Los Angeles
Independent Media Center

Collective Docs

July 8, 2002 (Edited Nov 6, 2003)
Los Angeles, California

An online copy of this document is available at:
http://la.indymedia.org/LA_IMC_Docs_001.html

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Contact Information

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LA IMC ListServ's:

General	imc-la@la.indymedia.org
Collective	imc-la-work@la.indymedia.org

Working Group Lists:

Webitorial	imc-la-web@la.indymedia.org
Audio	imc-la-audio@la.indymedia.org
Finance	imc-la-finance@la.indymedia.org
~~Video~~	~~imc-la-video@la.indymedia.org~~[1]
~~Print~~	~~imc-la-print@la.indymedia.org~~
~~Photo~~	~~imc-la-photo@la.indymedia.org~~
~~Volunteer~~	~~imc-la-volunteer@la.indymedia.org~~
~~Network~~	~~imc-la-network@la.indymedia.org~~

Donation Information

LA IMC runs on less than $1000 per month and any extra money, or equipment, goes a long way. Tax-deductible donations can be made to LA IMC via our fiscal sponsor, Social and Environmental Entrepreneurs (SEE). Donations can come in the form of money or equipment (i.e. In-kind donations such as computer or audio

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[1] These working groups still need to be constituted. The active groups right now are audio, web, and finance. These groups were agreed upon and can be started when there's enough interest.

equipment). Please send checks payable to "LA IMC/SEE" to:

LA IMC c/o SEE, 11948 W. Washington Boulevard, Suite 201
Los Angeles, CA 90066

Mission Statement

LA IMC is a collective organization committed to using media production and distribution as a tool for promoting social and economic justice. We intend to promote the proliferation of media in whatever form is necessary to challenge the corporate domination of our lives. It is our goal to further the self-determination of people under-represented in media production and content, and to illuminate and analyze local and global issues that impact ecosystems, communities and individuals. We seek to generate alternatives to the biases inherent in the corporate media, controlled by profit, and to identify and create positive models for a sustainable and equitable society.

History of the Los Angeles IMC

Since November 30, 1999, the day that protests erupted in Seattle against the World Trade Organization and corporate globalization policies, there has been a worldwide growth in the creation of independent media, especially manifested in the Independent Media Centers (IMCs) found around the globe. The IMC is a decentralized network of autonomous collectives whose shared vision combines a radical critique of corporate/commercial media with an organizational structure that is based upon principles of anti-authoritarian organizing, self-management, autonomy, and mutual aid. The IMC follows in the spirit of the last 30 years of independent media, but is particularly linked to the culture of resistance found in the Zapatista struggle and many other movements that found a voice in the modern information age.

The IMC was organized in Los Angeles to create an independent media for and during the Democratic National Convention (DNC)

protests. As people took to the streets protesting the policies supported by the Democrats (and Republicans), the LA IMC covered the events by webcasting timely audio and video in the form of political analysis, street protest coverage, interview segments, and in association with Free Speech TV, delivered five nights of satellite coverage.

Since the convention, many of the LA IMC volunteers continued their efforts to build an ongoing Los Angeles Independent Media Center, resulting in the opening of our MacArthur Park offices in September of 2001. The LA IMC has also been instrumental in providing assistance to new media organizations such as the Chiapas, Hawaii, and San Diego IMCs. LA IMC also contributed to the creation of KillRadio.org, a community based on-line radio station by providing technical and monetary assistance. Kill Radio was born out the LA IMCs audio working group during the DNC.

In 2002, LA IMC volunteers and former volunteers produced a range of popular work, including: the documentary Unprecedented, Community Voices on KPFK, Indymedia On the Air, and the Collectives initiative at KPFK. The LA IMC also moved from their Wilshire office to a space shared with KillRadio, on Beverly.

In 2003, with Iraq War, many LA IMC volunteers found themselves involved in the anti-imperialist anti-war movement. Awareness of LA IMC continued to grow, with the growth of popular dissent against empire. A tech collective formed in October, apart from IMC, but involving IMC volunteers.

The IMC Network

The LA IMC is a member of the Independent Media Center Network, a decentralized network of over ninety autonomous IMCs worldwide. There is an IMC on every continent except Antarctica. These IMCs are self-organized by activists in each locality who formed themselves into local collectives, and joined the network; they agreed to the Principles of Unity and the Criteria for

Membership outlined below.

The strength of the IMC Network lies in structure: a network of journalists, activists, and media makers, contributing to a local IMC by providing information on local issues in a global context. The IMC Network is also composed of working groups that help to maintain the infrastructure of the network. For example, the IMC Tech Collective is global working group that maintains the digital infrastructure of the network. The New IMC working group is a global working group that coordinates the process for introducing new IMCs to the network. Other global working groups cover issues including finance, process,[2] communications, and grant writing.

It is imperative for local IMCs to participate in the global process in order to help maintain the infrastructure of the network. We are much stronger as a united network of autonomous collectives, resisting various forms repression, than as a monolithic, single entity.

For more information on the network, please see:

http://global.indymedia.org
(global site for internal IMC proposals)

http://process.indymedia.org   (global IMC process)

http://lists.indymedia.org   (global IMC mailing lists)

http://www.indymedia.org:8081/fbi/   (IMC and the FBI)

http://global.indymedia.org/front.php3?article_id=198
(first IMC Network Charter proposal – San Francisco, April 2001)

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[2] "Process" is a general term meaning "decision making process" that, in the IMC, also includes the entire process from decision through implementation, and management of the outcomes or products.

IMC Network Mission Statement (draft version)

The specific purpose of the Independent Media Center Network is to facilitate the use of media production and distribution as a tool for promoting social, environmental and economic justice, and to develop a global decentralized communications network to provide a voice for the voiceless. It is also the purpose of this network to give expression to a wide diversity of social movements in order to assist the distribution of intellectual, scientific, literary, social, artistic, creative, human rights, and cultural expressions not covered by the commercial press.

We seek to expand the human social fabric in a meaningful and tangible way that is empowering for local communities. It is our goal to further the self-determination of people under-represented in media production and content, and to illuminate and analyze local and global issues that impact ecosystems, communities and individuals. We seek to generate alternatives to the biases inherent in the profit driven commercial media, and to identify and create positive models for a sustainable and equitable society. It is our goal to aid in a revolutionary social transformation of society that prioritizes people before profit. We seek to expand and develop our own working relationships in a manner that is non-hierarchical, autonomous, and based upon mutual aid and solidarity.

IMC Network Principles Of Unity (adopted by LA IMC)

1. The Independent Media Center Network (IMCN) is based upon principles of equality, decentralization and local autonomy. The IMCN is not derived from a centralized bureaucratic process, but from the self-organization of autonomous collectives that recognize the importance in developing a union of networks.

2. All IMCs consider open exchange of, and open access to, information a prerequisite to the building of a more free and just society.

[3. All IMCs respect the right of activists who choose not to be photographed or filmed.]

4. All IMCs, based upon the trust of their contributors and readers, shall utilize open web based publishing, allowing individuals, groups and organizations to express their views, anonymously if desired. **see appendix: Open Publishing document (still in proposal phase, at this address: http://lists.indymedia.org/mailman/public/imc-communication/2001-April/001707.html)

5. The IMC Network and all local IMC collectives shall be not-for-profit.

6. All IMCs recognize the importance of process to social change and are committed to the development of non-hierarchical and anti-authoritarian relationships, from interpersonal relationships to group dynamics. Therefore, IMCs shall organize themselves collectively and be committed to the principle of consensus decision making and the development of a [direct, participatory democratic process] that is transparent to its membership.

7. All IMCs recognize that a prerequisite for participation in the decision making process of each local group is the contribution of an individual's labor to the group.

8. All IMCs are committed to caring for one another and our respective communities both collectively and as individuals and will promote the sharing of resources including knowledge, skills and equipment.

9. All IMCs shall be committed to the use of free source code, whenever possible, in order to develop the digital infrastructure, and to increase the independence of the network by not relying on proprietary software.

10. All IMCs shall be committed to the principle of human equality, and shall not discriminate, including discrimination based upon race, gender, age, class or sexual orientation Recognizing the vast cultural traditions within the network, we are committed to building [diversity] within our localities.

IMC Network Criteria for Membership

Each IMC and Global Working Group is expected to:

a. Agree in spirit to the IMCN Mission Statement and Principles of Unity,

b. Have a committed membership substantial enough to sustain a functional IMC,

c. Have open and public meetings (no one group can have exclusionary "ownership" of an IMC),

d. Work toward developing a local Mission Statement or Statement of Purpose. Network Mission Statement may be adopted or used on an interim basis,

e. Establish and publish an editorial policy that is developed and functions through democratic process, and with full transparency,

f. Agree to the use of Open Publishing as described in the IMCN Editorial Policy [editorial collective comments: "We did agree that the term "Open Publishing" was one that is still being defined by the Global Network Collective, and we would wait and see what the results were before rewriting this criteria],

g. Adopt a decision-making policy that is in alignment with consensus principles that include open, transparent and egalitarian processes,

h. Have a spokesperson(s) willing and capable of participating in the global decision-making process and meetings as a rotating liaison/representative, with a clear understanding of the responsibilities that come with this role,

i. Participate in the key IMC Network Communication Methods that pertain to the health and vitality of the Network and that contribute to the work of the IMC. Assure that at least one person from your local IMC participates at any given time on the IMC-Communications list,

j. (NOT FINALIZED): Have no official affiliation with any political party, state or candidate for office (comments: but individual producers have freedom to do whatever they like and local IMCs can "feature" stories about various political parties and initiatives),

k. IMCs shall in no way engage in commercial for-profit enterprises. [We could add: The IMCN is committed to the decommercialization of information and will disassociate from any local IMC that decides to become a for-profit media corporation.]

l. Display a "local version" of the IMC "i" logo on your website and literature.

m. Include the IMC Network current Cities List on your site, preferably on the front page.

NETWORK MEMBERSHIP
1. Network Membership is open to any group that accepts the above criteria for membership. In the case of several requests from the same city or region, we will encourage them to meet and work together.

2. Network Membership in the IMCN will be confirmed by the New IMC Working Group, which is accountable to IMC-Process and ultimately to the IMCN decision-making process.

DEFINING OUR TERMS:
For clarity and precision, we need to define our terms more carefully so there is less room for misunderstanding. Also explains how we as a culture (the IMC culture) use these terms.
* IMCN = Independent Media Center Network
* Open = means that all people and groups are welcome to attend and that no attempt is made to exclude people based on their sex, race, gender, class, age, ability, or religion.
* Official affiliation = still being worked on
* IMC Network Communication Methods = international email lists, IRC discussions and logs, phone calls and conference calls, and face-to-face meetings.
* Local version = acknowledges the many variations of the name and the logo that will occur depending on the language and culture of the local IMC.

How do I join the LA IMC?

Becoming involved with LA IMC requires commitment from each member. In order for this collective to function, we need your help. There are no management or bosses at LA IMC, primarily because we are tired of having to deal with them in our everyday lives. Those who operate the Collective, the members themselves, must take responsibility for running it. We have setup guidelines that we have all agreed to fulfill. The spirit of these guidelines is meant to keep the collective running as a functional resource for our community, and while it is not intended to be heavy handed, it is essential that we create a framework for everyone to support each other. We take our mission seriously. It forms the basis for our work together as a collective.

LA IMC Guidelines:

1. Participate in a Consensus training.
2. Agree with the Mission Statement (if you do not agree with the mission statement of LA IMC, this is probably not the organization for you).
3. Attend two (2) meetings, and one (1) Consensus training before participating in the decision-making process.
4. Acknowledge that while the collective supports the fundamental

right of free speech, the collective will not tolerate racist, homophobic, or sexist attacks against collective members, or hate speech directed against individuals in the community.

5. Join a working group, and attend at least one general meeting per month.

Reasons for Removal

The collective may decide to remove a member from the collective for the following reasons:

1. Two months worth of meetings have been missed (without explanation).
2. Non-adherence to the Principles of Unity.
3. Violations of the LA IMC guidelines.

What are my responsibilities once I become a member of the collective?

You must:
1. Follow the guidelines, and agree to the Principles of Unity
2. Join and participate in a Working Group
3. Attend one general meeting per month (every other Saturday at 11 a.m.)
4. Subscribe to the collective discussion list, so you can be kept up-to-date on issues, and can interact with your fellow IMCistas.

Consensus Decision Making

What is a collective?

The LA IMC has an organizational structure that is fairly unique in our society. No one is in charge, no one has power over anyone else, and in most cases, no decisions are final until everyone is satisfied with the outcome. An organization that lacks hierarchy is called a collective, and the decision-making process is called consensus. A collective is best described as a power-sharing organizational model.

Members of the collective take turns leading/facilitating the meetings, where the important LA IMC decisions are made. When someone has an idea or a plan, we discuss our thoughts and concerns about the plan, and then make changes and compromises with the plan until it takes a shape that everyone likes, or at least one that everyone can live with. Granted, the process can be time consuming and difficult. Democracy can be difficult, but consensus really is one of the most fair and equitable ways for groups of people to make decisions.

What is Consensus?

Consensus is a decision making process in which a group strives to agree unanimously to all decisions made. The objective is to come to a final decision acceptable to everyone involved. The process makes a number of assumptions in order to work effectively. For example, in order for a group to use consensus, members of an organization must share common principles and values. This is often done by the use of a mission statement in combination with clearly articulated principles of unity.

Without common ground, it is unlikely that the consensus process will be an effective decision making process precisely because it assumes that unanimity is possible. Put quite bluntly, it is unlikely that a "left" and "right" organization will find a basis for consensus decision making. However, consensus can be very effective for groups who share a commonality. Such groups can make high quality decisions that are empowering for all the members of the group.

General Assumptions We Make to Allow for Consensus

*   A group shares clearly articulated principles and values.

*   The way we work for social change is a vital link to the change itself.

*   Each individual is important to the group.

*   Differences of opinion are normal and healthy and can be worked through. They need not result in a divided group.

*   Creative solutions are possible.

*   Every member of the group has a right to be heard.

Why should you use Consensus?

*   When each individual shares in the decision of the group, then all have a greater commitment to implement the group's decisions.

*   Better decisions are made because more ideas are generated and discussed which creates more freedom for creativity.

*   Consensus helps to avoid the adversarial confrontations and the anger and potential for hurt feelings generated in a win/lose style decision-making.

*   It increases group strength by decentralizing authority, and allowing more people in the group to take on leadership roles. This really helps to increase personal empowerment.

Conditions needed for Consensus

*   You need a group that shares values and goals. *This emphasizes the importance for your group to come up with a mission statement together.*

*   Members must have commitment to the group and it's processes

*   People must have equal access to power; you cannot have any hidden power structures.

*   People must be aware of issues which can lead to inequalities of power. These are things like diversity and gender balance.

*   There must be willingness to acknowledge differences of opinion, and willingness to take the time to work through them.

*   The toughest one is having willingness to let go of ego-identification with one's own proposals and ideas. "Once an idea leaves your mouth it no longer belongs to you."

For a group to use consensus it demands responsibility from the members, which means a commitment to the group and a commitment to yourself. You must be able to listen to others as well as speak on issues about which you have strong feelings.

Consensus decisions take a lot more time than voting. The time you spend is an invaluable investment into the community of your organization. Groups will be much better off if objections and concerns are expressed, respected, and creatively resolved. The alternatives end up with hasty decisions in which objections are suppressed. This can damage your group and cause unnecessary pain, which in the end can take much more time to repair

Consensus and Facilitation Tips

Meeting Roles

Facilitator(s):
Move group through each stage of consensus process; call on people (usually no more than 3 in a stack); allow only one proposal at a time; repeat proposal frequently to keep people clear about its current wording; suggest meeting tools and help people participate equally

Time Keeper:
Keep time; give warnings as each time limit approaches; force group to bargain for more time if it wants to go over time on any agenda item.

Note Taker:
Take notes and distribute accordingly; announce decisions made at previous meetings

Vibes Watcher:
Point out the emotional undercurrents in the group; intervene if people are getting tired or cranky; suggest meeting tools, breaks, games, etc.

Tools for Successful Meetings

Meeting Process:
Written agenda
Evaluation (at middle and end)
Visual aids
Strategy development

Conflict Resolution:
Active listening
Articulating feelings
Criticism/self-criticism
fishbowls

Decision-Making
Go-arounds
Straw polls
Brainstorms
Small group discussions
Dyads or triads
Fishbowls

Stress Reduction:
Breaks
Calm voice
Breathing
Silence
Humor

games

The Meeting Process

Each meeting begins with several members volunteering to take on specific roles for the course of that meeting. Facilitators lead the group through the items on the agenda, the Time Keeper makes sure that discussions on a single agenda item don't drag on too long and the Note Taker, well, takes notes on the meeting and then emails them to the LA - IMC list so that everyone can see what transpired. The Vibes Watcher keeps an eye on the group itself, calling attention to any tensions, frustrations, boredoms, etc. that the group might be feeling.

During the meeting, the Facilitator(s) will call on people to speak, beginning with the person responsible for a particular agenda item. That person will speak, and then anyone else can raise their hand to add to, comment on, or ask questions. The Facilitator will call on these people to speak, in the order that they raised their hands. The queue of people waiting to speak is called "the stack." Each agenda item is assigned a time limit when it is first suggested. If the discussion is over before that time limit is reached, the Facilitator will move onto the next item. If the time limit is reached and there are still people who wish to speak, the group can choose to extend the time limit. This process continues through the last item on the agenda.

Facilitation

Planning a good agenda:
1st: Try to understand what the agenda items are attempting to accomplish in the meeting.
2nd: Be conscious of moving the process forward and keeping conversation focused on the topic at hand.
3rd: Be conscious of time and make the group agree to give more time to each topic as necessary.

Set goals for the meeting:

Facilitators should always be conscious of the difference between discussion and proposals. Discussions can lead to proposals on the spot, but this is often poorly done. For more complicated agenda items, it is much better to have discussion in one meeting and a proposal presented to the group at the following meeting. If a clear proposal has not been put forth to the group, then it can be very difficult to articulate proposals on the spot. If people make the effort to clearly work out proposals in advance, then goals for the meeting are much more clear and can lead to more productive meetings.

Review the Agenda:
Reviewing the agenda serves two purposes. First, it gives everyone in the room a chance to know what the agenda is and second, it allows people to make changes to the agenda, and whether or not to prioritize some things over others or to include things that were left out. This also contributes to a more inclusive process that helps make it easier for people to participate.

Setting Times for each Topic/Time Keeper:
It is important to set times for discussion that are realistic. Each time we bargain for time it only increases the pressure. It is possible to not discuss everything on the agenda because some things are more important than others. The time keeper is useful for helping people stick to the time limits. The time keeper should announce when they are halfway through an item's time and when they have two minutes left.

Co-Facilitation:
It is useful to have more than one facilitator run a meeting. If the facilitator gets stuck during the meeting and is having trouble moving forward, it is often helpful to have someone takeover for a part of the agenda. It is also helpful when a co-facilitator can take care of the stack as people raise their hands to speak. Co-facilitation is also a way for those who are learning the facilitation process to become more comfortable running a meeting on their own.

Challenges to Building Consensus

Rushing the process:
It is important to allow for adequate time for a discussion that will help develop a consensus. It takes time to create consensus and discussion is critical to achieve it. A facilitator may feel pressured to rush the process in ways that can be counter-productive to the group.

Familiarity with Consensus:
The consensus process is not always about agreeing to everything. People should be conscious of when they can let go of their concerns and allow the process to move forward, or when they feel it necessary to stand aside or block for principled reasons (e.g. a proposal is in direct conflict with the mission statement set forth by the group). The process should not be used as a means of getting everything that we want as individuals, but to produce a decision that is acceptable to everyone and will allow the group to move forward.

Formal/Informal Consensus:
There are times when everyone is in agreement and the formal consensus process is not necessary. Other times, the group is not united and it is necessary to go through the formal consensus process. The choice of when to use the formal process is a judgment call of the facilitator(s). If no one has any questions or concerns, then it is probably not necessary to use the formal process.

When Consensus Fails

Occasionally, a group that uses consensus will find itself unable to move forward due to an issue that causes a group to be divided and is unable to reach a consensus. Many groups will often adopt a defacto policy of consensus-minus-one (or two) and the ability to move towards a super majority (2/3) vote in the case of difficult proposals.

Consensus Minus Two

Consensus Minus Two is a concept that allows a group to move

forward in the case of repeated blocks to proposals. In order for a proposal to be blocked, the block must be supported by a minimum of three (3) people. In other words, the group can move forward with a proposal if only two (2) people choose to block. In a group with at least ten (10) people, this allows 80% of the collective to agree on a given proposal. In groups of less than ten (10) people, Consensus Minus One maybe more appropriate depending upon the desired percentage of agreement.

Two-Thirds Majority

Another option to dealing with controversial proposals is to fall back to a super majority vote in which two-thirds (2/3) of the group supports a given proposal. In order to move to a two-thirds vote and out of the consensus process, it requires a super majority vote (i.e. a two-thirds [2/3] vote). It may often be the case that while two-thirds may agree on a particular topic, they may not agree on moving out of the consensus process.

Working Groups

What is a working group?

A working group is analogous to a committee, except that the decision making structure of a work group is based upon the consensus model. A working group is ideally composed of 5 to 20 people who work together on projects that maintain the day to day operations of the LA IMC. Working groups form the basis of participation in the LA IMC and are semi-autonomous from the general collective. In other words, working groups make decisions for the general collective unless those decisions violate the mission statement or the Principles of Unity.

Working groups in the LA IMC are organized to make decision-making more efficient and participatory. Decision making authority is distributed to these groups, so that the entire organization isn't involved in all decisions. In this way, the entire collective doesn't have to painstakingly cover every single detail of a decision that is often easier to make with a small group of people focused on a specific area of operations. Working group decisions are reported back to the collective at the general meetings or via the mailing lists.

Working group logistics are the responsibility of Designated Persons Responsible (DPRs) who coordinate meetings, report backs, and other details necessary to a working group.

We ask that every member of the LA IMC join a working group and get involved in making decisions on behalf of the larger LA IMC collective. The following are the current working groups of the LA IMC:

1. Finance – Responsible for finances and record keeping, maintaining a good work relationship with SEE, our fiscal sponsor, raising money for rent, etc.
2. Tech
3. Audio
4. Video
5. Print
6. Photo
7. Volunteer
8. Webitorial
9. Network

Volunteer – Responsible for promoting the collective via events like Sunset Junction, doing outreach on the web via the mailing lists, making stickers, flyers, etc.

Space – Responsible for keeping the space organized, maintaining a good working relationship with the landlord, etc.

Video – Responsible for the organization and coordination of any IMC LA video projects.

Webitorial – Responsible for the organization of the website, keeping the website up to date and making sure that the center column, newswire and calendar, etc. are being facilitated.

Radio - Responsible for the organization of the radio project, and keeping the Kill Radio slot commitment fulfilled.

DPR - Designated Person Responible

DPRs are individuals who have taken responsibility for a residual task of the collective or who have volunteered to coordinate meetings and other items associated with a given working group. Each working group should have one or two DPRs in order to maintain the mailing list, coordinate meetings, and act as a contact for new people. DPRs help to maintain the consistency of a working group by providing up to date reports to the general collective. The role of the DPR is crucial and requires a rather serious commitment on the part of the individual(s) to the larger collective.

Sample Agenda

LA IMC Agenda

Date: _____

Facilitators: generally two or more facilitators
Minutes: someone willing to take notes and type them up for distribution
Time: someone who will rigorously announce time on each item
Vibes: one or two people who keep a check on the emotional climate

Introductions: (good to do if new people)

Announcements: (for events, updates, items that do not require a discussion by the entire group, or items that are not intended as a proposal. Announcements are a good place to suggest agenda items for a future meeting, etc.)

Working Group Report Backs: (if an working group has recently met to make decisions, or needs the groups input into a particular decision, then this is the best place to give a report.

Generally, the reports are short and there is an announcement of the working groups next meeting time and location)

Agenda:
Note: It is important to distinguish between discussion items and items that are put forth as a proposal. Proposals require a group consensus and can follow a formal or informal consensus process that is at the discretion of the facilitators. Discussion does not require consensus, but is usually intended as a precursor to a future proposal. It is also critical that time limits and names are attached to each agenda item so that the group has an idea how long the meeting will take. Long unorganized meetings are usually the downfall of many organizations that wish to be sustainable. Also, it is very helpful to have proposals printed out on paper for everyone to read. This makes the information more accessible and easier to understand.

Old Agenda Items (items that have been tabled, or previous discussion items that have been turned into proposals)

1.   Last weeks discussion turned into formal proposal to buy X amount of equipment for collective (Jane Doe, 10 min.)
2.   Discussion from last week regarding collective name (John Doe, 15 min.)

New Agenda Items (generally, new items are discussion items, but not always. If people are familiar with the issue, or it is a simple proposal, new agenda items will have both discussion and proposals listed)

3.   Report back from benefit show (Noam Chomsky, 10 min.)
4.   We need a new scanner in the office (Emma Goldman, 10 min) Proposal: that we spend our last $150 on a new scanner for the collective.
5.   Discussion on the keeping office open schedule (Peter Kropotkin, 5 min.)
6.   Proposal to set a new Indymedia Newreal space that is accessible. It must be dealt with today because we don't have another space lined up (Judy Bari, 10 min.)
7.   Choose next weeks facilitators (responsible for preparing the Agenda)