A ‘kiss’ not soon forgotten

Ongoing University of Arizona research sheds light on kissing bug behavior

By Amber Soland
The Chronicle

It was a warm spring morning when freelance photographer John de Dios awoke to discover he had been attacked by kissing bugs. “At first, I thought they were mosquito bites, but then they swelled up and became really painful and itchy,” de Dios said.

The bites were actually from kissing bugs. Before then, de Dios had only heard of the bugs. “I mean, in Tucson you’ve always got people talking about them,” de Dios said.

Kissing bugs are a type of Hemiptera, often called “true bugs.” Found in the Western Hemisphere, kissing bugs are characterized by a cone-shaped head, flat body and distinctive red or orange markings along their back, said Gene Hal, the collections manager at the University of Arizona Insect Collection. “[Hemiptera] all have piercing and sucking mouth parts,” Hal said. “Most of them are plant feeders, but there are some that are predatory on other insects, and some are blood feeders—like kissing bugs.”

These blood-sucking creatures bite people and their pets. Kissing bugs hide in small cracks in houses or between rocks for most of the year, preferring warm temperatures for feeding.

The bites were actually from kissing bugs.

“True bugs” are kissing bugs, DNA analysis has confirmed. The bites were actually from kissing bugs.

“Anaphylactic shock can occur in victims of kissing bug bites.”

“Previous to my joining the project, they [Klotz and Schmidt] had noticed there was a high volume of reported bites from kissing bugs in a particular area in Bisbee,” Smith said.

Bisbee is filled with 20th-century houses. The shifting of the ground has created small crevices between rocks and structural breaches in the buildings where kissing bugs and other insects hide.

The UA team spent last summer traveling to and from Bisbee, collecting and studying kissing bugs and other researchers from the UA, infectious disease specialists, including Shannon Smith, a program specialist at the UA College of Medicine. She and two other researchers from the UA, infectious disease specialist Stephen Klotz and entomologist Justin Schmidt, partnered with the Cochise County Health Department to study kissing bugs in Bisbee, Arizona.

The trio wanted to examine the bugs’ behavior and people’s responses to their bites.

Shepard inspires kids through his artwork

By Dayana Vega
The Chronicle

Every time Gary Shepard begins a drawing, he ponders the topic he has to illustrate before putting his pencil to paper. But it doesn’t take long before the ideas begin to flow. With confident and determined strokes, his graphite-stained hands translate what once lived only in his mind into something destined to be enjoyed by more than 150,000 children and their families in Arizona.

Shepard is the funny, charismatic art director at Bear Essentials News, an award-winning newspaper for kids and families distributed throughout Tucson and Phoenix. Shepard is responsible for the visual content of the newspaper, including the front cover, which he draws by hand to this day.

For Shepard, art has been a passion ever since he was 3. As a kid, he used to draw and hang up his artwork in his bedroom.

Shepard refined his artistic talents at East Tennessee State University, where he focused on graphic design and earned a bachelor’s degree in fine arts.

When Shepard attended a birthday party in Tennessee, he met his now-wife. She was an exchange student from Mexico, named Betsy, also known as Betsy Shepard and Betsy developed a relationship and moved to Mexico.

Shepard landed his first job at a newspaper called The Valley Shopper, where he was an ad and page designer for five years. He crossed the U.S.-Mexico border five days a week to reach his workplace in El Centro, California. Shepard’s shift began at 9 in the morning, so he left home around 7 to give himself enough time to cross the border.

After his time at The Valley Shopper, Shepard transferred to an advertising agency known as Spectrum. For three years he helped design deliverables for a wide range of clients.

Shepard later moved to Tucson and began to work in catalog production at Hispanic Book Distributors, a company that imported Spanish books into U.S. libraries. This was when Stephen Gin, editor and publisher of Bear Essentials News, spotted Shepard’s work.

“She was an exchange student from Mexico, named Betsy, also known as Betsy Shepard and Betsy developed a relationship and moved to Mexico.

“Hispanic Book Distributors was sponsoring a column in the newspaper, and Gary was doing illustrations for them,” Gin said.

Before then, Shepard had never seen a children’s newspaper; he said. But he quickly adapted to the idea. “It was fun and exciting, and I could use more of my illustration and design skills,” he said.

Twenty-one years later, Shepard continues to be an integral part of the newspaper. Gin said. Apart from the cover art and other illustrations, Shepard lays out story pages, writes headlines and designs ads.

One challenge Shepard faces is never repeating an image style. He will do five...
A Nigerian, a Pakistani and three Mexicans all have something in common—education. Whether or not their families agree, the five students featured below have a positive outlook on their schooling. In the United States education is available for everyone, regardless of their financial, immigration or political status, but immigrant students still face problems on a day-to-day basis. The U.S. is full of diverse people from an array of cultures. A lot of ongoing debate in America focuses on immigrants and immigration. The five students below are immigrants. Some have become U.S. citizens. All the discrimination they have endured, all the struggles each family has faced, only drives them to succeed.

Priscilla Carranco has experienced the struggles of coming to a new land. She and her family are U.S. citizens now, but this was not always the case.

Priscilla is from Ensenada, Baja California. At a young age, she came to the U.S. with hopes for an education that would help her pursue her dreams in this new land. Although her siblings did not do well in school, she is headed toward college. Her mother supports her educational goals, but other family members do not always agree. Her mother gave up everything for her family. “She sacrificed a lot,” Priscilla said.

Priscilla recently visited her hometown. “It’s much tougher over there—learning-wise, and teacher-wise they are stricter,” she said. She was not fully accepted in Ensenada because she had left to live in the U.S., yet she is not fully accepted there either. Although Priscilla doesn’t have dark skin, people still discriminate against her; mostly for her thick accent. English is her second language, and she is fluent in Spanish. Although she is ridiculed a lot, it doesn’t stop her from singing in both languages—something she loves to do.

Priscilla loves to help others. It’s one of the reasons she wants to study behavioral sciences in college.

Maria Salazar

Maria Salazar and her parents are immigrants who are in the process of obtaining U.S. citizenship. Maria’s parents didn’t have much education. Her mother worked jobs in cleaning, and her father labored in the fields. Unlike her parents, Maria has received formal education through secondary school.

The 17-year-old said her parents do not pressure her in school. They tell her to take her time and be content with her current education and with life in general. “They do motivate me, but they tell me I need to put myself before anything, like mentally and emotionally because it’s more important than other things,” Maria said. “If I’m super-stressed with school work, they encourage me to take a break and catch my breath.”

The high school student said her parents’ attitudes toward education were pushed onto them by their parents when they lived in Querétaro City, Querétaro. Maria’s parents, however, do not push anything onto her: “We just celebrate whatever we feel is important and whatever makes us happy,” Maria said.

Although not yet a U.S. citizen, Maria considers herself American. “Well, I’ve lived in America ever since I was 3. I grew up with an American education and lifestyle...I take pride in what this country has. It has opened opportunities for my parents to give us a better life than they had in Mexico, but I am still more Mexican than I am American.”

Carmen Monarrez is from Culiacán, Sinaloa. At the U.S.-Mexico border, Carmen and her family experienced discrimination for the first time. Police officers stopped them and put each family member in a separate room. The officers assumed that Carmen and her family did not have papers, she said, but they had recently received them.

At first glance, you might think Carmen is Caucasian and grew up speaking English in the U.S., but the reality is that she did not speak English until three years ago, at the age of 13. When she started school here in the U.S., she was ridiculed a lot because she had a thick accent and did not know much about American culture.

The schools in the U.S. are more diverse than those in Culiacán, she said. In addition, there are more opportunities for a better life here. Carmen hopes to attend college and become a teacher or chiropractor. Her parents, who received a formal education, support her and encourage her to do what she loves.

Noor Rana

Noor Rana lives in Tucson and attends the University of Arizona. She was born in Pakistan and moved to the U.S. when she was little.

Noor struggled to learn English. She was often put in remedial speech classes. “We have accents here [points to mouth], not here [points to head],” she said.

Throughout her life Noor has been singled out, even by her schoolmates, for embracing both her Pakistani heritage and American culture. The discrimination she encountered in school often weighs heavily on her: “Noor has lived in the U.S. more than half of her life, so she doesn’t see herself as an immigrant. She’s not a stranger to America, she said.

Noor sees herself for who she is and how she acts. “I believe I am a great leader,” she said.

Moctar Saidynaly recently became a U.S. citizen. He and his parents emigrated from Niger to the U.S. in 2011 to pursue opportunities here.

Moctar noticed differences in the educational systems between his homeland and his new country. The schools he attended in Niger were modeled after the French educational system, which might have contributed to the classes seeming harder and more confusing than in the U.S. Nonetheless, Moctar did well in school, both in Niger and the U.S., and showed his parents that he could succeed.

Both of Moctar’s parents have master’s degrees, and they encouraged him to pursue one as well. They’re his biggest motivators, he said.

When Moctar visited Niger, many of his family members commented on how he had changed. But Moctar countered: “I didn’t change; I grew up.”

Priscilla Carranco

Priscilla Carranco

Maria Salazar

Carmen Monarrez

Moctar Saidynaly

Noor Rana

By Judith Hernandez
The Chronicle
June 2017
Tucson Celebrates Pride Month in June
Making progress: 48 years of pride

By Ray Harper
The Chronicle

First, to all those who celebrate: Happy Pride Month! June has been designated as Pride Month to commemorate the Stonewall riots, which took place at the Stonewall Inn in New York City in June 1969. These riots led to the gay rights movement and the struggle for LGBTQ rights in the United States.

To examine the progress made by the LGBTQ community over the past 48 years, I reached out to some University of Arizona faculty and students who have been active with LGBTQ issues. After talking with them, I sensed that most of them would agree that we certainly have seen the LGBTQ community take great leaps toward equality and acceptance. I realized, however, that LGBTQ individuals still face widespread prejudice and discrimination from certain sectors of society.

Many supporters of expanding LGBTQ inclusion see the landmark 2015 Supreme Court decision legalizing same-sex marriage in the United States as a breakthrough. Nonetheless, many people acknowledge that there is still much to be done.

One of the conclusions I reached, after speaking with others about the needs of the LGBTQ community, is that government officials can play a key role—positively or negatively—in the crafting of policies that affect the LGBTQ community and the ways that society responds to LGBTQ individuals. Official rules can seem to legitimize discrimination based on prejudices, causing these individuals to be subject to lesser treatment.

I am hopeful that many opportunities will arise to align the objectives of the LGBTQ community with those of other traditionally marginalized groups. This partnership could result in raised visibility and access for many of these excluded groups simultaneously.

Some of these opportunities have already materialized at the University of Arizona, according to LGBTQ Affairs director Jen Hoefle Olson. The recent granting of funds to LGBTQ Affairs will expand activities and create additional safe spaces and gender-neutral restrooms around campus. I have also found that government officials can play a key role—positively or negatively—in the crafting of policies that affect the LGBTQ community and the ways that society responds to LGBTQ individuals. Official rules can seem to legitimize discrimination based on prejudices, causing these individuals to be subject to lesser treatment.

I think we should continue to push for further progress against unjust rulings, such as anti-transgender bathroom bills, further progress against unjust rulings, such as anti-transgender bathroom bills, the denial of joint housing to same-sex couples and restrictions on adoption—not to mention legislation often passed in the guise of “religious freedom” that can allow businesses to deny service or employment to LGBTQ individuals. Discriminatory treatment can leave LGBTQ individuals feeling subhuman and as if they have a mental illness. Examples include conversion therapy to change one’s sexual orientation, not allowing LGBTQ individuals to donate blood and not guaranteeing their access to health care or the custody of children.

Enthusiasm has been growing for positive change. Pride Month especially can be a time for progress in the many areas that still need improvement for LGBTQ individuals. This Pride Month, we should continue to challenge the status quo, reject the idea that LGBTQ identities might not be valid and eradicate discrimination against those who merely want to live normal lives to the fullest.

With time and further fighting for this cause, I think there will be a day when society rightfully accepts the multiplicity of identities and respects everyone as equals. We must continue to fight for these ideals of strength and acceptance.

Progress of LGBTQ inclusion at UA

By Kenzel Williams
The Chronicle

Many cultural communities at the University of Arizona, including LGBTQ, African American and Native American, have encountered a wide array of problems on campus ranging from misrepresentation to harassment. Their experiences with such issues led these communities to create the Marginalized Students of the University of Arizona. They led a protest in March 2016 and read their list of demands on the steps of Old Main.

One of the groups involved in the Marginalized Students of the University of Arizona is the LGBTQ community. These students face their own marginalization on campus and in higher education, along with many other students of various backgrounds, said Kyrra Kahler, the co-director of the ASUA Pride Alliance.

Demands from the LGBTQ community and other groups and cultural centers on the UA campus led to the creation of the Diversity Task Force in 2016. This group addresses issues of importance to the Marginalized Students of the University of Arizona. The Diversity Task Force recommended solutions to cultural issues, such as homophobia, racism and Islamophobia, to the university.

As a result, progress was made.

Each cultural center received additional funding, said Jacob Winkelman, a recent UA graduate and former member of the LGBTQ Resource Center and Diversity Task Force. “We’re all getting another full-time paid staff member; which was one of the biggest demands that was made because we each had only one person.”

Other examples of progress by the LGBTQ community include an increase in the number of gender-inclusive restrooms and safe spaces on campus, guidelines for pronouns with which students identify, greater inclusivity in classes and more overall support for the LGBTQ community. Jen Hoefle Olson is passionate about society needing a greater level of visibility to creating a more inclusive space not only for people of LGBTQ identities but also for all marginalized identities,” Kahler said.
By Jacquelyn Gonzales|
The Chronicle

“Shes strong. Shes a fighter.” Carmen Monarrez, 16, explained her definition of a Latina. “She’s a beautiful, hard-working woman who comes from a Hispanic background.”

A young Latina, Monarrez was shocked that she could name only one Latina actress shown in mainstream media, film or television who represented her definition.

The high school junior said the only roles she has seen Latinas portray were overly sexualized women, protective moms or housewives as if Latina’s voice was not heard.

“Blonde is good, dark is not,” she said. “That comes from years and years of societal standards.”

This discrimination of color is visible in the media, television shows and movies. Even youngstangers are affected by this lack of representation. Genevae Gracia, a 6-year-old Afro-Latina, is already noticing that there aren’t people on the television screen who look like her.

“Shes constantly asking me to straighten it [her hair],” she said. “She wants to look like the characters she sees on television,” said Juliet Gracia of her niece.

Being a multiracial kid has affected her identity. Juliet said Genevae’s African-American grandmother constantly tells her she doesn’t fit in her black culture because she has been raised by Mexicans. But on her Mexican side, Genevae is seen differently because she doesn’t speak Spanish and has a darker skin complexion.

Juliet worries that her niece will struggle with her identity when she is older. “When she sees actresses with long, straight hair shes going to have her for her to fit into the media, into social groups and into her family,” Juliet said.

Dominique Cruz, 22, is African-American and Dominican. Like Genevae, Cruz was affected by the lack of representation she saw around her while growing up. Only seeing actresses with long, straight hair influenced her decision to always straighten her, “I actually didn’t wear my natural hair until I was in college,” Cruz said.

When she did see Afro-Latinas in the media, movies and television is even smaller. When Monarrez was asked to name an Afro-Latina actress, she couldn’t think of one.

Noto Portillo Jr., an Arizona Dolly Sor columnista, said the representation of Afro-Latinas in the media has always been small. “But, her hair never will make it.”

The high school junior said the only roles she’s seen Afro-Latinas portray were playing a stereotype to attract Latinos.”

“Buy into capitalism is dangerous, however, because “capitalism is a never in favor of people of color,” Zamora said. Latinos need to take matters into their own hands and become their own content creators. Zamora said. So far this trend has been seen widely in the YouTube community, where many people of color, not just Latinos, are creating their own content to express their voice.

“We [Hispanics] are geniuses,” Zamora said. “When something is not available to us, we make it.”

Along with many other Latinos who emigrated to the U.S., Zamora exemplifies the strength and willpower they gained through their experiences. These are the stories that need to be told. “We come from nothing to somewhere where we have no idea of anything,” Zamora said. “We don’t know the language, the society, the people, and we make a life out of it.”

G eevea Gracia, age 6; Dominique Cruz, age 22; Imani A. Johnson, age 35

EYES ON ALEXANDRA
Growing Up with Hip Hop
By Alexandra Nichols

The Chronicle

“You are about to witness the strength of street knowledge.” ~N.W.A.

Growing up as an introvert and feeling like I didn’t have a voice made me representations. I constantly asked myself, “When can I break out of these chains?” Listening to Tupac made me feel as if I had a voice. His music is poetry in motion because he speaks so honestly. It is profound and inspiring.

Nowadays, you typically don’t hear too many people speaking the truth. Through his lyrics, Tupac is bold and doesn’t care what other people think about him, which is something I aspire to.

The film Straight Outta Compton opened my eyes and made me see the world in a different manner. I want to say thank you to Dr. Dre, Ice Cube, Easy E and Tupac for simply being themselves and giving me a voice.

Hip hop was established in 1970s by founding father Clive Campbell, better known as DJ Kool Herc. In the beginning of the hip hop era, the sound mostly came from vinyl records spun by scrawny and chunky guys trying to make a payday from playing it in clubs filled with people enjoying themselves, the smell of smoke and sweat, and the beat of the music.

It doesn’t matter whether hip hop music is playing in a shack or an 8,000-square-foot mansion. Hip hop is captivating. It is more than just a type of music. It is a lifestyle. It doesn’t matter if it is old school or new school.

Bryan Alexander Yaflow, a student at the University of Arizona from the East Coast, said hip hop has had a big impact on that side of the nation. “The people you see today in hip hop aren’t the people you wouldve seen back then,” he said.

The iconic, old school hip hop artists include Tupac and Notorious B.I.G. They pour their hearts into their music. They have something going on in their heads, and the music is continuously flowing. They speak their truth and tug at listeners’ emotions, revealing hard truths about their family, economic problems, incarceration and views on the world.

Tupac speaks his truth through his song “Dear Mama”—“I reminisce on the stress I caused, I was hell, I huggin’ on my mama, from a jail cell.” This song describes Tupac’s struggle at the time. Hip hop words and music have inspired many people but affected others negatively. Straight Outta Compton exemplifies the rap group N.W.A’s story, chronicling the losses and struggles they experienced. This group created an inspiring movement.

Old school hip hop is now pretty much non-existent. New school hip hop has taken its place. Today, the beat has become the most important part of the song itself because of better technology. Hip hop has turned into repeated choruses and mumbling. “Not a lot of words are understandable. The style is quicker than we might ever have imagined.”

UA student Molly Latin prefers old school hip hop. Seeing artists perform is magical. “It [old school hip hop] was one type of fashion, one kind of style,” she said.

“There would be people that had their own style, their own beat, and nowadays everyone seems to be doing the same beat and style.”

Storytelling has drastically changed throughout the years. Typically new school hip hop artists (Lil Uzi, Lil Wayne and Lil Yachty) talk about money and girls in their songs. It seems that there really isn’t any significance to what they’re saying.

An example of new school rap is a song called “Lockjaw” by French Montana featuring Kodak Black. The lyrics refer to how their jaws lock up, and they usually end up in jail. They lock up their teeth when taking ecstasy. They often degrade women and speak about them disrespectfully.

UA student Chase Chabaneau, a business major, prefers new school hip hop. “I really enjoy an artist named Phivly and some old music from Wiz Khalifa,” he said.

Hip hop affects our culture through hair styles, clothing and even food. Hip hop has also created new words. A “sneakerhead” for example, is someone who collects limited rare or vintage sneakers, usually Jordans or Dunks.

Hip hop also plays a big role in fashion. The brand Adidas is timeless. Hip hop artists love them, but back in the 1990s, you wouldn’t have seen people in such a “basic” brand so often.

As Dr Dre wrote in The Chronic of America, “Hip Hop isn’t just music, it’s culture. It’s a living, breathing thing.”

Lights, camera, Afro-Latina!
Rich history and untold stories fill the Visions of the Borderlands exhibit in the Special Collections of the University of Arizona Libraries. Curators Bob Diaz and Veronica Reyes-Escudero brought the Old West to life in this display, which focused on the myths and realities of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. In addition to 20 photos of rural life in the borderlands, the exhibit highlighted the contributions of Borderlands people to the development of the U.S., Mexico, and the world.

Visions of the Borderlands: Myths and Realities

By Nayomi Garcia
The Chronicle

For Reyes-Escudero’s portion of the exhibit, she displayed photographs of the old border and ranch workers. The images did not show a big wall, like the one today, in places only a fence separated Mexico and the U.S.

The portraits of the ranchers depicted them working. Patricia Preciado Martin donated the photos of the ranchers, while the images of the old border were courtesy of the University of Arizona Special Collections. These photos helped Reyes-Escudero gather information for the exhibit.

Diaz worked on the myths section of the exhibit. One of the myths was that of the dude ranch, where ranchers allowed visitors to experience the life of a cowboy. To portray this idea, Diaz displayed brochures that described relaxing days spent riding horses in the high desert.

“Some students worried about going home because cowboys did not have a lot of free time. They worked hard mending fences, herding cattle and performing other tasks,” said Moctar Saidynaly, a student who worked for the U.S. Embassy in Niamey, Niger, for 24 years, was afraid to leave the United States. He feared that he might not be able to return.

The distress permeated the international student community at UA. Some students were directly affected because their home country was on the list. Others saw the ban as an attack on their religion, while international students whose countries were not on the list feared they could be added.

The ban led to months of anxiety for the students whose countries were targeted. Seniors who would be graduating at the end of the school year feared that their families could not travel to the United States. The thrill of graduation turned to emotional distress.

Like Saidynaly’s mother, other students worried about going home, fearing they could not return to the United States. The nations targeted were predominantly Muslim and deemed high-risk for terrorism. Some students tried to speak out and send a message that groups deemed high-risk for terrorism.

The executive order affected international students in some way, whether it was emotionally, physically or both, said Imani A. Johnson, a student adviser with UA’s International Student Services. “Most of the students that we had seen were from the affected countries,” she said.

Johnson works hard to make students feel comfortable on campus. After the executive order was issued, she reached out to the students who were affected. International Student Services also communicated with all the students on the list of banned countries.

The affected students attended meetings of international faculty members.

Shortly after the ban was issued, the University of Arizona created a #YouAreWelcomeHere video to show that the campus was standing together in welcoming students from all over the world.

UA international students

By Elizabeth Noriega
The Chronicle

After the travel ban, the University of Arizona produced a #YouAreWelcomeHere video to show the community’s continued support for students from around the world.

Hispanics grow in UA population

By Daniela Moreno
The Chronicle

Over the last 50 years, diversity has increased at the University of Arizona, especially among the Hispanic population. UA has worked hard to diversify its student body and faculty.

In 1963, only 1,807 Hispanic students were enrolled at UA, according to the Office of Institutional Research and Planning. By 2014, 9,170 Hispanic students had been admitted.

Preparing academically and financially for college can be a struggle for anyone, but for first-generation Hispanic students, higher education can be uncharted territory. Many of those students’ parents were immigrants who barely had a grade school education.

Saturnino Santa Cruz, who graduated from UA in 1968, was a first-generation college student. While attending school, he noticed that the number of Latinos on campus was relatively small and that help centers were not available for them. He had attended a Hispanic-dominant high school and believed that college would be similar.

“We knew we were different, but that didn’t stop us,” Santa Cruz said. “Our vision was kind of limited. We didn’t have that many resources.”

Cruz said. “Our vision was kind of limited. We didn’t have that many resources.”

In 2018, UA’s Center for English as a Second Language, helped Latinos like him adjust to college.

“[Guerrero] instilled in us the pride of our culture [culture] and our language,” Basurto said.

Basurto came from a high school where most of the students were Hispanic, but he felt the teachers, who were white, taught them to be ashamed of their heritage.

“Coming to college was eye opening for him because he realized how few Hispanics were attending UA,” Basurto said.

The university was “almost like a foreign country,” he said. Although he spoke the same language, he did share the same culture.

Lin McConnell graduated from UA in 1988. When she was in college, she noticed that there were very few minority students on campus and no support groups that she knew of. She only saw other minority students in ethnic-related classes.

Since then, the UA has responded to the needs of these students and many other minority groups. Today, a center for Hispanic students makes these students feel that they belong.

If You Go

The Adalberto & Ana Guerrero Student Center is the Chicano/Hispanic cultural center at the UA. (520) 621-5627 www.chhs.arizona.edu facebook.com/UOFAGSC

César E. Chávez Building Room 217 University of Arizona Tucson, AZ 85721

Federal travel ban affects UA international students

By Nayomi Garcia
The Chronicle

Fear and tension overwhelmed Mostar Saidynaly when the Muslim travel ban took effect on January 27, 2017. “My wish was to want to leave for two months,” said Saidynaly, a junior at the University of Arizona. His mother, who had worked for the U.S. Embassy in Niamey, Niger, for 24 years, was afraid to leave the United States. She feared that she might not be able to return.

The executive order, often referred to as the Muslim travel ban, was aimed at preventing people from select countries with either immigrant or nonimmigrant visas from entering the U.S. for 90 days.

Despite the ban, international students at UA have worked to diversify the student body and faculty.

In the Office of Institutional Research and Planning, they have worked hard to diversify the student body and faculty.

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Kissing Bugs
Continued from page 1

With the return of warm weather, the bugs have reappeared, and research is underway again. “Just recently, the temperature has gone up enough in the Cochise County area that we’re starting to get calls and reports of bites,” Smith said. “We’re really amping up the study to catch up for the summer.”

The researchers will continue the study with some minor upgrades to their methods and technology. A far more detailed survey will identify the structure of the homes where bites are reported, the frequency of bites and risk factors. New technology will effectively remove most kissing bugs from homes reporting bites. Kissing bugs are “clumsy fliers” because they recklessly fly toward any light source at night, Schmidt said. The researchers take advantage of this behavior by simply hanging a sheet behind some lights. The kissing bugs fly toward the lights, hit the sheet and lose their balance. The researchers then collect the fallen insects and compile information from the specimens.

“We’re just going to have a little differently,” according to public health entomologist Dawn Gouge. “The critical difference and the reason why we don’t have many reported cases of Chagas disease is because they [kissing bugs] like to feed and then fly away to a quiet place to digest,” she said. The UA study is helping raise awareness about allergic reactions to kissing bug bites and Chagas disease in the medical community and the public, Smith said. It is difficult for communities to find an affordable way to test for Chagas disease.

This year, however, the UA researchers were fortunate to offer people an alternative to expensive lab tests. This cheaper test, which does not use a lab, determines if those bitten by the kissing bug are at risk of being infected with Chagas disease. Shepard will spend July in southern Germany living on the grounds of Ingolstadt Castle, where he will help a professional photographer catalog arms and armor from the 1400s. Shepard will be designing a book that will feature photographs of the castle’s museum.

Shepard’s work is a cherished memory in the minds of many readers, and it will continue to inspire youngsters in the years to come.

An allergic reaction often develops after someone is bitten repeatedly. About half of the kissing bugs in Texas carry Trypanosoma cruzi, the parasite that causes Chagas disease, according to Texas A&M University. This affliction occurs only in the Western Hemisphere. In its chronic phase, Chagas disease can cause heart and intestinal problems—and even death.

Chagas disease can only be transmitted if the kissing bug defecates in the wound while feeding; a behavior common among species in Central and South America. Few cases of Chagas disease occur in the United States because the kissing bug here “behaves a little differently,” according to public health entomologist Dawn Gouge. “The critical difference and the reason why we don’t have many reported cases of Chagas disease is because they [kissing bugs] like to feed and then fly away to a quiet place to digest,” she said. The UA study is helping raise awareness about allergic reactions to kissing bug bites and Chagas disease in the medical community and the public, Smith said. It is difficult for communities to find an affordable way to test for Chagas disease.

This year, however, the UA researchers were fortunate to offer people an alternative to expensive lab tests. This cheaper test, which does not use a lab, determines if those bitten by the kissing bug are at risk of being infected with Chagas disease. Shepard has been behind the changing look of Boomer, the friendly bear that appears on every cover of Bear Essential News. Children await Boomer’s arrival every month. Former reader Ethan Schwabie, one of the directors of the Dow Jones Journalism Diversity Workshop, recalls reading Bear Essential News when he was growing up. “We would pick it up after baseball practice and looked forward to every edition,” he said. “I remember Benson (now called Boomer) as much as the Mickey Mouse or any iconic figure. They’ve been able to keep the branding and art consistent throughout the years.”

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Marisol Quiriz (left), associate director for student development at C.A.T.S. Academics, discusses plans for the fall semester with student Itzel Marquez. Below, 2.3, according to the student athlete handbook. Athletes’ schedules fill up with games and practices, and it is very easy to fall behind, Bernier said. At least one academic adviser is assigned to each sports team to ensure that students complete their work.

Michelle Floyd, a recent graduate and former pitcher for the UA’s softball team, said a normal day during softball season started with strenuous morning workouts, followed by classes, tutoring sessions, softball practice, work and, if she was lucky, a few hours of sleep. “I would like you to do what I do every day and experience the sacrifices that I have made for this school and tell me again that I have special treatment,” she said.

Despite her many responsibilities, Floyd kept her eligibility all four years. “The key to success in the classroom was communication with her professors,” Floyd said. Whenever she faced a scheduling conflict with a class, she let her professors know what was going on.

Christopher “Buzz” Conover, an adjunct professor at the UA School of Journalism, has had many student athletes in his classes over the years. Although he supports the university’s athletics and wants his students to perform well in their games, he said he makes sure they understand what is expected of them in his classes.

It is the students’ responsibility to keep up with their classwork, Conover said. The grade they receive at the end of the semester reflects the effort they put into the class. There is no exemption from completing classwork, not for busy students or athletes, he said.

The university also employs faculty athletics representatives who review any changes made to an athlete’s grades. Susan Knight, a journalism professor, said she once had to clarify a grade change for one of her students with Jory Hancock, the dean of the College of Fine Arts and a faculty athletics representative. The issue was resolved after she reassured Hancock that the change was valid.

The UA offers many opportunities for student athletes, but the priority is to prepare them for the real world. “Work with your academic adviser and your athletic adviser because working with the two will help you in the long run,” said Palomar Boykin, the undergraduate academic adviser for the School of Journalism. “Make sure that you’re on track.”
**THIS IS US**

**NAYOMI GARCIA**  
Reporter  
Nayomi likes cats and watching movies on Netflix. She wants to live in Madrid after college and then settle down to work.

**ALEXANDRA NICHOLS**  
Reporter  
“I hope to have a pivotal point in my life and be able to say, Wow, I’m good.”  
—Alexandra Nichols

**RAY HARPER**  
Copy Chief & Reporter  
Ray loves film and traveling. He hopes to attend USC and become president one day.

**KATELYN KUBLY**  
Copy Editor  
“If you wake up every day with the mindset that today will be lovely, then it will be. You control your happiness. Don’t let others dictate your emotions.”  
—Katelyn Kubly

**DANIELA MORENO**  
Reporter  
“No regrets! Not a single letter.”  
—Daniela Moreno

**DAYANA VEGA**  
Photographer & Reporter  
“Painting my own canvas as I go.”  
—Dayana Vega

**ELIZABETH NORIEGA**  
Photo Editor  
“In the end, I just wanna be financially stable and love whatever I’m gonna be doing for the rest of my life.”  
—Elizabeth Noriega

**Kenzel Williams**  
Blog Editor & Photographer  
Kenzel loves drama and photography, and is wearing one of Jackie’s striped shirts.

**JACQUELYN GONZALES**  
Copy Editor & Photographer  
Jackie loves photography and owns too many striped shirts.

**AMBER SOLAND**  
Managing & Design Editor  
Amber is an interdisciplinary who loves art and writing, and hopes to someday look as good as Jackie does in striped shirts.

**JUDITH HERNANDEZ**  
Copy Editor  
“I choose to see the good in all things.”  
—Judith Hernandez

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The Journalism Diversity Workshop for Arizona High School Students is an annual program. We welcome students from all over Arizona to participate in a seven-day intensive journalism program.

For more information, please contact director Carol Schwalbe, cschalbe@email.arizona.edu

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HOOFIN’ IT AROUND CAMPUS

During the Journalism Diversity Workshop, which is funded by the Dow Jones News Fund, the 11 participants shot photos around the University of Arizona campus.

Agaves like this one line the walkway to the Arizona State Museum.

Above left: Campus Ambassadors lead tours around campus, often stopping to sing the UA fight song at the Bear Down Gym. Above middle: “The Wildcat Family,” a bronze sculpture dedicated to former UA President Peter Likins and his wife, stands guard by the cactus garden at the heart of the UA Mall. Above right: The Women’s Plaza of Honor celebrates women who contributed to Arizona’s past and present. Above: The world’s first laboratory dedicated to tree-ring research houses an exhibit hall.