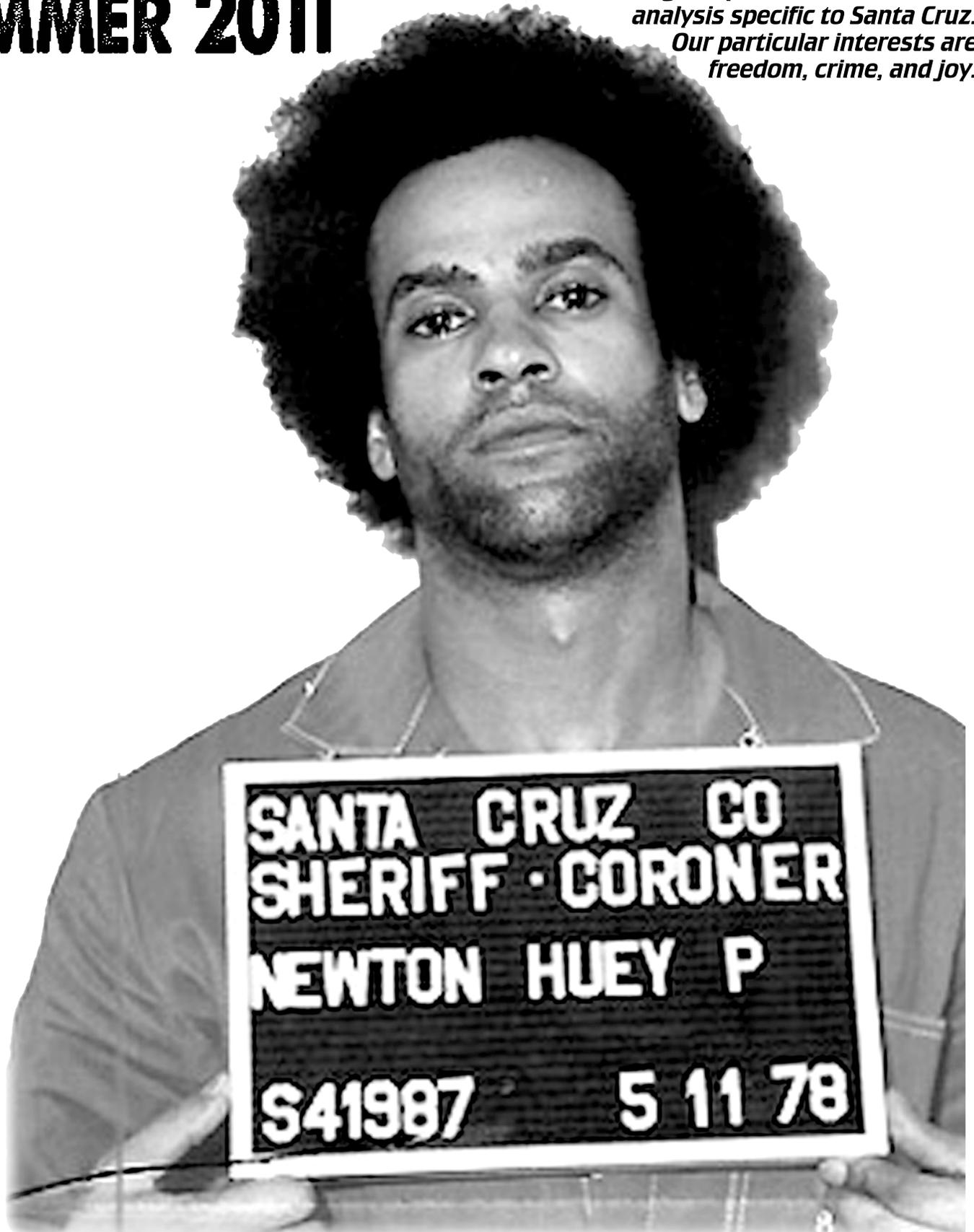


SURF CITY REVOLT

SUMMER 2011

*an irregular periodical of anarchist
analysis specific to Santa Cruz.
Our particular interests are
freedom, crime, and joy.*





Surf City Revolt started in April as a blog run by a small handful of people attempting to articulate an anarchist and anti-capitalist analysis relevant to the place where we all live. Santa Cruz, or at least its facade, is a tourist-friendly college town nestled between the ocean and the mountains. Behind this facade, though, class tension simmers.

Working class people in Santa Cruz are nestled between a lack of employment and a high cost of living. Immigrants are the targets of racist police who, coordinating with ICE, are deporting people in greater and greater numbers. The homeless are asked to make themselves invisible to the tourists and are disallowed basic human needs like sleep and social space. Surf City Revolt seeks to make these and other tensions visible, analyzing ways people have resisted or taken space for themselves.

In a world full of snitches and upright citizens, we value the outcast and the recidivist. In a sterile downtown, we sympathize with the motivations of the May Day rioters. In a town like Santa Cruz, where social tensions are constantly swept under the rug, we want to bring them into the light. *So that they might explode.*

New Cop Shops on the Horizon?

When the flooding happened, seeing fully submerged cop cars brought smiles to our faces. Now, Capitola police are trying to use this as an opportunity to move out of a building that “has not been adequate for the department’s needs for a long time.” We can expect that the residents of Capitola, with its deep law-and-order tendencies, will generally support rebuilding the police station (it ain’t called “Copitola” for nothing). Even in Copitola, the police are always looking for opportunities to increase their power.

Unfortunately, the Capitola pigs aren’t the only ones considering an upgrade. The Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner is looking to spend \$44 million out of a \$75 million redevelopment budget on a more centrally located

Sheriff’s Center. The current Sheriff’s Center, located in the Ocean Street government complex, is aging and poorly located (for them). The new facility would be in a midcounty location close to Highway 1. The current push for the project is a response to the proposed cuts to redevelopment agencies to balance the state budget. The proposed sheriff’s center is a bit of a departure from the usual fare of the redevelopment agency--past projects include parks, parking lots, and sidewalk improvements (and also unfortunate things like graffiti removal).

The massive prioritization of police infrastructure illuminates the larger vision of the Redevelopment Agency. Projects like the Twin Lakes Neighborhood Park and the parking lot at the Hook are, in a sense,

community projects: they provide common space, encourage togetherness, and are much preferable to the condos that would probably have been built in those locations otherwise. When the RDA bends backwards to police interests, it shows these projects in a different light. These projects, apparently for everyone, are done only for those who play by the rules of this society. The RDA spends half their budget on developing Santa Cruz County and the other half policing it. This is the similar to the logic of the Downtown Association: we want a fun and vibrant downtown, but only so long as business interests are protected. The RDA is building a Santa Cruz for a community of people with money and property, those who will never be considered criminals by this society. For the rest of us--those of us excluded from this community, those who find it disgusting, those who want to destroy it--now is the time to act together.

The police have found openings in recent circumstances to increase their power and consolidate the control that capitalism mandates. These developments are also openings for resistance. Looking forward, we must build the power to prevent these

developments. For now, they appear as opportunities to clarify how we feel about the police (hatred) and come together to express our rage. Building connections to others based on a mutual hatred of police (and the prison world that they maintain) is a powerful point of connection, especially when coupled with a libertarian social vision. Most importantly, allowing the police to operate without opposition gives them the impression that they run this town. For now, it seems that they do. And they will, until we do.



Unemployment & the Austerity of Everyday Life

Austerity measures imposed by local, state, federal governments and international monetary bodies (i.e. the world bank and IMF) are only one component of a more general state of austerity. This is most obvious in how social life is constantly restructured, readjusted and reconstituted as a consequence of crisis. Forms of employment and lack thereof are immediate illuminations of this reality.

Since the post-WWII boom and the “golden age” of US capital, Capitalism has undergone a total transformation. What once was an economy grounded in industrial production has undergone a whole process of de-industrialization. Hollow corpses of industrial production such as Detroit and other American cities show the remains of an economy that was and never will be again. A time when workers could easily find employment with above subsistence wages is no more.

Workers are now constantly thrown into the realities of precarity, unemployment and exclusion. While the long downturn of capital produces this situation the state then deploys austerity measures on top to protect capital accumulation and the production of value. This results in ever more insecurity and immiseration for workers both employed and unemployed alike.

Unemployment is often characterized as fluctuating and that the possibility of a turn around in job creation is coming. However the real tendency and long term trajectory of capital says otherwise:

“Today many speak of a “jobless recovery”, but if the “general law of capital accumulation” applies then all capitalist recoveries are tendentially jobless. The tendency of “mature” industries to throw off labour, whilst facilitating expanded reproduction, also tends to consolidate a surplus population not fully absorbed by the subsequent expansion. This is due to the adaptability of labour-saving technology across lines, which mean that the manufacture of new products tends to make use of the most innovative production processes. Yet process innovations last forever,

and they generalize across new and old capitals, while product innovations are inherently limited in their ability to generate a net expansion of output and employment. Here the problem is not merely that product innovations have to emerge at an accelerated rate to absorb the surplus thrown off by process innovations, it is that an acceleration of product innovation itself gives rise to an acceleration of process innovation.” (*Misery and Debt*, from Endnotes #2)

Unemployment cannot be understood as a deviation from the proper functioning of capitalist social relations but instead as an inherent component of, a structural necessity to capital’s own reproduction. There is no turn around in job creation just minor fluctuations in a long term trend of higher unemployment. Without access to the wage relation or means of social reproduction, to exist in this historical moment of austerity becomes a day to day struggle for survival. A struggle for life its self.

The latest statistics on unemployment in Santa Cruz put the rate at roughly 13.1% as of April 2011. These statistics of course do not factor in the under employed, those no longer looking for work, the precariously employed or inmates however still this is roughly 1.4% higher than the state average. With inflated rent prices, austerity measures in the form of budget cuts, general economic restructuring, and the ever increasing diffusion of policing mechanisms, life in Santa Cruz, like elsewhere, becomes austere, unlivable and perpetually impossible to reproduce.

This situation is dire indeed however it produces a unique context for activity. Reform-oriented options no longer make any sense even for the sake of short term amelioration of immediate crisis induced hardships. In the end there is no longer a classical

distinction between “reform” and “revolution”, but an immediate need for activity that must be revolutionary, anti-statist, and anti-capitalist if it is to be activity at all. As comrades in the Bay Area have eloquently put it:

“The false opposition between austerity and welfare may lead some anarchists and anti-state communists to prejudge the fight, to conclude that it is rigged from the start, locked within the horizon of the liberal-democratic state. But history is full of examples of people who think one thing and do another, who make revolution for reasons of simple necessity. And in any case, we can no more choose to fight on some other terms than we can choose to start breathing carbon dioxide. [...]

We do not need a program. But what we do need are rapidly reproducible practices that focus on our non-possession of the things we need to live – in other words, our reliance on money, on employment and the state. The only possible response to the antinomies of anti-austerity politics – which break down all too often into a fight between anti-tax and pro-welfare populisms – is to say that if we had direct, immediate access to such things, we would need neither state provision nor its powers of taxation. Only when capital is a natural, unsurpassable horizon does this appear as a real problem. This is why the truest response to a round of austerity measures is the looting of supermarkets and the jumping of subway turnstiles, tax evasion and debt default, the squatting of houses and the establishment of free communal gardens and kitchens.” (*A Government So Small You Can Carry it Anywhere*, from Bay of Rage)



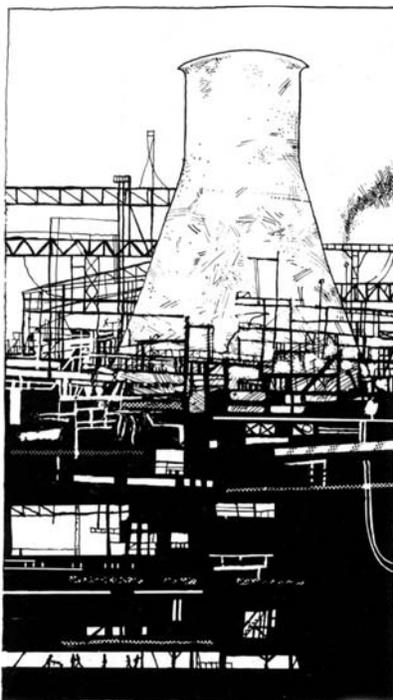
Arguments Against “Green” Developments in Santa Cruz

As the popularity of “green” development in Santa Cruz increases, those who think that selling the false promise of a healthy planet is disgusting must speak up. These developments are being pushed as good for you, good for the planet and good for your money, but companies and politicians have always done things for the benefit of their wallets rather than for the earth or our communities. On the west side, a new live/work complex is in the works, so you can have an easier time selling your life away. In 2008, a 55-unit condo/retail space was built on 41st avenue. Also in 2008, a 70-unit “highly anticipated luxury condo” development with many “green” amenities was built in downtown Santa Cruz. A year and a half later, only 13 of the 70 500-700,000 dollar condos were occupied. As for the city’s plans for affordable housing, a new 5-story bus station and parking garage is being planned, with whatever space is left over on top being designated as affordable housing. On Market St., in a semi-wild field bordering a creek, trees are being cut down and land is being graded to build a 32-unit single-family home development. Many different people and groups have spoken out against the numerous impacts of this development, and this is our contribution.

1. There is absolutely nothing green about destroying a wild meadow where bobcats roam and endangered flowers, live oaks and redwoods grow. The amount of animals and plants that will be hurt or killed by this development has a far more negative impact than the possible environmental benefits of owning a green home. The subtleties of nature cannot be counted and checked off, cordoned over or “saved” behind a fence. We tend to think of a place as isolated, but a meadow like the one on Market St. is much more than that. It is a wildlife corridor, where deer, bobcats, coyotes and other animals go, it is a meadow where many have

enjoyed a sunny day and discovered the beauty of the world. Habitat fragmentation is a huge consequence of paving over small areas of wild space like this. While the endangered spineflower may be able to exist here with its’ surrounding habitat destroyed, none of these plants and animals were created in a vacuum, and they all need the entire habitat that their evolution occurred in, in order to survive. Animals need corridors to roam, plants and insects need areas of different climate and temperature to retain enough genetic diversity to survive, and all of these things are negatively impacted when even smaller areas like this one are destroyed. If paving over semi-wild places to build homes for the wealthy is considered a green practice, then we are still on the same path to destroying our planet as before.

2. Many people in Santa Cruz can’t afford to buy a home, especially a new one, and many green building practices are notoriously expensive. People who work in the service industry, people who farm and harvest our food and other low-wage jobs, don’t make enough money to be able to purchase the organic foods they grow and the solar panels they fabricate, let alone participate in these “green” ways of living that are touted as being earth-saving. The changes that need to be made for a healthier earth are not as simple as our lifestyle choices. So, although having an energy efficient home and driving a Prius is more beneficial to the environment than a traditional car or home, the economic position that people must be in to attain these things means that they will never be widespread enough to have the kind of impact their marketers claim they would have. Also, these “consumer choices”, even if widespread, would do little to stem the tide of ecological destruction that goes hand in hand with industrialization and modern civilization. The choices that humans



make that impact the earth the most are not choices that you or I are the originators of, even if our consumption of commodities is part of what drives their production.

3. The wealthy people that are already here aren't creating a more stable economy. When there are thousands struggling to meet basic needs, inviting more wealthy people in to our community is like planting a tree when a whole forest has been cut down. It's nice, but it won't do anything. We need more affordable housing and better jobs here. But part of the reason that things like cheaper housing

and higher paying jobs don't happen is because they don't afford an immediate profit for those who create them, and when the city government is struggling, it too must look for those avenues which it deems will create profit. Thus, we have seen the development of the Rittenhouse building, 2030 North Pacific, and the 41st avenue condo development. Unsurprisingly, they have all gone largely unoccupied and unused. Presumably these buildings were created with the intention of more wealthy people living and doing business here, but in these hard times, even the lure of big buildings and bright lights has not brought the economic relief desired. The city's hands are

BEING GREEN...



>PROLONGING THE
NIGHTMARE OF CAPITAL-
ISM WILL ONLY HASTEN
THE DESTRUCTION OF
THIS PLANET.<

effectively tied in providing any relief to those who are struggling to make a living and pay rent in any direct way, except by the bureaucratic and creaky systems of public welfare, which also do little to alleviate more systemic problems.

4. Those who are at the top (people who would be able to buy these "green homes") rely on the bottom and middle to make their lives possible. They could not be movers and shakers if they were growing all their food, teaching their children and manufacturing all of their household goods. And since those who are in a higher class control the companies that the service sector works for, paying as little wage as possible for these services is common. The economic growth of some always comes at the expense of others. For this reason, the kind of economic growth that the city of Santa Cruz desires to bring in will only create more inequality, more economic and housing problems, and will continue to contribute to the decline of the environment and the destruction of the earth. A truly environmentally conscious society must also be one that is egalitarian in structure and provides for the needs of all of its' members, while considering the health of the whole earth.

...IS PATHETIC

The Santa Cruz Rental Ordinance and You

The rental ordinance, passed in August 2010 by a 5-1 vote, spells bad-news-bears for those of us renting in Santa Cruz. The rhetoric around the measure was mostly about cracking down on illegal units and rentals that don't meet basic habitability standards. At first glance, this might seem like a step towards a safer and saner rental market in Santa Cruz. Will this finally be the end of uninsulated garages listed as studios (at \$800 a month) or two-bedroom bungalows crawling with rats and mold (at \$1400-1600)? Maybe it will, but it's going to cost us.

The rental ordinance was part of a deal made between the City and the University in 2008. City officials have debated it for years, and only recently has it taken its final form. The city has been asking the university to house more students on campus for a long time. Understandably so, since the city is under pressure from homeowners who feel like college students and their parties are ruining their quiet Westside neighborhoods. The ordinance is a response to this pressure.

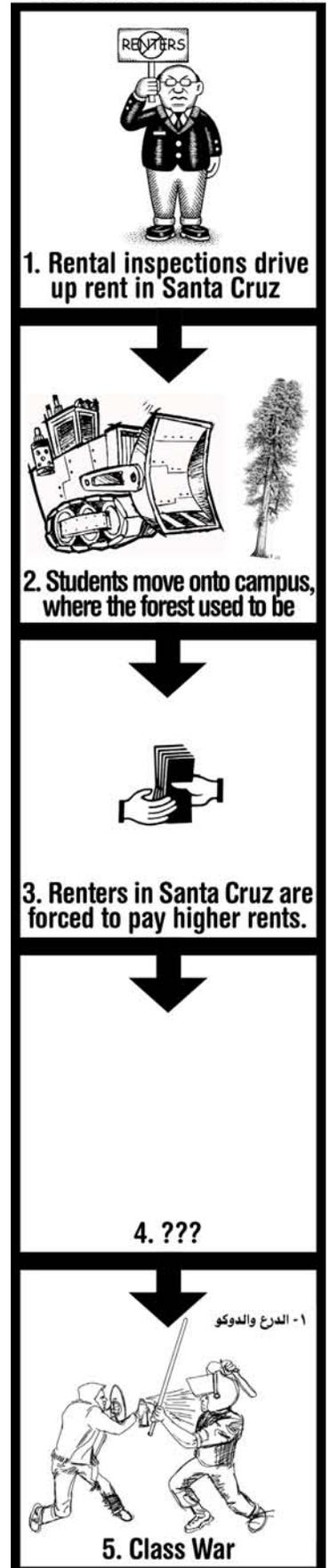
The rhetoric behind the rental ordinance is aimed at "illegal units" or rentals that don't meet basic habitability standards. The ordinance calls for periodic inspections of rentals, to be paid for by the rental owners. Rental owners must correct code violations that are found, which may lead to displaced tenants. Even Mike Rotkin admits that this displacement is inevitable. Property owners are angry that they have to pay while some renters are afraid of getting thrown out of the only rentals that they can afford.

Tenants are also worried, and rightly so, that the rental ordinance will drive up rental prices. There are two main reasons for this. The first is that the ordinance passes costs onto landlords, who will in turn pass them onto tenants. The second reason is that the most affordable rentals in this town are the obviously illegal ones. By eliminating these, many people will be priced out of the remaining rentals.

It would be naïve to think that the ordinance is actually about protecting renters. To understand who the ordinance actually serves, we can see who stands to benefit financially. The \$322,000 budget for the rental ordinance is paid in half by UCSC. The rental ordinance is part of a push by UCSC to house two-thirds of the student population on campus in the next phase of campus growth. Connecting these facts, it's obvious that the UC can make a significant amount of money by housing students on campus. By raising rental prices in town, the university can entice students to move onto campus. Sharing a room in a university apartment costs more than \$1500 a person for the 2010-2011 school year. For that to be cheaper or more appealing than housing in town, rental prices in town will need to go through the roof.

Though this ordinance will address the concerns of homeowners, desperately clinging to their property values, and of the UC, which wants to capture student's

A Handy-Dandy Rental Ordinance Flowchart





rental money in the wake of its financial implosion, ordinary renters in Santa Cruz will bear the brunt of its effects. As rental prices increase, our wages won't. We will be forced to pay higher prices and, unlike some students, Mom won't be footing the bill.

The proposed campus expansion to accommodate the students would develop 120 acres of previously undeveloped land around UC Santa Cruz. The very forests that attract students to Santa Cruz will be destroyed to accommodate them. Those of us who have nothing to gain from campus expansion are also losing a precious wild space. This may be ground for interesting alliances. Those of us who care about rental prices have common ground with those who want to protect wild places.

Capitalism is full of false choices. The rental market in Santa Cruz has asked renters to choose between pricey habitable rentals and less-expensive shoddy rentals. That we might want affordable and habitable rentals is, to them, laughable. Recent efforts by groups like Santa Cruz Solidarity, which bills itself as a "mutual support network for tenants and workers", are interesting attempts at demanding both.

There is a pressing need for working class folks in Santa Cruz to stand up for themselves. I hope that this article creates conversations among friends, sipping 40's or sipping coffee (or both, for a really crazy time), about the current situation in a new light. As working class folks, we need to come together to defend our interests. Those with money and those with power are organized to exploit us; we need to organize to defend ourselves.

A New Era in Policing?

News of "Predictive Policing" first surfaced around the new year. Hailed as the next generation of policing, it seeks to direct police resources to "times and places" where there is a greater likelihood of crime being committed. Sometime in January, the Santa Cruz Police Department finished submitting crime reports from the last eight years to George Mohler, a mathematics professor at Santa Clara University. Santa Cruz is the first city in the nation to embrace this model. In Mohler's own words: "The more you put police in areas where there is more crime, the more efficiently you're policing the city." The Sentinel article about SCPD's adoption of the program can be found here. In this article, rather than rehashing what has already been said, we will emphasize the unstated significance of predictive policing and point towards ways to frustrate, antagonize, or just operate within a town that will try to predict your crime before you commit it.

Since at least some future police reports will be a product of predictive policing, while the analytics that power predictive policing are fed by prior police reports, it is likely that the predictive policing will create reinforcing feedback loops. As predictive policing recognizes a concentration of criminal activity, it will direct police resources towards that concentration. The concentration can be geographical, like the Bonesio's Parking Lot, and also have a temporal dimension, like closing time. By directing police patrols towards these locations, the police can harass, detain, or arrest people more efficiently. Their actions result in police reports that get funneled back into the predictive policing analytics, further concentrating crime in these already targeted areas.

By targeting places where crime is already reported, predictive policing increases social division: bad neighborhoods are further ghettoized, while pressure is taken off good neighborhoods. Kids in the upper westside take "d-methamphetamine" (marketed as Deoxsyn for ADHD) to get high and feel good, while those trapped in desperate circumstances smoke dirty crystal for the same reasons. One group is mostly

ignored by police, while the other is criminalized. Predictive policing further concentrates police pressure on the more targeted group. This is not to say that the ideal solution is some equitable form of policing, only that existing social divisions are further sharpened by this program.

At least some of the inspiration for predictive policing comes from the success of computer analytics in determining the actions of consumers. As Police Chief Magazine reports:

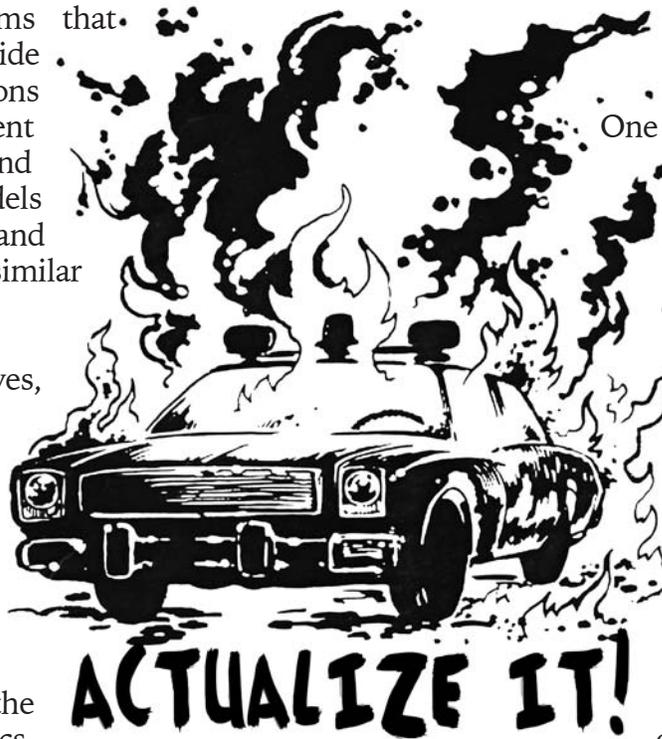
Advanced analytics are used in almost every segment of society to improve service and optimize resources. Some examples include customer loyalty programs that track purchases and provide specifically targeted coupons that are based on recent or related purchases and algorithms that create models of customer preferences and recommend products to similar customer groups.

In every corner of our lives, data is being collected about us and our actions. These data storehouses have been utilized to sell us consumer goods tailored to our specific tastes. Now, these databases are becoming fodder for the predictive policing analytics. In a Department of Justice bulletin on Community-Oriented Policing, the first “tool” listed in a “predictive policing toolbox” was to: “Identify data from other agencies (e.g., schools and hospitals) that may be useful for predictive policing analyses”. Predictive Policing might be the bridge between the warehousing of personal and relational data and the always-tightening clampdown of social control. Advanced analytics, of course, have always been part of the police toolkit, but until now they have been reserved for large operations, usually run by federal agencies. Now, the same techniques are becoming available at local levels.

As these techniques trickle down to local agencies, coupled with Jerry Brown’s restructuring towards local

government, police are realizing that “community” initiatives are of increasing importance. If the police are going to be on your block constantly, they want to do it with a smiling face. Put differently, they want to avoid being a target for the antagonism they deserve.

Defenders of predictive policing say that it doesn’t target individuals, only locations. But you’d be blind if you couldn’t see that different areas are defined by the presence of different social groups. For instance, one distinct group of people hangs out on the Pasatiempo Golf Course while another hangs out outside the laundromat on Barson St. This new advance in policing is only a new excuse to do what police have always done: reinforce class divisions and quarantine “undesirable” social groups.



One clear way to avoid or frustrate the mechanisms of predictive policing is to follow the good ol’ criminal adage--Don’t shit where you eat. By taking crime out of the neighborhoods where we live, perhaps we can lessen the pressure on those places. One study of predictive policing found a correlation with the number of housing code violations in a neighborhood and the amount of burglary. Basically, people were burglarizing poor neighborhoods, which rationalized a police presence in those places. By decreasing “broke-on-broke crime”, we are also fighting an increase of police patrols.

For an interesting primer on how rich people defend against burglary, we here at SCR would recommend Jack MacLean’s Secrets of a Superthief. He robbed exclusively from rich neighborhoods and did it with mad style.

Beyond doing crime intelligently, we also have the capacity to disrupt the community aspects of policing. While there are infinite possibilities for this, here are three interesting departure points for you and your crew. The friendly face of community policing is sugary icing on a cake of shit. It’s important to show the entire idea of “policing” as rotten at its core and to fight police attempts to insert themselves into neighborhood dialogue.

First, the local example. On March 13th, about 60 folks got together at Grant St. Park to barbecue “for a world without police.” There was a free wall for graffiti, dank grub, and an awesome Know Your Rights workshop. By initiating conversations in the places we live, we can clarify our own position and make friends with our neighbors who feel similarly.

Secondly, we can disrupt the police department’s attempts to legitimize itself. In Modesto, comrades staged a disruption of a police accreditation meeting. At a time when the MPD was attempting to pat itself on the back, people made sure everyone remembered that the MPD were murderers.

Lastly, comrades in Vancouver, BC, took space back from Community Policing efforts with a concerted vandalism campaign. Eventually, the community policing center lost its insurance policy and was temporarily forced into debt. To this day, it is the target of attacks and antagonism. Community police forces can often act as the vanguard of gentrification, making a place more digestible to yuppies. Here is one of many ways that activity directed against the police intersects with other struggles.

Obviously, different forms of resistance are applicable to different contexts. Santa Cruz is the pilot city for a program that has the potential to change the shape of modern policing. With our shoulder to the wheel, let’s make it a failure.

Autonomous Action in Santa Cruz

collected from *indybay.org*

Attack on Sheriff’s Department Vehicles

3/15/11

Two Santa Cruz County Sheriff Department vehicles were attacked on the night of March 15th. Their tires were slashed and etching fluid thrown onto their windows.

Seattle. Montreal. Bahrain. Fuck the pigs.

Attack on Sheriff’s Department Vehicle at County Jail

7/2/11

On the night of [July]* 1st, a truck belonging to the Santa Cruz County Sheriff’s Department had all of its windows covered in etching fluid. The truck, parked outside the county jail, was attacked as an expression of solidarity with prisoners everywhere. Luciano and Amelia were also in our hearts when this action was taken; your strength inspires ours.

War on prison society, brah.

*the original communique reads “June”, but it seems to be a typo.

Smart Meter Monkeywrenching

4/18/11

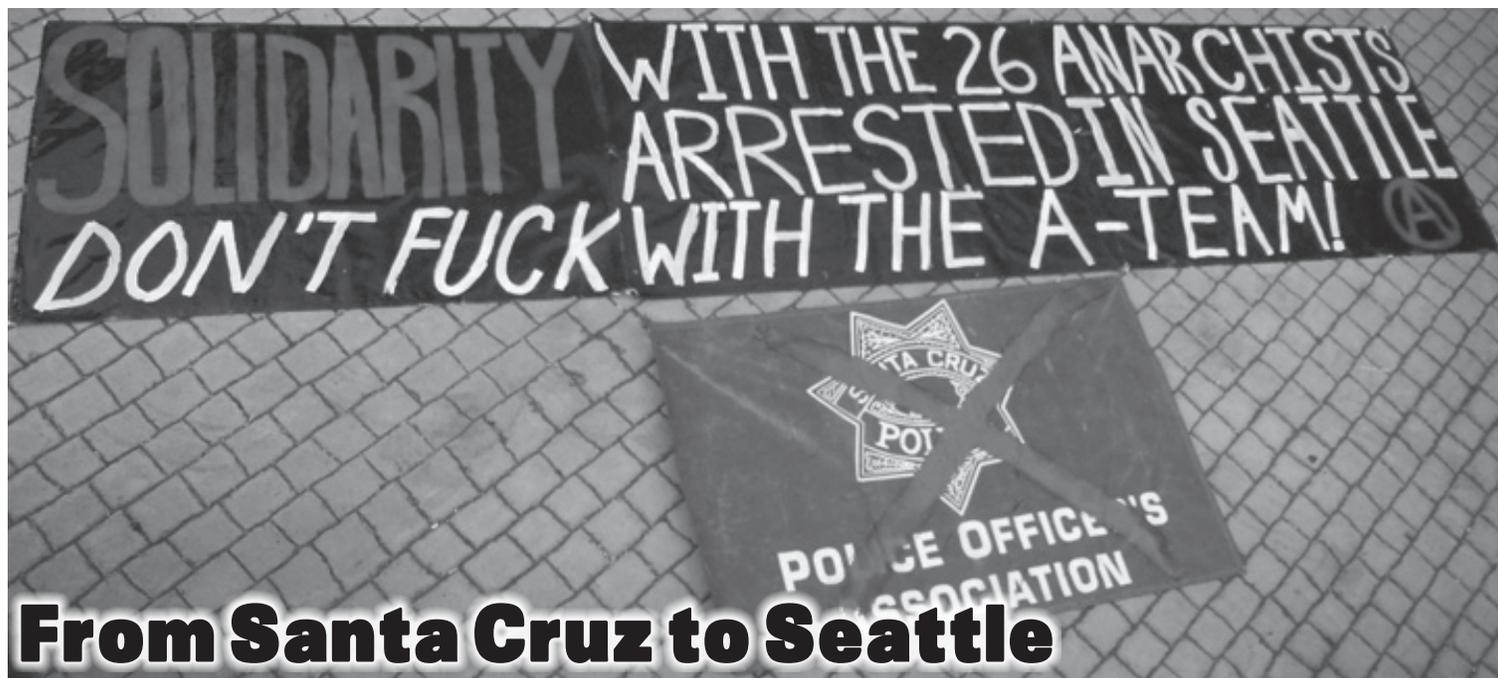
According to internal e-mails released by PG&E, last November at least one antenna used to collect data from ‘smart’ meters was vandalized. Some residents appear to be so fed up with the ongoing unsolicited intrusion of wireless into their neighborhoods that they are willing to risk going to prison to rid themselves of health-harming microwave radiation. This is an indication of how desperate people have become while state government twiddles its thumbs.

Work Obstruction at Market St. Field

4/29/11

Market St. Field is being developed to build green homes for the rich. Recently, we u-locked the gates to the development shut, glued the existing locks, and painted over their sign. The sign now reads: “Green Still Sucks/All Land Is Sacred”.

Additionally, a banner was hung from the Branciforte overpass that read “Market St. Field. Never Forget. Never Forgive.”



From Santa Cruz to Seattle

There is something deeply troubling about the events in Seattle over the past couple of days. 26 comrades, anarchists of all kinds, were arrested. The first night was in what seems to be a coordinated attack by the police during a social gathering at a private residence. The second in a solidarity noise demonstration in which friends and comrades of those arrested the night before stood strong outside of the jail their friends were stuck in, making noise to show that those locked behind bars were not alone.

These two nights of arrests may seem insignificant in the larger picture of contemporary policing, the brutality of prisons and the omnipresent exploitation of capital and the state upon the entire global population. However the contrary is true: this crack down on anarchists illuminates the basic reality of policing in an age of austerity. Capital is crumbling, showing its contradictions, its inability to continue effectively reproducing its own relations. For this reason any sign of resistance, especially in the United States, is taken very seriously by the state apparatus. Those who are deemed subversives or in any way exist antagonistically toward capital and the state find themselves literally and metaphorically under the gun (this includes not only anarchists but also excluded and surplus populations, inmates, those who pose any threat to the production of value). Recent events speak to this.

There is a connection between the tragic police murders in San Francisco of Kenneth Harding and Charles Hill, the hunger strike spread across California prisons and the arrest of comrades in Seattle. A general intensification of police activity is spreading to deal with the tumultuous consequences of a debilitating and ever more cruel capitalism. Prisons themselves are becoming overcrowded due to this debilitation: more and more of the surplus population must be housed in prisons and kept away from the labor market, there by making conditions within said

prisons even more brutal than before. For this reason prisoners have begun (and those at Pelican Bay have won modest demands from) a hunger strike posing a threat to the legitimacy of prison from within. Others who show resistance, as comrades in Seattle (and the greater Puget Sound area) have continuously and bravely done, to capital and the state find themselves brutally suppressed (as history teaches this repression increases as the power and effectiveness of revolutionary activity increases). The general state of things, of capital itself, has produced new collectivities of resistance and new forms of repression. This is the ground upon which we walk, we talk and we act.

It is important throughout such unsettling and yet exciting times to critically consider what solidarity means. How we will lend support and simultaneously expand conflictual activity with the state and capital. For solidarity is not a narrow activity but the act of listening, of reacting, of conversing, of pushing forward, of picking up the pieces others have put in place. We must take care of one another through these difficult times however we can, however our resources and immediate situations allow. We must also realize our common project: the dismantling of the state, of capital, of prisons, of the police, of this entire society as is. Looking to each other and the enormity of this project can inspire solidarity in ways we never thought possible. We must pick each other up and never stop pushing forward.

until the last prison burns
and every inmate sees the sun.
war on the police and capital,
for anarchy and communism.

stay strong comrades, you're not alone.

Famed Black Panther leader Huey Newton was arrested in Santa Cruz County on May 11, 1978. He was charged with attempted murder after gun shots were fired during an argument at the Mediterranean Bar in Seacliff Beach. He was later acquitted on July 13, 1978 by Judge William Kelsay, who didn't believe there was enough evidence for Newton to stand trial on felony charges. At the time of his arrest and acquittal, Newton was a resident of Santa Cruz County, enrolled at UCSC as a doctoral candidate in the History of Consciousness program.

Huey's mugshot was chosen for the cover for two reasons: to memorialize his life and to invoke the revolutionary memory of this place. From a young Huey studying at UCSC to Ken Kesey's first acid test to the "book club" meetings of the ELF, Santa Cruz has always been home to the rebels and the revolutionaries. Simultaneously, Santa Cruz has always been home to white supremacists and a retreat for the wealthy. Accordingly, the war is far from over.

**F R E E D O M . C R I M E . J O Y
S U R F C I T Y R E V O L T . B L O G S P O T . C O M**