Protesters to Obama: “400,000, not one more deportation”

By John Wojcik

Twelve undocumented Chicagoans were arrested May 29 as they blocked morning rush hour traffic to demand that President Obama stop deportations. They have all been subsequently released.

The 12 brought traffic on Michigan Ave. to a standstill as they sat down in the street around a banner with the number 400,000 painted onto it. That is the number of people scheduled for deportation this year, they noted, under White House quotas. The banner, which read “400,000, not one more deportation,” was spread out in the street in front of the Hilton Hotel, where the president spoke later in the day at a fundraiser.

That afternoon fundraiser drew scores of other immigrant protesters and more than 100 allies who rallied across the street from the hotel.

At the Hilton rally, as at the civil disobedience actions in the morning, demonstrators demanded an end to deportations which, they note, are proceeding at a record pace even as Congress wrestles with the issue of immigration reform.

“Plans and promises of immigration reform are not enough,” said Stephanie Camba, 22, one of the 12 arrested, as she sat in the street on Michigan Ave. “While Congress is talking about passing immigration reform, I’m scared that my own parents will be one of the 1,100 who are deported every day. The president can’t be a bystander in reform when he could stop our suffering and stop deportations with the stroke of a pen.”

Camba was born in the Philippines in 1990. Her family left there in groups, starting with her grandparents, older sister and aunt and eventually all of them, including her parents, ended up in the United States.

She said that missing from the current debate on immigration is adequate discussion of what causes people to migrate from country to country in the first place. “We have to talk about the uneven economic opportunities across the world, many of which have been tied to U.S. foreign/economic policy. Immigration is a complex narrative
that cannot be boiled down to terms like ‘legal’ and ‘illegal.’

At least one of the protesters arrested yesterday has already benefited from one of Obama’s actions. Ireri Unzueta Carrasco, 26, is a recipient of the president’s Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). “It doesn’t make sense to keep deporting people that could qualify for immigration reform. We want our families to still be here when a path to citizenship opens. We’re calling on the president to give our parents and everyone in our community the same relief he gave us.”

Unzueta Carrasco was born in Mexico City and has lived in Chicago since she was 10 years old. She is the co-founder of the Immigrant Youth Justice League, one of the groups sponsoring yesterday’s demonstrations. In 2012 she graduated from the University of Illinois at Chicago with a masters in Latin American and Latino Studies.

Speakers at the evening rally outside the Hilton highlighted the cases of two Chicago residents facing immediate deportation.

Lourdes Moreno Castro, one of the two, is a mother of four who was wrongfully arrested after another driver backed into her car. She is eligible for prosecutorial discretion but instead ICE has issued her a deportation order for today, May 30.

The second case is that of Octavio Nava Cabrera who was pulled over in front of his house in Melrose Park for allegedly running a stop sign two blocks earlier. Those charges were later dropped but ICE agents surrounded his house three weeks later and took him to the Dodge County facility in Wisconsin where he has been detained for over a month.

The pain and anguish suffered by his family has been enormous, speakers at the rally said. They said his young son is a U.S. citizen and that his younger brothers need him too. The activists hope that public support for him could help convince ICE to return him to his home.

“Lourdes and Octavio are just two examples of the 1,100 deported every day while Congress debates,” said Camba. “We need the President to use his executive authority to expand the relief he granted some Dream-eligible youth to the rest of those who could potentially be included in reform.”

John Wojcik is co-editor of Peoplesworld.org

Congress Hotel strike ends

By PW Editorial

With the 10th anniversary of the Congress Hotel strike approaching, Unite Here Local 1, the union representing Chicago’s hospitality workers, announced the end of strike on May 29.

It is widely recognized as the world’s longest strike and has received broad solidarity from the labor movement and community. On June 15, 2003, Father’s Day that year, 130 members (100 percent of the workers) of Unite Here walked out on strike after the hotel unilaterally reduced their wages, froze their health care contributions, and demanded the right to subcontract out all the work to minimum wage subcontracted workers. The move by Congress hotel owners broke with the collective bargaining wage and benefit standards established for all the major downtown hotels between the union and hospitality industry. It was widely seen as a preemptive strike to break the union and force down wages and benefits.

The picketline became a permanent feature on Michigan Avenue. Unions and community organizations rallied with strikers, and marches often passed in solidarity. Each strike anniversary thousands would picket and often ring the entire hotel. It became a day that brought out the entire labor and progressive movement. Prominent political leaders including U.S. Senator Barack Obama, Governor Pat Quinn, President of Cook County Board Toni Preckwinkle walked the line in support of the workers.

“The decision to end the Congress strike was a hard one, but it is the right time for the union and the strikers to move on. The boycott has effectively dramatically reduced the hotel’s business. We don’t see getting a contract here, and we have many more battles to fight for economic justice,” said Unite Here Local 1 President Henry Tamarin. The union has found jobs for over 60 strikers over the years and is looking for more. It has made an unconditional offer to return to work on behalf of the strikers, but it is unclear whether any strikers will choose to. We salute their struggle and pledge our ongoing support.
More than 200 protesters participated in a march against biotechnology giant Monsanto here May 25. The march was part of an international effort that drew some 2 million people to similar marches held in 436 cities around the globe. The focus here was to draw attention to legislation passed that does not require food consisting of genetically modified organisms (GMO) to be labeled.

GMOs are a plant or meat product which has had its DNA artificially altered. GMOs are altered as well to have an internal generated pesticide and are engineered to tolerate Roundup, a weed killer manufactured by Monsanto. The seed can also contain traces of antibiotics, transferable to humans. Also produced are seeds coined “terminator” seeds. These seeds are sterile grain seeds, which are unable to germinate. The rationale being that farmers must buy new seed yearly rather than reusing seed the next year. Instead, a contract is formed between farmer and given entity that the farmer will purchase new seed each year.

As of 2011, GMOs were found in 80 percent of all packed foods in the United States. Crops include alfalfa to canola to cotton as well as meat products and milk. The AAEM (American Academy of Environmental Medicine) links the consumption of GMO products with health hazards such as infertility, immune problems, accelerated aging and faulty insulin regulation. Other known to major organs and gastrointestinal system. The Federal Drug Administration has previously warned that children should not consume any GMO food.

Alex Arnold, 59, of Occupy Jacksonville, felt the issue was of a global concern. When asked of his group’s involvement in the march, he pointed out the Occupy Garden concept, which is an encouragement for all to stop buying produce at the store and cultivate their own crops.

“Monsanto puts profit over humanity and the environment we live in...we seek to put an end to their unethical practices,” said Betty Jackson, a registered nurse. Jackson said her main concern about GMOs is they are found in baby formula. She cited a study done of GMO soy versus organic soy. The lab mice that were fed the genetically altered soy had tumors and lesions, while the mice that were feed organic soy remained healthy. Jackson expressed her anxiety about low-income households, as those who receive WIC have no choice other than GMO-laced baby formula.

“I am a humanist. And this is a human problem,” another marcher said.

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Sobre rinoceros y candidatos

Por Emile Schepper por Sijisfredo Aviles

peoplesworld.org nos cuenta la triste historia de la extinción del rinoceronte negro occidental a manos de los seres humanos. La buena noticia es que el rinoceronte negro (no por confundirlo con el rinoceronte negro occidental, una subespecie distinta) sobrevive en otras partes de su rango, sin embargo, como las otras cuatro especies de rinocerontes en existencia hoy (el rinoceronte “blanco” en África y las India, Java y Sumatra rinocerontes en Asia), está altamente en peligro de extinción.

Los lectores estarían interesados saber que un rinoceronte negro hembra desempeñó un papel importante en la lucha por limpiar las elecciones corruptas en Sao Paulo, Brasil, en 1958.

La rinoceronte, llamada, Cacareco, había sido transferida al zoológico de Sao Paulo a uno en Río de Janeiro el año anterior, así que había estado en las noticias. Con sólo cinco años de edad, ella estaba bastante crecida y se dice que era amable y bien-comportada, para un rinoceronte. Una foto muestra los niños que la acarician a través de una cerca, un tipo de interacción no recomendada con rinocerontes salvajes o domesticados.

Ellos tienden ser criaturas gruñosas. Una temprana experiencia de mi parte fue haber sido empañado de cabeza a pies por el orín de un rinoceronte negro en el zoológico de Pretoria, Sudáfrica, a una distancia de unos 10 pies. El orín hedía vil, pero me sentía más trastornado por las groseras risas de la gente presente.

Nota lingüística zoológica: Los rinocerontes blancos (Ceratotherium cimum) y los rinocerontes negros (Diceros bicornis) son verdaderamente del mismo color, o sea, gris. El rinoceronte “blanco” obtuvo su nombre debido a que tiene una especie de labio superior acentuado para mordisquear en los arbustos. En otras palabras, el rinoceronte negro se llama así porque no es “blanco”. Esto me hace sospechar que estos nombres fueron inventados por los blancos en Sudáfrica, donde, en los viejos tiempos, tal confusión de lenguaje pudo haber tenido implicaciones políticas, tales como reservas separadas para las especies blancas y negras.

Pero estoy divagando, a Sao Paulo en 1958. Sucedió que allí habían elecciones municipales al mismo tiempo y el público estaba más enojado que usualmente por la venalidad y el oportunismo de los candidatos. Entonces alguien tuvo la idea de presentar al rinoceronte Cacareco como candidato. Los funcionarios electorales se negaron a reconocer la candidatura, tal vez porque Cacareco tenía solo cinco años de edad en el momento. Sin embargo, la bestia apacible siguió más votos que cualquier otro candidato, en alrededor de 100.000!