  
Long's on Mt. Herman  
Taco Bell on Mt. Herman  
Chubby's Diner  
Nob Hill Foods Scotts Valley  
Bonny Doon Bus Stop

## UCSC

East Remote Lot Bus Stop  
(upper and lower)  
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 Cruz on Mission St.  
Mission St. near Coffeetopia  
Mission St. near Long's  
Ferrel's Donuts on Mission St.  
ARCO on Mission St.  
Circle Market on Errett Circle  
Santa Cruz High School  
Highland bus stop

## DOWNTOWN

The Hub on Walnut Ave.  
Caffe Pergolessi, Cedar & Elm  
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 Restaurant (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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