

## September 2019 Spokane Area Diversity/Cultural Events

**National Hispanic Heritage Month** – In 1968, Congress first designated the week including September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week to celebrate the cultural, heritage, and contributions of the diverse cultures within the Hispanic community. This week was chosen because of two historical events: independence for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua on September 15, 1821 and Mexico's Independence Day, which was the beginning of the struggle against the Spanish on September 16, 1810. In 1988, Congress expanded the week to a full 31-day period from September 15 to October 15.

### What will you do on 9/11 Day Campaign?

Join the movement, how will you give back on 9/11? Take the pledge to do a good deed on 9/11, for more information visit their website at <http://www.911day.org/>.

9/11 Day is the international non-profit movement to observe September 11 every year as a day of charitable service and doing good deeds. This observance was created soon after 9/11 to provide a positive way to forever remember and pay tribute to the 9/11 victims, honor those that rose in service in response to the attacks, and remind people of the importance of working more closely together in peace to improve our world.

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### As Grandmother Taught: Women, Tradition and Plateau Art

Coiled and twined basketry and beaded hats, pouches, bags, dolls, horse regalia, baby boards, and dresses alongside vintage photos of Plateau women wearing or alongside their traditional, handmade clothing and objects, with works by Leanne Campbell, HollyAnna CougarTracks DeCoteau Littlebull and Bernadine Phillips.

**Dates: August 2018 through December 2019**

Time: Tuesday-Sunday, 10:00 am-5:00 pm

Location: [Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture](#), 2316 W. First Ave

Cost: \$10.00 adult, \$8.00 seniors, \$5.00 children ages 6-17, \$8.00 college students with ID.

For more information visit their website at <https://www.northwestmuseum.org> or call 509.456.3931.

### "Sacred Encounters: Father De Smet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountain West" Exhibit

The exhibit tells the story of how Jesuit missionaries (Father De Smet) came to the interior Northwest at the invitation of the Coeur d' Alene and Salish tribes and the profound effects this sacred encounter had on both cultures.

**Date: Open, no end date at this time**

Time: 9:00 am – 5:00 pm daily April through September, 10:00 am - 3:00 pm October through March, (closed holidays)

Location: Old Mission State Park, Cataldo, ID (I-90, exit 39 – 60 miles east of Spokane)

Cost: \$5.00 park entrance fee, exhibit \$5.00 per person/\$10.00 per family.

For more information visit their website at <https://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/parks/coeur-d-alenes-old-mission>.

### Celebration – Call for submissions

¡Celebremos! Is an all Latinx community choice art show curated by Spokane Gallery and LTNX Artes celebrating the diversity and cultural heritage of Latinos, Latinas, and Latinx artists in the Pacific Northwest.

Submit art work by September 4, 2019 midnight. Artwork must be label and ready to hang. Labels must have artist name, phone, email, title, selling price. One piece per artist. Show dates are September 20, 2019 to October 31, 2019. Send submission and questions to [ltnxartes@gmail.com](mailto:ltnxartes@gmail.com).

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**Can You Queer Me Now?****Day: Tuesday**

Time: 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Hear voices directly from the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, and Questioning community right here in the Inland Northwest. You will hear more about current events, local groups, and perspectives directly from the queer youth community. Hosted by Ian Sullivan on KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Democracy Now****Day: Monday-Friday**

Time: 8:00 am – 9:00 am & 5:00 pm-5:00 pm

A national, daily, independent, award-winning news program hosted by journalists Amy Goodman and Juan Gonzalez. Pioneering the largest public media collaboration in the U.S. Link <https://www.democracynow.org/>. KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Democracy Now! Headlines in Spanish****Date: Saturday**

Time: 7:00 am – 8:00 am

*Democracy Now!* is a national, daily, independent, award winning news program hosted by journalists Amy Goodman and Juan Gonzalez on KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM.

Website: [www.kyrs.org](http://www.kyrs.org) or [www.democracynow.org](http://www.democracynow.org).

**Detention****Day: Monday**

Time: 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Variety music/talk show for teens by teens. This show is produced by the students of West Valley City School. Hosted by Kade, KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Dragonflies on Thin Air****Day: Sunday**

Time: 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm

One of the few elementary age children's radio shows produced by kids for kids in the country. The program is fun and educational for children and adults, and includes a mix of jokes, music, guests, stories, poetry, trivia and more. Hosted by [Trevor, Zoe, Eva and Selena](#), KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Irish Music on Tap****Day: Wednesday**

Time: 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

Music from Ireland, Scotland and England. Hosted by Don and Rick, on KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Latin Lounge****Day: Monday**

Time: 6:00 pm-8:00 pm

A wide spectrum of Latin music. Hosted by "Corazon" on KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

**Layali Arabia****Day: Saturday**

Time: 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

Arabic songs from a multitude of different genres to come out of the Arab World. Hosted by Rahmi on KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

### **Queens of Noise**

**Day: Wednesday**

Time: 8:00 pm-10:00 pm

You will hear best in female vocalist/musicians. Hosted by “Queen of Mean” and “Luscious Duchess”, KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

### **QueerSounds**

**Day: Thursday**

Time: 6:00 pm-8:00 pm

QueerSounds is radio show dedicated to playing music by and for LGBTQ people. Music, interviews, community events and forums. Hosted by bob, KYRS FM 92.3 or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>. Join the hosts on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/qsounds](http://www.facebook.com/qsounds), or email them at [queersounds@kyrs.org](mailto:queersounds@kyrs.org).

### **The Persian Hour**

**Day: Saturday**

Time: noon – 1:00 pm

The Persian Hour’s consists of a variety of Iranian music from hip hop to traditional, Jazz, blues, rock and roll and the usual. Also, they will share stories, recipes, and interviews. Hosted by Shahrokh, KYRS 92.3 FM or 88.1 FM. Website: <http://www.kyrs.org>.

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### **40<sup>th</sup> Pig Out in the Park**

Free concerts on three stages and 47 food booths, 3- adult beverage gardens

**Dates: Wednesday-Monday, August 28, 2018-September 2, 2019**

Time: 11:00 am – 10:00 pm daily

Location: Riverfront Park

Cost: Food and drink items, otherwise free

For more information, visit their website at <http://www.spokanepigout.com/>.

### **Tsinta Mani Choling Buddhist Meditation Center**

Tibetan Buddhist teachings and meditation with Lama Lakshey Zangpo.

**Dates: Sundays, September 1, 8, 15, 22 & 29, 2019**

Time: 9:00 am – 11:00 am

Location: [Tsinta Mani Choling](#), 2311 N. Monroe St.

Cost: Free

For more information, visit <https://tsintamani.org/>.

### **Tibetan Meditation Class**

With Lama Lakshey Zangpo.

**Dates: Wednesday, September 4, 11, 18, & 25, 2019**

Time: 6:30 am – 7:30 am

Location: [Tsinta Mani Choling](#), 2311 N. Monroe St.

Cost: Free

For more information, visit <https://tsintamani.org/>.

### **Homeless Coalition Candidate Forum**

The Spokane Homeless Coalition's September meeting will be held at the Downtown Library and will feature a Candidates Forum on Homelessness.

**Date: Thursday, September 5, 2019**

Time: 8:30 am – 10:00 am, doors will open to the public at 8:30 am with the Forum starting promptly at 9:00 am.

Location: Spokane downtown Public Library, 906 W Main Ave

Cost: Free and open to the public. The public is invited to submit questions for the candidates at this event.

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>. sponsored by the Spokane Homeless Coalition, the Spokane Low Income Housing Consortium, and the Spokane Public Library.

### **American-Italian Club Lodge #2172**

**Date: Thursday, September 5, 2019 (first Thursday of the month)**

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: Inland NW Wildlife Club, 6111 N Market St

For more information, visit their website at <http://www.glnw.org/spokane.htm> or Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/American-Italian-Club-Local-2172-Spokane-10150156620590626/>.

### **International Day of Action for the Amazon**

The National Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) has called for international solidarity in response for the fires and ever-increasing threats. Amazon Watch and Extinction Rebellion are leading a call for a Global Day of Action for the Amazon.

**Date: Thursday, September 5, 2019**

Time: 5:30 pm – 7:30 pm

Location: Spokane city Hall, 88 W Spokane Falls Blvd.

For more information visit [#spokane4amazonia](#) or [#sept5act4amazonia](#)

### **Activists Mobilizing for Power (AMP) “Democracy Under Siege”**

AMP is Western States Center’s flagship leadership development conference, where hundreds of leaders and organizers from throughout the pacific NW and Intermountain West get together to learn from one another and strengthen movements for an inclusive democracy.

**Dates: Friday-Sunday, September 6-8, 2019**

Time: All days, see website

Location: Spokane Convention Center, 334 West Spokane Falls Blvd.

Cost: \$125.00/day, includes conference sessions, breakfast, lunch, and afternoon snacks, and Saturday banquet dinner.

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.westernstatescenter.org/amp2019>.

### ***References to Salvador Dali Make Me Hot* by Jose Rivera, directed by Juan Mas**

Rivera’s surrealist elegy of love, lust and rediscovery will lead you into the desert of Barstow, CA. Following the Persian Gulf War, Gabriela, a beautiful young woman, awaits the return of her husband, Benito; who has been forever changed by the war and its aftermath. Imagined through the mating rituals of a cat and a coyote, Gabriela delivers Benito an ultimatum.

**Dates: Thursday-Sunday, September 6-22, 2019**

Time: 7:30 pm – 9:30 pm Thursday-Saturday, 2:00 pm on Sunday

Location: Spokane Stage Left, 108 W 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave

Cost: \$25.00

For more information visit their website at <http://spokanestageleft.org/> or call 509.838.9727.

### **Fall Citizens Academy Level 1 – Spokane Police Department**

Students are introduced to police training (hands-on and virtual), operations and investigative procedures, special police units, etc. The Citizen's Academy will culminate with a graduation ceremony where students will be awarded certificates of completion.

**Date: Saturday & Sunday, September 7 & 8, 2019**

Time: 9:00 am – 4:30 pm – Saturday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm Sunday

Location: Spokane Police Academy, 2302 N Waterworks

Cost: Free, must register at <https://my.spokanecity.org/police/citizen/training/>.

For more information, call 509.742.8100 or visit their website at <https://my.spokanecity.org/police/citizen/training/>.

### **Spanish Storytime**

A special story time presented in Spanish. Listen to a fun story, sing a song and make a craft.

**Date: Saturday, September 7, 2019**

Time: 10:00am – 11:00 pm

Location: South Hill Library, 3324 S Perry St

Cost: Free and open to the public. This event is best for children ages 0 to Kindergarten. Young children should be accompanied by a caretaker.

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>. Sponsored by Latinos en Spokane.

### **Hispanic Heritage Festival – Fiesta Spokane**

**Date: Saturday, September 7, 2019**

Time: noon-8:00 pm

Location: Post Street next to City Hall

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information visit [www.latinohopefoundation.org](http://www.latinohopefoundation.org).

### **Bulgaria the Beautiful – Land of Contrasts and Controversy**

Join us as we travel through ancient and modern times to learn about Bulgaria's rich history, culture, traditions and people.

**Date: Saturday, September 7, 2019**

Time: 3:30 pm – 4:30 pm

Location: Shadle Library, 2111 W Wellesley Ave

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

### **Water Lantern Festival**

This is a family friendly event that can be shared by everyone. Event includes food trucks, music, designing your own lantern and lantern launch.

**Date: Saturday, September 7, 2019**

Time: 5:30 pm – 10:00 pm – check website for specific schedule times

Location: Q'emlin State Park, 123201 W Parkway Dr, Post Falls, ID

Cost: \$35.00 until Sept 6, 2019, \$40.00 day of event

For more information visit <https://www.waterlanternfestival.com/spokane.php>.

### **12th Annual SpokeFest 2019**

Three routes (SpokFest REI - 21-Mile River Loop; SpokFest Barden & Barden Spokane Falls 9-Mile Loop; SpokeFest Spokesman Outdoors Half Century 29-mile addition to the REI 21 River Loop for a total of 50 miles) and Bike Safety Rodeo

**Date: Sunday, September 8, 2019**

Time: 8:00 am (SpokeFair opens with vendors, interactive booths, and all things “bike”). Ride starts vary. See website for more information)

Location: All routes start and finish in Kendall Yards

Cost: \$20.00/\$10.00 for adult/youth

For more information, visit their website at [www.spokefest.org](http://www.spokefest.org). Helmets are required! Please check [AirNow](#) website Sunday morning for current conditions. If unhealthy, the ride will be canceled.

### **Spokane Nonprofit Networking Meeting**

Nonprofit Essentials & Messaging - Whether you are starting a new nonprofit or are already fully operating, it's a good idea to review the essential components to a well-functioning and compliant organization. We will then take it to the next level and explore how to create compelling messaging that actively supports your mission.

**Date: Monday, September 9, 2019**

Time: noon-1:30 pm

Location: Spokane County United Way, 920 N Washington St, Ste 100

Cost: Free and open to the nonprofits, no registration is required

For more information visit their Facebook at [https://washingttonnonprofits.secure.nonprofitsoapbox.com/2019-09-09-spokane-npn?fbclid=IwAR3QLtmM\\_F77Uf8lcSM21njKaBr5XfmEilj57YquUFmUgM5PNpbsSNBax4o](https://washingttonnonprofits.secure.nonprofitsoapbox.com/2019-09-09-spokane-npn?fbclid=IwAR3QLtmM_F77Uf8lcSM21njKaBr5XfmEilj57YquUFmUgM5PNpbsSNBax4o)

**A Guatemalan Family's Recent Experience at the Border**

Presenters: Jennyfer Mesa (Latinx Advocate and Founder of Latinos en Spokane), and Abigail Bocanegra (Latinx Advocate and Child Mental Health Therapist).

This program will explore a Guatemalan family's recent experience of being separated at a border detention facility and the issue of child trauma development. This now critical issue in our society has affected many families from different origins in Latin America upon their arrival in the United States.

**Date: Tuesday, September 10, 2019**

Time: 6:30 pm – 7:30 pm

Location: South Hill Library, 3324 S Perry Street

Cost: Free and open to the Public

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

**Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Informational Night - Become A Foster Parent to a Refugee Or Migrant Minor**

Lutheran Community Services is currently seeking individuals and families interested in learning about and/or fostering Refugee youth. The Unaccompanied refugee Minor Program will allow for youth to be placed in foster homes around the Spokane Area.

**Date: Tuesday, September 10, 2019 (second Tuesday of the month)**

Time: 5:30 pm-7:30 pm

Location: Lutheran Community Services NW, 210 W Sprague

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information call 509.343.5018 or visit their website at <http://lcsnw.org> or call 509.624.1200.

**Hispanic Business / Professional Association (HBPA) monthly meeting**

Sabes Qué Speaker Series: Hannel Sanchez from Mujeres in Action (MiA), and Aaron McMurray, Chief Strategy Officer from Innovia Foundation

**Date: Wednesday, September 11, 2019**

Time: 6:00 pm – social, networking, speaker/program

Location: Fiesta Mexican, 1227 S Grand Blvd

Cost: Around \$10.00-\$15.00 if you chose to order food/dinner

For more information visit their website at [www.hbpaspokane.net](http://www.hbpaspokane.net).

**Ethnicity, Race, and Indigenous Peoples (ERIP) Conference**

Join us to exchange ideas with respect to the study of ethnicity, race, Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and related issues in the Americas and the Caribbean.

**Dates: Thursday-Saturday, September 12-14, 2019**

Time: check website

Location: Gonzaga University, Hemmingson Center

Cost: Check their website, there is a community member special fee of \$60.00 for all three days or \$30.00 for one day.

For more information visit their website at <https://www.gonzaga.edu/ethnicity-race-indigenous-peoples-conference/about-erip>.

**NAACP State Area Conference of AK, OR & WA**

Keynotes: Sandy Williams, Danny Glover, and Nina Turner. We will celebrate past accomplishments, discuss current challenges, and unify around defending civil rights in our region. The pinnacle of the weekend's event is the keynoted Centennial Celebration Dinner with the theme of STAY WOKE 2 VOTE!

**Dates: Friday-Sunday, September 13-15, 2019**

Time: Friday 6:00 pm – Sunday 2:00 pm

Location: Northern Quest Casino, 100 N Hayford Rd, Airway Heights

Cost: \$150.00, Pre-registration is required

For more information, visit their website at <http://www.naacpaowsac.org/> or email [communications@naacpaowsac.org](mailto:communications@naacpaowsac.org).

**Renters Clinic by the Center for Justice**

The Center for Justice is offering a Renters Clinic for renters with questions about landlord-tenant issues. Attendees will meet privately with advisers on a first-come-first-served basis.

**Date: Saturday, September 14, 2019**

Location: Hillyard Library, 4005 N Cook St

Time: 10:00 am to noon

Cost: Free

For more information call 509.444.5300 or visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

**5<sup>th</sup> Annual Herbal Fair**

This event will have workshops throughout both days, local vendors with hand crafted goods, salves, tinctures, fresh & dried herbs and much more. They will have organic meals on site for sale, as well as a tea kitchen, please, bring your cup!

**Date: Saturday & Sunday, September 14 & 15, 2019**

Time: 10:00 am – 4:00 pm

Location: West Central Episcopal Mission, 1832 West Dean

Cost: Free, children 8 and under must bring an adult

For more information call 509.893.8350 or visit their website <https://www.sclld.org/locations/north-spokane/>.

**"Gol!" Fútbol in Latin America: A Religion, a Political Tool, a Way of Life, and a Drug Lord's Toy**

With the recent success of the American team in the Women's World Cup, interest in football (soccer) has grown tremendously. Ivan Torres from Spokane's Hispanic Business/Professional Association will examine the sport's significance in Latin America and its exploitation through politics and drug cartels. He will also address the social, cultural and spiritual meaning in many Latin American countries.

**Date: Sunday, September 15, 2019**

Time: 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Location: Shadle Library, 2111 W Wellesley Ave

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

**NAACP Monthly Membership Meeting**

**Date: Monday, September 16, 2019**

Time: 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm

Location: Community Building, 35 W Main Ave or community venue, check their Facebook page

Cost: Free, meeting open to everyone

For more information contact [spokanenaacp@gmail.com](mailto:spokanenaacp@gmail.com) or visit their Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/spokane.naACP/>.

**2019 Day of Impact**

Join Spokane County United Way along with hundreds of people together in one day to experience and discuss issues our community faces around financial stability, educational opportunity gaps, and racial equity. You have the opportunity to participate in the **ALICE Challenge** where you will experience the financial difficulties that are real for 38% of local families or **Racial Equity Training and discussion forum** led by United Way's Excelerate Success team.

**Date: Tuesday, September 17, 2019**

Time: 8:30 am – 1:00 pm with luncheon at 11:30 am

Location: Hemmingson Center, Gonzaga University

Cost: Free

For more information and to register, visit [www.unitedwayspokane.org](http://www.unitedwayspokane.org).

### **Ojo de Dios Craft**

Ojos de Dios are common in the Pueblos of New Mexico. The spiritual eye of the Ojos de Dios is thought by some believers to have the power to see and understand things unknown to the physical eye. The Library will provide all of the supplies and instruction.

**Date: Wednesday, September 18, 2019**

Time: 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Location: Spokane Library Downtown, Second Floor Lens, 906 W Main Ave.

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

### **Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Egypt's Valley of the Kings**

Presented by Pacific Lutheran University professor, archaeologist, and author Donald Ryan, best known for his research in Egypt including excavations in the Valley of the Kings where he has discovered lost tombs and controversial mummies. He will share some of his recent discoveries while investigating some of the lesser-known tombs in the ancient royal cemetery.

**Date: Thursday, September 19, 2019**

Time: 6:30 pm

Location: Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, 2316 W. First Ave

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information, visit <http://www.northwestmuseum.org>.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Center for Civil and Human Rights Conference**

Medicine, Music and Mascots: Furthering Social Justice in the Age of Intellectual Property.

**Date: Friday, September 20, 2019**

Time: All day

Location: Gonzaga University

Cost: Various pricing, check website

For more information, visit their website at <https://www.gonzaga.edu/school-of-law/clinic-centers/center-for-civil-human-rights/events/cchr-conference-2019>.

### **30<sup>th</sup> Annual Valleyfest 2019**

Hearts of Gold Parade (starts at Appleway Florist and ends at Perrine Rd), Friday, September 20th at 7:30 pm

**Date: Friday, Saturday & Sunday, September 20-22, 2019**

Location: Mirabeau Point Park/CenterPlace Regional Event Center

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <http://www.valleyfest.org/> or call 509.922.3299.

### **Encanto Gala Dinner and Auction**

Gala is an evening of celebrating our Latino culture, honoring our community leaders and organizations that support our Latino community and supporting access to higher education for our Latino students.

**Date: Friday, September 20, 2019**

Time: 5:30 pm – 10:00 pm

Location: Northern Quest Resort & Casino, Airway Heights

Cost: \$100.00 for individual tickets, \$1000 table sponsor

For more information visit <http://www.latinohopefoundation.org/>.

### **Pathways to Peace and peace Flag Ceremony**

Join us as together build a beautiful mosaic of the flags of the world. Gathering will include brief readings on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and denuclearization.

**Date: Friday, September 20, 2019**

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: Hemmingston Center Rotunda, Gonzaga University

Cost: Free and open to the public

Organized with the Gonzaga Institute for Hate Studies and United Nations Student Chapter, PJALS, SGI, and One Peace Many Paths. See: <https://youtu.be/1KQ-fc9ltjE>.



### **84th Annual Greek Festival Dinner**

Greek pastry, Taverna, Dancing, Deli, and Cooking Demonstrations. Dine in or carry out.

**Date: Thursday-Saturday, September 26-September 28, 2019**

Time: Lunch: 11:00 am – 2:00 pm, dinner 4:30 – 8:00 pm

Location: Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox, 1703 N Washington

Cost: In advance - \$15.00 adults, \$8.00 for children under the age of 12. At the door - \$18.00 adults, \$10 for children under the age of 12

For advance tickets call 509.328.9310 (during festival preparations) or visit their website for other locations or for more information (menu and times) at <http://www.holytrinityspokane.org/festival.html>.

### **Spokane Oktoberfest**

Celebrate with German cheer, dancing, eating, drinking and singing. Featuring two entertainment stages, bands, outdoor and indoor beer gardens and games.

**Dates: Friday-Sunday, September 27-29, 2019**

Time: Friday at 4-11 p.m., Saturday at noon-11 p.m. and Sunday 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

Location: Centre Place, 2426 N Discovery Place

Cost: In advance - \$10.00

For more information, visit <https://spokaneoktoberfest.com/>.

### **Daughters of Norway**

A club to unite women who wish to preserve their Nordic heritage by exploring its rich history, culture, folk arts and native languages.

Meetings involve sharing Nordic tales, cooking, arts and tips on retracing family roots.

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019 (fourth Saturday of each month)**

Time: 10:00 am

Location: TBD

For more information call 509.926.8090 or visit [www.daughtersofnorwayfreya.org](http://www.daughtersofnorwayfreya.org) or contact (509) 926-8090 for location and time of monthly meetings.

### **Ardha Nareeshwarm - Kuchipudi Style South Indian Dance-Drama**

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019**

Time: 6:30 pm – 9:00 pm

Location: Bing Crosby Theater

Cost: \$30.00 if purchase on or before September 20, 2019, \$35.00 after September 20<sup>th</sup>. Purchase tickets at [www.ticketwest.com](http://www.ticketwest.com) or 1.800.325.seat.

For information email [sacaspokane@gmail.com](mailto:sacaspokane@gmail.com) or call 509.467.5558.

### **The Inca Trail to Machu Picchu**

Join Fred Stahl for his memorable trip to Peru, including Cusco, the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu, the Sacred Valley, and an added adventure to the floating villages on Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. Experience the incredible Inca staircases, walls, and towers of perfectly matching granite boulders, some weighing many tons.

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019**

Time: 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm

Location: East Side Library, 524 S Stone Street

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

### **Songs from Ukrainian Harp: Folk Music and Hymns**

The goal of the musical group *Ukrainian Harp* is to preserve Ukrainian traditions and culture for future generations, particularly their children but also anyone who would like to learn about their culture. They will share a short history of Ukraine and perform some 18th and 19th century folk songs and 20th century hymns.

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019**

Time: 4:30 pm – 5:30 pm

Location: Shadle Library, 2111 W Wellesley Ave

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

### **City of Spokane 2019 Elections Candidate Forums**

Spokane Mayoral & School Board Candidates

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019**

Time: 10:00 am – noon

Location: East Central Community Center, 500 S Stone St

Cost: Free and open to the public

Sponsored by Spokane Coalition of Color (Spokane Asian Pacific Islander Coalition (APIC), NAACP and Hispanic Business/professional Association)).

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Hands Across the Falls**

Meet on the Monroe Street Bridge over the Spokane Falls in a show of public support celebrating recovery. In conjunction with National Recovery Month. After event (takes place at noon), there will be an information and resource fair on Summit Parkway on the northeast corner of the bridge.

**Date: Saturday, September 28, 2019**

Time: 11:30 am – 2:00 pm

Location: Monroe Street Bridge

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information visit their website at [www.community-minded.org/recoverycafe](http://www.community-minded.org/recoverycafe).

### **We All Benefit When Immigrants are Welcome: A Public Health Perspective**

How a city chooses to treat its immigrants has much broader impacts that go beyond the immigrant communities. A panel of experts from medicine, mental health and education will speak about the benefits from being an immigrant-friendly city.

**Date: Monday, September 30, 2019**

Time: 6:00 pm – 7:30 pm

Location: Shadle Library, 2111 W Wellesley Ave

Cost: Free and open to the public

For more information and schedule of events visit their website at <https://www.spokanelibrary.org/calendar/>.

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### **Save the Date**

#### **City of Spokane 2019 Elections Candidate Forums**

Spokane City Council and Council President Candidates

**Date: Saturday, October 5, 2019**

Time: 10:00 am – noon

Location: East Central Community Center, 500 S Stone St

Cost: Free and open to the public

Sponsored by Spokane Coalition of Color (Spokane Asian Pacific Islander Coalition (APIC), NAACP and Hispanic Business/professional Association)).

#### **YWCA – Women of Achievement Awards Luncheon**

Keynote: Judge Rosemaire Aquilina. Judge Aquilina presided over the USA Gymnastics Team sex abuse scandal involving Larry Nassar, sentencing him to 175 years in prison for the sexual abuse of young women that lasted more than two decades.

**Date: Friday, October 11, 2019**

Time: 11:30-1:30 pm

Location: The Convention Center, 334 West Spokane Falls Blvd.

Cost: \$125.00

For more information go to <https://ywcaspokane.org/event/woa2019/>.

October's calendar will contain additional HHM events, many of which are at the various Spokane Public Libraries.

If you know of diversity/cultural event open to the public that you would like added to the monthly calendar, please e-mail Yvonne C. Montoya Zamora at [yvonnecmz04@gmail.com](mailto:yvonnecmz04@gmail.com) event details.

For general Spokane events visit [www.visitspokane.com](http://www.visitspokane.com) or <http://www.spokane7.com/>.

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## September 2019 International/National Diversity/Cultural Celebrations

- Sept 1**      **1<sup>st</sup> Muharram | Islamic New Year - Islam**  
Islamic New Year, 1439 AH. The first Muharran marks the first day of the first month (Muharram) of the Islamic year. Muharam lasts for 29-30 days depending on the moon sighting. It begins at sundown the previous day. The date varies by a day depending on whether the Saudi Arabian or North American sighting is being observed. This date is using the North American Calendar.
- Father's Day – Australia, New Zealand**
- Independence Day – Vietnam**
- Sept 2**      **Labor Day – USA, Canada**  
On June 29, 1894, the U.S. Congress voted Labor Day as a national holiday to honor working people's contribution of labor.
- Sept 3**      **Ganesh Chaturthi - Hindu**  
It is in honor of one of Hindu's major deity, Ganesh, the elephant-headed god. He is known as the "remover of all obstacles" and is invoked at the beginning of all new undertakings.
- Samvasrsari – Jain**  
This day is dedicated to introspection confession and pence, especially for the Shvetambra sect.
- Dashalakshani – Parva - Jain**  
Celebrated by the Digambara sect and lasts ten days, each day dedicated to a virtue: humility, honesty, purity, forgiveness, truthfulness, self-restraint, asceticism, study, celibacy, and detachment.
- Sept 5**      **International Day of Charity – UN**  
Since 2012, the International Day of Charity is to raise awareness for charity related activities all over the world for individuals, charitable, philanthropic and volunteer organizations.
- Sept 6**      **Defence Day – Pakistan**  
National day in memory of how Pakistan defended itself against the Indian army in the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965.
- Sept 7**      **Independence Day – Brazil**  
Declaration of independence from Portugal in 1822.
- Sept 8**      **Izzat – Baha'i**  
The 10<sup>th</sup> month in the Baha'i calendar. "Izzat" means Might.
- International Literacy Day – U.N.**  
A day to focus on worldwide literacy issues. More than 780 million of the world's adults (nearly two-thirds of whom are women) do not know how to read or write, and between 94 and 115 million children do not have access to education.

- Sept 10**      **Ashura – Islam**  
For Sunni Muslims, a commemoration of Noah’s leaving the ark on Mount Ararat, but for Shia Muslims, a somber day dedicated to the martyrdom of Hussein, the grandson of the prophet Muhammad, at the Battle of Karbala in 680 CE. The schism between Sunni and Shia Muslims dates from this event. Begins at sundown the previous day.
- Sept 11**      **Day of Remembrance – USA**  
The effects of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001 impacted Americans and most other nations. It has brought us to focus on the devastation terrorism has caused in the world, as well as to honor those whose lives were lost that day – including their surviving families.
- Meskerem (New Year) - Ethiopia**  
Coptic Orthodox Christians are found in all of Africa. They include Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Ethiopia. During the time of Pharaohs 4,000 years ago, the appearance of Soothis (Dog Star) marked a signal that the Nile River would rise, flooding the fertile plants so that planting could begin. The end of the rainy season is known as the New Year.
- Onam - India**  
Onam is a Hindu festival celebrated by the people of Kerala in India. Lasting for four to ten days, it is a harvest festival commemorating the homecoming of the legendary Emperor Mahabali from Patala (the underworld) who visits every Malayali home and during this time.
- Sept 12**      **Ananta-Chaturdasi – Jain**  
Festival of ten virtues is a 10-day fast and meditation.
- Sept 12-16**      **Gahambar Paitishahem – Zoroastrian**  
This day celebrates the creation of the Earth.
- Sept 13**      **Ksamavani – Jain**  
“Day of universal forgiveness” for wrongs committed by them and to them.
- Sept 14**      **Oktoberfest – Germany**  
In 1810, King Joseph Maximillian of Bavaria decided to celebrate his marriage with Princess Theresa of Saxonie in royal style and chose the now famous Theresienwiese (wise-meadow). Originally it was meant to be just a simple horse race event but the Bavarian character took over and it became a happy gathering of cheerful beer drinkers.
- Harvest Moon Festival – China, Hong Kong, Taiwin**  
The festival is celebrated with family reunions, moon grazing and eating moon cakes.
- Trung Thu – Vietnam**  
On this night, children form a procession and travel through the streets with bright lanterns, singing and dancing to the beat of drums.
- Chuseok - Korea**  
Chuseok is referred to as Korean Thanksgiving Day. It’s a celebration of the harvest and thanksgiving for the bounty of the earth. Family members come from all over the country to visit their ancestral homes.

<b>Sept 15</b>	<p><b>Hispanic Heritage Month – U.S.</b> In 1968, Congress first designated the week including September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week. This week was chosen because of two historical events: Independence Day (September. 15), which celebrated the formal signing of the Act of Independence of Central American in 1821; and Mexico's Independence Day (September. 16), which commentates the beginning of the struggle against Spanish control in 1810. In 1988, Congress expanded the week to a full 31-day period from September 15 through October 15.</p> <p><b>Independence Day – Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua</b> Independence from Spain in 1821.</p>
<b>Sept 16</b>	<p><b>Dia de la Independencia – Mexico</b> Declares independence from Spain on this date in 1820. Celebrations begin 11 p.m. the previous day to honor the time in 1810 when Father Miguel Hidalgo made the call to freedom that began the rebellion.</p> <p><b>International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer – U.N.</b> Commemorates the date the Montreal Protocol on Substances that depletes the Ozone Layer was signed in 1987.</p> <p><b>Keiro No Hi – Japan</b> Respect of the Aged Day, established as a national holiday in 1966 to express respect for the elders and to recognize and thank them for their contributions to society and celebrate long lives.</p>
<b>Sept. 17</b>	<p><b>Constitution Day Day – U.S.</b> Honors those from other countries who become U.S. citizens each year and also the anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution in 1787.</p>
<b>Sept 18</b>	<p><b>Independence Day - Chile</b> Independence from Spain in 1810.</p>
<b>Sept 19</b>	<p><b>Independence Day – Saint Kitts/Nevis</b></p>
<b>Sept 21</b>	<p><b>Independence Day – Armenia, Malta</b> Armenia gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Malta gained independence from Britain in 1964.</p> <p><b>International Day of Peace – U.N.</b> A day of global ceasefire and nonviolence, and an invitation to all nations and people to honor cessation of hostilities and to otherwise commemorate the day through education and public awareness on issues related to peace.</p>
<b>Sept 22</b>	<p><b>Chichen Itza Festival - Mexico</b> During the Autumn Equinox, thousands gather at the Mayan Temple of Kukulcan to see the interplay of light and shadow as it forms the impression of a long-tailed serpent leading down to the stone head of the serpent Kukulcan.</p> <p><b>Independence Day – Bulgaria, Mali</b> Bulgaria gained independence from Ottoman rule in 1908. Mali gained independence from France in 1960.</p>
<b>Sept 23</b>	<p><b>Autumn Equinox - International</b></p> <p><b>Mabon – Wiccan</b> This day celebrates the fall equinox and the end of the harvest season.</p>

- Sept 23**      **Shuki sorei sai – Japan, Shinto**  
Autumnal Equinox Day. The Japanese honor family ancestry, visiting ancestral graves and having family reunions.
- Unification Day – Saudi Arabia**  
In 1932, King Abdulaziz proclaimed the unification of the country as a kingdom.
- Sept 24**      **Our Lady of Las Mercedes Day – Dominican Republic and Peru**  
A traditional feast of Our Lady of Mercy celebrated in many Latin countries. The Lady of Mercies (La Virgen de las Mercedes) is the patron saint of the Dominican Republic and Peru.
- Heritage Day – South Africa**  
A recently created holiday in which everyone is encouraged to celebrate their culture and the diversity of their beliefs and traditions.
- Republic Day – Trinidad & Tobago**  
Became independent from Britain in 1976.
- Sept 27**      **Mashiyyat (11<sup>th</sup> moon) – Baha’i**  
The first day of the eleventh Baha’i month. The English translation of Mashiyyat (Arabic) is Will.
- Sept 28**      **Fiesta San Miguel - Mexico**  
The festival of the Archangel San Miguel is in honor of the Patron Saint of the city of San Miguel. Cultural, social, artistic and sporting events are held throughout the city, along with bullfights.
- Sept 29**      **Navrati - Hindu**  
It means ‘nine nights’ beginning on the new moon and ending on Dussehra. It is dedicated to the goodness Durga who had nine incarnations and has the power of good to destroy demons.
- Sept 30**      **Rosh Hashanah | New Year – Jewish**  
Begins the previous sundown at 6:00 pm and observed for two days. Literally ‘Head of the Year’ marks the first and second day of the Jewish New Year and the anniversary of the creation of the world. It ends 10-days later with Yom Kippur. It is celebrated with prayers and religious services.
- San Geronimo Day – Aboriginal/Native American**  
Named after St. Jerome, an Apache fighter (1829 – 1909), this day is celebrated by the Native Americans in Taos Pueblo, New Mexico.
- World Maritime Day – UN**  
Created to celebrate international maritime industry’s contribution towards the world’s economy in shipping.

Source: With permission from Creative Cultural Communications, Multicultural Calendar 2019:  
<http://usa.multiculturalcalendar.com/v/home.html>.

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As we honor and celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month; I am reminded of the poem *Yo Soy Joaquin (I am Joaquin)* by Corky Gonzáles. Shortly after reading it, I read that it contained the history of Mexico and the U.S. Southwest in it. I decide to take the poem and educate myself on the history of Mexico when I had time – time finally came between 13 years ago. This is my interpretation of what Mr. Gonzáles is referring Mexico’s history. I am sure there are other interpretations on the internet. The sources I used are listed after the poem. Regardless of how long a person of Mexican descent has lived in the U.S., Mexico’s history (which included the U.S. Southwest until 1846) still impacts Mexican-Americans and Mexicans today. ycmz

*I AM JOAQUÍN*  
(Yo Soy Joaquín)  
by  
Rodolfo “Corky” Gonzáles

Corky Gonzáles was born (1928-2005) in Denver Colorado to a family of migrant workers. *I Am Joaquín*, written in 1967, is an epic journey of Aztec mythology, Mexican and Chicano history (from the Spanish conquest to the Vietnam War), and the Chicano pain. This poem was considered very controversial at the time. Gonzáles wrote it, specifically using the term “Chicano” and not following regular “poem rhyming conventions”. [Mexico’s history is highlighted in blue](#) (hopefully my interpretation is correct, if not please let me know) in this presentation of *I Am Joaquín*.

Historians differ as to the origin of the term *Chicano*, however the most common explanation states that it derives from the Indian pronunciation of Mexicanos where the “x” is pronounced as “sh.” Chicano refers only to Mexican Americans and not other Hispanic/Latino groups.

<p>I am Joaquín, lost in a work of confusion, caught up in the whirl of a <b>gringo society</b>, confused by the rules, scorned by attitudes, suppressed by manipulation and destroyed by modern society. My fathers have lost the economic battle and won the struggle of cultural survival.</p>	<p><a href="#">Gringo society – anglos</a></p>
<p>And now! I must choose between the paradox of victory of the spirit, despite physical hunger, or to exist in the grasp of American social neurosis, sterilization of the soul and a full stomach.</p>	
<p>Yes, I have come a long way to nowhere, unwillingly dragged by that monstrous, technical, industrial giant called Progress and Anglo success.... I look at myself. I watch my brothers. I shed tears of sorrow. I sow seeds of hate. I withdraw to the safety within the circle of life –</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">MY OWN PEOPLE</p> <p>I am Cuauhtémoc, proud and noble, leader of men, king of an empire civilized beyond the dreams of the gachupín Cortés, who also is the blood, the image of myself. I am the Maya prince. I am Nezahualcōyotl, great leader of the Chichimecas. I am the sword and flame of Cortés the despot And I am the eagle and serpent of the Aztec civilization.</p>	<p><a href="#">Prior to Columbus arrival, three highly advanced indigenous cultures were thriving in the Americas: Aztec of central Mexico, Maya in the Yucatán and Guatemala, and the Inca in the Andes and west coast of South America. The indigenous population in the New World has been debated; estimates place the number between 60-110 million persons. Mexico’s indigenous populations prior to Cortes’ arrival (1519) was estimated between 21-25 million with approximately 149 indigenous tribes. By 1605, the indigenous population was estimated to be 1.075 million and by 1690, 90% of the indigenous population was eliminated due to war, disease brought over by the Spaniards, and being overwork (forced labor) by the Spaniards. New Spain “Mexico” for this purpose includes the country of present-day Mexico and southwestern United States.</a></p>
<p>I owned the land as far as the eye could see under the Crown of Spain, and I toiled on my Earth and gave my Indian sweat and blood for the Spanish master who ruled with tyranny over man and beast and all that he could trample</p>	<p><a href="#">The Spanish crossed Mexico and the western United States claiming the land nearly a century before the first English colonies were established. Both Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and Hernando de Soto organized extensive expeditions specifically searching for the fable city of gold,</a></p>

<p>But...THE GROUND WAS MINE. I was both tyrant and slave.</p>	<p>while they did discover the Grand Canyon and named numerous rivers, they did not find any gold or city of gold.</p>
<p>As the <b>Christian church</b> took its place in God's name, to take and use my virgin strength and trusting faith, the priests, both good and bad, took-- but gave a lasting truth that Spaniard Indian Mestizo were all God's children. And from these words grew men who prayed and fought for their own worth as human beings, for that GOLDEN MOMENT of FREEDOM.</p>	<p>Both the Spanish Crown and <b>Catholic Church</b> saw colonization and conversion of the indigenous population as a unified effort in New Spain. The Catholic Church served as buffer between the Spanish abuses against the indigenous populations; however, it also discouraged independence and self-sufficiency. The church's goal was to convert all indigenous persons to Christianity. In doing so, they set guidelines for recording sacraments, especially marriages between Spaniards and "Indians". This created "Castas" (racial groupings used by the Spanish, i.e. Spanish father and Indian mother produced children referred to as Mestizo {male} or Mestiza (female). During the first generations after the conquest, Spanish priests educated Mexico's Indian population, however, that eventually ceased as the Spanish believed educating the Indian population would lead to their ability to obtain rights (i.e. learn a skilled trade, able to become priests, etc.). The Spanish (and Church) oppressed all indigenous populations, not only in Mexico, but all other lands claimed by them.</p>
<p>I was part in blood and spirit of that courageous village priest <b>Hidalgo</b> who in the year eighteen hundred and ten rang the bell of independence and gave out that lasting cry-- <b>El Grito de Dolores:</b> "Que mueran los gachupines y que viva la Virgen de Guadalupe...."</p>	<p>September 16, 1810 <b>Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla</b> (May 8, 1753-July 30, 1811), Catholic parish priest in Dolores (New Spain) gave his famous <b>Grito de Dolores</b> (cry of Dolores) which ignited Mexico's revolution for independence from Spain. New Spain extended from present day Utah in the north to Central American in the south. Hidalgo was joined by Ignacio Allende, Jose Mariano Jeménz and Juan Aldama. They were all caught March 21, 1811, tried for treason and found guilty. Allende, Jeménz, and Aldama were executed on July 29, 1811. Hidalgo was executed July 30, 1811.</p> <p><b>Que mueran los gachupines y que viva la Virgen de Guadalupe</b> Let the gachupines (European born Spaniards) die and the Virgin of Guadalupe live.</p>
<p>I sentenced him who was me. I <b>excommunicated</b> him, my blood. I drove him from the pulpit to lead a bloody revolution for him and me.... I killed him. His head, which is mine and of all those who have come this way, I placed on that fortress wall to wait for independence. <b>Morelos!</b> <b>Matamoros!</b> <b>Guerrero!</b> all compañeros in the act, STOOD AGAINST THAT WALL OF INFAMY to feel the hot gouge of lead which my hands made. I died with them ... I lived with them .... I lived to see our country free. Free from Spanish rule in <b>eighteen-hundred-twenty-one.</b></p>	<p><b>Excommunicated</b> – to be exclude from a church community (i.e. the Catholic Church) José Maria Tecto <b>Morelos</b> y Pavón (September 30, 1765-December 22, 1815), a Catholic priest took over the revolution from Father Hidalgo after he was executed. Mariano <b>Matamoros</b> y Guridi (August 4, 1770-February 3, 1814), also a Catholic priest joined Morelos in fighting against the Spanish. Both Morelos and Matamoros were captured, tried for treason, and executed. Vicente Ramon <b>Guerrero</b> Saldana (August 10, 1882- February 14, 1831) also fought alongside of Morelos. Guerrero also became the second president of Mexico (April 1, 1829 – December 31, 1829), however his presidency was short when in December 1829, General Anastasio Bustamante led a revolt against him and became president. Guerrero was executed February 14, 1831 after leading a failed uprising against Bustamante for the presidency.</p>



<p>Mexico was free??</p>	<p>September <b>1821</b> Mexico became an independent nation, (population about 6 million people) after a decade of war. Mexico confirmed most of the land grants given by Spain, including those in northern Mexico, present day states in the southwest of the U.S.</p>
<p>The crown was gone but all its parasites remained, and ruled, and taught, with gun and flame and mystic power. I worked, I sweated, I bled, I prayed, and waited silently for life to begin again. I fought and died for Don Benito <b>Juarez</b>, guardian of the Constitution. I was he on dusty roads on barren land as he protected his archives as Moses did his sacraments. He held his Mexico in his hand on the most desolate and remote ground which was his country. And this giant little Zapotec gave not one palm's breadth of his country's land to kings or monarchs or presidents of foreign powers.</p>	<p>Benito Pablo <b>Juárez</b> Garcia (March 21, 1806-July 17, 1872), a Zapotec Indian served five terms as Mexico's beloved president from 1858-1872. Known for setting reforms (reducing the Church's power in Mexico, including separation of state and church) during his presidency of which from 1862-1867 the French occupied Mexico.</p>
<p>I am Joaquín. I rode with <b>Pancho Villa</b>, crude and warm, a tornado at full strength, nourished and inspired by the passion and the fire of all his earthy people. I am <b>Emiliano Zapata</b>. "This land, this earth is OURS." The villages, the mountains, the streams belong to Zapatistas. Our life or yours is the only trade for soft brown earth and maize. All of which is our reward, a creed that formed a constitution for all who dare live free! "This land is ours . . ." Father, I give it back to you. Mexico must be free. . . ." I ride with revolutionists against myself.</p>	<p><b>Francisco "Pancho" Villa</b> (1877?-July 23, 1923) was born Doroeo Arango, changed his name to Pancho Villa when he was sixteen after killing a man who raped his sister. He initially fought in the Mexican revolution in 1910 until Madero took control of the country. In 1916, bandits under his command crossed the Mexican border near Columbus, NM. They plundered the town, killed Americans, and burned the town to the ground. At the end of the battle, ten town's people and an unborn child were dead, along with eight (8) U.S. Army personnel. Ninety Villistas were killed. Villa continued his attacks in the U.S. specifically in New Mexico and in northern Mexico until 1920 when he surrendered his followers. Villa was killed July 23, 1923 in an ambush.]</p> <p><b>Emiliano Zapata</b> (August 8, 1879 – April 10, 1919) fought in the Mexican revolution (southern Mexico) from 1910-1919. He was killed in April 1919 at meeting that was set as a trap. In 1911, Zapata published the Plan de Ayala, considered to be the most radical reform program in Mexican history.</p>
<p>I am the <b>Rurales</b>, coarse and brutal, I am the mountain Indian, superior over all. The thundering hoof beats are my horses. The chattering machine guns are death to all of me: Yaqui Tarahumara Chamala Zapotec Mestizo</p>	<p><b>Rurales</b> were federal police established by President Benito Juaréz to contend with the growing number of bandits. In addition, they fought against the French from 1861 to 1865. Under President Porfirio Diaz, their role was expanded, however they did not protect the people, rather they oppressed them. They were disbanded in 1914.]</p> <p><b>Yaqui</b> – indigenous people who live in northern Mexico <b>Tarahumara</b> – indigenous people, Copper Canyon, Mexico <b>Chamala</b> - indigenous people in Mexico <b>Zapotec</b> - indigenous people in central Mexico <b>Mestizo</b> – male from a Spanish father and Indian mother</p>

Español.	Español – Spanish person
<p>I have been the bloody revolution, the victor, the vanquished. I have killed and been killed. I am the despots <b>Díaz</b> and <b>Huerta</b> and the apostle of democracy, <b>Francisco Madero</b>.</p>	<p>The Mexican Revolution began in November 1910 when <b>Francisco Madero</b> organized a revolt against President <b>Porfirio Díaz</b>. Díaz resigned a year later, Madero became president. In 1913 <b>Victoriano Huerata</b>, Madero's general overthrew Madero to become president; however, Huerata proved to be another dictator. More than a million Mexicans died in their civil war, approximately ten (10) percent of Mexico's population</p>
<p>I am the black-shawled faithful women who die with me or live depending on the time and place. I am faithful, humble <b>Juan Diego</b>, the <b>Virgin of Guadalupe</b>, <b>Tonantzín</b>, Aztec goddess, too.</p>	<p>December 12, 1531 - The Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to <b>Juan Diego</b>, a Christianized Indian at Tepeyac Hill outside of Mexico City. She appeared three times on a site considered as a spiritual center by Mexican Indians. In one of the visions, the Virgin Mary told Diego to build a church on the site, in another vision she told Diego to pick some roses that were miraculously growing on the hill, he put them in his cloak and took them to the bishop. When Diego opened his cloak, the image of a dark-haired, brown skinned woman was imprinted on the inside of the cloak. The site where the roses were growing was renamed Guadalupe and the image on the cloak became known as <i>Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe</i> or "<b>Our Lady of Guadalupe</b>". Present day critics of the Catholic Church claim that the Church deliberately created the "Indian" Virgin Mary as a ploy to convert the Indians to Catholicism. The Catholic Church has promoted Our Lady of Guadalupe as the patron saint of all Indians since 1531 using her image to control the Indians of Mexico.</p> <p><b>Tonantzín</b> is considered the Aztec goddess of the Earth called the "The Goddess of Sustenance", and/or "Mother of the Corn". She is also referred to as Chicomexochitl, or Chalchiuhciquatl, meaning "Seven Flowers" or "Woman of Precious Stone". Many consider "Our Lady of Guadalupe" as a Christianized version of Tonantzín.</p>
<p>I rode the mountains of San Joaquín. I rode east and north as far as the Rocky Mountains, and all men feared the guns of <b>Joaquín Murrieta</b>. I killed those men who dared to steal my mine, who raped and killed my love my wife.</p>	<p><b>Joaquín Murrieta</b>, 1830-1853, came from Sonora, Mexico to the California gold mines during the gold rush with his wife Antonia Molinera. While working one day at a saloon, miners brutally raped Murrieta's wife and killed his brother (according to some sources, other sources state that he witnessed the rape and killing of his brother). To revenge the rape and his brother's death, Murrieta became a notorious outlaw. He started with holding up individuals, then his holdups became bigger to include robbing stagecoaches and stealing horses. His gang of desperados was said to be around eighty (80) men at one time.</p>
<p>Then I killed to stay alive. I was <b>Elfego Baca</b>, living my nine lives fully.</p>	<p><b>Elfego Baca</b> – December 1, 1884, in the town of Upper San Francisco Plaza "Frisco" (now called Reserve, NM), Baca held off a mob of Texans for 36-hours. They were trying to arrest him for the murder of a Texan. While Baca was not injured, he did kill four Texans and wounded a number of the Texans. He surrounded when promised a fair trial in which he was eventually found not guilty. The floor of the home is said to have been slightly lower than ground level; this allowed Baca to escape injury. He later became Sherriff of Socorro County</p>

	in New Mexico.
<p>I was the <b>Espinoza brothers</b>  of the Valle de San Luis.  all were added to the number of heads that in the name of  civilization  were placed on the wall of independence, heads of brave  men  who died for cause or principle, good or bad.  Hidalgo! Zapata!  Murrieta! Espinozas!</p>	<p>When the <b>Espinoza brothers</b> lost their land to white settlers in Colorado, they avenged their loss by raping and killing white settlers. When they were killed in 1863 by Tom Tobin, scout for the military, their heads were severed and sent to Denver as proof of their capture and murder.</p>
<p>Are but a few.  They dared to face  the force of tyranny  of men who rule by deception and hypocrisy.  I stand here looking back,  and now I see the present,  and still I am a <b>campesino</b>,  I am the fat political coyote—  I,  of the same name,  Joaquín,  In a country that has wiped out  all my history,  stifled all my pride,  in a country that has placed a  different weight of indignity upon my age-old burdened back.  inferiority is the new load...</p>	<p><b>Campesin</b> is farmer or farm worker</p> <p>The Bracero Program ((August 1942 – December 1947 and from December 1948 to December 1964) allowed Mexican citizens to work temporarily in the United States. U.S. growers supported the program as a source of low-cost labor especially during WWI . The program welcomes millions of Mexican workers into the U.S. until it ends in 1964.</p> <p>In 1968, Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta found the United Farm Workers Association, in Delano, California, which becomes the largest and most important farm worker union in the nation. The Grape Boycott becomes one of the most significant social justice movements for farm workers in the United States.</p>
<p>The Indian has endured and still  emerged the winner,  the <b>Mestizo</b> must yet overcome,  and the <b>gachupín</b> will just ignore.  I look at myself  and see part of me  who rejects my father and my mother  and dissolves into the melting pot  to disappear in shame.  I sometimes  sell my brother out  and reclaim him  for my own when society gives me  token leadership  in society's own name.</p>	<p><b>Mestizo</b> is a male whose father is Spanish and mother is Indian  <b>Mestiza</b> is a female whose father is Spanish and mother is Indian</p> <p><b>Gachupin</b> is a European born Spanish; historically it meant “Those who wear spurs” due to the Spanish who rode horses when they conquered Mexico. The Spanish prohibited Indians from owning and riding horses. Gachupin eventually became a derogatory word when referring to Spanish “masters” (as used in this poem).</p> <p>The Spanish created a caste system known as the Castes. There is a total of 16 variations based on marriage and offspring.</p>
<p>I am Joaquín,  who bleeds in many ways.  the <b>altars of Moctezuma</b>  I stained a bloody red.  My back of Indian slavery  was stripped crimson  from the whips of masters  who would lose their blood so pure  when revolution made them pay,  standing against the walls of retribution.</p>	<p>Moctezuma was the Aztec ruler when Hernan Cortéz landed in Mexico in 1619, and set to conquer Mexico in search of gold. The Aztecs at that time were the largest and most powerful Indian nation in what is now present-day Mexico. The Aztec believed that they had to offer human sacrifices to their sun god in order to ensure that the sun would rise, thence the <b>altars of Moctezuma</b>. Mexico’s Indian wars took place in order to capture enemy victims to be sacrificed.</p>
<p>Blood has flowed from me on every battlefield between  <b>campesino, hacendado</b>,  slave and master and revolution.</p>	<p><b>Campesino</b> is a farmer or farm worker</p> <p><b>Hacendado</b> is a land owner</p>

<p>I jumped from the <b>tower of Chapultepec</b>  into the sea of fame—  my country's flag  my burial shroud—  with <b>Los Niños</b>,  whose pride and courage  could not surrender  with indignity  their country's flag  to strangers . . . in their land.</p>	<p><b>Los Niños</b> – On September 13, 1847 (during the Mexican-American War), six cadets committed suicide by leaping from the castle battlements rather than surrender. While this account is often said to be a tale, the names of these cadets and where they came have been recorded. Los Niños were Juan de la Barrera (age 19), Juan Escutia (from Tepic. then in Jalisco, now in Nayarit), Francisco Marquez (age 13, born in Guadalajara), Agustin Melgar (a Chihuahua native and the son of an Army lieutenant colonel), Fernando Montes de Oca (was from the Mexico City suburb of Azcapotzalco), and Vicente Suarez (born in Puebla, was the son of a cavalry officer). You can visit a stone monument reading “Niños Heroes” in Mexico City's historic Chapultepec Castle (<b>tower of Chapultepec</b>). These boys became of symbol of an unwarranted war.</p>
<p>Now I bleed in some smelly cell from club or gun or tyranny.  I bleed as the vicious gloves of hunger  cut my face and eyes,  as I fight my way from stinking barrios  to the glamour of the <b>ring</b>  and lights of fame  or mutilated sorrow.</p>	<p><b>Ring</b> – the boxing ring</p> <p>As young men, many Mexicans/Mexican-Americans boxed (one way out of poverty). One of the best known boxers was Oscar de la Hoya. Corky Gonzales was also a boxer in his youth.</p>
<p>My blood runs pure on the ice-caked  hills of the <b>Alaskan isles</b>,  on the corpse-strewn beach of Normandy,  the foreign land of <b>Korea</b>  and now <b>Vietnam</b>.</p>	<p>Hispanics have served in all wars and conflicts in the United States starting with the <b>American Revolution War</b>. General de Galvez fought against the English (1775-1777) at forts at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Natchez, Mississippi. He also provided rations and weapons to the Continental Army and helped by blockading British ships.</p> <p>During the <b>Civil War</b>, almost 10,000 Hispanics from the southwest served in either regular or voluntary army units. Hispanics served on both sides of the war, for the Union and for the Confederate. Of all the books published about the Civil War, only <i>Vaqueros in Blue and Gray</i> writes about the role of Mexican Americans during the Civil War. Two Hispanics received the Medal of Honor.</p> <p>Hispanics also served during <b>World War I</b>, however it is unknown how many as numbers were not kept. What is known is that Nicolas Lucero received the French Croix de Guerre, Private Marcelino Serna was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and later the French Croix de Guerre, and David Barkley was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.</p> <p>Just prior to <b>World War II</b>, two units of Mexican Americans were serving in the Philippines (Clark Field), many from New Mexico due to their ability to speak Spanish, one of the languages spoken in the Philippines. In 1942, they along with other U.S. soldiers (approximately 16,000 U.S. soldiers) and Filipinos fighting the Japanese surrendered. The Japanese made them march 85 miles (12 days) from the Bataan Peninsula to prison camps in Manila Bay. This march is known as the Bataan Death March, fewer than 10,000 U.S. soldiers survived the march. Since 1990, New Mexico reenacts the Bataan Death March to honor service members who defended the Philippines during WWII.</p>

	<p>Hispanics also served in the <b>Alaska Aleutian Islands</b> during WWII, protecting Alaska from invasion of Japanese forces. This conflict resulted with Private Joe Martinez from Taos, New Mexico being the first Hispanic recipient of the Medal of Honor during World War II when he and his unit pushed back the Japanese from Holtz Bay, Attu, an island at the western end of the Aleutian chain.</p> <p>Hispanics served in all military service branches during WWII, with estimates of 250,000 to 500,000. While actual numbers of Puerto Ricans are known to have served during WWII, the numbers of Mexican Americans and other Hispanics is unknown, as Hispanics were not classified by ethnicity. Twelve Hispanic soldiers received the Medal of Honor. Eight Hispanics received the Medal of Honor for their actions during the <b>Korean War</b>; two survived the war, the remaining six received their Medal of Honor posthumously.</p> <p>Approximately 80,000 Hispanics served during the Vietnam Conflict. Hispanics only made up about 4.5% of the total U.S. population during this time; however, they incurred more than 19% of the casualties. Thirteen Hispanics received the Medal of Honor for their actions.</p> <p>Over twenty-thousand Hispanics (men and women) served during <b>Desert Storm</b>. Twenty-six Hispanics gave their lives during Desert Storm along with 118 other U.S. soldiers. Today, Hispanics continue to serve their country in the military.</p>
<p>Here I stand before the court of justice, guilty for all the glory of my <b>Raza</b> to be sentenced to despair.</p> <p>Here I stand, poor in money, arrogant with pride, bold with <b>machismo</b>, rich in courage and wealthy in spirit and faith.</p>	<p><b>Raza</b> – people (race) – El Raza – the people/race</p> <p><b>Machismo</b> – considered “manly” to include sexual prowess and self-refinance. Masculine pride with an over exaggeration of “masculinity.”</p>
<p>My knees are caked with mud. My hands calloused from the hoe. I have made the Anglo rich, yet equality is but a word– the <b>Treaty of Hidalgo</b> has been broken and is but another treacherous promise. my land is lost and stolen, my culture has been raped. I lengthen the line at the welfare door and fill the jails with crime.</p>	<p>The <b>Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</b> is signed February 2, 1848. Northern Mexico becomes part of the U.S. (present day California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming), adding over one (1) million square miles to the United States.</p> <p>The treaty articles for the most part were ignored, many Mexicans now living in U.S. territory (present day New Mexico) and indigenous populations (Pueblo Indians) lost their land grants given by Spain (honored by Mexico), when the U.S. Senate ratified the treaty in March deleting Article X guaranteeing the protection of Mexican land grants.</p> <p>Mexicans living in the now acquired U.S. territories were told they could stay and become U.S. citizens or move to Mexico. Many stayed because of the land grants previously given to their families.</p>

<p>These then are the rewards this society has for sons of chiefs and kings and bloody revolutionists, who gave a foreign people all their skills and ingenuity to pave the way with brains and blood for those hordes of <b>gold-starved strangers</b>, who changed our language and plagiarized our deeds as feats of valor of their own.</p>	<p>1519-1521 – Hernan (Hernando) Cortés (first Spanish explorer to land in what is now present-day Mexico) and his men conquered the Aztec. Moctezuma II (Montezuma II) was the Aztec ruler at this time. Spanish were interested in three things, <b>gold, gold, and more gold</b>. In addition, they wanted to bring Christianity to the New World.</p> <p>Much of the gold was melted down and sent to Spain along with melted down silver and gems.</p> <p>Indigenous people were made slaves, required to learn Spanish, and convert to Catholicism.</p>
<p>They frowned upon our way of life and took what they could use. Our art, our literature, our music, they ignored— so they left the real things of value and grabbed at their own destruction by their greed and avarice. They overlooked that cleansing fountain of nature and brotherhood which is Joaquín. The art of our great señores, <b>Diego Rivera,</b> <b>Siqueiros,</b> <b>Orozco</b>, is but another act of revolution for the salvation of mankind. <b>Mariachi</b> music, the heart and soul of the people of the earth, the life of the child, and the happiness of love.</p>	<p>Overall, the culture survived as the Spanish left the art, literature, and music alone as long as there was no indication of worshipping of other “gods”. Later (1800s) it became a matter of cultural pride bringing together indigenous and Spanish culture together.</p> <p>Three of the greatest muralists from Mexico. <b>Diego Rivera</b> (December 8, 1886 to November 24, 1957), <b>David Alfaro Siqueiros</b> (December 29, 1896 to January 6, 1974), and <b>Jose Clement Orozco</b> (November 23, 1883 to September 7, 1949).</p> <p>There are several theories as to the origins of <b>mariachi</b> music. One theory gives credit to Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian (1864-1867) who the French sent to Mexico to be Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian introduced the custom of having musicians play at wedding receptions, these musicians became known at mariachi, a corrupted word of the French word for marriage. Another theory states that mariachi music started in the state of Jalisco. Musicians would gather in the plaza in the evenings, playing and trying to attract attention of the audience so as to be hired. Mariachis were often hired to serenade a woman that was being courted. Due to this, mariachis are known to playing romantic songs, however they also play others forms of music such as <i>rancheras</i> and <i>corridos</i>.</p>
<p>The <b>corridos</b> tell the tales of life and death, of tradition, legends old and new, of joy of passion and sorrow of the people—who I am.</p>	<p><b>Corridos</b> – ballads, usually telling the story about a famous person, glorify their deed or based on a theme (i.e. migrant farm workers) often reflecting the Mexican/Chicano struggle.</p>
<p>I am in the eyes of woman, sheltered beneath her shawl of black, deep and sorrowful eyes that bear the pain of sons long buried or dying, dead on the battlefield or on the barbed wire of social strife. Her rosary she prays and fingers endlessly like the family working down a row of beets to turn around and work and work. There is no end.</p>	<p>Mothers and grandmothers are the backbone of their families. Rosaries were often carried by them (Catholics) at the time this poem was written. Speaks to the gender roles often seen in Mexican/Mexican American families. Women are the bearers of the family’s pain, joy, and always faith and have their rosaries available if needed to pray. .</p>

<p>Her eyes a mirror of all the warmth and all the love for me, and I am her and she is me. We face life together in sorrow, anger, joy, faith and wishful thoughts.</p>	
<p>I shed the tears of anguish as I see my children disappear behind the shroud of mediocrity, never to look back to remember me. I am Joaquín. I must fight and win this struggle for my sons, and they must know from me who I am. Part of the blood that runs deep in me could not be vanquished by the <b>Moors</b>. I defeated them after five hundred years, and I have endured. Part of the blood that is mine has labored endlessly four hundred years under the heel of lustful Europeans. I am still here!</p>	<p>In the seventh century, Arab armies conquered the Berbers in Northern Africa, creating a new ethnic group called the <b>Moors</b> (Muslims). The Moors crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Spain in 711 A.D. and overthrew the Visigoths in the battle of Guadalete. The Christian Visigoths had ruled Spain from 415 A.D. until conquered by the Moors in 711 A.D. The Moors ruled Spain (except for northern Spain controlled by Christians) for seven (7) centuries. It took these Northern Christians five (500) hundred years (starting around 1000 A.D) to drive the Moors out of Spain. The Catholic Kings", Isabella and Ferdinand, as they were known, in January of 1492 fought the last battle with the Moors who fled back to Northern Africa, thus uniting all of Spain under their rule. Uniting Spain under their rule then gave the opportunity to fund Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the New World in the fall of 1492.</p>
<p>I have endured in the rugged mountains of our country I have survived the toils and slavery of the fields. I have existed in the <b>barrios</b> of the city in the suburbs of bigotry in the mines of social snobbery in the prisons of dejection in the muck of exploitation and in the fierce heat of racial hatred.</p>	<p><b>Barrios</b> – Originally the term was used by the Spanish to refer to Indian quarters or settlements in Mexico. Today it refers to urban neighborhoods or an area sections of a city.</p>
<p>And now the trumpet sounds, the music of the people stirs the Revolution. Like a sleeping giant it slowly rears its head to the sound of tramping feet clamoring voices mariachi strains fiery <b>tequila</b> explosions the smell of <b>chile verde</b> and soft brown eyes of expectation for a better life better life.</p>	<p><b>Tequila</b> was invented, near the location of the city of Tequila (which was not officially established until 1656). When the Spanish ran out of their brandy, they improvised using the blue agave plant, thence tequila.</p> <p><b>Chile verde</b> – green chile</p>
<p>And in all the fertile farmlands, the barren plains, the mountain villages, smoke-smeared cities, we start to MOVE.</p>	<p>In August 2019, it was estimated that the United States population reached 329.45 million. In 2018, Hispanics made up 18% of the U.S. population.</p> <p>According to the Pew Hispanic Center, the 2018 top 10-</p>



<p> La Raza!  Méjicano!  Español!  Latino!  Chicano!  or whatever I call myself,  I look the same  I feel the same  I cry  and  sing the same.  I am the masses of my people and  I refuse to be absorbed.  I am Joaquín.  The odds are great  but my spirit is strong,  my faith unbreakable,  my blood is pure.  I am Aztec prince and Christian Christ.  I SHALL ENDURE!  I WILL ENDURE! </p>	<p> counties in the U.S. with high Hispanic populations reside in California, Texas, Florida, Arizona, and Illinois. Between 2008 and 2018, the following states experienced rapid growth of Hispanics: South and North Dakota, the District of Columbia, Montana, and New Hampshire; however, over all, these states have relatively small Hispanic populations. </p> <p> Washington State's Hispanic/Latino population in 2018 was 13.1% (972,827) with a total state population of 7,427,270. </p> <p> The total Hispanic/Latino population estimated in 2018 was approximately 57 million. Mexican Americans and Mexicans account for approximately 2/3s of Hispanics with Puerto Ricans coming in second at 9% (3.2 million, down from 3.3 million after hurricanes Maria and Irma hit the island). However, overall, 3.5 million Hispanics are Puerto Ricans, living on the island or the U.S. mainland. </p> <p> La Raza (the people/race), Méjicano! (Mexican), Español! (Spanish), Latino!, and Chicano! </p> <p> Several articles over the years have been written regarding Hispanic/Latino identity as to what's in a name (label) and identity of self. The overall premise of this poem is about self identity. </p>
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Compiled by Yvonne C. Montoya Zamora, August 2008 with updated population statistics (August 2019), using the following sources:

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