



Stop eating so we can be heard

Maru Mora Villalpando

I met Cipriano Rios Alegria back in 2014. He was detained and on hunger strike at Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma, Washington (NWDC). It's one of the largest detention centers for immigrants on the West Coast. NWDC has been on my radar since it opened in 2004, but I didn't set a foot there until February 2014 when I helped organize and participated in a civil disobedience action to stop deportations at the facility. Less than a month later, I met Cipriano.

He and 1200 other people detained at NWDC started a hunger strike calling attention to the inhumane conditions people face there everyday. His family reached out to us, local media outlets reached out to us, and when we finally connected directly with him, he told me: "You are the one who blocked the buses? We need your help."

I worked with Cipriano for a year; all that time he was detained. The week-end before he was deported I visited him. He told me he was tired of being detained, but we in the outside must never stop—get tired yes, but never stop, until that place, NWDC, is shut down and no more detentions and deportations happen in this state.

Our work hasn't stopped since he was deported to Mexico. I learned from him, one of the best community organizers, that when you get tired, you get more support, rest and then keep going. I learned from him how to understand the system from the inside, and most importantly that people will always be in resistance, no matter how tired they are.

Since that first and largest hunger strike in the history of U.S. detention centers, more hunger strikes have happened—over a dozen since 2014. This year alone we have seen three more. As I write this, the people detained at NWDC are 3 weeks into another round of hunger strikes and resistance.

Hunger strikers' demands

Usually, hunger strikers' demands begin with food quality. Food is basic human nourishment. So why go on hunger strike then? Well, the hunger strikers at NWDC have told me that it's not hard to stop eating since the food quality is so low. "Not even dogs would eat this food," a striker told me once. Most importantly, being detained makes it hard for anyone to organize or to be heard. Starting a hunger strike is a powerful action; "Stop eating to be heard," as Cipriano would say.

The strikers' demands are divided in two categories: detention conditions

and the immigration system. The two are intertwined. The immigration system creates a sea of non-citizens, both documented and undocumented. It works alongside the criminal justice system to criminalize our presence and build the justification for our sta-



tus, or lack of it, in order to place us in deportation proceedings. Then detention comes into the picture. Detention in the U.S. is a system that profits from the civil incarceration of brown and black human bodies.

This is a summary of the demands we have received from 2014 until today: better food, lower commissary prices, clean clothes, new bedding, medical care, contact visits, minimum wage for work performed, lower bonds, speedy trials, and an end to transfers to other facilities where detainees are far from their lawyers and don't have access to a law library. The strikers have demanded

that those ordered deported be deported quickly and not have to wait for months. They demand an end to retaliation against those engaging in First Amendment activities and an end to the mandate that people stand up when the warden walks into the unit.

...we in the outside must never stop—get tired yes, but never stop, until that place, NWDC, is shut down and no more detentions and deportations happen in this state.

They demand an end to the separation of families at the border and in the interior, and the release, first, of people with medical conditions, then, of parents with small children. Ultimately, they demand that the facility be shut down and a stop to all detentions and deportations.

Every set of demands that the strik-

ers give us is a clear road map to shut down the detention center. First, better conditions and humane treatment; second, the end of profiting from captive slave labor; then, a fair process for people to have an opportunity to stay in the country with their families; and finally, releasing people in order of urgency, determined by their health and family conditions.

Those who have attempted to refuse food for a week or more say that the most difficult thing about a hunger strike is being alone. That's precisely what Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Geo Group, the corporation that owns and runs the detention center, use against people who are detained and who try to organize for human rights. Retaliation is swift and harsh. In the past ICE would wait three days to move people on hunger strike to medical isolation. This year we have seen guards moving people to segregation, or "the hole," as people detained know it, the same day a strike begins. We saw one case where three people were beaten up by a guard just for joining the strike on the first day of refusing food.

Retaliation also includes transfers to out-of-state facilities, denying family and lawyer visits and denying access to phones, tablets, and the commissary. This time Geo and ICE seem to be repeating the behaviors we saw in 2014. They are sending people to segregation for joining hunger strikes, calling it a "disturbance" and "instigating a group demonstration." One of the worst forms of retaliation is the cruel threat of force-

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Dejamos de comer para que nos escuchen

Maru Mora Villalpando

Conocí a Cipriano Ríos Alegría en el 2014. Él estaba en detención y participando en una huelga de hambre en el Centro de Detención del Noroeste en Tacoma, Washington – el NWDC por sus siglas en inglés. Es uno de los centros de detención más grandes de la costa oeste de los EEUU. He vigilado la actividad del NWDC desde que abrió en el 2004, pero no fui al centro de detención hasta febrero del 2014. Ese mes, junto con otras, organicé y participé en una acción de desobediencia civil para poner un alto a las deportaciones en el NWDC. Menos de un mes después, conocí a Cipriano.

Él y 1200 otras personas detenidas en el NWDC organizaron una huelga

de hambre para llamar atención a las condiciones inhumanas que las personas allí sufren diariamente. Su familia se puso en contacto con nosotros, y también los medios de comunicación locales. Cuando finalmente nos conectamos directamente con él, me dijo: "¿Tu eres la que bloqueo los autobuses? Necesitamos tu ayuda."

Trabaje con Cipriano un año; durante todo ese tiempo, él estaba detenido. Lo fui a visitar el fin de semana antes de que lo deportaran. Él me dijo que estaba cansado de estar detenido, pero nosotrxs lxs que estábamos afuera nunca deberíamos de dejar de luchar—cansarnos, sí, pero nunca dejar de luchar hasta que el NWDC esté cerrado y ninguna persona más es detenida o deportada en este estado.

Desde que deportaron a Cipriano a México, nuestro trabajo no ha parado. Aprendí de él, uno de los mejores organizadores a nivel comunitario, que cuando uno se cansa, se busca más apoyo, se descansa, y luego se sigue adelante. Aprendí de él cómo conocer el sistema desde adentro, y más importante que nada, que las personas siempre estarán resistiendo, no importa que tan cansados estén.

Desde esa primera huelga de hambre, que fue la más grande en la historia de los centros de detención en los EEUU, se han organizado más huelgas de hambre—más de una docena desde el 2014. Durante este año hemos visto tres más. Mientras escribo esto, lxs

► **Dejamos**, continúa en la página 14

Works In Progress

Works in Progress (WIP) is a community newspaper based in Olympia, Washington and published monthly. The paper was established by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition which published the first issue in May 1990.

Our mission. The aim of WIP is to confront injustice and encourage a participatory democracy based on justice in the economic, political, environmental and social realms and across classes, races and genders.

How WIP is produced. WIP depends on a volunteer managing editor, supported by the Publishing Committee, to see to the accomplishment of nearly all organizational, administrative and editorial tasks.

How WIP is supported. First and foremost, WIP depends for survival on the contributions and participation of writers, activists, students, organizers, and other members of the community, broadly defined. We also receive support from the Workers' Defense Fund whose purpose is to strengthen organizations that engage in struggle against the powerful for the empowerment of the powerless.

Guidelines for writing for WIP. Our priority is to focus on stories that are ignored or misrepresented in the mainstream media, especially those that relate directly to our mission.

To this end, we seek well-researched news stories, serious analyses of issues confronting our communities and accounts of personal experiences or reflections by local writers. We also consider poetry, graphics, cartoons and articles that challenge the boundaries of conventional journalism.

Submitting your writing: Send an email to olywip@gmail.com with the word SUBMISSION on the subject line. Attach your submission as a word document. Include your name, a brief bio and contact information. WIP volunteer editors will contact you if there is significant editing needed. Send pictures etc as attachments. Pictures should be high resolution with dimensions in relation to the content. Generally 300 pixels is one inch.

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Publishing Committee: Emily Lardner, Enrique Quintero, Bethany Weidner
Managing Editor: Bethany Weidner
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Events Calendar: Janet Jordan
Banking & Billing: Pat Tassoni & Ann Vandeman

Distribution: Dave Groves, T. Magster, Mike Pelly, Sandia Slaby, Ellen Shortt, Scott Yoos, Kevin P, James O'Barr

Subscriptions: Dan Leahy

Contributions this issue: Anne Fischel and members of Strengthening Sanctuary Olympia

Proofreading: Alice Dinerman, Cynthia Cook

Advertising. Rates are approximately \$10 per column inch, with set rates for standard sizes. Discounts may be available for long-term ads, for nonprofits and for micro businesses.

Subscription rates. Annual subscription is \$35/year. Purchase one for yourself or an incarcerated person mailed first class each month.

Contact WIP. Online at olywip@gmail.com or via snail mail to: *Works in Progress*, P.O. Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

Submission deadline next issue
Sunday, October 21
olywip@gmail.com
Proofreading Meeting
Sunday, October 28, 1pm
West Central Park,
Harrison & Division

About the cover:
Photo by Lindsey Dalthorp
Quote from Warshan Shire's poem about the Syrian refugee crisis.



“We are here because you were there”
Immigration: theme for this issue

Historically humans have often behaved like a migratory species, abandoning familiar geographies and moving onto new territories when we needed to improve our living conditions. The migratory movements of human history have been motivated by precarious socio-economic conditions, catastrophic natural circumstances, depletion of natural resources, forced mobilization, as in the case of slavery, war, or just plain curiosity for the unknown.

The current administration has lost all sense of historical perspective regarding today's migratory movements. In this regard it is similar to past governments, including the Obama administration, which has the questionable record of deporting over 2.4 million people—the largest number of deportations in American history. President Trump cynically ascribes some nefarious and ill-conceived characteristics to immigrants from Mexico and El Salvador, and has put restrictions on five countries where Muslim religious practices predominate.

How to explain the current migratory movement on a planet in which pretty much all its spaces have been explored, its territories mapped and claimed by private property, while national states use their military to fortify their borders? How can migrations continue to happen in a world where electronic surveillance, visas, travel bans, and other regulations make transnational movement increasingly difficult?

The best answer was probably provided by London based, Sri Lankan novelist and political writer A. Sivananadan, who in the early 1980s coined the phrase “We Are Here Because You Were There.” The phrase unveils the close links and consequences that exist between political and economic actions, including wars and other military interventions conducted by the industrialized Western nations, that have resulted in the current wave of refugees. Although our government distinguishes between economic and political refugees when deciding whether to grant asylum (economic refugees are not candidates for asylum in the US), both are, in a broad structural sense, a consequence of neo-liberal policies.

The current backlash against immigrants makes clear that we as society have lost the ability to recognize our own humanity in the adverse conditions of others. We have forgotten the ephemeral nature of our delusion that we are ‘owners’ of a given territorial space on the planet; and have opted instead for tactics that propagate fear

in the name of security and national greatness.

All of the articles on immigration in this issue document the impact of current immigration policies and the strategies communities are developing to respond to them. They were selected and edited by Anne Fischel working with members of Strengthening Sanctuary, Olympia's immigrants rights group. As Anne makes clear, “this is an extraordinary time in which we are being challenged to name, analyze and resist government policies that represent an assault not only on our immigrant neighbors but on everything we value in American life. While this assault has historical roots, it takes an especially harsh form today. My thanks to *Works in Progress* for providing us with this opportunity to share our work.” —EQ

Theme for November: The public sector and the common good

A few years ago, Margaret Thatcher said, “There is no such thing as society.” With that, she captured an element of a new narrative designed to reduce our expectations and heighten our sense of alienation. That narrative erodes an earlier way of thinking about who we are and how we operate in the world. That narrative is intended to serve as the basis for the politics of privatization. Asserting that “there is no such thing as society” subverts our belief that by acting together we can advance our shared interest, and even benefit as individuals.

Until recently, we believed as a country in the value of free public schools and libraries; in municipal water, sewer and garbage service provided by municipalities; in public parks and national forests; in the administration of justice undistorted by the profit motive—and the same for roads, police and even electricity in some places.

For November, we’re hoping for stories about the public sector and how it affects our community and our lives. Let us hear from you, readers and writers.

Theme for December: Religion and politics. Sessions of Congress open with a prayer (why not the national anthem—it's mandatory for football players!)? Businesses are now permitted to have religious scruples that permit them to refuse to sell to certain individuals. The poor people's campaign, sanctuary offers, programs for the poor and homeless all derive support from organized religion. There are people freaking out about Sharia Law, and what about Mosaic Law, or Bible law? December is a good month to think about these things! —BW

Then this happened...

As reported in the August 2018 WIP, Olympia's City Council took a number of actions over the summer designed to foster more positive policies toward the homeless. Then, on August 21, the Council went into Executive session and two days later, City staff closed the Artesian Well that served as a “living room” for the homeless. Along with increased enforcement of the ban on sitting or lying on the sidewalk, closing down an encampment and scheduling others for sweeps, arresting homeless people—looks like staff favored the old, failed “deny and punish” approach to the “homeless problem.”

But this [didn't] happen
The strike by individuals incarcerated in the US's notorious prison system

Special events

Exciting films, plays, live musician and book events in October. Go to <https://olyarts.org/calendar/> for listings.

Trainings in Homeless Advocacy
October 1-22, Mondays at 7 pm at 701 Franklin St. SE, Library Room
What causes homelessness and how you can get involved. Sponsored by JustHousing.

Olympia Arab Festival
Saturday, October 6, 11 am to 5 pm, The Olympia Center
Celebrate the food, culture, traditions, lifestyles, of the diverse peoples of the Arab world. Art and performances, Sponsored by the Rachel Corrie Fdn.

Thurston County Commissioner Candidate Forum
Thurs., October 11, 7:00 - 9:00, Olympia Unitarian Congregation, 2315 Division St. NW
Candidates Bud Blake and Tye Menser will participate

HeartSparkle Players
October 12, 7:30 pm, at Traditions Cafe
Tell your story and watch as it is turned into drama by a team of actors. Theme: Your Name, and the meanings it has. Sliding scale \$7 - \$12.

DERT Annual Dinner and Silent Auction
Sat. October 13, 6-9 pm. The Woman's Club of Olympia, Washington St at 10th Ave
Speakers Willie Frank and Beth Doglio. Tickets \$20. Volunteer to help run the silent auction and front table. RSVP to olydert@gmail.com

All Freakin' Night
October 13, Oly Film Society, 206 Fifth Ave SE
Dusk until daybreak: watch insane movies with fellow revellers

Repair Cafe Olympia
October 14, 10 to 12 pm at RANGA House, 4800 Capitol Blvd SE, Tumwater, Suite D
Too often things are thrown away that could simply be repaired. Come to the Repair Cafe and learn how to fix them. Sip tea, chat, share skills and fix things. RANGA is part of the worldwide Repair Café International Family. Free. therangahouse@gmail.com

“Art of the Estuaries” Artist Reception and Open House
Thursday Sept. 20, 5 -7:00 pm, The Loft above Buck's 5th Avenue 209 5th Ave SE
Indigenous art show celebrating the Steh-Chass: Budd Inlet and the Deschutes River Watershed. Works by Native artists Erin Genia, Gary Wes-sels-Galbreath, Patti Puhn, and Joseph Seymour. Curated by Carrie Ziegler. <http://www.deschutesestuary.org>

Women's March on the Pentagon 2018
October 20 - 21, 9 am - 7 pm each day PDT
A principled call to action against the entire Empire, in solidarity with oppressed and occupied women and families everywhere. www.marchonpentagon.com for updates, car sharing etc. Organized by Cindy Sheehan

Stonewall Youth Spooky Bowl-O-Rama
October 27, 6 - 8 pm, Westside Lanes
Annual fundraising extravaganza - plus bowling! Costumes! Prizes! Collect donations prior to and participate in the bowlathon. Be a team leader? Contact emily@stonewallyouth.org.

For a comprehensive listing of events and activities of interest to the South Sound's politically active community and friends, go to the Community Calendar at LocalMotive.org. For WIP listings visit our FB page.



The invisible wall

Steffani Powell

Immediately after President Trump’s inauguration in 2017, his administration announced a harsh immigration agenda that included building a border wall, massively expanding interior immigration enforcement, and passing laws to limit lawful immigration. President Trump’s policy agenda was quickly put into action with the issuance of restrictive executive orders during his first months in office. States and immigrant rights advocacy groups have been forced to turn to courts to seek relief as the President continues to signal that his anti-immigrant campaign position is more than empty rhetoric.

Although the physical wall between the US and Mexico attracted much public attention, it is another wall that causes most concern for immigrants and immigrant advocacy groups. The administration has quietly erected a steep, invisible wall that limits migration through the use of aggressive policy moves intended to expel long-term residents of the US.

The new immigration agenda

The new immigration agenda focuses on attacking the weakest, most vulnerable immigrant populations. The initial travel bans of early 2017 predominantly impacted refugees and asylum seekers. Soon after the travel bans, the administration ordered an end to the Obama-era Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program that offered protection to over 700,000 undocumented immigrants who arrived in the US as children. Thankfully, courts intervened and DACA is still available, but only to participants applying for renewal of their DACA status. The rollercoaster year of court decisions that has kept DACA alive thus far is likely leading to a Supreme Court showdown.

The Trump administration also eliminated the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) protection for vulnerable groups of individuals from Haiti, Nicaragua, Sudan, El Salvador, Nepal and Honduras. TPS offers legal protection to nationals of countries experiencing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary conditions.

The administration has quietly erected a steep, invisible wall that limits migration through the use of aggressive policy moves intended to expel long-term residents of the US.

Since 1990, the program has provided relief from deportation and work permits to people who were already present in the US when TPS status was awarded. Over the next two years, more than 300,000 lawfully present individuals, many of them long-term residents with mixed-status families, jobs and property, will be forced to depart the United States unless Congress intervenes. In the past two decades, hundreds of thousands of US citizen children were born to TPS beneficiaries. Ending TPS will separate families, which flies in the face of core American values.

Additionally, the administration has drastically transformed the missions of US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), converting immigration officers and immigration judges into tools of enforcement rather than impartial adjudicators. Under new guidance, USCIS officers will disregard former procedural protections and disqualify many applicants from obtaining immigration benefits. These individuals will be forced into removal proceedings before an immigration court system that sadly cannot guarantee due process. USCIS, previously an immigration benefits agency, is now an enforcement agency, conveying individuals into the deportation machine.

New policies undermine the independence of immigration judges

At EOIR, the administration has implemented policies that will undermine the independence of immigration judges and weaken due process in the court system. Immigration courts play a key role in affording non-citizens an opportunity to present claims for relief from deportation and stay in the United States. The changes adopted by Department of Justice since last year—including steps to impose numerical quotas on immigration judges and attempts to curtail procedural safeguards—threaten the integrity of the immigration courts. As of March 2018, there were over 680,000 pending immigration court cases. Attorney General Jeff Sessions has established performance goals for immigration judges to deal with the immigration court backlog crisis. Judges will be required to complete at least 700 cases a year to receive a “satisfactory” performance rating. They currently average 678 cases a year. The National Association of Immigration Judges opposes the performance goals, arguing

that the current backlog cannot be attributed solely to a lack of productivity on the part of judges, and that imposing quotas and deadlines will impede justice and due process. Additionally, Sessions recently ruled that immigration judges will no longer be allowed to use administrative closure to take low priority deportation cases off their dockets. The Obama administration attempted to reduce the court backlog as part of its broader strategy of prosecutorial discretion, spending ICE’s resources to pursue and deport immigrants with criminal records, rather than longtime residents without prior contact with law enforcement. It allowed government attorneys to request that a case be closed if it did not meet removal priority guidelines. If the immigration judge agreed, the case would be closed, and the individual would be released from further hearings. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants were offered that option. Sessions recently ruled that the entire process was illegal. As of late 2017, there were more than 350,000 individuals with low priority cases that were

► **Invisible**, continued on page 15.

La muralla invisible

Steffani Powell

Inmediatamente después de la inauguración del Presidente Trump en 2017, su administración anunció una agenda dura para la inmigración que incluía construir una muralla en la frontera, expandiendo masivamente la ejecución de políticas de inmigración en el interior, y aprobando leyes para limitar la inmigración legal. La agenda política del Presidente Trump se puso en acción rápidamente con la expedición de órdenes ejecutivas durante sus primeros meses en la oficina. Estados y grupos defensores de los derechos de los inmigrantes han sido forzados a recurrir a las cortes para buscar alivio mientras que el Presidente continúa indicando que su posición en su campaña anti-inmigrante es más que comentarios vacíos.

Aunque la muralla física entre los Estados Unidos y México atrajo mucha atención, es otra muralla la que causa más preocupación para los inmigrantes y los grupos de defensa para el inmigrante. La administración ha erguido silenciosamente una muralla empinada, invisible, que limita la migración, a través del uso de tácticas agresivas con la intensión de expulsar a personas que han residido por mucho tiempo en los Estados Unidos.

Nueva agenda de inmigración

La nueva agenda de Inmigración se enfoca en atacar a las poblaciones de inmigrantes más frágiles y vulnerables. Las prohibiciones de viaje al inicio del 2017 impactaron predominantemente a personas que buscaban refugio o asilo. Poco después de las prohibiciones de viaje, la administración ordenó un final al programa de Acción Diferida para los Llegados en la Infancia (DACA, por sus siglas en inglés) de la era de Obama, que ofrecía protección a más de 700,000 inmigrantes indocumentados quienes llegaron a los Estados Unidos cuando eran niños. Afortunadamente, las cortes intervinieron y DACA todavía está disponible, pero solamente para participantes que soliciten una renovación de su estatus de DACA. Es probable que el año de altos y bajos de decisiones de la corte que ha mantenido a DACA a flote hasta ahora, provoque un enfrentamiento en la Corte Suprema.

La administración de Trump también eliminó el Estatus de Protección Temporal (TPS, por sus siglas en inglés), protección para grupos de individuos vulnerables de Haití, Nicaragua,

Sudán, El Salvador, Nepal y Honduras. TPS ofrece protecciones legales a nacionales de países que se encuentren en conflictos armados, desastres ambientales, u otras condiciones extraordinarias. Desde 1990, el programa ha proveído alivio de deportación y permisos de trabajo para gente que ya se encontraba presente en los Estados Unidos cuando se otorgó el estatus de TPS. En los próximos dos años, más de 300,000 individuos presentes legalmente—muchos de ellos residentes establecidos con familias cuyos miembros tienen distinta situación migratoria, trabajos, propiedades—serán forzados a salir de los Estados Unidos si el Congreso no interviene. Durante las últimas dos décadas, cientos de miles de niños ciudadanos estadounidenses nacieron de padres beneficiarios de TPS. Terminar TPS separará a familias, lo cual está en contra de los valores fundamentales estadounidenses.

Además, la administración ha transformado drásticamente las misiones del Servicio de Ciudadanía e Inmigración de Los Estados Unidos (USCIS, por sus siglas en inglés) y la Oficina Ejecutiva de Revisión de Inmigración (EOIR, por sus siglas en inglés), convirtiendo a los oficiales y jueces de inmigración en herramientas de ejecución de leyes en vez de jueces imparciales. Bajo los nuevos lineamientos, los oficiales de USCIS no tomarán en cuenta protecciones procesales anteriores y descalificarán a muchos solicitantes para obtener beneficios de inmigración. Estos individuos serán forzados hacia los procedimientos de expulsión ante un sistema de corte de inmigración que tristemente no puede garantizar el debido proceso. USCIS, que previamente era una agencia de beneficios para los inmigrantes, es ahora una agencia de ejecución, introduciendo a los individuos dentro de la máquina de deportación.

Las políticas nuevas debilitan la independencia de los jueces de inmigración

En EOIR la administración también ha implementado políticas que van a impedir la independencia de los jueces de inmigración y debilitar el debido proceso en el sistema de las cortes. Las cortes de Inmigración juegan un papel importante en permitirle a aquellos que no son ciudadanos una oportunidad para defender sus casos para obtener alivio de deportación y permanecer en los Estados Unidos.

► **La muralla**, continúa en la página 15.

Join us
for our 41st Annual Olympia Food Co-op

Membership Meeting!

at the Olympia Center, 222 Columbia St. NW

Saturday, November 3rd

Meeting, Panel and Potluck
11 am to 3 pm



VOTE!
Board of Directors elections
October 15–November 15

Community Resilience

Discussion Panel

Candace Penn, Squaxin Island Tribe Climate Change Ecologist

Heesoon Jun, PhD., Multicultural Psychologist

Meg Martin, Interfaith Works Emergency Overnight Shelter

Vivian Eason, Thurston Emergency Management

Santuario—poniendo en acción nuestros valores

Robert Perretz-Rosales

El 29 de Agosto de este año, el Templo Judio Beth Hatfiloh en el centro de Olympia anunció su decisión de convertirse en un sitio de santuario. Hablando a la congregación y miembros de la comunidad, el Rabino Seth Goldstein dijo, “desde barreras para inmigración a ordenanzas para separar a familias, nosotros como judíos.... demandamos una realidad diferente.. nos comprometemos a ofrecer un sitio de santuario en el nombre de apoyo e intercesión, para apoyar a todos los miembros de nuestra comunidad.”

Steffani Powell, abogada de inmigración de nuestra comunidad y conocida activista en favor de los derechos de inmigrantes, vio la decisión del Templo como “una ofrenda a nuestra comunidad” y agregó “todos podemos unir nuestras manos en un circulo protector de aquellos más dañados por este gobierno y sus reglas.”

Un santuario es un lugar de refugio o protección. Santuario también significa un lugar sagrado. El gobierno federal considera iglesias, synagogas y mesquitas “sitios sensitivos” y por tanto no entrarían para arrestar a alguien. (“Sitio sensitivo”es una consideración practica, no legal, y podría ser suspendida en cualquier momento).

Uniéndose para crear un santuario en Olympia

En la primavera del 2017, siguiendo el liderazgo de nuestra ciudad y su compromiso de proteger todos sus miembros sin hacer ninguna diferencia basada en ciudadanía, un grupo de congregaciones se reunió a trabajar juntos para crear un espacio para santuario. El camino que recorrimos

no fue fácil. Nuestras decisiones no fueron hechas con ligereza. Nos llevó más de un año de reuniones, preguntas y luchas. Asi como nuestro grupo aprendió de otros santuarios que ya existían y de grupos religiosos, esperamos que otros grupos puedan aprender de nuestra experiencia y como llegó a lograrse.

Representantes de varias organizaciones re-

era proveer un sitio para santuario, pero cada congregación enfrentó diferentes obstáculos.

Ofrecer santuario es un compromiso

Santuario en un acto público de desafío, un voto de confianza, y un último recurso para prevenir deportación cuando todos los otros opciones han fallado.



Sanctuary supporters and community members gathered at Temple Beth Hatfiloh for the announcemt by Rabbi Seth Goldstein.

ligiosas nos reunimos durante las reuniones de Strengthening Sanctuary, el grupo de protectores de los derechos de inmigrantes que se formó en 2016 cuando Olympia se declaró ciudad santuario. Acordamos que nuestra meta

significativo. Hubo consideraciones practicas que llevó a varios participantes a concluir que no tenían la capacidad para ofrecer refugio a una persona por un periodo extenso de tiempo. Parte del problema fue que no había

representantes ejecutivos de las congregaciones tomando parte en estas discusiones. Cada uno de nosotros tendría que volver a nuestra congregación para conseguir autorización. Aprendimos que el proceso era largo y arduo.

En el Verano de 2017 nos dimos cuenta que como grupo ya teníamos una agenda propia que necesitaba su propio tiempo y espacio, ademas de las reuniones generales del movimiento de Santuario. Asi es que comenzamos a reunirnos en el Templo Beth Hatfiloh con el nombre: Red de Organizaciones Religiosas del Gran South Sound para el Apoyo de Inmigrantes y Refugiados. Cada miembro de esta

red se comprometió a trabajar con su propia organización de fe para consolidar apoyo para este grupo que había elegido crear un santuario, pero la mayoría dudaba que su congregación pudiera erigirse en lider de la iniciativa.

Obstáculos a lo largo del camino

Algunas congregaciones ya estaban realizando otros trabajos muy importantes en nuestra comunidad: refugios para gente sin hogar, proveyendo espacio para que otros grupos puedan reunirse, levantando fondos para ayudar a otros miembros de la comunidad, y ofreciendo una guarderia para niños. Otras consideraciones muy importantes fueron: pondríamos poner a nuestra propia organización religiosa en algun riesgo? Habría consecuencias legales o económicas de nuestras acciones?

Nuestro grupo continuó reuniendose, creando estrategias y aprendiendo más. Contactamos otros grupos en nuestra localidad y a nivel nacional; Miguel Ramos del Consejo de Iglesias de la Gran Area de Seattle

► Santuario, continúa en la página 5

Sanctuary: putting our values into action

Robert Perretz-Rosales

On August 29 Temple Beth Hatfiloh, downtown Olympia's Jewish place of worship, announced its decision to become a sanctuary congregation. Speaking to congregants and community members, Rabbi Seth Goldstein said, “From travel bans to...family separation policies, we as Jews...demand a different reality... we commit to offer up physical sanctuary in the name of immigrant support and advocacy, to support all of our neighbors.”

Steffani Powell, a local immigration attorney, called the decision “a gift to the community,” adding, “We can all come together and join hands, offering a protective circle around those most harmed by this administration and its policies.”

A sanctuary is a place of refuge or safety. Sanctuary also means a holy place. The federal government considers churches, synagogues and mosques to be “sensitive locations” and will not enter them to arrest someone. (“Sensitive Locations” is traditional practice, not law, and could be reversed at any time).

Coming together to creat sanctuary in Olympia

In spring 2017, following the lead of our city and its commitment to protect all people regardless of immigration status, a group of congregations came together to create a space of sanctuary. The road we took was not smooth. Our decision was not made lightly, but followed over a year of meetings, questions, and struggles. Just as our group learned from existing sanctuary com-

munities and faith groups, hopefully, others can learn from our story of how this came about.

Representatives of Olympia faith communities came together during meetings of Strengthening Sanctuary, the immigrant rights group formed in December 2016 after Olympia declared itself a sanctuary city. We agreed that providing physical sanctuary was our goal, but each congregation confronted obstacles.

It is a significant commitment to offer sanctuary. There were practical considerations that led many participants to conclude they didn't have the capacity to house someone for a long period of time. Part of the problem was that we were not official representatives of our congregations, just interested members. No matter how strongly we felt about this issue, we would have to

We believe our actions will generate that same strong sense of a community that is living its values and putting them into action.

take it back to our congregations for their approval. This was daunting.

By summer 2017 we realized we needed our own meetings. There were many issues to discuss and we needed time and space to consider them. We began meeting at Temple Beth Hatfiloh as the Greater South Sound Interfaith Network for Immigrant and Refugee Support. Each participant expressed a commitment to work with their own

congregation to support the group which chose to become a sanctuary, but most were concerned that their congregation could not take the lead.

Obstacles along the road

Some congregations were already doing important work in the community: sheltering homeless people, providing meeting spaces for community groups, fundraising for those in need, and offering daycare. There were other considerations—were we putting our congregations at risk? What might be the legal or financial consequences of our actions?

Our group continued to meet, strategize and learn. We reached out to other groups locally and nationally. Michael Ramos from the Church Council of Greater Seattle has been active protecting our immigrant neighbors since the 1980's. He spoke with us and inspired us. Michael advised us to be patient, take our time and not get ahead of ourselves. This advice turned out to be crucial as we continued our work. We looked to T'ruah, an organization of rabbis focused on human rights, for guidance. We consulted with Church World Service and learned inspiring stories of congregations which made the decision to become sanctuaries.

By fall 2018 Temple Beth Hatifloh emerged as the most likely possibility. In spite of our misgivings, those of us from TBH saw ourselves in the plight of today's refugees and immigrants. Our history is replete with experienc-

es of being unwanted, vilified strangers, and we remember those who took risks to protect us. Some members have relatives who were sheltered from persecution and death during World War II. This moral imperative was enough to overcome our fears.

The process was slow, but gradual. As our interfaith meetings continued, we at TBH worked through the concerns voiced by our members and Board, including physical safety, negative community reactions, insurance costs, space, and legal risks.

We developed a proposal, presented it to our congregation, revised it in response to questions, and worked closely with our Board and Rabbi to address their concerns. After much back and forth and not a little exasperation tempered with patience, our Board endorsed the proposal, and Temple Beth Hatfiloh became a sanctuary.

The benefit we gained from this arduous process is that we are much better prepared. We have thought through potential problems, and our congregation has participated in the planning and decisions. Many other congregations went through similar processes, and signed letters of agreement. Sanctuary requires the participation of the larger community, so we are also asking people who are not members of congregations to offer their support. Members of Strengthening Sanctuary and other groups have volunteered to participate and provide for the needs of those who will be our guests.

► Sanctuary, continued on page 5.

Sanctuary

From page 4

Putting our values into action

By its public nature, sanctuary is an act of defiance against inhumane government policy. There is national and local precedent for our actions. During the 1980-92 Salvadoran Civil War, Saint Michael's Catholic Church in Olympia provided sanctuary to a Salvadoran family seeking asylum. A father and his three children were housed for three years until they found permanent refuge in Canada.

Bob Zeigler was a member of St. Michael's who took an active role in supporting the family. Now a member of Strengthening Sanctuary and the Interfaith Network, Bob helped us understand the continuities between the struggles of the 1980s and the actions we take today. In protecting one family, his congregation pulled together and gained a stronger sense of focus and community. We believe our actions will generate that same strong sense of a community that is living its values and putting them into action.

The next step in this important work is to let people know that sanctuary is available in our community if they need it. The decision to enter sanctuary is not an easy one. There are

reasons why the approximately 1100 sanctuary congregations nationwide have only 37 people residing with them at last count. It is a huge sacrifice to commit to what is, essentially, a form of house arrest that may go on for months or years.

Sanctuary is a public act of defiance, an act of trust, and a last desperate measure when all other efforts to avoid deportation fail. But rather than endure separation from their families or risk the certain dangers of returning to their homelands, some brave people choose to avail themselves of sanctuary and the support of the community that offers it. As those people come forth, we will be ready.

Greater South Sound Faith Network for Immigrant and Refugee Support Statement

As communities of faith we have a commitment to protect people experiencing hate, violence, persecution, profiling, and fear. We therefore stand together in solidarity with our immigrant brothers and sisters and their families, and identify ourselves as the Greater South Sound Faith Network for Immigrant and Refugee Support.

We are dedicated to the safety and well-being of all in our community regardless of their immigration status.

We recognize the need for short- and long-term sanctuary for persons facing family separation or deportation, and we pledge to support any member faith community that is able to provide physical sanctuary to immigrants and refugees in need.

We will strive to provide the needed services and funding to any faith community giving physical sanctuary. We will establish a communication system to respond to requested needs in a timely fashion.

We respect that each faith community offering short or long-term sanctuary can set individual sanctuary rules and can decide to whom they will extend sanctuary. We agree that a threat or an attack against any member faith community providing sanctuary will be considered an attack against all of us and that we will stand together and, if need be, respond together to any such acts.

We assert that supporting people in sanctuary is not an act of charity. It is a partnership of equals acting in solidarity. We will always remember that sanctuary is not something that we do for our undocumented neighbors; it is something we do with them.

We welcome the support of the larger South Sound community in realizing these efforts, and invite other organi-

zations and individuals to offer assistance.

- Temple Beth Hatfiloh
- Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
- St John's Episcopal, Olympia
- Holy Wisdom (individual signers)
- Community for Interfaith Celebration
- The United Churches of Olympia
- Unity of Olympia
- South Sound Buddhist Peace Fellowship
- St Benedict's Episcopal, Lacey
- Olympia Unitarian Universalist Church
- First Christian Church of Olympia
- Fellowship of Reconciliation
- First United Methodist
- Interfaith Works Board of Directors

Information about the Interfaith Network can be found on the Interfaith Works website: <http://interfaith-works.org/social-justice/immigration-and-refugee-support/>

Robert Perretz-Rosales has lived in Olympia for 40 years. He is an active member of Strengthening Sanctuary and Temple Beth Hatfiloh.

Santuario

From previous page

ha trabajado para proteger miembros de nuestras comunidades que son inmigrantes desde los 1980. El vino a hablar con nosotros y nos inspiró. Miguel nos aconsejó tener paciencia, tomar el tiempo que lleve y no apresurarnos. Estos consejos fueron muy útiles a medida que continuabamos nuestro trabajo. Creamos una relación con T'ruah, una organización de rabinos dedicada a derechos humanos, para que nos sirvieran de guía. Consultamos con Church World Services (Servicios de Iglesias para el Mundo entero) y aprendimos historias en el Internet que nos inspiraron, de otras congregaciones que habían tomado la decisión de erigirse como santuarios.

Para el otoño del 2018 el Templo Beth Hatfiloh se vio como la posibilidad más cercana. Dentro de nuestro Templo, a pesar de nuestras dudas, como comunidad, nos identificamos con la situación actual de refugiados e inmigrantes. Nuestra historia está repleta de experiencias siendo rechazados, tratados como infames extraños; y recordamos muy bien todos aquellos que tomaron grandes riesgos para protegernos a nosotros. Algunos de nuestros propios miembros hoy tienen familia que fueron protegidos de persecución y muerte durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Estos imperativos morales han tenido más fuerza y poder que nuestras dudas.

El proceso fue lento pero seguro. Mientras las reuniones con los otros grupos religiosos continuaron, nosotros en el Templo respondíamos a los cuestionamientos de los miembros de nuestra congregación, como riesgos a nuestra seguridad física, posible respuestas negativas de la comunidad en general, costo de seguros necesarios, espacio y costos legales. Desarrollamos una propuesta, la presentamos a nuestra congregación para consideración, y luego integramos las respuestas a las preocupaciones de nuestros miembros, trabajando con nuestro Rabino y Comisión Directiva. Despues de mucho ir y venir y un dedicado ejercicio de paciencia, la Comisión Directiva de nuestro Templo aprobó la propuesta y Templo Beth Hatfiloh se volvió Santuario.

Los beneficios de un proceso tan arduo y lento es que estamos mucho mejor preparados que al comienzo.

Hemos considerado tantas eventualidades, y toda nuestra organización ha participado tanto en el planeamiento como en las decisiones. Muchas otras congregaciones pasaron por un proceso similar y han firmado cartas de acuerdo que son un compromiso a apoyarnos. Santuario necesita la participación de una gran parte de la comunidad, entonces pedimos a miembros de la comunidad que no son parte de una organización religiosa que nos apoyen en su propia manera. Miembros del grupo Strengthening Sanctuary y otros grupos en nuestra comunidad se han ofrecido para participar y proveer lo que puedan necesitar las personas que sean nuestros huespedes bajo proteccion.

Poniendo en acción nuestros valores

En su naturaleza publica, Santuario es un acto de desafío a reglas de gobierno inhumanas. Hay precedentes local y nacional para nuestras acciones. En los 80, durante la Guerra Civil en El Salvador, la iglesia católica Saint Michael's de Olympia brindó santuario a una familia buscando asilo político. Un padre y sus tres hijos fueron protegidos por tres años hasta que encontraron un lugar permanente en Canada.

Bob Zeigler era miembro de esa iglesia y tuvo un rol muy activo apoyando a esa familia. Ahora, Bob, como miembro de la Red de Organizaciones Religiosas y Strengthening Sanctuary, nos ayuda a comprender la continuidad entre las luchas de los 80 y las acciones que tomamos hoy. En el proceso de proteger a una familia su congregación definio y gana un sentido de identidad y foco mucho más fuerte como comunidad. Nosotros creemos que nuestras acciones generaran ese mismo sentido de una comunidad que está viviendo de acuerdo a sus valores y poniendolos en acción.

El proximo paso en este trabajo es hacerle saber a la comunidad en general que un Santuario está abierto si alguien lo necesita. Sabemos que entrar un Santuario no es fácil. Hay razones por las que 1,100 santuarios a lo largo del pais tienen hoy, solo 37 personas alojadas. Es un sacrificio enorme som-

eterse a una vida que en realidad es una forma de arresto domiciliario por lo que puede ser meses o años.

Santuario en un acto público de desafío, un voto de confianza, y un último recurso para prevenir deportación cuando todos los otros opciones han fallado. Pero, para evitar separación de la familia o protegerse del peligro de regresar al pais de origen, algunas



Rabbi Seth Goldstein announces Temple Beth Hatfiloh's commitment to be a sanctuary congregation at a public event August 29.

personas eligen protección de un santuario y el apoyo de la comunidad que lo ofrece. Cuando una de esas personas aparezca, estaremos preparados.

Declaración de la Red de Organizaciones Religiosas del Gran South Sound para el Apoyo de Inmigrantes y Refugiados.

Como comunidades de fe tenemos el compromiso de proteger personas acosadas por odio, violencia, persecución, prejuicio y temor. En acuerdo con este principio, nos erigimos en solidaridad con nuestros hermanos y hermanas inmigrantes y sus familias, y nos identificamos bajo el nombre Red de Organizaciones Religiosas del Gran South Sound para el Apoyo de Inmigrantes y Refugiados.

Estamos dedicados a la salvaguarda y bienestar de todos, sin consideración de estado migratorio. Entendemos la necesidad de santuario por corto o largo plazo para personas enfrentadas con la posibilidad de ser separados de su familia o deportadas, y nos compro-

metemos a traves de este documento, a apoyar a cual sea la organización de fe que pueda proveer un sitio de santuario a inmigrantes o refugiados que lo necesiten.

Comprometemos nuestro esfuerzo para proveer servicios que sean necesarios, incluyendo asistencia financiera a dicha comunidad de fe que provea santuario. Nos comprometemos a crear un sistema de comunicación que nos permita responder a solicitudes de apoyo con prontitud.

Nos comprometemos a respetar el hecho de que cada comunidad de fe establece sus propias reglas y proceso para decidir a quien extender protección de santuario.

Acordamos ademas que cualquier amenaza o ataque en contra de una de nuestras congregaciones brindando santuario es un ataque contra todos los miembros de esta Red, y si fuese necesario, todos responderemos juntos a dicho ataque.

Tenemos la certeza que proveer apoyo a personas en santuario no es un acto de caridad. Es una asociación igualitaria actuando en solidaridad. Tendremos siempre presente nuestra convicción que crear santuario es una iniciativa que logramos no para miembros de nuestra comunidad pero con ellos.

Invitamos el apoyo de la comunidad del gran South Sound para realizar estos esfuerzos como también la asistencia de otras organizaciones e individuos.

Firman esta declaracion: la lista de signatorios esta impresa arriba.

Para mas información favor de contactar: Robert Perretz-Rosales: april91977@hotmail.com

Informacion acerca de esta Red esta contenida en la pagina Web de Interfaith Works: <http://interfaith-works.org/social-justice/immigration-and-refugee-support/>

Robert Perretz-Rosales vive en Olympia desde hace 40 años. Es miembro de Strengthening Sanctuary y Templo Beth Hatfiloh.

Building the movement for immigrant rights

Lin Nelson

Following the shock of the November 2016 presidential election, immigrant rights activists quickly moved into resistance and movement-building. Out of the expanse of already active groups and legal supports for immigrants emerged WAISN – the Washington Immigrant Rights Solidarity Network. Anyone on the WAISN listserve or who checks its webpage quickly learns that this is a vital zone of analysis and advocacy.

WAISN counts as members over 100 groups large and small throughout the state that focus on labor, immigration and LGBTQ rights, among many other issues. The network includes the ACLU of Washington, American Federation of Teachers, the Dream Coalition, Somos Seattle, Washington State Labor Council, Washington Defenders Association, Colectiva Legal del Pueblo, One America, Jewish Coalition for Immigrant Justice, CASA Latina, and the Church Council of Greater Seattle. The network is growing, as groups link together to strategize in response to emerging conditions.

Here are some of WAISN's initiatives:

- ▶ conducting trainings and strategic planning, from Seattle/King County to small—and vulnerable—communities across the state.
- ▶ offering training and support for hundreds of legal verifiers who assess and respond to threatened and active ICE raids.
- ▶ organized 20 Rapid Response Teams to respond to ICE.
- ▶ organized Tech Volunteers who offer up-to-date information through a hotline.
- ▶ hosted an “Immigrant Youth Convergence” and offers immigrant youth support throughout the region.
- ▶ continuing assessment of DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) at the national and state levels.
- ▶ examining and impacting municipal ordinances.
- ▶ working with others to develop a statewide Legal Defense Fund.
- ▶ disseminating information that is vital, timely and widely shared (from urgent alerts to rumor control).
- ▶ offering leadership in a statewide coalition to promote immigrant rights legislation.
- ▶ launched campaigns, including “Protect and Defend Immigrant Youth”

and “Love Your Muslim Neighbor”.

- ▶ building a coalition led by the immigrant community, as part of a national movement for immigrant justice.

Here in the South Sound we are learning to navigate the complex web of organizations that span a range of strategies and activities, from legal advocacy to direct action to community education (see the short profile of Strengthening Sanctuary and other local immigrant rights groups in this issue). Some of us are also involved in challenging conditions at the Northwest Detention Center (NWDC) in Tacoma. Scott Goddard has been especially involved in supportive actions at the NWDC.

“The Northwest Detention Center becomes a point of focus that creates overlap and interaction between different groups involved with immigration issues. Groups such as Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, WAISN, Northwest Detention Center Resistance, and others are working political and legal angles to reduce detainment levels and advocate for improved conditions for the detainees inside. Then there are groups such as AID NorthWest, World Relief and others assisting immigrants with challenges they face after their release from the detention center. All of the organizations have different focus points and operating procedures, but they communicate well with each other and cooperate when their work overlaps.”- Scott Goddard

A few of us from Strengthening Sanctuary recently participated in a WAISN training. A central feature of the day was Deportation Defense Training, led by Carolina Canizales and Angie Junck of the Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) in San Antonio.

Carolina presented the basics on how community members can effectively respond to detentions. The focus was on building teams, assessing the urgency of situations, deciding how public the campaign should be, and building skill-sets (from legal observers to family assistance to media coordination).

Using case materials, we worked as teams to develop strategic responses. One vital take-home message from Carolina: make law enforcement (and our challenges to law enforcement) more inclusive, more a part of community life by educating ourselves to shape campaigns and public knowledge. ILRC has well developed train-

the-trainer learning opportunities – posing problems and offering vivid role-playing to help community members mobilize.

Carolina's workshop was followed by wise words from Angie, her mentor. Carolina is the experienced community organizer, Angie is the attorney. Their partnering drove home this message: Attorneys should work with, not for, immigrants. They must take their lead from the community and place legal strategy in the community, with leadership from immigrants who daily face dire circumstances. Angie stated, “We need to up our expectation of lawyers,” and work toward strategies that include the law but are not limited to legalistic approaches. Build legal services, yes, but also challenge the infrastructures of power that undermine the rights of immigrants.

Each day brings new challenges. Recently the Trump administration announced plans for indefinite family detentions and weaponizing the “public charge” rule that aims to strip immigrants of most social supports.

WAISN is persistently examining the national landscape of these threats and the resistance forming to oppose them. WAISN and its network of allies are preparing to return to the state legislature in January with a renewed determination to revive the “Keep Washington Working Act” (SB5689 from the 2018 session), which would create

statewide sanctuary for all. Through a statewide meeting (likely to be held in January in Central Washington), WAISN will continue to shape its organization and empower communities throughout the region.

Joel LeBel, a Strengthening Sanctuary member who participated in WAISN's training, offers this profile of WAISN's place in the broad movement for social justice.

“WAISN's commitment to creating a statewide network is deeply valuable as it provides the space to develop those lasting relationships needed for collective action and transformation. While it is clearly more efficient to work within a network, a connection between Strengthening Sanctuary and WAISN can produce much more than mere instrumental value. I believe the greatest value lies in a well-developed relationship with WAISN that aligns the ongoing work of Strengthening Sanctuary with the group's fundamental goals of centering the voices of impacted communities and seeking guidance and direction from immigrants, refugees, and leaders of color.”

Lin Nelson is a retired Evergreen faculty, now involved in a number of community organizations, including Strengthening Sanctuary. She can be reached at linnels@gmail.com

www.waimmigrantsolidaritynetwork.org



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APARKFORUS.ORG

Construyendo el movimiento por los derechos de los inmigrantes

Lin Nelson

Tras el impacto de las elecciones presidenciales de noviembre de 2016, los activistas por los derechos de los inmigrantes rápidamente se movilizaron hacia la resistencia y por la construcción de movimientos. WAISN - la Red de Solidaridad por los Derechos de Inmigrantes de Washington, surge como extensión y resultado de grupos ya activos y otras formas de apoyo legal para los inmigrantes. Cualquier persona en la lista de contactos de WAISN o que revise sus páginas web constata rápidamente que esta es una zona vital de análisis y defensa.

WAISN cuenta entre sus miembros a más de 100 grupos grandes y pequeños en todo el estado que se enfocan en derechos laborales, de inmigración y LGBTQ, además de muchos otros temas. La red incluye ACLU de Washington, Federación Estadounidense de Maestros, Dream Coalition, Somos Seattle, Consejo Laboral del Estado de Washington, Asociación de Defensores de Washington, Colectiva Legal del Pueblo, One America, Jewish Coalition for Immigrant Justice, CASA Latina y el Church Council de Gran Seattle. La red está creciendo, a medida que los grupos se unen para formular estrategias en respuesta a las condiciones emergentes.

Estas son algunas de las iniciativas de WAISN:

- realización de capacitaciones y planificación estratégica, desde Seattle/King County a comunidades pequeñas y vulnerables en todo el estado.
- ofrecimiento de capacitación y

apoyo a cientos de verificadores legales que evalúan y responden a las incursiones de ICE sean estas amenazas o acciones directas.

- organizó 20 Equipos de Respuesta Rápida para responder a ICE.

un Fondo de Defensa Legal a nivel estatal

- ▶ difundir información vital, oportuna y ampliamente compartida (desde alertas urgentes hasta control de rumores)



Photo by Lindsey Dalthorp

- ▶ voluntarios técnicos organizados que ofrecen información actualizada a través de una línea directa.
- ▶ organizó una “Convergencia de Jóvenes Inmigrantes” y ofrece apoyo juvenil para inmigrantes en toda la región.
- ▶ evaluación continua de DACA (acción diferida para la llegada de niños) a nivel nacional y estatal.
- ▶ examinar e impactar las ordenanzas municipales.
- ▶ trabajar con otros para desarrollar

- ▶ ofrecer liderazgo en una coalición estatal para promover legislación en favor de los derechos de los inmigrantes.
- ▶ se lanzaron campañas tales como “Proteger y defender a los jóvenes inmigrantes” y “Amar a tu vecino musulmán.”
- ▶ construir una coalición liderada por la comunidad inmigrante, como parte de un movimiento nacional para la justicia de inmigrantes.

Aquí, en South Sound, estamos aprendiendo a navegar por la compleja red de organizaciones que abarca una variedad de estrategias y actividades, desde abogacía legal hasta acción directa y educación comunitaria (ver el artículo sobre Fortalecimiento del Santuario en este número). Algunos de nosotros también estamos involucrados desafiando las condiciones existentes en el Northwest Detention Center (NWDC) en Tacoma. Scott Goddard ha estado especialmente involucrado en acciones de apoyo en el NWDC.

El Centro de Detención del Noroeste se convierte en un punto de enfoque que crea superposición e interacción entre los diferentes grupos involucrados en asuntos de inmigración. Grupos como Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, WAISN, Northwest Detention Center Resistance y otros trabajan en ángulos políticos y legales para reducir los niveles de detención y abogar por mejores condiciones para quienes se encuentran los detenidos. Luego hay grupos como AID-NorthWest, World Relief y otros que ayudan a los inmigrantes con los desafíos que enfrentan después de su liberación del centro de detención. Todas las organizaciones tienen diferentes puntos de enfoque y procedimientos operativos, pero se comunican bien entre sí y cooperan cuando su trabajo se superpone." (Scott Goddard)

Algunos de nosotros de Strengthening Sanctuary, recientemente participamos en un entrenamiento de WAISN. Un elemento central del día fue Capacitación en Defensa de la Deportación, dirigida por Carolina Canizales y Angie Junck del Centro de Recursos Legales para Inmigrantes (ILRC) en San Antonio.

Carolina presentó los conceptos básicos sobre cómo los miembros de la comunidad pueden responder eficazmente a las detenciones. La atención se centró en la formación de equipos, la evaluación de la urgencia de las situaciones, la decisión de qué

tan pública debe ser la campaña y la creación de conjuntos de habilidades (desde los observadores legales hasta la asistencia familiar y la coordinación de los medios de comunicación).

Usando materiales de casos, trabajamos como equipos para desarrollar respuestas estratégicas. Un mensaje vital de Carolina: hacer que la aplicación de la ley (y nuestros desafíos para la aplicación de la ley) sea más inclusiva, y más parte de la vida comunitaria al educarnos para dar forma a campañas de conocimiento e información pública. ILRC ha desarrollado oportunidades de aprendizaje de formación de capacitadores, planteando problemas con escenarios y roles reales para ayudar a los miembros de la comunidad a movilizarse.

El taller de Carolina fue seguido por las sabias palabras de Angie, su mentora. Carolina es la organizadora comunitaria con experiencia, Angie es la abogada. Su asociación llevó este mensaje: los abogados deberían trabajar con inmigrantes, no para los inmigrantes. Deben seguir el liderazgo de la comunidad y colocar una estrategia legal en la comunidad, guiados por el liderazgo de inmigrantes que diariamente enfrentan circunstancias difíciles. Angie declaró: “Necesitamos aumentar nuestras expectativas de abogados” y trabajar por estrategias que incluyen la ley pero que no estén limitadas a enfoques legalistas. Desarrollar servicios legales, sí, pero también desafiar las infraestructuras de poder que socavan los derechos de los inmigrantes”.

Cada día trae nuevos desafíos. Recientemente, la administración Trump anunció planes para detenciones familiares indefinidas y convertir en arma a su favor la regla de “carga pública” que pretende despojar a los inmigrantes de la mayoría de los apoyos sociales.

WAISN está examinando persistentemente el panorama nacional de estas amenazas y la formación de la resistencia para oponerse a ellas. WAISN y su red de aliados se están preparando para regresar a la legislatura estatal en enero con una renovada determinación de reactivar la ley “Keep Washington Working” (SB5689 de la sesión 2018), que crearía un santuario estatal para todos. A través de una reunión estatal (que probablemente se realizará en enero en el centro de Washington), WAISN continuará dando forma a su organización y fortaleciendo a las comunidades en toda la región.

Joel LeBel, un miembro del Strengthening Sanctuary que participó en la capacitación de WAISN, ofrece este perfil del lugar a ocupar por WAISN en el amplio movimiento por la justicia social.

“El compromiso de WAISN de crear una red estatal es muy valioso, ya que proporciona el espacio para desarrollar las relaciones duraderas necesarias para la acción colectiva y la transformación. Si bien es claramente más eficiente trabajar dentro de una red, una conexión entre Strengthening Sanctuary y WAISN puede producir mucho más que el mero valor instrumental. Creo que el mayor valor reside en una relación bien desarrollada con WAISN que alinea el trabajo continuo de Strengthening Sanctuary con los objetivos fundamentales del grupo de centrar las voces de las comunidades impactadas y buscar orientación y dirección de parte de inmigrantes, refugiados y líderes de color.”

Lin Nelson es una facultad de Evergreen jubilada, ahora involucrada en una serie de organizaciones comunitarias, incluyendo Strengthening Sanctuary. Ella puede ser contactada en **linnells@gmail.com**

www.waimigrantsolidaritynetwork.org

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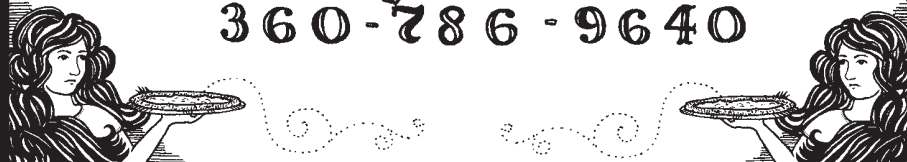
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What was the life of this guest worker worth?

David Bacon

In August 2018, 200 farm workers and supporters began walking at sunrise, north from Lynden, Washington, toward Canada. Chanting and holding banners, the procession passed 14 miles of blueberry fields, finally reaching the border crossing at Sumas. Pausing for protests at the immigrant detention center, it continued on to its objective—the 1500-acre spread of Sarbanand Farms. There, participants staged a tribunal.

The Death of Honesto Silva

“We are here to assign responsibility for the death of Honesto Silva,” announced Rosalinda Guillen, director of Community 2 Community, one of the main organizers. A year before, Silva, an H-2A guest worker brought from Mexico to harvest the farm’s blueberries, collapsed and later died.

Raymond Escobedo, one of Silva’s co-workers [his name was changed to protect his identity], remembered the day he died.

“I could see he wasn’t feeling well, and he asked to leave work. They wouldn’t give him permission, but he went back to the barracks to rest anyway. The supervisor went and got him out, and forced him back to work. Honesto continued to feel bad, and finally had to pay someone to take him to the clinic. When he got to the clinic he was feeling even worse, and they took him to the hospital in Seattle. And so he died.”

Sarbanand denied responsibility for Silva’s death, and claimed a manager had called an ambulance to bring him to the local clinic.

Honesto Silva’s death came amidst workers’ growing anger about their living and working conditions. “From the time we came from Mexico to California we had complaints,” Escobedo explained. “There was never enough to eat, and often the food was bad. Some of the food was actually thrown out. Still, they took money for it out of our checks. They took out money for medical care too, but we never got any. The place they had us stay was unsafe and there were thefts. Some workers in California protested and the company sent them back to Mexico.”

Sarbanand Farms belongs to Munger Brothers, LLC, a family corporation in Delano, California. Since 2006 the company has brought over 600 workers annually from Mexico under the H-2A visa program, to harvest 3000 acres of blueberries in California and Washington. Munger has been called the world’s largest blueberry grower, and is the driving force behind the growers’ cooperative that markets under the Naturipe label. Last year it brought Silva and other H-2A workers to Delano to harvest blueberries and then transferred them to Sarbanand Farms in Washington.

“We thought when we got to Sumas things would get better,” Escobedo recalled. “But it was the same. There still wasn’t enough to eat, and a lot of pressure to work faster, especially when we worked by the hour. They wouldn’t let us work on the piece rate [which would have paid more - ed.]. But what really pushed us to act was what happened to Honesto, when he got sick and there was no help for him.”

Escobedo’s account conflicts with the

statement Sarbanand Farms gave following Silva’s death: “it is always our goal to provide them with the best working and living conditions.” Sarbanand called the barracks “state of the art” and described the food as “catered meals at low cost.” Silva himself “received the best medical care and at-



Farmworkers protest H2A Guestworker Policies. Photo © copyright by David Bacon

tention possible as soon as his distress came to our attention. Our management team responded immediately.”

The exploitation of guest workers affects all workers

Lynne Dodson, Secretary Treasurer of the Washington State Labor Council, was on the march. She was “heartbroken” to hear about Silva’s death, and even more outraged by what

fired because they tried to organize. If this happens here, imagine what can happen in other states.”

Use of H-2A programs is expanding

Silva was only one of hundreds of workers who die in U.S. fields every year - 417 in 2016 alone. His death

stands out, however, because it highlights conditions for H-2A guest workers at a time when growers and their Republican Party allies want to expand the program.

They have the support of President Donald Trump, despite his otherwise sour anti-immigrant rhetoric. At a Michigan rally in February he told supporters, “For the farmers... we have to have strong borders, but we have to let your workers in...guest workers, don't we agree? We have to have them.”

Companies using the H-2A program must apply to the U.S. Department of Labor, listing the work and living conditions and the wages workers will receive. The company must provide transportation and housing. Workers are given contracts for less than one year, and must leave the country when their work is done. They can only work for the company that contracts them; if they lose that job they must leave immediately.

In 2017 Washington growers received H-2A visas for 18,796 workers—about 12,000 were recruited by WAFLA (formerly the Washington Farm Labor Association, an H-2A labor contractor). “We could be close to 30,000 this year,” said WAFLA president Dan Fazio. Last year about 200,000 H-2A workers were recruited nationwide. This year the number is expected to exceed 230,000.

Over the last two years, attempts to expand H-2A were authored by Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-VA), chair of the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WA). When their attempts to pass legislation failed, Newhouse inserted a proposal into the budget bill for the Department of Homeland Security that would allow growers to employ H-2A workers without being limited to contracts of less than a year.

Critics charge the change would make replacing current farm workers with H-2A workers more attractive to growers and increase competition for jobs. Instead, Bruce Goldstein, president of Farmworker Justice, argues, “Agricultural employers with year-round jobs should do what any other employer must do to attract and retain workers:

improve wages and working conditions.”

Employers of H-2A farm workers target public funds; seek to cut workers’ wages

Another Newhouse effort involved placing a waiver into the 2018 appropriations bill that allows growers, for the first time, to use federal subsidies for farm worker housing to house H-2A workers. H-2A regulations require growers to provide housing. This proposal would give growers access to the very limited public funds for building housing for resident farm workers.

Washington State has also given farm worker housing subsidies to WAFLA and other growers using the H-2A program. This was not the first instance of the state’s favorable treatment to growers and H-2A contractors like WAFLA.

This year, at WAFLA’s instigation, the Employment Security Department (ESD) and U.S. Labor Department tried to slash farm worker wages by up to \$6 per hour. ESD is required to survey wages every year to establish a minimum wage for H-2A workers that theoretically won’t undercut the wages of resident farm labor. This year, after ESD published its wage survey, WAFLA appealed to have the piece rate wages removed, leaving only an hourly guarantee.

Last year’s hourly wage was \$14.12/hour. In the Washington apple harvest, however, most workers are paid a piece rate that can reach the equivalent of \$18-20 hourly. ESD and the Department of Labor agreed with WAFLA to remove the piece rate minimum, effectively lowering harvest wages by as much as \$6/hour. WAFLA’s president Dan Fazio boasted, “This is a huge win and saved the apple industry millions.”

In February the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries announced that Honesto Silva had died of natural causes, and the company was not responsible. The department said its investigation found no workplace health and safety violations, although the temperature was over 90 degrees with heavy smoke from forest fires. Yet Nidia Perez, who supervised workers for the H-2A recruiter CSI, had threatened workers, telling them they had to work, “unless they were on their death bed,” or be sent back to Mexico.

Sarbanand Farms was fined \$149,800 for not providing required breaks and meal periods, but a judge later cut the penalty in half.

“We reject the idea that Silva’s life was worth \$75,000,” Guillen told the tribunal in front of the farm. “No amount of money can pay for the life of a farm worker.”

David Bacon (dbacon@igc.org) is a writer and photojournalist covering labor and migration. His latest book is In the Fields of the North / En los Campos del Norte. This article was edited from a longer version, available at <http://prospect.org/article/what-was-life-guest-worker-worth>.



Farmworkers protest unfair working conditions. Photo by Edgar Franks

happened next to his fellow workers. When they heard Silva had been taken to the hospital, 70 H-2A workers refused to go into the fields, and demanded to talk with the company about their conditions. They were then fired. Because H-2A regulations require workers to leave the country if they are terminated, firing them effectively meant deporting them.

“Workers may not leave assigned areas without permission of the employer or person in charge, and insubordination is cause for dismissal,” the Sarbanand statement says. “H-2A regulations do not otherwise allow for workers engaging in such concerted activity.”

Dodson responded, “If you get deported for collective activity that’s...saying you have no enforceable labor rights. No right to organize. No right to speak up on the job [or] question working conditions without being deported.” These vulnerabilities threaten both immigrant and resident workers: “Employers bring [H-2A workers] in rather than hiring workers living and working in the area. What’s to stop that from becoming the norm in every industry? Here in a state with almost 20% of the workers organized, we see a farm worker who died and others

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Profiles of local and regional immigrant rights organizations

Strengthening Sanctuary: Strengthening Sanctuary was formed after our City Council declared Olympia a sanctuary city. We support immigrant rights and strive to create a safe, welcoming community for everyone. We declare our solidarity with all community members, regardless of immigration or documentation status. We make decisions by consensus and practice a rotating facilitation structure. Our work groups have focused on: Know Your Rights; Education; Law Enforcement and ICE; Building Social Movements; Faith Group Support and Sanctuary; Family Safety Planning and Fundraising. We meet twice a month on the first and third Mondays, from 6pm to 8pm at St. John's Episcopal Church with an orientation at 5:30 for new members. olympia.sanctuary@gmail.com

Project CIELO: CIELO provides educational, mental health and counseling services, information/referrals, and social/cultural activities for the Spanish-speaking and immigrant

communities of South Puget Sound in Olympia and Shelton. Olympia students can enroll in free English classes, citizenship preparation classes, computer classes, a homework club for teens or a sewing collective. Volunteers are welcome. CIELO in Shelton offers counseling and support services, particularly through our Project Esperanza program for those who have experienced sexual assault. Staff members speak English, Spanish, Mam and Q'anjob'al. <https://www.cieloprograms.org/>

Elevate Mason County: We work to make Mason County a sanctuary for all people who call this community home; to feel safe, welcome and hopeful for the future. We recognize that by elevating those of us who are marginalized and/or at risk we all rise up. We have sponsored immigrant rights marches and educational forums for our community. We meet four times a month; all are welcome: <http://www.elevatemasoncounty.org/>

Sound Learning: Sound Learning is dedicated to providing alternative education opportunities in Mason and Thurston counties to help adults gain self-sufficiency, improve literacy, and develop essential skills needed to succeed in today's world. We offer evening English language classes at CHOICE High School in Shelton from Monday to Thursday, and programs for those needing a high school diploma. <https://www.soundlearning.co/>

Pacific County ACLU People Power and Pacific County Immigrant Support: We provide support for immigrants and families facing the threat of detention and deportation. We sponsor Know Your Rights workshops, visit detainees at the Northwest Detention Center, support their families, and work to educate our community about immigrant rights and needs. Email: info@pcisupport.org Web: www.pcisupport.org

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project: NWIRP promotes justice by de-

fending and advancing the rights of immigrants through direct legal services, systemic advocacy, and community education. <https://www.nwirp.org/>

Northwest Detention Center Resistance: NWDC Resistance is a grassroots undocumented-led movement that works to end the detention of immigrants and stop all deportations. Under the umbrella of the national #Not1More campaign, NWDC Resistance supports and follows the leadership of those detained at the Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma, Washington, demanding better treatment and conditions and the stop to all deportations. <https://www.nwdcresistance.org/>

Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest: AID NW serves detained immigrants at the Northwest Detention Center (NWDC). When immigrants do not have anyone able to visit them, we end that isolation. When detained immigrants are identified as eligible for release from detention, we work to obtain their release. When immigrants are released from the NWDC, our Welcome Center and Housing Network provide a safe, supportive environment until reunification can happen.

Perfiles de algunas organizaciones de derechos de los inmigrantes a nivel local y regional

Reforzando Santuario: Reforzando Santuario se formó después de que el consejo político de la ciudad declaraba a Olympia como una ciudad santuario. Nuestro grupo apoya los derechos de los inmigrantes y se esfuerza por crear una comunidad sana y acogedora para todos, sin importar su estatus migratorio. Tomamos decisiones por consenso y practicamos una método de facilitación de rotación en nuestras reuniones. La labor de nuestro grupo se enfoca en: Conozca sus Derechos; Educación; Policía y ICE; Elaboración de Movimiento Social; Iglesias y Santuario; Planes de Seguridad de las Familias y Recaudación de Fondos. Nos reunimos dos veces al mes en el primero y tercer Lunes, de las 6pm a las 8pm en la iglesia Episcopal St. John's. La orientación para miembros nuevos comienza a las 5:30pm. olympia.sanctuary@gmail.com

Proyecto CIELO: CIELO es una organización comunitaria y sin fines de lucro que provee servicios educativos, salud mental y consejería, información/referencias y actividades socio/culturales para las comunidades Latinas e inmigrantes de la region South Puget Sound en Olympia y Shelton. Estudiantes en Olympia pueden registrarse de manera gratuita en clases de Ingles, de preparación para la ciudadanía, clases de cómputo, club de tareas para adolescentes y clases de costura. Los voluntarios son siempre bienvenidos. CIELO en Shelton ofrece consejería y servicios de apoyo, y en especial mediante el programa Proyecto Esperanza para aquellas personas que hayan sido víctimas del asalto sexual. El personal habla Español, Ingles, Mam y Q'anjob'al. www.cieloprograms.org/

Elevate Mason County: Nuestro grupo trabaja para lograr que el condado de Mason sea un santuario para todas las personas que llaman a esta comunidad su hogar; lograr que se sientan seguras, bienvenidas y llenas de esperanza hacia el futuro. Reconocemos que el acto de elevar (apoyar) a los que están marginados y/o en riesgo nos eleva a todos. Hemos patrocinado marchas por los derechos de los inmigrantes y foros educativos en nuestra comunidad. Nos reunimos cuatro veces al mes; son todos bienvenidos. <http://www.elevatemasoncounty.org/>

Sound Learning: Sound Learning o Aprendizaje Sound se dedica a proveer oportunidades alternativas en educación en los condados de Mason y Thurston para ayudar a estudiantes adultos generar autosuficiencia, mejorar la alfabetización y desarrollar las habilidades necesarias para triunfar

en el mundo moderno. Ofrecemos clases de Inglés por las noches en la preparatoria/high school CHOICE en Shelton de Lunes a Jueves, y también programas para aquellos que necesiten un diploma de high school. <https://www.soundlearning.co/>

Resolution declaring Olympia a sanctuary city

Be it resolved that: The City of Olympia declares itself to be a Sanctuary City and;

As a Sanctuary City, City employees will serve all residents, and City services will be accessible to all residents regardless of immigration status; and

The City of Olympia will not inquire upon a resident's immigration status in providing municipal services or in the course of law enforcement; and

As a Sanctuary City, the City of Olympia will have policies that instruct employees to refuse the application of any request from a state or federal agency that requires the identification of a resident's immigration status, leaving that determination to federal authorities; and

The City of Olympia shall refuse any requests that are an extension of any federal immigration policy enforcement actions to federal authorities and shall not enter into any agreements to carry out such federal enforcement actions, but leave such actions to federal authorities; and

The City of Olympia shall review its policies to ensure that they reflect Olympia's status as a Sanctuary City, including possible revision of City policies to comply with this Resolution.

Approved by the City Council of the City of Olympia, December 13, 2016

Declaracion: Olympia Ciudad Santuario

El Concilio de la Ciudad de Olympia resuelve lo siguiente:

La Ciudad de Olympia se declara a sí mismo como una Ciudad Santuario y;

Como ciudad del Santuario, los empleados de la Ciudad servirán a todos los residentes, y los servicios de la Ciudad serán accesibles a todos los residentes sin importar su estatus migratorio; y

La Ciudad de Olimpia no investigará el estatus migratorio de un residente al proveer servicios municipales o en el cumplimiento de la ley; y

Como Ciudad Santuario, la Ciudad de Olimpia tendrá políticas que instruyan a los empleados a rechazar la solicitud de una agencia estatal o federal que requiera la identificación del estatus migratorio de un residente, dejando esa determinación a las autoridades federales; y

La Ciudad de Olympia rechazará cualquier solicitud que sea una extensión de cualquier acción federal de aplicación políticas de inmigración de las autoridades federales y no celebrará acuerdos para llevar a cabo tales acciones federales de ejecución, pero dejará dichas acciones a las autoridades federales; y

La Ciudad de Olympia revisara sus políticas para asegurar que ellas reflejan su condición de Ciudad Santuario, incluyendo la posible revisión de sus políticas para cumplir con esta resolución.

APROBADO POR EL CONCILIO DE LA CIUDAD DE OLYMPIA este 13 de Diciembre de 2016

Pacific County ACLU People Power and Pacific County Immigrant Support: Nuestro grupo provee apoyo para inmigrantes y familias que enfrenten amenaza de detención y deportación. Patrocinamos talleres de Conozca sus Derechos, visitamos a personas detenidas en el Northwest Detention Center de Tacoma, apoyamos a sus familias, y trabajamos para educar a nuestra comunidad sobre los derechos y las necesidades de los inmigrantes.

Correo Electronico: info.pcisupport.org Sitio Web: www.pcisupport.org

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project: NWIRP o el Proyecto de Derechos del Inmigrante del Noroeste promueve la justicia defendiendo y fomentando los derechos de los inmigrantes mediante servicios legales directos, abogacía sistémica y educación comunitaria. <https://www.nwirp.org/>

Northwest Detention Center Resistance: NWDC Resistance o la Resistencia del Centro de Detenciones del Noroeste es un movimiento liderado por inmigrantes que trabaja para terminar con la detención de inmigrantes y acabar con todas las deportaciones. Bajo la tutela de la campaña nacional #Not1More o #Ni1Mas, este grupo apoya y sigue el liderazgo de los que están detenidos en el Centro de Detención del Noroeste en Tacoma, Washington, demandando mejor trato y condiciones y un fin a todas las deportaciones. <http://www.nwdcresistance.org/>

Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest: AID NW sirve a inmigrantes detenidos en el Centro de Detenciones del Noroeste. Cuando haya casos de inmigrantes detenidos que no cuenten con quien les visite, nosotros terminamos con ese aislamiento. Cuando inmigrantes detenidos son identificados como elegibles para ser liberados de detención, trabajamos para obtener su libertad. Cuando hay inmigrantes liberados del Centro de Detención, nuestro Centro de Bienvenida y nuestra Red de Vivienda provee un ambiente seguro y de apoyo hasta que pueda darse una reunificación. <http://aidnw.org/>

Traductor: Eder Nuñez

Targeting Muslims: the politics of fear

Therese Saliba

On June 26, the US Supreme Court upheld President Trump's Muslim Ban—one of many anti-immigrant policies reflecting the racism, xenophobia, and Islamophobia of the administration. Trump's hateful campaign rhetoric promising a “total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the US” is now national policy, condoned, in white-washed form, by the highest court of the land.

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee terms this an “Arab and Muslim Ban” because it targets mainly Arab and Muslim majority countries—Syria, Libya, Yemen and Somalia, as well as Iran—with recent additions of Venezuela and North Korea (Iraq and Sudan were removed to admit potential military allies).

The 5-4 decision deals a blow to civil and human rights by making religion and national origin determinants for exclusion. It has had disastrous impacts for Arabs and Muslims seeking family reunification, medical treatment, and educational and employment opportunities in the US. Notably, the countries targeted in the ban are plagued by war, unrest, and migrations.

The ban has been disturbingly effective. According to the Pew Research Center (May 2018), Muslim refugee admissions dropped from 23,900 in 2017 to 1,800 in 2018 since the ban went into effect in December 2017.

Opposing Voices

In her dissenting opinion, Justice Sotomayor sharply critiqued the decision as a failure to safeguard the fun-

damental principle of religious liberty. She condemned it as “inexplicable by anything but hostility and animus toward the Muslim faith” and compared it to *Korematsu vs. US*, the Supreme Court decision which upheld the in-

The Muslim Ban is just one weapon in the wholesale attack on immigrants, refugees, and communities of color.

ternment of Japanese-Americans during WWII.

When the ban was first implemented by executive order, large spontaneous protests arose in airports across the country. Several states, including Washington, contested the ban in court, and Governor Inslee called it “religious discrimination in its blindest form.”

In fact the order, “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry in the US,” has no basis in reality. As *The Atlantic* reported, between 1975-2015 not one single person in the U.S. has been killed by anyone from Syria, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan or Yemen. The countries of the 19 hijackers responsible for the 9/11 attacks were not included in the ban, nor were any of the Muslim-majority countries in which Trump has business ties, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Turkey.

The growing anti-immigrant apparatus

The Muslim Ban is just one weapon in the wholesale attack on immigrants,

refugees, and communities of color.

In the wake of 9/11, a massive security apparatus has been put in place under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to keep out phantom menaces and facilitate round ups, detentions, family separations and deportations.

This didn't start with Trump; a country-specific review of deportations between 2002 and 2014 estimates that over 60,000 Muslims from coun-

where they were being held. Others are currently housed at the for-profit Northwest Detention Center (NWDC) in Tacoma. The NWDC holds over 1500 people at taxpayers' expense, including citizens of Muslim/Arab and Latin@ nations. Its owner Geo Group also owns and profits from its torture facilities at Guantanamo Bay. And although the family separation policy was canceled, an estimated 500 children still have not been reunited with their parents.

We in the Pacific Northwest cannot pretend these are the problems of others at some distant border. Policies of exclusion—targeting people based on race, national origin, political ideology or religion—stand among the darkest moments in US history.

From the Chinese Exclusion Act to the internment of Japanese Americans, these acts have marred our democracy. They should serve us now as warnings. The purpose of the scapegoating is to mobilize our collective fear and focus it on the figures of the Muslim terrorist and the Mexican/Salvadoran criminal. As this administration erodes the rule of law, and the institutions of liberal democracy, it seeks to divide us and turn us against each other.

We can resist in this dangerous time by showing that we are not afraid. As we gather to resist the administration's politics of fear, we are asserting that we are “one nation indivisible”. Our America—unlike Trump's—includes immigrants, refugees, Muslims, Jews, Christians, women, people who are LGBTQ and much more. This is what we embody in our marches and rallies: our participation in a growing movement of solidarity and civil disobedience against the family separations and exclusions that have shocked our national conscience.

Our work will not end with the end of the Trump administration. Putting a stop to the targeting of Muslims, Arabs, Latinx people and other immigrants and communities of color requires us to learn from our history in order to dismantle systems of exclusion established in the name of national security—and create justice for everyone.

Therese Saliba is faculty of Third World Feminist Studies at The Evergreen State College. She works with the Rachel Corrie Foundation and is on the advisory boards of the Brill Encyclopedia of Women and Gaza Community Mental Health.



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tries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa were deported.

Trump's call for “extreme vetting” was already in practice under a DHS secret program, the Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP), which flagged applicants for citizenship from Muslim majority countries as a national security concern—a policy uncovered in 2010 by the ACLU. But the Trump Administration has taken these policies, and their overt racism, to new extremes.

Bringing the crisis home to the Pacific Northwest

In June, we were haunted by images of refugee children separated from their parents, crying at the feet of border guards, their small bodies lined up in detention centers and cages. Although their parents followed legal asylum protocols, the Trump administration separated the families and detained them.

In July the Federal Detention Center at Seatac held an estimated 50 parents who had been separated from their children for weeks and didn't know

Let's understand the Islamic faith

This month's interview on “Glen's Parallax Perspectives” will help us understand and appreciate Islam as a legitimate faith in the world, in the US, and in our local communities.

Islam is the world's second most popular religious faith, but almost all Americans who are not Muslim do not understand the Islamic faith. Many Americans think they know things that actually are not true.

Some people's political agendas want us to be afraid of “the other.” Then they exploit our fear in order to control us so we will serve their political agendas. The remedy for fear and exploitation is to really understand “the other.” When we really understand something or someone, the fear goes away, and we can recognize our common humanity with the people whom we had previously been tricked into fearing.

Three knowledgeable guests—Turan Kayaoglu, Aneelah Afzali, and Mustafa Mohamedali—help us explore this topic. They are a university professor, a lawyer, and an engineer, respectively. All three guests are practicing Muslims who are well educated experts in their respective professions. Besides sharing solid information, our guests also share from their hearts as well as their heads.

We explain Islam as a monotheistic religion believing in the same one true God that Jews and Christians believe in, and that also appreciates

Muhammad as the last of a long succession of God's prophets. We explain Islam's basic beliefs and core values, Islam's origin and universality in appreciating the equality of all people regardless of nationality, race or gender. We invite people to visit your local mosque, such as the Islamic Center of Olympia, www.islamiccenterofolympia.org.

This interview informs the public. It helps our nation become more savvy and more civilized. I believe that our society will function better when people understand and appreciate the various kinds of people who live here—and when we deepen our own spirituality.

Watch on your computer or on TCTV

Everyone everywhere can watch this interview—and/or read a thorough summary of what we said—through the “TV Programs” part of my blog, www.parallaxperspectives.org. Each program is also posted to one or more categories listed on the blog. Cable TV subscribers in Thurston County can watch on Thurston Community Television (TCTV) every Monday at 1:30 pm, every Wednesday at 5:00 pm, and every Thursday at 9:00 pm throughout the month.

Questions? Contact
Glen Anderson, producer/
host at (360) 491-9093
glenanderson@integra.net

Glen's Parallax Perspectives

A Playback Theatre performance

The story of your name

Audience up – join us on stage

Celebrating 20 years of Public Performances at Traditions Café
Friday, October 12, 2018 • 7:30 p.m.
Traditions Café – 300 5th Ave. SW
downtown Olympia
Cost: Suggested Donation \$7.00-\$12.00
(No one is turned away)

Everyone has a story about their name. Come and tell us your story. You can also join us on stage. We are inviting audience members to join us in playing back stories. We would love to have you!

This month we are celebrating 20 years of public performances at Traditions Café. During this time we have collaborated with over 140 community organizations and donated over \$7,000 to those organizations.

Playback Theatre is a spontaneous collaboration between performers and audience. People tell moments from their lives, then watch them re-created with movement, music and dialogue.

Dirigiéndose a los Musulmanes: la política del miedo

Therese Saliba

El 26 de junio, la Corte Suprema de Estados Unidos confirmó la llamada Prohibición Musulmana del presidente Trump, una de las muchas políticas antiinmigrantes que reflejan el racismo, la xenofobia y la islamofobia de la administración. La aborrecible retórica de la campaña de Trump que promete un “cierre total y completo de los musulmanes que ingresan a los EE. UU.” Es ahora una política nacional, tolerada, en forma blanqueada, por la corte más alta de la nación.

El Comité Anti-Discriminación Árabe-Americano califica esta medida como una “prohibición en contra de árabes y musulmanes” porque se dirige principalmente a países de mayoría árabe y musulmana: Siria, Libia, Yemen y Somalia, así como a Irán, con las recientes incorporaciones de Venezuela y Corea del Norte (Iraq y Sudán fueron removidos para admitir potenciales aliados militares).

La decisión 5-4 da un golpe a los derechos civiles y humanos al hacer que la religión y el origen nacional sean determinantes de la exclusión. Ha tenido un impacto desastroso para los Arabes y los musulmanes que buscan reunificación familiar, tratamiento médico, y las oportunidades educativas y de empleo en los Estados Unidos. Cabe destacar que los países a los que se aplica la prohibición están plagados de guerras, disturbios y migraciones.

La prohibición ha sido inquietantemente efectiva. Según el Centro de Investigación Pew (mayo de 2018), las admisiones de refugiados musulmanes se redujeron de 23.900 en 2017 a 1.800 en 2018 desde que la prohibición entró en vigor en diciembre de 2017.

Voces Opuestas

En su opinión disidente, el juez Sotomayor criticó drásticamente la decisión como un fracaso para salvaguardar el principio fundamental de la libertad religiosa. Ella lo condenó como “inexplicable por todo menos por la hostilidad y la animadversión hacia la fe musulmana” y lo comparó con el caso Korematsu vs. los Estados Unidos, la decisión de la Corte Suprema que confirmó el internamiento de

japoneses estadounidenses durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Cuando la prohibición se implementó por orden ejecutiva, surgieron grandes protestas espontáneas en los aeropuertos de todo el país. Varios estados,



incluido Washington, impugnaron la prohibición en el tribunal y el gobernador Inslee la llamó “discriminación religiosa en su forma más descarnada”.

De hecho, la orden “Proteger a la nación de la entrada de terroristas extranjeros en los EE. UU.” no tiene ninguna base en la realidad. Como informó The Atlantic, entre 1975 y 2015 ninguna persona en los Estados Unidos ha sido asesinada por nadie de Siria, Irán, Iraq, Libia, Somalia, Sudán o Yemen. Los países de los 19 secuestradores responsables de los ataques del 11 de septiembre no se incluyeron en la prohibición. Tampoco ninguno de los países de mayoría musulmana en los que Trump tiene vínculos comerciales, incluidos Egipto, Arabia Saudita, Emiratos Árabes Unidos y Turquía.

El creciente aparato anti-inmigrante

La prohibición musulmana es sólo un arma en el ataque general contra inmigrantes, refugiados y comunidades de color.

A raíz del 11 de septiembre, se implementó un enorme aparato de seguridad bajo el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) para combatir amenazas fantasmas y facilitar redadas, detenciones, separaciones familiares y deportaciones.

Esto no comenzó con Trump; una revisión de deportaciones por país específica que entre 2002 y 2014 más de 60,000 musulmanes de países de Medio Oriente, Asia y África fueron deportados.



El llamado de Trump por un “veto exhaustivo” ya estaba en práctica bajo un programa secreto del DHS, el Programa de Resolución y Revisión de Solicitudes Controladas (CARRP), que calificaba a los solicitantes de ciudadanía de países de mayoría musulmana como un problema de seguridad nacional, una política descubierta en 2010 por el ACLU. Pero la Administración Trump ha llevado estas políticas, y su racismo manifiesto, a nuevos extremos.

El crisis viene a nuestro region

En junio, nos obsesionaron las imágenes de niños refugiados separados de sus padres, llorando a los pies de los guardias fronterizos, sus pequeños cuerpos alineados en centros de detención y jaulas. Aunque sus padres siguieron los protocolos legales de asilo, la administración de Trump separó a las familias y las detuvo.

En julio, el Centro de Detención Federal en Seatac tenía alrededor de 50 padres que habían sido separados de sus hijos por varias semanas y no sabían dónde estaban detenidos. Otros se encuentran actualmente en el Northwest Detention Center (NWDC) una organización con fines de lucro en Tacoma. El NWDC de tiene más de 1500 personas a expensas de los contribuyentes, incluidos los ciudadanos de las naciones musulmanas / árabes y latinas. Su

propietario, GeoGroup, también posee y se beneficia de sus instalaciones de tortura en la Bahía de Guantánamo. Y aunque se canceló la política de separación familiar, se estima que 500 niños aún no se han reunido con sus padres.

Nosotros en el Pacífico Noroeste, no podemos pretender que estos sean problemas de otros y estén localizados en alguna frontera distante. Las políticas en contra de personas que se son basadas en exclusión por la raza, origen nacional, ideología política o la religión, constituyen unos de los momentos más oscuros de la historia de los EE. UU.

Desde la Ley de Exclusión de China hasta el internamiento de japoneses-estadounidenses, estos actos han arruinado nuestra democracia. Deberían servirnos ahora como advertencias. El objetivo de chivo expiatorio busca movilizar nuestro miedo colectivo y centrarlo en las figuras del supuesto terrorista musulmán y el criminal mexicano/salvadoreño. A medida que esta administración erosiona el estado de derecho y las instituciones de la democracia liberal, busca dividirnos y volvernos el uno contra el otro.

Podemos resistir en este momento peligroso al mostrar que no tenemos miedo. Cuando nos reunimos para resistir la política de miedo de la administración, estamos afirmando que somos “una nación indivisible”. Nuestra América, a diferencia de Trump, incluye inmigrantes, refugiados, musulmanes, judíos, cristianos, mujeres, personas que son LGBTQ y mucho más. Esto es lo que encarnamos en nuestras marchas y mítines: nuestra participación en un movimiento creciente de solidaridad y desobediencia civil contra las separaciones y exclusiones familiares que han conmovido nuestra conciencia nacional.

Nuestro trabajo no terminará con el final de la administración Trump. Poner fin a la persecución de musulmanes, árabes, latinos y otros inmigrantes y comunidades de color nos exige aprender de nuestra historia para desmantelar los sistemas de exclusión establecidos en nombre de la seguridad nacional y crear justicia para todos.

Therese Saliba es profesora de Estudios Feministas del Tercer Mundo en The Evergreen State College. Ella trabaja con Rachel Corrie Foundation y está en los consejos asesores de la Brill Encyclopedia of Women y Gaza Community Mental Health.

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El Cuerpo de Seguridad del Condado de Thurston y el Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE)

Alice Dinerman y
Peter Kardas

Que le pare un vehículo de patrulla, ni hablar de que lo arresten, es una experiencia desconcertante, especialmente si usted es un ciudadano de otro país y no posee documentos que demuestran su derecho legal a estar en los EEUU. ¿Qué pasa si esta parada de tránsito o el arresto lleva a que sea entregado al Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas, o a ICE? ¿Qué significará mi encuentro para mi y mi familia?

El Consejo de la Ciudad de Olympia declaró Olympia como una ciudad santuaria en diciembre de 2016, en parte para aliviar la ansiedad que experimentan los inmigrantes cuando interactúan con el cuerpo de seguridad local. La Resolución de Santuario de la ciudad declara que los empleados serán instruidos “a rechazar cualquier pedido de una agencia estatal o federal que requiera la identificación del estado migratorio de un residente.” Se fundó Reforzando Santuario para darle sustancia a esta declaración. El Grupo de Trabajo de los Cuerpos de Seguridad e ICE ha impulsado al Departamento de Policía de Olympia (OPD) que haga todo lo posible para restringir la información que proporciona a ICE.

Las Políticas de Policía de Olympia
Antes de que se aprobara la resolución como ciudad santuaria, el OPD tenía una política de no honrar solicitudes de detención de ICE ni de mantener los encarcelados más de lo debido para que ICE pudiera recogerlos. Desde la aprobación de la resolución del Consejo de la ciudad, la policía de Olympia ha restringido aún más su cooperación con ICE. Accedió dejar en blanco el espacio que pide el lugar de nacimiento en las formas federales de huellas dactilares. Los oficiales también ignorarían cualquier mensaje relacionado con ICE que se podía ver en las pantallas de las computadoras cuando detienen a alguien, salvo que el mensaje se refiera a una orden penal firmada por un juez. Una orden administrativa de ICE no se respetaría. La cárcel de Olympia no publicaría las fechas de puesta en libertad en su sitio de web, ni daría la información de la fecha de puesta en libertad a ICE ni al público en general. Notificarían a los presos que si oficiales de ICE hagan una visita a la cárcel, ellos tendrían el derecho de rehusar reunirse con ICE y de no responder sus preguntas.

Así que si lo detiene un policía de Olympia, o lo encierran en la cárcel de Olympia por un cargo de delito menor, y usted no tiene una orden de arresto pendiente en los registros estatales o federales, quizás pueda salvarse de las garras de ICE. Pero fuera de Olympia—o incluso en Olympia si lo detiene un oficial de otra jurisdicción, como un ayudante de un sheriff—hay más razones para estar nervioso. Esto es porque los otros organismos de seguridad que funcionan en el Condado de Thurston, como la oficina del Sheriff, la patrulla estatal de Washington, o los departamentos de policía de Lacey, Tumwater, Yelm y Tenino—tienen políticas distintas con respecto a sus comunicaciones con ICE.

Cada grupo de aplicación de la ley tiene sus propias políticas
Es más, si lo detiene cualquier otra agencia de policía que no sea el OPD, existe una razón para preocuparse.

Mientras las personas detenidas por un miembro de la OPD por un delito menor se fichan en la Carcel de la Ciudad de Olympia, todos los demás que se detienen en el condado o son encarcelados en la Carcel del Condado de Thurston (si se le acusa o se le condena por una felonía o ha sido arrestado por un ayudante del sheriff), o llevados a la carcel de la tribu de Nisqually or a la de la tribu de Chehalis. Al contrario de la policía y oficiales de correcciones de Olympia, la oficina del Sheriff se ha comprometido a honrar las órdenes administrativas de ICE, llenando el lugar de nacimiento en el formulario de las huellas dactilares, proporcionándoles las fechas de puesta en libertad si ICE pide esta información. En cuanto a las cárceles de las tribus Nisqually y Chehalis, no sabemos cuál información compartirán con ICE porque los oficiales de las tribus no han aceptado reunirse con el Grupo de Trabajo de Cuerpos de Seguridad y ICE, ni siquiera han respondido a las preguntas escritas que hemos remitido. El jefe de policía de la tribu de Chehalis afirmó la soberanía de la tribu para justificar este rechazo. Mandar a personas detenidas a otras naciones soberanas es un obstáculo para la vigilancia ciudadana del sistema de justicia criminal en el Condado de Thurston, en especial cuando las autoridades de estas naciones rehusan reunirse o responder a preguntas.

Las leyes federales de inmigración que fueron aprobadas por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos y los reglamentos formulados por las agencias federales encargadas de hacer cumplir estas leyes, especialmente ICE, la oficina de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza (que incluye la Patrulla Fronteriza) y el Departamento de Justicia básicamente han formulado las políticas y prácticas locales. Los gobiernos locales disfrutan de una justa medida de autoridad discrecional en cuanto a la medida en que colaboran con ICE. Pero no importa cómo ellos ejercen esta discreción, no pueden impedir que ICE haga detenciones en sus jurisdicciones. Esta es una realidad aleccionadora que se aplica tanto a las ciudades santuarios como Olympia, como en cualquier otro lugar. No hay zonas sin ICE.

El trabajo de Reforzando Santuario
Uno los objetivos principales del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cuerpos de Seguridad y ICE ha sido animar a las autoridades locales a aprovechar al máximo la flexibilidad que tienen con respecto a la actuación de los cuerpos de seguridad federales de inmigración para reforzar las protecciones legales y administrativas de los inmigrantes. En los últimos 20 meses, hemos participado en diálogos sostenidos con autoridades locales, incluyendo el sheriff del condado, el fiscal general del Condado de Thurston, un capitán del la patrulla estatal, administradores municipales de Olympia y Tumwater, y jefes de policía de Olympia, Tumwater, Lacey y Yelm. Nuestras interacciones han sido a través de entrevistas en persona, llamadas telefónicas, correos electrónicos y reuniones. En todos los casos, hemos tratado de entender

los detalles de cómo los cuerpos de seguridad tendrían que actuar en ciertas situaciones. Hemos promovido cambios en las políticas y prácticas con el propósito de minimizar la colaboración local con ICE. Creemos que

La cárcel de Olympia no publicaría las fechas de puesta en libertad en su sitio de web, ni daría la información de la fecha de puesta en libertad a ICE ni al público en general. Notificarían a los presos que si oficiales de ICE hagan una visita a la carcel, ellos tendrían el derecho de rehusar reunirse con ICE y de no responder a sus preguntas.

hemos tenido cierto éxito en algunas jurisdicciones.

En algunas jurisdicciones, pero no todas. Puesto que el OPD es el que más ha limitado su cooperación con ICE y articuló cuáles son estos límites por escrito, nos gustaría lograr que otros cuerpos de seguridad del condado sigan el ejemplo de Olympia. Esto permitiría que los inmigrantes en todo el condado pudieran tener más confianza en sus tratos con los oficiales de la ley no importa dónde estos tratos ocurran.

Lamentablemente, el sheriff ha dejado en claro que él no tiene intención de aceptar las políticas del OPD, y la relación entre los funcionarios penitenciarios tribales y ICE no está claro. Podemos permanecer alertos a lo que los oficiales de distintas jurisdicciones deberían hacer y documentar violaciones de prácticas autorizadas. También podemos intentar persuadir a las autoridades políticas de la región a seguir el ejemplo de Olympia. Pero los obstáculos políticos, electorales, jurisdiccionales y contractuales que hemos encontrado muestran las dificultades de extender la protección del santuario en todo el condado y que estas dificultades disminuyen la fuerza de la resolución de santuario de Olympia.

Aún así, creemos que el trabajo de documentar políticas es valioso en si y por sí mismo. También alentamos a la agencias policiales a explicar estas políticas por escrito, aunque no lo hagan en la medida que nosotros consideramos que lo debieran hacer. De lo contrario, los oficiales quizás no se den cuenta que existe cierta política, o pueden estar confundidos acerca de la política, o pueden pensar que no se les castigará por violarla. Tales posibilidades no son meramente hipotéticas. En noviembre de 2017, la violación aparentemente inconsciente

de una política no escrita condujo directamente a un arresto de ICE fuera de la cárcel del Condado de Thurston. La falta de rendición de cuentas de las políticas no escritas alimenta y agrava el miedo y la desconfianza en los cuerpos de seguridad. Estos invaden a las comunidades de inmigrantes, un resultado directamente en contra del objetivo declarado de minimizar el miedo por todos los representantes de los cuerpos de seguridad entrevistados.

Reforzando Santuario comparte este objetivo. Uno de nuestros objetivos principales es trabajar “para la seguridad y bienestar de los inmigrantes miembros de nuestras comunidades, en especial aquellos que no tienen documentos legales.” Esto significa que la gente no debería sentir temor de que ser detenidos por el cuerpo de seguridad local podría resultar del intercambio de información con ICE que les ponga en riesgo de detención y deportación. También significa tener el derecho de pedir ayuda a la policía local sin temor que se involucre ICE. Lo compartido entre la meta declarada de los cuerpos de seguridad y la misión del Reforzando Santuario guiará nuestro trabajo mientras continuamos enfocándonos en los detalles de la relación entre la vigilancia policial y ICE en los meses venideros.

Para recibir en inglés una copia del informe el Grupo de Trabajo de Cuerpos de Seguridad y ICE sobre las políticas policiales con respecto a los inmigrantes en el Condado de Thurston, incluyendo detalles sobre las políticas escritas para todas las jurisdicciones, envíe un correo electrónico a olympia.sanctuary@google.com.

Alice Dinerman ha facilitado talleres de escritura para jóvenes angustiados. Co-editó “Force Fields,” junto a Terrance Caldwell, una antología de poesía y prosa compuesta por adolescentes del centro de detención juvenil del Condado de Thurston. Ella es un miembro activo del Grupo de Trabajo de Cuerpos de Seguridad y ICE de Reforzando Santuario.

Peter Kardas ha sido activo con el Grupo de Trabajo de Cuerpos de Seguridad y ICE desde enero de 2017. Su último trabajo remunerado fue como director del centro de educación laboral e investigación en Evergreen State College de 2000 a 2010.

Traducción: Judith Aguilar



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Thurston County Law Enforcement and ICE

Alice Dinerman and Peter Kardas

Getting pulled over by a patrol car, let alone getting arrested, is an unnerving experience—especially if you are a citizen of another country and don't possess documents that demonstrate your legal right to be in the United States. What if this traffic stop or arrest leads to my being turned over to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE? What will my encounter with local police mean for me and my family?

The Olympia City Council declared Olympia a sanctuary city in December 2016 in part to alleviate the anxiety immigrants experience when interacting with local law enforcement. The city's sanctuary resolution declares that employees will be instructed “to refuse the application of any request from a state or federal agency that requires the identification of a resident's immigration status.” Strengthening Sanctuary was founded to lend substance to this declaration, and the Law Enforcement-ICE Working Group of Strengthening Sanctuary has encouraged the Olympia Police Department (OPD) to do everything possible to restrict the information it provides to ICE.

Olympia police department's policies

Before the sanctuary city resolution was passed, the OPD had a policy against honoring ICE detention requests to keep inmates in jail past their release time so ICE could pick them up. Since the passage of the city council resolution, Olympia police have further restricted their cooperation with ICE. They have agreed to leave blank the space on federal fingerprint forms that asks about place of birth. Officers are also supposed to ignore any ICE-related message they see on their computer screens when they pull someone over, unless the message pertains to a criminal warrant signed by a judge (an administrative warrant issued by ICE does not count). The Olympia jail will no longer post inmate release dates on its website, nor provide release date information to ICE or the general public. Prisoners are notified that, if ICE officers visit the jail, they have the right to refuse to meet with ICE or to answer their questions.

So if you're pulled over by an Olympia cop, or locked up in the Olympia jail on a misdemeanor charge, and you have no outstanding warrants that appear in state or federal databases, you may escape the clutches of ICE. But outside Olympia – or even inside Olympia if you are pulled over by an officer from another jurisdiction, like a sheriff's deputy – you have more reason to be nervous. This is because the other law enforcement agencies operating in Thurston County – the Sheriff's Office, Washington State Patrol, and police departments of Lacey, Tumwater, Yelm, and Tenino – have different policies concerning their communications with ICE.

Each law enforcement group has its own policies

What's more, if you are taken into custody by any law enforcement agency besides the OPD, there is reason to worry. Whereas individuals arrested for a misdemeanor by a member of the OPD are booked at the Olympia City Jail, all others taken into custody in the county are either incarcerated at the Thurston County Jail (if they are charged with or convicted of a felony, or have been arrested by a sheriff's deputy) or at the Nisqually or Chehalis tribal jail. Unlike Olympia police and corrections officials, the Sheriff's Office is committed to honoring ICE administrative warrants, filling in the

spot on the fingerprint form for place of birth, and providing ICE with release dates if ICE requests that information. As for the Nisqually and Chehalis tribal jails, we don't know what information they will share with ICE since tribal authorities have refused to meet with the Law Enforcement-ICE Working Group or to respond to written questions submitted by us. The police chief of the Chehalis tribe has asserted tribal sovereignty as the rationale for this refusal. Sending Thurston County arrestees to other sovereign nations poses a challenge for citizen oversight of Thurston County's criminal justice system, particularly when the authorities of those nations refuse to meet or answer questions.

Local policies and practices are fundamentally shaped by national immigration laws passed by the United States Congress and rules formulated by the federal agencies charged with enforcing those laws—especially ICE, Customs and Border Protection (which includes the Border Patrol) and the Department of Justice. Local governments enjoy a fair measure of discretionary authority when it comes to how much to cooperate with ICE. But however they exercise this discretion, they cannot prevent ICE from making arrests in their jurisdictions, a sobering reality that applies as much to sanctuary cities like Olympia, as it does anywhere else. There are no ICE-free zones.

Strengthening Sanctuary's work

One major goal of Strengthening Sanctuary's Law Enforcement-ICE Working Group has been to encourage local authorities to make the most of the flexibility they have with respect to federal immigration enforcement to bolster legal and administrative protections for immigrants. Over the past 20 months, we have been engaged in often sustained dialogue with local authorities, including the county sheriff, the chief prosecutor of Thurston County, a captain with the State Patrol, city administrators in Olympia and Tumwater, and police chiefs in Olympia, Tumwater,

Lacey and Yelm. Our interactions have included in-person interviews, phone calls, emails and meetings. In all cases, we have been seeking to understand the details of how law enforcement is supposed to act in particular situations. We have then encouraged changes in policies and practices aimed at minimizing local cooperation with ICE. We believe we have had some success in certain jurisdictions.

Certain jurisdictions, but not all. Since the OPD has gone the furthest in limiting its cooperation with ICE and articulating in writing what those limits are, we'd like to see other county law enforcement agencies follow Olympia's lead. This would allow immigrants throughout the county to have more confidence in their dealings with law enforcement officers no matter where those dealings take place. Unfortunately, the sheriff has made it clear that he does not intend to enact the policies of the OPD, and the relationship between tribal corrections officials and ICE is opaque. We

We also encourage law enforcement agencies to spell out those policies in writing—even if they don't go as far as we think they should.

can remain alert to what officers in different jurisdictions are supposed to do and document violations of authorized practices. And we can seek to persuade regional political authorities to take their cue from Olympia's example. But the political, electoral, jurisdictional and contractual obstacles we've encountered show the difficulties of extending sanctuary protections throughout the county, and these difficulties diminish the strength of Olympia's sanctuary resolution.

Still, we believe the work of documenting policies is valuable in and of itself. We also encourage law enforcement agencies to spell out those policies in writing – even if they don't go as far as we think they should. Otherwise, officers may be unaware a particular policy exists, they may be confused about the policy, or they may think they won't be punished for violating

it. Such possibilities are not merely hypothetical. In November 2017, the apparently unwitting violation of an unwritten policy directly led to an ICE arrest outside the Thurston County Jail. Lack of accountability stemming from unwritten policies feeds into and compounds the fear and distrust of law enforcement that pervades immigrant communities, an outcome that runs directly counter to the stated goal of all law enforcement representatives we interviewed to minimize such fear.

Strengthening Sanctuary shares this goal. One of our main objectives is to work “for the safety and welfare of immigrant members of our communities, especially those who are undocumented.” This means that people should not be afraid that being stopped by local law enforcement could result in information-sharing with ICE that puts them at risk of detention and deportation. It also means having the right to call local law enforcement for help without fear that ICE will become involved. The overlap between law enforcement's professed goal and Strengthening Sanctuary's mission will guide our work as we continue to focus on the details of policing in relation to ICE in the coming months.

For a copy of the Law Enforcement-ICE Working Group report in English, send an email to olympia.sanctuary@google.com.

Alice Dinerman has facilitated writing workshops with distressed youth. She co-edited Force Fields with Terrance Caldwell, an anthology of poetry and prose by teens at Thurston County Juvenile Detention. She is an active member of Strengthening Sanctuary's Law Enforcement and ICE Working group.

Peter Kardas has been active with Strengthening Sanctuary's Law Enforcement and ICE Working Group since January 2017. His last paying job was Director of the Labor Education and Research Center at the Evergreen State College from 2000 to 2010.

Thurston County Law Enforcement Jurisdictions and Cooperation with ICE—as of June 17, 2018 (See reverse for explanation of column headings and budget details) <i>Research by the Law Enforcement-ICE Working Group of Strengthening Sanctuary</i>							
JURISDICTION	Participate in 287g?	Honor 48 Hour Detainer Request?	Ask @ Place of Birth?	Ask @ Immigration Status?	Honor ICE Driver License Banner?	Honor Other ICE Requests, incl release dates?	Federal Dollars to Police
OLYMPIA	No	No	No. Will enter “unknown” on forms where POB is asked, unless yes or no required by state or FBI	No	No	As of March, 2018, the Olympia jail no longer lists on their website inmate release dates and will not give release date info over the phone to anyone – including ICE	For FY 18, approximately \$46,000 expected*
LACEY	No	No	They have no jail so do no booking	No	Yes—up to each officer, based on circumstances	Unknown	Unknown
TUMWATER	No	No	No. No jail.	No	Yes	Yes	FY 18, \$6600**
YELM	No	No	No. No jail.	No	Yes	Not sure	None
TENINO	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SHERIFF	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes—though does not give ICE access to databases	\$127,663 (includes \$30,489 from DOJ “State Criminal Alien Assistance Program”)***
NISQUALLY (from Tumwater police chief email)	Unresponsive	No	Unresponsive	Unresponsive	Unresponsive	Do not initiate contact with ICE; but, may respond to ICE inquiry	Unresponsive
Chehalis Tribal Jail	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
STATE PATROL	No	No	Yes	No	No—unless related to a judicial warrant	??	FY 17, approx. \$2.8 million from federal DoJ grants

Dejamos

De pagina 1

detenidxs en el NWDC ya llevan tres semanas con su ronda más reciente de huelgas de hambre y resistencia.

Usualmente, la primera demanda de lxs huelguistas de hambre tiene que ver con la calidad de la comida. La comida es el sustento básico de los humanos. ¿Entonces por qué participar en una huelga de hambre? Bueno, lxs huelguistas de hambre en el NWDC me han dicho que dejar de comer no es tan difícil cuando la calidad de la comida es tan pésima. “Ni siquiera los perros se comerían esta comida,” un huelguista me dijo una vez. Aún más importante, cuando uno está en detención es muy difícil organizarse o ser escuchadx. Empezar una huelga de hambre es una acción fuerte; Cipriano diría, “dejamos de comer para que nos escuchen.”

Las demandas de los huelguistas se dividen en dos categorías: las condiciones de detención y el sistema de inmigración. Las dos categorías están entrelazadas. El sistema de inmigración crea un mar de personas no-ciudadanas, tanto documentadas como indocumentadas. Junto con el sistema criminal, el sistema de inmi-gración criminaliza nuestra presencia y forma la justificación para nuestro estatus, o falta de estatus, y así poder empezar el proceso de deportación. Agrega a esto el acto de detención. El sistema de detención en los EEUU obtiene ganancias económicas directas del encarcelamiento civil de los cuerpos humanos negros y morenos.

Lo siguiente es un resumen de las demandas que hemos recibido desde el 2014 hasta hoy: mejor comida, precios más bajos en la comisaria, ropa limpia, ropa de cama nueva, visitas de contacto físico, salario mínimo para trabajo realizado, fianzas más bajas, juicios

sin demora y un alto a las transferencias a otros centros donde lxs detenidxs quedan lejos de su abogadx y no tienen acceso a una biblioteca legal. Lxs huelguistas han exigido que las personas que ya están bajo orden de deportación sean deportadas rápidamente, sin tener que esperar meses. Ellxs exigen un fin a la separación de familias en la frontera y en el interior del país, y libertad: primero, a las personas con condiciones médicas, y después, a lxs padres/madres con hijxs peque-ñxs. Por último, exigen que el centro de detención se cierre y que haya un alto a todas las detenciones y deportaciones.

Cada lista de demandas que recibimos de los huelguistas de hambre es un mapa con instrucciones claras para poner un alto al centro de detención. Primero, mejores condiciones y tratamiento humano; segundo, un alto al abuso económico del trabajo de esclavos cautivos; después, un proceso justo para que las personas tengan oportunidad de quedarse en este país con sus familias; y finalmente, poner en libertad a las personas en un orden determinado por la urgencia de su salud y las condiciones de su familia.

Aquellos que han intentado negar la comida por una semana o más dicen que lo más difícil de una huelga de hambre es estar solx. Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE, por sus siglas en inglés) y Grupo Geo, la corporación que es dueño y maneja el centro de detenciones, usa esto contra las personas detenidas que tratan de organizarse en defensa de los derechos humanos. Las represalias son crueles y rápidas. Anteriormente, ICE esperaba tres días antes de mover a las personas en huelga de hambre a aislamiento médico. Este año hemos visto que los guardias mueven a las personas a aislamiento, o “el hoyo” como lo conocen

las personas detenidas, el mismo día que empiezan la huelga. Supimos de un caso en el cual tres personas fueron golpeadas por un guardia el primer día que negaron la comida, simplemente por unirse a la huelga.

nosotrxs lxs que estábamos afuera nunca deberíamos de dejar de luchar—cansarnos, sí, pero nunca dejar de luchar hasta que el NWDC esté cerrado

Las represalias también incluyen transferencias a otros centros de detención fuera del estado y la negación de visitas de familia y abogadx y del uso de teléfonos, tabletas, y la comisaria. Se ve que esta vez, ICE y Geo están repitiendo el mismo comportamiento que vimos en el 2014. Están moviendo a las personas a aislamiento solamente por unirse a la huelga de hambre, llamándolo “disturbio” e “instigando una manifestación de grupo.” Una de las peores represalias es la amenaza cruel de alimentación forzada; esto es tortura para cualquier persona que ha decidido dejar de comer en defensa de la justicia.

Al parecer, los guardias de Geo y los oficiales de ICE disfrutaban describir en detalle la experiencia que sufrirán las personas si son alimentadas a fuerza. En esta ronda más reciente de huelgas, los oficiales han informado a las huelguistas de hambre que están preparados para presentar una orden judicial para poder empezar el proceso de alimentación forzada.

Nuestro trabajo no es solo el exponer las violaciones de los derechos humanos, la tortura psicológica y el tratamiento inhumano, pero también el fomentar presión política y pública.

are detained, not in front of them.

As Cipriano would say, “What else are they going to do to us? Deport us? We are already in deportation proceedings? What else can they take away from us? They don't have enough holes in here for all of us.”

For those of us on the outside there are no holes—so what are you waiting for?

Maru Mora Villalpando is an undocumented community organizer with NWDC Resistance, a grassroots volunteer group working to end detentions and deportations in Washington State, and shut down the Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma. She is a single mother raising a mature critical thinker and college student who has joined her on several direct actions. She has been targeted by ICE and put in deportation proceedings due to her work.

www.nwdcresistance.org @nwdcresistance

Nos enfrentamos con esta amenaza en el 2014 y ahora lo enfrentamos de nuevo. Dependemos del apoyo legal para recordarles a ICE que ellos no pueden obtener una orden de un juez sin primero obtener una de la Autoridad Médica Clínica (Clinical Medical Authority) diciendo que “la vida o salud del detenido está a riesgo.”

Sobre todo, nuestro trabajo es asegurar que las voces de lxs detenidxs se escuchen mediante su negación de la comida. Sabemos que el estar presente y disponible afuera del NWDC es fundamental a su

lucha. Aunque no siempre pueden ver nuestras manifestaciones de apoyo, a veces han podido oír nuestras consignas. Nos creen cuando les decimos que no están solxs. Nos creen porque seguimos aquí por de más de cuatro años, contestando las llamadas desde adentro, escuchando sus historias que te destrazan el corazón. Estamos afuera del centro de detenciones en invierno, primavera, verano y otoño. Hablamos con las familias, familias como las nuestras que buscan a alguien que escuche y ofrezca una mano sin pedir nada a cambio. Nos creen porque entendemos el miedo y la opresión que enfrentan nuestras comunidades todos los días; entendemos que se ha declarado una guerra contra nosotrxs.

Hay una cosa que tenemos que no tienen los demás, hemos perdido nuestro miedo. Estamos listos para luchar para toxos, hombro a hombro, juntos con todas las personas detenidas, no enfrente de ellxs.

Como diría Cipriano, “¿Qué más nos van a hacer? ¿Deportarnos? ¿No estamos ya en proceso de deportación? ¿Qué más nos pueden quitar? No tiene suficientes hoyos aquí para todos nosotros.”

Para lxs que estamos afuera, no hay hoyos— ¿Entonces, que esperas?

Maru Mora Villalpando es una organizadora comunitaria sin documentos con Resistencia al NWDC, un grupo voluntario trabajando a nivel comunitario para poner un alto a las detenciones y deportaciones en el estado de Washington y cerrar el Centro de Detención del Noroeste en Tacoma. Maru es una madre soltera criando una estudiante de universidad pensadora, crítica, y madura quien la ha acompañado en varias acciones directas. Ella ha sido amenazada por ICE y puesta en proceso de deportación debido a su trabajo. www.nwdcresistance.org@nwdcresistance

[Nota: el autor ha usado intencionalmente la letra “x” en algunas palabras.]

Stop

From page 1

feeding; this is torture for anyone who has chosen to starve themselves for justice. Geo guards and ICE officers seem to enjoy describing in detail what people will go through if they are force-fed. In these latest rounds of strikes, officials have informed hunger strikers they are ready to file a court order to begin the force-feeding process.

We have lost our fear

Our work is not only to expose these human rights violations, psychological torture and inhumane treatment but also to build political and public pressure. We faced this threat in 2014 and are facing it again this year. We depend on legal support to remind ICE they can't get an order from a judge without first obtaining one from the Clinical Medical Authority stating that “the detainee's life or health is at risk.”

Most importantly our work is to ensure that the voices of detained people are heard through their refusal of food. We know being available and present outside the NWDC is critical to their

struggle. They often can't see us rallying for them, but sometimes they have been able to hear our chants. They believe us when we tell them they are not alone. They believe us because we are still here, more than four years later, answering daily calls from inside, listening to their heart breaking stories. We are outside the detention center in winter, spring, summer and fall. We talk to families—families like ours that want to find someone to listen and offer a hand without asking anything in return. They believe us because we understand the fear and oppression our communities face everyday; we understand that a war was declared against us.

There is one thing we have that others don't, we have lost our fear. We are ready to fight for all, shoulder to shoulder, next to all the people who



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Invisible

from page 3

administratively closed. They are now at risk of having their deportation cases reopened.

The “public charge” rule

Another example of the increasingly-looming invisible wall is the proposed “Public Charge” rule that will force parents to make the heartbreaking decision between using social services, such as health care, nutrition assis-

tance or tax credits for their US citizen children, and changing their visa status or applying for permanent residence in the future. This is a radical and unconscionable attack on family values and our immigration system. The proposed rule wouldn't make it illegal for immigrants to use services that are open to everyone regardless of immigration status, or services that are available to their US-born children. But if the rule passes, the government could deny their future applications for a new type of visa or a green card—if they have used the services in the past. It could force them to choose

between taking advantage of available social services for which they or their US citizen children are eligible and their family's future ability to stay in the United States permanently together. If approved and finalized, the regulation would vastly expand the federal government's power to bar immigrants from entering the United States, obtain a new visa, or become lawful permanent residents by labeling the immigrant a likely “public charge.”

Taken together, these policies are slowing and restricting legal immigration to

the United States, at the expense of U.S families, local communities, and employers. Our representatives must be made aware of the negative impact of these restrictive policies and urged to exert more oversight over the administration's immigration agencies. The invisible wall must be dismantled before more irreparable damage ensues.

Steffani Powell practices US Immigration and Nationality Law in Olympia, Washington. She is a member of the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

La muralla

From page 3

Los cambios adoptados por el Departamento de Justicia desde el año pasado—incluyendo pasos para imponer cuotas numéricas a los jueces de inmigración e intentos para reducir las garantías procesales — amenazan la integridad de las cortes de inmigración. A partir de marzo del 2018, habían más de 680,000 casos de cortes de inmigración pendientes. El Fiscal General Jeff Sessions ha establecido metas de desempeño a los jueces de inmigración para lidiar con la crisis de atraso de la corte de inmigración. Será requerido que los jueces completen por lo menos 700 casos-por-año para recibir una calificación de desempeño “satisfactoria.” Actualmente el promedio de los jueces es de 678 casos por año. La Asociación Nacional de Jueces se opone a las metas de desempeño; ellos argumentan que la presente crisis de atraso no puede ser atribuida únicamente a la falta de productividad por parte de los jueces, y que la imposición de cuotas y fechas límites impedirá justicia y el debido proceso. Además, Sessions recientemente decretó que a los jueces de inmigración ya no se les permitirá usar el cierre administrativo para eliminar casos de baja prioridad para deportación de sus expedientes. La Administración de Obama intentó reducir el atraso de la corte como parte de su amplia estrategia de discreción procesal, gastando los recursos de ICE para perseguir y deportar inmigrantes con antecedentes penales, en vez de residentes establecidos que no habían tenido contacto previo con la policía. Esto permitió que abogados del gobierno pidieran que un caso fuera cerrado si no cumplía con los lineamientos de prioridad de deportación. Si el juez

de inmigración estaba de acuerdo, el caso se cerraría, y el individuo se liberaría de futuras audiencias. A cientos de inmigrantes se les ofreció esa opción. Sessions recientemente decretó que el proceso en su totalidad era ilegal. A partir de finales del 2017, había más de 350,000 individuos con casos de baja prioridad que fueron cerrados administrativamente. Ellos se encuentran ahora en riesgo de que sus casos de deportación se reabran.



Just released from detention, a woman is reunited with her son

La regla de la “carga publica”

Otro ejemplo de la muralla invisible cada vez más amenazante es la propuesta de ley de cargo público que forzará a padres a tomar la decisión desgarradora entre usar servicios sociales—como cuidado de la salud, asistencia de alimentos o créditos de impuestos por sus hijos ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos—y cambiar su estatus de visa o solicitar residencia permanente en el futuro. Éste es un ataque radical e inhumano a los valores de familia y a nuestro sistema de inmigración. La regla propuesta no haría ilegal que los

inmigrantes usen servicios que están abiertos para cualquiera sin importar su estatus migratorio, o servicios que están disponibles para sus niños nacidos en los Estados Unidos. Pero, si la ley pasa, el gobierno podría negar sus solicitudes para un nuevo tipo de visa en el futuro, o una tarjeta de residencia (o green card), si han utilizado los servicios en el pasado. Podría forzarlos a elegir entre aprovechar servicios sociales disponibles para los cuales ellos o sus hijos ciudadanos

estadounidenses califican o la habilidad para que la familia pueda permanecer unida permanentemente en los Estados Unidos. Si se aprueba y finaliza, la regulación, al etiquetar al inmigrante como posible “carga pública”, expandiría de gran manera los poderes del gobierno para impedir o prohibir que inmigrantes entren a los Estados Unidos, obtengan una nueva visa, o se conviertan en residentes permanentes legales.

Tomadas en conjunto, estas leyes están atrasando y restringiendo la inmigración legal a los Estados Unidos, a expensas de familias de los Estados Unidos, comunidades locales, y empleadores. Se le debe de hacer saber a nuestros representantes acerca del impacto negativo de estas restrictivas leyes y urgirlos para que ejer-

citen más supervisión sobre agencias de inmigración de la administración. La muralla invisible tiene que ser dismantelada antes de que ocurran más daños irreparables.

Steffani Powell practica Ley de Inmigración y Nacionalidad de Estados Unidos en Olympia, Washington. Ella es miembro de la Asociación Americana de Abogados de Inmigración.

Traducido por: Isabella Rogol, Lengua Rica Spanish Language Instruction, Interpretation and Translation Services

Understanding and addressing white supremacy

Anne Fischel

On Sept. 22-23 members of local immigrant rights groups held a workshop on Combating White Supremacy and Working for Immigrant Justice. We based the workshop on the Catalyst Project's Immigrant Justice curriculum, which provides anti-racist resources for activists and organizers. We had two goals: (1) to deepen our understanding of white supremacy and privilege, especially in relationship to anti-immigrant policies and immigrant struggles for justice; and (2) to learn to address white supremacy within our organizations and movements.

Through presentations, group work and reflection, we developed our understanding of how white supremacy functions and perpetuates itself, often through our actions, and explored how to create relationships of accountability and solidarity with organizations led by immigrants/people of color.

Three organizations participated: Strengthening Sanctuary, Elevate Mason County and Showing Up for Racial Justice (SURJ). Most of us who attended were white-identified. We recognize that white supremacy is a system that we share responsibility for and need to challenge. Because SURJ focuses on this issue, it was especially useful to collaborate with them.

You can find information about Strengthening Sanctuary and Elevate Mason County in the Profiles of Local Organizations, p. 9 of this issue. SURJ is a national organization dedicated to undermining white supremacy and building a racially just society. Olympia SURJ meets the fourth Monday of every month from 6-8pm at United Churches. For further information, visit their Facebook page or write: olympiasurj@gmail.com. The Catalyst Project can be found at: <https://collectiveliberation.org>

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Family values?

Anne Fischel

“We have to look in the mirror and ask, who are we as a country? Are we the kind of country that intentionally targets families, and separates children from their parents?”—Senator Kamala Harris

Alex Rivera’s 2008 film, *The Sleep Dealer* tells the story of Memo, a young man who is forced to leave his home in Mexico to support his family. Unable to cross the US-Mexico border, Memo finds work in a Tijuana factory. There, electrodes are attached to his body and his labor is electronically transported to the US while his body stays in Mexico. The technology of this future world provides a solution to “the immigration problem”—capturing the labor of immigrants, while preventing them and their families from entering the United States.

This brilliant critique of immigration policy could have been made today, not 10 years ago. In April 2018 the Trump administration announced a “zero tolerance” policy for immigrants crossing the US/Mexico border. All attempting to enter the country were arrested; children were taken from their parents and detained.

The story generated national outrage as people witnessed crying children and distraught parents on their internet screens. A nation where “family values” are routinely evoked in political life was asked to accept scenes of family trauma as necessary to American security. Although the policy was revoked, an estimated 400 children remain in detention. In this time of crisis, Senator Harris’ question continues to echo: “Who are we as a country?”

At the same time guestworker programs that perpetuate family separation are widely accepted in the US. Guestworker programs guarantee businesses a steady supply of low-wage immigrant workers while preventing those workers from settling here permanently with their families and becoming full members of the communities their labor serves.

As a child I learned Emma Lazarus’ poem on the Statue of Liberty: “Send these, the hopeless, tempest-tossed to me/ I lift my lamp beside the golden door.”

Most of us know this story, but are less familiar with its other side. Family separation is shocking, but it is not new to US policy. From the 1870s to mid-1900s Native children were taken from their parents and placed in boarding schools. Every effort was made to separate them from their languages and cultures to prepare them for life as domestic servants and menial laborers.

Before emancipation, “breeding programs” forced Black women to have children who were the sole property of their owners and could be sold at will.

In the 1800s Chinese immigrants were recruited to build the railroads—yet while the workers labored to build the networks that expanded transportation and trade, they were reviled as a threat to US culture. They were not allowed to bring family members with them, and in most states, were legally prevented from marrying US citizens.

The 1942-64 Bracero program brought Mexican workers to labor on US farms but denied entrance to their families. The value of Indigenous, Black, Chinese or Mexican workers stemmed entirely from their labor power, not their

cultures, languages or families.

Although Americans don’t agree on what constitutes a legitimate family, most of us, not just conservatives, see families as the foundation of community and national life. Families teach values to their children and raise re-



The value of guest workers lies in their commodified labor, not their contribution to family or community life.

sponsible citizens. Families, however we define them, are central to our conception of a functioning democracy.

Whose families have value?

Family values are also invoked to enforce hierarchies of race and class. After emancipation Black women who stayed home to care for their children were criticized for supposedly behaving like white middle class women. Today, poor Black and white women who care for their children at home are called a drain on the economy and criticized for having children at all. In urban centers Black families struggle to protect their children from police violence.

The Trump administration’s willingness to separate and detain Mexican and Central American families is an alarming continuation of a long-standing racial and class bias in American policy that has implications for how we think about community, democracy, and national identity and belonging.

So: whose families have value? Whose families deserve support? We are witnessing the continuation of policies that uphold the economic interests of a privileged class at the expense of human—and family—well-being. They are policies legitimated by long-standing traditions of white supremacy and dominance. The combination of an exploitative economic system with white supremacy is a deadly one that has resulted in a war on immigrant families, poor families and families of color—even while we as a nation proclaim the importance of family values.

The Trump administration characterizes immigrants as criminals, and justifies family detention and separation as necessary to public security. It seeks to end “chain migration,” the policy of family unification which gave priority to relatives of immigrants living here legally. It tried to end the DACA program which provided opportunities for over 700,000 aspiring young people to work and go to college, and it is restricting access to refugee status and asylum.

Guestworker programs are again on the rise

While the Trump administration closes doors to immigrants, and criminalizes undocumented immigrants and families, dependence on guestworker programs is growing.

From 2004 to 2017 the number of agricultural workers with H-2A visas—the pathway for immigrants seeking work

on US farms—increased from 44,619 to 200,049—a growth of over 450 percent, as David Bacon notes.

H-2A impacts workers on both sides of the border: bypassing workers who are already here and locking them into low wages, gutting farmworker unions, and subjecting guestworkers to increased wage exploitation. David Bacon’s article in this issue also makes it clear that growers are increasingly relying on

the services and funding of the state in order to eliminate their obligation to provide essential services like housing (see “What was the life of this guest worker worth?”, page 8) Missing from this policy is any possibility of acquiring residency or citizenship. Guestworkers are forbidden from bringing their families, who must remain in their country of origin, while their loved ones labor in the US. The value of guest workers lies in their commodified labor, not their contribution to family or community life.

Evelyn Nakano Glenn calls guest work policies a “sojourning strategy.” She explains, “the host country benefits from the labor of sojourners without having to incorporate them into society.” The strategy creates split households separated from one another for years, perhaps permanently. Glenn writes, “The split household form made possible the maximum exploitation of the worker.”

If we want to create a just society, we must assess the entire apparatus of exclusion being developed by the current administration. This means taking our token support for family values seriously. We must scrutinize not only the brutal policies towards those walking across the border in search of a better life, but proposals to continue or expand the flow of immigrant workers, end the DACA program and reduce access to refugee status. If current policies continue, immigrants will remain exploited sojourners whose sole “right” is to labor in our fields and factories. For them, the golden door will never open.

Anne Fischel is a documentary filmmaker. She taught at The Evergreen State College and is a member of Strengthening Sanctuary in Olympia.

Know your rights!

Immigrants have rights too

You have the right to remain silent. You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you’re a US citizen, or how you entered the country. If stopped on the street, you can assert these rights. (Different rules apply at international borders and airports. Different rules also apply if you hold a non-immigrant visa.)

If you’re not a US citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them. If you’re over 18, always carry your immigration documents with you. If you don’t have immigration papers, say you want to remain silent.

Do not lie about your citizenship status or provide fake documents.

If ICE agents come to your door, you do not have to let them in. Ask to see a warrant. The warrant must be issued by a court and signed by a judge.

If ICE agents or other law enforcement officers stop you while you are driving, you must show your license and registration. You do not have to answer questions about your immigrant status.

¡Conozca sus derechos!

Inmigrantes tienen derechos también

Usted tiene el derecho a permanecer en silencio. No tiene que responder a preguntas acerca de donde nació, si es ciudadano(a) estadounidense, ni cómo entró a los Estados Unidos. Si lo detiene en la calle, puede ejercer estos derechos. (Se aplican reglas distintas en las fronteras internacionales y en los aeropuertos. También se aplican reglas distintas si usted lleva una visa de no-inmigrante.) Si usted no es ciudadano(a) estadounidense y un oficial de inmigración le pide sus documentos de inmigración, debe mostrárselos.

Si tiene más de 18 años, lleve consigo sus documentos de inmigración en todo momento. Si no tiene documentos de inmigración, dígame que quiere permanecer en silencio.

No mienta acerca de su estado de ciudadanía ni entregue documentos falsos.

Si agentes de inmigración vienen a su casa, usted no está obligado(a) a darles permiso para que entren a su casa. Pida que le muestren una orden. La orden debe ser dictada por un tribunal en su nombre y firmada por un juez.

Si agentes de inmigración o la policía lo detienen mientras maneja, debe mostrarles su licencia de manejar y el registro de su automóvil. No tiene que contestar a preguntas acerca de su situación migratoria.

Citizens taking the initiative(s)

Initiative 1631 – Climate Action

Don and Alona Steinke

Environmental organizations, the Tribes, and the Washington State Labor Council, spent nearly \$2 million to organize 2500 volunteers and paid signature gatherers to collect 370,000 signatures for Initiative 1631.

The initiative will be on the ballot in November. The oil companies have spent \$16 million to fight it.

Why do they oppose us? Because Initiative 1631 will accelerate the transition to zero-emission cars and buses.

Our all-electric Nissan Leaf repre-

sents \$60,000 that the oil companies will never get. We'll never need to buy gasoline again. A conventional car is likely to use at least \$60,000 in gasoline to drive 500,000 miles, which is the expected life of an electric car.

What the initiative does

Initiative 1631 will reduce air pollution by putting a fee on the largest polluters, and will use the funds to incentivize job-creating projects such as energy efficiency upgrades for schools, electric vehicles for city governments, shore-power for ships, solar panels for schools, and low carbon fuels.

The full barometer of our commitment

Mike Pompeo, the Secretary of State, announced a new ceiling on the number of refugees who can enter the US, saying it reflected the “daunting operational reality” of addressing what he called a “humanitarian crisis” involving people claiming asylum in the United States.

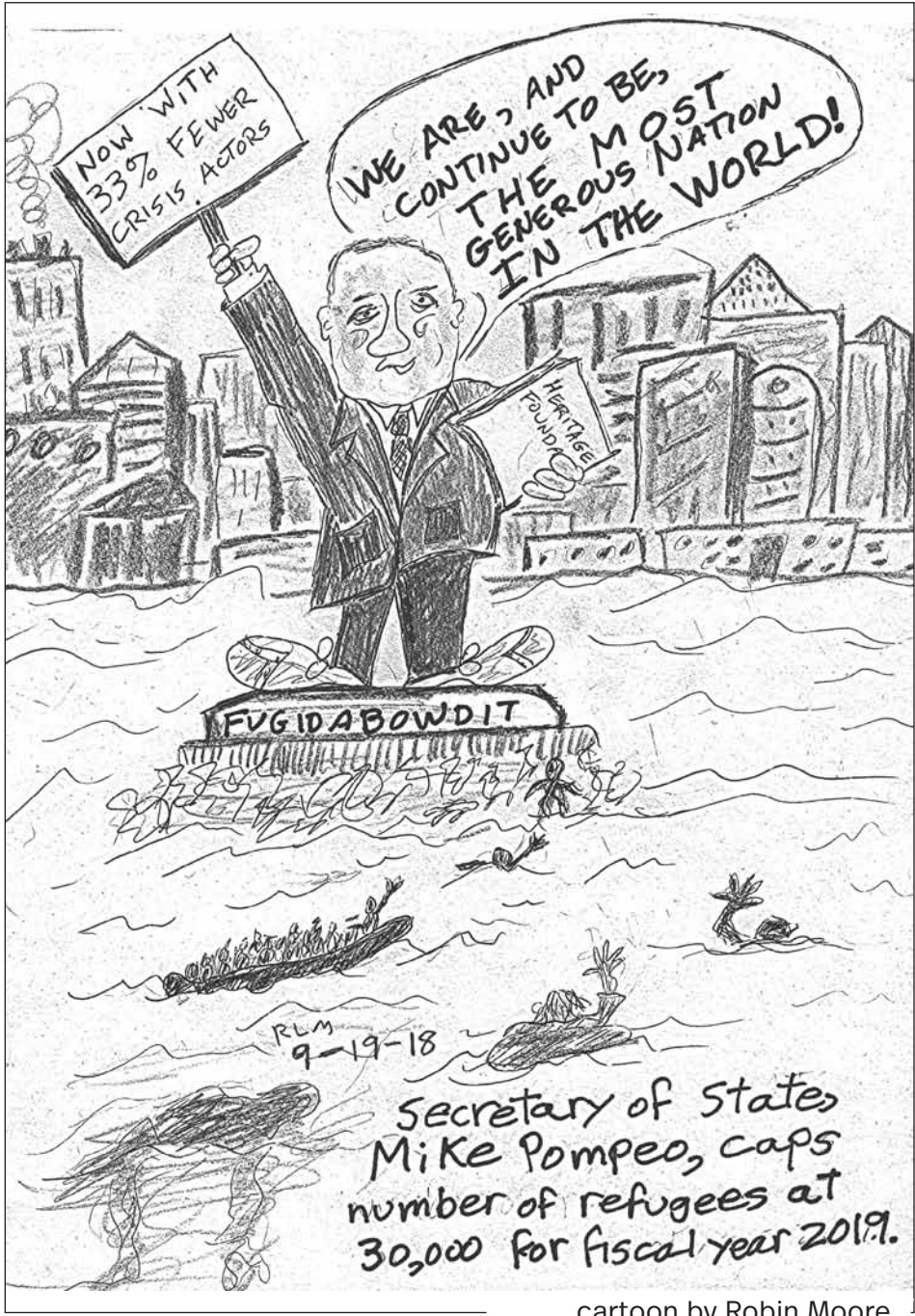
“Some will characterize the refugee ceiling as the full barometer of America’s commitment to vulnerable people around the world,” Mr. Pompeo said. “This would be wrong.”

Yes, it would be quite wrong as a measure of our commitment to vulnerable people around the world. In fact, we have provided billions in arms and support for Saudi Arabia and its friends bombing vulnerable people in Yemen, where just a month ago the Saudi coalition bombed a school bus and killed the 40 children sitting inside. We have provided several billions of dollars in military aid to Israel to use for smash-

ing down doors and terrorizing vulnerable people in the West Bank and lately shooting down medics, journalists, soccer players, teenagers and others in Gaza. Since we have invaded at least six countries and sent forces to countless more in our War on Terror, violent incidents in those countries have multiplied many-fold and killed innumerable vulnerable people..

So yes, let us not say that putting a ceiling of 30,000 on the number of refugees who may be allowed to enter the US is the measure of our engagement with vulnerable people around the world. We can say instead that limiting refugees entering the US is nothing compared to the 21 million refugees created by the War on Terror (not to mention at least 90,000 killed due to American actions). It's time to focus on how we are creating refugees rather than on whether we should let any of them come here.

—BW



cartoon by Robin Moore

Equity: Adequate funds will be set aside to make sure that the impact of the pollution fee on low income households will be mitigated. Displaced workers in the fossil fuel industry will be protected with a transition package or early retirement with full pay and benefits for older workers.

Health: According to the Department of Ecology, burning fossil fuels in the Puget Sound region produces approximately 3000 tons of health-harming pollution per day. We all breath this stuff every day. It washes into Puget Sound when it rains. You can see it on old snow. According the EPA, we'll save \$30 in health care costs for each \$1 invested in clean air.

Economy: We currently send \$20 billion out of our state every year to purchase fossil fuels. Initiative 1631 will begin to keep that money here, to be invested in local jobs in energy conservation and renewable energy. Energy efficiency projects and renewable energy create far more jobs than the fossil fuel industry.

Climate: Initiative 1631 will inspire other states and Congress to follow our lead. Remember, one state passed marriage equality, and within a few years, the Supreme Court of the United States made it national.

I-1639 – Gun safety

Staff writer

I-1639. This initiative is titled “Safe Schools, Safe Communities,” reflecting the groundswell of public frustration over elected officials choosing to protect guns rather than people. The initiative strengthens background checks, storage requirements and waiting periods, as well as raising to 21 the age when you can buy a semi-automatic weapon.

The title also pays homage to the spirited campaign by the millions of American students fighting to live in a nation free from gun violence.

The National Association of Students Against Gun Violence (NASAGV) describes their intention to –

[counterbalance] the force of the NRA so that legislation reflects the desires of those it represents, as well as working with our chapters nationwide to create safer and more sustainable communities. This task requires an entire generation of intelligent, focused voters utilizing their collective capabilities. This task requires you.

The initiative is taking on an issue that is routinely distorted by the powerful gun lobby—it had to survive three malign lawsuits even to get on the ballot.

Now that it's on the ballot, you'll have to work carefully to find out how the provisions of the initiative would actually work. That's because the gun lobby has set up a lot of on-line sites that masquerade at first glance as strictly infor-

Be wary of the language used by the oil companies. They are the masters of spin.

Alona and I have repeatedly listened to their lobbyists in the legislature. Regardless of what climate policy is proposed, they say 1) global warming is a serious issue, 2) but this proposal will do nothing to solve the problem, and 3) it will hurt families and the economy.

Or they will say, “Climate Change is too important to make mistakes with policy that can't be changed.” If you hear anything that makes you unsure of Initiative 1631, it likely will have come from the oil companies.

If we knock on enough doors, we will win. We have volunteers leading two-hour canvassing events all over Clark County and the rest of the state.

If you want to volunteer, go to this website, enter your city and sign up. Please take advantage of this opportunity to protect our children's future.

Sources:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Air-quality/Air-quality-targets/Air-emissions-inventory>

<https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/benefits-and-costs-clean-air-act-1990-2020-second-prospective-study>

<https://www.pdc.wa.gov/browse/more-ways-to-follow-the-money/committees/continuing?category=Committees>

mative but in reality embed the scare tactics regularly used by the gun lobby: I1639 robs 18-20 year-olds of their constitutional rights (to buy an assault weapon); it hurts poor people (a training class plus a \$25 fee could add \$85 to the cost of a weapon); it's hypocritical (drunk drivers cause more deaths); it's backed by a billionaire (as if that deterred anyone in political life these days) and so on. There's an NRA site – initiative1639; another called i1639; also saveoursecurity, etc.

A neighbor said she was looking for details on how the initiative would work, and at least during the middle of September, needed a patient hand on the keys to find a site that addressed the basic provision of the initiative. The principal site that describes exactly how the initiative would work is www.gunresponsibility.org.

At this point, we should give the last word to NASAGV students who find themselves too often on the front lines in our culture of violence:

Members of our organization devote every moment of their involvement to making our vision a reality. We're here to show the rest of the nation we're capable of organizing, mobilizing, and committing to ending gun violence for good. We're not getting out of the government's hair anytime soon; rather, in mere decades we will BE the government. We're here to stay, and we're fighting till we achieve all that is necessary for the reinstatement of a just democracy in this country. If we can't get reform, we're starting a revolution.



photo credit: Dan Leahy

Replace Puget Sound Energy with a publicly owned utility relying on renewables

Bourtai Hargrove

Puget Sound Energy is the biggest obstacle to reducing Thurston County's CO2 emissions rapidly in the next decade. Its current energy mix is 37% from coal and 22% from natural gas, for a total of 59% from fossil fuels. Although PSE will have paid off the debt on its Colstrip coal plant by 2027, its 20 year Integrated Resource Plan indicates that it plans to run the plant through 2035 and replace diminished coal use with natural gas. (Macquire Capital, the Australian company which owns PSE, also owns one of the largest gas companies in the US). PSE's 20 year plan will lock Thurston County and its other customers into decades of fossil fuel use.

A survey done by Johnson and Samstag of Friends of Island Power (Bainbridge Island) in 2014 found that PSE produces over 11 million tons of carbon pollution per year, massively more than any other utility in Washington State. PSE's rates are among the highest in the state, 25% above state average and its reliability is terrible, with 628 outage minutes in Kitsap County, and 686 outage minutes in Bainbridge Island compared to 126 outage minutes or Snohomish PUD and 39 outage minutes for Port Angeles Light.

We have alternatives

We can expand the Thurston County PUD which now operates water systems, to include electrical service. A 2012 initiative to do just that failed in the county by a vote of 40.65% for to 50.34% against; but within the limits of the City of Olympia, it failed by only one vote. We can revisit the initiative process in 2020 to expand our PUD's jurisdiction to include a functioning electric utility powered by renewable energy.

Or, we can persuade the City of Olympia or another city—Lacey, Tumwater or Yelm—to develop and operate a municipal electric utility powered by renewable energy. Pursuant to RCW 35.92.050, each of our cities and towns has the authority to develop and operate an electric utility to serve their inhabitants and “other persons.” They can also cooperate to develop a joint electric utility. In other words, one or more cities could form an electric utility to serve all of Thurston County. This can be done without an election.

Because they have the power of eminent domain, PUDs and cities can

legally acquire Puget Sound Energy's electric facilities through condemnation proceedings, which tend to be lengthy, or by negotiating with PSE in lieu of condemnation proceedings. Once they have acquired or have a contract to acquire electric lines and facilities, they have a preferential right to purchase low cost hydropower from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). “Public bodies,” like PUDs and municipal utilities, are entitled to both preference and priority for purchase of that power pursuant to the Bonneville Project Act and the Northwest Power Act. The BPA also sells public utilities low cost power from other clean energy sources such as solar and wind.

Our immediate neighbors, Tacoma, Centralia, Chehalis, and Mason County already benefit from low cost electricity derived primarily from fossil free sources. Here are the 2016 fuel mixes for public electric utilities near Olympia as shown in the Washington State Electric Utility Fuel Mix Disclosure Reports:

Tacoma Power, 87% fossil free with 84.23% hydroelectric, 10% nuclear, and 1% biomass;

Centralia City Light, 98.61% fossil free with 90.6% hydro, 7.9% nuclear, and 0.008% biomass;

Lewis County PUD in Chehalis, 94.66% fossil free with 83.58% hydro, 10.51% nuclear and 0.567% wind;

Mason County PUD, 1, 98.16% fossil free with 87.79% hydro, 10.27% nuclear, and 0.10% biomass;

Mason County PUD 3, 97.52% fossil free, with 78.73% hydro, 10.12% nuclear, and 9.21% wind.

The news about climate change is increasingly grim. A recent study from the University of Leeds, NASA and the European Space Agency shows that feedback loops have contributed to tripling Antarctic ice loss in the past 5 years. A 2018 study by scientists from the University of Bern, Switzerland and 17 other countries found that current predictions may underestimate long-term warming by as much as a factor of two.

Although climate models are accurate for a few decades, as we approach the end of this century, the feedback loops from melting permafrost could cause a surge in cumulative CO2, doubling current estimates of warming. Co-author Alan Mix, a scientist from Oregon

State University, said, “We can expect that sea-level rise could become unstoppable for millennia, impacting much of the world's population, infrastructure and economic activity.” In his most recent post in *The Nation*, Bill McKibben, usually optimistic about our chances, says that, “Success at this point looks like . . . well, not stopping global warming—it's far too late for that—but rather curbing it short of civilizational destruction.”

Thurston County is one small portion of the world. Now that our federal government has been captured by the far right, local climate action, always important, has become crucial. We are responsible for reducing our carbon emissions rapidly enough to avoid the worst catastrophes of a world 2 degrees C hotter than pre-industrial levels. Replacing PSE with a publicly owned electric utility could make that possible.

Leaders and mentors—rocks in an ever-changing storm

YWCA recognizes Olympia’s womxn* of achievement for 2018

Established in 1994, the YWCA Olympia Womxn of Achievement Award is one of the most prestigious honors for womxn and businesses in the South Sound. The award seeks to center and recognize the accomplishments, professional contributions, and public service performed by womxn in the community. This year's honorees are:

- Sharonda Amamilo**, Lead senior attorney for the Family Justice Division of the Thurston County Public Defense Office
- Rosalinda Noriega**, Pizza Klatch Executive Director
- Shambricia Spencer**, Planned Parenthood of the Great Northwest & the Hawaiian Islands Capacity Building Manager
- Gabi M.S. Trautmann**, Owner and operator of Olympic Cards & Comics
- Business of Achievement:** Washington State Department of Commerce Office of Homeless Youth Prevention & Protection

The Womxn of Achievement award recognizes those who embody outstanding leadership qualities, are exceptionally committed to their community and/or profession, and live or work in the greater South Sound area. These Honorees embody the YWCA's vision of a world where all people are valued, live free from oppression, and thrive in a just society. They are work-

ing to eliminate racism and sexism to empower womxn, and have advanced the political, social and economic status of womxn and girls.

When is the event? The Annual Womxn of Achievement Celebration, presented by Titus Will, will take place on Saturday, November 10 at South Puget Sound Community College.

How much are tickets and where can I get them? Tickets are \$65 per person (\$50 for seniors/military and \$30 student). Doors open for the main event at 5:30pm with a social hour. Tickets information is available online at www.ywcaofolympia.org, under Events (2018 Womxn of Achievement). All proceeds benefit YWCA Olympia.

Who is supporting Women of Achievement? Once again Titus-Will has stepped up as the Womxn of Achievement Presenting Sponsor with Olympia Federal Savings serving as Leadership Sponsor.

For more information Contact Cherie Reeves Sperr, Development Director at 352-0593 or crsperr@ywcaofolympia.org or WOA@ywcaofolympia.org

*YWCA is using the “label” womxn to encompass a broader range of identities than woman. YWCA Olympia programs welcome women, girls, Two-Spirit, gender non-binary, and queer folks who are compelled to participate in a femme centered space.

Clean Energy Thurston

Electricity Powered by Renewable Energy

A community forum on how we can develop a public electric utility powered by renewable energy

Saturday, November 10, 2018, 1:00 – 5:00 PM

Unitarian Universalist Congregation

2315 Division Street N.W., Olympia, WA

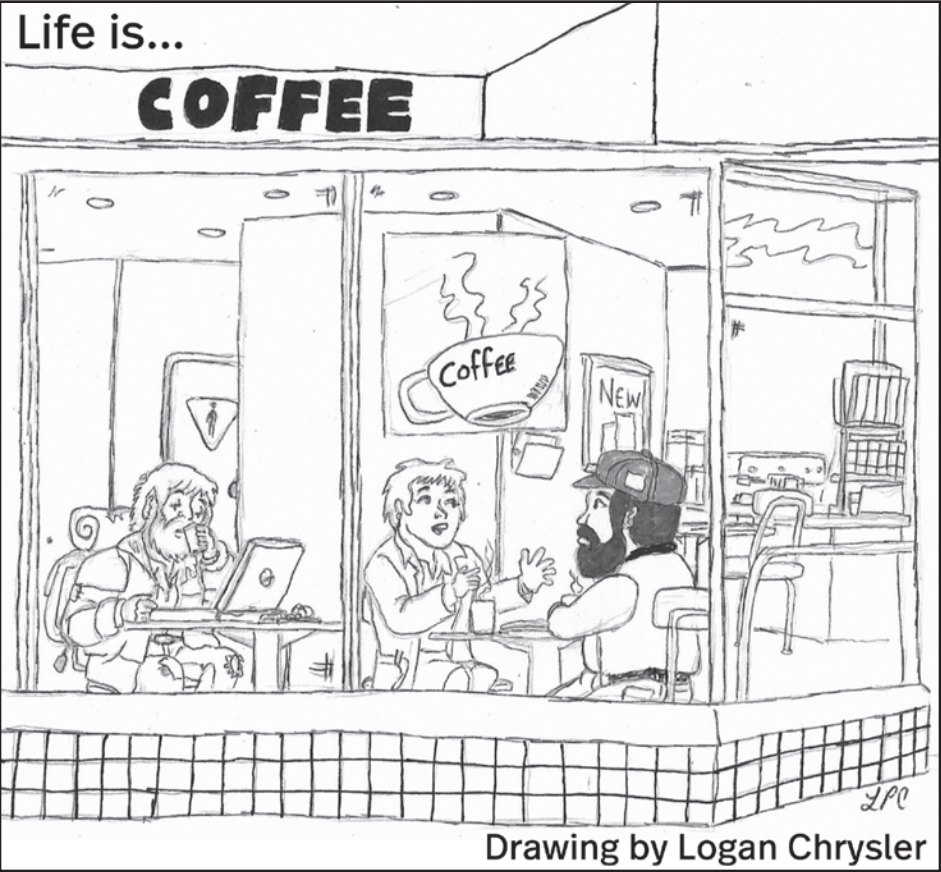
Speakers: Randal Samstag, environmental engineer, designer of utilities
Jim Lazar, economist, author of handbooks on electric utilities
Stephen Johnson, Executive Director, Washington Public Utility Association • Larry Dunbar, Manager, Jefferson County PUD. Former director, Ellensburg municipal electric utility



MC - Helen Wheatley • Performing songs: Holly Gwinn Graham

Sponsored by: Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation

Contact: Bourtai Hargrove, Bourtai31@gmail.com



Minjares seeks a changing of the guard at Thurston County Prosecutor's Office

Catherine Johnston

[Ed. note: Both candidates for the office of Thurston County Prosecutor were sent an email with questions about their views. Neither candidate responded, but the Victor Minjares campaign sent this Q&A.]

Catherine Johnston: What inspired you to seek the position of Thurston County Prosecutor?

Victor Minjares: A sense of public duty. I saw a dire need for a changing of the guard in the Prosecutor's Office, and found out no one else was willing to step up to the plate. The chronic problems of our county's law and justice system—jail overcrowding, clogged courtrooms, poor criminal case management—are too serious to not be brought before the voters.

Q: Was there a specific moment you saw the need for a change in the Prosecutor's Office?

A: Since 2015, I've had a general sense that it would be better for the criminal justice system in Thurston County if the incumbent left. I didn't imagine back then that I would be the lawyer who challenged him.

But the incumbent's handling of a police shooting in 2015 and subsequent prosecution of the victims was terrible. I saw a video of him telling a room full of people that he had "no choice" but to prosecute the two men who were shot by the police. The prosecutor always has discretion to decline to file charges. A real leader would have owned his choice to file, or admitted it was a mistake; instead, he told the public he had no choice.

There are verified cases of prosecutorial misconduct by deputies. For example, in 2015, the *Tacoma News Tribune* did a story about cases reversed on appeal due to prosecutorial misconduct over the previous two years in King, Pierce, and Thurston Counties. Although the story focused on the high number of reversals in Pierce County, Thurston County has a third of the population of Pierce. Out of the three counties, the actual rate, per capita, of cases reversed due to serious prosecutorial misconduct was actually 50% higher in Thurston County than in Pierce County.¹

Q: A June 2017 report by the National Council of Superior Courts criticized the Thurston County Prosecutor's Office for having no internal criteria, standards, or written policies for assessing whether or not to file criminal charges, divert, or sentence defendants consistently. Do you think it is important to have clear policy guidelines for deputy prosecutors? If so, why?

A: Absolutely. Clear written policies are the chief way a prosecutor executes his or her vision for the office. You can't be in every courtroom, micromanaging each case. The discretion and power of prosecutors in our system is vast, and mostly unreviewable by the courts, so a firm hand on the tiller is needed. Mandatory peer review of important decisions minimizes errors and unconscious bias.

Q: In listening to community members as part of your campaign, are there common "themes" or concerns you have learned about? How would you address such concerns?

A: Before deciding to run, I met with mental health providers, drug-addiction counselors, homeless advocates, and defense attorneys. All shared concerns about the prosecutor's office and their lack of involvement in creating workable, cost-effective solutions to these problems with input from all stakeholders.

One example of this is the failure of the incumbent to seek the input and advice of these experts in creating a workable Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program for Thurston County. Although LEAD programs are doing great work helping hundreds of people in other cities, including Seattle, Spokane, and Los Angeles, the LEAD program has failed miserably in Thurston County, helping only one person in the entire time it has been operating.

Q: What education and experience do you bring to this position?

A: I am a graduate of Stanford Law and Pomona College with 30 years of legal experience. Fifteen of those years were spent as a criminal prosecutor in a highly professional, well-run office. I've tried murders, home invasion robberies, and multi-million dollar so-

phisticated fraud cases in special units. I co-chaired a special task force with its own staff of attorneys and investigators. So, I've got ample experience with serious, complex criminal issues. I also managed civil attorneys at Honda for a couple of years before moving to Washington state in 2005.

I'm in my fifth year of private civil practice handling civil litigation and advice for small businesses, nonprofits, and individuals in West Olympia. Before that, I was an assistant AG for eight years appearing in federal and state trial and appellate courts across Washington state. I also concurrently served as a judge pro-tem for five years here in Thurston County District Court.

Q: You worked for the Attorney General's Office (AGO) for eight years. How did you like it, and did it prepare you in any way for the prosecutor's office?

A: I was grateful for the opportunity to return to public service by working at the AGO. Traveling to courthouses statewide to represent the government was a great experience. But I found the AGO to be very set in its ways, and although it has some great lawyers and staff, many of its employees have known no other place to practice law. I decided after a time to form my own

private practice. I've been happily helping nonprofits, individuals, and small businesses ever since.

I firmly believe that public attorneys should place the constitutional rights of members of the public above the wishes of the government as a client seeking to overcome those rights. The same goes for the prosecutor's office. We serve the public interest. Winning cases isn't everything—justice is.

⁽¹⁾ From the *News Tribune*: "The standard for overturning a case because of a prosecutor's error is steeper than just finding he or she made a mistake. The higher courts also must find that the error was '... flagrant and ill-intentioned'... *The News Tribune* analysis found 14 cases statewide that fit that bill: six Pierce County cases, three from Thurston County, two from Mason County, and one each from Lewis and King counties."

Catherine Johnston is a supporter of Victor Minjares. She is a writer who has published in The Herald, Spokesman-Review, Seattle Times and the syndicated column EndNotes. She is co-author of 101 Q/A of Catholic Married Life, Paulist Press.

Dispute Resolution Center relies on volunteer mediators

The Dispute Resolution Center of Thurston County is actively seeking volunteers to help resolve conflict, promote civility and create peace in our community.

The DRC is a community-based, volunteer-powered non-profit organization dedicated to conflict resolution and prevention in the South Sound.

Volunteers can become trained as a mediator and work directly with people in conflict, help people over the phone through the DRC's Resource Line, or assist with community education and outreach efforts.

The Dispute Resolution Center of Thurston County empowers people to resolve their disputes by providing conflict resolution services and training community members in those skills. We envision a South Sound community that has and uses healthy and respectful conflict resolution skills.

To learn more about volunteer opportunities and upcoming trainings, contact Emily Gray, Volunteer Manager, at 360-956-1155, email egray@mediatethurston.org or visit MediateThurston.org.

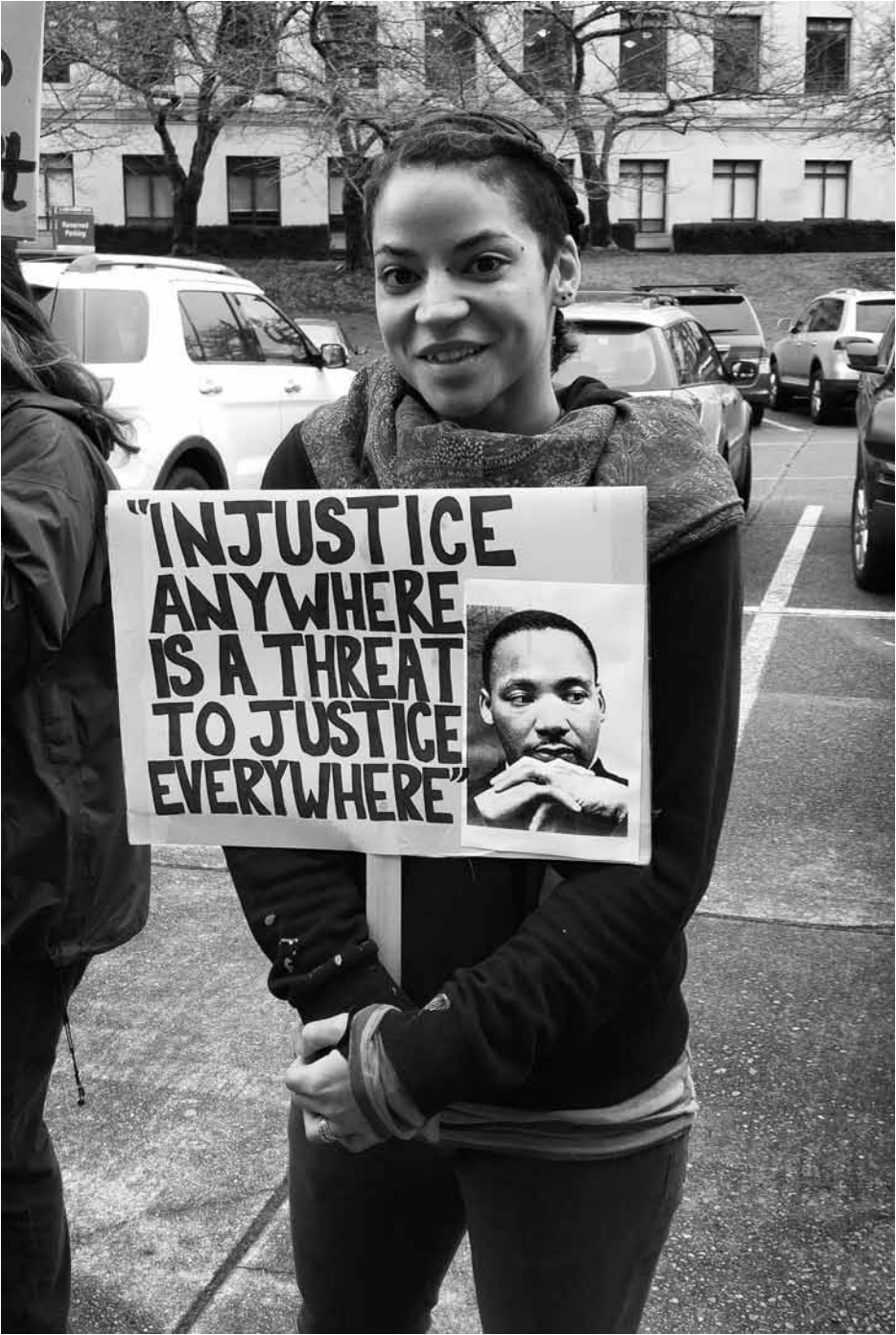


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Works In Progress



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

The Universal Declaration is the most translated document in the world, available in more than 500 languages and crucially relevant to our continuing survival in this, the 70th anniversary of its adoption.

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, **Whereas** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, **Whereas** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

[The Declaration enumerates in 30 following articles the specific rights to be enjoyed by everyone in every nation. You can read them, among other places, at https://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf]