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"Anchor baby" offends, stirs immigration debate

"Bebé ancla" ofende, suscita debate en inmigración



Donald Trump's use of the term "Anchor Baby" is offensive as is the term "wetback," according to Adriana Pecina. She thought that "anchor baby is uglier" but that both terms are insulting.

Donald Trump uso el ofensivo término "bebé ancla" como lo es el término "espalda mojada", según Adriana Pecina. Ella piensa que 'bebé ancla' es más feo", pero que ambos términos son ofensivos.

by Jerry LaMartina

traduce Gemma Tórero

A two-word phrase that has been floating in the Republican political sphere lately – "anchor baby" – is causing uproar among many, especially Hispanics.

"I DON'T THINK ... / PAGE 6

Una frase de dos palabras que ha estado flotando en el ámbito político republicano últimamente - "bebé ancla" - está causando revuelo entre muchos, especialmente los hispanos.

"YO NO CREO ... / PÁGINA 7

Olathe School District unhappy over Kansas Senate Block Grant

El Distrito Escolar de Olathe no está contento en el bloqueo de subvención por el Senado de Kansas



"We do not have lobbyists in Topeka, Kansas. We try to communicate with our legislatures and have conversations with them. School finance is not simple and making a simpler formula is not going to help a school funding issue," said John Hutchison CFO, Olathe School District.

"No tenemos cabilderos en Topeka, Kansas. Tratamos de comunicarnos con nuestros legisladores y tener conversaciones con ellos. El financiamiento a la educación no es simple y el hacer una fórmula más simple no va a ayudar al problema de financiación de las escuelas", dijo John Hutchison CFO, el Distrito Escolar de Olathe.

by Debra DeCoster

traduce Gemma Tórero

The Olathe School District budget has been shrinking over the last five years, but operating costs continue to rise. Shrinking education dollars from the state of Kansas has created a \$2 million dollar gap for the district.

In August, as the district reviewed the 2015-16 school year budget, they asked for \$500,000 from the

"SCHOOL FINANCE ... / PAGE 4

El presupuesto del Distrito Escolar de Olathe se ha ido reduciendo en los últimos cinco años, pero los costos de operación siguen aumentando. La reducción de dólares en la educación de parte del Estado de Kansas ha creado una brecha de \$2 millones de dólares para el distrito.

En agosto, cuando el distrito revisó el presupuesto para el año escolar

"LAS FINANZAS ... / PÁGINA 4

Olathe ve un crecimiento vibrante en la comunidad hispana

Olathe sees vibrant growth in Hispanic community



Opportunities for Latino businesses are growing. For years people who lived in the suburbs would have to drive into the Latino communities to purchase food and other Latino products. Today those businesses are operating their stores in the suburbs.

Las oportunidades para negocios Latinos están creciendo. Durante años, las personas que vivían en los suburbios tendrían que ir en carro a las comunidades Latinas a comprar alimentos y otros productos Latinos. Hoy esos negocios están operando sus tiendas en los suburbios.

by Jerry LaMartina

traduce Gemma Tórero

Raul Duran hails from Garden City, Kan., and he moved to Olathe from Overland Park more than seven years ago, in part because Olathe reminded him of home.

Duran is vice president of community development for Arvest Bank and co-chairman of the business and economic development task force for the Olathe Latino Coalition (OLC). He's also helping organize events in the city for Hispanic Heritage Month, which runs from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

"WE TRY TO ... / PAGE 3

Raúl Durán es oriundo de Garden City, Kansas, y se trasladó de Overland Park a Olathe hace más de siete años, en parte debido a que Olathe le recordaba a casa.

Durán es vicepresidente de desarrollo de la comunidad para Arvest Bank y co-presidente del grupo de trabajo de empresas y desarrollo económico de la Coalición Latina de Olathe (OLC, por sus siglas en inglés). También está ayudando a organizar eventos en la ciudad durante el Mes de la Herencia Hispana,

"TRATAMOS DE DAR ... / PÁGINA 3

Accident and shooting kills area women

Kansas City Police officers responded to 9th and Hardesty, on an injury accident and shooting call. Upon arrival, preliminary information suggests that two vehicles were exchanging gunfire in the area of 9th and Hardesty. A 3rd vehicle not involved in the exchange of gunfire, was hit by one of those vehicles as they traveled in the area of 9th and Hardesty. An occupant, 30 year-old Mariana Hernandez-Gonzales, of KCMO, in the 3rd vehicle was

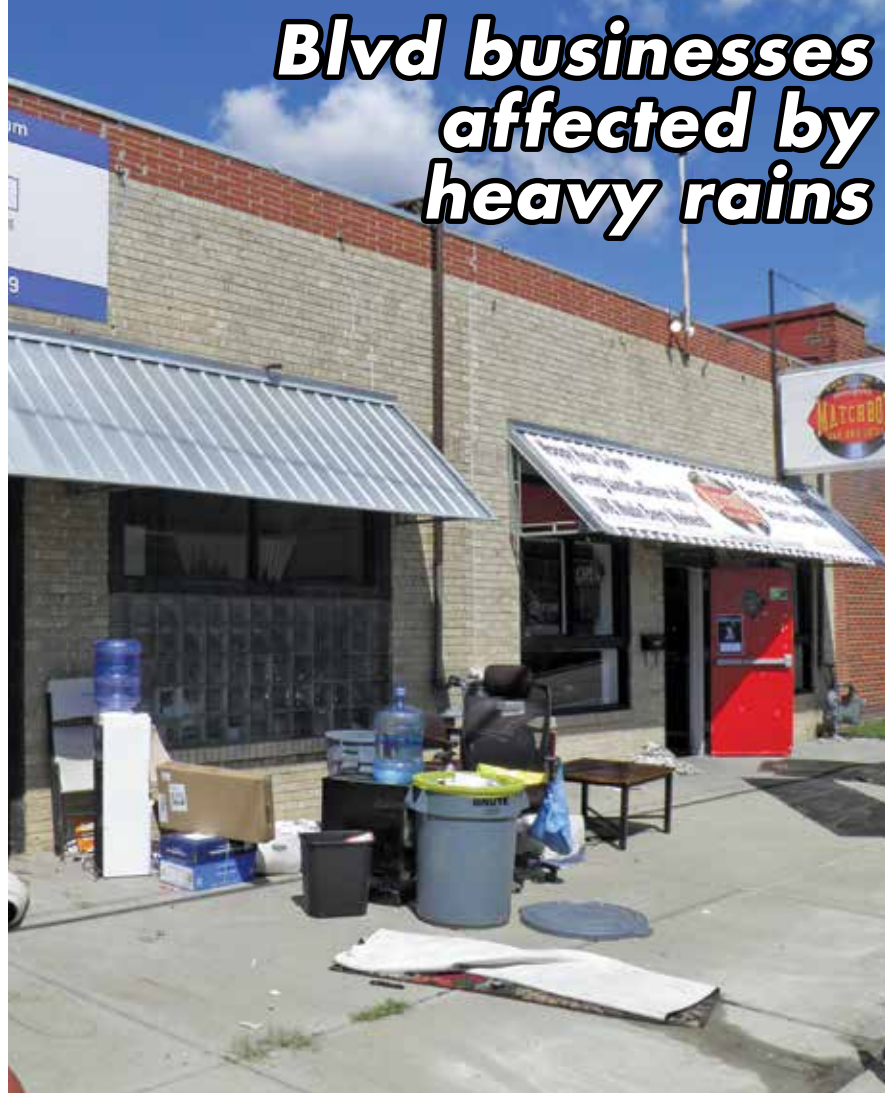
EXCHANGING ... / PAGE 3

Accidente y disparos matan a una mujer

Los agentes de policía de Kansas City respondieron a la 9th y Hardesty, por un accidente con lesión y tiroteo. A su llegada, la información preliminar sugiere que dos vehículos estaban intercambiando disparos en la zona de la 9th y Hardesty. Un tercer de vehículo que no participa en el intercambio de disparos, fue alcanzado por uno de esos vehículos que viajaban en el área de la 9th y Hardesty. Un ocupante, 30 años de edad, Mariana

INTERCAMBIO DE ... / PÁGINA 3

Bvd businesses affected by heavy rains



Titan Environment Services and The Matchbox Restaurant and Bar were victims of the heavy rain. Following the rain, businesses hurriedly cleaned up and got back to business. Some lost a day of business while others spent the weekend drying out.

See page 2 for story

Rainwater jumps curb floods businesses

by Joe Arce

Last Thursday night heavy rains hit the metro on both sides of the state line. At the intersection of 31st Street and Roanoke in KCMO, high water caused major problems for motorists and area businesses including Titan Environmental Services and the Matchbox Restaurant & Bar located on the 2900 block of SW Blvd.



Eddie Garcia was attending a party of a friend at the Matchbox. He told Hispanic News, he went outside for a smoke and saw lighting in the skies.

"I turned around looked west to Kansas and the rain was coming closer and closer so we went inside and around 9:30 p.m., I started to ask people if they had rolled up their windows on their cars."

Garcia added the rain started to come down harder and harder.

"I saw the water cover the curb and it got up to the ankles ... it started to come up even more faster and faster and before you knew it, it was coming up to our knees coming in through the front door of the Matchbox. Everyone tried to seal the door. Another person went outside to place area rugs on the bottom of the door. The Matchbox had a second door on the side of their business."

Garcia said, "It was like Niagara Falls water rushing into the bar, we couldn't stop it. We put trash bags down, we put rugs down, it still kept coming in. And outside you could see cars getting stuck ... so I went outside stopping people and directing them to 'go back, go back. You are not going to make it.' 4x4 trucks were helping motorists but they couldn't help everybody. Water was up to their knees."

Next-door business Titan Environmental Services also was hit with rainwater coming into their offices at 2922 SW Blvd. Angie Guinon told Hispanic News she was informed that her building also was flooded. When she arrived at the office she surveyed the damage.

"Looks like there was nearly 2 feet of water at our location. Usually we know [that] around Roanoke intersection it gets kind of flooded but the water goes down the drain pretty fast but according to other businesses water was up to their windows," recalled Guinon.

She said damage to her business will run around \$10,000. Most business on the Blvd have flood insurance, however Guinon said she is a tenant and she has renters insurance but not flood so she will have to suffer her loss.



Heavy rains caused thousands of dollars of damages to SW Blvd merchants. Eyewitness said rainwater was flooding into businesses under their doors.

Volunteer drivers needed to transport cancer patients to treatment

KANSAS CITY, MO – Getting to and from medical treatments is one of the greatest concerns cancer patients face during treatment. To ensure patients get to those much-needed treatments, the American Cancer Society provides free rides through its Road To Recovery® program.

The Society is launching

a "30 Drivers in 30 Days" campaign in the Kansas City area to recruit more drivers to help local patients get to and from treatments. The Society hopes to recruit 30- plus drivers in 30 days. The campaign kicks off Tuesday, September 7. "We are currently looking for volunteer drivers throughout the Kansas City area

so that all patients have transportation when they need it," said Deb Parsons, senior manager of mission delivery for the American Cancer Society.

An estimated 14,440 Kansas residents and 36,680 Missouri residents will learn that they have cancer this year; however getting to

their scheduled treatment may be a challenge, which is why the Road to Recovery program is so critical. "One cancer patient requiring radiation therapy could need anywhere from 20 to 30 trips to treatment in six weeks," said Parsons. A patient receiving chemotherapy might report for treatment weekly for up to a year. In many cases, a patient is driven to hospitals or clinics by relatives or friends, but even these patients must occasionally seek alternative transportation. That's where the Road To Recovery program comes in.

For additional information about the Road To Recovery program or to volunteer, call 1-800-ACS-2345 or visit cancer.org/drive.

About the American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society is a global grassroots force of more than three million volunteers saving lives and fighting for every birthday threatened by every cancer in every community. As the largest voluntary health organization, the Society's efforts have contributed to a 20 percent decline in cancer death rates in the U.S. since 1991, and a

50 percent drop in smoking rates. Thanks in part to our progress nearly 14 million Americans who have had cancer and countless more who have avoided it will celebrate more birthdays this year. We're finding cures as the nation's largest private, not-for-profit investor in cancer research, ensuring people facing cancer have the help they need and continuing the fight for access to quality health care, lifesaving screenings, clean air, and more. For more information, to get help, or to join the fight, call us anytime, day or night, at 1-800-227-2345 or visit cancer.org/fight. Source American Cancer Society

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“Tratamos de dar a bienvenida a la ciudad a todas las comunidades”

CONT./PÁGINA 1

el cual abarca del 15 de septiembre al 15 de octubre.

La Oficina del Censo de Estados Unidos estima que la población de Olathe era de 133,062 personas en el 2014, un aumentó del 1% de las 131,954 personas en 2013. En 2010, el 10.2 % de la población de la ciudad era hispana, por encima del 5.4 % en 2000. En 2007, el 1.8 % de las empresas de la ciudad eran propiedad de hispanos.

Hay varios factores que están impulsando el crecimiento de la comunidad hispana de la ciudad, dijo Durán.

“Los valores de las propiedades son un poco más bajos que en otros suburbios, y el distrito escolar es genial”, dijo a Kansas City Hispanic News. “La tasa de criminalidad es baja. Es asequible y familiar. A la misa en español en St. Paul (Iglesia Católica en Olathe)

asisten tantas personas que tienen que estar de pie; y hay otras iglesias tienen servicios en español. Olathe presenta el mayor crecimiento en porcentaje de población hispana en el área metropolitana. Cuando me mudé a Olathe, empecé a ver un montón de nuevas pequeñas tiendas. Era difícil ignorar todo este crecimiento.

El Alcalde (Michael) Copeland reaccionó y preguntó, ¿qué podría hacer el gobierno para apoyar este crecimiento en la comunidad hispana?”.

En un esfuerzo por responder a la pregunta de Copeland, OLC se formó a finales de 2011 y creó un plan de acción en 2013 (http://olc.kcblink.com/wp-content/uploads/OLCFinalReport_2014.pdf) para atender las necesidades de la comunidad hispana, que incluyó una disposición para la creación de un centro de recursos de inmigración.

En febrero de este año, Conexión Inmigrante Inc., un ministerio afiliado a la Iglesia Wesleyana de Olathe, comenzó a ofrecer servicios de inmigración a los hispanos y personas de otros orígenes de la nación y étnicos.

Mary Lou Jaramillo, directora del proyecto OLC, dijo que el crecimiento de la comunidad hispana de Olathe “probablemente comenzó hace dos décadas”.

“Incluso algunos amigos que tengo que vivían en Kansas City, Missouri, o Kansas City, Kansas se han trasladado a Olathe, hispanos de tercera generación”, dijo Jaramillo.

También citó la vivienda, las escuelas y el servicio de misas en español en las iglesias como imanes para la creciente población hispana de la ciudad, así como los puestos de trabajo “y una sensación de seguridad”, lo que reveló una encuesta realizada por OLC en 2013.

El nativo de Honduras, Manuel David, fundador y presidente de la firma de ingeniería Global Control Systems Inc., en Olathe, especula acerca de la creciente población hispana de la ciudad y dice que se debe en parte a “una gran cantidad de hispanos que ya viven allí, y eso es lo que atrae a los demás”. David fundó su firma en el año 2000 y tiene 10 empleados.

Carlos J. D’Achiardi, originario de Colombia y director de Contabilidad y Servicios de Impuesto Santa Fe en Olathe, abrió su negocio hace dos años, en parte debido a la creciente población hispana de la ciudad. Él también se refirió a la vivienda asequible de la ciudad, escuelas fuertes y baja tasa de criminalidad, y la facilidad de abrir un negocio en Kansas.

“Está atrayendo a un montón de gente de las Costas Oeste y Este”, dijo D’Achiardi.

Brad Cornell, director de operaciones de la Cámara de Comercio de Olathe, dijo que, la amabilidad de la ciudad en general ayuda a atraer nuevos residentes.

“Nos gusta pensar que Olathe da la bienvenida al crecimiento de la población latina”, dijo Cornell. “Tenemos buenas oportunidades de vivienda y de empleo, y estamos siendo guiados por nuestro alcalde, quien hace un buen trabajo en que la gente tome conciencia de las oportunidades para los latinos. Tratamos de dar la bienvenida a la ciudad a todas las comunidades”.

Olathe es una ciudad “que tiene los brazos abiertos a todas las culturas”, dijo Héctor Silva, comisionado de la Comisión de Relaciones Humanas de Olathe.

“También hace un esfuerzo por garantizar que las personas se sientan cómodas en Olathe y que Olathe esté

proporcionando un ambiente seguro y no discriminatorio”, dijo Silva en un correo electrónico. “El gobierno de la ciudad trabaja con la Coalición Latina de Olathe para determinar las necesidades e identificar los problemas en todos los aspectos de la vida en Olathe para los latinos.”

La comisión, que funciona bajo la autoridad del alcalde y el concejo de la ciudad, utiliza “la educación, la promoción y la divulgación para fomentar el entendimiento y la cooperación dentro de nuestra comunidad”, dijo.

“La comunidad latina no crece por casualidad”, dijo Silva, “sino a través de los esfuerzos concentrados del gobierno de la ciudad, los ciudadanos interesados y los grupos de defensa hacen de Olathe una ciudad acogedora, y, una donde sus residentes hispanos no dudan en recomendar a la familia y amigos”.

“We try to be welcoming to all communities in the city”

CONT./PAGE 1

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that Olathe’s population was 133,062 in 2014, up about 1 percent from 131,954 in 2013. In 2010, 10.2 percent of the city’s population was Hispanic, up from 5.4 percent in 2000. In 2007, 1.8 percent of the city’s businesses were owned by Hispanics.



Several factors are driving growth in the city’s Hispanic community, Durán said.

“Property values are a little bit lower than in other suburbs, and the school district is great,” he told Kansas City Hispanic News. “The crime rate is low. It’s affordable and family-friendly. The Spanish Mass at St. Paul (Catholic Church in Olathe) is standing room only, and other churches have Spanish (worship services). Olathe itself is the largest-growing population in percentage of Hispanics in the metro area. When I moved to Olathe, I started seeing a lot of little stores popping up. It was hard to ignore all this growth.



Mayor (Michael) Copeland reacted and asked what the city could do to support this growth in the Hispanic community.”

In an effort to answer Copeland’s question, OLC was formed in late 2011 and created an action plan in 2013 (http://olc.kcblink.com/wp-content/uploads/OLCFinalReport_2014.pdf) to address the Hispanic community’s needs, which included a provision for setting up an immigration resource center. In February of this year, Immigrant Connection Inc., an affiliate ministry of Olathe Wesleyan Church, started offering immigration services to Hispanics and people of other ethnic and national backgrounds.

Mary Lou Jaramillo, OLC’s project director, said that growth in Olathe’s Hispanic community “probably started two decades ago.”

“Even some friends I have that used to live in Kansas City, Mo., or Kansas City,

Kan., have moved to Olathe, third-generation Hispanics,” Jaramillo said.

She also cited housing, schools and church-related Spanish-language services as magnets for the city’s growing Hispanic population, as well as jobs “and a sense of safety,” which a survey OLC conducted in 2013 revealed.

Honduras native Manuel David, founder and president of engineering firm Global Control Systems Inc. in Olathe, speculates that the city’s growing Hispanic population is due in part to “a lot of Hispanics already living there, and that’s what’s attracting others.” David founded his firm in 2000 and has 10 employees.

Carlos J. D’Achiardi, a native of Colombia and principal of Santa Fe Accounting & Income Tax Services in Olathe, opened his business there two years ago, partly because of the city’s growing Hispanic population. He, too, pointed to the city’s affordable housing, strong schools and low crime rate, and to the ease of opening a business in Kansas.

“It’s drawing a lot of people from the West Coast and the East Coast,” D’Achiardi said.

Brad Cornell, chief operating officer for the Olathe Chamber of Commerce, said the city’s friendliness in general helps attract new residents.

“We like to think that Olathe’s very welcoming

of growth in the Latino population,” Cornell said. “We have good housing and employment opportunities, and we’re led by our mayor who does a good job in making people aware of opportunities for Latinos. ... We try to be welcoming to all communities in the city.”

Olathe is a city “that offers open arms to all cultures,” said Hector Silva, commissioner of the Olathe Human Relations Commission.

“It also makes an effort to ensure that the people feel comfortable in Olathe and that Olathe is providing a safe and non-discriminatory environment,” Silva said in an email. “The city government works with the Olathe Latino Coalition to determine needs and address issues in all aspects of life in Olathe for Latinos.”

The commission, which functions under the authority of the mayor and city council, uses “education, advocacy and outreach ... to foster understanding and cooperation within our community,” he said.

“The Latino community grows not by chance,” Silva said, “but through concentrated efforts of the city government, concerned citizens and advocacy groups ... to make Olathe a welcoming city and one that its Hispanic residents do not hesitate to recommend to family and friends.”

Exchanging gunfire

CONT./PAGE 1

pronounced dead at the scene as a result of the auto accident. The passengers in the 3rd vehicle sustained injuries and were transported to local hospitals in critical condition. An occupant of one of the vehicles exchanging gunfire was taken to a local hospital in critical condition. If anyone has information please call the TIPS hotline 816-474-TIPS (8477).

Source: KCPD



Intercambio de disparos

CONT./PÁGINA 1

Hernández-Gonzales, de KCMO, en el tercer vehículo fue declarada muerta en la escena, como consecuencia del accidente de autos. Los pasajeros de la tercer vehículo sufrieron heridas y fueron trasladados a hospitales locales en condición crítica. Un ocupante de uno de los vehículos que intercambio disparos fue llevado a un hospital local en estado crítico.

Si alguien tiene información, por favor llame a la línea directa 816-474-TIPS (8477).

Fuente: KCPD

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“School finance is not simple”

CONT./PAGE 1

state’s \$12.3 million special fund tagged for extraordinary needs. The district was denied.

The district serves 29,600 students at an operating cost of \$8,382 per pupil. Over the last five years, the district has received less funding per student.

Senate Bill 7, the K-12 block grant funding bill, is an effort by Governor Sam Brownback to give school



boards, administrators, teachers and parents stability, predictability and flexibility as a new funding formula is developed according to the Kansas State House.

In late June, a three judge School Budget Panel ruled

the measure unconstitutional noting that it was “a freeze in USD operational funding for two years.”



“We were receiving \$4,400 per student and this year, we receive \$3,852 per pupil. When the block grant was put in place that froze us at that level for the next two years while they rework a new financial formula for the schools,” said John Hutchison, chief financial officer for the Olathe school district.

“As our funding has been declining over the last few years we have been cutting the administrative budget trying to stay far away from the classroom cuts as much as we could,” he explained.

Beginning the new school year, they did not lay off teachers but did cut some of their classified staff.

“We eliminated our elementary Spanish program

that was administered by a classified employee. At our middle level, we had library media assistants that helped the librarian, that position was eliminated. We have reduced our custodial work schedule, they are here every other day now,” said Hutchison.

The Spanish program started in 2006 and targeted children K-5th. The district began the program in 2000.

“It was a really hard decision to cut a program and we are still looking at the program and trying to figure our how to revamp it. It is hard to eliminate positions because those cuts also represent people that we have worked with for years. It is never easy,” said Brent Yeager, program coordinator.

The Spanish program received mix reviews from students. Some loved the class while others no longer wanted to take a language class when they entered middle school.

Yeager thought the lack of interest in a foreign language could be related to the fact that the Spanish program they were using was outdated. The copyright date on the DVD program was 1999. His hope is to bring the program back

with an updated version and taught by a certified teacher.

“As a district, we recognize the importance of the children learning a second language. That is one of the reasons we still offer this program in middle schools and high schools,” said Yeager.

Taking the place of the Spanish program is an increase in library time, giving students time for homework research and an increase in reading.

“We are pleased that we have been able to increase library time which is great because of the increase in academic rigor,” said Hutchison.



Erin Davis, Republican State Representative, District 15, and a mother of two children in the Olathe Public School district, is concerned

about the future of education. She supports the contested block grant measure.

“While I can understand the trepidation of some to support this block grant measure, I believe that it is truly the best option to protect the education of our students, while working to improve the overall formula,” she said.

According to Davis, the bill will restore state aid funding that would have been reduced in the governor’s February 5 allotments. She states that it increases total school funding this year and for the next two years while the legislature works on a new school funding plan.

“I recognize this is not a perfect solution, however, it is the best option we have to transition into the development of a new formula that is modern, equitable, and specifically designed to prepare our students for success after graduation,” said Davis.

As the school dollars shrink, Hutchison said the district may see an increase in classroom sizes, eliminations of programs could happen, and eventually they may have to look at cutting funds that are earmarked for the classroom.

Davis feels that the Olathe district is already targeting the classrooms.

“Instead of reducing their administrative burden, outsourcing functions that do not have to be performed by district staff and other ways to reduce costs. Olathe spends far more on administration than other districts. For example, De Soto’s cost per pupil on administration is \$741 while Olathe is \$965,” said Davis.

She feels that there is no educational benefit for each district to have its own system for payroll, accounting, human resource, transportation, purchasing and warehousing and maintenance.

“Having these functions provided on a large regional basis is another way to make a lot more money available for instruction,” she said.

Hutchison feels they are doing everything they can as a district to live within the budget handed down from the state of Kansas. The district is growing with more students enrolling each year and plans are in the works to build a new high school and have it up and running in the next two years.

“We do not have lobbyists in Topeka, Kansas. We try to communicate with our legislatures and have conversations with them. School finance is not simple and making a simpler formula is not going to help a school funding issue,” he said.

“Las finanzas escolares no son sencillas”

CONT./PÁGINA 1

2015-16, pidieron \$500 mil dólares de \$12 millones 300 mil del fondo especial del estado marcado para necesidades extraordinarias. La suma se le negó al distrito.

El distrito sirve a 29,600 estudiantes a un costo operativo de \$8,382 dólares por alumno. En los últimos cinco años, el distrito ha recibido menos financiación por estudiante.

La medida 7 del senado, el proyecto de ley de financiación de la subvención global K-12, es un esfuerzo de parte del gobernador Sam Brownback de dar a los consejos escolares, administradores, maestros y padres de familia la estabilidad, previsibilidad y flexibilidad mientras se desarrolla una nueva fórmula de financiación de acuerdo a la Cámara de Representantes de Kansas.

A finales de junio, un Panel de Presupuesto Escolar de tres jueces dictaminó la inconstitucionalidad de la medida, señalando que era “una congelación del fondo operativo USD por dos años”.

“Estábamos recibiendo \$4,400 por estudiante y este año, recibimos \$3,852 por alumno. Cuando la subvención global fue puesta en marcha eso nos congeló en ese nivel durante los siguientes dos años, mientras que reelaboran una nueva fórmula financiera para las escuelas”, dijo John Hutchison, director financiero para el Distrito Escolar de Olathe.

“A medida que nuestra financiación ha ido disminuyendo en los últimos años, hemos estado recortando el presupuesto administrativo, tratando de mantenernos tanto como pudimos lejos de los recortes en el aula”, explicó.

A partir del nuevo año escolar, no despidieron a profesores, pero si recortaron a algunos puestos en su personal clasificado.

“Eliminamos nuestro programa de español en la escuela primaria, mismo que era administrado por un empleado clasificado. En nuestro nivel medio, teníamos colaboradores de medios en biblioteca que ayudaban a la biblioteca, ese puesto fue eliminado. Hemos reducido nuestro horario de trabajo de custodios, ellos están aquí ahora cada tercer día”, dijo Hutchison.

El programa de español se inició en 2006 e iba dirigido a los niños de 5to. K. El distrito comenzó el programa en el año 2000.

“Fue una decisión muy difícil el cortar un programa y todavía estamos viendo el programa y tratando de ver la forma de renovarlo. Es difícil eliminar puestos porque esos recortes también representan a las personas con las que hemos trabajado durante años. Nunca es fácil”, dijo Brent Yeager, coordinador del programa.

El programa de español recibió críticas mezcladas de los estudiantes. A algunos les encantó la clase, mientras que otros ya no querían tomar una clase de lengua extranjera cuando entraron en la escuela secundaria.

Yeager pensó que la falta de interés en un idioma extranjero podría estar relacionado con el hecho de que el programa de español que utilizaban era anticuado. La fecha de derechos de autor en el DVD del programa era de 1999. Su esperanza es llevar el programa de regreso con una versión actualizada y enseñado por un maestro certificado.

“Como distrito, reconocemos la importancia de que los niños estén aprendiendo un segundo idioma. Esa es una de las razones por las que todavía ofrecemos este programa en las escuelas secundarias y preparatorias”, dijo Yeager.

El tomar el lugar del programa de español es un aumento en el tiempo de la biblioteca, dando a los estudiantes tiempo para la investigación de tarea y un aumento en la lectura.

“Estamos muy contentos de que hemos sido capaces de aumentar el tiempo de biblioteca, lo que es grandioso debido al aumento en el rigor académico”, dijo Hutchison.

Erin Davis, Representante Estatal republicana por el Distrito 15to, y madre de dos niños en el distrito de las Escuelas Públicas de Olathe, está preocupada por el futuro de la educación. Ella apoya la medida de subsidios globales impugnada.

“Si bien puedo entender la inquietud de algunos por apoyar el bloqueo de la medida de subvención, creo que es realmente la mejor opción para proteger la educación de nuestros

estudiantes, mientras se trabaja para mejorar la fórmula general”, dijo.

Según Davis, el proyecto de ley va a restaurar la financiación de ayudas estatales que habían sido reducidas en 5 asignaciones en febrero por el gobernador. Ella afirma que esto aumenta la financiación total de la escuela de este año y durante los próximos dos años, mientras que la legislatura trabaja en un nuevo plan de financiación de las escuelas.

“Reconozco que esto no es una solución perfecta, sin embargo, es la mejor opción que tenemos para la transición hacia el desarrollo de una nueva fórmula que sea moderna, equitativa y, específicamente diseñada para preparar a nuestros estudiantes para el éxito después de la graduación”, dijo Davis.

Mientras que los dólares escolares se reducen, Hutchison dijo, que el distrito puede ver un aumento en el tamaño de las aulas, podrían darse eliminaciones de programas, y, finalmente, puede que tengan que mirar al recorte de los fondos que se destinan a las aulas.

Davis considera que el distrito de Olathe ya está apuntando hacia las aulas.

“En lugar de reducir su carga administrativa, la externalización de funciones que no tienen que ser realizadas por el personal del distrito y otras formas de reducir los costos. Olathe gasta mucho más que otros distritos en la administración. Por ejemplo, el costo en De Soto por alumno en administración es de \$741 dólares, mientras que en Olathe es de \$965 dólares”, dijo Davis.

Ella siente que no hay ningún beneficio educativo en cada distrito para que tengan su propio sistema de nómina, contabilidad, recursos humanos, transporte, compra y almacenamiento, y mantenimiento.

“El tener estas funciones disponibles en una gran base regional es otra manera de lograr que mucho más dinero esté disponible para la instrucción”, dijo ella.

Hutchison siente que están haciendo todo lo posible como distrito para vivir dentro del presupuesto dictado por el Estado de Kansas. El distrito está creciendo con más estudiantes matriculados

cada año y se está trabajando en planes para construir una nueva escuela preparatoria y

Power & Light District rhythms concerts feature classic R&B and funk music groups

September concerts bring upbeat, dance grooves to the KC Live! Stage

Transcending time, genre and culture are what makes multi-award winning music groups Sister Sledge and Cameo stand-out as the “best of the best” when it comes to sharing their talent and signature music with their dedicated fans. And now, these stellar performers will bring their heart-pounding, soul-stirring songs and dance moves to the downtown KC Live! Stage on back-to-back Sundays – September 20th and 27th for the 2015 District Rhythms concert series presented by the Kansas City Power & Light District.

“We are excited to offer such a dynamic line-up for this year’s concert series and hope Kansas City will come-out to witness the musical artistry of these classic R&B and dance music superstars”, says Nick Benjamin, Executive Director of the Kansas City Power & Light District.

Known for their multi-faceted, multi-lead-vocals, Sister Sledge has built a formidable reputation, dazzling audiences world-wide performing their hits “He’s The Greatest Dancer”, “Lost in Music”, “Thinking of You”, “All American Girl” and “We Are Family”.

On Sunday, September 20th, Sister Sledge with sisters Debbie and Joni will bring their unifying message of “love and family” to the KC Live! Stage showcasing Joni’s passionate and sassy vocals complemented by Debbie’s wide and agile vocal ranges backed by their band of exceptionally talented musicians.

The Kansas City Power & Light District is promoting the KC Live! stage concert as a “70’s Throwback show” and encourages concert attendees to dress in 70’s attire. “We hope to see everything from polyester shirts and bell-bottom pants to “sizzler” dresses and maxi skirts with platform shoes and “apple” hats”, states Rachel Waller, Marketing Director.

Sister Sledge affirms, “Our group’s legacy of love stems from the expression of sisterhood so triumphantly voiced in our most famous song, “We Are Family”.

This message, now as important and fresh as ever, perfectly communicates the energy of our treasured familial bond”.

Kansas City vocalist Charlotte Fletcher and her band “Soigne” will open the September 20th concert with a set of classic R&B songs spanning the decades from the 70’s to current day contemporary hits.

Known for their chart-topping albums “Cameosis”, “She’s Strange” and “Word Up”, as well as top hits “Candy” and “Back & Forth”, the internationally-renown band Cameo, led by Larry Blackmon and Tomi Jenkins, has enjoyed an action-packed, chart-filled career. The legendary group will showcase their unique style of R&B and funk music on-stage in the Power and Light District on Sunday, September 27th with a revved-up show complete with Blackmon’s popularized “AWE” and “WORD UP” phrases that have never lost appeal with the singer’s long-time fans.

One of Kansas City’s favorite neo-soul performers “Langston” will start the evening’s program of live music as the opening-act for the September 27th concert.

All District Rhythms concerts begin at 6 p.m. and are free to attend. Anyone under the age of 21 must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

Guests 21 years of age or older admitted after 9pm.

For more information regarding the 2015 District Rhythms concerts, go online to www.powerandlightdistrict.com or call 816-842-1045.

Source: Power & Light District

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The Full Employment Council/American Job Center reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, to take any or all proposals under advisement, or to accept any proposals as may be deemed in its interest as meeting the standards of best and lowest proposal. **A pre-bid conference will be held at 1740 Paseo, in the conference room, on Thursday, September 17, 2015 at 9:00 a.m. All interested parties are encouraged to attend.**

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The Lee's Summit Housing Authority (LSHA) will accept bids from qualified persons or firms for the **Lee Haven HVAC Upgrades** project. Bids must be received by the Lee's Summit Housing Authority, 111 SE Grand Avenue, Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063 on or before **October 9, 2015 at 1:00 PM CST** at which time and place all bids will be opened and read aloud publicly.

Bidding documents are available with 24 hours of notice. To request a digital (PDF) or hard (print) copy of bidding documents and any addendums or notices of information documents contact:

Adam Shuler
Tompkins Architects
ajs@tom-arch.com

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Bidders are encouraged to view the work and complete field measurements during a pre-bid conference set for **September 23, 2015 at 1:00 PM CST** in the Conference Room of the Lee's Summit Housing Authority Office located at 111 SE Grand Avenue, Lee's Summit, MO 64063. It is the responsibility of interested firms to check with the LSHA, for any addendums prior to the due date for this Bid. All addendums must be signed and included with submitted Bid.

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"I don't think there is validity to the term"

CONT./PAGE 1

A recent and common definition is a child born in the United States of an undocumented mother, implying that the mother, most often from Mexico or elsewhere south of the U.S. border, enters the U.S. with the intention of having a child here.

According to the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, these children are U.S. citizens because they were born here, as is any other child born here – sometimes called "birthright citizenship." The term anchor baby implies that having a child in the U.S. will "anchor" the mother or family to the U.S., despite being undocumented, thus giving them an advantage in seeking citizenship, legal residency or government-provided social services, or all three.

The term is generally considered to be offensive, and some consider it outright inaccurate. Others –including Republican presidential candidates Donald Trump, Texas U.S. Sen. Ted Cruz, Louisiana Gov. Bobby Jindal and former Florida governor Jeb Bush, though Bush has backtracked recently on his use of the term – have said the term is accurate and appropriate.



Adriana Pecina, a program officer for the Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City, disagrees.

"I've only heard (the term anchor baby) recently in a negative context," she told Kansas City Hispanic News. "I've understood it to mean an undocumented individual who comes to this country to have a child here. I do find it

offensive. I don't think there is validity to the term. For me, an anchor is something that's ... making you secure. I don't think having a child (in this context) is an anchor. Both words (anchor and baby) are positive words, and to put them together as a (negative term) is inaccurate. I would probably use more the term of a parent who would do whatever it takes to give their child a better way of life. I personally don't know one person who came to this country to have a child."

Asked whether the term was as offensive as the term "wetback," Pecina said she thought that "anchor baby is uglier" but that both terms were insulting.

"I was exactly nine years old when somebody called me (wetback)," she said. "I asked the person who called me that what it means. She (an Hispanic schoolmate) said 'It means you crossed a river and came here without permission.' She had heard me speaking Spanish to my sister at recess."



Dr. Norma Cantu, professor of Latina/Latino studies and English at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Judy Ancel, director of UMKC's Worker Education and Labor Studies program and a professor of labor studies in the school's economics department, co-teach a class called "The U.S. Latino Immigrant Experience: Crossing Boundaries." Two students in the class and another student not in the class spoke with Hispanic News about their impressions of the terms anchor baby and

wetback.

"(Anchor baby) doesn't mean something offensive to me, because I was born here, so the American culture is the only one I know," said Sarah, a 20-year-old Hispanic student not in the class who preferred not to use her last name. "But I can see how it (and the term wetback) could be offensive."

Twenty-nine-year-old African-American student Royce Handy said he'd first heard the term anchor baby when Trump and other Republican presidential candidates used it.

"In the context that it's being used, it's derogatory," Handy said, "because it's being used against a certain group (Mexicans), and Trump's talking about building a wall (on the U.S.-Mexico border). ... It's not offensive to the same degree as the 'n-word,' but they're all derogatory and offensive. ... If you think about Europeans settlers (in the Americas), their kids were the original anchor babies."

Megan Musick, a 33-year-old white student, said she found both terms equally offensive.

"(Anchor baby is) directed against Latinos," Musick said. "It's just as offensive as the n-word."

In an October 2011 article (<http://bit.ly/1Ofn5IJ>) titled "New Media and the 'Anchor Baby' Boom" in the Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, researchers Gabe Ignatow and Alexander T. Williams wrote: "The term 'anchor baby' is thought to originate in the related term 'anchor child,' which was used in reference to Vietnamese boat people in the early 1980s ... and again in the early 1990s"

A Pew report from September 2014 (<http://pewrsr.ch/1QoezX3>) – based on Pew staff research, U.S. Census Bureau data and Urban Institute research – states that 4.5 million U.S.-born children younger than 18 were living with at least one undocumented parent in 2012. Because of the voluntary nature of survey participation, Pew estimates

that its count could fall short by 10 percent to 15 percent.

On birthright citizenship, a February 2011 Pew survey found that 57 percent of American citizens said the 14th Amendment should not be changed, and 39 percent favored changing the Constitution to prohibit birthright citizenship.



Hector Barreto, president of the Hispanic Business Roundtable Institute, based in Washington, D.C., thinks the 14th Amendment should not be changed.

"But if we see people abusing it, I think we should do something about it, if you can document that somebody came here and paid a large fee specifically to have a baby here," Barreto told Hispanic News. "The truth of the matter is that people come here from all over the world to do it, and overstay visas. You have so many people arguing it from so many different sides. There are many people who game our system to try to get an advantage. But I believe that a lot of people who come to the U.S. wouldn't do it if there weren't an economic advantage."

He said the term anchor baby, "Normally, it's not a positive term – basically a child born in the U.S. to a foreign national mother not here legally," Barreto said. "It's not a term that I think people look at positively. If you're trying to appeal to a certain group of people who are mad, you might want to use it. A lot of times, politicians say 'I'm going to talk this way in the primary, and then I'll soften my position in the general election.'"

"I wouldn't go that far to consider it an offensive term," he said. "Everything can be considered offensive to somebody, and it involves political correctness. I stop short of saying this is some kind of a racist term. We should be able to find a better way of saying (what anchor baby refers to), whether it offends you or not. If it offends people you're trying to have a dialogue with, you might want to change it. If you're Donald Trump and you've got a scorched-earth policy – Donald Trump has a different agenda. If you say that what (Trump) just said is insulting, he doesn't care. He says 'I'm telling the truth, and you don't like to hear it.' I think this guy is congenitally unable to admit that he makes a mistake or doesn't know something."

Asked whether he thought the term anchor baby had any validity, Barreto said: "There is absolutely no doubt about it. There's an industry out here in California. They organize trips for Chinese families (for example) to come to the U.S., and they arrange all the logistics, find them apartments, provide medical care, and it costs tens of thousands of dollars. These women want their children to be U.S. citizens. The parents don't want to live here, but they want their child's citizenship to enable their reentry to the U.S. The world sees U.S. citizenship as a value, very important if you can get it. Is that the majority of the reason people come to this country? No, it's not; it's economic."

The Los Angeles Times reported on March 3, 2015, (<http://lat.ms/1M4XzDj>) that federal agents conducted raids involving "maternity tourism" schemes in which pregnant Chinese women travel to the U.S., typically using tourist visas, so their children will be born U.S. citizens. Agents raided apartment complexes in Los Angeles and Orange and San Bernardino counties, "looking for evidence of visa fraud, conspiracy and other crimes" according to the Times story. One company, You Win USA, advertised the services for

fees starting at \$38,000.

"Taiwanese, Korean and Turkish mothers are also known to engage in birth tourism," the Times reported, "but the practice has become particularly popular in recent years with the newly wealthy Chinese middle class. ... One affidavit quoted a law review article estimating that about 40,000 of 300,000 children born to foreign citizens in the U.S. each year are the product of birth tourism."

Roberto Gonzalez is a qualitative sociologist at Harvard University whose research focuses on how legal and educational institutions affect experiences of poor, minority and immigrant youth.

In an Aug. 21, 2015, CNN story (<http://cnn.it/1KGh1CM>), Gonzalez criticized use of the term anchor baby.

"Ultimately, this is a term that reduces a child's existence and purpose to a gross attempt to beat the system and that vulgarly distorts the reproduction and fertility of brown skinned immigrant women as sites of political debate over citizenship," Gonzalez said in the CNN story. "Never mind that it would take said child 21 years to even begin the process to sponsor said mother."



"Donald Trump has a different agenda. If you say that, what (Trump) just said is insulting, he doesn't care," said Hector Barreto.

"Donald Trump tiene una agenda diferente. Si usted dice que lo que (Trump) acaba de decir es insultante, a él no le importa", dijo Héctor Barreto.

hn IN MY VIEW

"Trump: uninformed or just ignorant"

by Raoul Lowery Contreras

In a conference call with Alabama Republicans Donald Trump made another loony-tune declaration that with his "really good management" he could round-up and deport the estimated 12 million illegally present people in "13-24" months. These millions are the foundation of his quixotic race for President.

"We have to get them out," Trump said on the conference call. "If we have wonderful cases, they can come back in but they have to come back in legally."

This statement and his "13-24" month's timeline for complete deportation of 12 million people are legally and constitutionally illegitimate, wrong and specious in every regard.

The statement proves beyond doubt that Trump has no idea of what he speaks. All his vaunted "smart" lawyers have either failed to inform him of the real legal world or they simply have stolen fat legal fees from him by simply lying to him. Or, he is just lying to himself and his "achichingles (gofers, ass-kissing acolytes).

News for Trump and his "smart" lawyers: The United States Supreme Court ruled in 1886 (Yick Wo, 1886) that the 14th Amendment's "Equal protection" equal justice clause applied to all persons thus aliens were entitled to due process.

In a deportation case in 1903 (Yamataya v. Fisher, 1903) the Court ruled that before an illegally present person could be deported that proper notice must be given and a hearing held in which the alien could present evidence that deportation was not warranted as

required by the 14th Amendment's "due process of law" clause. In 1896, the Court ruled (in Wong Wing, 1896) that the 5th and 6th amendments (grand jury and trial by jury) applied to aliens and that could not be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Simply put, Donald Trump's magnificent and "really good management" would have to hunt down the potential deportees, arrest them, hold them in camps and prisons, and officially notify them of pending deportation then conduct hearings with immigration judges and prove that there are legal reasons for deportation. Then the suspected illegally present person can appeal to the federal courts.

Does Trump know that he has to jump through all these hoops to deport a single person? Does he know that all U.S. citizen children of the potential deportees also have legal paths through the federal courts to prevent their illegal deportation and the deportation of their parents?

With those questions and the 129-year history of the Supreme Court requiring constitutional procedures to deport a single person and demanding constitutional protection for even those "unlawfully" in the United States (Zadvydas v. Davis, 2001), one has to ask if Trump has any idea or basis of what he says.

Declaring that with his "really good management" that he can locate, arrest, hold, notify and conduct hearings then court appeals for an estimated 12 million potential deportees and perhaps millions more American citizen children all in "13-24 months" makes one wonder if Trump is just uninformed or just plain ignorant; or, is he just an uninformed ignorant man.



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CONT./PÁGINA 1

Una definición reciente y común es que se refiere a un niño nacido en los Estados Unidos de una madre indocumentada, insinuando que la madre, más a menudo de México o de otro lugar al sur de la frontera con Estados Unidos, entra a los EU con la intención de tener un hijo aquí.

De acuerdo con la Enmienda 14 a la Constitución de Estados Unidos, estos niños son ciudadanos estadounidenses porque nacieron aquí, al igual que cualquier otro niño nacido aquí - a veces se le llama ‘ciudadanía por nacimiento’. El término ‘bebé ancla’ implica que tener un hijo en los EU “ancla” a la madre o a la familia a los EU, a pesar de ser indocumentados, lo que les da una ventaja en la búsqueda de la ciudadanía, la residencia legal o de los servicios sociales proporcionados por el gobierno, o los tres.

El término es generalmente considerado como ofensivo, y algunos la consideran francamente “impreciso”. Otros - incluyendo a los candidatos presidenciales republicanos Donald Trump; el senador de Texas, Ted Cruz; el gobernador de Luisiana, Bobby Jindal, y el ex gobernador de Florida, Jeb Bush, aunque Bush ha retrocedido recientemente en su uso del término - han dicho que el término es preciso y adecuado.

Adriana Pecina, una oficial de programas de la Fundación de Atención de la Salud de Kansas City, no está de acuerdo.

“Yo sólo lo he oído (el término ‘bebé ancla’) recientemente en un contexto negativo”, dijo a Kansas City Hispanic News. “Lo he entendido en el sentido de que un individuo indocumentado viene a este país para tener un hijo aquí. Lo encuentro ofensivo. Yo no creo que haya validez al término. Para mí, un ancla es algo que te da seguridad. No creo que tener un hijo (en este contexto) sea un ancla. Ambas palabras (ancla y bebé) son palabras positivas, y al ponerlas juntas como un (término negativo) está incorrecto. Yo probablemente utilizaría más el término de un padre que haría todo lo posible para dar a sus hijos una mejor forma de vida. Yo personalmente no conozco a una persona que haya venido a este país para tener un hijo”.

Cuando se le preguntó si el término era tan ofensivo como el término “espalda mojada”, Pecina dijo que pensaba que “bebé ancla es más feo”, pero que ambos términos eran insultantes.

“Yo tenía exactamente nueve años de edad cuando alguien me llamo (espalda mojada),” dijo. “Le pregunté a la persona que me llamaba así lo que significaba. Ella (una compañera de escuela hispana) dijo ‘significa que cruzaste un río y viniste aquí sin permiso’. Ella me había oído hablar en español a mi hermana, en el recreo”.

La Dra. Norma Cantú, profesora de Estudios de Latinas/Latinos e Inglés, en la Universidad de Missouri-Kansas City, y Judy Ancel, directora de Educación del Trabajo de UMKC y del programa de Estudios Laborales y profesora de la misma materia en el departamento de economía de la escuela, co-enseña una clase llamada “La Experiencia Latina Migrante en Estados Unidos: Cruzando fronteras”. Dos estudiantes de la clase, y otro estudiante que no está en la clase, hablaron con Hispanic News acerca de sus impresiones sobre el término ‘bebé ancla y espalda mojada’.

“(Bebé ancla) no quiere decir algo ofensivo para mí, porque yo nací aquí, por lo que la cultura estadounidense es la única que conozco”, dijo Sarah, una estudiante hispana de 20 años de edad, que no está en la clase y que prefiere no utilizar su apellido. “Pero puedo ver cómo (el término espalda mojada) podría ser ofensivo”.

Con veintinueve años de edad, el estudiante afroamericano Royce Handy dijo que había oído por primera vez el término “bebé ancla” cuando Trump y otros candidatos presidenciales republicanos usaron.

“En el contexto que se está utilizando, es despectivo”, dijo Handy, “porque está siendo utilizado contra un determinado grupo (los mexicanos), y Trump está hablando de la construcción de un muro (en la frontera entre Estados Unidos y México). No es ofensivo al mismo grado que la “palabra-n” (refiriéndose despectivamente a los de raza negra), pero todos son despectivos y ofensivos. Si piensas en los colonos europeos (en las Américas), sus hijos eran los bebés ancla originales”.

Megan Musick, un estudiante blanco de 33 años de edad, dijo que encontró ambos términos igualmente ofensivos.

“(Bebé Ancla) está dirigido contra los latinos”, dijo Musick. “Es tan ofensivo como la palabra-n”.

En un artículo de octubre de 2011 (<http://bit.ly/1Ofn5Uj>) titulado “Nuevos Medios y auge del ‘Bebé Ancla’” en el Diario de Comunicación Computacional Mediada, los investigadores Gabe Ignatow y Alexander T. Williams escribieron: “Se cree que el término ‘bebé ancla’ se origina en el término en relación al “niño ancla”, que se utilizó en referencia a la gente vietnamita que vivía en botes a principios de 1980 y de nuevo a principios de 1990”.

Un informe Pew de septiembre de 2014 (<http://pewrsr.ch/1QoezX3>) - basado en la investigación de personal de Pew, muestra los datos de la Oficina del Censo de Estados Unidos y una investigación de Urban Institute - donde afirma que 4,5 millones de niños nacidos en Estados Unidos menores de 18 vivían con al menos un padre indocumentado en 2012. Debido a la naturaleza voluntaria de la participación en la encuesta, Pew estima que su recuento podría quedarse corto entre un 10% a 15%.

En la ciudadanía por nacimiento, una encuesta Pew, en febrero 2011, encontró que el 57% de los ciudadanos estadounidenses, dijeron que la Enmienda 14 no debe ser cambiada, y 39% estuvo a favor de cambiar la Constitución para prohibir la ciudadanía por nacimiento.

Héctor Barreto, presidente del Instituto de la Mesa Redonda de Negocios Hispanos, con sede en Washington, DC, piensa que la enmienda 14 no se debe cambiar.

“Pero si vemos a la gente que abusa de ella, creo que debemos hacer algo al respecto, si se puede documentar si alguien vino aquí y pago una cuota grande específicamente para tener un bebé aquí” Barreto dijo a Hispanic News. “La verdad del asunto es que la gente viene aquí de todas partes del mundo para hacerlo, y se quedan más tiempo de lo que estipulan sus visas. Se tiene a tantas personas discutiendo desde partes tan diferentes. Hay mucha gente que juega con nuestro sistema para tratar de obtener una ventaja. Pero creo que una gran cantidad de personas que vienen a los EU no lo haría si no hubiera una ventaja económica”.

Él dijo que el término ‘bebé ancla’, “normalmente, no es un término positivo - básicamente es un niño nacido en los EU de madre extranjera que no está aquí legalmente”, dijo Barreto. “No es un término que crea que la gente mira positivamente. Si usted está tratando de atraer a un cierto grupo de gente que está enojada, es posible que desee utilizarlo. Muchas veces, los políticos dicen ‘voy a hablar de esta manera en la elección primaria, y luego voy a suavizar mi postura en la elección general”.

“Yo no iría tan lejos para considerarlo un término ofensivo”, dijo. “Todo puede ser considerado ofensivo para alguien, y se trata de corrección política. Me quedo corto al decir que esto es una especie de término racista. Deberíamos ser capaces de encontrar una mejor manera de decir (a lo que el bebé ancla se refiere), ya sea si te ofende o no. Si ofende a la gente con la que está tratando de tener un diálogo, es posible que desee cambiarlo. Si usted

es Donald Trump y usted tiene una política de tierra quemada -Donald Trump tiene una agenda diferente. Si usted dice que lo que (Trump) acaba de decir es insultante, a él no le importa. Él dice, ‘Yo estoy diciendo la verdad, y no le gusta escucharlo’. Creo que este chico es congénitamente incapaz de admitir que él comete un error o no sabe algo”.

Cuando le preguntaron si pensaba que el término ‘bebé ancla’ tenía alguna validez, Barreto dijo: “No hay absolutamente ninguna duda al respecto. Hay una industria aquí en California. Organizan viajes para familias chinas (por ejemplo) para venir a los EU, y organizan toda la logística, les encuentran apartamentos, proporcionan atención médica, y eso cuesta decenas de miles de dólares. Estas mujeres quieren que sus hijos sean ciudadanos estadounidenses. Los padres no quieren vivir aquí, pero quieren la ciudadanía de sus hijos para permitir su reingreso a los EU. El mundo ve la ciudadanía estadounidense como un valor, es muy importante si usted puede conseguirla. ¿Esa es la mayor razón de porque la gente viene a este país? No, no lo es; es económica”.

El diario Los Ángeles Times informó el 3 de marzo de 2015, (<http://lat.ms/1M4XzDj>) que agentes federales realizaron redadas donde se involucran esquemas de “turismo de maternidad” en las que las mujeres chinas embarazadas viajan a los EU, por lo general usando visados turísticos, por lo que su niños nacerán ciudadanos estadounidenses. Los agentes allanaron complejos de apartamentos en Los Angeles y los condados de Orange y San Bernardino, “en busca de evidencia de fraude de visa, conspiración y otros delitos...”, de acuerdo con el artículo del Times. Una empresa, You Win USA., anuncian los servicios con costos a partir de \$38 mil dólares.

“Madres de Taiwán, Corea y Turquía también son conocidas por participar en el turismo de nacimiento”, informó el Times, “pero la práctica se ha vuelto muy popular en los últimos años con los nuevos ricos la clase media china. Un afidávit citó un artículo de revisión de la ley donde se estima que alrededor de 40 mil de 300 mil niños nacidos de ciudadanos extranjeros en los EU cada año son el producto del turismo de nacimiento”.

Roberto González es sociólogo cualitativo en la Universidad de Harvard y su investigación se centra en cómo las instituciones jurídicas y educativas afectan las experiencias de los pobres, las minorías y los jóvenes inmigrantes.

En un reportaje de CNN del 21 de agosto 2015, (<http://cnn.it/1KGHiCM>), González criticó el uso del término bebé ancla.

“En última instancia, se trata de un término que reduce la existencia y el propósito de un niño a un intento total para vencer al sistema, y que distorsiona vulgarmente la reproducción y la fertilidad de las mujeres inmigrantes de piel marrón como sitios de debate político sobre la ciudadanía”, dijo González en la historia de CNN . “Sin importa que tomaría a dicho niño 21 años para comenzar un proceso para patrocinar a la madre”.



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30 years of Fiesta Hispana in KC



The Greater Kansas City Hispanic Heritage Committee, Inc. saw one of the largest crowd in its history this year as they marked the 30th Anniversary of Fiesta Hispana in downtown Kansas City's Barney Allis Plaza. The celebration takes place during Hispanic Heritage month. Committee chairman David Tinoco said he and the volunteers worked hard to pull off a successful event. There was plenty of music for all ages and each night of the three-day event brought more fiesta fans to downtown. First up on Friday night was Apache. On Saturday night there was a great jam session of Tejano artists. Fans listened and danced to the sounds of Hugo Guerrero, Ram Herrera, Art Tigerina, Calle 6 and David Farias. Sunday also saw a large turnout with fans coming out to see Montez. Topping off the weekend was a welcomed weather pattern that cooled off the Plaza.

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