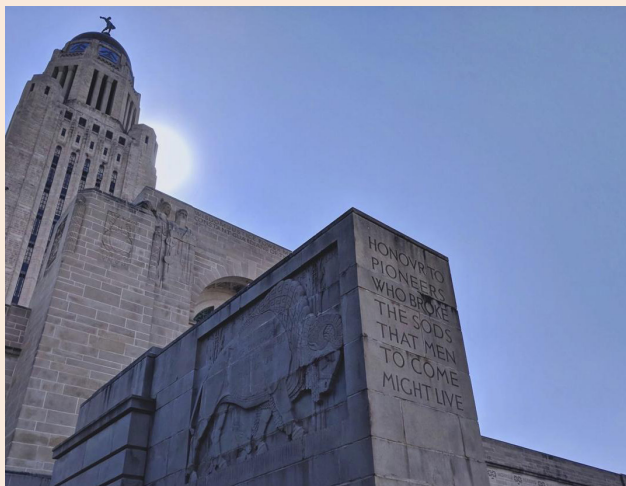


Latino American Commission

ESTABLISHED IN 1972 | NOVEMBER 2018 NEWSLETTER | WWW.LATINOAC.NEBRASKA.



Mission Statement: The mission of the Latino American Commission is to serve as a voice in the Nebraska State Government for Latino Americans/Latinos.

Vision Statement: The vision of the Latino American Commission is to empower the Latino Community through a pro-active approach to issues that affect their access to educational, political, economic and social opportunities in Nebraska.

Hispanic Heritage Month

The Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration took place on October 12 at the Nebraska State Capitol. One of the activities was the announcement of the winners of the High School Essay Contest.

This year's winner was Stephanie Ruiz Avitia from Grand Island. Among her accomplishments were being enrolled in the Career Pathway Institute studying architecture and engineering. She was a participant of the Nebraska College preparatory Academy, the Latino Summit Leadership Conference, the Cultural Unity Conference, and the Latino Leadership Symposium at UNL. Stephanie has been involved in her community by translating and interpreting during the parent teacher conferences at West Lawn Elementary School in Grand Island and other community activities.

Stephanie plans to become an architect, and afterwards conduct a community needs assessment. She also wants to inspire other young people to seek a better education, and create support and resource centers that will provide English classes, festivals, concerts, and other cultural activities. Stephanie is an example of what the Latino Youth can accomplish and what their dreams can do. To quote her "Our children must be proud of their culture and heritage, so culture and heritage are never forgotten.



Livia Luan (Migration Policy Institute)

As of August 2016, nearly three-quarters of the average daily immigration detainee population was held in facilities operated by private prison companies. The largest private prison contractors reap sizeable annual profits from detaining immigrants. They have spent millions of dollars on lobbying and campaign contributions.

A partir de agosto de 2016, casi tres cuartas partes de la población promedio diaria de detenidos de inmigración estaban en instalaciones operadas por compañías de prisiones privadas. Los mayores contratistas de prisiones privadas cosechan grandes ganancias anuales por la detención de inmigrantes. Han gastado millones de dólares en contribuciones de campaña y de cabildeo.



Eloy Detention Center, an immigrant detention facility operated by CoreCivic, Inc. in Eloy, Arizona. (Photo: Peg Hunter)

A message from the Executive Director



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Hispanic/Latinos, a solution, not a problem.

This year's Hispanic Heritage Month Commemoration has been tainted by continuous attacks on Latinos. From zero tolerance, the rescission of DACA, The separation of families at the border, and lately the depiction of refugees seeking asylum as an "invading horde" as if somehow, 7,000 women, children and a few men could invade a nation of 325 million people.

At the same time, we hear complaints about poor treatment of immigration detainees (including unaccompanied minors) at detention facilities and see demands to eliminate ICE (Ocasio Cortez) or modify it (CATO Institute). Nevertheless, the government continues to increase funding for detention facilities.

There is a reason for this; ICE provides a multi-billion dollar business for private prison contractors as well as the salaries of the thousands of people who staff this agency. In a world of selfish greed, linking the constant persecution of Latinos to big profits makes perfect sense. The Commission will do further research on how this big deportation machine became a multibillion dollar business.

Este año, la conmemoración del Mes de la Herencia Hispana se ha visto manchada por los continuos ataques contra los Latinos. Desde la política de cero tolerancias, la rescisión de DACA, la separación de las familias en la frontera y últimamente la representación de los refugiados que solicitan asilo como una "Horda invasora" como si de alguna manera, 7.000 hombres, mujeres y niños podrían invadir una nación de 325 millones de personas. Al mismo tiempo, se escuchan quejas sobre el mal trato de los detenidos de inmigración (incluyendo a menores) en centros de detención y vemos demandas para eliminar ICE (Ocasio Cortez) o modificarla (CATO Institute). Sin embargo, el gobierno sigue aumentar el presupuesto para centros de detención. Hay una razón para ello; ICE ofrece un negocio multimillonario para los contratistas de prisiones privadas, así como los sueldos de los miles de personas que trabajan en esta agencia.

THE BIG ICE BUSINESS

Thousands of Latinos and hundreds of their children are currently scattered all over the country in private and government detention facilities.

One of ICE's Branches is Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). ERO is in charge of finding, detaining, transporting and removing foreigners considered dangerous for the United States or those in violation of their visas.



As of November 2017, ICE operated 1,478 adult detention centers. ICE has over 20,000 employees and Congress approved more than \$4 billion to jail an average of 40,500 immigrants daily in its final fiscal year 2018 budget bill. One year of detention for an immigrant, costs taxpayers \$50,000.00, four times more than the yearly cost per student in public schools.

President Trump has vowed to detain and deport between two to three million people. President Obama managed to deport two and a half million people during eight years. President Trump has deported 211,068 immigrants in 2017, in order to fulfill his promise he would need to deport almost six hundred thousand per year in the three remaining years of his presidency. ICE claims that it spent an average of \$10,854 per deportee during 2017. At this price, it would cost 22 billion dollars to achieve the goal of two million deportees.

What makes Congress spend this huge amounts of money on detaining immigrants whose vast majority is here to work and make a living for their lives? We do not know, but the Commission plans on continuing investigating and providing the information to our constituents in future newsletters.

EL GRAN NEGOCIO DE ICE

Miles de Latinos y cientos de sus hijos actualmente están dispersos por el país en centros de detención privados y gobierno.

Una de las ramas de ICE es ejecución y operaciones de eliminación (ERO). ERO es responsable de encontrar, detener, transportar y deportar a los extranjeros considerados peligrosos para los Estados Unidos o en violación de sus visas. A partir de noviembre de 2017, ICE operaba 1.478 centros de detención de adultos. ICE tiene más de 20.000 empleados y el Congreso aprobó más de \$ 4 billones para encarcelar a un promedio de 40.500 inmigrantes diariamente en su ley de presupuestos del último año fiscal 2018. Un año de la detención de un inmigrante, cuesta a los contribuyentes \$50.000,00, cuatro veces más que el costo anual por alumno en escuelas públicas. El Presidente de Trump se ha comprometido a detener y deportar entre dos a tres millones de personas. El Presidente Obama logró deportar a dos y medio millones de personas durante ocho años. El Presidente Trump ha deportado a 211.068 inmigrantes en 2017, con el fin de cumplir con su promesa, se tendrían que deportar a casi 600 mil por año en los tres años restantes de su Presidencia. ICE afirma que gastó un promedio de \$10.854 por deportado en 2017. A este precio, costaría 22 billones de dólares para lograr la meta de 2 millones de deportados.

“Freedom is what you wish what’s been done to you” - Jean Paul Sartre

We can be angry for what is being said and to Latinos. We are free to let the anger fester and consume us, but we are also free to let the anger turn into a positive energy that will make us and our nation greater and better. Never feel ashamed for what we are.

What to do after high School?

If you are about to enter your final year of High School, you are probably thinking about what to do once you graduate. The traditional step is to go to College. Education Quest offers some sound advice on getting ready to apply. Go to: [Ready for College?](#) for additional guidance. College is expensive, but you can find information on funding possibilities here: [College Funding](#) or scholarship information here: [Scholarships](#).

Perhaps you may want to consider a Community College. The Nebraska System of Community Colleges has a list of available programs here: [Community Colleges](#)

On the other hand, you might want to consider a vocational school such as you may find here: [Vocational Schools](#)

Another choice is a trade school and you may find listings here: [Trade Schools](#)

Even if you decide that a four-year college is not your road to pursue a higher education, many other choices can help you improve your education, your marketability and ultimately, your income.

It is always a good thing to reach out to your school counselor, to a mentor, or even to Education Quest to consider your options and possibilities.

Remember that volunteer work, community service and taking advanced placement courses all play a role when the admissions board is considering your application.

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¿Qué hacer después de la secundaria?

Si usted está a punto de entrar en su último año de escuela secundaria, probablemente está pensando en qué hacer una vez que se gradúe. El paso tradicional es ir a la Universidad. Education Quest ofrece algunos buenos consejos para prepararse para aplicar a la Universidad. Ver [Selecting a College](#) para orientación adicional.

La Universidad es cara, pero usted puede encontrar información sobre posibilidades de financiamiento aquí: [Financiamiento](#) o como obtener una beca: [Becas](#)

Tal vez usted quiere considerar un colegio comunitario. El sistema de colegios comunitarios de Nebraska tiene una lista de programas disponibles aquí: [Colegios Comunitarios](#)

Por otra parte, usted podría querer considerar una escuela vocacional, como usted puede encontrar aquí: [Escuelas Vocacionales](#). Otra opción es una escuela de comercio y usted puede encontrar listados aquí: [Escuelas de Comercio](#)

Incluso si decide que una Universidad de cuatro años no es el camino para perseguir una educación más alta, muchas otras opciones pueden ayudarle a mejorar su educación, su comercialización y, en definitiva, sus ingresos.

Siempre es bueno hablar con su consejero escolar, un mentor o incluso a Education Quest para ayudarle en la búsqueda de una educación superior y a considerar sus opciones y posibilidades.

Recuerde que el trabajo voluntario, servicio a la comunidad y tomar cursos de colocación avanzada desempeñan todos un papel importante cuando el Consejo de admisión está considerando su solicitud.





Día de los Muertos

Estas celebraciones son anteriores a la llegada europea a las Américas. Hace tres mil años, la tradición fue celebrada por los indígenas de México y América Latina que creían que los espíritus de los difuntos volverían por un día para estar entre sus seres queridos. La fiesta se celebró durante un mes en el calendario azteca, en lo que creemos que fue agosto.

Cuando el españoles llegó a México en la década de 1500, trajeron el cristianismo a la población indígena y el Día de los Muertos se convirtió en un día festivo relacionado con el Día de Todos los Santos el 1 de noviembre. y el Día de los Difuntos el 2 de noviembre.

Day of the Death

This holiday predates the European arrival to the Americas. Three thousand years ago, the tradition was celebrated by the indigenous people of Mexico and Latin America who believed that spirits of the deceased would return for one day to be among their loved ones. The holiday was celebrated for one month in the Aztec calendar, in what we believe was August.

When the spaniard arrived to Mexico in the 1500s, they brought Christianity to the indigenous population and Dia de los Muertos became a holiday that is connected with All Saints Day on November 1st. and All Souls Day

