

# American Renaissance

There is not a truth existing which I fear or would wish unknown to the whole world.

— Thomas Jefferson

Vol. 15 No. 3

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## The Myth of Hispanic Family Values

**By no measure do Hispanics have “strong family values.”**

by Taylor Scott

In January 2004, President Bush proposed a “guest worker” program that would, in effect, grant amnesty to the eight to 14 million illegal immigrants living in the United States. Of this number, an estimated 90 percent are Hispanic, and nearly 80 percent of these are Mexican. They are said to be a wonderful addition to America because they not only offer cheap labor, they have “strong family values.”

Hispanics themselves promote this idea, and President Bush endorses it. As Pedro Celis, Washington state chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly says, “President Bush shares

ing amnesty for Mexican illegals whose relatives are here legally, Mr. Bush said, “I want to show our friends, the Mexicans, that we are compassionate. . . . We

every significant social measure, Hispanics rank below whites and even, on occasion, below blacks. Strong Hispanic “family values” are a myth.

Probably the single best indicator of the strength of “family values” in any community is the illegitimacy rate. As the first graph on this page shows, fully 42 percent of Hispanic women who gave birth in 1999 were unmarried. The black rate of 69 percent was even worse, and the white rate of 22 percent is hardly admirable, but Hispanics were still nearly twice as likely as whites to have illegitimate children.

Many of these children are the result of pregnancy at a very early age. As the next graph shows, Hispanic girls under age 14 give birth at a rate more than four times the white rate. Child-bearing as young as this is nearly always a prelude to disaster. When it

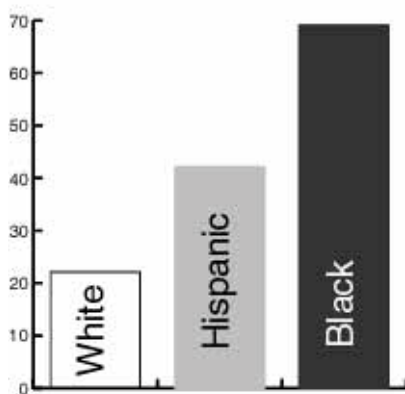


All good family men.

believe in family values.”

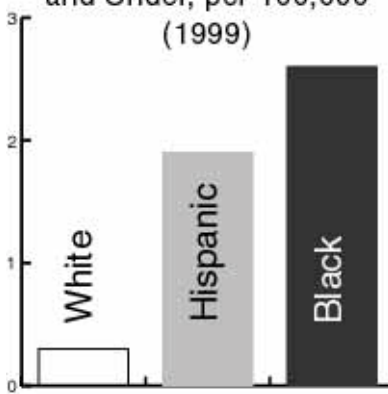
To praise Hispanic “family values” is to imply that the social and moral character of Hispanics is superior to that of other Americans. Presumably this means

Illegitimacy Rate, 1999



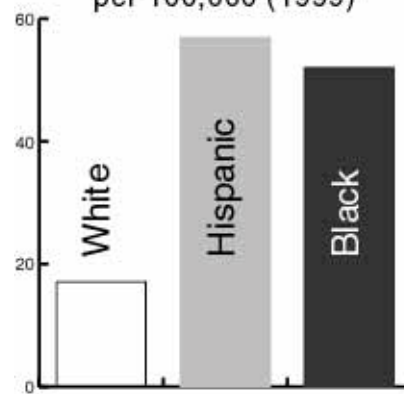
with the Hispanic community a strong sense of family values.” During the 2000 campaign, Mr. Bush announced that “family values don’t stop at the Rio Grande River.” Two years later, promot-

Births to Girls Ages 14 and Under, per 100,000 (1999)



Hispanics are particularly likely to marry, have children within wedlock, support their families, care for their children, and set a good example for them. In fact, none of this is true. By virtually

Births to Girls Ages 15 to 17 per 100,000 (1999)



comes to births to girl ages 15 to 17, Hispanics, at three times the white rate, are even more fertile than blacks. This country has put a huge effort into persuading

*Continued on page 3*



## Letters from Readers

Sir — Regarding your article on the differing responses to immigration in Nordic countries (“Race in Scandinavia,” December 2003) the situation in Finland, which was not mentioned, is surely of interest. Finland has a very small number of immigrants, let in during the last ten years, mainly from Africa. Most are in Helsinki but they are slowly spreading. Finland is now experiencing the same tensions in certain areas that its neighbors became accustomed to decades earlier.

Political opposition to this is essentially based around one man: Tony Halme, a wrestler and former professional boxer, who was elected in 2003 to Finland’s 200-seat parliament as a member of the True Finns Party. Unfortunately his public statements about immigration—such as urging that all black people in Finland be put on a remote island—are ludicrous and ensure that his party will never be supported by anyone but working class voters in Helsinki. Mainstream MPs dismiss him and his party. Finland desperately needs a serious alternative, like the Danish People’s Party, before the country ends up in the same situation as its Nordic neighbors.

Edward Dutton, London, England

Sir — There is a certain grim justice in the non-white transformation of Sweden, given the destructive role Gunnar Myrdal played in American race relations. “Hoist on their own petard,” is what I thought as I read that Swedish cities like Malmö are darkening and descending into crime.

If anything, Swedes may be easier victims of racial-egalitarian nonsense

than we are. The US was never a homogeneous society, which is why earlier generations of whites had a healthy racial consciousness. Our history perhaps left us with some anti-bodies the Swedes don’t have. They seem to be even more susceptible to race-denial than we are.

Royce Woodson, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Sir — Although Ian Jobling’s February article about education contains plenty of statistics, anyone looking at the article with a critical eye would notice the complete lack of references or attributions on several contentious statements (e.g., Black pre-schoolers score considerably lower on ability tests than white preschoolers. Black kindergartners are less persistent. Minority parents spend less time reading to children). Either reporting has drifted into speculative editorializing or the author fails to provide source material. (Ironically, the sidebar to the article criticizes other authors for making “baseless claims.”)

I noticed a similar pattern in Dr. Jobling’s previous article on white altruism (Oct. and Nov., 2003). While it was a compelling piece, it failed to demonstrate its premise, that whites’ lack of racial self-interest has a genetic cause. Rather, after a review of the self-contradictory concept of competitive altruism, he focuses on phenomena (19th century philanthropists, the rise of the New Left, etc.) that cannot be explained by natural selection, and that suggest the root of the problem is cultural, not biological.

While I find these articles interesting many will find any excuse to dismiss them. It is incumbent upon AR to be rigorous in its reporting if it is to progress beyond “preaching to the choir.”

Brian Byrne, Irvine, Calif.

*The style of American Renaissance is journalistic, not scholarly, so we do not ordinarily provide footnotes. The observations about which Mr. Byrne inquires are from Abigail and Stephan Thernstrom’s No Excuses, as should have been clear from the context.*

*As for competitive altruism, surely it is possible for someone to be more altruistic than someone else, and, if altruism brings high social status, it is not unreasonable to expect that people will want to appear more altruistic. If greater social status brings evolutionary success, as evolutionary psychologists argue, then it is perfectly possible for competitive altruism to evolve.*

Ian Jobling

Sir — Congratulations on your wonderful new website format! Congratulations also on your new book, *A Race Against Time*, which is a brilliant collection. Your work gives hope to many whites leading quiet lives of desperation, who cannot speak the truth for fear of retribution. I wish I could give you millions. I do send what I can, and will try to do so monthly and encourage others to give as well.

Keep up the good work! You are creating new converts and inspiring whites on the Internet every minute of the day.

Name Withheld

Sir — Several months ago. A British band, Death in June, was scheduled to play at a local club. The band has always used Nazi imagery, but it is not a racist band. The lead singer is openly homosexual. Their lyrics occasionally discuss the glories (and possible downfall) of Western culture, but nothing they have ever said or done attacks any group of people. Death in June promotes no racial messages.

But because of this imagery, two groups in Chicago—the Center for New Community and Anti-Racist Action—protested the performance. They used threats of violence to intimidate the club into canceling the show. On the day of the performance, the band moved to a smaller venue in Chicago. Protesters from the two groups started beating people waiting to see the show. The second venue canceled as well, and Death in June did not play.

Such much for tolerance.

Name withheld, Chicago, Ill.



## American Renaissance

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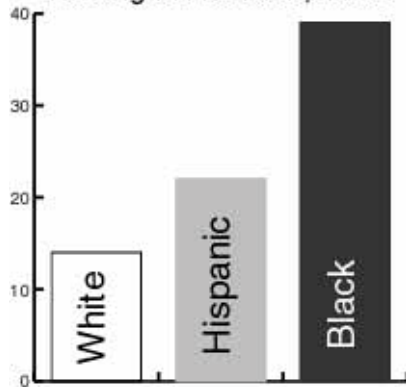
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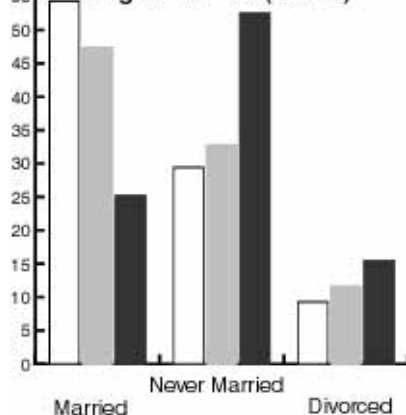
teenagers not to have children; Hispanics are not listening. Moreover, Hispanic teenagers are not giving birth because they are Catholic and avoid abortion for religious reasons. As the following graph shows, Hispanics are 57 percent more

**Percentage of Pregnancies Ending in Abortion, 1999**



likely than whites to abort. Yet Republicans somehow persist in believing Hispanics are a naturally "pro-life" constitu-

**Marital Status of Women (%) Ages 15-44 (1995)**

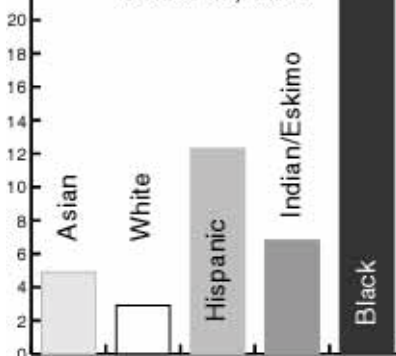


ency that will respond to conservative appeals.

Hispanics do marry, and are considerably more likely to do so than blacks, but are less likely than whites. As the previous graph shows, they are also more likely than whites to be divorced, and never to have married.

Are Hispanics good parents? One minimal measure of success is keeping one's children from being killed. As this graph indicates, Hispanic children, ages

**Firearms Death Rate Ages 10-19, per 100,000 California, 1999**

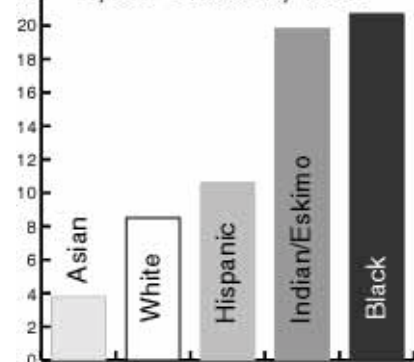


10 to 19, are four times more likely than whites to be shot to death. The figures in this graph are for California rather than for the country as a whole, but California is the state with the largest number of Hispanics—11 million, or 32.4 percent of the national total—and there is no reason to think it unrepresentative. As the next graph shows, Hispanics are more likely than whites to abuse their children, though they do so less often than blacks or American Indians.

Hispanics are also bad parents when it comes to automobile safety. A study of Colorado traffic accidents published

in the December 2000 issue of the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* concludes that, compared to whites, "Hispanic drivers have higher rates of safety belt non-use, speeding, invalid licensure and alcohol involvement, with correspondingly higher rates of death in traffic crashes." How much higher? A University of Colorado study found that the death rate in accidents was 75 percent higher for Hispanics than whites. For children the figures are almost as bad. A study in 1998 by Johns Hopkins University found that Hispanic children are 72 percent more likely to die in traffic accidents than white children. Hispanics are equally irresponsible after an accident. As the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*

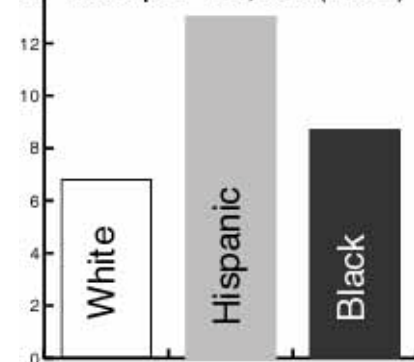
**Child Abuse per 1,000 Children, 1998**



has noted, they are "more likely to run after a crash," partly because many are here illegally and do not have insurance. Uninsured drivers raise the cost of insurance for everyone else.

Hispanics are also more likely than whites to drive drunk. A University of Texas study published in 2002 found that 19 percent of Hispanic men reported having been arrested for drunk driving, compared to 13 percent for white men. Is this because Hispanics simply drink more? This is suggested by death rates

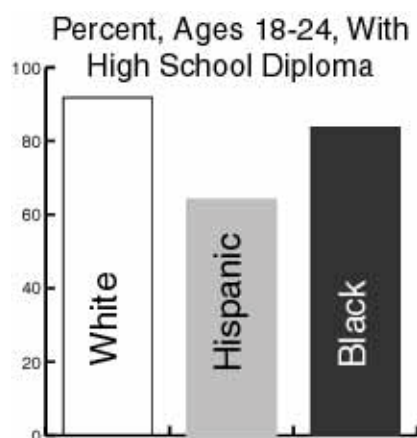
**Death From Cirrhosis of Liver per 100,000 (1997)**



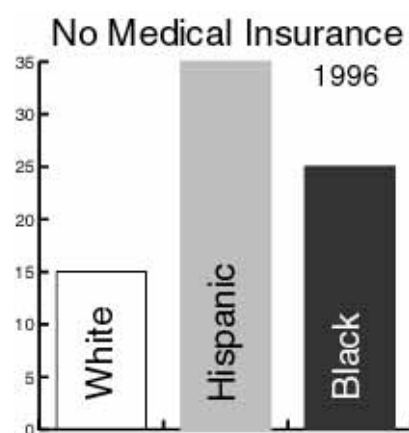


from cirrhosis of the liver (see graph at bottom of previous page), a condition usually brought on by chronic drunkenness. Nor is Hispanic alcoholism restricted to men. The Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network reports that in Arizona and Colorado—two heavily Hispanic states probably typical of the nation as a whole—Hispanic babies are twice as likely as white babies to be born with fetal alcohol syndrome, which leaves them disfigured and mentally retarded. There is only one way for a mother to give her child FAS: stay drunk for most of her pregnancy. Many people think irresponsibility at this level should be a crime, and some legislators have tried to pass laws to jail and forcibly dry out alcoholic mothers.

An important duty of parents is to see that their children are educated. Hispan-

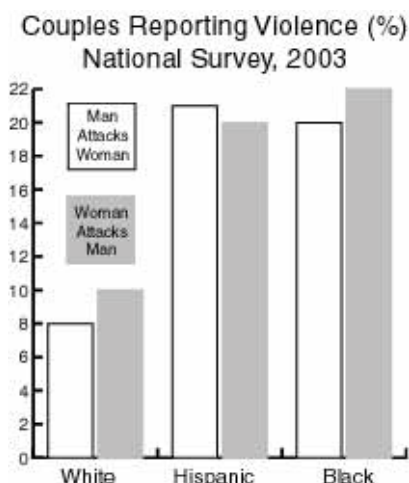


ics are even less likely than blacks to finish high school, which reflects as much on parents as on students. Those who do graduate have test scores far below those of whites, and only a few points higher than blacks (see AR, Feb. 2003). The billions America has poured into bilingual education and other programs to boost Hispanic performance and keep them in school are not working.



Hispanics do a poor job of providing medical care for their children. As the graph at the bottom of the previous column shows, more than a third—a proportion even greater than for blacks—do not have medical insurance.

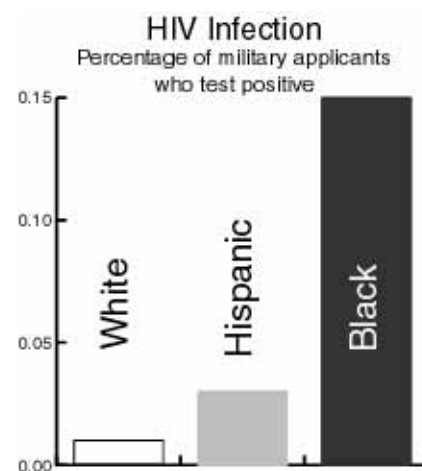
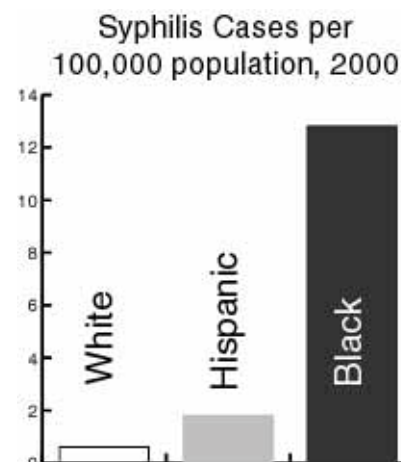
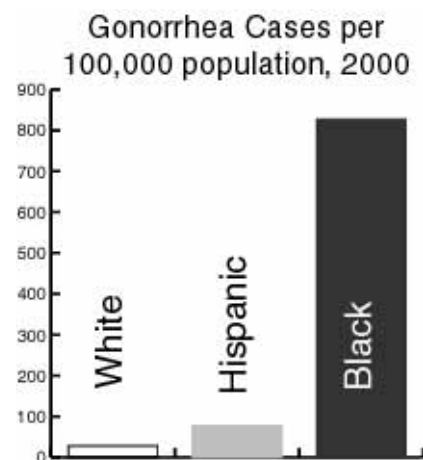
Hispanic couples do not treat each other any better than they treat their children. They attack their spouses—legal



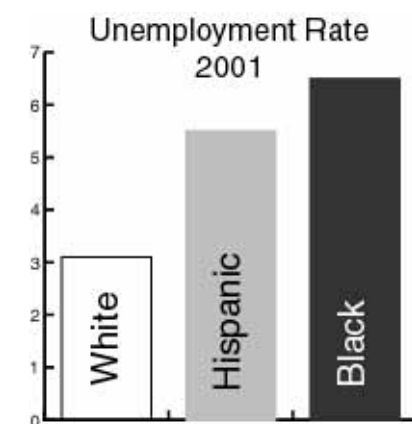
or common law—twice as often as whites do, and at about the same rate as blacks. As has now been well established, women generally attack men slightly more often than the reverse—but not Hispanics. Here, perhaps the myth of machismo lives on, with Hispanic men slightly more likely to beat their women than the other way around.

Rates of sexually transmitted diseases are a good indicator both of promiscuity and indifference to hygiene. Rates for Hispanics for syphilis, gonorrhea, and HIV infection are considerably lower than for blacks, but are about three times the white rate (see next three graphs).

Most people expect parents to work hard to support their children, and we hear over and over that Hispanics are



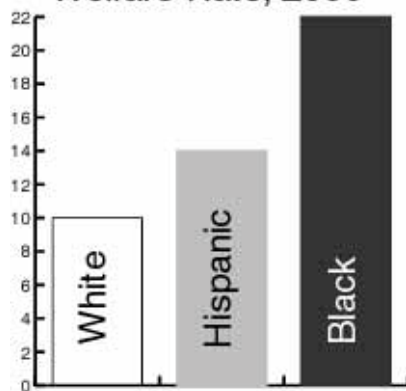
ready to take any job, even jobs native whites refuse. Why, then, are they more likely than whites to be unemployed? Ea-



ger-to-work Hispanics pouring across the border should have virtually no unemployment, yet their jobless rate is nearly double that of whites. And why are Hispanics more likely than whites to be on welfare (first graph, next page) if they are willing to take virtually any job?

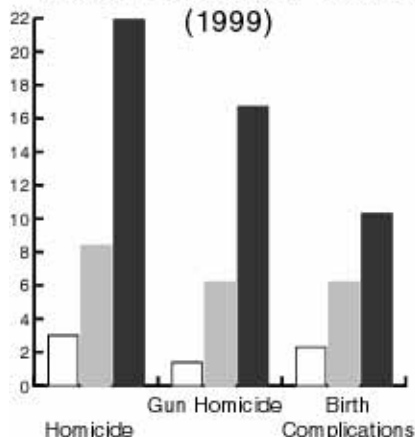
Although refraining from criminal violence is not usually considered a family value, it should be. It is hard to be a

Welfare Rate, 2000



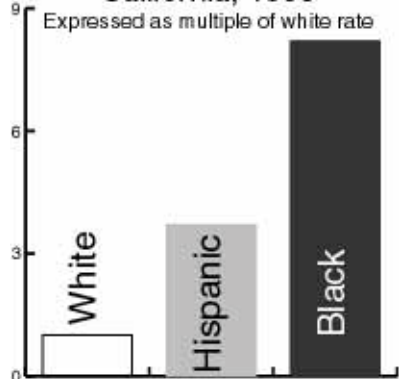
good parent from inside a jail, and a criminal record is not a good example for children. There are no national crime figures that separate Hispanics from whites, but once again California gives an indication of what is likely to be true for Hispanics generally. In California, Hispanics are nearly three times as likely as whites to be murdered, and about four

California Deaths From Various Causes per 100,000 (1999)



times as likely to be shot to death. They are also about 3.7 times more likely than whites to be arrested for murder. Those who assume arrest rates reflect nothing

Arrest Rates for Murder California, 1999



but police "racism" should note that in California, Hispanics are actually slightly more likely than whites to be convicted of murder (77.7 percent v. 75.6 percent) once they are arrested. If there is a "racist" plot to jail Hispanics, it must pervade the justice system top to bottom, including the increasingly Hispanic jury pool. California statistics show that Hispanics are well over twice as likely as whites to be arrested for rape and other sexual offenses (see sidebar).

### Family Values?

By virtually no conceivable measure do Hispanics demonstrate strong "family values." In a few respects even blacks are more family-oriented than Hispanics. Do Hispanics in any way deserve the reputation everyone from George Bush on down seems willing to give them? Perhaps in one. Hispanics have the highest lifetime fertility rates of any ethnic group in America, with 3.2 children per woman as opposed to 2.2 for blacks and 1.9 for whites. This means Hispanics who are married, keep their children from being shot, do not abuse them, stay out of jail, have medical insurance, wear seat belts, have a job, drive sober, and do not beat each other probably have more children than white parents who do all the things we consider normal. But do big families necessarily reflect "strong family values?" Not if, as often happens, Hispanics are bringing children into poverty.

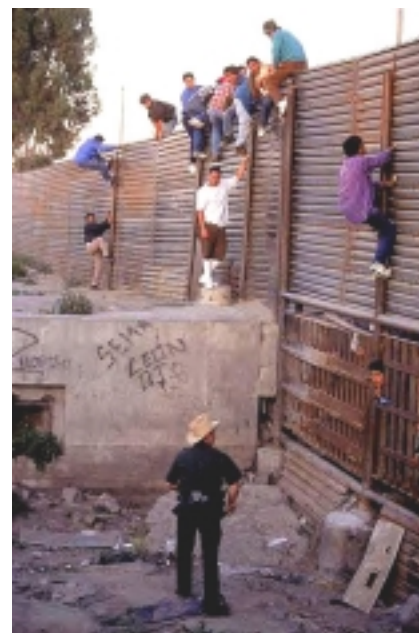
By every standard measure, therefore, a burgeoning Hispanic population only exacerbates problems that have festered for decades: crime, illegitimacy, teen pregnancy, unemployment, poor school performance, poverty. Even if Hispanics really do take jobs no other Americans will—and their unemployment and welfare rates prove that certainly not all of them do—the habits they bring with them make them a very bad demographic bargain.

Opposition to Mr. Bush's amnesty plan has mainly been against the idea of rewarding people who have broken the law. This is certainly a good reason to oppose the plan. However, this suggests that if these seven to 12 million Hispanics were here legally rather than illegally we should be pleased to have them.

In matters of immigration, it is essential to ask ourselves which newcomers are good for America and which are not. Decisions about immigration affect the


nature of our country for generations to come, a matter far too important to be side-stepped. We must be blunt: Hispanics, on the whole, are not good for America. It is folly to open our country to a population that suffers disproportionately from the very problems we are most desperate to solve.

Hispanic immigration also brings challenges impossible to quantify in standard sociological terms. Hispanics



A population that suffers disproportionately from the very problems we are most desperate to solve.

are already creating language enclaves that in the long-term could threaten the country with the kinds of divisions that wrack Belgium and Quebec. At the same time, more than half of all Hispanics are Mexicans, who bring with them a deep loyalty to a foreign country that lies just across our southern border. There is already a vigorous irredentist movement that goes by the name of *Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan* (MeCha) and has chapters at hundreds of American colleges and high schools. Wherever Hispanics arrive in large numbers they so thoroughly change the feel of a neighborhood that many non-Hispanics, white and black, feel uncomfortable and move away.

If President Bush continues with his plans for amnesty, there will be a national debate about immigration, but it is a debate that will miss the point. The question of legality or illegality is a side issue. The question is whether America should become more Hispanic, and the answer is clearly no. 

# Hispanics and the Law

In most parts of the United States, Hispanic criminals are reported in police statistics as “white,” thereby artificially inflating the white crime rate. California, one of the few states that keeps separate statistics on crimes committed by Hispanics, reports that they are more than twice as likely as whites to be arrested for rape and other sex crimes, and about three times more likely to be arrested for violent crimes of all kinds.

There are no publicly-available ethnic breakdowns on sexual offenses against children, but news accounts suggest a predilection among Hispanic predators for very young victims. All but one of the following incidents were never reported outside their local areas, and a thorough search would no doubt uncover others. To be sure, horrible offenders are found in every ethnic group, but the following haphazard collection of assaults—all of them recent—suggests a unusual level of odiousness. Had the perpetrators been white, some of the crimes could well have become national news.

In July 2003, police charged José Alvarado, a Salvadoran illegal, with raping the five-year-old son of a woman who rented him a room in Rockville, Maryland. Mr. Alvarado was deported in 1998 for molesting a 10-year-old boy, but sneaked back into the country to commit a similar crime.

In Denver, Colorado, Erick Salazar-Rivasplata was sentenced on Sept. 12, 2003, to at least 60 years in prison for kidnapping and raping first-grade girls. In the fall of 2000, he abducted and raped a seven-year-old as she walked to school. In January 2001, he committed the same crime with another seven-year-old. Prosecutors said Mr. Salazar-Rivasplata “planned, watched and waited” for his victims.

In 2001, Salomé “Sal” Gonzalez was convicted of raping a nine-year-old girl and photographing his crimes. In March 2003, while he was in prison, officials found evidence that he raped and killed an eight-year-old in Pontiac, Michigan, in 1995. He had raped her on numerous occasions, and when she threatened to report him he shot her in the back yard of her home.

In May 2003, Oregon police arrested Tania Sonia Perez, 31, for letting two

Hispanic men have sex with her 11-year-old daughter. Miss Perez’s activities came to the attention of authorities when county juvenile officials discovered her daughter was pregnant. The girl turned 12 before giving birth to a baby girl in August.

In September 2003, Miami police arrested Elias Rapalo, 32, a Honduran immigrant in the United States on an expired visa. His DNA matched forensic samples from a series of seven rapes of victims ranging in age from 11 to 79.

On Jan. 28, 2004, the Justice Depart-

ment announced the indictment of three Mexican brothers on charges of smuggling young girls into the United States and forcing them into prostitution in the Atlanta area. Juan Reyes Rojas, José Reyes Rojas and Raul Reyes Rojas promised the girls jobs, marched them

bers of a Hispanic street gang kidnapped a 16-year-old girl in Des Moines, Iowa, and drove her around for three hours while they took turns raping her. The men stopped for refreshments at a convenience store, and police were able to identify Juan Murillo, 22, from the surveillance video.

Of these crimes, the only one to get any publicity was that of Waldina Flores, a woman who molested the daughter of a Florida family who employed her as a nanny. Miss Flores admitted in a Fort Lauderdale courtroom that she began molesting Lauren Book when the girl was 12, and continued doing so until she was 16. The girl’s father, Ron Book, said the 35-year-old Miss Flores “brain-washed” his daughter. On Oct. 10, 2002, Miss Flores was given a 15-year sentence but continued in prison to write Lauren letters that her father called “disgusting and despicable.” This story became known only because Mr. Book was an influential Florida lobbyist.

Miguel Loza is accused of slashing a 17-year-old California girl’s throat and then raping her friend. The 17-year-old died six months after the February 2003 attack, never regaining consciousness. Mr. Loza faces charges of homicide, sodomy, assault with a deadly weapon and forcible sex assault on a child, but prosecutors in Santa Cruz County cannot bring him to trial. Mr. Loza fled across the border and is behind bars in Mexico City, but officials there refuse to extradite him.

For years, Mexico has refused extradition of citizens who may face the death penalty, and US prosecutors have sometimes managed to get their hands on Mexicans by promising a maximum penalty of life without possibility of parole. In October 2001, the Mexican supreme court ruled that life without parole violates the Mexican constitution. As the *San Francisco Chronicle* explains, “Extradition is now routinely denied in more than 40 categories of serious crime that are punishable by possible life terms under California [and other state] law.”

This policy has made Mexico a haven for murderers. A Los Angeles prosecutor has compiled a list of 246 suspects—most of them accused murderers—known to have fled to Mexico, and this is only the number wanted in California.

Mexican courts sometimes prosecute fugitive criminals, but are often lenient

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**SE BUSCA**  
 SE OTORGARÁN **HASTA \$1,000 DE RECOMPENSA**  
 A cambio de información que contribuya al arresto de José Pérez.  
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 Nombre: José Pérez  
 Sexo: Masculino  
 Etnia: Mexicana  
 Estatura: 1.72 m.  
 Peso: 72.5 kg.  
 Fecha de Nacimiento: 11/24/79  
 Color de ojos: café  
 Color de cabello: negro  
 Lugar de empleo: desconocido  
 Se busca en: Condado de Marion, IN  
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## Wanted for “abuso sexual infantil.”

ment announced the indictment of three Mexican brothers on charges of smuggling young girls into the United States and forcing them into prostitution in the Atlanta area. Juan Reyes Rojas, José Reyes Rojas and Raul Reyes Rojas promised the girls jobs, marched them

## A policy of non-extradition has made Mexico a haven for murderers.

across the border, and forced them to have sex with many men every day.

On May 19, 2002, eight Hispanics brutally gang-raped a girl in a Madera County, California, vineyard. The victim was 12 years old.

In March 2003, Raul Cortez-Herrera and Gabriel Hernandez were charged with rape in Montesano, Washington. Their victim was also 12 years old.

On New Year’s Day 2003, four mem-