

A REVIEW OF CHAPTERS 1-9, MEXICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE/PROCLAMATION 2017

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FOCUS OF REVIEW: CONTENT OF MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY

Chapter 1 The Indigenous Era (Section 1, page 4-13 Indigenous People).

Focus of the entire chapter is on the United States, so logically one would expect to find Indigenous/Mexican American women's history and cultural content on territory annexed by the United States in 1845-1848; Texas, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and a part of Wyoming; this chapter text wanders all over the American continents in coverage.

One (27 words) specific reference on women noted below:

P. 11 "A widow might even go further by lacerating her body, cutting her hair, or neglecting to take care of herself for a certain amount of time. "

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content:

-Women's participated in governance, and diplomacy, art (music, dance), artisan crafts (utilitarian objects, clothing, accessories), commercial production and trade, building, healing arts, math and science, gathering and agriculture, animal husbandry and food production, religion, education, cultural production, domestic arts/kinship relations, war, migration logistics, knowledge of astronomy.

-The Native American woman had to be unimaginatively inventive, and knowledgeable of all types of subjects, and be able to produce all articles for daily existence, in most cultures even her own home.

-What would women along with the rest of the community have contributed to the Columbian Exchange, goods from the Native Americans that contributed to the survival and development of Europe and Asia

-Contribution of women and men to the political development of the American Colonies as Native Americans had representative government and protocols that were adopted by the US colonial governments; especially the fact that women participated in the governance structures of most Indian nations. ,

Chapter 1 (Section 2, page 14- 42 Early Latin American Civilizations)

Four (113 words) specific reference on women noted below:

P. 26 "...however, when the Méxica killed a neighboring tribe's princess who had been given to them in an arranged marriage. They were expelled by force out of Tepanec territory."

Factual information on women omitted: There is no context for the reference above or explanation that in 1323 for the Mexica, in sacrificing the daughter of Governor Achitometl, their intent was to raise her to the category of goddess/mother (Toci), who from then on would be the deity of the new generations resulting from the relationship between the two Nations.

P. 22 ...”These are the names of the first people who were made and modeled: This is the first person, Jaguar Quitze, The Second, Jaguar Night, The third: Mahucutah, The Fourth: True Jaguar. And these are the names of our first mother-fathers.”

Factual information on women omitted: Although the concept of duality and shared creator roles prevalent in pre-Columbian religions is presented, there is no attempt to elaborate on its meaning, nor to connect it to Toltec and Aztec, etc. similar creation concepts, nor to later treatment of our Lady of Guadalupe, syncretically connected to Teotinan/Toci/Tonantzin/Coatlicue (representing duality, and creators of human).

P. 25 “One of the most important contributions from the Toltecs to the Mesoamerican world was the myth of Quetzalcoatl. According to Toltec legend, Quetzalcoatl was the semi-divine ruler who built the Toltec empire to its height and then, for unknown reasons, sailed away towards the East.”

Factual information on women omitted: This reference does not represent the predominate statement of Quetzalcoatl’s genealogy and divinity. Even so, with minimum elaboration it could be an important connection to women’s history if it had included the fact that he and his brother Xoloti (Venus) were born through virgin birth to the Goddess Coatlicue/Toci/Tonantizin), the Goddess Creator, who with the appearance of the Virgin of Guadalupe at Tepeyac (place of worship for Coatlicue/Tonantzin) in 1531 created the important cultural and spiritual link of the indigenous religion to Catholicism which prevails to this day. This is an important link to the identity, culture and religious practices of Mexican American women and their families.

P. 36 Exhibit on Inca emperor Pachacuti’s writing on the Inca God Wiracocha.



Factual information on women omitted and relevancy; First of all this belongs in another textbook not one on Mexico and Mexican American history. However, omission of references to Pachamama, Goddess Creator (Mother Earth) who is sometimes referred to as his daughter, and whose cult prevails to this day in Peru and other parts of South and Central America. Syncretically, she is associated with the Virgin Mary, similar to Coatlicue/Tonantzin and Virgen de Guadalupe in Mexico and in the US Southwest. This illustration is the Virgin of the Mountain where Mother Earth/Pachamama represented by the mountain is merged with the image of the Virgin Mary. There is no information on spiritual position of women in Indigenous Mexico including the Goddesses Teteoinnan/Toci/Coatlicue; Cihuacoatl, Xochiquetzalli, and hundreds of other goddesses with job descriptions in sciences, math, agriculture, arts, crafts, food, weather, health, etc. Without correct information on the role of women in religion, it is impossible to explain the importance of conversions to Christianity and the success of the Spanish conquest in acculturation.

Selected examples of omitted content:

- accomplished women like Oxomoco, co-inventor of the Calendar with Cipactonal, a male;
- Cihuatleamacazqui, Cihuaquacuilli, religious authorities;
- Rulers like Queen Iztacxilotzin, Queen Xochitl, Ilanceuitle, Toltec noblewoman/governor, Queen Tlillicapatzin, mother of King Cuauhtemoc, Maria Bartola, Casica of Ixtapalapa (dating from 11th century AD to 16th Century AD)

- Maya rulers from 8th Century AD, Lady Ahpo-Katun, Lady Balam –Ix, LadyKanal-Ikal
- Omission of women in education, religion, arts and crafts, commerce, medical arts, math and science, and politics, business military science, and in food production (illustrations provided);

Chapter 2 Spanish Colonialism (Section 1, pages 46-69 Exploration and Conquest)

Six (189 words) Specific references on women noted below:

P. 47 “ In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella succeeded in driving the Moors out of Spain, a victory which they called the Reconquista, or “re-conquest.”

P. 48 “Ferdinand and Isabella led the way. In 1492, after years of postponing the voyage of a young Italian sailor, Christoforo Colombo.”

P. 55 “Having just lost twenty sons and daughters to sacrifice, they were willing to accept Cortés’ demands.”

P. 56 “As Cortés continued south through Mexico towards Aztec territory, he encountered a young Indian woman who understood the Tabascan language Aguilar spoke. She told them she was an Aztec princess who had been sold into slavery when her family ran out of money.”

Factual information on women: There is no evidence that Dona Marina was an Aztec princess. She has been identified as belonging to a cacique family, and as having been sold into slavery. Factual content on her accomplishments as interpreter and diplomat is missing as is coverage of contemporary scholarship on her role in empowering Mexican American women.

P. 56 “...that they convert to Catholicism and swear allegiance to Spain. After their dragon and serpent gods were crushed, their temple cleansed from sacrifice, the Virgin Mary installed, the priests washed and adorned in white robes, and a number of them baptized, the alliance was finally settled.”

Factual information on women: Content missing on what the dragon and serpent gods represented in indigenous religions, also on the syncretic process of religious acculturation and its role in building a nation through the adoption of the Virgin Mary (Virgen of Guadalupe) and the subsequent merging of indigenous and Catholic spiritual practices which continue to this day.

P.67 “Large numbers of Mohawk and Iroquois Indians accepted the Catholic faith after the first French missionaries were martyred, including **Kateri Tekakwitha**, who became one of the first Indian saints in the Catholic Church.” **Relevancy:** There is huge amount of relevant information missing from this section and the information above belongs in another textbook, not one covering Mexico and the Mexican territory that is now part of the United States.

Selected examples of omitted content:

- Names and backgrounds of Cacicas and female ruler’s intermarriage with the Spaniards
- Rise of Mestizo and afro-Mestizo populations
- Importance of convents in educating and empowering Spanish women, mestizas, and Indian women leaders
- Importance of women’s leadership in all aspects of life (names and particulars) during the colonial period

-Women on both sides of the conquest ex. the anonymous heroine of Tecpantzinco who alerted the Aztecs that the Spaniards were fleeing Tenochtitlan, and Maria de Estrada who fought with Hernan Cortes' army;

-Indigenous women in Florida and throughout the southwest, and their role during the Spanish colonization and mestisaje.

-Women rulers, warriors, artists, builders, spiritual leaders, explorers, governors, and women accomplished in every conceivable trade and activity, all builders of Florida, and the US Southwestern states. There is abundant content on how women of all classes, races and ethnicities managed and often directed a transformative environment and historic period; and to omit this content deprives student of the ability to understand contemporary history and heritage of Mexican Americans in the United States.

Chapter 2 Spanish Colonialism (Section 2, pages 70-95 Spanish Colonial System)

(Four viceroyalties New Spain, Peru, Rio de la Plata and New Granada)

Five (186 words) Specific references on women noted below:

P. 73 "Queen Isabella was shocked at the stories of abuse in Columbus' colonies, and she insisted that there be no slavery—that natives remain "free vassals of the Crown." After 1500, the Archbishop of Seville heard about Indian slavery in Hispaniola and dispatched a group of Dominican friars to stop it."

Factual information on women: Missed opportunity to discuss how all royal edicts impacted women and attempted to eliminate sexual and other abuses of women; how women built diversity in institutions to accommodate Indigenous women, Spanish women and mestizas; role of afro-Mexican women, encomiendas and women who led them; southwestern women and their role in extending the Spanish/mestizo influence in the southwestern states; role of women in the missions and presidios in the US southwest

P.76 "In Mexico, the national Catholic shrine is located at the Basilica of Guadalupe, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to Juan Diego Cuauhtlatoatzin, an early Indian saint."

Factual information on women: Juan Diego was beatified in 1990 and canonized in 2002; again failure to explain the syncretic nature of the Virgin Mary/Virgen of Guadalupe to ancient religious practices.

P.76 "It was written that he performed a miraculous healing in 1531 which, among other things, persuaded Archbishop Zumárraga to permit a holy shrine to be erected at Guadalupe, just outside Mexico City."

Factual information on women omitted: Incorrect since the temple was built in Tepeyac and later the site was named Villa de Guadalupe. Missed opportunity to discuss the importance of the site for purposes of converting Indians to Catholicism, as Tepeyac was the sacred space for the cult of Tonantzin, the Goddess Creator (Mother Goddess), and therefore the appearance of the Virgin in that precise spot enabled the process for merging the two cults, and vastly advanced the acculturation of the Indian and mestizo populations.

P. 80 "A campaign started by Pope Sixtus IV in 1478 and carried out by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to punish those who in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella ordered the expulsion or conversion (to Catholicism) of remaining Jews.

Factual information on women omitted: Content should have included northern Mexico and the US Southwest as even in the late colonial period healers in El Paso, for example were brought before the Inquisition, and women with their skills in healing arts were often targeted by the Inquisition; role of inquisition on intellectual development of women like Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz.

P. 87 “Marriageable girls over the age of twelve had to sleep in separate quarters called the *monjerio*, or nunnery, where they were watched by a matron. Polygamy, Indian religion, and smoking were strictly prohibited.”

Factual information on women omitted: Everything about women’s role as administrators, community builders in the missions is omitted, and important content on missions in Texas, California, New Mexico and other relevant states is absent, as is the mission-presidio relationship which built marriages, families and communities.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Vice-royalties and the Vicereine (Vireinas), some of them born in Mexico, who were important political leaders on their own and often yielded enormous power in the colonies and forged alliances with other Spanish Criollas, mestizas and with Indian women.

-Factual content on women and African slavery, and the cultural contributions of Afro-Mexicans women in Mexico and in the US Southwest, especially in the early colonial period.

-Women in arts and literature, fusion culinary arts (Indigenous, Afro, Spanish); in architecture

-Factual content on women in the mission/presidio period and the merging of Indigenous, Spanish and mestizo communities throughout the US Southwest, and the important role that women played in mission-presidio administration, community building and economy. This content is essential to understanding the development of communities in Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and to understand their role in resistance of colonization in the colonial period and in the wars for independence from Spain, as played out in the US Southwest.

-Enormous omissions in women’s history; Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz, la Monja Alferrez, Religious leaders, encomenderas, hacendadas (plantation owners)

-Mestizas/Indigenous women and Criollas building communities in Mexico and US southwest (women in Spanish colonial California, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Texas; founders of San Antonio, Victoria, Texas, Los Angeles, women like Baronesa Pontalba in Louisiana, San Francisco, Tucson, Santa Fe, El Paso, etc.)

Chapter 3 Age of Independence (Section 1, pages 95-124 Latin America Gains Independence)

Zero (0 words) Specific references on women

Factual information on women omitted: The impressive and well-documented involvement of women in Mexico and in the US Southwest in Mexico’s (and Texas) War of Independence from Spain: individual women like Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez, Leona Vicario, Gertrudes Bocanegra, Manuela Medina, and San Antonio heroines, Juana Leal de Tarin and Concepcion (Consolacion) Leal de Garza, and others who were conspirators and fighters in the war for independence from Spain are well known; women on both sides of the conflict. There are complete volumes written

on the participation of Mexican women on the war for independence, and ample materials on women in the southwest as well.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-There is a phenomenal wealth of information on the situation of women in Mexico and women in what is now US Southwest for this period; names, dates, participation in the war efforts; involvement with various government plans and reformations. This text lacks quotes and information about women understands of the radical literature similar to Thomas Paine's works being circulated in Mexico and in Texas and the other colonies that are now the United States, and if totally inaccurate as it is missing.

-Discussions on women's knowledge and reactions to meetings between the Mexican leaders aspiring to establish a democracy in Mexico and meetings with United States government.

-Information on women involved in the political and economic situation during this period of independence; how they defended and eventually abandoned their properties, particularly in areas like Texas; their involvement in the various changes in government; their relationship with Louisiana; and support of the fighters for independence from Spain and then from the Mexican centralist government.

-Lacking information on Maria Josefa Becerra Doña Patricia de Leon Juana Leal de Tarin and Concepcion (Consolacion) Leal de Garza, and women of New Mexico, Arizona, and California

Chapter 3 Age of Independence (Section 2, pages 126 -147 The American Response)

Zero (0 words) Specific references on women

Factual information on women omitted: This section 2 is beyond redemption. The topic is too complex for the writers of this textbook and they are incapable of doing comparisons and analysis of Mexico's political traditions and legacies which were based on Scholasticism and those of the United States based on the Reformation and Enlightenment political theorists, some of whom took models from the Native American communities. Nothing in this chapter advances the knowledge of Mexican American history and heritage. Factual content omitted on political contributions of Native Americans to the United States theories and forms of government.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

The content recommended for Section 1 above could be expanded for this section 2 if this textbook is used. To accommodate to a chapter which only lauds the United States, writings of women's opinions on ideals for governance could be incorporated into the text. Native American sources would be particularly useful for southwestern content.

Chapter 4 Mexican American War (Section 1, pages 148-179 Prelude to War)

One (27 words) Specific reference on women noted below:

P. 155 "American immigrants brought slaves, paid homage to the Catholic Church, which was required by Mexican law, and became Mexican citizens. Some married Tejano women and learned Spanish." P. 155

Factual information on women omitted: Everything except the above.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Include women like Maria Fermina Rivera in Vicente Guerrero's army for reform in Mexico.

- Involvement of Mexican and Native American women of the US Southwest in governance and politics following the Mexican War for Independence
- Mexican women's opinions and participation on the various government constitutions and plans
- Women's participation in New Mexico rebellions and reactions in other US southwestern states to Mexico's efforts for stability following its independence;
- Women's involvement in Texas War for Independence from Mexico, presence in the Battle of the Alamo and other battles (Madam Candelaria and others)
- Community leaders like Patricia de Leon in Texas, and other US southwestern states and their defense of family and land
- Family life of Mexican Americans during this period of turmoil between Mexico's War for Independence and annexation of Texas and attempts to annex other Mexican territory
- Document relationship between US southwestern women and northern Mexican states and Louisiana, and other parts of the United States.

Chapter 4 Mexican American War (Section 2, pages 180-204 The Mexican American War)

Zero (0 words) Specific reference on women

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Women like Loreto Encinas de Aviles, actively involved in battle during the U S War with Mexico
- Activities of Mexican women and women in the US Southwest like Bernarda Ruiz (Treaty of Cahuenga, 1847) who sought peaceful solutions to the War and survival of communities in California and others threatened by violence
- Women publicly expressed anti-war sentiments like Doña Francisca Vallejo, California and Dona Maria Josefa Martinez, New Mexico among others.
- Family life of Mexican Americans during this period of turmoil between Mexico's War for Independence and annexation of Texas by the US and attempts to annex other Mexican territory, and during the US War with Mexico
- Women concerned with limited rights of women in the United States, if Mexico lost the US Southwestern states

Chapter 5 Two Paths Diverge (Section 1, pages 208-239 US Expansion and Development)

Zero (0 words) Specific reference on women

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Women active in resistance movements in response to loss of civil rights and threats to their lives and property after the US War with Mexico (instances of violence, Josefa Segovia (or Josefa Loazia), lynched in California)
- Women in the mining communities; ranching, cattle industry, and railroads; agricultural production and their incursions into areas outside the US southwest
- Women and impact of US laws, protection of their land
- Native American women in newly acquired states and changes from Mexico governance to US

-Women community builders (Ex. Doña Petra Vela)

-Women and impact of the Indian Wars

Chapter 5 Two Paths Diverge (Section 2, pages 240-267 Mexico's Path to Modernization)

Zero (0 words) Specific reference on women

Factual information on women omitted: Information on Margarita Maza de Juarez, First Lady of Mexico. The text states (p.245) that President Benito Juarez and President Abraham Lincoln were never friends, yet both monitored their respective wars in 1860-1864 since both were fighting to maintain the US Union, and therefore it was important to defeat the French in Mexico to keep them from helping the Confederate Army. Abraham Lincoln protected President Benito Juarez's wife, Margarita Maza de Juarez when she was in exile in New York City, while her husband fought the French in Mexico. This is an important event in Mexican American history

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Loreto Encinas de Aviles and other women involved in the French Intervention War. Many Texas women and their families supported the war in Mexico since Ignacio Zaragoza, the best know hero of this war, was Tejano

-Women involved in the Union and Confederate causes

-Women like Chipita Rodriguez, San Patricio, Texas, sentenced to death in Texas accused of spying during the Civil War

-Women in resistance movements in the United States (Rosita Feliz), and in labor union organizing during the late 1890s (Porfirio Diaz regime, and rise of corporatism in the US Southwest)

-Writings of women from the southwest on the French Intervention War and on Labor issues at the end of the century

-Women activities in mutual aid societies in the US Southwest and Midwest

Chapter 6 1910-1940: Revolution and World War (Section 1, pages 270-295 The Mexican Revolution)

Two (51 words) Specific reference on women

P. 280 "Large numbers of women and children ran for miles along railroad tracks to get across US border or onto ships that were waiting at the ports."

P. 292 "When thousands of Mexican Catholics began crossing the border in the 1920's, Catholic priests and nuns stood at the Texas border to welcome Cristero refugees..."

Factual information on women omitted: All except for the 2 references on refugees coming to the United States.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Women from both sides of the Mexican/United States border participated in the Mexican Revolution as armies, army officers, support staff, writers, community supporters, and in every way they could. Extensive documentation of their participation exists.

-Women in the United States organized medical auxiliary corps and raised money for the revolution.

-Women in Texas supported the Ejercito Libertador Mexico-Tejano which fought against law enforcement violations of their civil rights and against lynchings in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

-Women organized during the Primer Congreso Mexicanista in Texas to outline plans for resolution of education problems and civil rights abuses, and to organize the Liga Femenil Mexicanista to work on development of women

-Women organized civil rights organizations in other parts of the US Southwest during this period

Chapter 6 1910-1940: Revolution and World War (Section 2, pages 296-321 Revolution in Latin America and Beyond)

One (17 words) Specific reference on women

P. 309 “Everybody would have enough without utilizing female labor, child labor, supervisors or a police force.”

Factual information on women omitted: All except for the 1 reference above.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Participation of women in social service advocacy with organizations like the Salvation Army

-Women educators in the border states (Escuelitas) in the early part of the century

-Participation of women as writers, organizers in the labor movement in the United States; participation of women in actual picket lines and as union organizers

-Participation of Texas women and women from other states in the Partido Liberal Mexicano

-Analysis as to the legacy of this participation on future political development of women in the United States and for future civil rights activism

-Stories of women during the Great Depression and their oral histories regarding repatriation of many individuals and families who were citizens of the United States.

Chapter 7 Immigration and Civil Rights (Section 1, pages 324-353 Mexican American Immigration)

Three (373 words) Specific reference on women

P. 334 “A woman of mixed Mexican and Indian ancestry, Lucy Gonzales, and her husband, Albert Parsons, founded the first revolutionary newspaper in English, *The Alarm*,...”

P. 335 “A second round of Galeani’s bombs made their way to eight different cities and narrowly missed the house of a young Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.”

P. 339 “Latino women joined as nurses, radar techs, and secretaries.”

Factual information on women omitted: All except for the 3 references above.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Women in World War II, specific experiences based on oral histories
- Another opportunity to speak of deportation and repatriation experiences of women
- Women in labor activities and how this impacted their outlooks and activism on civil rights and women's rights as this period was in the heyday of the Women's Suffrage Movement
- Women in the suffrage movement in Mexico and in the United States; also breakdowns by regions where the Mexican American community is prevalent
- Women in the Bracero Movement and as impacted by Operation Wetback
- Women active in civil rights protective groups in urban communities in Southwestern and Midwestern states (in instances like the Zoot Suit Riots).

Chapter 7 Immigration and Civil Rights (Section 2, pages 354-376 The Quest for Civil Rights)

One (50 words) Specific reference on women

P 359 "The idea was that instead of allowing individuals to marry and produce children freely, different measures including sterilization should be enforced by the government to maximize the number of desirable groups in society and minimize the number of undesirables."

P 367 "U.S. Marshals escorting Ruby Bridges, to school in 1960" (Photo Caption)

Factual information on women omitted: All except for the 1 reference above.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Women's activism to counter lynching of Mexican Americans
- Isabel Magran Gonzalez and other women in the Southwest worked on immigration issues and civil rights and also ran for political office
- Women active in the progressive party and in other reform movements such as protesting against forced sterilization
- Women elected to office, artists, writers, educators and others building communities
- Legacy of civil rights and women in LULAC, Liga Pro Defensa Escolar, GI Forum, Image, and in other civil rights organizations
- Women in Feminist Organizations like Comision Femenil Nacional, Mujeres Pro Raza Unida, Hispanic Women's Network, MANA

Chapter 8 The Cold War Era (Section 1, pages 380-401 The Cold War)

One (33 words) Specific reference on women

P. 390 "I Love Lucy actor Desi Arnaz immigrated when Batista came to power. Father had been a wealthy Cuban mayor but was imprisoned and his property taken during Batista's coup." (Photo Caption)

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-Activism of women in protest movement with regard to US interventions in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia, Nicaragua and other countries with which the Mexican American communities had relations

-Women and the Cuban Revolution and Salvador Allende; literature, art, theater and other artistic and literary productions

-Women and cultural ties with Cuba, to continue cultural exchanges (Proyecto Leer, etc.)

Chapter 8 The Cold War Era (Section 2, pages 402-425 Cultural Movement during the Cold War)

Four (64 words) Specific reference on women

P. 403 “Joan Baez is a Mexican-American folk singer who became a darling of the 1960s counterculture“

P. 403 “Others joined movements to advance feminism...”

P 409 Sample classes at the César E. Chávez Center at the University of California-Los Angeles include courses such as: “Chicana arts and artists,...”

P 416 “Chávez and his co-organizer Dolores Huerta founded the United Farm Workers union to help them oppose harsh conditions and low wages.”

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

-No content on women as participants in any of the organizations mentioned with the exception of one line on Dolores Huerta and the farmworkers Union

-Women as founders of civil rights, political, arts and cultural institutions during the civil rights era.

-Women as political leaders in Crusade for Justice, Brown Berets, and other civil rights organizations

-Women founders of feminist organizations to work on equal rights for women

-Women establishing and leading in Union organizations and Union activities

-Women leading in academia in the fields of women studies and in Chicano Studies

Chapter 9 Contemporary Issues (Section 1, pages 428-459 Contemporary Issues)

Four (198 words) Specific reference on women

P. 429 “This selection was followed by the first Latino Surgeon General, Antonia Novello, appointed under President George H. W. Bush.“

P. 429 “In 1989, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a Cuban-American, became the first Latina elected to the U.S. Congress, and in 2011, Susana Martinez, a Mexican-American, became the first Latina governor. Under President Barack Obama, Sonia Sotomayor, of Puerto-Rican ancestry, was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.”

P. 430 “Hispanic Americans bring to us, as well, a tradition of respect for the role of women both at home and in the workplace.”

P. 431 “Susana Martinez, who became the governor of New Mexico in 2011, is descended from a Mexican general who opposed Porfirio Díaz...”

Factual information on women omitted: Detail and context of participation in all aspects of life in the United States, and more information on the women of Mexican descent who are featured in this section.

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Women's writings on issues of immigration, drugs, labor, NAFTA, political development, and health issues pertaining to women and the Mexican American community
- Representation of women advocates and working in the professions affecting the contemporary issues discussed in this Section 1.

Chapter 9 Contemporary Issues (Section 2, pages 460- 476 Mexican American Heritage)

Four (13 words) Specific reference on women

P. 462 "Indigenismo art, a mural depicting Delores Huerta located in Los Angeles" (Dolores misspelled)

Factual information on women omitted: Everything

Selected examples of omitted content on women:

- Since this Section summarizes the content of the entire textbook, there is no additional inclusion of women or improvement in the content. All the recommendation on content which should be added applies to this Section.

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