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Fall 2023

The MetaZine Example Zine

Kate Tuley

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The MetaZine

A Zine About Zines
Kate Tuley
Sociology, Fall 2023

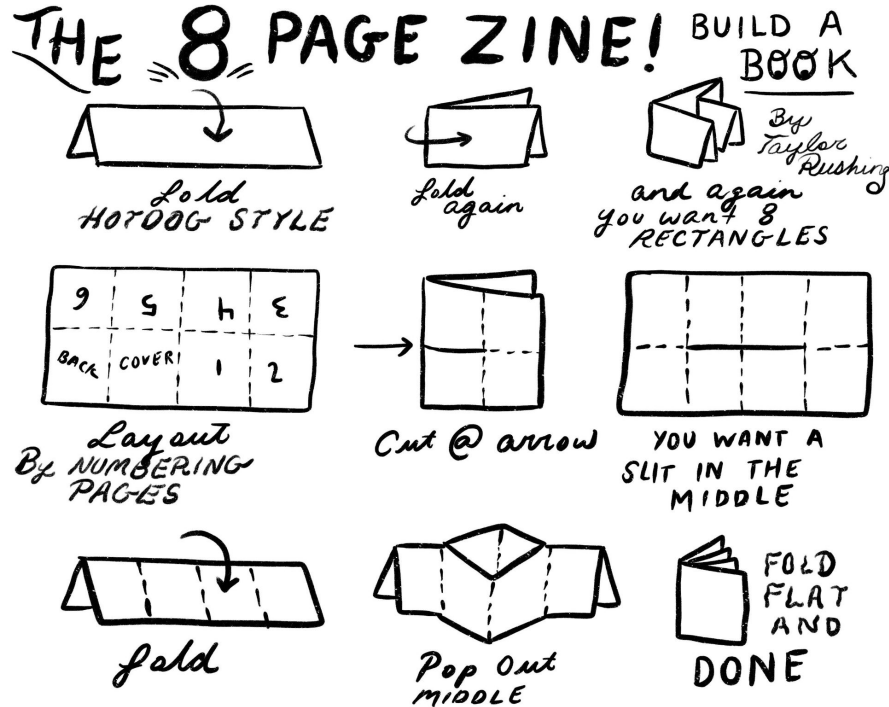
How is a slide presentation a zine?

Well, what IS a zine?

A **zine** (/zi:n/ ZEEN; short for *magazine* or *fanzine*) is a small-circulation self-published work of original or appropriated texts and images, usually reproduced via a **copy machine**. Zines

[“Zine,” Wikipedia.com](#)

Maybe each slide is like a single page



Lots of zines include how-to guides and instructions, recipes, even maps. They're all about sharing information!

Here's an example of how to fold a piece of printer paper into a minizine.

Maybe each slide is two pages



when i was about 4 years old, my mom had a miscarriage with complications. i don't remember much, except one day she was pregnant, and the next she just started bleeding a lot. blood was all over the bathroom floor, and it wouldn't stop.

she had to go to the hospital, where they performed an abortion, so she didn't bleed to death. after the dobbs decision, a week doesn't go by where i wonder what would have happened to my mom if she wasn't able to have access to the care she desperately needed?

even though the baby was already deceased, would people be more concerned about going to jail than my mom's well-being? would she have bled out as they debated what they could legally do to help?

would i have lost her?

Image Source: Arcadia Kandora, ed., *Lady+ Hell: Female and Non-Binary Artists Respond to the Dobbs Decision*, pp. I-II.



Like a magazine laying open

Zines include text as well as images

Some zines are mostly images with a little bit of text (or none at all).

Other zines are mostly text, with maybe a few illustrations.

Comic pages include text in the images.

It can be anything!

That's the whole idea of zines—they're a way of combining whatever content is important to YOU, and they're all about breaking genre barriers.

great selling tool for a dubious product.

As with the building and maintenance of weapons and armies, the building and maintenance of prisons are big business. Investment houses, construction companies, architects, and support services such as food, medical, transportation and furniture, all stand to profit by prison expansion. A burgeoning "specialty item" industry sells fencing, handcuffs, drug detectors, protective vests, and other security devices to prisons.

As the Cold War winds down and the Crime War heats up, defense industry giants like Westinghouse are re-tooling and lobbying Washington for their share of the domestic law enforcement market. "Night Enforcer" goggles used in the Gulf War, electronic "Hot Wire" fencing ("so hot NATO chose it for high-risk installations"), and other equipment once used by the military, are now being marketed to the criminal justice system.

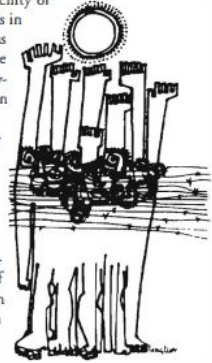
Communication companies like AT&T, Sprint, and MCI are getting into the act as well, gouging prisoners with exorbitant phone calling rates, often six times the normal long distance charge. Smaller firms like Correctional Communications Corp., dedicated solely to the prison phone business, provide computerized prison phone systems, fully equipped for systematic surveillance. They win government contracts by offering to "kick back" some of the profits to the government agency awarding the contract. These companies are reaping huge profits at the expense of prisoners and their families; prisoners are often effectively cut off from communication due to the excessive cost of phone calls.

One of the fastest growing sectors of the prison industrial complex is private corrections companies. Investment firm Smith Barney is a part owner of a prison in Florida. American Express and General Electric have invested in private prison construction in Oklahoma and Tennessee. Correctional Corporation Of America, one of the largest private prison owners, already operates internationally, with more than 48 facilities in 11 states, Puerto Rico, the United Kingdom, and Australia. Under contract by government to run jails and prisons, and paid a fixed sum per prisoner, the profit motive mandates that these firms operate as cheaply and efficiently as possible. This means lower wages for staff, no unions, and fewer services for prisoners. Private contracts also mean less public scrutiny. Prison owners are raking in billions by cutting corners which harm prisoners. Substandard diets, extreme overcrowding, and abuses by poorly trained personnel have all been documented and can

be expected in these institutions which are unabashedly about making money.

Prisons are also a leading rural growth industry. With traditional agriculture being pushed aside by agribusiness, many rural American communities are facing hard times. Economically depressed areas are falling over each other to secure a prison facility of their own. Prisons are seen as a source of jobs in construction, local vendors and prison staff as well as a source of tax revenues. An average prison has a staff of several hundred employees and an annual payroll of several million dollars.

Like any industry, the prison economy needs raw materials. In this case the raw materials are prisoners. The prison industrial complex can grow only if more and more people are incarcerated even if crime rates drop. "Three Strikes" and mandatory minimums (harsh, fixed sentences without parole) are two examples of the legal superstructure quickly being put in place to guarantee that the prison population will grow and grow and grow.



LABOR AND THE FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

The growth of the prison industrial complex is inextricably tied to the fortunes of labor. Ever since the onset of the Reagan-Bush years in 1980, workers in the United States have been under siege. Aggressive union busting, corporate deregulation, and especially the flight of capital in search of cheaper labor markets, have been crucial factors in the downward plight of American workers.

One wave of capital flight occurred in the 1970s. Manufacturing such as textiles in the Northeast moved south to South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, non-union states where wages were low. During the 1980s, many more industries (steel, auto, etc.) closed up shop, moving on to the "more competitive atmospheres" of Mexico, Brazil, or Taiwan where wages were a mere fraction of those in the U.S., and environmental, health and safety standards were much lower. Most seriously hurt by these plant closures and layoffs were African-Americans and

But a digital zine can include audio, video, and as well

Well...there are traditionalists who say these aren't really "zines," and say zines can only be paper, and should still have a collage-on-a-photocopier look.

But zines are produced outside of traditional printing and communication structures to represent people outside those structures. They're a countercultural; marginalized groups and individuals having agency over their own voices and words.



Source: Skillshare, "[The History of Zines with Kate Bingaman-Burt](#)"

Sharing others' content is a way to amplify their voice, and add your own.

It also allows for skill sharing. Not everyone can draw, or make videos—but anyone can make a zine WITH drawings and videos.

Order From: AK Press Distribution
 P.O. Box 40682 • San Francisco, CA 94140
 415-864-0892 • fax: 415-864-0893
 akpress@akpress.org

This pamphlet is part of the Prison Activist Resource Center pamphlet series and can be ordered from them at:
 PO Box 339 • Berkeley, CA 94701
 510-845-8813 • parc@prisonactivist.org

First Printing: 2,000, July 1998

Going Into the Prison by Chrystos, reprinted from *Firepower*, published by A Press Gang

Thanks to: AK Press, Bo. Chrystos, LaPeña, Morela, Prisoner Activist Resource Center, Regent Press, Resistant Strains

To contact us (but not for distribution):
 agit press collective 3124 shattuck avenue • berkeley, CA 94705
 agit@groundwork.ucsd.edu • http://groundwork.ucsd.edu/~agit

ISBN: 1-889059-17-X

Going Into the Prison
 by Chrystos

the guard grows, What's this?!
 Poetry, I answer, just Poetry
 He waxes me through
 with a yawn that delights me
 So I smuggle my words in
 to the women
 who bite them chewing starving
 I'm honored to serve them
 bring color music feelings
 into that soul death
 Smiling as I weep
 for Poetry who has such a bad reputation
 She's boring, unnecessary, incomprehensible
 obscure, effete
 The perfect weapon
 for this sneaky old war horse
 to make a rich repast of revolution

for Linda Evans

Prison Statistics



- The female prison population has risen 275% since 1980
- 90% of women in prison are single mothers - there are 167,000 children with incarcerated mothers
- 80% of women report incomes of less than \$2,000 a year, 92% less than 10,000 one year ago
- 1980: 33% of federal prisoners were people of color, in 1995: 64%
- 1,471 African American per 100,000 were incarcerated in 1993 / 207 whites per 100,000 incarcerated
- 1995: whites account for 52% of all crack users, African Americans: 38% However, of those sentenced for crack offenses - 88% were African American
- 4.1 were white
- It costs more per year to send a person to prison for a year than to Harvard University for a year.
- Private corporations like Eddie Bauer and Lexus employ prison slave labor. Prisoners work without rights or laws to protect them.
- In 1994 92% of federal inmates were incarcerated for non-violent crimes.
- Prisoners with HIV have little or no access to qualified medical attention.
- Over 100 political prisoners in the United States are serving long terms not for crimes committed but for political beliefs and activities

The Prison Industrial Complex and the Global Economy



by Eve Goldberg and Linda Evans

Resource List

Out of Time
 3543 18th St. Box 30
 San Francisco, CA 94110
 outoftime@igc.apc.org
 Newsletter of the Out of Control Lesbian Committee to Support Women Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War

Libertad
 2607 W. Division
 Chicago, IL 60622
 Libertad carries news and information from the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War

Prison Legal News
 2400 NW 80th St. #148
 Seattle, WA 98117

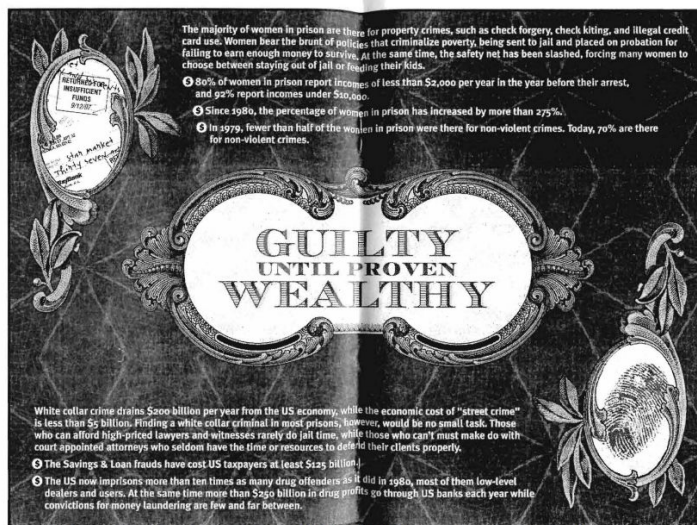
The Fire Inside c/o California Coalition for Women Prisoners
 100 McAllister St.
 San Francisco, CA 94102
 http://www.igc.org/justice/prisoners/women

Coalition for Prisoners Rights
 Box 1911
 Santa Fe, NM 87504

Walking Steel / Can't Jail the Spirit
 Box 578172
 Chicago, IL 60657
 CEML@aol.com
 Walking Steel carries written materials including a collection of bios on some of the current political prisoners in the U.S.

California Prison Focus
 2489 Mission St. #28
 San Francisco, CA 94110

This Just In
 103 Bartlett Ave.
 Pittsfield, MA 01201



"Guilty" by Nick Jehlen. Part of the Resistant Strains Maximum Security Democracy poster series. Send \$20 for set of 15 posters. Maximum Security Democracy poster series • Box 153b Glover, VT 05839 • (802) 525-8853 • baseline@igc.org

This zine is edited to look like a published book or journal.

And includes poetry, articles, infographics, and a resource list.

Image Source: Eve Goldberg and Linda Evans, "[The Prison-Industrial Complex and the Global Economy](#)," pp. I-II, 12-3, 22, 25.

Clips of interviews can be embedded alongside pictures and quotes from interviewees



Lee: I teach about radical sex-positivity. Zines are both about personal exploration and growth, and also about community (coming together around zines, learning and growing together), so I think zines are a great place to help shift sex cultures toward consent and respect!



Noemi: Many of the reviews of my zine described it as political. I was simply telling the stories from the perspective of a Chicana single mom living poor in South Texas. The zines I did where I gave a platform to women of colour survivors of domestic & sexual violence - those I consider the best zines I was involved in.



Erin: I write about being disabled in my zines because I want others to know that the lives of disabled people are worth something, and we need the same rights and access as able-bodied/neurotypical individuals.

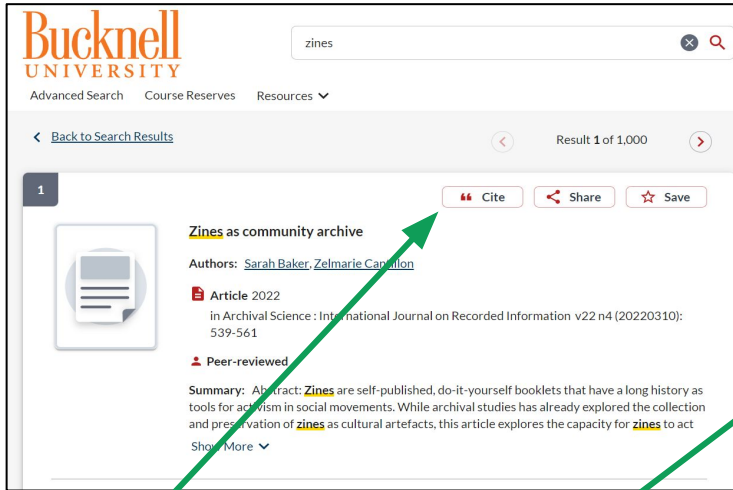


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Include sources for your images (and links if they're online).**

Include all your sources in your bibliography.

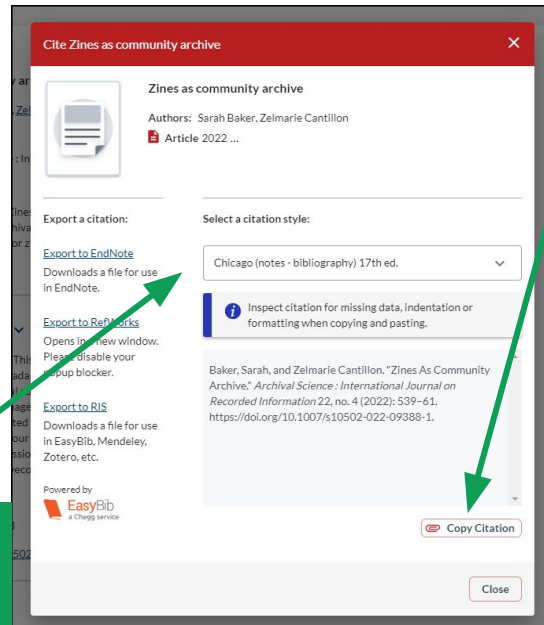
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2. Select a **citation style** in the popup (Chicago (Notes–Bibliography)).



3. Copy citation and

4. Paste to your bibliography.

Bibliography

Baker, Sarah, and Zelmarie Cantillon. “Zines As Community Archive.” *Archival Science: International Journal on Recorded Information* 22, no. 4 (2022): 539–61. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-022-09388-1>.

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¹Sarah Baker and Zelmarie Cantillon, "Zines as Community Archive," 540.

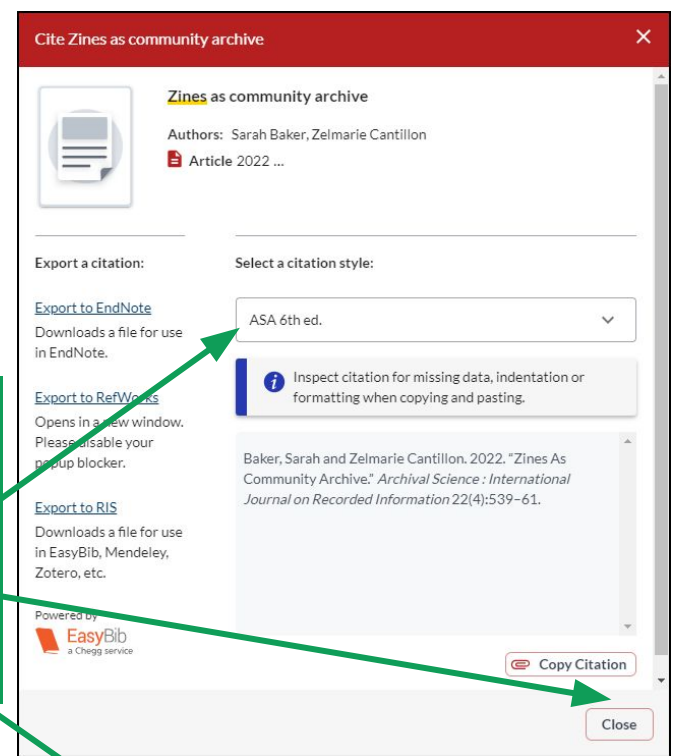
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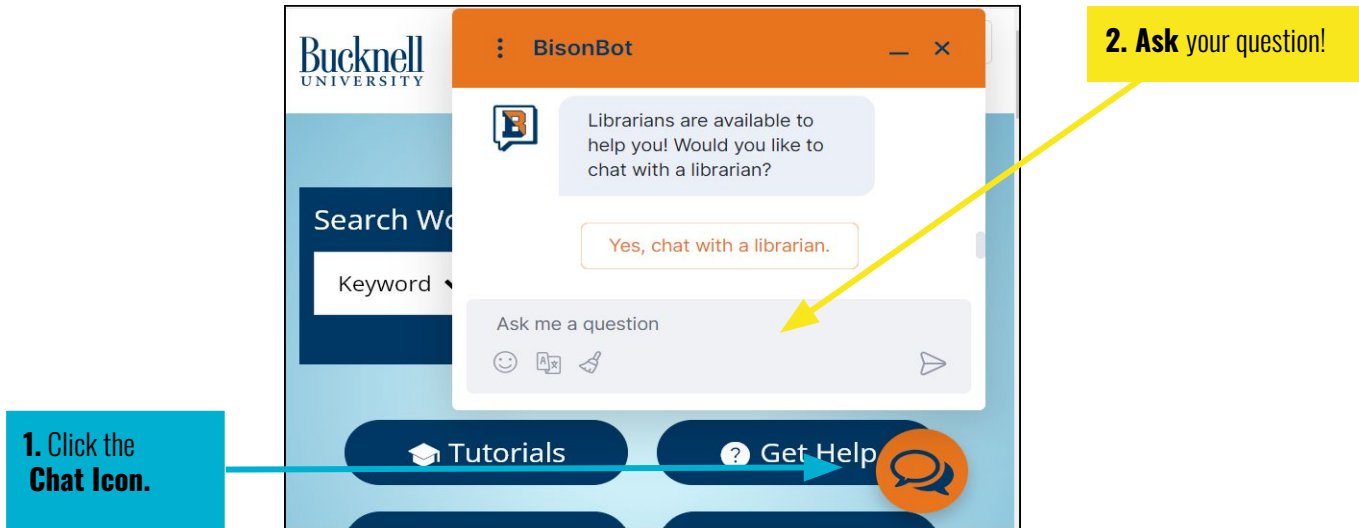
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Citations can be hard for everyone, so don't hesitate to **ask for help!** There are [citation guides](#) at library.bucknell.edu, or you can even **chat with a librarian** anytime about anything.

Zine Resources

01

First Steps

- [ZineWiki](#)
- Barnard College Library, Citing Zines (a [Zine](#))

02

Searchable Zine Collections

- Library of Congress Zine [Archive](#)
- Queer Zine Archive [Project](#)
- Internet Archive: [Zines](#)
- Papercut Zine [Library](#)

03

Specialty Zines

- Zines by [Genre](#)
- Small Science Collective, Science Zine [Library](#)
- [*Fedizine: An Anarchist Introduction to Federated Social Media*](#)

04

Print Zines at Bucknell

- Mira Maholtra, [Unfolding the Saree](#)
- Meredith Stern (ed.), [This is an Emergency! A Reproductive Rights and Gender Justice Portfolio](#)
- Sofia Szamosi, *Social Me*: [Sofia Szamosi's Social Media Box Set](#)

05

Zines Used Here

- Arcadia Kandora, ed., [Lady+ Hell: Female and Non-Binary Artists Respond to the Dobbs Decision](#)
- Chella Quint, [Zine: Activism Through Zines](#)
- Emma Beach et al., *Student Zines*, ["Social Media Politics Zine"](#)

Bibliography

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