



NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH Sept 15-Oct 15

MÁS New Mexico The new Bilingual Newspaper, is honoring “El Mes De La Herencia Hispana,” by taking a look at the origins of some of the prominent Hispanic family lines in New Mexico. Thank you all for valuing our history!

Doña Conchita Lucero was quick to recognize the opportunity available through the strong supports provided to NMHCPL by **MÁS New Mexico**, and organized the project by contacting individuals to write short articles to highlight our ancestor’s importance to New Mexico’s rich Spanish heritage. Pick up a copy or go to their website: www.masnewmexico.com

Here is a schedule of when contributed articles of Hispanic family names will be published in **MÁS New Mexico** section ‘EL MES DE LA HERENCIA HISPANA’.

Newspaper Edition of 9/7: Montañó, Archuleta, Fernandez, Gutierrez, Ortiz, Padilla, Ulibarrí

Newspaper Edition of 9/16: Valdéz, Abeyta, Espinosa, Gallegos, Martinez, Sanchez, Quintana

Newspaper Edition of 9/23: Gabaldon, Madrid, Salazar, Anaya, Griego, Marquez, Chacón

Newspaper Edition of 9/30: Ortega, Aragon, Baca, Chávez, García, Lucero, Montoya

Thank you - Clara Padilla Andrews, Katherine Michalske Assistant Editor, **Más New Mexico STAFF** 123 Palomas Drive NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108 [office] or P.O. Box 8386, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87198 [mailing] 505.255.1928 [telephone] 505.255.4550

THANKS to TWO GREAT LADIES

By: Conchita Lucero, President Emeritus

Clara Padilla Andrews and **MÁS New Mexico** Bilingual Newspaper staff have gone above and

beyond, by now providing space in their paper for a new column titled “La Jornada” to be included bi-weekly. If you have research you would like to share, please do so by writing a 600 word article for “La Jornada” column and contact Conchita Lucero, Project Editor.

Clara has demonstrated her pride in her Spanish Culture demonstrated by the spectacular Hispanic Heritage Month special edition. Further, she is definitely my suggestion for the 2010 Doña Eufemia Award. I encourage everyone who appreciates her efforts at highlighting and promoting truthful history, to let her know, see contact information first column.

Ana Pacheco, has published *La Herencia* for the last 15 years, since 1994. Ana filled a hunger Hispanics held to read about their history and culture, provided by readers who many times became writes, offering special touches that linked us all.

When I found a story that included the only picture of my grandfather Emanuel Garcia and his brothers that I had seen, I was moved to tears. Our ancestor once again became alive and we were given a renewed self esteem as we read of their many accomplishments and Contributions. With these hard economic time, *La Herencia* will not be able to be published hard copies, And it will become a fond memory as Ana retires after the last November 2009 copy. Ana stated, “the Spring 2010 issue will be available on line through the internet only. We wish Ana a Happy Birthday, on October 6, and as all good things as you take on new endeavors. Your publication will be missed!

Ana wanted everyone know that there will be some going out of business deals on books which could serve as good moments and gifts. Items include cookbooks, or saint books at \$15.00 each or two for \$25.00 which includes postage. Send your orders to:

La Herencia, Ana Pacheco Publisher
P.O. Box 22576
Santa Fe, NM 87506
www.herencia.com (505) 474-2800

It would be nice to send her thank you cards at the above address.

President Melvyn Montano's Message

On September 14, 2009 S. Pauline Anaya, Dr. Robert Himmerich y Valencia and I met with Dr. Fran Levine, Director of the NM History Museum and Secretary of Cultural Affairs for New Mexico, Mr. Stuart Ashman; Mr. Ernesto Ortega, Director, DCA State Monuments Division and members of Dr. Levine's staff.

Ambassador Ed Romero sent a note expressing his support of the NMHCPL's efforts to correct the



discrepancies noted by our colleagues, as well as, stating that Ambassador Frank Ortiz's dream of displaying our Spanish heritage was not met by the NM History Museum staff.

At the opening of the meeting I presented a list of our concerns about the lack of portraying Spanish contributions in New Mexico, not displaying the events in historical chronological order as they happened. The display should start with the Spanish explorations, leading up to the Onate colonization and continuing through statehood with the Native American inclusion as it occurred.

We presented a copy of the book "The Tree of Hate" to Dr. Levine stressing that the forward of the book was written by Dr. Himmerich y Valencia which summarized the content. We provided a summary page on the book to everyone. Also emphasized was the American Council on Educations (ACE) report of 1944, mandating all the teaching of Spanish history being truthful, accurate and unbiased.

We showed the historic introductory video "Yo Soy Espanol Americano" at the meeting and all present agreed that it was good. We also presented our review of the book "New Mexico History: The New History" compiled by the Palace of the Governor's as a repeat of the negative/ biased publications presently available. The meeting was positive and civil with agreement that we would collaborate to correct the exhibit addressing the concerns expressed.



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Prayer Requests

Our Troops, our youth and answers to our personal petitions

NM Hispanic Student: “Education Crises”

by: S. Pauline Anaya, M.A.

Heightened attention is being paid to our crises. Questions are again being asked to seek answers for this dilemma, and why, in the Albuquerque Public Schools, only 39% of Hispanic students graduate on time, compared to 58.8 % of Anglo students? This is a national pattern. The Hispano/Latino Education Improvement Taskforce held a Press Conference Friday, September 11. The Hispanic Taskforce expressed concerns about education, seeking answers and direction from top leaders.

The Hispanic/ “Latino” populations of New Mexico, is unique among all States, in that thousands of descendents are from the first founding Spanish Settlements 400+ years past. Our history is not truthfully told and to many our historic cultural differences are important, but to others it is not. The thousands of descendents, heirs of the frontier Spanish Settlers deserve to have institutions responsive to their unique needs. In many circles concern mainly focuses on Spanish Language or the limited English language speaker and immigrant needs. There is a lack of ideas and debate on using our uniqueness to enhance our positions in government, education, public sector, etc. In the past 100 years, Hispanic New Mexicans struggled to participate in the American systems where barriers were raised, and access was denied. In figuring out how our story factors in when we consider services for our community, that contain important elements for application in policies, curriculums, perspectives, debates, etc. is not yet done.

Of the 47% Hispanic “Latino” population of this State, of this, maybe 12% are not of the heritage culture. If about 35% of New Mexico Hispanics have a different historic presence what are their needs? Other States seem to describe their Hispanic populations as a more recent immigrant group not having long historic contributions. So for New Mexico to use the same descriptive language and define issues from other States is largely inappropriate.

The unique historic presence of Hispanics New Mexicans is significant here. (*Note: Most leaders are from outside New Mexico). Leaders bring and use pre-defined models/frameworks/language from other States to address our needs, which places limits on inclusion of heritage population issues. Understanding the pervasiveness of the Black Legend, and lack of past inclusion will continue to

limit success to our Hispanic “Latino” youth populations and communities. Our founding heritage culture and portrayal of it is still not accurately portrayed in our schools, museums, institutions, etc. We need discussion in forums and debates that recognize the importance of our culture and our heritage needs!

“How do you know where you are going if you don’t know where you have come from?”

Bishop Alphonse Gallegos

by: Ricardo Quintana

Nearly 18 years after Bishop Gallegos was killed in a car accident, his presence is still being felt today. Bishop Gallegos, the auxiliary Catholic bishop who died in 1991, is moving closer to becoming Sacramento's first saint. Bishop Gallegos, an unofficial chaplain to low riders and migrant workers, passed the first step toward canonization last year. Now supporters are working for Bishop Gallegos to reach the next level in the sainthood process.

Bishop Gallegos was born in Albuquerque, N.M. His father was a carpenter, and his mother a homemaker caring for their 11 children. Bishop Gallegos, a twin, was so intent on becoming a priest he constructed an altar at home.

Bishop Gallegos lived in the Sacramento Area from 1979 until his death in 1991. He would start his day saying “What a beautiful day.” We all can pray for his help and intercession in our daily lives, and too, pray for the advancement of this good soul and his heroic charity.

TAOS Founders Museum in the works!

Plans are going forward to establish a Spanish Founders Heritage Museum in Taos.

Though first steps have been taken to secure a building, there are many things that need to be organized to make this a reality. NHCPL has been asked to provide any type of support possible. We have been invited to meet with the organizers to discuss the Museum and assist with guidance. **Anyone interested in helping please call Mel at 350-3268 or Pauline at 239-4335.** Those in the Taos/Santa Fe area are encouraged to participate in development of the Museum.

Santa Fe 400th webpage

Check out and note the errors under “Culture and History” which describes the Native American Culture ... permanent communities established in the Tesuque and Santa Fe river valleys between 850 and 1000 AD by farmers who had domesticated crops like beans, corn, and squash and who fashioned storage jars and cooking pots out of clay. Their villages were built of sun-dried adobe bricks, producing the Pueblo architecture [sic] that gives Santa Fe its timeless, signature look. This practical building material, the world’s oldest and still most widely used, imparts an organic, sensuous quality to the architecture and blends seamlessly with the high-desert landscape. Beehive-shaped fireplaces, known as kiva fireplaces, add to the adobe aesthetic.

Here is more:

Spanish Culture...

Although, Spanish explorers first stepped foot into what is now New Mexico as early as 1540, the first Spanish settlers in the region arrived in 1599 in the area of Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo at the confluence of the Rio Grande and Rio Chama. The colony failed to thrive, and a new site was selected in what is now Santa Fe.

The settlers’ relationship with the Pueblo Indians was a complex one, involving both oppressive colonial rule on the one hand and intermarriage and social interaction on the other. Eventually, the accumulated resentment of Spanish occupation and the undermining of their religious, political, and social traditions boiled over, and a carefully planned and executed revolt was mounted.

The Pueblo Revolt of 1680, as it’s known, forced the Spanish into exile...

when Governor Don Diego de Vargas returned... it was not a bloodless re-conquest, however. The fiercely fought Battle of Santa Fe broke out on December 29, 1693, with the Indians occupying a number of buildings... Throughout the 18th century, Santa Fe waged a struggle to survive, and its social structure expanded to accommodate the blending of cultures.

Spanish settlers continued to intermarry with the Indians, and Jewish immigrants who had been expelled from Spain for failing to convert to Catholicism arrived to start life anew. Masking their

beliefs and rituals, they assimilated so well that they were assumed to be Christians. In recent decades, however, much research has been undertaken to establish the presence and trace the history of these crypto-Jews, and many of northern New Mexico’s Spanish families, whose roots extend to those early days, have learned of their Jewish heritage.

The Spanish traditions of woodcarving and carpentry added grandly carved wooden doors, gates, pillars, and round beams to the flat-roofed adobe structures of the Pueblo people. The Spanish introduced their acequia system, which had been brought to Spain by the Arabians around 700 A.D.

NEW BOOK by Nasario Garcia

"Rattling Chains" was just published--about three weeks ago, so local bookstores may not yet have it in stock, but you can ask them to order you a copy. In Santa Fe the best places are Collected Works and Palace of the Governors Gift shop. In Albuquerque, at Bookworks on Rio Grande Blvd. or Treasure House at Old Town may already have it.

Upcoming Events

Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico (HGRC of NM)

Featured Speaker: Jose Rivera, “Acequia Culture: Historic Irrigated Landscapes of NM”

Saturday, October. 3, 10:30am

Botts Hall - Special Collections Library
Central and Edith, Albuquerque.

Hispanic Forum VI by Ruben M. Salas

October 10, Saturday, 10:30 a.m.,

Special Collections Library,
423 Central NE, Albuquerque.

“EXPLODING THE MYTHS OF NM

HISTORY: Crypto Jews, The Acoma War, The Pueblo Revolt, Hispanophobia”

NMHCPL October 14th meeting 6:30-8:30pm

call for directions 239-4335

*"There are no limitations to the mind except those we acknowledge; both poverty and riches are the offspring of thought." Napoleon Hill,
Author of Think and Grow Rich*

Cathedral Basilica de San Francisco de Asis - Santa Fe, New Mexico

- ⇒ Each year on the 3rd evening of October, Franciscans celebrate the Transitus of St. Francis with vespers and readings . The celebration at the Cathedral or any other Franciscan church community has always been a spiritually uplifting and blessed event. At the Santa Fe Cathedral on Saturday, Oct. 3, 7:00 pm Cathedral Vespers and Transitus Service will again be offered.
- ⇒ Tuesday, October 6th 12:30pm, the Crown Prince of Spain, Felipe de Borbon y Grecia (the third child of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia) alone with his wife Princess of Asturias, Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano will be visiting Santa Fe to celebrate its 400th anniversary. Limited tickets for parishioners will be made available. They also will be at the NHCC to dedicate the Dominici Education Bldg during their time here.
- ⇒ Sunday October 25th 2:30pm at the Cathedral in Santa Fe combined Cathedral Choirs and Chamber Ensemble will honor our Blessed Mother with a 7 movement choral work with the text of the words of Our Blessed Mother, when the Angel Gabriel appeared to her asking her to be the mother of the Son of God.

Did you know, that the Cathedral Basilica will receive 14 life-sized Stations of the Cross and will be on loan with a 25 year loan agreement to be installed at the Lamy Garden.

Meeting on NM History Museum Exhibits

On Monday Sept 14, 2009 a meeting was held at the NM Museum Office, Santa Fe, with the NM Cultural Affairs Secretary, NM History Museum Director and three NMHM staff. The NMHCPL President Melvyn Montano presented a list of concerns held in regard to the new NM History Museum exhibit telling the New Mexico Founding Story. A letter from Ambassador Romero in support of our efforts was provided. Requests for changes to the exhibit include suggestions that consultation with New Mexican Hispanic PhD Historians and research based published Hispanic writers/educators be involved in the corrections needed to the exhibit.

In question was who were consulted for the present exhibit. Dr. Levine was given a copy of the book: **“Tree of Hate” Propoganda and Prejudices Affrecting the U.S. Relations with the Hispanic World.** By: Phillip W. Powell. (UNM Press)

Dr. Robert Himmerich y Valencia spoke about the Black Legend and points of its pervasiveness in our History. He proposed a symposium offered by him.

Educator and 1st V.P. of NMHCPL S. Pauline Anaya, spoke on specific examples. Also shown was the historic introductory 4 min. video “ Yo Soy Español Americano” which highlights our Entrada/ contributions in a positive presentation, of the Spanish Founding story. Further, questions were raised about the book compiled/advanced by the museum on N.M. History: The New History and its negative/biased and limited information on Spanish contributions.

Secretary Auschman and Director Levin agreed that changes will be forthcoming to the Exhibit. They felt they had collaborated with appropriate historians to work up to this final exhibition. Dr. Levin indicated that one of the obstacles they faced in putting together the exhibit was the limited 17th Century artifacts which influenced the theme and type of final exhibit. Also, they stated their work reflected vocabulary used /or already coined by Historians.

Dr. Levin felt that not all of the corrections we have asked for may be possible, but some determined by our future work together. Also plans for future forums at the museum will include Spanish/Founders topics which are already being considered. Exhibits at the Palace of the Governors in the future will also focus and highlight the Spanish Stories/History.

Pointed out was that Ambassador Frank Ortiz worked laboriously to have expansion of the Palace of the Governors to house multiple, antique, precious and one-of-a-kind artifacts from the Spanish period. It was the Ambassador who’s support and influence helped gain federal and state funding and would not have happened if he had not worked so hard.

The architectural design presented to the New Mexico Legislature and the public was structurally

altered by Administrative design, which had the resultant effect of limiting the exposure of many Spanish and colonial period, early New Mexico history artifacts were not available to the public.

It was proposed that a special team of New Mexico Historians be delegated to identify and review the criticism of the lack of due Spanish role in the founding, establishment of Western Civilization in New Mexico and review the current NM Museum depiction in relation to this position. Included in this assessment and review can be but not limited to:

- Appropriate historic role of bringing Western civilization
- Appropriate role in bringing Christianity
- Appropriate role in agriculture, agronomy, architecture, treatment of precious metals, arts, culture, government
- Comparison with emphasis to manifest destiny
- Treatments of statewide museum advertisements
- Request for materials:
- Review copies of exhibit design
- Review exhibit script
- Review approvals of the regents
- Review of Design contracts
- Review of New Mexican Scholars who were used as consultants'

A list of Proposed Hispanic Historians was provided.

In summary the Secretary and Director said they want to work jointly to correct the Exhibit, and collaborate with Hispanic New Mexican Historians and others in addressing the concerns expressed. We will have contact with Dr. Levin soon to plan next steps. Also, thanks to Dr. Henry Casso for his help and assistance in this effort, and all those who stepped up to support HCPLs' efforts in these initial effort to impact needed changes.

National Hispanic Heritage Month

Feast Days

October (Respect for Life Month)

- 1 St. Theresa of the Infant Jesus: Albuquerque
- 2 Feast of the Guardian Angels: statewide
- 4 San Francisco de Asis, Basilica: Santa Fé, Nambé, Rancho de Taos
- 5 St. Alice: Mountainair
- 7 Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary: Truchas, Talpa, Albuquerque
- 11 Mission de San Diego: Los Lunas
- 12 St. Edwin: Albuquerque

- 13 Our Lady of Fatima: Albuquerque
- 15 Santa Teresa: El Turquilla, Rowe
- 17 Santa Margarita Mary: McCarty, Paraje, Laguna
- 22 San José: Los Ojos
- 24 San Rafael: La Cueva
- 28 St. Jude Theaddeus: Paradise Hills (Albuquerque)

Events October

4th 40th ANNUAL ROSARY RALLY
Isotopes Park, Albuquerque, NM

2:00 PM

10th 1841 First Tejano Expedition surrendered at Anton Chico

10th Columbus day Observence

12th 1492 Columbus day – Día de la Hispanidad

18th 1818 Manuel Antonio Cháves (El Leoncito) birthday

30th 1815 Padre Gallegos birthday

30th 1884 Élfego Baca standoff

31st Hollween – Visperas de Todos Santos

November

1 Feast of All Saints

2 Feast of All Souls (Día de los Muertos)

3 San Martin de Porros: Albuquerque

4 St. Charles Borromeo: Albuquerque

12 San Diego: Jemez, Tesuque

16 Santa Gertrudis: Mora

“AL PIE DE LA SIERRA” libro por Javier E. Sanchez

Javier E. Sánchez, procedente de una familia Nuevo Mexicana se interesó desde muy pequeño en el pasado de esa misma familia. El joven nació en Corrales, Nuevo México en 1985 y aunque ha vivido toda su vida ahí, desde muy pequeño escuchaba los relatos que le contaban sus abuelos y bisabuelos, quienes eran procedentes de la region del Manzano. Con el paso del tiempo, el mismo joven fue creciendo y se fue interesando más sobre las historias que sus abuelos le contaban y a la edad de quince años decidió comenzar a investigar más a fondo sobre los relatos que había escuchado durante todos estos años. Ya siendo un estudiante de preparatoria, se dedicó a buscar información y fotografías de parientes y conocidos de esta

misma region. Al terminar sus estudios de preparatoria, comenzó a estudiar en la Universidad de Nuevo México, donde hoy todavía estudia.

Duespués de cinco años de investigación, se decidió a escribir la historia de la region que hoy por fin termina. "Al Pie de La Sierra" es una libro de la historia del Pueblo de Manzano y sus alrededores, visto por las historia de sus habitants, 1829-1950. Este libro fue "para toda la gente Hermosa que eran y son del Manzano, El arroyo Colorado, El gato, El Chato, La cienega, Abó, Punta de Agua, y El Mesteño.

Santa Fe 400th Events **Caballeros De Vargas**

Date: October 3, 2009

Details: Don Diego De Vargas Statue Dedication Dedication of the statue of Don Diego DeVargas at the Convention Center, DeVargas Room at 11:00 a.m. followed by a reception until 1:00 p.m.

Spanish Horse Lectures

Date: October 4, 2009 12 Noon

Details: History of the Spanish Horse lecture.

Location: El Rancho de las Golondrinas
334 Los Pinos Road
Santa Fe, NM 87507
(505) 471-2261

Don Juan de Oñate - His Charity

Submitted by Dón Orae Dominguez

When Don Juan de Oñate, Orden de Santiago, died on June 3, 1626 or just before, at his home in Guadalcanal, Spain his mining enterprises were producing a great amount of wealth. Don Juan de Oñate left a fifth of his total wealth, inside and outside Spain, to the Colegio Imperial.

Don Juan de Oñate left **10,000 ducados** for a chapel in the new church which was being constructed alongside the Colegio Imperial and stipulated that, when possible, his remains should be brought from Guadalcanal and interred in this chapel with the Oñate coat of arms on the wall and that this chapel would be the burial place for his heirs and descendants.

Don Juan de Oñate left **200 ducados** for a

capellania, which permitted three masses weekly in the Oñate chapel at the discretion of the Jesuits of the Colegio Imperial.

Don Juan de Oñate left **4,000 ducados** to a Jesuit "*Colegio de Pasantes*, "a bequest" to religious students in convents who finished their studies and assisted a professor. One or two halls were to be constructed at a site the director of the Colegio thought" the best location for lodging forty Collegiates." Five Jesuit "Collegiate religious " were to be maintained. These men must be capable persons so when their *pasantes* completed their training they would be able to teach in and outside Spain. Ten *pasantes* were to come from the province of Toledo, five from Castile, five from Andalusia and five from Aragon, and if a new province were added the proportions would remain the same, with Toledo always having ten. Candidates would be chosen by the leading Jesuit in the province after consultation with the director of the Colegio Imperial.

Typical of Jesuit tradition, these students would receive meals, clothing, books, and round-trip transportation. The duration of studies would be five years, and at the completion of this training the students should be able publicly to debate philosophy and theology. Attendance at all college functions would be a requirement, and each day all must attend a mass in memory of Oñate and his descendants, as well as one in memory of Vicente de Zaldívar, his children, and descendants.

Don Juan de Oñate left 4,000 *ducados* given for a "*Colegio de Estudiantes Seglares*" for religious students who did not live in the convent. A hall near the Colegio Imperial would be purchased for thirty "*colegiales seglares.*" Twelve of these would be chosen by the director's examination, would have completed studies in humanities and theology, and would bring references from a university or a Jesuit college in Spain. The curriculum of the *seglares* would be similar to that of *pasantes*. The remaining eighteen students would have good voices and would be examined by the *maestros* of the Capilla Real,

Convent of Descalzas Reales and convent of Encarnacion, with final approval given by the director of the Colegio Imperial. In addition to taking classes, these eighteen students would attend mass on Sundays, holidays, and on those days when a sermon was given in the church of the Colegio Imperial. They would also

assist with mass and with high mass on the day before a holiday. Altogether, they would have ten years of college—three of grammar, three of humanities, and four of theology. Several other characteristics of the school for the *seglares* are of note. For example, this college would give special veneration to the Virgin Mary, and the main door would display the Oñate coat of arms. The dress for all *colegiales* would be a dark violet robe.

The descendants of Oñate and Zaldivar, and the latter's children, would be given preference in the examination for entry. After termination of classes each afternoon, the eighteen "*colegiales musicos*" would say a "*salve cantada*" with a prayer for Oñate and a high mass on the days before a holiday and on holidays. A high mass in memory of Oñate would be said on the day after the Immaculate Conception feast (December 9) and was to be attended by all the *colegiales*, as well as the Jesuits of the Colegio Imperial to help insure his memory and that of his descendants.

Don Juan de Oñate had considerable wealth in Cartagena, where he generally heard mass at the Church of Nuestra Senora. Oñate made provisions for this church as well as for the San Isidro Convent and the San Sebastian Church.

From THE DEATH OF AN OLD CONQUISTADOR:
NEW LIGHT ON JUAN DE OÑATE by don ERIC
BEERMAN NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW
54:4 1979, pp. 310-314



HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

By: Ruben Salas

The following can be celebrated during this "acknowledgement month" of Hispano contributions to our State, our region, and our country:

1. Hispanics brought CHRISTIANITY to New Mexico and the Southwest. (This is controversial in some quarters. For example, Christianity worked against the polygamous traditions of Indian groups.)
2. Hispanos introduced the institution of RANCHING, created cowboys and techniques for raising livestock, along with technologies like the horned saddle. Horses, cattle, and sheep became especially important, all due to Hispanic efforts.
3. Spanish/Mexican governments in NM and the SW never exterminated the Indians nor did they deport them to Oklahoma or to reservations.
4. Hispanics introduced the first written language into NM and the SW, along with European technologies of the day. (For example, the wheel was unknown to Native American groups.)
5. Hispanos introduced new foods (like chile) and concepts like building with adobe. (Both were unknown to NM Indians.)
6. Charles F. Lummis wrote in his A NEW MEXICO DAVID, in the story called "Miracle of San Felipe," that New Mexicans were "...perhaps the most wonderful pioneers the world has ever produced..."

FAMOUS FIRSTS BY NM HISPANICS

U.S. Senator: Octaviano Larrazolo was elected in 1928 to finish the term of New Mexico senator Andieus Jones, who had died in office. He served for six months before falling ill and stepping down; he died in 1930. The first Hispanic senator to serve an entire term (and then some) was Dennis Chávez, of New Mexico, who served from 1935 through 1962.

LPGA Hall of Fame inductee: Nancy López, 1987. In 1978, she became the first player to have won the the Rookie of the Year Award, Player of the Year Award, and Vare Trophy in the same season.

FYI: Indicated in the 2007 census, on education attainment for U.S.-born Hispanic-Americans of a high school diploma was 76.5%; it was 89.2% for whites. For foreign-born Hispanic-Americans attainment of a high school diploma was 49.3%. When the median education attainment for native-born and foreign-born Hispanic- Americans was measured without differentiating between them, the average was 62.9%.

ADMIRAL CRISTOBAL COLÓN

Books on Christopher Columbus, "El diario de Cristóbal Colón" by Marcel Charles Andrade.
"ADMIRAL OF THE OCEAN SEA"

By Samuel Eliot Morison

Did you know:

- ⇒ Spains' mariners measured the girth of the Pacific Ocean, studied its winds, islands and archipelagos.
- ⇒ Only Spain had her mariners who individually sailed farther and saw more land masses and bodies of water than any other.
- ⇒ Spain is the only country whose explorers organized inland entradas and carried out conquests on foot, horseback, on rafts, ranging for thousands of miles across the Americas. Over one half the earth including earth waters!
- ⇒ Only Spain had a Elcano, a Magellan, a Coronado, a Cristobal Colòn, a Cabeza de Vaca.
- ⇒ Only Spain created an empire on land and on the seas.
- ⇒ Historians credit Spain for the total discovery, exploration, and colonization of the western hemisphere, nowhere in the history of the human race has this ever occurred.



Cristobal Colòn

1492– MARTIN ALONZO PINZON , a ship owner, was part owner of the "Pinta" and the "Niña". Don Pinzón procured crews, prepared the ships and was commander of the Pinta during the 1492 expedition. Don Pinzons' brother **Vicente Yañez** commanded the Niña 1492 -1493 and remained with Cristóbal Colón throughout the expedition.



"SECULAR SABOTAGE" by Bill Donohue

A Brief Book Review (by S. Pauline Anaya)

This book is as insightful and as well documented as "Tree of Hate" by Phillip Wayne Powell.

Recently in book stores across the country, Donohue cites example, after example in demonstration of how our culture today is moving away from the Judeo-Christian heritage that marks Western Civilization, as brought by our Spanish Ancestors.

Our past traditions stressed virtue and placed a premium on the family and the sanctity of human life. It also emphasized sobriety and moderation, shunning excess and debauchery. Western Civilization understood the existence of truth. It recognized sin and evil, but also it believed in redemption, with a strong belief in God. Today the secularists view has grown and is experienced in all facets of society.

"There is no part of society off-limits and their goals are not to reform, but to gut core traditional beliefs and practices." They have succeeded in turning things upside down and inside out. This a must read, to understand our defense of the New



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Attention: Irene Schneider, Membership Chairman

Name: (please print) _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Home: _____ Work _____ Fax _____

Email _____

I will help on the: Board _____ Newsletter _____ Website _____

Banquet _____ Silent auction _____ Lobbying _____ Submit articles _____

Other Areas of interest _____



New Mexican Hispanic Culture
Preservation League
Old Town Station, P. O. Box 7956
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87194
Non Profit 501 (c) (3) organization

Mission Statement :

The mission of the New Mexican Hispanic Cultural Preservation League it to Preserve the heritage, Spanish language and the history of Hispanic New Mexico, to promote the education and understanding of the contributions of Hispanics to the development of New Mexico and the nation, to protect the history of the New Mexican Hispanic heritage and culture. To achieve this mission, we will seek the TRUTH of our heritage and history, and re-store the TRUTH and PRIDE of our New Mexican Hispanic Culture