

STAN STATE UNDOCU-NEWS



JUNE 2020

DACA RENEWAL

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Continue Processing Applications for Employment Authorization Extension Requests (DACA). Despite the new SCOTUS decision it is unclear if new application will be accepted any time soon.

IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES

The immigration legal services remain available in the Summer by appointment through phone or zoom meeting
email us at
dreamers@csustan.edu or
call us (209)667-3519

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Find us on
Facebook

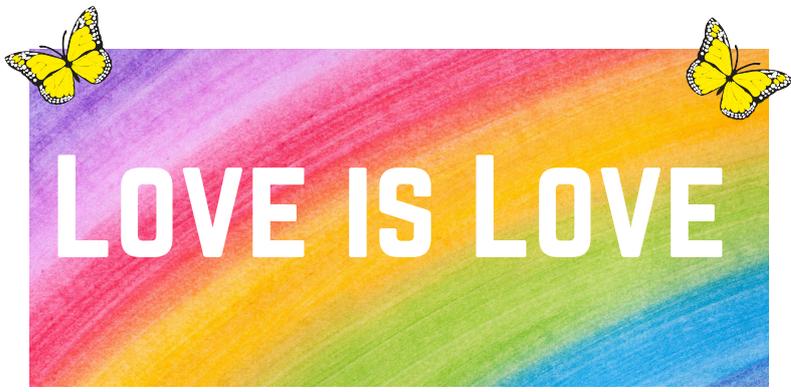
@Stanstateundocu

www.csustan.edu/dreamers

UNDOCU-PRIDE AND BLACK LIVES MATTER

In 1969 during the Stonewall riots, two Black and Brown Trans women, Marsha P. Johnson and Silvia Rivera decided to RISE UP and stand against homophobia, transphobia, racism, and police brutality. It was then that the Queer and Trans Liberation movement was birthed. In June 2020, the Undocumented Student Services would like to commemorate PRIDE Month along with advocacy efforts of Black, Brown, and Undocumented LGBTQIA+ people who are courageously RISING UP against police brutality and discrimination against Black Bodies.





LGBTQIA+ COMMUNITY LIVED EXPERIENCES

We recognize that the LGBTQIA+ community is diverse and that no one voice can or should represent an entire community. LGBTQIA+ people encompass a broad spectrum of life experiences. We have gathered some shared experiences among the LGBTQIA+ community to bring awareness to the widespread discrimination, oppression, and marginalization of the LGBTQIA+ community.

Everyday many LGBTQIA+ Community experience discrimination and oppression due to their sexual preference. Discrimination includes, but not limited to

- Unique vulnerabilities to discrimination in the workplace
- Less job opportunities
- Housing discrimination based on sexual orientation
- Discrimination in accessing quality health care
- Discrimination in areas of public accommodation
- Lack of access to mental health services and trained professionals
- Highest number of suicides are among those who have identified as part of the LGBTQIA+ community
- LGBTQIA+ community report feeling unsafe or unwelcome in their schools, communities and families.
- High rates of hate crimes and violence against LGBTQIA + community
- There are many of our people who live in the shadows and under a stigma that forces them to live with fear and sorrow

LGBTQIA+ IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY

According to the Williams Institute at UCLA, there are an estimated 267,000 undocumented people who identify as LGBTQ. Additionally Undocumented LGBTQIA+ immigrants face numerous challenges both to their lack of immigration status and to their sexual orientation and gender identity. Those who identify as both LGBTQIA and undocumented have higher risk of experiencing disadvantages on social, economic, and psychological well-being that make them among our society's most vulnerable people.

- There are individuals who describe their situation as living in two closets hiding from being undocumented and the other one hiding being part of the LGBTQIA+ community.
- A big majority tend to be rejected by their own families, especially those who come from conservative families and communities.
- Countries outside the United States have laws that prohibit humans from identifying as LGBTQIA+ community and if disclose they tend to encounter life threatening situations.
- Many transgender people are forced to leave their countries of origin to escape violence and or social exclusion.
- If detained, they are often faced with vulnerable situations such as
 - 1) Being detained in immigration centers.
 - 2) They are often housed with men and are disproportionately victims of sexual assault and harassment.
 - 3) They are not provided life-saving medication.
 - 4) They are often put in solitary confinement and are less likely to win their asylum cases if they are detained.



LGBTQIA+ RIGHTS MOVEMENT TIMELINE

The LGBTQIA+ Movement advocated for equal rights and full acceptance of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, Intersexed, Agender, and Asexual individuals in society. The timeline below contains some important events of the LGBTQIA+ movement. This month we celebrate how far we've come, acknowledge the oppression and inequalities that are still so prevalent, and keep **RISING UP** against injustice.

1924: Henry Gerber founds the Society for Human Rights, the first documented gay rights organization in the United States.

1953: Executive Order 10450 is signed by President Dwight Eisenhower, ordering the dismissal of government workers who engage in "sexual perversion" and other "immoral acts."

1962: Illinois becomes the first state to decriminalize homosexual acts between two consenting adults in private.

1969: The Stonewall Riots, also called the Stonewall Uprising, began in the early hours of June 28, 1969 when New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay club located in Greenwich Village in New York City. The Stonewall Riots served as a catalyst for the gay rights movement in the United States and around the world.

1970: The first gay pride marches are held in multiple cities in the United States on the first anniversary of the Stonewall Riots. These are the first of many pride marches that will take place across the globe in years to come.

1975: The Bisexual Forum is founded in New York City and the Gay American Indians Organization is founded in San Francisco.

1983: The first National Lesbians of Color Conference is organized in Los Angeles

1992: Homosexuality is removed from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases by the World Health Organization.

1999: California adopts a domestic partner law, allowing same-sex couples equal rights, responsibilities, benefits, and protections as married couples.

2009: President Obama signs the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act which expands the Federal Hate Crime Law to include crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.

2013: The United States Supreme Court rules that the key parts of DOMA are unconstitutional and that gay couples are entitled to federal benefits such as Social Security survivor benefits and family leave. The Court's ruling on California's Proposition 8 results in gay marriages being resumed in that state.

2015: The Supreme Court ruled that same sex marriages could not longer be banned country wide. However, despite legislation the LGBTQ+ community continues to experience oppression and discrimination.

*"More Social Justice
More Hope
More Humanity
More Pride
More Acceptance
More Love"*

-Unknown

Black Lives Matter

BLACK COMMUNITY LIVED EXPERIENCES

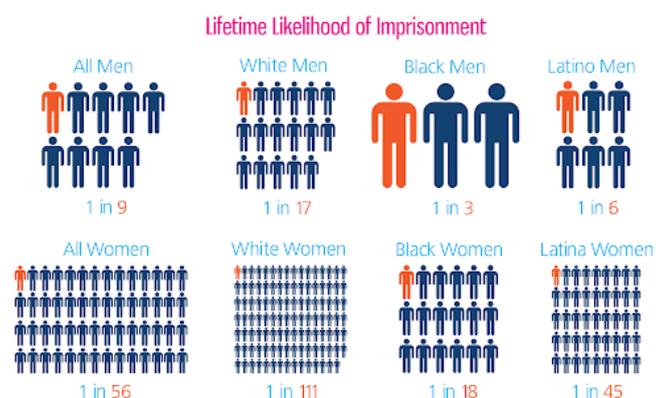
The Undocumented Student Services stands in solidarity with our black community in the fight against systemic racism, discrimination, and oppression of Black communities. We are committed to integrate and live racial justice in our daily work. We invite our immigrant community to join us in standing in allyship with our Black communities by creating a community in which Black lives are loved, respected and able to thrive.

We have gathered important information on some lived experiences of our Black community. This list is not intended to represent everyone's lived experience but rather amplify some of the struggles that our Black communities face. We invite you to take responsibility for your own learning about the social injustices that our Black community experience.

- Black community experiencing higher rates of racial discrimination and racisms from various groups
- Experience higher levels of poverty
- **Lower** access to higher education, housing, employment, and health care
- Black children experience higher rates of trauma and mental health issues due to violence and discrimination among their peers.
- Black youth have higher possibility of being suspended/expelled from schools, in comparison to other groups
- Nationwide, African American children represent 32% of children who are arrested, 42% of children who are detained, and 52% of children whose cases are judicially waived to criminal court.

- During traffic stops, Black men are more likely to be searched than their white counterparts. National survey data show that blacks are three times more likely to be searched than whites.
- African Americans are incarcerated at more than 5 times the rate of compare to their white counterparts
- The imprisonment rate for African American women is twice that of white women.
- In 2019 data of all police killings in the country compiled by Mapping Police Violence, black Americans were nearly three times more likely to die from police than white Americans. Results also showed that black Americans were nearly one-and-a-half times more likely to be unarmed before their death.
- Police brutality than any other group
- A criminal record can reduce the likelihood of a callback or job offer by nearly 50 percent. The negative impact of a criminal record is twice as large for African American applicants.

For more information on facts provided please visit:
<https://www.naACP.org/criminal-justice-fact-sheet/>



Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics

BLACK UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY

According to the most recent statistics by Migration Policy Institute, approximately 600,000 undocumented immigrants in the United States identify as Black. The top countries of origin are Jamaican, Nigeria, Trinidad & Tobago, and Caribbean countries. Additionally research suggests that because black people in the United States are more likely to be stopped, arrested, and incarcerated, black immigrants may be disproportionately vulnerable to deportation (Gatson, 2014). Undocumented Black continue to face marginalization and lack of representation within the immigrant movement.

UNDOCUMENTED, BLACK, AND UNSEEN

I remind you of this fact because the media has erased the Black experience from the larger immigrant narrative. The implication is that Black immigrants disappear in plain sight. We get left out of conversations relative to the future of immigrants in the United States. We're seen as allies instead of individuals being directly impacted by the issue of immigration.

As a result of undocumented Black immigrant erasure, I stayed silent about my status until my junior year of high school. I stayed silent because fear, uncertainty, and lack of space to openly speak about my identity made me feel like I couldn't show up as my full self.

-Denea Joseph

UNDOCUBLACK NETWORK

In 2016: a group of 65 undocumented immigrants convened to strategize and build a strong sense of community for undocumented black individuals.

Aims to increase understanding of Black undocumented migration and provide resources to help the Black undocumented community. The Network is organized and led by African, Afro-Latinx, and Caribbean undocumented folks fighting to create intersectional movements by uplifting the lives of those most affected. The vision of the organization is to have an inclusive immigrant rights and racial justice movements that advocate for the rights of Black undocumented individuals.

The UndocuBlack Network (UBN) is known for:

- Developing the leadership of members through tools, training and programming
- Building power with and for our communities through advocacy, local organizing, and cultivating strategic alliances to advance policies that affect our daily lives.
- Centering the humanity, dignity, and wellbeing of our communities in all aspects of our work.



In 2012 President Obama created an executive action program for certain undocumented young people who came to the U.S. as children. **Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)** does not provide lawful status but defers removal for eligible recipients for up to 2 years. Only

1%

of DACA recipients from top countries are Black



5,302 DACA approvals

DACA'S IMPACT ON BLACK IMMIGRANTS

575,000
undocublack
immigrants

Top countries of origin for Black DACA recipients



4,077 DACA approvals



2%
of Caribbean
Immigrants are
DACA Eligible



3%
of African
Immigrants are
DACA Eligible



2,095 DACA approvals



BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT

Black Lives Matter is an human rights movement that stands against generational violence and systemic racism towards black people. BLM speaks out against police brutality, police killings of black people, racial profiling, and racial inequality in the criminal justice system. Most importantly, BLM advocate for freedom, liberation, justice, and healing for all Black lives. The following timeline is a short version of the Black Lives Matter. We encourage all allies to take responsibility of their own education around Black Lives Matter Movement by furthering their research on this important social movement.

2013: The movement began with the use of the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter on social media after the acquittal of George Zimmerman a police officer who shot and killed unarmed 17 years old Trayvon Martin. Patrisse Cullors, Alicia Garza, and Opal Tometi formed the Black Lives Matter Network. Alicia Garza described the network as an online platform that existed to provide activists with a shared set of principles and goals.

2014: Black Lives Matter became nationally recognized for its street demonstrations following the 2014 police killings of two unarmed Black men.

2014: Over Labor Day weekend, three weeks after a white police officer shot and killed an unarmed Black 18-year-old named Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, 600 Black activists from across the country, including journalists, lawyers, medics, pastors, and students organize a bus ride to Ferguson under the name Black Lives Matter to protest police brutality and support this grieving community. Afterwards, they returned to their local communities prepared to fight for justice. The work begins.

2015: Black Lives Matter demonstrates against the deaths of numerous Black people, including those of Charley Leundeu Keunang, Tony Robinson, Anthony Hill, Meagan Hockaday, Eric Harris, Walter Scott, Freddie Gray, William Chapman, Jonathan Sanders, Sandra Bland, Ronald Johnson, Samuel DuBose, Jeremy McDole, Corey Jones, Jamar Clark, and the killing of The Charleston Nine.

2016: On August 5, 2016, a national group who identifies as Black Lives Matter UK with multiple BLM chapters across the UK shuts down Heathrow and London City Airports, Nottingham Tramlines, Birmingham City airport, and Manchester City Centre in response to many issues effecting Black people in the UK including the deaths of over 1600 people in police custody since 1990, the EU migrant crisis, and detention in the UK. Black Lives Matter becomes, Black Lives Matter Global Network.

2017: In conjunction with Black History Month, the Black Lives Matter Global Network celebrates Black Futures Month, imagining a joyful, free and liberated future for Black folks. The inaugural Black Futures Month features a full month of artistic renditions of the hope for a better future. Black Futures Month creates an opportunity to educate the world through the arts.

2018: In the tradition of the radical artists community flourishing within the Black Liberation movement, Black Lives Matter Art + Culture launches The Provocateurs, a TED-talk style event filmed live at California African American Museum to celebrate Black artists and to inspire the creative minds of our movement to create more radical Black art.

2020: the Black Lives Matter movement is global. Solidarity and protest emerged in places from all over the world after the murder of George Floyd by Minneapolis police. The world witness the brutality, and discrimination against our Black community and has raised as one to end this injustice and cruelty.

For more information on timeline visit: blacklivesmatter.com

"Unlearning oppressive patterns and systems necessarily involves being uncomfortable, hearing new ideas we may not like, getting feedback that can us feel ashamed, making mistakes we might regret. It's not fun but it's crucial work."

-Unknown



"An individual has not started living until he can rise above the narrow confines of his individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity." — Martin Luther King, Jr.

UPLIFTING UNDOCUBLACK AND UNDOCU-LGBTQIA+ VOICES

KEMI BELLO

Hailing from Nigeria, Kemi Bello has made a mark in the movement by using her poetry and narrative writing in her activism. Kemi took part in the No Papers No Fear Ride for Justice, which traveled around the country protesting deportations, racism, and incarceration. The riders each faced the threat of being stopped at an immigration checkpoint and potentially deported. If her courage doesn't impress you, her heart will. In 2014, she wrote to the undocumented community, "and when you are tired of crossing borders, migrate to me. We will not apologize for this pursuit of decolonial love..."

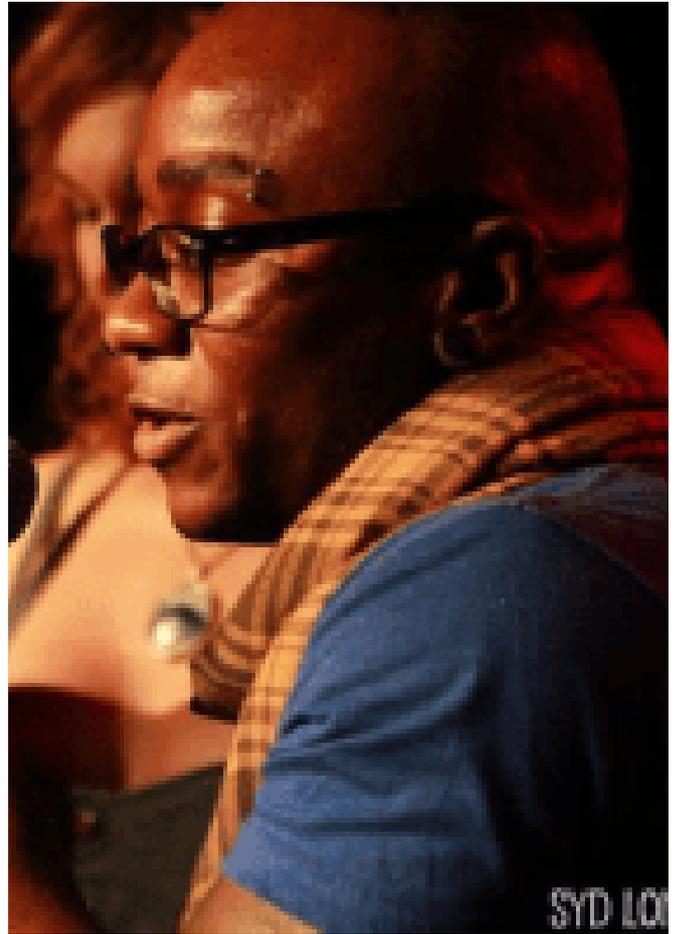


KAROLINA LÓPEZ

Karolina López is an afro-latina trans woman who was previously detained in Eloy Immigration Detention Center for three years, where she endured high levels of discrimination and sexual harassment because of her gender identity. Three years after being released from detention and winning her asylum case, Karolina has become a leader in the LGBTQ undocumented movement and has courageously and tirelessly advocated for the rights of detained LGBTQ people held in immigration detention centers. Karolina is the lead organizer and co-founder of Mariposas Sin Fronteras in Tucson, AZ. She also helped lead the #FreeNicoll campaign.

OLA OSAZE

Ola Osaze is a trans Nigerian writer, activist, and overall powerhouse! As a community activist, Ola has been involved with the Audre Lorde Project in NYC, co-founded Trans Justice and Uhuru Wazobia, one of the first LGBT groups for African immigrants in New York. He currently serves as the development senior manager of the Transgender Law Center. Ola's powerful writing has been featured on BGD, Autostraddle, Apogee and more. Recently, Ola co-founded the UndocuBlack emergency fund to support emergency needs of those that are (un)documented and Black in the U.S.

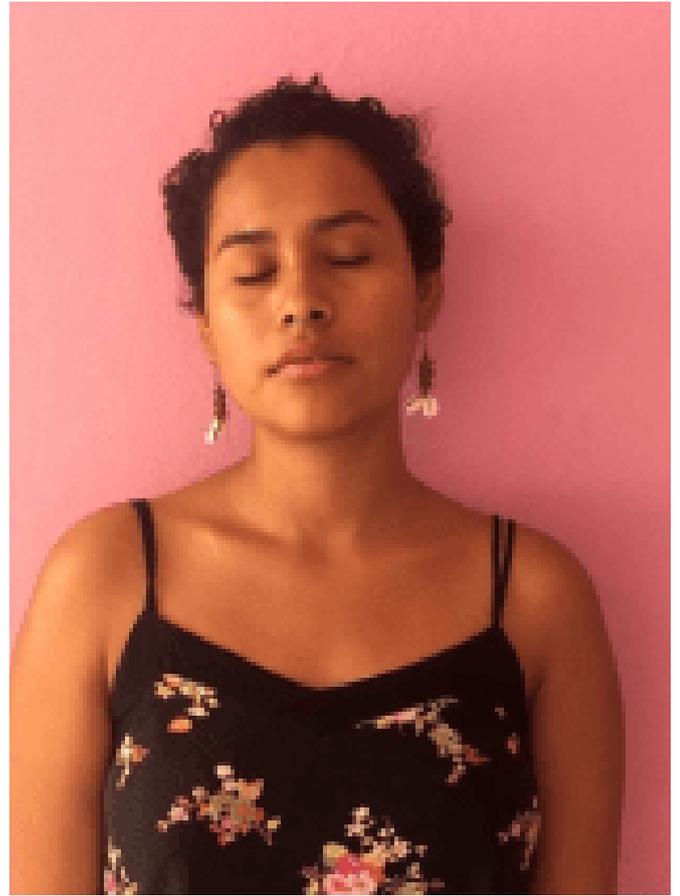


GRACE LAWRENCE

Grace Lawrence is a transgender Liberian activist who uses photography as a political tool to talk about LGBTQIA+ violence in Africa. Grace migrated to the United States seeking political asylum, but instead of being granted safety, she was incarcerated for almost 3 years. For 6 of those months she was in solitary confinement where she was ordered to be deported by a judge and suffered from a mental breakdown. Grace uses art and her voice to encourage the trans immigrant community to come together and join her in the fight. She now runs a Facebook page called LGBT Liberian Photojournalism Activist which archives anti-LGBTQIA+ violence across the globe.

LAURA PEREZ

Laura Perez is an (un)documented Oaxacan migrant with rich pan-indigenous and african-diasporic roots. She is known for helping organize the Oaxaqueño/a Youth Encuentro, a gathering that brought together indigenous Oaxacan youth to address issues of afro-indigeneity, food injustice, and the lack of resources that communities of color are facing in the U.S. She is currently building community gardens to create herbal medicine for (un)documented migrants and is part of the Black Farmers and Urban Gardeners network.



ANGEL PATTERSON

Angel Patterson is a trans, gender non-conforming femme activist from the Dominican Republic via the Cuban diaspora. When "they" were a teenager, they were placed in solitary confinement at an immigration detention center after revealing their trans identity. Migrating throughout the rural south, Angel is known for their work with the organization SONG, where they focus on battling deportations, transphobia and femmephobia. They are also a co-founder of the UndocuBlack Emergency Fund.

CHRISTINA MAVUMA

Christina Mavuma is an (un)documented activist and key health advocate from Botswana in the immigrant rights movement. She has dedicated her life to change how primary care is experienced by QTPOC communities. Many may know her from her powerful piece on Pen Out-Write about almost being arrested inside a health facility because the nurses did not believe her identification was correct due to her legal name not matching her “gender presentation.” Now that she has gained “legal” immigration status, she works with The Exchange Program to capacitate “emerging transgender activists in South Africa and the East African region.”



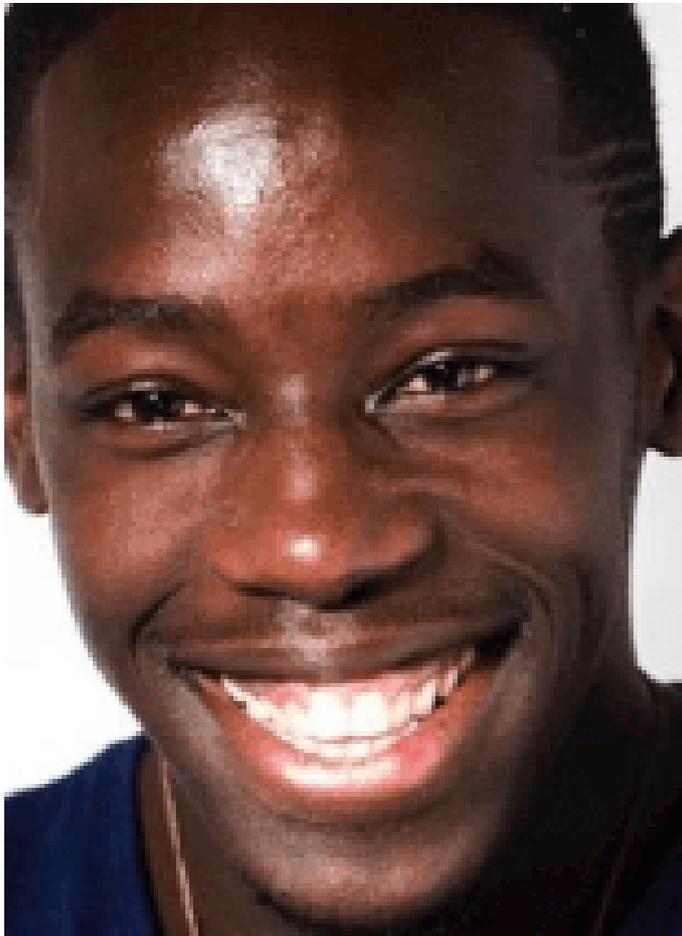
DIDI ADIAKPAN

Didi Adiakpan is a brilliant youth organizer from Nigeria who works on fighting biphobia and towards decolonizing Evangelism in Texas. When she was in high school, she helped pass the Employee Non-Discrimination Act in the city of San Antonio. Didi also runs a Tumblr page with almost 2,000 followers which highlights women of color and LGBTQIA+ musicians who are influenced by Black music genres. Recently, she has been working with the UndocuBlack Network to create a resource document of national organizations that are both undocumented friendly and anti-racist.



JONATHAN PEREZ

In 2011, Afro-Colombian activist Jonathan Perez entered a border patrol office in Mobile, Alabama to voice his disapproval with the Obama administration's deportation of more immigrants than any other U.S. President. Upon voicing his disapproval, this courageous undocumented Black activist was detained and shipped to an immigration detention center. Since then, Jonathan has successfully led a campaign to build 3 new schools in his community in Los Angeles and he continues to use his voice to create change today.



JEROME ANDRE

Jerome Andre is a gender non-conforming femme from Barbados. While they were in NYC, they worked with Brooklyn Men (K)onnnect doing health educational outreach with young men of color. In addition to doing HIV/AIDS outreach and prevention work, they were also heavily involved with Make The Road New York, advocating for the rights of undocumented and LGBTQIA+ migrants.

PRACTICING ALLYSHIP

As a community there are many ways and actions that we can take to create change. Our minority communities have been experiencing oppression and discrimination for decades. It is on every single one of us to make a difference. Below are some suggestions and changes we can make to change our world and make it a better place.

- Take responsibility for your own learning. Do not rely on people who have been affected by injustice to educate you, as you may be asking them to relive their traumatic experiences. There is research and articles that may help you understand their experiences.
- Educate yourself and other around you about the real struggles and history behind social movements such as Black Lives Matter and LGBTQIA+
- Learn pronouns and ask for them when meeting someone to promote respect and dignity
- Understand stereotypes and how they often do not include people of color.
- Understand cultural appropriation
- Identify your biases and minimize them by analyzing your thoughts and actions
- Acknowledging your privilege and using it to help bring justice
- Support your peers by being an active ally
- Amplify the voices of those who are silent
- Demand justice by calling your local and state representatives
- Fill out petitions

- Participate in rallies if possible and safe to do so
- Donate to organizations that stand with the movement.
- Avoid using terms that are racist or homophobic
- Support business owned by communities of color
- Speak up when witnessing others using harmful/racist vocabulary
- Take action when witnessing abuse and use of privilege against minority communities.
- Be willing to be uncomfortable

IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS TO FOLLOW

Black Lives Matter

<https://blacklivesmatter.com/>
@blacklivematter

UndocuBlack Network

<https://undocublack.org/>
@undocublack

Black Alliance for Just Immigration (BAJI)

<http://baji.org/>
@instabaji

United We Dream

<https://unitedwedream.org/>
@unitedwedream

National LGBTQ Task Force

@thetaskforce
<https://www.thetaskforce.org/infographic-lgbtq-immigrants/>

LGBTQIA+ Immigrant Rights

<https://www.ilrc.org/lgbt-immigrant-rights>