



La Rotariana

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Dr. Carlos Ortiz—guest speaker

Dr. Carlos R. Ortiz is board certified specializing in critical care, internal medicine and pulmonology. He graduated from the University of Puerto Rico/Medical Sciences Campus in 1973, and completed his internship, residency and fellowship at Strong Memorial Hospital by 1978. He obtained his MS Business Administration in Medical Management in 2010 from the University of Rochester, preparing him for his current position as Senior VP/Medical Director of Medical Services at FF Thompson Hospital in Canandaigua, NY. Dr. Ortiz served as Co-Medical Director of the Mary M. Parkes Asthma Center, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and Medical Director of the Intensive Care Unit in The Genesee Hospital.

His academic appointments have included: Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine and Anesthesiology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, and Clinical Adjunct Faculty at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Greatly cherished by the community for his broad involvement in community and national organizations, Dr. Ortiz’s commitment and dedication is a reflection of his beliefs and principles and a tribute to the Latino and non-Latino community.

He has served on numerous boards such as the: Board of the Finger Lakes Health Systems Agency, Faculty Editorial Board to the Journal for Minority Medical Students, Rochester Region Hospital Association (RRHA), Greater Rochester Area Health Foundation, Greater Rochester Regional Health Information Organization, and St. John Fisher College Advisory Board on “Spanish and Latino Culture”. Dr. Ortiz has been a member of the National Council Advisory Committee for “Improving Asthma Care for Children Program”, Cultural Diversity Committee, Hispanic Health Task Force “Nuestra Salud”, Latino Alliance Health Care Committee, the Steering Committee of the Regional Community Asthma Coalition of the Finger Lakes, MVP’s Western Region Physician’s Advisory Committee, and Medical Coordinator for FF Thompson Rural PA MS student multispecialty rotation from SUNY Syracuse among others.

Dr. Carlos Ortiz was recipient of the National Hispanic Medical Association 2010 Hispanic Health Leadership Award received March 27, 2010 at the 14th Annual Conference of NHMA Washington, DC.

The following pages summarize the presentation done by Dr. Ortiz during the October 3 evening meeting.



Dr. Carlos Ortiz, a leading specialist in Asthma treatment, professor, and medical director



By 1776, the French, Spanish, and English had settlements in the New World as illustrated on the first map. Spain had the territory comprising Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, and California. After the Mexican-American war that ended in 1848, Mexico ceded the territory of California, that of New Mexico was being disputed by Mexico and the U.S. Texas had been annexed in 1845.

The end of the brief Spanish-American War in 1898 saw the end of Spain's colonial control over Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The U.S. gained control over these countries as well as Cuba. This war ended with the Treaty of Paris. Cuba gained some semblance of sovereignty in 1901, even though U.S. had the right to establish mines and naval bases, such as Guantanamo.

Puerto Rico remained a territory of the United States. The island governors were appointed by the United States. In 1917, through the Jones Act, Puerto Ricans became American Citizens. In 1952, Puerto Rico approved its constitution and elected the first governor, Luis Muñoz Marín. Ever since there have been political struggles to define the status of Puerto Rico. At every election, the status is discussed. There are some who would like to become a state, others who want to remain a Commonwealth, while a minority would like to become independent of the United States.

Latino vs. Hispanic, continued

Table 1.

Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin and by Race for the United States: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Hispanic or Latino origin and race	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN AND RACE						
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
Hispanic or Latino	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3	15,171,776	43.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5	258,267,944	83.7	12,151,856	4.9
White alone	194,552,774	69.1	196,817,552	63.7	2,264,778	1.2
RACE						
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
One Race	274,595,678	97.6	299,736,465	97.1	25,140,787	9.2
White	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4	12,092,639	5.7
Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3	38,929,319	12.6	4,271,129	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9	2,932,248	0.9	456,292	18.4
Asian	10,242,998	3.6	14,674,252	4.8	4,431,254	43.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1	540,013	0.2	141,178	35.4
Some Other Race	15,359,073	5.5	19,107,368	6.2	3,748,295	24.4
Two or More Races ¹	6,826,228	2.4	9,009,073	2.9	2,182,845	32.0

¹ In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population and race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as White **and** Black or African American or White **and** Asian, generally should be more comparable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables PL1 and PL2; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables P1 and P2.

The above table shows the percentage change of Latinos with a sharp increase between 2000 and 2010. While the population as a whole showed a 9.7% change, Latinos accounted for a large percentage change at 43%, African American showed a 12.3%, while Asians showed the largest change at 43.3%. Nevertheless, Latinos constitute the largest minority group in the U.S.

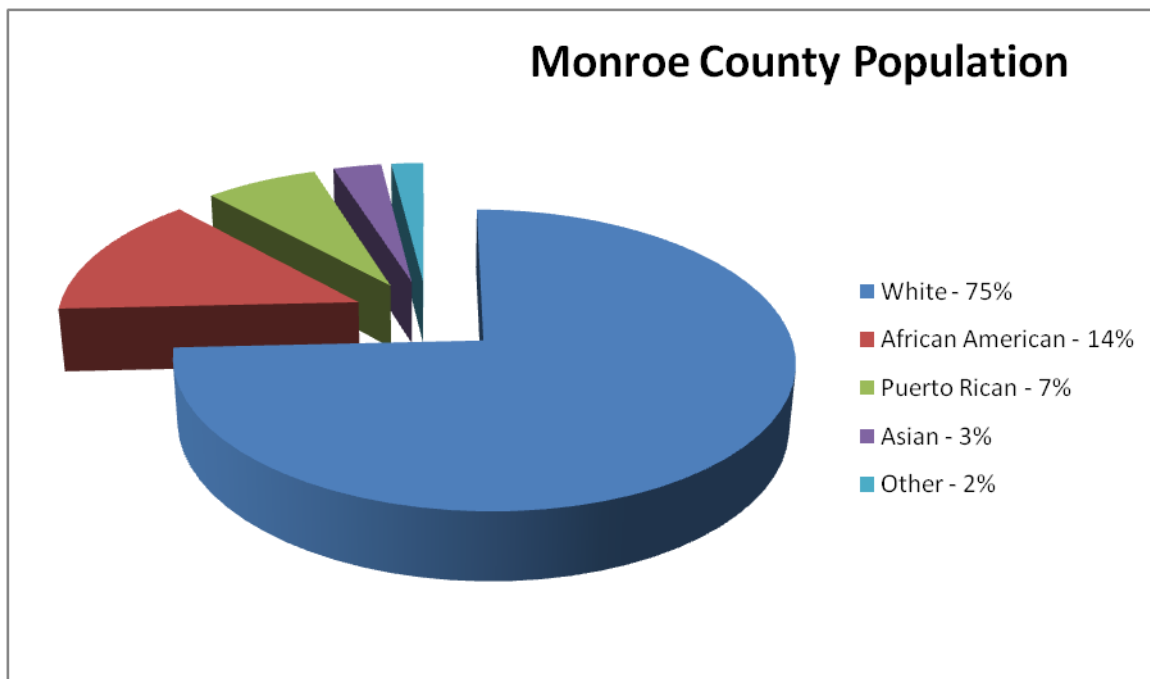
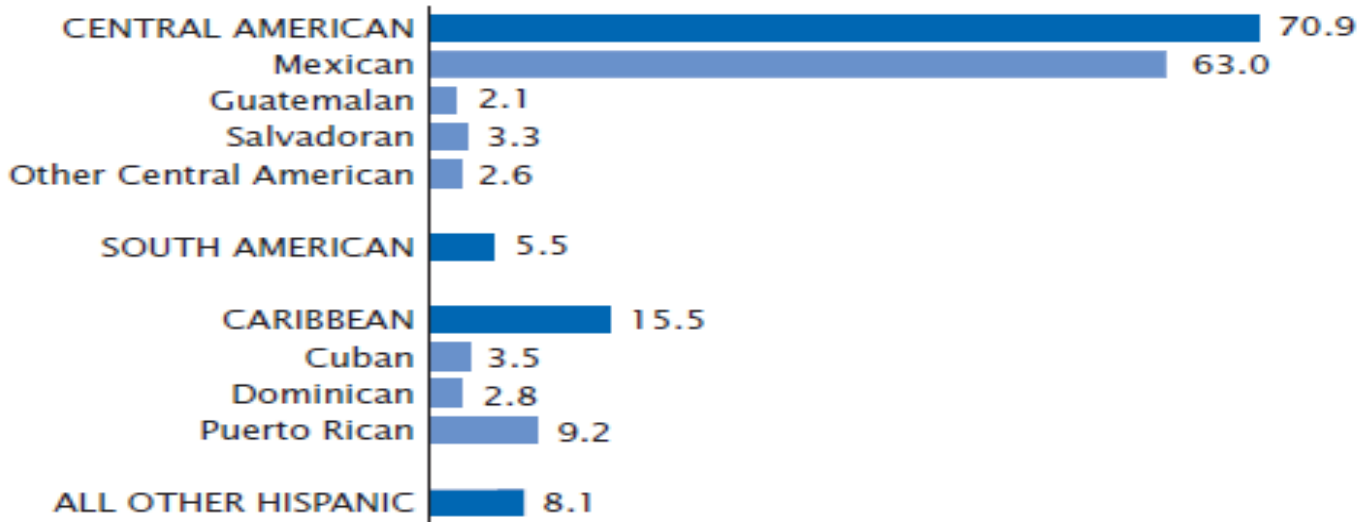
Figure 2 shows that people from Central America (which includes Mexicans, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, and other Central American including Indian groups) account for 70.9% of all Latinos. Puerto Ricans account for 9.2 %, while All other Hispanics account for 8.1% and include those reported as “Spaniards” or “Hispanic” or “Latinos”. South American (Argentinean, Bolivian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Uruguayan, Venezuelan, Indian groups, and “South American”) account for 5.5%, while Cubans represent 3.5% and the Dominicans represent 2.8%. These figures indicate that Mexicans continue to be the largest group of Latinos in the U.S. while Puerto Ricans continue to be the second largest group. This excludes the population of the island of Puerto Rico of 3.716.960.

It is projected that by 2050, the Latino population would constitute 24% of the total population.

The United States has become increasingly diverse in the last century. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 30 percent of the population currently belongs to a racial or ethnic minority group. The Census Bureau projects that by the year 2100, non-Hispanic whites will make up only 40 percent of the U.S. population.

Figure 2.
Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population
by Type of Origin: 2010

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



The above chart indicates that of a total estimated population of 744,344 in Monroe County as per the 2010 Census, 50,054 were Latinos. In Monroe County, 67% of Latinos are of Puerto Rican descent; 10% are Cuban, 3% are Mexican and 20% are “Other Latinos.” This large group includes the Dominicans, people from Central and South American, and Spaniards. In the City of Rochester, 78% of Latinos are Puerto Rican.

According to a survey done by the PEW Research Center 51% do not have any preference regarding the use of the terms Hispanic vs. Latino; 33% prefer Hispanic, while 14% prefer Latino. It is important to remember that most would prefer to be referred to as per their country of origin, i.e., Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, etc.

Announcing District 7120 Oratorical Contest 2013

A vision in action

Rotary Oratorical Contest on Ethics:
Contest Explanation Sponsored Jointly by Rotary District 7120 and the Rochester
Area Colleges

1. Topic: The Importance of Ethics in the Life I Plan to Live

Is it the TRUTH?

Is it FAIR to all concerned?

Will it build GOOD WILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?

Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

2. Speech Requirements:

Minimum of five to maximum of seven minute speech

3. Judges Criteria: Visit www.rotary7120.org website for Judges Rubric

50%: Content (e.g. originality, logic, examples, clarity)

50%: Delivery (e.g. voice and diction, enthusiasm, language, contact with audience)

4. Eligibility: All High School Juniors in public or non-public high schools or being home schooled in the service area of Rotary Clubs in District 7120.

5. Contest:

Each Club may sponsor two candidates per High School in its service area.

Contest or selection to be determined by each local Rotary Club, with candidates selected by January 31, 2013

Semi-Final Contests will be held to choose up to twelve finalists

Final Contest, 11:30 – 4 PM, March 23, 2013, to be held in the Basil 135

Auditorium at St. John Fisher College

First Place Winner must present the winning speech either at the District 7120 Assembly, Red Jacket HS, Manchester, NY, April 13, 2013 or at the District Conference May 3-5, 2013 in Lake Placid, NY.

Top two winners at each semi-final contest will receive cash prizes

***Please contact Diana Irizarry, Oratorical Contest Chair at
dianaetc@gmail.com***

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FUTURE EVENTS

1. November will bring the celebration of the Club's Third Anniversary Celebration
2. In November Fr. Larry Tracy will be honored for his work with the Latino community
3. The Rotary Leadership Institute will take place on November 3
4. Food baskets will be donated to deserving families for Thanksgiving
5. Preparations for the celebration of the Three Kings Day and distribution of toys will begin in December
6. Distribution of dictionaries to take place in January

Board of Directors

Luisa Baars, Founder

Diana Hernández, President

Abrahan Hernández, President-Elect

Roberto Burgos, Club Administration Chair

Elisa DeJesús, Past-President/Foundation Chair

Wim Baars, Treasurer

José Santana and

Diana Irizarry, Secretaries

Abraham Hernandez, Fundraising Committee Chair

Miriam Vázquez, Literacy Chair

Charol Ríos, Service Projects Chair

Diana Irizarry, Oratorical Contest Chair

Luisa Baars, Editor La Rotariana