

FREE

THE

ALARM!

VOL. 2, Nº 17

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 2002

www.the-alarm.com

Santa Cruz gets uppity

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CAROLINE NICOLA



FHAR MIESS/The Alarm! Newspaper

On issues from access to public space to medical marijuana to fair pay, Santa Cruzans make their voices heard

Top left: Downtown for All marched down Pacific Avenue from the clock tower September 9 to protest the enactment of new, restrictive downtown ordinances while celebrating the Saturn Café's third birthday in its present location.

Top right: Around 1,000 people showed up to support the Wo/Men's Alliance for Medical Marijuana at City Hall after their farm was raided by the Drug Enforcement Administration last week.

Right: Several hundred of 2,000 striking Santa Cruz County employees rallied at the steps of the County administrative building September 16.

More photos on page 12



FHAR MIESS/The Alarm! Newspaper

Lecturers plan strike at UCSC; support pledged from other unions

UCSC Lecturers will strike in October

By HALIE JOHNSON
The Alarm! Newspaper collective

Lecturers at UCSC voted 97% in favor of a strike against what they call the University of California's unfair labor practices.

The state-wide vote was 88% in favor of actions on all eight of the UC campuses. Lecturers in the UC system make up Unit 18 of the University Council-American Federation of Teachers (UC-AFT). Mike Rotkin—as part of the UC-AFT bargaining team—has spent most of his summer unsuccessfully negotiating a contract with the UC Administration. According to Rotkin the strike is likely to take place early in October.

Members of the UC-AFT expect support from many other unions representing staff and faculty on campus. All construction will be halted, county workers will go no further than the base of campus when busing students to school and most deliveries will not be made during strike days as the Teamsters' union has said they support the strike.

Lecturers have been without a contract with UC for over two and a half years now. Negotiations have reached an impasse, where both sides feel that the other has not yet offered a comprehensive counterproposal. Paul Schwartz, UC's spokesperson, said that until the union has exhausted all of its bargaining options, a strike at this point would be "illegal." The UC-AFT feels differently. Lecturers at UC Davis held a strike already last May, but little progress was made. UC Berkeley saw a strike this August, and members of UC-AFT are not confident that prior actions alone will spawn results in the next week, so a strike at UCSC is almost definite.

Why strike?

The most common complaint among lecturers is their status as non-tenured faculty, meaning there is no guarantee they will have a position for more than three years, although a one-year contract is more common. Most lecturers' contracts are only renewed annually. According to the UC-AFT, lecturers become increasingly expensive the longer they work for UC, so the turnover is high, as many departments lay off



HALIE JOHNSON/The Alarm! Newspaper

Union workers and their supporters rallied at UCSC on February 14 of this year.

good lecturers to save money.

Dissatisfied lecturers are also asking for better pay, a more reasonable workload, promotions and opportunities to have a voice in decision-making committees like the Academic Senate. According to the UC-AFT most lecturers teach twice the number of classes as professors, and after working for ten years a lecturer will likely be making \$42,000 annually, whereas, on average, a professor will make twice that amount after ten years.

The UC-AFT feels a large part of why they haven't been able to go forward with negotiations is due to the manner in which the UC Administration has conducted business at the bargaining table. Governor Gray Davis appointed a mediator last winter to help spearhead negotiations. According to members of the UC-AFT bargaining team, on many occasions they weren't met by anyone who could actually make decisions on the side of the Administration.

Given the amount of support the decision to strike has recieved, members of the UC-AFT feel that a strike may be the only way to move the contract process forward, but do not expect all of their demands to be met.

Letter from an Editor

If our intelligence is accurate, many of you who are reading this will be incoming and returning UCSC students. I myself moved to Santa Cruz to go to UCSC in 1991. I've been living in Santa Cruz most of the time since then. When people ask how long I've lived in Santa Cruz, I generally tell them, "about a decade," but there is always a voice in the back of my mind calling me a liar. I spent four of those years as a student at UCSC and after graduating, I moved directly to Seattle. After returning about a year later, it became readily apparent to me that I could consider myself a four-year resident of Santa Cruz in only a very limited sense. While a number of you UCSC students have been and will be considerably more connected to the greater Santa Cruz community than I was, I don't think my experience was especially out of the ordinary. More than a resident of Santa Cruz, or even a resident of that "City on a Hill" that is UCSC, I was a resident of study habits, party habits, drug habits and consumer habits that had no connection to any place in particular.

I have spent the last seven years trying to make up for that cognitive absence by learning about and becoming engaged (not matrimonially) in the town I now call home with a greater reverence than before. I've come to recognize the cumulative effects of my physical presence combined with a mental and political aloofness. Good friends—students, especially—have come and gone through my life with a brutal frequency, leaving it hard for me to trust every fleeting intimacy. Rents, al-

ready high when I first arrived here, have skyrocketed with the continuing growth of UCSC and a well-off high-tech gentry employed over the hill. Some of my favorite nooks and crannies in the natural spaces on the UCSC campus have been bulldozed and built over to make room for more students and fancier research facilities. The local electoral process has been dominated by countless city councils put in office largely with the political power of students who have had as little as a month-and-a-half to make their vote an informed one. Awesome political campaigns with the verve it takes to move mountains and transform communities for the better have risen in the fall and winter, only to collapse with the on-set of summer break, never to regain momentum.

It would be easy to blame many of the problems the community of Santa Cruz faces on students, and during your stay here, you will likely catch that flak on multiple occasions (though you may not recognize it as such). When the locals call you a "tranny," don't think you're being called transgendered. In Santa Cruz, "tranny" means "transient," and it refers as much to traveling hippies, *nouveaux riches* yuppies and recently-transplanted police officers as it does to students. You're not imagining the tone of derision that accompanies the name, either. But, don't take it personally, as much as some locals may try to make it personal (even to the point of physical attacks).

Still, don't dismiss it out of hand, either. That derision is founded on very real economic, political and

personal circumstances produced—at least in part—by the unrooted nature of the UCSC campus community.

Part of the mission of this newspaper is to break down these sorts of barriers between the various communities in Santa Cruz. We are living in a very segregated region, segregated into ghettos with walls built up along racial, ideological and economic boundaries. There are the activist ghettos, the chicano/a ghettos, the academic ghettos, the street-urchin ghettos, the tourist ghettos, the ghettos of well-paid professionals, the rough 'n' ready mountain-folk ghettos, to name just a few. It serves none of us to stay in our ghettos, and it scarcely helps—despite all the rhetoric of "consensus" and "unity" in City Council campaigns—to elect political representatives to work out our differences in the elite halls of government. There is no substitute—this newspaper included—for face-to-face communication and negotiation of our needs.

We at *The Alarm!* don't suppose that we have all the answers. Rather, we propose to ask some important questions, and we hope that we will all ask them of ourselves and each other, outside of our ghettos, on a daily basis.

—Fhar Miess

Correction:

Last issue of the paper we mistakenly indicated this issue (No. 17) would have an indepth article on the Department of Homeland Security. This article will run in issue No. 18. We apologize for the mistake.

Your Letters

Dear Sir or Madam,

Reading *The Alarm!* of Sept. 6, 2002, I was struck by the blind ignorance typified by many of the articles and commentaries. Of course, having a graphic equating Bush with Hitler doesn't do much for your credibility.

A couple of points. Afghanistan no longer has Friday nights at the soccer stadium where the Taliban fills garbage cans full of hands. People can now listen to music and dance in the streets. Ask millions of Afghans whether they are better off now and the answers will be a resounding YES! Thank you America.

Another of your "objective" sources on your back page (CrimeThinc.) says more Afghani civilians have been killed in the war than were killed on Sept. 11th. The numbers of civilian deaths has been shown to be under 1000 by surveys done IN AFGHANISTAN. The higher numbers have resulted by combining second-hand and media reports. What numbers do you believe? The ones that show America is evil, of course.

In WWII if we had stopped fighting the Nazis and the Japanese when civilian deaths exceeded those deaths at Pearl Harbor, Europe would now be part of the Third Reich, most of Asia would be under Japanese subjugation and there would be no Jews left in the world. If you think that is a preferred alternate universe then you are even more ignorant than I thought.

If you want to improve your paper, how about a little balance instead of

just printing what supports your agenda which seemed to be summarized by one of your contributors who wants us to "volunteer against the economic and social system that represses us all." Give me a break.

ADRIAN X. BRIGGS
Santa Cruz

Dear Alarm!

On September 18 employees of Redwood Empire discovered the third treesit constructed by Earth First! in the redwoods of Ramsey Gulch, Corralitos. Weilding a hunting rifle, one of the logging company's employees threatened to shoot the activist in the tree if he did not come down and leave the property. On August 24 and 26 loggers cut down trees around the first two Ramsey Gulch tree-sits, some as close as ten feet from the platforms occupied by tree sitters. Determined to bear witness to the destruction of this watershed Santa Cruz Earth First! plans to continue the occupation of the upper canopy, putting pressure on Redwoos Empire C.E.O. Roger Burch to sell the land to a land trust for transfger to the state park system, and raising public awareness about industrial logging in the Santa Cruz Mountains. To sustain this non-violent campaign for your forests Santa Cruz

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

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



Earth First! needs your help, call 425-3205, email cruzef@cruzio.com, or come to a Tuesday night meeting 7 pm at 509 Broadway.

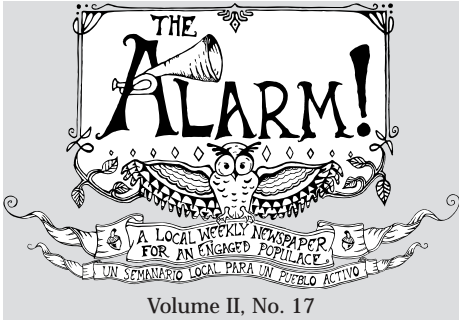
SANTA CRUZ EARTH FIRST!

Dear Alarm! Newspaper,

The Santa Cruz Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) appeals to the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission to pursue other options to widening Highway One, such as optimizing the rail lines and bus services and strategies to reduce demand for highway usage. Experience has shown that making more space on highways encourages people to use them more. The high cost of this project jeopardizes other projects of importance to this county.

Our closeness to the freeway makes us particularly aware of this environmental issue, but we speak from a deeper spiritual concern. We need to envision new futures with communities that nurture fundamental values. Rather than inducing more traffic, we need to pursue ways out of the trap of depending on automobiles.

SANTA CRUZ FRIEND'S MEETING



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 free of charge locally through newspaper racks and can also be found at select businesses and organizations throughout Santa Cruz county. Our print run for this issue is 10,000 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.

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Detrás de los Grammy’s Latinos

Por GUSTAVO ARELLANO
Traducido por ARMANDO ALCARAZ
Pacific News Service

NOTA DEL EDITOR: Cuando la tercera celebración anual de los Grammys Latinos sea transmitida este 18 de septiembre, los Estados Unidos tendrá lo que espera—la música exótica y sensual representada por los súper estrellas Marc Anthony y Gloria Estefan. Ausente estará una muy distinta música regional mexicana la cual obtuvo ganancias que acumularon alrededor de la mitad de los 600 millones de dólares (mdd)que representan el total de las ventas de música latina en este ultimo año. El colaborador de PNS Gustavo Arellano es un estudiante graduado en Estudios Latino Americanos en la Universidad de California en Los Angeles, y escribe sobre música latina para OC Semanal.

HOLLYWOOD, CA—Mientras la cantante Gloria Estefan y el actor Jimmy Smits le dan aquí al mundo la bienvenida a los premios Grammy Latinos, la mayoría de los americanos no conocerán música más caliente entre los mismos latinos.

Con un grito liberador de “¡Babaloo!” en los 1950’s, Desi Arnaz le dió comienzo a nuestra fascinación por la música latina. Hoy en día las clases de salsa se desbordan aún en los suburbios, y los clubes nocturnos se llenan de no-latinos quemando calorías al son de ritmos furiosos. Actos interculturales como los de Ricky Martin, Enrique Iglesias y Marc Anthony, hacen millones prendiendo con ritmos latinos a los aburridos fanáticos de la música americana. El hecho que los Grammys latinos serán transmitidos durante el horario *prime time* a un publico global por CBS parece confirmar el arraigo que ha adquirido la música latina en el *mainstream* de los Estados Unidos.



Latin Grammys hide the big, uncool truth

By GUSTAVO ARELLANO
Pacific News Service

EDITOR’S NOTE: When the third annual Latin Grammys are broadcast on Sept. 18, America will get what it expects—the exotic and sensual aspect of the music represented by superstars Marc Anthony and Gloria Estefan. Absent will be a very different regional Mexican music that brought in about half of the \$600 million total Latin record sales here last year. PNS contributor Gustavo Arellano (gustavoa@ucla.edu) is a graduate student in Latin American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, and writes about Latin music for OC Weekly.

HOLLYWOOD, CA—While singer Gloria Estefan and actor Jimmy Smits welcome the world to the Latin Grammy awards here, what’s hottest with Latinos themselves will remain unknown to most Americans.

With a liberating cry of “Babaloo!” in the 1950s, Desi Arnaz started our fascination with Latin music. Today salsa classes are sizzling even in suburbia, and clubs swarm with non-Latinos sweating off calories to its furious beats. Crossover acts like Ricky Martin, Enrique Iglesias and Marc Anthony make millions by torching bored American music fans with Latin rhythms. The very fact that the Latin Grammys will broadcast in prime-time to a worldwide network audience on CBS seems to confirm Latin music’s entrenchment in the US mainstream.

But the migration of more than eight million Mexicans immigrants into the

Sin embargo, la migración de más de ocho millones de mexicanos a los Estados Unidos durante las últimas tres décadas, quienes han dejado sus enclaves tradicionales y se han dispersado por todo el país, significa que los estilos regionales de música son los géneros latinos más populares en estas tierras. Y estos estilos no son la salsa o las canciones de cantantes rubios, sino música que algunos juzgarán como cursi o melosa: “rancheras” acompañadas por mariachis, los “conjuntos nortños” dominados por el acordeón, y la “banda” con sus metales. La música regional mexicana es tan popular que incluso los otros inmigrantes latinos—especialmente los millones que vienen de América Central y América del Sur—también la escuchan regularmente.

Las estaciones que ofrecen este sonido latino—el cual no será escuchado en los Grammys latinos—domina los ratings Arbitron de radio en lugares como Los Ángeles y Chicago. De hecho, las estadísticas regionales en ventas de discos demuestran que estos sonidos familiares, que argumentablemente distan mucho de ser ‘sexy’—atrajeron mas de la mitad del total de los \$600 millones recaudados en ventas de discos latinos durante el año pasado, según la Asociación de la Industria Disquera de América.

Sin embargo, los corredores de la bolsa cultural latina—productores de películas y televisión, periodistas y ejecutivos de compañías disqueras, quienes le dan forma a las concepciones del *mainstream* sobre latinos—no han dejado que la música tradicional mexicana llegue a un público más amplio. Parecen tratar de encerrarla en el armario, de la misma manera en la cual uno escondería al querido tío que perdió la cordura cuando llegan las visitas.



United States in the past three decades, who have left traditional enclaves and fanned across the country, means Mexican regional music styles are the most popular Latin genres throughout the land. That’s not salsa or the songs of blond-haired singers, but music some might think downright corny: mariachi-backed “ranchera,” accordion-driven “conjunto nortño,” and brass-heavy “banda.” Mexican regional music is so popular that other Latino immigrants—especially those millions from Central and South America—listen to it regularly, too.

Stations that feature this kind of Latin sound—the kind that won’t be showcased at the Latin Grammys—dominate the Arbitron radio ratings in places like Los Angeles and Chicago. Indeed, national record sales statistics show that these familiar, arguably less-than-sexy regional sounds are money-makers, bringing in more than half of the \$600 million in Latin record sales last year according to the Recording Industry Association of America.

Yet Latino cultural brokers—film and television producers, journalists and music executives who shape mainstream conceptions about Latinos—have kept Mexican regional music away from wider audiences. They seem to try to keep it in the closet in the way a beloved but crazy uncle might be hidden when company comes.

The result: Stars like ranchera legend

El resultado: estrellas como la leyenda ranchera Vicente Fernandez, conocido popularmente como “El Idolo del Pueblo” y “La Reina de todas las Bandas” Banda El Recodo, quienes de manera consistente repletan de sus seguidores a arenas que van desde el Madison Square Garden hasta el Cow Palace de San Francisco, raramente son cubiertos por los medios de habla inglesa. Mientras, las ceremonias previas de los premios Grammy Latinos han invitado a artistas decididamente no latinos como lo son Destiny’s Child y NSYNC.

Los definidores de la cultura latina han decidido que el genero de música latina más popular en los Estados Unidos no debe ser promovido porque podría hacer creer a la gente que los latinos son pobres y culturalmente atrasados, y que no están al tanto de la “onda”.

De hecho, las estadísticas comprueban que la audiencia regional mexicana está principalmente compuesta de inmigrantes recientes con poco dinero—53% de ellos son adultos que no completaron la secundaria, y la mayoría sobreviven con menos de \$25,000 al año, según un estudio comisionado por Arbitron. Para los ejecutivos disqueros, esta demografía es una anatema a sus promociones y departamentos de productos adicionales, y los desanima de considerar a la música mexicana regional como candidata a intentos de cruce cultural como lo son el “rock en español” y el pop latino.

Hay aún otro problema de imagen. El vals y la polka—introducidos a México por los inmigrantes europeos durante los fines del siglo XIX—y los ritmos indígenas mexicanos son el alma del sonido de esta música. Bailar a ella significa que una pareja se toma de una manera tradicional, dando una impresión conservadora que no les sienta bien a los ejecutivos que cuentan con estereotipos

de mercado de la cultura latina que la define como “exótica” y “sensual.”

“Los americanos históricamente han buscado la música latina por su poder rítmico africano, y eso simplemente no es de lo que se trata la mayoría de la música tradicional mexicana,” dijo Elijah Wald, autor de *Narcocorrido: Un viaje al mundo de la música, armas, y guerrillas*. Polkas y vales con acordeón les recuerda a los no mexicanos a Lawrence Welk, añadió Wald, “lo cual para los ejecutivos disqueros es la virtual definición de *unhip*.”

En tanto los medios, ejecutivos disqueros y los Grammys latinos piensan que les están haciendo un favor a los latinos al presentar solo cierto tipos de sonidos a los no latinos, una verdadera revolución musical continua ignorada y en la oscuridad.

En protesta por este desaire, artistas mexicanos regionales no atendieron a los premios Grammy Latinos del 2000, y una petición en línea circulada por activistas chicanos busca hacer lo mismo este año. No se sabe si la música regional mexicana tuviera éxito entre el publico del *mainstream*, pero hasta que los Grammys la reconozcan, los americanos tendrán menos oportunidad de saberlo por ellos mismos.

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holds each other in a rather old-fashioned way. It’s a conservative impression that does not sit well with executives relying on marketing stereotypes of Latino culture as “exotic” and “sensual.”

“Americans have historically turned to Latin music for its African rhythmic power, and that is simply not what most Mexican regional music is about,” says Elijah Wald, author of *Narcocorrido: A Journey into the World of Music, Guns, and Guerrillas*. Accordion polkas and waltzes remind non-Mexicans of Lawrence Welk, added Wald, “which is the virtual definition of unhip to music executives.”

So while the media, music executives and the glitzy Latin Grammys think they’re doing a favor to Latinos by highlighting only certain types of sounds to non-Latinos, a true music revolution continues unabated and unobserved.

In protest of this oversight, Mexican regional artists staged a snub of the inaugural 2000 Latin Grammys by not attending, and an online petition by Chicano activists seeks the same this year. Whether Mexican regional would catch on with mainstream audiences isn’t certain. But until the Grammys recognize it, Americans will have less choice of finding out for themselves.

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Comentario/Commentary

Bilingual Education in Santa Cruz

❑ Schools lack resources for English-learning students

By RACHEL SHOWSTACK
The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

"There was a general feeling of gloom among teachers at Starlight School when California passed Proposition 227," said Eric Gross, a bilingual teacher at Starlight Elementary School in Watsonville. "Nobody knew what the measure would actually do to bilingual education." Approved in 1998, Proposition 227 makes it illegal for public schools to teach classes on the basic state subject curriculum in Spanish unless all of the students in the class have waivers signed by their parents and the school.

Before the vote, teachers and students across the state of California organized large demonstrations to protest against the proposed legislation. Many teachers were very worried about how the law would affect children's education. They were afraid that students who did not speak English would not be able to keep up with the curriculum if they were assigned to classes taught exclusively in English.

Palo Alto businessman Ron Unz, who proposed the measure, argued that students who enter bilingual programs with minimal English skills learn to read and write in their native language and not in English. Unz, along with his advocacy group "English for the Children," maintains that the only way to teach kids English is with total English immersion.

But according to Bilingual Teacher Betsy Hamilton of Santa Cruz City Schools, Unz's interpretation of bilingual education is flawed. "The goal of all bilingual education is the academic achievement in English," she said. "Ineffective programs have produced students that don't acquire English skills, but effective programs ensure that they do."

Four years after the implementation of Prop. 227, teachers in Santa Cruz County are still trying to figure out the best way to teach the State's base curriculum to students who are learning English. But some say the debate about "English-only" programs does not focus on the worst problems facing English-learners. Regardless of the teaching method, minority students, who often come from poor areas, lack general educational resources and receive little community support.

Parent-teacher Communication

The first year that Prop. 227 was implemented, teachers didn't know how to interpret it. A rumor even circulated among the bilingual teachers at Starlight that they would lose their jobs if they were to talk with

the parents about the new legislation. The waivers were not available in the district office when the school year began, according to Gross. On the second day, there were some waivers, but only in English. The waivers in Spanish finally arrived on the third day, but by the fourth day, the parents were no longer accompanying their kids to school. Thus many parents never got waivers.

Gross, who was the Bilingual Resource Teacher at Starlight that year, took great pains to contact parents and explain the students' educational options. But he said it was difficult to include parents in the decisions about their children's education. "The parents, especially the undocumented, were afraid of bureaucracy," Gross said.

Since there was no system of parent-teacher communication in the district, the teachers had to create a new one. Some teachers stayed at school until the evening so they could talk with the parents after they finished working in the fields. Others even went to the families' homes on the weekends.

This year, Santa Cruz classroom teachers are still trying to inform parents about the options for students learning English. According to Darlene Wilcox, the Bilingual Resource Teacher at Salsipuedes Elementary School in Watsonville, some parents still don't understand the options. "If there were more money in the schools, we could hire a full-time social worker," she said. She also suggested the possibility of hiring an interpreter. But with the schools' limited resources it's only possible to make baby steps. "We should keep inviting parents to participate in informational meetings, school site council meetings and also individual meetings with teachers," Wilcox added.

The Programs

Alianza (a private school) and Starlight are the only schools in Watsonville that still offer "dual-language immersion" programs. In these programs, the kids who speak Spanish start with classes only in Spanish, and later they move to bilingual classes. The goal of dual-language immersion is that the students speak, read, write and learn well in both languages. These programs are what some teachers call "true bilingual education," because both languages are valued equally.

Bilingual Teacher Hamilton pointed out that dual-language immersion programs present a message of cultural equality between English-learners and native English speakers, in addition to allowing the English-learners equal access to the general subject curriculum. "The development of bilingual education has its roots in issues of equality and access," she said. "It was developed for students who did not have equality and access in public schools, based on [their] language."

"If the kids are learning how to read in their own language, the relationship between sounds and meaning is direct. If they are learning in a second language, maybe it isn't so clear."

Hamilton argued that Prop. 227 makes it difficult to provide English-learners with equality and access in education.

Alianza and Starlight are located about two blocks apart from each other, and they are in a relatively affluent part of Watsonville. Wilcox says that although Prop. 227 indicates that the students have the right to go to another school in order to participate in a certain alternative program, many students don't have the option of studying so far from home. Thus, the dual language immersion program is not available for most Watsonville students.

The same problem exists in Santa Cruz, but the options for bilingual classes are fewer and farther between, according to Hamilton. Prop. 227 reduced the number of bilingual classes in Santa Cruz City Schools from twelve to five. In order to get a new bilingual class, the measure requires that the parents of twenty students sign waivers to request a class for a given grade level at a given site. But in areas like the city of Santa Cruz, where English-learners are a minority, many schools have only a few English-learners per grade level and it is impossible to provide the option of a bilingual program.

At Salsipuedes Elementary in Watsonville, where most of the students speak Spanish as their first language, parents can choose between an "English immersion" program or a "transitional program." In the transitional program, students are taught primarily in Spanish until they are prepared to follow classes in English. Parents of more than half of the kindergarteners at Salsipuedes have signed waivers so that their children would be assigned to a transitional program.

Twenty of the students with waivers are in Geneva Garcia's bilingual class. Garcia teaches the reading and writing lessons in Spanish every day, but with the other subjects she alternates between Spanish and English. She instructs the class primarily in Spanish for a few days, and then she teaches mainly in English for a few days.

On a day that she teaches primarily in English, after doing the reading and writing lesson in Spanish, Garcia changes the sign on the wall that says "Español" to the other side that reads "English." "Now I am going to ask you to put on your English hat," she says very slowly in English. "In my hands I have a book that we already read in Spanish. Now we're going to read it in English."

According to Eugene Bush, the Bilingual Resource Teacher for Santa Cruz City Schools, the opportunity to learn to read and write in the first language helps many students. "[For the children that are learning how to read], it is difficult to get the relationship between the symbols and sounds

and words," he said. "If the kids are learning how to read in their own language, the relationship between sounds and meaning is direct. If they are learning in a second language, maybe it isn't so clear."

All of the kindergarten students at Salsipuedes whose parents did not request an alternative program are in classes instructed primarily in English. Linda Pate, who speaks very little Spanish, teaches one of the English immersion kindergarten classes. Some of her students speak very little English. "The kids that speak both [languages] help me a lot; they translate what I say to Spanish all the time," she said.

The teaching method that Pate uses is called Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English; she is careful to present the lesson in a way that English-learners would understand. Pate speaks slowly and clearly, avoids the use of idiomatic expressions and uses props like pictures and words written in big letters.

The other method for teaching classes in English for students who are learning the language is called Sheltered English Immersion (SEI). In SEI classes, the primary instruction has to be in English, while the teacher can explain as much as s/he needs to in Spanish so that the students will understand the lesson. The lessons are often introduced in the students' primary language and then reviewed in the same language at the end.

According to Kindergarten Teacher Diana Dugan of Natural Bridges Elementary School in Santa Cruz, the pitfall of English-only programs is that they encourage racism among students. Bilingual programs create a venue for multi-cultural education that English-only programs don't, she said. "The [bilingual] system encouraged English speakers to learn Spanish, and helped them value the Spanish-speakers and see them as equals," she explained. Dugan noticed a sharp change in her students' attitudes toward minorities in the first two years of 227's implementation. "Now many English-speakers say the Spanish-speakers are dumb. The new system breeds that kind of contempt," Dugan said.

Educational Resources

When the family of a student requests a waiver to be in a bilingual program, the school can approve it or deny it. Almost all the waivers requested for kindergarten students at Salsipuedes have been approved. But according to Wilcox, there wasn't enough space in the bilingual classes for all of the children with waivers. Therefore some students with waivers marked as approved are still in the SEI classes and have to go to special read-

Go see **EDUCATION** on **Page 18**

"Now many English-speakers say the Spanish-speakers are dumb. The new system breeds that kind of contempt"

Educación bilingüe en Santa Cruz

❑ Las escuelas carecen recursos para los estudiantes que están aprendiendo el inglés

Por RACHEL SHOWSTACK
Colectivo del Periódico ¡La Alarma!

“Había una sensación general de pesimismo entre los maestros de Starlight cuando California aprobó la Proposición 227,” dijo Eric Gross, maestro bilingüe de la escuela primaria Starlight en Watsonville. “Nadie sabía que haría la ley a la educación bilingüe.” Aprobada por votación en 1998, la Proposición 227 prohíbe a las escuelas públicas enseñar en español clases del currículo básico del estado, salvo que todos los estudiantes de la clase cuenten con renuncias a la ley firmadas por sus padres y la escuela.

Antes del voto, maestros y estudiantes a lo largo del estado de California organizaron grandes demostraciones de protesta contra la legislación propuesta. Muchos maestros estaban muy preocupados por la forma como sería afectada la educación de los niños. Temían que aquellos niños que no hablaran inglés no podrían mantenerse al paso del currículo si se les asignaran a clases impartidas exclusivamente en inglés.

El hombre de negocios de Palo Alto Ron Unz, quien propuso la ley, argumentó que los estudiantes que entran a los programas bilingües con habilidades mínimas de inglés aprenden a leer y escribir en su idioma nativo y no en el inglés. Unz, con su grupo de apoyo “Inglés para los niños” insiste que la única manera de enseñar el inglés a los niños es con la inmersión total en este idioma.

Pero según la maestra bilingüe de Santa Cruz City Schools Betsy Hamilton, la interpretación que hace Unz de la educación bilingüe es incorrecta. “La meta de la educación bilingüe es el éxito académico en inglés,” dijo. “Programas ineficaces han producido estudiantes que no adquieren las habilidades de inglés, pero los programas eficaces aseguran que si las adquieren.”

Cuatro años después de la implementación de la Prop. 227, los maestros en el Condado de Santa Cruz todavía están buscando la mejor forma de enseñar el currículo básico del estado a los estudiantes que están aprendiendo el inglés. Pero

Comunicación entre padres y maestros

En el primer año que se implementó la Prop. 227, los maestros no sabían como debían interpretarla. Incluso circuló un rumor entre los maestros bilingües de Starlight en el sentido que si hablaran con los padres sobre la legislación nueva perderían sus trabajos. Las solicitudes de renuncia no estaban disponibles en la oficina del distrito cuando empezó el año escolar, según Gross. En el segundo día, habían algunas solicitudes, pero solo en inglés. Las solicitudes en español por fin llegaron en el tercer día, pero para el cuarto día, los padres ya no acompañaban a sus niños a la escuela. De esta manera muchos padres nunca recogieron las solicitudes.

Gross, que en aquel año era el maestro de recursos bilingües de Starlight, hizo muchos esfuerzos para contactar a los padres y explicarles las opciones educacionales de los estudiantes. Pero dijo que era difícil de incluir a los padres en las decisiones sobre la educación de sus niños. “Los padres, sobretodo los no documentados, temían a la burocracia,” dijo Gross.

Como no existía sistema de comunicación con los padres en el distrito, los maestros tuvieron que crear uno nuevo. Algunos maestros se quedaban en la escuela hasta la noche para poder hablar con los padres después de que terminaran de trabajar en el campo. Otros incluso fueron hasta las casas de los padres en los fines de semana.

Este año, los maestros de Santa Cruz siguen intentado informar a los padres sobre las opciones que tienen los estudiantes que están aprendiendo inglés. Según Darlene Wilcox, la maestra de recursos bilingües de la escuela primaria Salsipuedes en Watsonville, algunos padres aún no entienden las opciones existentes. “Si hubiera más dinero en las escuelas, podríamos contratar un asistente social de tiempo completo,” dijo. También sugirió la posibilidad de contratar un intérprete. Pero con los recursos limitados de la escuela, solo se avanza en pasos pequeños. “Debemos seguir invitando a los padres a participar en las reuniones de información, las reuniones con la administración de la escuela,

así como a reuniones particulares con los maestros,” Wilcox añadió.

Los programas

Alianza (una escuela privada) y Starlight son las únicas escuelas en Watsonville que todavía ofrecen programas de “inmersión en dos lenguas.” En esos programas, los niños que hablan espa-

ñol empiezan con clases solamente en español, y luego se trasladan a clases bilingües. La meta de inmersión en dos lenguas es que los estudiantes hablen, lean, escriban y aprendan bien en ambos idiomas. Esos programas son lo que algunos maestros llaman “educación bilingüe verdadera,” porque se les da la misma importancia a los dos lenguajes.

“ Si los niños están aprendiendo a leer en su propio idioma, la relación entre sonidos y significado es directa. Si están aprendiendo en su segundo idioma, la relación quizá no está tan clara ”

La maestra bilingüe Hamilton indicó que los programas de inmersión en dos lenguas presentan un mensaje de igualdad cultural entre los estudiantes que están aprendiendo el inglés y los hablantes nativos de inglés, además de dar a los estudiantes que están aprendiendo el inglés acceso igual al temario general del currículo. “El desarrollo de educación bilingüe tiene sus raíces en igualdad y acceso,” dijo. “Fue desarrollado para los estudiantes que no tenían igualdad y acceso en las escuelas públicas a causa de su idioma.” Hamilton argumentó que la Prop. 227 hace difícil de proveer con igualdad y acceso a la educación a los estudiantes que hablan poco inglés.

Alianza y Starlight se encuentran más o menos a dos cuadras uno del otro, y están en una área de Watsonville relativamente bien acomodada en terminos económicos. Wilcox dijo que, aunque la Prop. 227 indica que los estudiantes tienen el derecho de ir a otra escuela para poder estar en cierto programa alternativo, estudiar tan lejos de casa no es una opción para muchos estudiantes. Por eso, el programa de inmersión en dos lenguas no está disponible para la mayoría de los estudiantes de Watsonville.

El mismo problema existe en Santa Cruz, pero hay menos opciones para las clases bilingües, según Hamilton. La Prop. 227 redujo de doce a cinco el número de clases bilingües en las escuelas públicas de la ciudad de Santa Cruz. Para conseguir una clase bilingüe nueva, la Prop. 227 requiere que los padres de veinte estudiantes entreguen renuncias para solicitar una clase para un cierto año en un lugar dado. Pero en áreas como la ciudad de Santa Cruz, donde los estudiantes que están aprendiendo inglés son la minoría, muchas escuelas tienen pocos de estos estudiantes en cada grado, y es imposible proveer la opción de un programa bilingüe.

En la escuela primaria Salsipuedes, donde la mayoría de los estudiantes hablan el español como primer idioma, los padres pueden elegir entre un programa de inmersión en inglés o un programa bilingüe “de transición.” En el programa de transición, se enseña a los estudiantes principalmente en español hasta que estén preparados para poder seguir el paso en clases ensñadas en inglés. Los padres de más de la mitad de los estudiantes de kinder en Salsipuedes han firmado solicitudes de renuncia para que sus hijos sean asignados a un programa de transición.

Veinte de los estudiantes con renuncias están en la clase bilingüe de la Maestra Geneva García. García enseña diario las lecciones de lectura y escritura en español, pero con los

otros temas va cambiando entre español e inglés. Imparte la clase unos cuantos días primordialmente en español, y luego otros tantos en inglés.

En un día que enseña principalmente en inglés, después de dar la lección de lectura y escritura en español, García cambia el cartel en la pared que dice “Español” al otro lado, el cual dice “English.” “Ahora les voy a pedir que se pongan su sombrero de inglés. (*Now I am going to ask you to put on your English hat*),” dice muy despacio en inglés. “En mis manos tengo un libro que ya leímos en español. Ahora lo vamos a leer en inglés. (*In my hands I have a book that we already read in Spanish. Now we’re going to read it in English.*)”

Según Eugene Bush, el maestro de recursos bilingües de Santa Cruz City Schools, la oportunidad de aprender a leer y escribir en la lengua materna ayuda a muchos estudiantes. “Para los niños que están aprendiendo a leer, es difícil de comprender la relación entre símbolos y sonidos y palabras,” dijo. “Si los niños están aprendiendo a leer en su propio idioma, la relación entre sonidos y significado es directa. Si están aprendiendo en su segundo idioma, la relación quizá no está tan clara.”

Todos los estudiantes de kinder cuyos padres no han solicitado un programa alternativo están en clases impartidas principalmente en inglés. La maestra Linda Pate, que habla muy poco español, enseña una clase de kinder de inmersión en inglés. Algunos de sus estudiantes hablan muy poco inglés. “Los niños que hablan los dos [idiomas] me ayudan mucho; frecuentemente traducen lo que digo al español,” dijo.

El método de enseñanza que usa Pate se llama Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English; ella se cuida presentar la lección de manera que los estudiantes que están aprendiendo el inglés comprendan. Habla despacio y claro, intenta no usar las expresiones idiomáticas, y usa sostenes como dibujos y palabras escritas en letras grandes.

El otro método de enseñanza para los estudiantes que están aprendiendo inglés se llama Sheltered English Immersion (SEI). En SEI clases, la instrucción principal tiene que estar en inglés, mientras que la maestra puede explicar tanto como necesita explicar en español, para que los estudiantes entiendan la lección. Se suele introducir las lecciones en el primer idioma de los estudiantes y luego dar un re-

EN LA MIRA: Educación

“ Ahora muchos anglohablantes dicen que los hispanohablantes son estúpidos. El sistema nuevo crea ese tipo de odio ”

algunos dicen que el debate sobre los programas “solamente-inglés” no se enfoca en los problemas más graves de los estudiantes. Mas bien, sin importar el método de enseñanza, los estudiantes de grupos minoritarios, provenientes de regiones pobres, carecen de recursos educativos y gozan de poco apoyo de la comunidad.

Vermont may reject federal aid

By LIZ ALLEN

Asheville Global Report

August 20 (AGR)—The state of Vermont may refuse \$26 million offered through President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in order to avoid having to comply with the Act's requirements. The act, set to take effect the 2002-2003 school year, consists of mostly Title I money aimed at helping disadvantaged children and serves

as the most comprehensive overhaul of secondary and elementary education since the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

NCLB's testing requirements state that schools receiving federal money must test all students in grades three through eight annually for proficiency, and must make adequate yearly progress or face reprisals. Currently, Vermont tests students in grades four, eight and ten but does not have sanctions for schools that do not meet certain standards. Vermont Governor Howard Dean, a Democrat considering running for president in 2004, has called the act "a terrible mistake on the national level," and estimates the burden of implementation will cost local school boards and taxpayers as much as \$60 million to implement.

Dean also fears the act will create incentive to "dumb down" Vermont's testing system in order for some schools to avoid being sanctioned.

According to Dean some schools are not reaching proficiency standards because the standards were deliberately set high. But, by NCLB regulations, those schools could be labeled as "failing" and risk losing federal money if they do not improve, creating incentive to simply create easier tests

Dean also has apprehensions over the act's provisions allowing the military access to student databases and the promotion of "constitutionally protected" school prayer by requiring local school districts to report to the state education agency any programs that could be a hindrance to prayer.

Although the NCLB is promoted as respecting state and local control over education Dean criticizes it as being "incredibly top down and intrusive."

The Act requires states to implement a single, statewide accountability system to ensure adequate yearly progress.

The Act requires all students to meet proficiency standards by the 2013-2014 school year through meeting incremental yearly goals.

Locally, Asheville City Schools Superintendent Robert Logan responded to the requirement saying, "Is that realistic? What is magical about the next ten to twelve years?"

He suggests the goal of 100% proficiency by 2013 is simply public policy, not based on projections that consider the fact that students learn in different ways and take different amounts of time.

Asheville City School students—who are currently tested annually in grades three through eight and have an average of 81.6% proficiency in reading and 84.6% in math—would be required to increase their proficiency by 1.5% and 1.4% respectively per annum.

NCLB requires "students who are disadvantaged, students from major racial ethnic groups, students with disabilities and students with limited English proficiency," to have separate annual measurements and achievement goals in closing the achievement gap. Logan believes this aspect, along with the mechanism necessitating higher teacher standards, "has the potential to have the greatest impact on public education since *Brown v. Board of Education*."

However, he does not believe there are going to be enough resources to close the gap.

Ninety-five percent of the students in each subgroup are to be assessed to find proficiency rates. Alternative assessments may be given to students who are considered to have "significant cognitive disabilities." Presently, there is a proposal to limit the number of students who take the alternative assessment. Graduation rates are also a part of the adequate yearly progress measurement.

If a school fails to meet annual goals for two consecutive years they must make available public school choice to all students enrolled in the school. After a third year they must offer supplemental education programs.

Failing schools may be identified for improvement, corrective action or restructuring. If identified for improvement the school must develop or revise a plan for improvement using "not less than 10%" of funding to incorporate "scientifically based strategies" to improve core academics and professional development. Other

requirements are "extended learning time strategies" and promotion of "effective parental involvement."

Corrective action involves continuation of all requirements failing schools are held to plus at least one of the following: "replacing school staff, implementing a new curriculum, decreasing management authority at the school, appointing an outside expert to advise school, extending the school day or year and reorganizing the school internally."

Schools identified for restructuring must also must meet requirements for failing schools as well as prepare a plan for an alternative governance arrangement.

Alternative governance arrangements include "re-opening the school as a public charter school, replacing all or most of the school staff, entering into a contract with a private management company to operate the school as a public school, turning over the operation of the school to the state education agency or any other major restructuring of a school's governance arrangements." If in the next year the identified school fails to make adequate yearly progress they must implement the alternative governance plan.

Local education agencies that are identified by the state education agencies for improvement may face deferred programming or reduced administrative funds, the appointment of a trustee in place of the superintendent and school board and/or the restructuring or abolishment of the local education agency.

For Vermont, the final decision on whether to accept the money and the ensuing requirements lies in the hands of the state legislature who will discuss the subject in their next session beginning the first week of January 2003.

The US Secretary of Education Rod Paige has accused Dean of being unwilling to test children and ignorant of how well the students of Vermont are achieving. Susan Allen, spokeswoman for the governor's office, maintains, "[Although] Secretary Paige has implied the governor is not concerned about testing, the governor very much supports assessment. Vermont has a very stringent testing and assessment program. It goes much further than the federal law requires."

Vermont is so far the only state proposing to reject the money.

According to Allen, rejection of the money would not be because the state does not care about needy children but rather because of the cost of overhauling its testing program. Allen stated, "We love our children. We hope we have the same goals as the secretary—improving education."

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Struggle, not college is life's true diploma

By SHADI

Youth Outlook

Shadi, 21, is a contributing writer to YO!

September 4, 2002

I have one more semester left of college and I don't really want to go back to school this fall. It's not that I find college real hard or even that challenging. Sometimes, it's just that I don't want to graduate yet.

Sure I'm ready for the "real world," but graduating means losing the safety net that college provides. When you're in college you got connections, scholarships, internships—you basically get hooked up phat for four years. In the real world you swim in a sea of millions just like you who are all competing for the same scarce resources.

My friends who work instead of go to school have gained valuable experiences but also have struggled needlessly. Making ends meet on minimum wage isn't as hard if you're a student with financial aid, student housing and paid internships.

But it's all relative. One thing I've learned is that a college diploma really doesn't go that far anymore. A lot of my friends who graduated last year still haven't found good jobs. Others like my dad have Ph.Ds and still get laid off. I used to think that if I got my certification I'd be set. Now I know that no amount of education will be enough for a desirable job in today's market—nowadays it's just a matter of never giving up and showing people that you will and can do anything in order to succeed. Real-life hustle is today's diploma.

For me and many others graduating college in December, leaving school will be bittersweet. Like many other families, me and my parents sacrificed a lot for me to get

my diploma. I left my second high school to attend community college so I could earn units and save money. Eventually I transferred to a private Jesuit Catholic university that gave me the most financial aid. I sold out my education for money by choosing a school that was totally incompatible with my beliefs. And you know what? I'll be real glad to leave.

Every once in awhile I do think about how much fun I could've had if I'd slowed my roll and enjoyed "the best years of my life," as my parents call it—but I know my time was well spent. I partied a lot when I was very young so by the time I got to college I was ready to hit the books. I worked while my friends got drunk at the club. I studied at home while my peers vacationed in Europe. Because of that it's taken me only three and a half years to earn a B.A. I had to do what I did and it paid off.

One year in high school I got expelled and thought I wasn't going anywhere. Now I'm trying to squeeze in time after work to study for the GRE so I can apply to graduate school. I've proven to people who doubted me that anyone can succeed if they put their mind to it. So to all y'all in the same boat or worse, keep your head up and keep fighting. Today's "real world" will crush you if you don't get back up every time you fall. And whatever path you do chose, write your name on it and make it your own.

www.youthoutlook.org

This space is set aside each for youth voice and perspective. Entries written in English or Spanish accepted. Send your query to: queries@the-alarm.com.

For more info call Halie at 429-NEWS. Or email youth@the-alarm.com.



In Retrospect

Just what kids want: A nine-month vacation

By **BLAIZE WILKINSON**

The Alarm! Newspaper Columnist

A study of *Santa Cruz Sentinel* articles shows that during the 1850s and 60s Santa Cruz public schools had both goals and problems that seem quite familiar.

Funding

The first public school in Santa Cruz was founded in 1857. According to the newspaper, the California State school fund apportioned \$1 for each pupil in the district. The rest of the money for the schools had to come from local sources. The ground breaking for the first school building, on Mission Hill, took place in April of 1857. The funds for the construction came from the subscriptions of local people, and the state school apportionment was to be supplemented by local taxes.

On October 10, 1857, the *Sentinel* reported that the school has been "in successful operation for nearly three months" and that "in point of numbers it has outreached the hopes of everyone, and is being conducted in a manner not only credible to the teachers, but highly flattering to parents and guardians." In the same article, however, the paper noted that "Negligence or misunderstanding in some of our officials...came near [to] depriving us of our portion of the State fund last year." On March 27, 1858, the paper reported that William Anthony, Secretary of the School Board of Trustees, had asked patrons to pay their rate bills for the school, because "the teachers are in want of money." On April 10, Anthony wrote an article asking for local support to "liquidate the debt" left over from the schoolhouse

construction, and suggested either a subscription drive or a local tax.

By 1858, there were 618 public school students in the county, which meant that, after the \$1 per student received from the state, the School Board had to come up with almost \$3,000 to keep the school running. According to the report on the 1858 budget, nearly \$1,500 had come from subscriptions, meaning that individual local people were paying a great deal out of pocket just to keep the school in session. Secretary Anthony's April 10 report ended with an expression of gratitude: "We cannot close our report without justly complimenting the patrons of

support of the original school-house, but also reported that a tax meant to support the school was voted down. According to the paper the lack of funding meant that "nine months in the year we have no public school." Without consistent sources of funding for the public schools, many Santa Cruz parents would still have to send their children away to private school.

In 1869, lack of money forced the indefinite closure of Santa Cruz public schools. Some people were refusing to pay their school assessment tax, and were suing against the tax. The *Sentinel* noted that "Some two hundred boys and girls are 'turned loose' till the schools open, and added to the number always found on the streets, will make quite a little army." The report

continued "when the school is again opened it will be hard to tell what studies they passed through. Memory is short."

Purpose

The *Sentinel* reports on local public schools contained more than worries about money. Repeatedly, articles gave pointed opinions about the value of education. On July 4, 1862, a stirring editorial addressed "To the Public" connected education with the foundations of American democracy: "the masses...must be educated in order to enable them to preserve our liberty. An ignorant people are not capable of governing themselves. It is only through the intelligence of the masses that we have attained and are able to maintain the proud position we occupy as a people."

An August 1, 1862 article continued to champion the public school system, saying that "it fosters no exclusiveness, and is never the hot-bed of any petty aristocracy, and has no sectarian leanings. The children of the rich and the poor meet together, and, as they ought, on the ground of a common equality. There can be no

foolish assumptions and no superiority not founded on merit."

The alleged equality of the public school system was brought into question in an article from October 3, 1868. The paper told the history of "an old Negro by the name of [Louden or London] Nelson [who] had been a slave, and had purchased his freedom by industry." Nelson "accumulated property worth about \$1,000. This property [where the downtown post office is today] he willed to the public schools of the place, and it brings in a yearly rental which is paid into the public school fund." The paper went on to note the irony that "There are half dozen colored children in the District who are decent, cleanly and well-behaved, and they are anxious to be educated. Yet the white Christians deny them this boon, and refuse them admission." Nelson's bequest was not being allowed to benefit his own people.

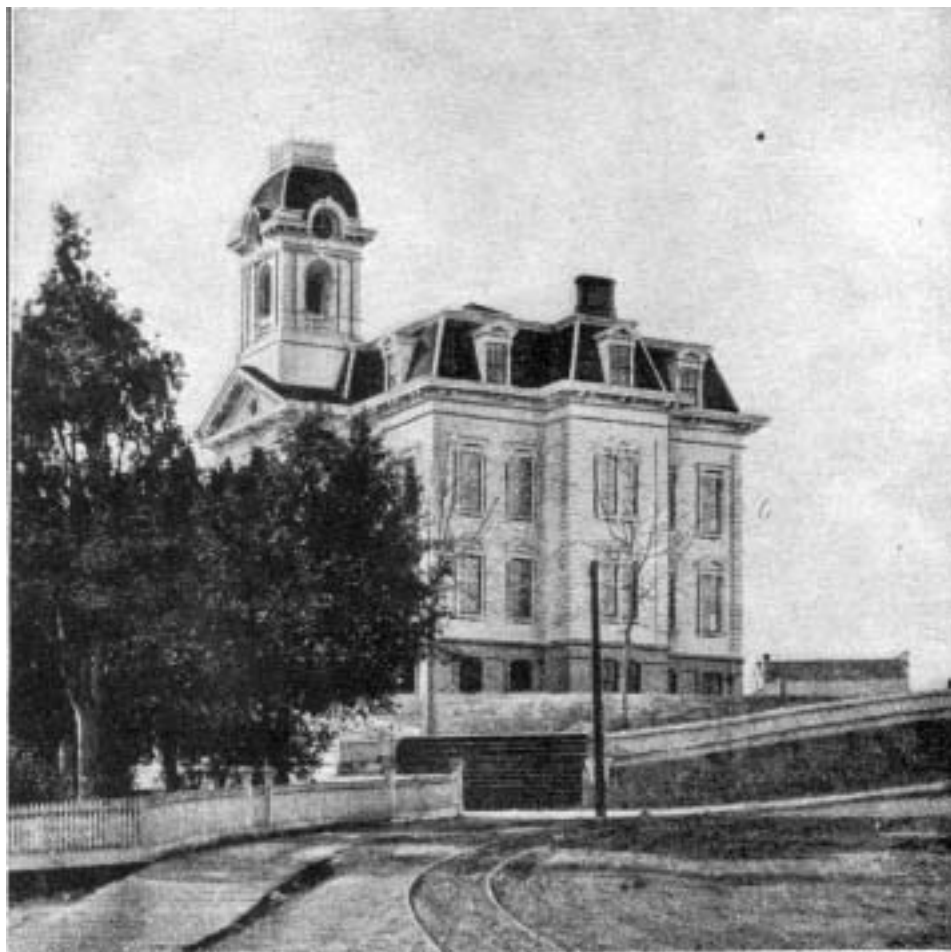
For more information on public schools in Santa Cruz, visit the Santa Cruz history website of the Santa Cruz Public Libraries at www.santacruzpl.org/history/index.html, where you can do a subject search of local history documents on the web. Of special interest are "Institutions in Santa Cruz County, 1850-1950" at scplweb.santacruzpl.org/history/arch/institut.shtml and "Chronological List of Santa Cruz County Public Schools" compiled by Margaret Koch at scplweb.santacruzpl.org/history/libsch/schlist.shtml. Also, last issue I forgot to thank Santa Cruz Genealogical Society volunteer Irene Thomas for her help on research concerning the County Fair during World War II.



“the masses... must be educated in order to enable them to preserve our liberty.”

the district for the enlightened and liberal policy they have manifested towards their school, and we cannot doubt their liberality in the future."

On August 24, 1860, the *Sentinel* reported the opening of a high school in Santa Cruz, and said that "a large number of students intend improving this privilege of obtaining an education. This is a move in the right direction." The opening of a high school was meant to keep parents from having to send children away to boarding school "among strangers: away from friends and home influences." The same article noted the "public spirit of our citizens" in their



Courtesy of E.S. Harrison

Historical Santa Cruz High School circa 1890

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Troubled Waters in Neah Bay

By MICHELLE STEWART
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

The following is the last in a three part series looking at Pacific whaling in the US. The first installment discussed, specifically, the recent ruling of Judge Franklin Burgess in favor of the Makah Indian tribe of Washington State allowing the tribe to whale in the Olympic Peninsula. The second installment in the series addressed the history of the Pacific gray whale (California gray whale) industry 1800–1920. The final installment links the history of the anti-whaling movement to the current issues facing the Makah Indian tribe. For there are troubled waters when an Indian tribe evokes its historical treaty right to whale in the face of today’s save-the-whale mentality.

“While the court is sensitive to plaintiffs’ concern, these concerns are outweighed by the Makah Tribe’s rights under the Treaty of Neah Bay.” These were the words that concluded US District Judge Franklin Burgess’ judgment against the plaintiffs in their case seeking to halt Makah whaling, thus opening the doors once again for the Makah tribe to resume whaling in the Olympic Peninsula. The judge’s sharp statement made on August 8, 2002, may serve as the final word of support for the Makah Indian tribe of Washington State.

For the past seven years, the Makah whaling issue has been hotly debated—often taken to court, never yet truly settled—and protesters have illustrated that when they don’t win in the courts they’ll protest the hunt on the water.

From 1946-1997: When the Endangered Recover

Commercial whaling in the late 19th century took a heavy toll on the Pacific gray whale. The whales were most heavily targeted in their breeding grounds in Baja. Estimates placed the total population size over 40,000 in the late 1800s. By the turn of the century, the population had been cut to approximately 4,000.

When the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was formed in 1946, the Pacific gray whale was a primary species of concern. The IWC was formed as, and continues to be, the primary international management agency for whaling, managing commercial, aboriginal (subsistence) and scientific hunting. In essence, the IWC is the managing group for the international stocks of all whales.

In 1946, the IWC banned the taking (harvesting) of eastern stock of the Pacific gray whales with the exception of aboriginal hunting, to which it allocated an annual take of 140 whales. This protection of the Pacific gray whale, unfortunately, put stress on other whale species populations.

However, the protection allowed the Pacific grays to begin recovering from near decimation.

A second bout of protection came in 1970, when the US government listed the Pacific gray whale as endangered under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969. From this listing, through the height of the save-the-whales movement of the 1970s and 1980s, the Pacific gray whale became the poster child for whale conservation.

The Pacific gray whale fed the imagination of a public that wondered about the intelligence of these sentient beings. Enormous, measuring in at 35–50 feet long and weighing 15–45 tons, this great whale also engages in one of the longest migrations recorded, traveling from the Arctic to Baja and back. These creatures began to be characterized as gentle leviathans by whale-watching guides, and the public imagination was further focused on the majesty and need for protection of the Pacific gray whale.

Whale-watching guides brought in their revenues by finding these migrating giants and having tourists “pet them” as ocean activists or anti-whaling activists used the images of the Pacific gray whale and other species to win public support to halt all whaling. From paid Greenpeace activists to soccer moms, the save-the-whales mindset was the dominant psyche—creating an attitude against whaling of any sort.

As bumper stickers and activists told people to “save the whales,” officials at the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW) were implementing a series of recovery strategies for the Pacific gray whale. Each species listed on the Endangered Species Act (ESA) list—the law passed in 1973 that replaced the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969—must be monitored and have a drafted and implemented recovery plan that seeks to remove the species from the ESA via a “recovery” of the species population and distribution.

By 1991, the Pacific gray whale was demonstrating its remarkable resiliency and showed substantial population recovery. At the same time, groups including the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission began petitioning the federal government to delist the whale. In January 1993, NMFS announced its intention to support a delisting of the Pacific gray whale from the ESA. In June 1994, USFW followed suit and the whale was officially delisted with an estimated population of 23, 000. That same year, NMFS drafted a five-year monitoring program that would be a check-and-balance to insure the whale was continuing to recover and that the delisting was a wise choice.

In 1995, the Makah Indian tribe sent a letter to NFMS stating their interest in resuming whaling. In recognition of their 1855 treaty rights, NFMS stated support for the plan and began work on a management agreement with the Makah; this agreement included a request by NMFS for the Makah seek IWC approval. The Makah agreed to go through the IWC process to become an internationally-sanctioned hunt.

In 1996, the Makah sent

SPOTLIGHT:

WHALING IN THE PACIFIC

▣ PART III: The Makah Indian Tribe’s 7-Year Stuggle to Resume Whaling in Washington State

representatives to the annual IWC meeting where their request to whale was rejected. As the Makah continued to work with the federal government on a means to be approved, the Fund for Animals (along with other groups and individuals) petitioned NMFS to do an Environmental Assessment (EA) as required by the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Under threat of suit, NMFS agreed to draft an EA. NFMS received the petition in June of 1997, and released a draft EA in August of 1997. After the public comment period ended for the draft EA, NFMS released a finding of No Significant Impact in October 1997 and began a new management agreement with the Makah one day before the annual IWC meeting. That year the IWC granted the Makah an aboriginal permit to take up to five whales annually. The combination of events and dates left the animal rights and anti-whaling activists livid.

Seven Years Permitted and Pro-tested

With IWC sanction came a five-year permit that authorized the Makah to harvest a total of 20 whales over a period of five years with a maximum annual take of five whales. Being a traditional whaling society, the Makah took their historical tools for hunting and had them modified. Those associated with the hunt said that traditional tools for hunting could appear inhu-

mane, and the commission of large caliber guns would allow for a cleaner take of the whale. To this claim, many protesters cried foul, claiming that if the hunt was “traditional” and classified as “aboriginal” the Makah must use only traditional tools.

From the planning of the hunt (EAs) all the way to the execution of the hunt (the equipment), the anti-whaling faction would not see eye-to-eye with either federal and international managers or the Makah whalers. This fundamental disagreement led to a series of battles fought both in the courts and on the water.

In 1998, when the Makah first took to the water seeking a whale, protesters set up shop in Neah Bay and went out after them, causing a ruckus when whalers were present. The wave of protests provoked federal authorities to create a 500-yard “exclusionary zone” around the hunting vessel. Citing the possible threat of injury from either the 50-caliber weapon or a struck whale, authorities threatened six years and/or a \$250,000 fine for those who violated the zone.

In 1999, NMFS concluded its five-year evaluation of the Pacific gray whales recovery after being delisted. The agency concluded the species was continuing to recover, the choice to delist was satisfactory and the classification of non-threatened still applied.

Go see **WHALING** on **Page 18**

The Arguments in a Nutshell

Emotions in Neah Bay are high, have been for seven years and will continue to be so for years to come. The past seven years have proven nothing if not to display that the battle over whales if far from over in the Pacific Northwest. Whether looking at the court cases of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the Fund for Animals and other organizations or the water-based protests of the Sea Defense Alliance, Sea Shepherd and other groups it is clear that the Makah and the federal government have their hands full both in the court and sea. Despite setbacks for both sides, the fight continues on a rollercoaster that finds the victors to be the losers within the same year and victors once again the following year.

For the Makah tribe, their right to whale quite simply rests on the fact that they are the only tribe in the US who have whaling included in their treaty rights. The Makah have stated that they are reviving the hunt as part of their tribe’s cultural renewal however.

For the animal rights community/anti-whaling groups and individuals, the reasons for protesting the hunt are diverse, ranging from a strict belief in protecting all animals to concerns surrounding the possibility of the Makah permit opening the seas to wide-scale whaling once again. Local whale-watching guides are concerned about their livelihood and whale lovers don’t want to have whaling occurring in US waters.

In looking at the Makah hunt, issues surrounding racism, and the use of “savage” imagery have, unfortunately, been readily apparent as tools of anti-whalers. For those who support indigenous rights and/or sovereignty, it is not the job of non-Indians to ask Indian tribes to justify the actions they take on the land or sea. Suffice it to say that on the simplest level, the 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay speaks volumes nearly 150 years after it was signed.

The Handy Acronym Navigator

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service
USFW: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
IWC: International Whaling Commission
HSUS: Humane Society of the United States
MMPA: Marine Mammal Protection Act
ESA: Endangered Species Act
EA: Environmental Assessment

Los Sans-Papiers en France

Por MICHELLE LEE
Traducido por ALFONSO TOVAR
Colaborador del Semanario ¡La Alarma!

El 7 de septiembre del 2002 cerca de 10,000 inmigrantes, ciudadanos conscientes y organizaciones de filiación izquierdista (desde comunistas hasta organizaciones anti-racistas y anarquistas) se reunieron en la Place de Clichy en Paris para luchar por los derechos legales y sociales de los sans-papiers.

Sans-papiers literalmente significa “sin papeles,” y se refiere a la gente que ha emigrado de países con economías deprimidas a vivir y trabajar en Francia, pero que no han recibido el derecho legal de vivir allí.

Esta manifestación fue particularmente tumultosa porque septiembre marca *la rentrée sociale*, cuando la mayoría de los parisinos regresan de vacaciones y enfrentan nuevas leyes sancionadas durante su ausencia. La marcha consistió en su mayoría de migrantes del Norte y Oeste de Africa, y Chinos de todas las edades, desde bebés en carriolas hasta ancianas y ancianos.

El gobierno francés de derecha asegura que estos inmigrantes no deseados representan una amenaza a la estabilidad económica de Francia y a la capacidad de los ciudadanos franceses de mantener un trabajo fijo. Al mismo tiempo, en donde la izquierda liberal gobierna, ésta no ha concretado la promesa de otorgar la ciudadanía a los sans-papiers.

Desde su investidura como presidente en junio, el conservador presidente francés Jacques Chirac ha incrementado el control sobre las poblaciones inmigrantes y sobre la frontera.

El nuevo presidente ha otorgado mas libertades a la vigilancia policiaca que se dedica a la captura de potenciales inmigrantes ilegales. Desde 1974—el inicio de una crisis económica nacional y una orden de gobierno de “inmigracion cero” para asegurar la frontera—un porcentaje creciente de gente (predominantemente de origen Nor-africano) son detenidos en las calles para revisar sus “papeles” y se les deja continuar o son deportados, dependiendo de su situación. Antes de la crisis económica, el gobierno buscaba inmigrantes en Marruecos o Algeria para llevar mano de obra barata, que practicamente eran convertidos en esclavos. La actual penalización de estos trabajadores refuerza la explotación de los inmigrantes: ahora que los intereses políticos han virado, los anteriormente “bienvenidos” trabajadores, son ahora criminalizados.

Mientras la vigilancia estatal y la brutalidad permanece y la presencia de sobre-explotación laboral es virtualmente ignorada por el gobierno, ha resurgido una ola de movimientos en Francia que demanda la legalización de todos los residentes sans-papiers. Desde 1997 colectivos sans-papier empezaron a organizarse desde la base para luchar por un cambio legal para desarticular leyes racistas contra las comunidades inmigrantes. Sus dos objetivos principales son la: legalización por un periodo de diez



años para todos los sans-papiers viviendo en Francia y fin a todas las leyes discriminatorias.

No es necesario decir que el gobierno no ha cedido a ninguna de éstas demandas. Asi que mientras tanto, varios grupos han elaborado listas de sans-papiers que las organizaciones entregan al gobierno para demandar su legalización.

En los últimos años ha habido algunos éxitos menores al ganar ciudadanía temporal para algunos de esas listas. Sin embargo, de ninguna manera ha sido la mayoría de los inmigrantes legalizados. Aún hay alrededor de 80,000 inmigrantes trabajando y viviendo en Francia bajo la amenaza de deportación. La batalla para obtener el estatus legal para los trabajadores inmigrantes asi como tambien una apertura más generosa de la frontera francesa aún continua.

Sans-Papiers in France

By MICHELLE LEE
The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

On September 7, 2002, around 10,000 immigrants, concerned citizens and left-leaning political parties (from communists to anti-racism organizations to anarcho-affiliates) gathered at the Place de Clichy in Paris, to fight for the social and/or legal rights of the sans-papiers. Sans-papiers literally means “without papers,” and refers to people who have emmigrated from economically-depressed nations to live and/or work in France, but who have not received the legal right to live there.

This demonstration was particularly well attended because September marks the *rentrée sociale*, when most of Parisians come back from vacation and confront new laws put into place during their absence. The march consisted mainly of North African, West African and Chinese immigrants of all ages, from babies in carriages to older generations.

The French right-wing government claims that these unwanted immigrants pose a threat to France’s economic stability and the legitimized French citizen’s ability to maintain a steady job. At the same time the governments of the liberal-left have not fulfilled their promises to grant citizenship to all sans-papiers.

Since his appointment to the presidency in June, conservative French President Jacques Chirac has been increasing control over immigrant populations and the border. The new presidency has granted more authority to police surveillance that is targeted at catching possible illegal immigrants. Since 1974—the beginning of a national economic crisis and a government mandate (“immigration zero”) to secure the border—an increasing percentage of people (predominantly of North African descent) are being stopped on the street to have their “papers” checked, and then are released or deported, depending on the situation. Before this economic crisis, the government looked to Morocco and Algeria to bring in cheap and practically slave labor of exploitable immigrants. The current penalization of these workers merely continues the exploitation of immigrants: now that economic and political interests have shifted, the formerly welcomed immigrants are criminalized.

Since state surveillance and brutality remains on the increase and the presence of labor exploitation is virtually unacknowledged by the government, there has been a wave of movements in France demanding the legalized status of all sans-papiers residents. Starting in 1997, sans-papier collectives started organizing on a grass-roots level to struggle for legal change of uncompromising and racist laws against immigrant populations. Their two primary goals began are: the *régularisation* (legalization) for a ten-year period of all sans-papiers living in France and an end to all discriminatory laws. Needless to say, the government has not ceded to either one of these requests. So in the mean time, many collectives have been organizing lists of sans-papiers that the organizations turn over to the government and demand be legalized. In the past few years, there have been some minor successes at gaining temporary citizenship for a few of these lists. However, by no means have even the majority of immigrants become legalized. There are still about 80,000 immigrants working and living in France under the threat of deportation. The struggle for the legal status of immigrant laborers as well as a more generous opening of the French border continues today.

Comentario/Commentary

Global Briefs

Iranian-Americans conflicted over Iraq attack

While polls show a majority of Iranian Americans oppose an attack on Iraq, many cannot forget the more than one million Iranian casualties of the Saddam Hussein-led war on Iran two decades ago, reports *Pezhvak Monthly*.

“Many [in Iran] are still having problems with loud sounds, because it brings back the horrific memory of the war, the memory of running to the basement as soon as they heard any explosions or the sounds of MIGs that dropped bombs on them,” said *Pezhvak* editor Shahbaz Taheri.

Despite bitter feelings toward Iraq, Iranian Americans are concerned about the fallout of a US attack, including civilian casualties, refugees fleeing to Iran and the possibility of the war spilling over into other countries, says Dr. Mohammed Ala of California State University Los Angeles, and president of Iranians for International Cooperation (IIC). —Donal Brown, *Pezhvak Monthly*

Vietnam says ‘cut’ to actor

Just as his star was beginning to rise, Vietnamese actor Don Duong has been barred by the Vietnamese government from leaving the country and from acting in movies for the next five years, reports *CaliToday*. Vietnamese officials said Duong’s roles in two American movies, *When We Were Soldiers*, and *Green Dragon*, were blatant acts of betrayal to the communist ideology.

In *When We Were Soldiers*, Duong portrayed a Viet Cong general who was defeated by American armed forces. In *Green Dragon*, directed by Vietnamese American Tony Bui, he played a Vietnamese refugee who sang “Goodbye Saigon,” an unofficial anthem among Vietnamese forced out of Vietnam at the end of the war.

The officials in Vietnam’s Ministry of Culture condemned the roles, and Duong was told to apologize publicly and to deny any intention of smearing the Hanoi regime. —Andrew Lam, *CaliToday*

Pizza delivery to El Salvador

Aimed at the more than billion dollar market of Latino immigrants who wire money home, businesses are offering same day delivery of goods purchased in the United States directly to Mexico or Central America, reports *La Opinión*.

For example, a pizza chain advertised on a web site aimed at Salvadoran immigrants that it would deliver hot pizza to family and friends in Central America. These purchases offer a tangible way for immigrant workers, especially fathers who left families behind, to maintain links with their relatives, *La Opinión* reported. Another service, available on-line and through a chain of storefronts, offers on-the-spot financing for its catalog of goods and has employees ready in Mexico who buy the goods, usually home appliances, for fast delivery. —Marcelo Ballve, *La Opinión*

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Eye on the INS

A forum addressing the INS and immigration policy

□ Welcome to Shoney's. Our Special Today is American Pie. Would You Like the Eavesdropping or the Non-Eavesdropping Section?

By MICHELLE STEWART

The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

Welcome to the new America, where security is the bottom-line and the ends always justifies the means—in fact, the means create “National Heroes.”

An America where you might find yourself sitting beside Eunice Stone or someone who thinks like her. Where a breakfast stop on a roadtrip might find you pulled over the next day, detained for 17 hours and made a national spectacle. An America where the hearsay of one woman in a restaurant might cost you your job.

You see, for Eunice Stone, President Bush's speeches about Homeland Security, the Citizen's Corp and TIPS (Terrorism Information and Prevention System) resonated and she believed it her duty to stay alert, always taking due notice of things that seem out of place. And things were decidedly out of place for her when she went to a Shoney's Restaurant in Georgia on September 12, 2002. Just one day after the anniversary of 9/11, perhaps Eunice's ears were a wee bit too pricked as she honed in on a discussion at a neighboring table that hosted three men of apparent Arab descent.

According to Eunice she felt compelled to call 9-1-1 after she heard them utter statements like, “they think they were sad on 9/11, wait until 9/13,” and “do you think we have enough to bring it down?” Convinced she was dining with al-Qaeda, she immediately called the police despite the comment by her own son that perhaps the men were pulling her leg. After calling the police and reporting her eavesdropping, Eunice went about her day, as the authorities began a manhunt for the two vehicles carrying the three men.

At 1 a.m., Florida police pulled over the two vehicles and took the men into custody—thus beginning the melodrama in Alligator Alley, a stretch of I-75 in southern Florida. Cop car after cop car descended upon the scene as the men were detained, police dogs reportedly sniffed for explosives, the “suspects” emphasized they were medical students, the bomb squad came out, the media jumped on the story, the men continued to demand what they were being charged with, police reported the plates on the car were stolen and the men were uncooperative, the family of one man held an improm-

tu press conference demanding the release of their relative, the police bomb robot came up empty-clawed and the news continued to run live coverage of the men's cars being systematically dismantled in search of bombs or other devices. For 17 hours this went on. Eunice Stone became a celebrity as people called her a national hero for saving us from the three suspicious Muslims—as the men were held in detention with no evidence of wrong-doing.

But the next day, Eunice was quick to note to Fox News reporters that she doesn't have a “habit” of eavesdropping—great to know, thanks Eunice! As Eunice was be-

“ the next day, Eunice was quick to note to Fox News reporters that she doesn't have a “habit” of eavesdropping—great to know, thanks Eunice! ”

ing interviewed on shows like Fox News, calls and emails began to flood into Larkin Community Hospital, the institution that confirmed the three men were signed up for the nine-week course. On Saturday, as Eunice's face and voice began to fade from cable news shows, Dr. Jack Michel, the president of Larkin Community Hospital stepped up to prove the story could become more ludicrous.

Stating that the hospital had received over 200 “threatening, ethnic, racial emails directed at Muslim-Americans,” the good doctor announced the school is asking the three men to transfer to another hospital. Saying it would be in the “best interest” of the students to move on to another hospital, Michel noted he



was concerned about the health and safety of the staff and patients of his hospital after receiving the threatening emails and phone calls.

So, from a roadtrip that began in Chicago bound to a hospital in Florida, it takes but one phone call from a worried citizen to cause three men to be detained for nearly a full day, to be demonized on national TV and lose their jobs by the end of the weekend. Fairly impressive, this new America we live in. As Ayman Gheith points out, “how many other people witnessed this event that supposedly took place?” But what does he know, he was just one of the three men in question.

Although some phone calls have come into Larkin Community Hospital in support of the men, very few people are going to bat for Ayman Gheith, Kambiz Butt and Omar Choudhary. Very few people care if the careers of these future medical professionals are forever altered because one woman chose to make a phone call. Perhaps fewer people are wondering if Eunice Stone's intentions were in the right place when she picked up the phone—did she think, hmmm, this could get me on TV? That the men involved say she fabricated the whole story seems to be lost both in the news and in the minds of a majority of news viewers.

Do we look around the restaurant and choose a booth based on who we think won't listen in on our conversations, or better yet, do we look around a restaurant and chose a booth based on who we think has the best “listening skills?” Eunice was quick to tell us all that she isn't a professional eavesdropper. Maybe things would be a lot different for three medical students today if she were.

This is the America we are asked to embrace. Where TIPS guarantees you the right to point at your neighbor and cry foul, where the Citizen's Corps asks you to become more familiar with police policy and volunteer to assist, where the Office of Homeland Security joins hands with the Justice Department to hide hundreds of people in detainment for the sake of national security.

What ever happened to the days when we made fun of the weird lady who spied on people and eavesdropped—where she was socially marginalized for being a snoop? All I know is that she has been replaced with the same model, but we call her a national hero.

Why would someone call Eunice Stone a national hero? What did she save us from, as a nation? Will she be turned into a stamp to commemorate her actions? I hope so, then we can officially regard her as a National Reminder of how ludicrous and troubling these times truly are. I will lick Eunice and plop her on my letters and think about how backwards we, as a nation, can get. And as I mail Eunice off, years from now (since it takes a while, and you must be dead, to become a stamp) I will reflect on Ayman Gheith's statement to the press when he was released. “I have one message, I think it's time for us as Americans to put down our big sticks and pick up our books and read about other people and read about what they believe before we jump to conclusions.”

Indeed, there was something suspicious lurking about in that restaurant last Thursday, but between you and me, I don't think it was three medical students—I think it was one woman with an overactive imagination, coupled with a wee bit of...well, you fill in the rest.



Ojo en el INS

Un enfoque en el INS y la política inmigratoria

❑ Segundo mito sobre la inmigración: (parte 2 de 5)

Por CARLOS ARMENTA

Colaborador del Semanario ¡La Alarma!

El eurodiputado francés Sami Nair expone y analiza, en un artículo publicado en el diario español El País lo que él llama “los cinco mitos sobre la inmigración en España.” El presente artículo (segundo de una serie de cinco) analiza el segundo mito dentro del contexto de la inmigración en los Estados Unidos.

El mito

La inmigración entra en competencia con la mano de obra nacional y ejerce una presión a la baja sobre los salarios.

Tal aseveración ha sido utilizada por muchas organizaciones anti-inmigración (e inclusive algunos sindicatos) en los Estados Unidos para apoyar su posición. Sin embargo, algunos sindicatos, por citar un ejemplo, han optado últimamente por tratar de engrosar sus filas—y aumentar su poder de negociación—mediante esfuerzos para organizar a trabajadores indocumentados. Los sindicatos se han dado cuenta de que oponerse a la inmigración no es la mejor manera de lograr mejores condiciones de trabajo para sus representados. La fuerza de cualquier movimiento laboral se encuentra en sus números, y los trabajadores indocumentados representan una gran parte de los asalariados peor pagados. Dichos trabajadores indocumentados no son, por otro lado, los culpables de los bajos salarios, sino sus primeras víctimas.

Las mujeres, por ejemplo (indocumentadas o no), reciben, en general, salarios más bajos que los hombres en todos los niveles de la escala salarial. Si el segundo mito aquí analizado tuviera algo de validez, también se podría a culpar a las mujeres de ejercer una presión a la baja sobre los salarios, y cabría entonces implementar leyes que prohíban que las mujeres trabajen, lo cual es, a todas luces, una idea por demás ridícula. La misma lógica se podría aplicar a otros grupos de la población que perciben los salarios más bajos, como son los jóvenes y los trabajadores no calificados.

Se calcula que, al contrario de lo que ocurría en las décadas de los 50s y 60s—cuando el salario de una sola persona, en promedio, era suficiente para mantener a una familia de cinco en los EEUU—ahora se requiere del salario de 2.4 personas para mantener a una familia de las mismas características. Dicho cálculo no toma en cuenta los salarios percibidos por los trabajadores indocumentados (cuando se les paga).

Pero el verdadero culpable de la baja de los salarios reales no es la inmigración, sino un movimiento globalizador que promueve un reparto de la riqueza que favorece al capital y a los pocos asalariados que influyen directamente sobre las decisiones que afectan al capital (como son los ejecutivos y directores de empresas). Basta observar la

gran diferencia que existe entre los salarios que perciben, por un lado, los directores y ejecutivos y, por otro lado, los empleados u obreros de la misma empresa. Tal diferencia crece al mismo ritmo que el movimiento de globalización.

Así las cosas, los inmigrantes indocumentados se convierten en las primeras víctimas (no en los culpables) de una estructura salarial que no es igualitaria. Dichos trabajadores indocumentados se ven en la necesidad de incorporarse, debido a su ilegalidad, a la parte más baja de la estructura salarial. La idea del “melting pot” norteamericano se torna entonces en la de un “frying pan,” en la que los que se encuentran en la parte más baja del contenido de la sartén son los que resultan quemados si no hay alguien que le baje al fuego, el cual queda representado por el movimiento de globalización.

Uno de los principales combustibles para dicho fuego lo proveen las operaciones anti-inmigración implementadas, en el caso de los EEUU, por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS). Aunque el INS ofrece al público la fachada de regulador del flujo migratorio y guardián de las fronteras, salvaguardando así la seguridad nacional, dicha agencia gubernamental trata, en realidad, de asegurar un flujo de mano de obra barata (inmigrantes ilegales) para aquellos sectores de la economía norteamericana que así lo requieran.

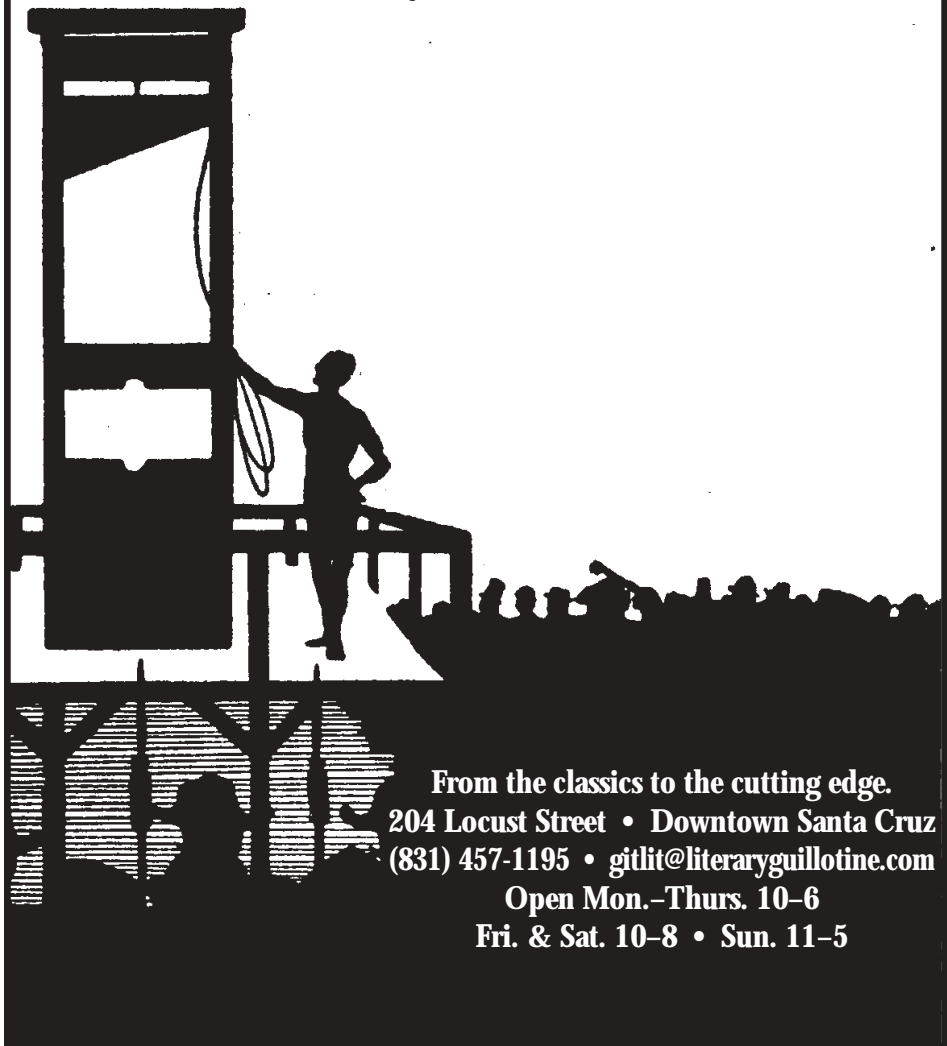
Las leyes migratorias implementadas por el INS no tienen como objetivo el detener el flujo de inmigración indocumentada, sino el garantizar la existencia de personas ilegales en el país, los cuales, debido precisamente a esa condición de ilegalidad, son víctimas de abusos. A menudo poco calificados, disponibles para trabajos que ya no quieren realizar los ciudadanos del país de acogida, los inmigrantes aceptan, a falta de leyes protectoras, lo que les proponen los patrones.

Por otro lado, muchos de los que deciden quedarse en sus países de origen tienen que soportar condiciones de trabajo, también inhumanas, por parte de empleadores transnacionales que disfrutan de la protección de los gobiernos de dichos países de origen.

Si los Estados Unidos necesitan de la mano de obra inmigrante, entonces el estado tiene la obligación de proteger a dichos trabajadores, estableciendo leyes que garanticen el derecho de todos los trabajadores (inmigrantes o no) a organizarse, o leyes que establezcan un salario mínimo. Sobre todo, se necesitan leyes que eviten la tragedia de inmigrantes que mueren al tratar de cruzar la frontera en busca de trabajo. ¡Ya basta de culpar a las víctimas! ¡Ya basta de culpar a los inmigrantes de ejercer una presión a la baja sobre los salarios!

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Santa Cruzans Create a Ruckus

SEIU strike rally photos

All photos on this page by Fhar Miess



See all those little swarming creatures below? This is what striking workers streaming to the rally site look like from the fifth floor of the County Building out the window of the Board of Supervisors' Chambers. The Supervisors voted recently to give themselves a pay raise but the County Administrative Officer, Susan Mauriello, has refused to do the same for the County's unionized workers to bring wages and benefits up to parity with other workers in the region.



A County Sheriff's deputy looks on as the SEIU Rally builds outside the County Courthouse



Jim Kelly singing a rousing rendition of "War on the Santa Cruz Workers", while local 415 President Jeffrey Smedburg holds the lyric sheet for him. Kelly's shirt reads "Danger: Educated Union Member." The song, adapted from the original by Anne Feeney, ended with this verse:

But right here today
It's a war at the county building
It's a war on Planned Parenthood workers
It's a war on temporary workers
It's a war on the lecturers
It's a war on clericals
It's a war at Waste Management
It's a war on the SEIU, CUE, AFSCME, UAW Graduate Students and the Longshore Union

And thanks to Mauriello, Greenwood, Bush, NAFTA, the IMF
and GATT it's a worldwide war!

Well it's a war on the workers
It's a war on the workers
It's a war on the workers
And its time we started calling the shots!

Breaking News!

The SEIU and Santa Cruz County negotiating teams reached a tentative agreement at 4:30 a.m. on Thursday. A ratification vote will be taking place on Friday and possibly Saturday. As we go to press, the only available polling place will be at 7 p.m. at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds in Watsonville. The union is still looking for a North County location.

Photos from the support rally and medicine hand-out for WAMM members

Above right: One of many signs protesting the DEA's rough treatment of people who claim a legitimate need for marijuana to alleviate their pain and illness.



Video cameras and journalists lined up in the media pool. At least 20 media outlets were in attendance to cover the event, ranging from Free Radio Santa Cruz to CNN.



A member of the crowd grows wary of the helicopter circling overhead



City Council candidate Phil Baer makes public his disapproval of the City's "permissive" stance toward drug use in an interview with Channel 7, under the very watchful eyes of WAMM supporters. Baer was one of two noticeably dissenting voices at the rally of around 1,000.

Santa Cruz women learn self-defense

A 30-year-old woman successfully defended herself against an unknown male attacker near downtown Santa Cruz on July 10. A couple of years ago, a 16-year-old girl defended herself against a male stranger in Seabright; she simply stomped on his foot, and he ran away. Women who fight back in situations like these are likely to scare away the attacker with just a few physical tactics, according to Santa Cruz Women's Self Defense Instructor Jade Rayne.

Just having the confidence to fight back in any way possible helps tremendously, but girls and women who want to learn specific self-defense moves are finding empowerment in women's self-defense classes this fall at the Loudon Nelson Community Center and on the UC Santa Cruz Campus. The classes focus on verbal and physical strategies that women can use to fight back against attackers, discussions on the psychology of violent attackers and success stories of women who have fought back.

Rayne explained that understanding what kind of victim attackers seek helps women realize there is plenty they can do to not be a victim. "The attacker wants to feel a sense of power and control over the other person," she said. "He wants it to be easy. He doesn't want

to get hurt, and he doesn't want to get caught." Attackers look for victims who appear to be helpless, and they expect to be able to have complete physical and emotional control.

"Self-defense training is to change our beliefs about ourselves," said Rayne. —R.S



All photos courtesy Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women

Mujeres Santa Cruceñas aprenden defensa personal

Traducido por ALFONSO TOVAR
Colaborador del Semanario ¡La Alarma!

El 10 de julio una mujer de 30 años se defendió exitosamente ante el asalto de un atacante masculino cerca del dentro de Santa Cruz. Hace un par de años, una joven de 16 años también contra-atacó a un extraño en Seabright pisándole el pie con fuerza y éste salió corriendo. Las mujeres que se defienden en situaciones como las anteriores tienen la posibilidad de ahuyentar al atacante con el uso de realmente pocas tácticas físicas, de acuerdo a la instructora de grupo de Defensa Personal para Mujeres de Santa Cruz, Jade Rayne.

Tan sólo con el hecho de tener la confianza de contra-atacar de cualquier manera posible, ayuda mucho. Sin embargo, las jóvenes y mujeres que deseen aprender técnicas de defensa personal pueden acrecentar su capacidad en las clases de ésta temporada de defensa personal para mujeres en el Centro Comunitario Loudon Nelson, y en la

Universidad de Santa Cruz. Las clases se enfocan en estrategias verbales y físicas que las mujeres pueden usar para contra-atacar ante asaltantes, y en discusiones sobre la psicología de atacantes violentos e historias donde mujeres se han defendido con éxito.

Rayne explicó que comprendiendo el tipo de víctimas que hay en los asaltos, ayuda a las mujeres a darse cuenta de que hay mucho que puede hacerse para evitar ser una víctima. "El atacante quiere tener una sensación de poder y dominación sobre la otra persona," "Quiere que sea fácil, no quiere salir lastimado y no quiere ser atrapado."

Los atacantes buscan entre sus víctimas a personas que aparentan ser débiles y esperan tener un total control físico y emocional sobre ellas.

"El entrenamiento en Defensa Personal implica un cambio en nuestras creencias sobre nosotras mismas" dice Rayne. —R.S

Para información, llama 420-6298

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- One-day self defense workshop
- Full force self defense workshop
- Especially for women with disabilities

Classes presented by the City of Santa Cruz Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women. For more information call: 420-6298



War Notes

□ A column following the developments of our new permanent war, the war on terrorism

By **SASHA K**

The Alarm! Newspaper Columnist



Selling war

A day after the first anniversary of the September 11 attacks, President George Bush made a major speech to the UN General Assembly pressing for war in Iraq—from tears on September 11 to drumming for war on September 12. The two, unfortunately, have gone hand and hand for the last year. But Bush's speech was also an about face in his advertising campaign for war.

The Bush administration seemed to be losing in its fight to push towards war, largely because it was seen to be too unilateral and flaunting international norms. Bush has had to now turn to the UN and to act like a good multi-lateralist, with a little arm-twisting, of course.

Bush began his speech proclaiming the US war in Afghanistan a success. But US overseas interventions have a way of multiplying problems, not solving them. The US-backed (-created?) leader, Hamid Karzai, is only safe with US bodyguards; the various factions of the Afghan government are assassinating one another; and the country has been cut up into fiefdoms by warlords and bandits. A permanent, western military occupation is the only way there is a government of Afghanistan at all. After a war in Iraq the problems will be on a much larger scale. And over time we will see that more terrorists were produced in the war than were captured or killed.

All this reminds me of an answer given by former CIA Director Stansfield Turner, who served in the Carter administration, during a mid-80s debate with John Stockwell, an ex-CIA officer turned critic. When Turner was asked if he could name any CIA covert operations that were long-term successes, he answered "Afghanistan." Of course, that was when Osama bin Laden was called Usama bin Laden and was on our side. It was only after September 11, 2001 that the US government officially changed the way his name was transliterated, in order to help us forget that the Soviets called bin Laden "USaman." But as Tariq Ali noted in this week's *Al-Ahram Weekly*, "The leaders of the United States wish to be judged by their choice of enemies rather than the actual state of the world, leave alone the concrete results of the 'war on terrorism.'"

Although the speech was billed as offering conclusive reasons for an attack on Iraq, little new evidence of Iraqi offences was brought forth. Along with the often repeated, vague list of Iraqi crimes—a hypocritical laundry list stuffed with the most unrelated of events—Bush even included the Iraqi war with Iran, a war in which the US supported Iraq. Of course, the hypocrisy of Bush or US foreign policy is nothing new. Left-wing and progressive commentators spend most of their time exposing it. Yet in doing so conservative politicians are often made to seem as aberrations, as if some less hypocritical politics or US foreign policy were possible, while in reality this is exactly how politics now works. In fact, politicians these days unabashedly admit that much of what they say is about creating a certain im-

age or spin on events; it is all a matter of advertising, selling the policy, not about its real substance or reasoning.

In fact, one day after his UN speech, Bush made clear that he didn't think Iraq would submit to his requirements—for him, they are a pretext to build legitimacy for an attack on Iraq and nothing more.

Again, this is not only the way of conservative politicians: President Bill Clinton did the same in Yugoslavia. The February, 1999 negotiations in Rambouillet, France with the Yugoslav government over Kosovo was rigged from the beginning by the US so that the Serbs couldn't agree, thus giving war in Yugoslavia a veneer of legitimacy. Yugoslavia had no choice but to say no in Rambouillet, and it is likely that the US will make sure that Iraq has no chance of following the requirements set down.

On September 11, 2001, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was already planning to use the attacks of that day as a pretext for multiple wars. CBS's David Martin recently disclosed notes that Rumsfeld's aides took quoting him commanding them to get the "best info fast. Judge whether good enough hit S.H."--Saddam Hussein—"at same time. Not only UBL"—Usama bin Laden. "Go massive," the notes continued. "Sweep it all up. Things related and not." And that is just what Bush and crew are putting into practice. It doesn't matter that no connection has been made between Iraq and the September 11 attacks. Those attacks have become an excuse to go massive with war.

Russia and Georgia

Russia is again threatening to attack the former Soviet republic of Georgia, claiming that "terrorists" based there are attacking the Russian republic of Chechnya. Russian President Vladimir Putin spoke on September 11, and linked the proposed action to the US "war on terrorism." The US had criticized Russia after it bombed some Georgian towns on August 23.

The US has been largely silent, however, about Putin's recent statement. The silence is likely due to the fact that the US needs to keep Russia from vetoing any UN Security Council resolutions it tries to pass against Iraq.

In another instance of the diplomatic horse trading the US is taking part in to head off Security Council vetoes, the US recently named several Islamic groups in the Chinese province of Xinjiang "terrorist." The Chinese government has used the pretext of the "war on terrorism" to crack down on the Uyghur minority of Xinjiang.

Preparations continue

In November, the United States Central Command will send 600 of its officers to Qatar, in the Persian Gulf. The staff, under the command of Gen. Tommy Franks, will take part in a war game, but will remain in the Gulf state afterwards to prepare for a possible war in Iraq. Shortly before the 1990 war on Iraq a similar war game was held.



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SYNDICATE

Let's admit it—we will invade Iraq by December

By **MICHAEL KLARE**

Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: Though President Bush asked the United Nations for strong action against Iraq, top military officers know the United States will invade well before the end of the year. New forward headquarters in Qatar and other clear signs point overwhelmingly to certain assault with or without the United Nations, writes PNS commentator Michael Klare, who calls for the Bush administration to quit dissembling so Americans can honestly discuss its ultimate intentions. Klare (mklare@hampshire.edu) is a professor of peace and world security studies at Hampshire College in Amherst, Mass., and author of Resource Wars: The New Landscape of Global Conflict (Owl Books).

The world is watching the United Nations to see how the Security Council will respond to President Bush's plea for strong action against Iraq, but top American military officers know that the die has already been cast: With or without U.N. support, the United States will invade Iraq later this year, probably around December 1.

If there was any doubt remaining about this matter, it was dispelled on September 12—the same day that President Bush addressed the UN General Assembly—when the US Central Command (CENTCOM) announced that it was moving its headquarters staff from Tampa, Florida, to the new US command center in the Persian Gulf sheikdom of Qatar. Among the hundreds of officers who will make the move is Gen. Tommy R. Franks, the commander of all US combat forces in the Persian Gulf region.

Although described as a training exercise, the transfer of senior military commanders to Qatar is an obvious sign that the Department of Defense is stepping up preparations for an assault on Iraq. Many US combat troops have already been moved into the region, and the arrival of senior officers will give CENTCOM the on-site presence it will need to conduct sustained military operations. Indeed, it was a similar move to the region by Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf—Frank's predecessor as commander-in-chief of CENTCOM—that triggered the countdown to Operation Desert Storm in 1990.

Qatar will be front-line headquarters. Until recently, CENTCOM relied on its command center at Prince Sultan air base in Saudi Arabia to oversee military operations in the Gulf. But with the Saudis unwilling to support an attack on Iraq, the Defense Department has worked feverishly to construct an alternative facility at Al Udeid air base in Qatar. Satellite photos displayed on the Web site of GlobalSecurity.com, a respected private think tank, show a massive construction effort conducted over the past six months. Today, Al Udeid boasts the longest runways in the Persian Gulf area

and a vast complex of hangers, offices, fuel depots and weapons storage areas.

The buildup at Al Udeid is being accompanied, moreover, by the stockpiling of arms and ammunition in Kuwait, the establishment of forward operating bases in Jordan, the movement of military supplies from Europe to the Middle East and a steady increase in the number of combat troops in the region. By themselves, none of these actions is a sure sign of war, but, taken together, they suggest a coordinated plan of action whose final step will be an invasion of Iraq.

For some observers, this rush to war may appear to contradict the president's call for concerted action by the United Nations. But while Mr. Bush did invite the U.N. to take a leadership role in ousting Saddam Hussein, he made it clear that the United States was prepared to act unilaterally—and with decisive force. "The purposes of the United States should not be doubted," he said. Saddam Hussein must bow to US demands, "or action will be unavoidable." And the outcome, he noted, is foreordained: "a regime that has lost its legitimacy will also lose its power."

Observers in Washington report that the White House is likely to support a Security Council resolution proposed by French President Jacques Chirac that calls on Saddam Hussein to open up all Iraqi military facilities to international inspection within three weeks—or else. Backers of this plan appear to believe that Hussein will never agree to such stringent terms, and so the Security Council will, in effect, give the United States a green light to invade Iraq at about the same time that Gen. Franks will arrive in Qatar and assume direct command of the gathering US assault force.

This being the case, it appears that the president's eloquent appeal to the UN General Assembly is little more than a political ploy—a calculated effort to gain international backing for an American invasion that will take place no matter what happens at the United Nations. Such backing will no doubt make it easier to sell the forthcoming assault to Congress and the American people, but will have little effect on the actual dynamics of war.

It is time for President Bush to stop pretending that he has not yet decided on the use of military force and tell the American people the truth: We are going to war against Iraq, and soon. For some in Congress and elsewhere, this may be welcome news; for others, it will be deeply disturbing. But we cannot have an honest discussion about the merits of war and the costs we are likely to incur unless the White House is candid about its ultimate intentions. The time for dissembling is over.

The Palestinian refugees of today are reminders of the effects of 1948

By CHRIS KORTRIGHT
The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

The Palestinian/Israeli conflict continues to shape the political events of the Middle East. The Palestinians are supported not only by millions of Arabs but also by an increasing number of Europeans and Americans who are starting to show solidarity. Central to the conflict is the issue of lands taken from Palestinians and the removal of Palestinians by the Israeli State. To have a better understanding of this conflict we must look back at what has occurred since 1947; we must reexamine the issues of removal and settlement.

Refugees

Today, 88% of the Palestinian refugees live in Palestine and surrounding areas: 46% in what was known as the British Mandate Palestine, 42% in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. (which are all within 100 miles of Israel). Only twelve percent reside further away, equally divided between Arab countries. The total population, according to 1998 figures, is 4.9 million, of which only 3.6 million are registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, the official body set up to care for refugees.

Getting rid of the native inhabitants of Palestine has long been a priority of Zionism. It was clearly spelled out by Yosef Weitz, the head of the Transfer Committee and the chief of land-confiscation operations. As early as 1940, he proposed: "The only solution is to transfer the Arabs from here to neighboring countries. Not a single village or a single tribe must be left."

Settlement and Removal

The systematic elimination of Palestinian lands in 1948 took the following forms:

1) Military Plans

As early as January 1948, four months before the official war, the Zionists prepared plans for the settlement of 1.5 million new immigrants over and above the existing 600,000, two-thirds of whom were themselves recent immigrants under the British Mandate. During the Jewish military operations that followed the UN partition resolution of November 1947 and before the end of the British Mandate, more than half the Palestinian population was expelled. The settlement agencies headed by the Jewish National Fund (JNF) directed the military attacks to acquire land, such as the villages of Indur, Qumiya, Ma'lul, Mujaidil and Buteimat in Galilee, which were destroyed primarily to grab the land.

2) Destruction of Villages

Village destruction took place in the immediate aftermath of military assaults, especially in cities such as Haifa, Jaffa, Lydda and Jerusalem. According to the June 1996 issue of *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, there was a massive campaign of destruction, which lasted over 15 years in which 53% of the 418 villages surveyed were totally destroyed, 32% were substantially destroyed and twelve percent partially destroyed (three percent were inaccessible to survey). The clear aim of this destruction was to prevent the return of the refugees.

3) Political Action

Soon after the State of Israel was declared (May 14, 1948), and following the protest of the UN mediator—Count Folke Bernadotte—who witnessed, by June 1948, the expulsion of about 500,000 refugees the Provisional Government of Israel said it could not allow any refugees to return before a peace treaty was signed, on the pretext that these refugees would be a "security threat."

4) Legal Confiscation

Before, during and after the 1948 war, Israel resorted to many legal devices to organize and justify the confiscation of 18,700 square kilometers (92% of Israel) of Palestinian land, in addition to the property found in 530 depopulated towns and villages. The property was held by the Custodian of the Absentee Property and transferred later to the Development Authority. All such land, as well as JNF holdings, is now administered by the Israel Land Administration (ILW). In simple terms, the "Absentee" is a Palestinian refugee unable to return. The term also applies to Palestinian citizens of Israel, who are "Absent," hence dubbed "Present Absentees." Much of their land has also been confiscated.

Internally Displaced

More than one fourth of the 156,000 Palestinians remaining within the Jewish state in Palestine after the 1948 war were either pushed out of villages and towns besieged by Zionist forces or fled as a result of the warfare carried out against strategically selected villages such as Dayr Yasin, Duwayima and Tantura. The State of Israel destroyed those and more than 400 other villages depopulated during 1948–1949. The internally displaced are a living testimony to the fact that Israel's transfer and forced removal of Palestinians during war times was not the evacuation of civilians away from the hazards of armed conflict, but rather transfers with the purpose of confiscating Palestinian properties and preventing their restitution.

As with the properties of all Palestinian refugees, the lands, homes and other structures of the internally displaced became the spoils of Israel's independence war. To ensure legality to this process, the new Israeli Knesset enacted the Basic Law: Law of Absentee Property (1950), which retroactively and prospectively allowed the State of Israel to confiscate properties from anyone identified as an "absentee."

By Law of Absentee Property criterion, those who were away from their property in the general area of any form of war action—whether engaged in the fighting or not—during the period of the 1948 war would have their properties confiscated, which the JNF then would administer for the benefit of Jewish immigrants. It also provided for the legal dispossession of those who never left the borders of the newly created state or those who were reabsorbed into Israel as a result

of the armistice agreement and not counted as "international refugees." These Palestinians are known as "present absentees."

Perhaps the most famous case of the internally displaced involves the inhabitants of three villages near the Lebanese border—Iqrit, Mansura and Kafr Bir'im. In October 1948, the inhabitants were "temporarily" evicted by the Israeli Defense Forces. They were trucked to new locations and never allowed to return. The State of Israel expropriated their homes and the lands under the Absentee Property Law.

Unrecognized Villages

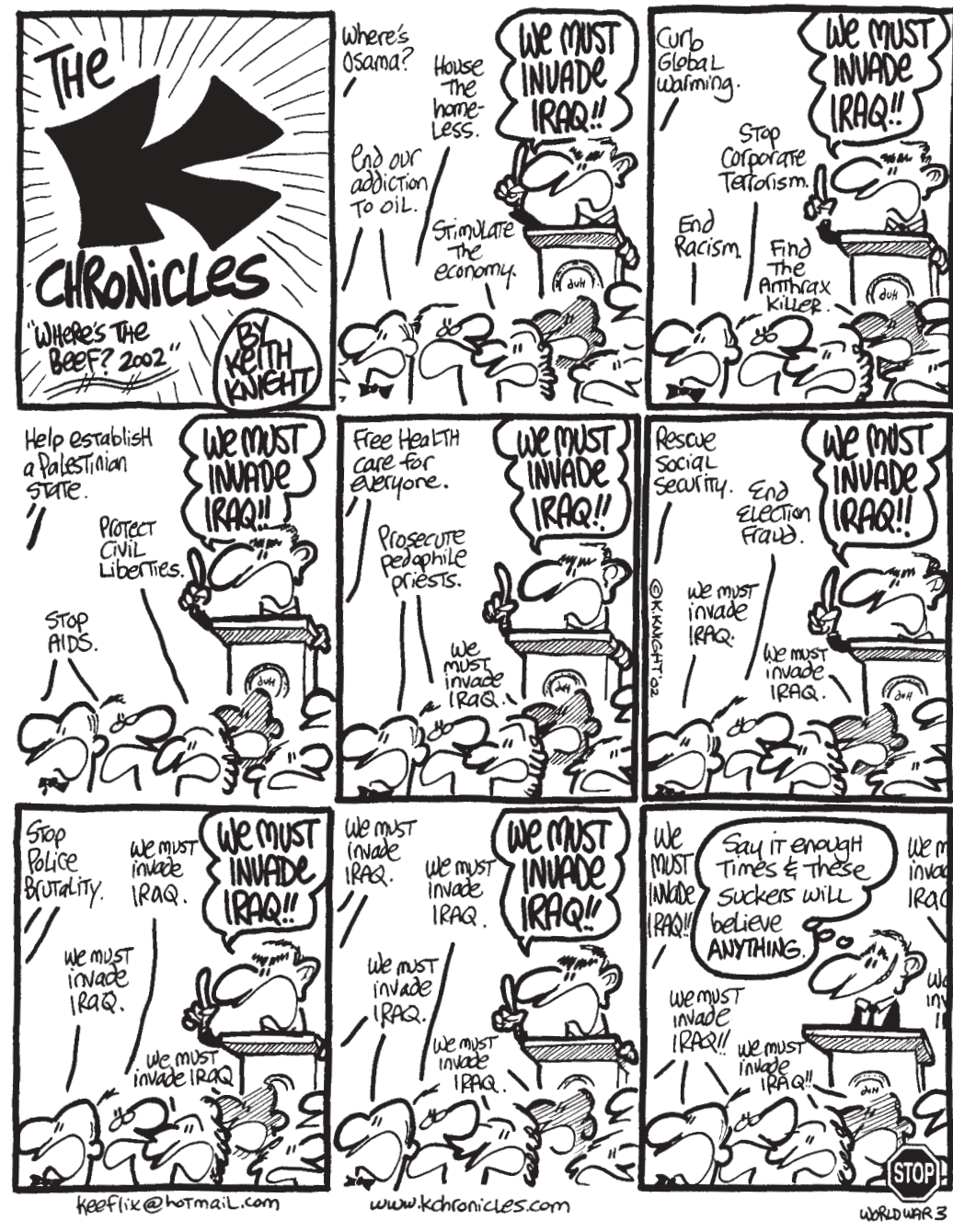
While the internally displaced phenomenon dates to 1948, the unrecognized villages are a post-statehood phenomenon. The internally displaced were dispossessed during the events of 1948, while the unrecognized villages are under continuous processes of dispossession and internal displacement. The unrecognized villages are further distinguished by peacetime context in which the efforts of evict them are carried out.

The status of "unrecognized" villages was born with the Building and Construction Law of 1965. Under this law, Jewish planning councils issued the first "district outline plans" and identified existing and projected built-up areas. These included 123 existing Arab villages but ignored the rural Arab villages. This omission was repeated under subsequent planning cycles, and the villages never became known as recognized.

The lands on which these villages were built were classified in the law as "agricultural," a planing category where no residences or other structures are permitted. This makes any dwelling already there automatically illegal. Article 157A of the 1965 Building and Construction Law prohibits a municipality from connecting water, electricity or telephone networks to unlicensed buildings. This prohibition gave statutory grounds to deny services to Arabs living in unrecognized villages. The 1965 Building and Construction Law gave Zionist planners a tactical response to the undesirable presence of the Arab population. The establishment of a lawful planning criteria that necessitated Palestinian removal from their land meant that the removal was administrative this time—not militarily carried out.

The Palestinian/Israeli conflict, like most colonial conflicts, is over land and autonomy not religious dogma. The issue of the landless is a global issue. The dispossession of peoples from their lands by governments and capitalism is the cornerstone of many world conflicts. The return of Palestinian lands and Palestinian autonomy is a first step to resolving the conflict in Palistine—but we must keep in mind the same is true in Zimbabwe, South Africa, the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Northern Ireland, etc. Land and autonomy from capital and government are necessary if a people are to live free.

Commentary on the Middle East



The Last Great Revolution: Turmoil and Transformation in Iran

By GRAHAM PARSONS

The Alarm! Newspaper Contributor

"...the [Iranian] revolution is one of the century's seminal turning points. For the Mideast, only two events have had comparable impact: the creation of the state of Israel and the Ottoman Empire's collapse after five centuries..."

When I saw Ahmed Rashid—author of several books on the Middle East and Central Asia including his latest *Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia*—speak in Berkeley last March, he made one sardonic, yet important statement: referring to President Bush's categorization of Iran as a member of an "axis of evil," he said simply, and to much laughter from the audience, "We need a more nuanced policy than this."

While humorous, this comment is significant because of what it implies. Rashid was trying to point out that modern Iran's story is much more subtle than a single unsophisticated word like "evil" can tenably encapsulate, and therefore any policy based on such an inadequate assessment is fundamentally misguided. Although more complex images of Iran are exceedingly rare in popular commentary, there is at least one refreshing, and more realistic account of modern Iran. Robin Wright's *The Last Great Revolution: Turmoil and Transformation in Iran*, describes a rich, turbulent, economically, socially and philosophically various Iranian society.

Wright covered Iranian affairs as a journalist for almost 30 years, and has produced two books on the country. Her familiarity with the nation and its culture give her the requisite credentials to tell Iran's story as few other Americans could. And the story she weaves is remarkable. Beginning with some intelligent reflections on the nature of the 1979 Islamic revolution and its relationship to the other major revolutions of the twentieth century, Wright spends the remaining chapters describing the revolution's product—Islamic Iran—and how it

has transformed over the past two decades. Through interviews with numerous prominent Iranians, including a dissident philosopher, several women locked in the struggle for gender equality, leading film directors, editors of radical newspapers and magazines, conservative and reformist social activists and even some religious clerics, Wright brings modern Iran to life.

In addition to her powerful descriptions of Iranian society, Wright's more theoretical analyses present some interestingly controversial claims. For example, she boldly calls Iran's revolution the "Modern Era's last great revolution." According to her, this is because, like other seminal revolutions of the twentieth century, Iran's revolution was fundamentally about "empowerment" or "the spread of political, economic and social rights to the earth's farthest corners." The quest for empowerment, Wright claims, is the "singular political theme of the Modern Era." What sets Iran's revolution apart, however, is not its basic goals, but its use of distinctively Islamic ideals to pursue those goals. Establishing Islam as a means of observing rights, and, in turn, successfully introducing the global drive for empowerment to the Islamic bloc, makes Iran's revolution the "last great revolution" of its kind.

Perhaps to avoid directly facing all of the complex issues she introduces with this characterization of the revolution, Wright lets "Iran's leading philosopher," Abdul Karim Soroush, address the obvious questions about the compatibility of Islamic governance with empowerment. "Ah, Islam and democracy are not only compatible," he says. "Their association is inevitable. In Muslim society, one without the other is not perfect.... An ideal religious society can't have anything but a democratic government."

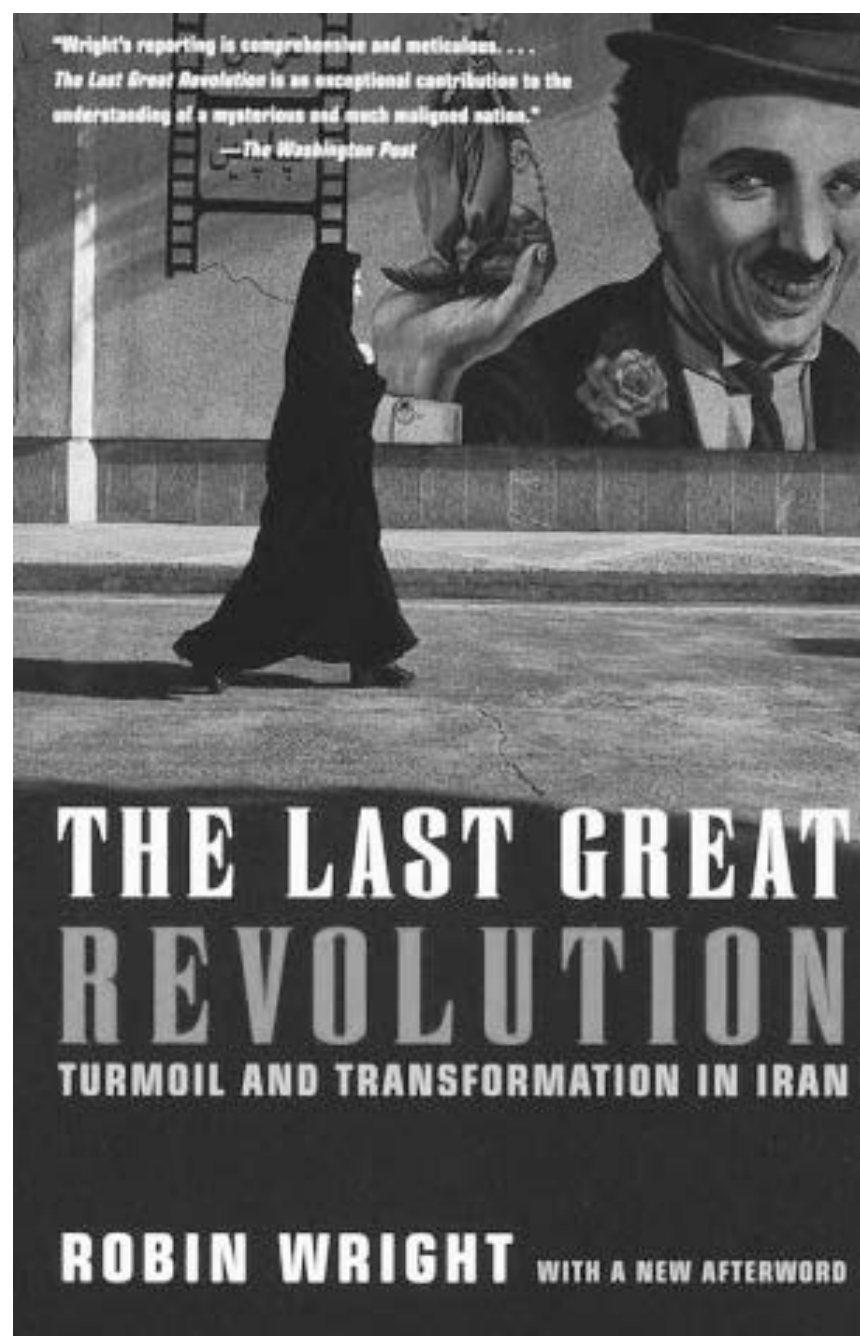
Radical thoughts such as these have made Soroush the voice of Iran's emerging "Islamic reformation," and the story of his personal struggle makes him the single most fascinating character Wright introduces. Although he

has gained a substantial body of support, mainly from Iran's burgeoning population of educated young people, hard-liners have made Soroush the target of both verbal and physical attacks for his reform-minded views. In 1996, he was forced into exile after being beaten up more than once and threatened on numerous occasions by conservative thugs. Soroush's struggle underlines the difficulties the reformist agenda faces in Iran. These

difficulties were manifest in the summer of 1999, when for nearly a week Tehran and other major cities were the scenes of massive protests against the religious zealotry that many citizens saw expressed in extreme government policies. In the end, after violent interventions by police, 1400 were arrested.

These stories, which Wright recounts with intelligence and grace, inform us of the real turmoil in contemporary Iran, and give us a picture of a nation at a crossroads. I finished *The Last Great Revolution* with a sense of hope for Iran's future. This hope has dwindled some, however, following President Bush's "axis of evil" comment, which Ahmed Rashid observed has merely pushed many of Iran's moderates over toward its hard-liners, and served to strengthen the conservative's hold on power.

Despite all of these successes, *The Last Great Revolution* still has some glaring omissions. There is far too little commentary on Iran's economic policies. Wright hardly alludes to, and certainly never attempts to outline, the significance of oil to the nation's economy and its effect on the interests and policies of those who control it, which has surely been a critical theme in the recent history of Iran. Nevertheless, with Wright's seasoned reporting and sharp analysis, the book remains enjoyable, as well as useful for understanding the wrong-headedness of current U.S. policies toward Iran.



REMEMBERING 9-11



FREE MICKEY!

Information activists fight copyright laws

By **WALTER TRUETT ANDERSON**
Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: Isn't it time to let creators copy or improvise on longtime icons such as Mickey Mouse without running afoul of copyright laws? A coalition of information warriors is taking on Disney, other entertainment giants and the US government to, in their words, "Free the Mouse." PNS contributor Walter Truett Anderson (waltt@well.com) is a political scientist and author of *All Connected Now: Life in the First Global Civilization* (Westview Press, 2001).

If you should happen to see a car with a "FREE THE MOUSE" bumper sticker, you might guess it has something to do with the animal liberation movement. You'd be wrong—it's about another movement entirely, a loose network of computer geeks, libertarians, lawyers and information warriors who think US copyright laws have grown excessively zealous in their protection of commercially valuable symbols such as Mickey Mouse.

These activists believe it's time to let the venerable rodent scurry out into the public domain to join Santa Claus, Uncle Sam and other familiar icons that people can freely copy without paying royalties.

The movement centers on the lawsuit *Eldred v. Ashcroft* scheduled to come before the Supreme Court on October 9. The lead plaintiff, Eric Eldred, maintains a website where you can find—and download and read free of charge—various unusual and out-of-print books by authors such as Oliver Wendell Holmes and H. L. Mencken. The defendant is, of course, US Attorney General John Ashcroft and the law being challenged is the Sonny Bono Copyright Extension Act of 1998. Authored by the late rock singer turned Congressman—a vigilant protector of the interests of the entertainment industry—the law extended the terms of all existing copyrights by 20 years.

Lawrence Lessig, a Stanford University law professor who supports the challenge, calls the law the "Mickey Mouse protection act." "Every time Mickey is about to pass into the public domain, copyright terms are extended," he says.

Mickey isn't the only creation affected by the extension. Copyrights on thousands of works about to enter the public domain—including the novel *The Great Gatsby*, the classic movie *The Jazz Singer* and the 1927 hit musical *Showboat*—were similarly extended. But Disney, with a multimillion-dollar industry based largely on the adaptation of characters and stories in the public domain, is being singled out for the most criticism for preventing its own creation from becoming similarly available to new generations of improvisors.

In its early years, the Disney organization drew heavily on familiar stories—Snow White, Pinocchio, the Sorcerer's Apprentice—and on parodies of other movies. In fact, Mickey Mouse made his first appearance as Steamboat Willie in a cartoon that was based on the Buster Keaton movie *Steamboat Bill*. In the days when copyright laws were less rigidly enforced, such parodies

weren't generally regarded as violations.

Lessig says he is happy to give the Disney people due credit for producing inventive new cultural forms that gave delight to generations of children. His argument is only that, having profited immensely from that culturally free environment, the Disney Corporation and the other entertainment giants are proceeding to create a new and much more restrictive one.

"Creativity and innovation always build on the past," Lessig says. "The past always tries to control the creativity that builds upon it. Free societies enable the future by limiting the power of the past."

So the plaintiffs are charging that the Bono law exceeds the power of Congress. The Constitution authorized Congress to pass laws guaranteeing authors and inventors protection of their works "for limited times"—the idea being that the creators would thus be suitably rewarded, and that society would be enriched as the works passed into the public domain. The government and supporters of the Bono law argue that such extensions of copyright protection are well within the powers of Congress—which has done it several times before—and that the new arrangement brings the United States into conformity with the realities of the 21st century and with practices in Europe and elsewhere.

The trend is clearly in the direction of longer copyright protection. Under the first US law, an author could copyright a book for 14 years—renewable once. Under the present law, it is life plus 70 years, thus guaranteeing rewards not only to a creator but to a generation or two of heirs and/or stockholders.

So, from the government perspective, the latest extension is merely another step toward building a strong global system of copyright law and enforcement. The plaintiffs see a corporate grab turning what were once creations into commodities, constricting the growth of the public domain. Another tragedy of the commons, where that familiar mouse with the big ears may live on only in gilded captivity.

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Dodging the soft-

money ban

By **EARL OFARI HUTCHINSON**
Pacific News Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: After national elections in November, the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform bill becomes law. But already both Republicans and Democrats have found a loophole. And the advantage of soft-money fund-raising, writes PNS contributor Earl Ofari Hutchinson, is with George Bush. Hutchinson (EHutchi344@aol.com) is the author of *The Crisis in Black and Black* (Middle Passage Press).

The ink has barely dried on a historic campaign-finance bill, and Democrats and Republicans have already concocted a stealth campaign to subvert it.

It took an eternity of agonizing and painstaking debate, political jawboning and endless legal nitpicking before Congress and President Bush finally backed the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform law. The law, which won't take effect until after national elections in November, supposedly curbs the massive amount of soft money donations—mostly from corporations, labor unions, trade associations, high-powered lobbyists and wealthy individuals—that Democrats and Republicans hungrily grab to bankroll campaign ads and get-out-the-vote drives.

So what's the loophole? With the IRS's blessing, a high-powered assortment of White House operatives, top-gun lobbyists and Democratic and Republican campaign committee staffers have moved fast to form 501c4 tax-exempt foundations. These organizations bear innocuous titles such as Progress for America, New Democratic Network and the Democratic State Party Organization. As tax-exempts they don't have to disclose from whom or from where they get their money. There are no limits to how much money they can get, or how they can spend it.

The Federal Election Commission also may aid and abet the Republicans and Democrat national committees to dodge the soft-money bullet. It proposes to let them spend as much money as they please on congressional and presidential candidates as long as there is no direct connect between the committees and the candidates they bankroll. They can easily beat this restriction by setting up legions of shadow committees that—on the surface—have no ties with the party committees.

But they will be anything but independent. Progress for America, for instance, flatly declares that it will promote tax cuts and free trade and try to

stuff more conservative judges on the federal courts. Its goals, coincidentally, happen to be the same as President Bush's. Meanwhile, the New Democratic Network will tap the pockets of liberal donors to push pet liberal issues.

If Democrat and Republican incumbents and challengers are forced to openly support or oppose a controversial single issue such as school prayer, abortion, gun control or tighter health, safety, environmental or corporate regulations as a condition for getting the backing of a partisan political group with unlimited soft money, they become nothing more than ideological hacks. The recent defeats of Georgia Congressperson Cynthia McKinney and Alabama Congressperson Earl Hilliard—long-term Democrat incumbents—may be a frightening example of that.

Each campaign was marred by bitter charges that outside political groups with Republican ties targeted the candidates for defeat because of their perceived pro-Palestinian tilt. Hilliard and McKinney backers screamed that the groups dumped wads of money into the campaigns of their relatively unknown opponents. If they're right, it's troubling proof that using unregulated campaign money to oust incumbents (or challengers) solely because they take an undesirable stance on a single issue can hopelessly pollute the political air. This will make politicians gun-shy about speaking their mind on any issue they think will put them on a Republican or Democratic soft-money hit list.

Both the Democrat and Republican senatorial campaign committees and the Democratic and Republican governors' associations are keeping a close watch to see what if any public reaction there is to this new ploy to beat soft-money controls. So far, with the lonely exception of the watchdog group Common Cause—which rightly brands the tax exempts a massive scheme to skirt the McCain-Feingold law and has publicly announced that it will challenge the new political tax-exempt organizations—the public response has been mute.

There is yet no sign that the public will wise up to what politicians are doing. Public silence opens the door wide for Democrat and Republican campaign groups to spin off more separate tax-exempt soft-money political front organizations to snatch political money. When they do, the edge will go to Bush and the Republicans. In 2000, Bush raised more than \$100 million from private contributors. Shadow committees and tax-exempts could boost his total to \$200 million or more in 2004. This would put Bush's Democratic opponent in the near hopeless position of trying to unseat a sitting, cash-bloated and—barring any unforeseen catastrophic policy blunder—popular incumbent.

The McCain-Feingold law was designed to quiet public rage and voter frustration that politics is hopelessly tainted by big money and that politicians and their votes are for sale to the highest corporate and fat-cat bidders. Shadow committees and tax-exempts will make a mockery of the McCain-Feingold law and further convince the public that politics is indeed a dirty, big-money business. And this is what Democrats and Republicans meant by campaign finance reform?





The same year, the Makah took their first whale. However, this victory would be short-lived.

Be Careful What You Ask For

In June of 2000, an appellate court halted the hunt until NMFS completed a new EA, in response to a claim by anti-whaling protesters that NMFS acted in bad faith when it prepared management plans with the tribe before and/or concurrent to the preparation of an EA as required by NEPA.

In a moment of bitter irony for protesters, the new EA, released in July of 2001, actually extends the range and frequency in which the hunt could occur—after further consideration biologists opened up larger areas to the hunt and removed seasonal restrictions. The most recent ruling by Burgess last month was in response to a case filed by animal rights advocates protesting this new EA. Burgess stated that the case filed by whale advocates lacked “substantial likelihood” of success if it went to court.

However, often lost in the narrative of protests and court rooms is the fact that the Makah are simply invoking a treaty right guaranteed to them. Commercial whaling stripped the sea of Pacific gray whales in the 1800s, the Makah—a century later—are simply picking up where they left off. Over the screams of animal rights advocates we must too be willing to hear the need for cultural respect and autonomy. For it can’t simply be Indian vs. whale—to reduce it to such is to be blind to the scope of this battle taking place in the Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately, the battle has often overshadowed significant events.

Protesters Hit Whale, Get Run Over

In 1999, just before the Makah took their first whale, anti-whaling protesters were in the water using a combination of sea vessels and jetskis to try and distract the whalers and/or scare away the whales. All of the controversy often filled the skies with camera crews in helicopters following the Makah and the protesters to cap-

ture the action. Unfortunately for the protesters, one camera crew caught the protesters violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) which makes it illegal to harass, harm, or take a marine mammal without federal authority. The footage caught the protesters inadvertently crossing the path of a whale (or as some might say, running a whale over). The footage prompted the US Coast Guard to seize two of the boats and charge the owners with violating the rights of the very animals the protesters claimed they wanted to protect.

In 2000, the Coast Guard contends it gave out the notice to disperse on megaphone, then tried to intercept a protester who was disrupting the hunt. As the Makah tried to hunt a whale from their hand-carved canoe, a protester zooming around on a jetski was struck by a Coast Guard vessel and had to be airlifted to a local hospital. The protester recovered from her injuries and was charged with violating the exclusionary zone.

Weathering the Storm: From Potlach to District Court

In May of 1999, the Makah took their first and only whale to date. Killed in less than eight minutes, the healthy, three-year old female was towed to shore and received by a cheering crowd. The Makah dressed the whale on the beach and then hosted an enormous potlach in which 1,000 people attended to celebrate the first whale taken in nearly 70 years.

Participants from as far way as Alaska, Fiji and Africa attended the event where the menu included the

recently caught whale.

Manifesting the primary motivation for the hunt, the Makah brought forth their historical position as skilled whalers of the Northwest. Considering the significance of this event, it may not be such a shocking coincidence that the whaler who struck the first blow to the whale in 1999 was none other than Theron Parker, great-grandson to famously-photographed Makah whaler, Wilson Parker. Two generations separate these whalers, but a cultural bond unites them through action nearly 80 years later.

Considering the wealth of events, names, places and agencies, I decided to handle this last installment much the same way I delivered the second part in the series. Often lost in the discussion about Makah whaling is the voice of the Makah themselves, who don't actively do as much "press" as protesters (nor should they be expected to). I purposely steered clear of quotable quotes and chose to deliver my understanding of the situation in the Pacific Northwest as someone who has been following this issue since 1994 and seen it from the side of the protester to the side of the someone who supports the Makah's treaty right to whale. I don't claim to represent the voices of the Makah any more than I claim to deliver the absolute sentiment of the protesters. I encourage you to visit the following sites and begin to navigate this issue personally, as I and others have. Information on the hunt: www.makah.com, www.nwifc.wa.gov/whaling, www.cnre.org/nae/cases/makah. Anti-whaling info: <http://www.fund.org/library/documentViewer.asp?ID=348&table=documents>, www.seashepherd.org, www.oceandefense.org.

From EDUCATION on Page 4

ing and writing classes based on their reading level in Spanish. “Now I ask myself why we say these waivers were approved,” Wilcox said. “It’s another example of our lack of resources.”

According to Wilcox, the statistics don’t show that one program works better than the other. “Prop. 227 didn’t change much,” she said. “The big problem is that the schools that have a lot of students who are learning English don’t have the resources they need to provide a satisfactory education.” The textbook that Wilcox uses in her reading class includes mostly fictional stories. “How are they going to have time to learn the themes of science and social studies if they don’t learn them while they study reading and writing?” she asked. “We need better materials to be able to teach everything with so little time.”

Wilcox explained that the reading and writing materials should follow the state-required base curriculum for the students’ grade level. This ends up being especially difficult in Salsipuedes and other schools with students whose first language is not English, because there are students in third, fourth and fifth grade who read and write at a second grade level. “We don’t have a program that assures us that we will meet the state standards,” she said. “I, as a teacher in a little school, should not be developing the program; this is the work of the State.”

EDUCACIÓN de la Página 5

paso en el mismo idioma al final.

Según Diana Dugan, maestra de kinder de la escuela primaria Natural Bridges en Santa Cruz, el peligro de los programas enseñados mayoritariamente en inglés es que fomentan el racismo entre los estudiantes. Programas bilingües crean un lugar para la educación multicultural que los otros programas no ofrecen, dijo. “El sistema [bilingüe] animó a los estudiantes anglohablantes a aprender el Español, y los ayudó a valorar los hispanohablantes y verlos como iguales,” explicó. Dugan se fijó en un cambio grave en las actitudes de sus estudiantes hacía los grupos minoritarios en los primeros cuatro años de la implementación de 227. “Ahora muchos anglohablantes dicen que los hispanohablantes son estúpidos. El sistema nuevo crea ese tipo de odio,” dijo.

Recursos educativos

Cuando la familia de un estudiante pide una solicitud de renuncia para estar en un programa bilingüe, la escuela puede o aprobarla o negarla. Casi todas las solicitudes de renuncia de los estudiantes de kinder en Salsipuedes han sido aprobadas. Pero Según Wilcox, no había bastante espacio en las clases bilingües para todos los niños con renuncias. Por esta razón algunos estudiantes con renuncias marcadas como aprobadas aun se

Oliver Brown

Compact discs
available at
Kingturtle.com

...all i need is
rock and roll...

photo by amy weiss



encuentran en las clases de SEI, y van a clases de lectura y escritura especiales basados en su nivel de lectura en español. “Ahora me pregunto porque decimos que estas renuncias fueron aprobadas,” comentó Wilcox. “Es otro ejemplo de nuestra falta de recursos.”

Según Wilcox, las estadísticas no muestran que un programa funciona mejor que otro. “La Prop. 227 no cambió mucho,” dijo. “El gran problema es que las escuelas que tienen muchos estudiantes que están aprendiendo inglés no tienen los recursos que necesitan para proveer una educación suficiente.” El libro de texto que usa Wilcox en su clase de lectura incluye sobretodo cuentos de ficción. “Como van a tener tiempo de aprender los temas de ciencia y estudios sociales si no los aprendan mientras estudian la lectura y escritura?” preguntó. En su clase, los estudiantes aprenden a leer

en inglés por la mañana, y por la tarde deben estudiar otros temas. “No hay bastante tiempo en el día,” me dijo. “Necesitamos mejores materiales para enseñarlo todo con tan poco tiempo.”

Wilcox explicó que los materiales de lectura y escritura deben seguir el currículo temático del año de estudios de los estudiantes requerido por el estado. Eso resulta especialmente difícil en Salsipuedes y otras escuelas con estudiantes cuyo primer idioma no es el inglés, porque hay estudiantes de tercer, cuarto y quinto año que su nivel de lectura y escritura apenas alcanza el segundo grado. “No tenemos un programa que nos asegure alcanzar los estándares del estado,” dijo. “Yo, como una maestra de una escuela pequeña, no debo estar desarrollando el programa; esto es en trabajo del estado.”

Bay Area Planned Parenthood workers struggle for parity

By **FHAR MIESS**
The Alarm! Newspaper Collective

As some 2,000 Santa Cruz County employees go on strike for wage parity with their counterparts in nearby counties (see photos, page 12), workers at four unionized clinics affiliated with Planned Parenthood Golden Gate (PPGG) are engaged in a struggle for wage and benefits parity with their counterparts in five non-union affiliates. The workers in the bargaining unit, numbering around 75, are represented by Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 790.

The union recently reached an impasse with PPGG management who walked away from the table and

submitted a “last, best and final offer” that union members charge is unresponsive to their offers and demands. On September 13, PPGG employees were given a letter attached to their paychecks, unilaterally implementing management’s own proposals for wage and benefit modifications. Union members issued a press release on September 15, characterizing management’s action as an attempt to circumvent stalled contract renegotiations and shake union confidence.

Representatives for the union claim that they have made significant and repeated concessions at the bargaining table while management, with the paid assistance of anti-union law firm Littler Mendelson, has been largely

unresponsive.

This is not the first time that Planned Parenthood, a nonprofit corporation respected for its pioneer role in women’s health services, has come under fire for its labor practices. In 1998, workers at Planned Parenthood’s Santa Cruz branch voted to affiliate with SEIU Local 415 in a bid to increase workers’ democratic participation in the organization. They were met with staunch resistance from management and were never able to reach an agreement. According to Marian Morris, who helped spearhead that campaign, workers at the clinic have never voted to decertify SEIU, but union participation has “faded into the background” in the face of management’s hard-line

stance and a high rate of turnover.

Workers in both campaigns have emphasized that they fully support the mission of Planned Parenthood to bring social and economic justice to healthcare service, but that they demand and expect that mission to be extended to the employees.

For more information, contact Karega Hart, the field representative for the Planned Parenthood Chapter of SEIU Local 790 at (510) 465-0120 or khart@seiu790.org. To register your opinion with Planned Parenthood Golden Gate, send letters to the organization’s CEO, Dian Harrison at: Planned Parenthood, 815 Eddy Street, 1st Floor, San Francisco, CA 94109.

Criminal background checks now required for housing aid

By **ELIZABETH ALLEN**
Asheville Global Report

Asheville, North Carolina, September 17 (AGR)—Families receiving Section 8 housing vouchers are now required by federal law to have criminal background checks done by the local public housing authority (PHA) or the owner of the residence they are attempting to rent. The screening process is to prevent a family from receiving aid if any member of their family has a history of either drug-related or “violent” criminal activity. The PHA can decide if the record or incident warrants assistance, denial or eviction. According to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations eviction can occur if the “preponderance of evidence indicates that a family member has engaged in such activity, regardless of whether the family member has been arrested.”

Section 8 housing vouchers are a type of federal assistance given to eligible needy families to allow them to rent a private residence and pay about 30% of their income, with the remainder being paid by the PHA. Criminal records checks raise concerns over the rights of those who are seeking housing assistance. The right to privacy is an issue because the histories of the families seeking assistance are brought to the attention of the property owners, the police and the PHA for no reason except that the families have asked for help. In Tucson, Arizona, consumer advocate Willy Bills feared that search warrants will be easier to obtain and individuals easier to profile. Locally, homeowners considering renting to Section 8 families are encouraged to conduct home visits and to require a credit check, a criminal check and landlord references.

Homeless families are of first priority for receiving aid, but may be denied due to previous criminal records. In 1987 a study conducted by the Urban Institute demonstrated that one third of the homeless population had spent time in alcohol or drug treatment and 29% of single homeless men had spent time in prison. Although dated, the study demonstrates that a large percentage of the homeless population has/has had problems with drugs or has a criminal record. Also significant is that the study only showed how many homeless people had received treatment for drug problems, not the percentage that have drug problems. In order for people with histories of drug problems to qualify for Section 8 housing, they must be able to prove that they were addicted to a substance

and have recovered, and may be required to prove they have been involved in a treatment program.

Angel, a homeless resident of Asheville commented, “By doing criminal background checks they are denying people who want to change their life...and then they end up in jail. I just think it’s dumb, man. They are denying people who need it.”

John Smith, who is disabled and sleeps in a car, continued, “Hillcrest has fifty or more apartments empty, and they [the residents] are getting put out for no reason, minor things.... Too many people out here living in the streets when they should be living in a place.”

Cheri Honkala of the Kensington Welfare Rights Union (KWURU), based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, said the drug screening has become a major obstacle for families trying to obtain housing. She pointed out that entire families are rejected and forever ineligible because one of the family members has chosen to sell drugs out of necessity, it being the highest paying job available and a particular temptation for youth. In his book *Down and Out in America: the Origins of Homelessness*, Peter Rossi describes the loss of industrialized, unionized employment in the US in the 1980s as leading to increasing numbers of individuals and families unable to afford housing. The KWURU is dealing with the problem by putting families in abandoned “hot” houses, where they are living day by day.

For Honkala, lack of access to housing rather than invasion of privacy is the most pressing issue.

“For poor people, our lives are about nothing but scrutiny, we are really used to constant invasion of privacy,” she said.

Her statement is reflected in the surveys conducted in 1969, 1980 and 1990 by James Klugel and Elliot Smith, which showed the overwhelming majority of US citizens polled hold individualistic explanations for poverty—such as poor morals, work skills, or lack of effort or ability—as opposed to structural explanations like lack of adequate schooling, low wages or lack of jobs. “As a result,” explained French social scientist Robert Castel in 1978, “the politics of welfare center around the management of individual deficiencies.” In other words, rather than dealing with the causes of drug addiction, individual families are refused housing as punishment for drug-related activity. This denial of housing contradicts the statement found in the Asheville Housing Authority’s Tenant

Handbook, which claims: “As a US resident you are entitled by law to safe and decent housing.”

The policy of evicting tenants whose family members or guests participated in “drug-related criminal activity” was challenged by four residents of public housing in Oakland, California who were evicted when their children, grandchildren, or hired caretakers were caught with drugs. They claimed they had no knowledge of the activity, asked if the statute requiring eviction included an “innocent owner” defense and said that if it does not, then it is an unconstitutional violation of Due Process rights. The statute in question was the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, which states that each “public housing agency shall utilize leases...provid[ing] that any drug related criminal activity on or off [federally assisted low-income housing] premises, engaged in by a public housing tenant, any member of the tenant’s household, or any guest or other person under the tenant’s control, shall be cause of the termination of tenancy.”

After state court eviction proceedings, the cases were appealed to the 9th Circuit District Court of Appeals which decided that the “innocent owner” defense was a part of original congressional intent and that the tenants were entitled to housing. The cases were then appealed to the Supreme Court and decided in March of 2002 in *HUD v. Rucker*. The Court opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Rehnquist. All other Justices joined, with the exception of Justice Breyer who took no part in the consideration or decision of the case. The Court overturned the 9th Circuit Court’s decision saying that the inclusion of the word “any” in the statute meant all drug-related activity “regardless of whether the tenant knew, or had reason to know, of that

activity,” is grounds for eviction. They went on to state that the statute is not a violation of Due Process (by unjustly depriving a person of their property) because the government is acting as a landlord, invoking a clause in a lease agreement which Congress has required and to which both parties agreed. In addition it’s “not attempting to criminally punish or civilly regulate respondents as members of the general populace.” This statute and decision has laid the groundwork for the legality of background checks and Section 8 housing regulations. In Asheville, Section 8 applicants are put on a twelve- to eighteen-month-long waiting list to receive assistance and the background checks ensue once their name comes up. About two to three percent are rejected due to drugs, according to Section 8 caseworker Marjorie Scavella.

The wait itself hurts applicants because of the sheer length of time it takes. An Asheville resident, who didn’t want his name disclosed, explained that people with children in Department of Social Services custody are depending on housing in order to get their children back, and subsequently end up having to wait over a year just to get off the waiting list. Homeless applicants also have to deal with the wait while living on the street or in shelters.

Another homeless Asheville resident who wished to remain anonymous told about an incident with the Salvation Army shelter, which charges \$60 a week. “After I paid they told me to take a drug test, and when I wouldn’t they kept the \$60 and kicked me out. I went to Wal-Mart and bought a tent and sleeping bag and am staying in them. At least nobody can kick me out.”



Calendar of Events



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

SATURDAY 9/21

9-12 AM The 18th Annual Coastal Clean-up Day. Cleanup all major beaches within Santa Cruz County & 2 river sites beginning at the Water St. & Laurel St. bridges. For more info call Melissa Meng at 426-5925 x 20, or visit www.ecoact.org.
9-12 AM Team with the Seymour Center crew as they clear the trash from Davenport Beach. All materials will be provided, Wear work clothes. Call 459-3800 for info, go to www.ecoact.org/acc/index.html for a map of more cleanup sites. At Davenport Beach (look for fish flags), 8 miles north of Santa Cruz, Davenport.

7 PM September 11: One Year Later, lecture with Dave Emory long-time researcher and radio host. Cost \$10. At Louden Nelson, 301 Center St., SC.
7:30 PM Chuck Palahnuik, the author of *Fight Club* will discuss his latest, *Lullaby*. Call 462-4415 for more info. At the Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Ave., Capitola.

One hour before sunset Luna Sea-Fest. Celebrate the ocean, one hour before sunset on full moon nights. Costume, music, fire, boats or anything inspired by the sea is welcome. At Lighthouse Point, West Cliff Dr., SC.

SUNDAY 9/22

9:30-4:30 PM One-Day Self-Defense Workshop. Taught by Maryasha Katz. Classes are self-paced, non-competitive, and combine games, discussions and exercises, Wear comfortable clothes. Free for county residents, please register in advance through the Parks & Recreation Office. Call 420-5250. At the Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., SC.
11 AM-4 PM Sierra Club Singles, vegetarian potluck, hike and swim at the San Lorenzo River. Bring utensils, towel and bathing suit. Call 335-3342 for info. Meet at the Felton Faire Shopping Center, Felton.
2:30 PM Author H.W. Brands disucsses his new book, *The Age of Gold*. Call 426-4415 for more info. At the Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Ave., SC.

MONDAY 9/23

7:30 PM Author Gaby Wood will discuss her latest work *Edison's Eve: A Magical History of the Quest for Mechanical Life*. At the Capitola Book Cafe, 1475 41st Ave., Capitola.

TUESDAY 9/24

7 PM *Afghanistan: From Ground Zero to Ground Zero* video showing. A story about an Afghan-American woman who travels to Kandahar, Afghanistan to see what has become of her country. Presented by the Santa Cruz Peace Coalition. Donations requested. At the Resource Center for Non-violence, 515 Broadway Ave., SC.



WEDNESDAY 9/25

7 PM Free Radio Santa Cruz presents Dr. Michael Parenti speaking on Terrorism and Globalization. Tickets \$10-\$50 sliding scale, no one turned away for lack of funds. At the Veteran's Memorial Building, 846 Front St., SC.

THURSDAY 9/26

9/26 7 PM-9 PM The US, Middle East and the World since 9/11: Critical Perspectives. Speakers Terry Burke (history), Paul Lubek (sociology), and Alan Richards (env. studies). Free at Classroom Unit II, UCSC, SC.

FRIDAY 9/27

Homage: Poetry as Tribute. As part of the Louden Nelson Community Center Reading Series: Year-at-a-Glance. Free. Call 420-6177 for time and details. At Louden Nelson, 301 Center St., SC.

SATURDAY 9/28

11 AM-4 PM Shark Festival & Sanctuary Celebration. A unique festival celebrating the 10th birthday of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and honoring one of its most interesting inhabitants—the shark! Call 420-5273 or visit www.santacruzwharf.com for more info. On the Municipal Wharf, SC.
9/28 7 PM-9 PM *My American Soul: Under Attack*, a documentary film and discussion. This film addresses the impact of Sept. 11 on the Indian American community. A discussion with filmmaker and others will follow the showing. Free, contact Barbara Laurence for more info, 459-4888. At College 8, Room 240, UCSC, SC.

SUNDAY 9/29

MONDAY 9/30

9 AM-12 NOON Immunization Outreach Program, free immunizations on a walk-in basis for your baby. Call 423-5747 for more info. At La Familia Center, 711 East Cliff Dr., SC.
LUNES 9 AM-12 Medio Día Promoción de vacunas gratis, vacunas gratis sin cita por su bebe. Llamar a 423-5747. Al Centro de Familia, 711 East Cliff Dr., SC.

TUESDAY 10/1

WEDNESDAY 10/2

3:30-5 PM Beginning self-defense course for girls (8-13). First session of a four-week course, taught by Jade Rayne. Classes are self-paced, non-competitive, and combine games, discussions and exercises. Wear comfortable clothes. Free, please register in advance through the Parks & Recreation Office. Call 420-5250. At the Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., SC.

THURSDAY 10/3

FRIDAY 10/4

8 PM 5/6 HOT Minutes! A benefit for Santa Cruz LGBT Pride. Erotic spoken words by SC locals: Earl Jackson, Jr., Patti Sirens, Nick Herbert, Gabriel, Luis Juarez, Tchad Sanger, Kelly Cruz, Chris Matthews, Ariane Resnick (SF) and Butch (Bay area); music by little giants (Oakland). Sponsored by the Diversity Center, 425-5422. Tickets on a sliding scale \$5-6. At the Louden Nelson Center (in the Auditorium), SC.

SATURDAY 10/5

SUNDAY 10/6

5 PM Fireworks and apple pie at the Darling House. Celebrate the birthday of Santa Cruz, eat apple pie and other desserts, bob for apples and other activities and watch fireworks. If you have apples to give away for baking, or you need apples for cooking, call 458-1958 for the "apple exchange." A benefit for the Resource Center for Nonviolence, \$10/person, \$25/family suggested donation. Call 423-1626 for more info. At 314 West Cliff Dr., SC.

WEEKLY EVENTS, SERVICES, SUPPORT GROUPS & MEETINGS

SATURDAYS

12:30-1 PM Redwood Grove Hike. Guided & informative tour through the redwoods. Call to confirm 335-7077. At Henry Cowell Redwood State Park, HWY 9, Felton.

SUNDAYS

9 AM-1 PM Live Oak Farmers' Market. At the East Cliff Shopping Center, 1515 East Cliff Dr., Live Oak.
10 AM-3 PM Food Shares: Free Food Exchange& Barter Stand. Share your harvest with your community. Call Rebecca for info 429-5557. At the Live Oak Grange, 1900 17th Ave., Live Oak.



The Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women presents a series of self-defense classes designed for women. Offering a range of classes for women as young as 8 and classes for women with physical disabilities, to classes especially for seniors ALL FREE! Learn communication skills, effective listening strategies and physical self-defense techniques to increase personal safety at home, work, school—and on the street. By sure to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

Photo courtesy of the Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women.

Cada domingo 10 AM-3 PM Compartiendo Comida: Intercambio de Frutas y Verduras Gratis. Comparte su cosecha con su comunidad. Para mas informaci3n, llame a Rebecca a 429-5557. A la Live Oak Grange, 1900 17th Ave., Live Oak.

MONDAYS

9-10:30 PM Creative Writing for Fun. Adults 55+ learn to make creative writing easy and enjoyable in this friendly and supportive class. Register by calling 420-6180 or visiting the Downtown Senior's Office, SC.

12-4 PM Cook with Food Not Bombs Santa Cruz. Call 425-2667 for location.


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

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

4 PM Food Not Bombs, free vegan food served in front of Cinema 9. On Cooper St. & Pacific Ave., SC.

4:30 PM "Merrymaking Monday." Join Food Not Bombs and Downtown for All in a celebration that is all-inclusive. Hackeysackers, skateboarders, jugglers, merchants, tourists, etc. invited. At the corner of Pacific Ave. & Cooper St., SC.

Food Not Bombs serves free, hot, vegan food on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays in the City of



Santa Cruz.

TUESDAYS

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. At the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway Ave., SC.

Martes 6:30-7:30 PM Grupo de apoyo para madres y ni1os sobrevivientes de la violencia dom3stica. En espa1ol. Defensa de Mujeres, 406 Main St., Wats.

6:30-9 PM Parent's Support Group. For parents who need more information to understand or help a loved one during and after use of drugs and alcohol. Call Casa Bienestar 761-8595, 90 Mariposa Ave., Wats.

6-7:30 PM Sudden Death Support Group. Call 688-7684 for info. At the Hospice Caring Project, 6851 Soquel Dr., Aptos.

7 PM Earth First! Meeting. At 509 Broadway Ave. (next door to the Resource Center for Nonviolence), SC.

7 PM Downtown for All meeting. At the Wired Wash Cafe on Laurel St., SC.

7 PM Santa Cruz Peace Coalition meeting. Call 841-9139 x 1917 for info. At the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway Ave., SC.

WEDNESDAYS

12-4 PM Cook with Food Not Bombs Santa Cruz, call 426-2667 for location.

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

4 PM Food Not Bombs serves free, hot, vegan food, at the Farmer's Market, Lincoln & Cedar St., SC.

Mi3rcoles/Wednesday 7-8:30 PM Drop-in domestic violence support group/grupo de apoyo para sobrevivientes de la violencia dom3stica. In English y en espa1ol. Childcare available. Hay cuidado di ni1os. Women's Crisis Support, 1658 Soquel Dr. Suite A., Santa Cruz.

5:30 PM Gay Men's Volleyball. All levels welcome. Call 459-7506 for more info. At the Main Beach, SC.

7:30 PM "Lets talk about the movies," a free discusson group open to all who enjoy talking about movies. Each week a local movie critic, or member of LTATM leads a discussion about a film currently playing in the area. Go to www.ltatm.org to find out which film is next. At the Del Mar Theater, mezzanine level on Pacific Ave., SC.

THURSDAYS

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.

7:30 9 PM Anxiety and Panic Support Group, for individuals seeking support for general anxiety, panic, social phobias and OCD. At the Twin Lakes Church, 2701 Carrillo College Dr., Aptos.

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


7 PM Drop-in domestic violence support group. Call 426-3062 for info. At the Walnut Avenue Women's Center, 303 Walnut Ave., SC.

7-8 PM (beginning) **8-9 PM** (intermediate/advanced) Free salsa dance class. At the Wired Wash Cafe on Laurel St., SC.

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

7-8:30 PM Wise Guys. Drop-in support group for teenage survivors of violence. At the Walnut Ave. Women's Center, 303 Walnut Ave., SC.

9 PM Dance Church, free-form dance environment, bring an item for the altar. All ages. Call 466-9770 for more info. At the 418 Project, 418 Front St., SC.



5-6 HOT Minutes! is a benefit show for Santa Cruz LGBT Pride. With erotic spoken words by SC locals: Earl Jackson, Jr., Patti Sirens, Nick Herbert, Gabriel, Luis Juarez, Tchad Sanger, Kelly Cruz, Chris Matthews, Ariane Resnick (SF) and ButchH (Bay area); music by little giants (Oakland). Friday 10/4/02

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

FRIDAYS

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 and human billboards protesting war. Call the Santa Cruz Peace Coalition 427-2676 for more info. At the intersection of Ocean St. & Water St., SC.

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

9 PM-1 AM Community Dance Jam with live DJ. Smoke-free, alcohol-free environment, all ages. \$7 (after 9:30), \$5 (before 9:30). Call 425-3325. At the 418 Project, 418 Front St., SC.

MONDAY-FRIDAY

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

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

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

7 PM Green Voice radio show. KZSC 88.1 FM.

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

Announcements:

Recycle your computer! A local teacher is coordinating the placement of unused or unwanted computers in the homes of students who could use them for homework. Call 684-2627 if you have a spare computer.

Need food? Free USDA Commodities. 10am-1pm the 2nd Monday of each month at the Christian Life Center, 1009 Mission St., SC. 10 AM-1 PM every 3rd Monday of each month at Harbor Light Gospel Church, 2008 17th Ave., Live Oak.

Necesita Comida? Reciba Comestibles USDA gratis. 10 AM-1 PM el segundo lunes cada mes a la Christian Life Center, 1009 Mission St. 10 AM - 1PM el tercero lunes cada mes a la Harbor Light Gospel Church, 2008 17th Ave., Live Oak.

CASA (Defensores Especiales Asignados por la Corte) del Condado de Santa Cruz esta creando un nuevo comite que ayudara a ni1os Latinos que han sufrido de abuso, descuido o abandono. Si usted se interesa en ser voluntario y formar parte de este comite el 3nico requisito es que hable espa1ol y que se preocupe por ayudar a ni1os abusados o descuidados. Para informaci3n por favor llame a CASA al 427-2925 x 14.



FOOD SHARES 

Free Food Exchange & Barter Stand

Intercambio de Frutas y Verduras Gratis

Every Sunday, beginning Sept. 15th through the end of October

Cada domingo, empezando el 15 de septiembre hasta el fin de octubre

-10am to 3pm-

Santa Cruz Live Oak Grange, 1900 17th Ave.

Share your harvest with your community

Comparte su cosecha con su comunidad

Sponsored by the Garden Committee of the Santa Cruz Live Oak Grange. Call Rebecca for more information on this project at (831) 429-5557.

Patrocinado por el Comit3 del Jardín del Santa Cruz Live Oak Grange. Para m3s informaci3n en espa1ol sobre este proyecto, llame a Rebecca a (831) 429-5557.

Local Happenings

Wholly Cross-Words

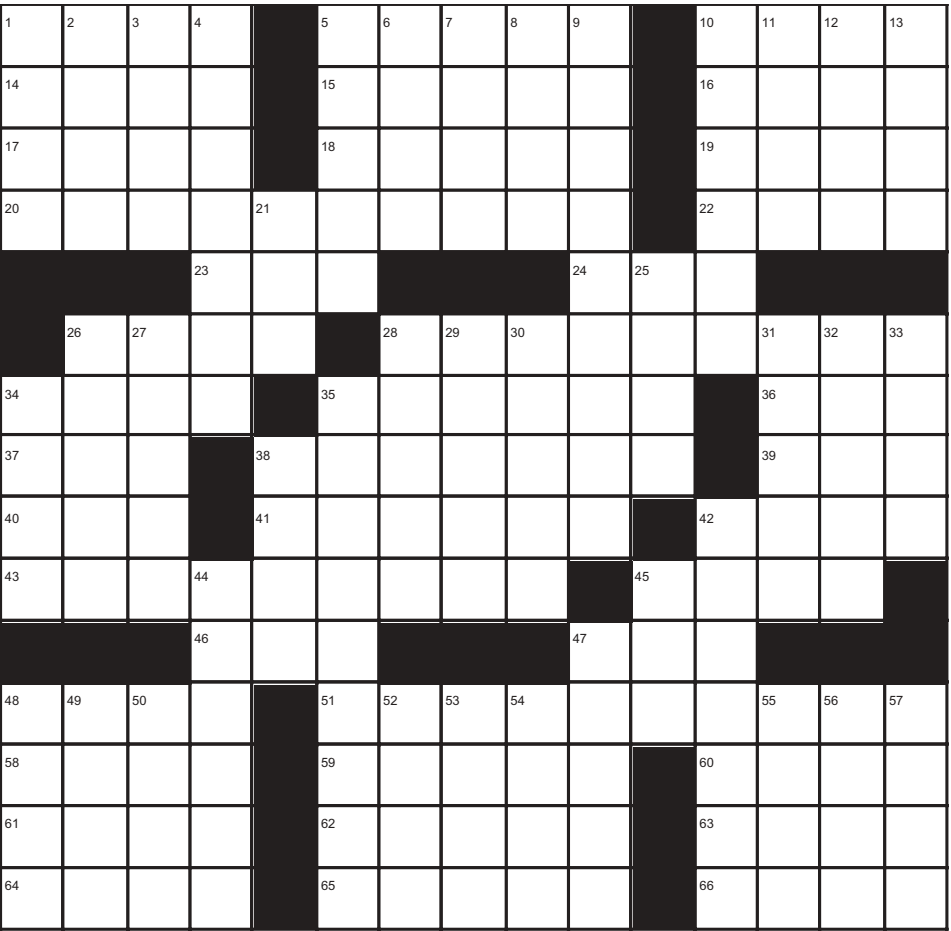
By Oliver Brown

Across

- 1 Top banana (abbr.)
- 5 In amazement
- 10 Beehive State
- 14 Malaria symptom
- 15 Copulates
- 16 Mexican serving
- 17 Duck or brain
- 18 Laxative
- 19 “____ of Evil”
- 20 “And you will do as you are told until the rights to you are sold.”—_____
- 22 Lie low
- 23 Gibbon
- 24 Affirmative
- 26 Express grief
- 28 Curry herb
- 34 Panteon feature
- 35 Common joke protagonist
- 36 4th Caliph
- 37 Epoch
- 38 Swiss dwellings
- 39 Whippersnapper
- 40 Brain activity measurement
- 41 Ritz and Plaza
- 42 Lessen
- 43 Colonel Tom Parker and Malcolm McLaren
- 45 Wrap
- 46 Nigerian city
- 47 Saturday night special
- 48 Split
- 51 Loop performer
- 58 Melody
- 59 Moon of Saturn
- 60 Cutting tool
- 61 Skirt
- 62 Potts or Dillard
- 63 Skin
- 64 Confrere
- 65 Cinnamon and Green-winged
- 66 Firm

Down

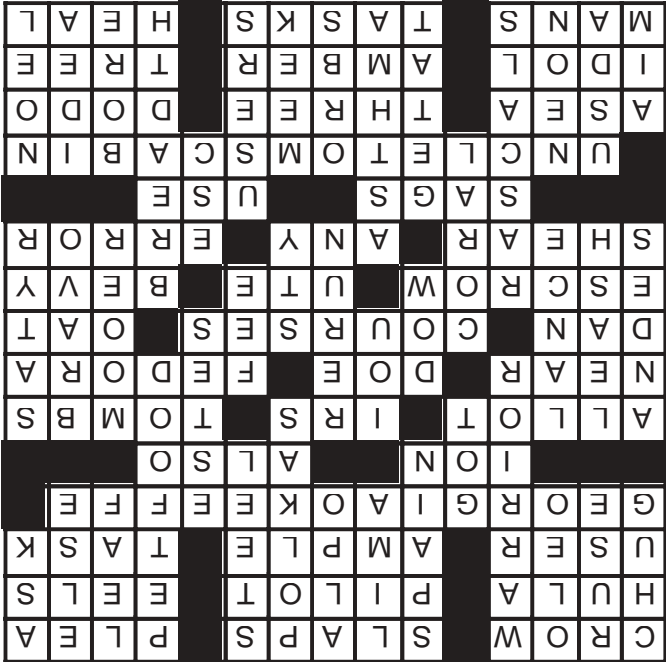
- 1 Whale baby
- 2 Soup thickener
- 3 Mountain lion
- 4 “Look at your hair! All rattled up like a _____ Jezebel!”—Edna Turnblad, *Hairspray* (1988)
- 5 _____ your friends
- 6 Festive
- 7 In first
- 8 Small sandpiper
- 9 Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walter Benjamin
- 10 Donny Osmond
- 11 Three-time Golden Globe winning show
- 12 Propionic or oxaloacetic
- 13 Make non-functional
- 21 Rate (abbr.)
- 25 Scarfs
- 26 Angrier
- 27 Idealized parent
- 28 Receptacle
- 29 Gretzky at one time
- 30 Turns round and round
- 31 Senegal capital
- 32 Jet set
- 33 Harass
- 34 Far-reaching
- 35 Copy
- 38 Devour
- 42 Under
- 44 Collision locale
- 45 Dastard
- 47 Kelly and Vincent
- 48 Slope
- 49 Great lake
- 50 Ted Williams’ uniform number
- 52 Tooth
- 53 Volcano
- 54 Lower
- 55 Supposition
- 56 Drug _____
- 57 Tend



Puzzle #013



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



Answers from last puzzle (# 012)

The KCHRONICLES

BASEBALL MAY BE AMERICA'S FAVORITE PASTIME (do we have another pastime?), BUT **FOOTBALL** IS AMERICA'S FAVORITE SPORT...

59-67
-38-47 Jabba the HUTT, HUTT!!

There is no GREATER JOY TO THE RED-BLOODED AMERICAN MALE THAN WAKING UP ON GAME DAY..

...IT'S LIKE CHRISTMAS.

...GASP...

HALLOWEEN.

How do I look?

--& ST. PATRICK'S DAY ALL ROLLED INTO ONE ...

YOU finishin' that?

THE PROFOUND IMPACT THAT FOOTBALL HAS ON AMERICA'S economy & WELL BEING IS NOTHING SHORT OF STUNNING

JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV

• BUFFALO WING SALES

• BEER SALES

• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

BUT WHAT MANY FOLKS DON'T REALIZE IS THAT FOOTBALL HAS TRANSFORMED THE ADULT DIAPER INDUSTRY INTO A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR BONANZA...

FOLKS FED UP WITH REST-ROOM LINES HAVE TAKEN TO WEARING DIAPERS ON GAME DAY TO AVOID THOSE INCONVENIENT TRIPS TO THE JOHN...

IT'S SAVES TIME, ENERGY.. PLUS, YOU NEVER HAVE TO MISS A PLAY...

AND NOTHING SEZ FREE-DOM LIKE GOIN' IN YER PANTS ANY TIME YOU DAMN WELL PLEASE...

TOUCH-DOWN!!

GAND BLESS AMERICA!!

~DUMP

keeflix@hotmail.com

www.kchronicles.com

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

Text:

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

\$2.50/line Standard display
\$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 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday, Tuesday or Thursday. Ads received after the classified section is full will be held for the next issue.

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

To reply to a personal ad, email: personals@thealarm.com. Specify which listing you are responding to by including the number you see at the beginning of the ad and placing it in subject heading of your message. All responses will be forwarded.

Personals cost
\$2.50/line.
Good Luck!



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

Desperately seeking nice
little moped...must run. Email:
michelle@the-alarm.com

You asked for it...so here they are—real personals for real people. See the previous column for info on how to respond and place an ad. YOU WON'T NECESSARILY FIND A DATE, BUT YOU WILL GET A LAUGH!

08230201 I never want to grow up! I'm Peter Pan! Be my Wendy! Must be into juggling. Japa-

08230204 Elvis lips! Hot wax!
Crayola Fetish! I'm a sassy
newsie looking for a companion
to pour my cider while I sit on
the stoop.

08230206 Jack-guzzling, camel-smoking, sensitive Emo man-child seeks similarly-wounded stylish, cute girl for leftist politics, debauchery and discussions of Hot Water music lyrics. Black hoodie a must, fishnet stockings a plus. Does your soul cry out in the dark? Mine does too. Let's bleed together and make it a double.

08230210: I like editing and I like my cats. I know my history and I want to get to know yours. Want to go for a walk on the secret staircases? I won't tell if you don't.

09060206: I know all the words to "Like a Virgin," I even have a country version of it on vinyl. want to come over for a "lip sync?"

09060207: Together we can paint the town red. Me: experienced, dark hair and tanned. You: wild and adventurous looking for a experience of a lifetime.

09060208: Lonely, depressed man looking for a short woman.

09060211: Classes are back in session. I need study buddy for human sexuality...interested?

09200201: Just realized I have been excited about the new Fall TV season starting. Help me... wanna go for a walk?

09200202: Environmental lawyer seeks other to go over "briefs."

09200203: Sexy, mature senior seeks casual encounters. Look for me at Carpo's Westside around 4PM M-F.

09200204: Me: NOT AT ALL INTERESTED. You: ANNOYING. We are only sharing the dorm room, not the bed. Do I need to move?

09200205: I saw you. I was in Long's 41st Ave. You cut me off and took the last small bottle of hand sanitizer.

09200206: I developed your film the other day. Me: dark hair with highlights. You: long, blond hair. I saw your photos—call me. I could teach you a few new tricks!

09200207: You dinged my car,
we exchanged phone numbers.
Call or I'll sue!

09200208: I came to your house the other day. I was a jerk, uninvited and unruly. Didn't mean to be so inappropriate. Forgive and forget?

09200209: I am good with my hands, acupuncturist in fact. My roommates are scared of me, can I practice on you?

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.

The Alarm! also seeks drivers or delivery people who want to do distribution in the outer county. Call or email ASAP!

Fill out the following form and send it to:

P.O. Box 1205
Santa Cruz, CA 95061
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www.the-alarm.com/subscribe.html

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