



# El Diácono



JUL 2023

A Newsletter for the Deacons of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Issue 43



The Office of Deacons would like to thank you for your ministry to the Church, The Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and to the many services provided to the people of God and the entire community.

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# CONGRATULATIONS

## Ordained June 3, 2023

Deacon Rogelio Anaya

Deacon Martin Chairez

Deacon Leroy Chavez

Deacon Bernard Ela

Deacon Douglas Feery

Deacon Lloyd Garley

Deacon Andrew Hadcock

Deacon Louis Herrera

Deacon Philip Kahle

Deacon Charles Metzler, Jr

Deacon Brian Mora

Deacon Eugene Padilla

Deacon Angel Rivera

Deacon Dan Sanchez

Deacon Jeffrey Schaff

Deacon Stanley Sluder

Deacon Robert Tarin

Deacon Dominic Valencia



*Then I heard  
the Voice of  
the Lord  
Saying,  
“Whom shall I  
send? Who will  
go for us?”  
“Here I am,” I  
said, “send  
me!”*

## Ordained June 10, 2023

Deacon Paul Benoit

Deacon John Chavez

Deacon James Dinkel

Deacon Jon Fischer

Deacon Javier Madrid

Deacon Christopher Martinez

Deacon Claren Martinez

Deacon Donald Martinez

Deacon Patrick Martinez

Deacon Clarence Montoya

Deacon Dennis Montoya

Deacon Eric Nelson

Deacon Gabriel Pacheco

Deacon Gabriel Romero

Deacon Ricardo Romero

Deacon Donald Serrano

Deacon Joey Silva

Deacon Donald Yardman



## MILESTONE ANNIVERSARIES

Congratulations to those celebrating milestone anniversaries of ordination this year!

1978 (45 Years of Service)	1993 (30 Years of Service)	2003 (20 years of Service)	
Andrew Chavez	John P. Archuleta	Gregory Archunde	Leonard Martinez
Charles Pacheco	Ruben J. Barela	Romolo Arellano	George Meyerson
Tom A. Perez	Andres Carrillo	Constantino A. Sanchez	Enrique M. Montoya
Norbert C. Sanchez	Larry Cleveland	Jose Ayala	Filberto Montoya
	Jose Escandon	Roger O. Ayers	Robert W. Morrow
	Fabian Gagnon	William Barry	Juan F. Ortiz
	Nestor Garcia	James Beaudette	Paul J. Ortwerth
	Demetrio Dan Lopez	Robert J. Burkhard	Terry R. Palmer
	Donato Lucero	Peter Broussard	Jerry Quintana
	Manuel R. Montoya	Juan Cabrera	Marcus J. Rael
	Paul Dung Van Nguyen	Larry Carmony	Stephen Rangel
	Randall Rodriguez	Jose de Jesus Cervantes	John E. Rasinski
	Frank Perez	Telesforo R. Chavez	Cristobal E. Roybal
	Robert Sanchez	Donald Contreras	Reuben R. Roybal
	George Sandoval	Albert Dohle	Richard Roybal
	Anthony Trujillo	Steven Fraker	Miguel A. Salazar
	George Valverde	Eloy Basillo Gallegos	Leroy Sanchez
	Pedro Garcia	Martin A. Gallegos, Jr.	Joe A. Santana
	Robert Cole	Manuel C. Garcia	Jose G. Segura
		John T. Granato	Kenneth A. Sinatra
		Gregorio Henderson	Frank L. Smith
		Joseph Herrera	Jim L. Snell
		Paul A. LeFebre	Edgar L. Torrez, Sr.
		David R. Little	Gilbert R. Valdez
		Leroy J. Lucero	Michael Wesley
			Miguel C. Ybarra





## From the Director

Welcome to the 36 new members of the diaconate community in the Archdiocese of Santa Fe – and to their wives – so really, we have 71 new members! It was very heartening to see so many of you attend the ordinations and welcome your new brothers and sisters.

It is a bit inspirational and yet humbling to witness the ordination of a deacon. Even after so many years that have passed since my own ordination, the ritual speaks to the heart with reminders of the importance of my vocation. I hope that those of you who participated had similar feelings!

Ordaining 36 to our ranks seems like it should make a big difference in the ministry offered in the Archdiocese. The fact of the matter is, however, that we are still well below the number of active deacons we had just 10 years ago. Our future classes will likely produce about 50 more deacons prior by 2030, but we will also lose more than that due to retirements.

So, if you know of someone who you feel might have a diaconal vocation, please talk to them, and encourage them! Especially if they are younger. Our team works hard at making the experience of formation family friendly. The great news is that we have several men in formation right now who are in their late 30's and early 40's.

The Archbishop is asking you to attend and participate in a Deacon Convocation this fall. Details are elsewhere in this newsletter. A convocation is a time for us to gather and have a dialogue with the Archbishop. Please make a note and do your best to attend. This convocation will be a bit different in that we are offering several break out sessions for you to choose from, including a couple of workshops for the wives.

Many of you have been asking about our next community retreat. I have some news in that regard. We have money budgeted for it for the coming fiscal year and hope to be able to offer a retreat in 2024 – perhaps after Easter. The Glorieta Retreat Center is available, and we hope to send a team there soon to take a look at the facilities. Stay tuned.

Congratulations to the ordination “classes” of 1978, 1993 and 2003 who are celebrating their 45<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> anniversaries this year (respectively). These are important milestones, not only because they reflect on you and your family, but also because they reflect so many years of service to the Church. It is hard to imagine what the Church would have looked like without your service as a deacon.

Finally, note that my contact information has changed. The Archdiocese implemented a new domain name for emails.

Deacon Keith Davis  
505-831-8259 (office)  
602-799-9597 (cell)  
[Kdavis@asfnm.org](mailto:Kdavis@asfnm.org) (email)



## Deacon Formation Update

**2025 Cohort** The Deacon Candidate in the 2025 Cohort will be installed into the ministry of Lector (Reader) this fall. As of this printing, neither a date or location has been determined. The ministry of Lector is an important step toward ordination and is permanent ministry of the Church. It is no longer simply a step towards ordination as it is now open to both men and women. However, it remains a milestone on the path towards ordination.

The Moto Proprio “Ministeria Quaedam” by Pope St. Paul VI, in 1972 lays the foundation for this ministry:

*“Two ministries, adapted to present-day needs, are to be preserved in the whole Latin Church, namely, those of reader and acolyte. The functions heretofore assigned to the subdeacon are entrusted to the reader and the acolyte; consequently, the major order of subdiaconate no longer exists in the Latin Church. There is, however, no reason why the acolyte cannot be called a subdeacon in some places, at the discretion of the conference of bishops. The reader is appointed for a function proper to him, that of reading the word of God in the liturgical assembly. Accordingly, he is to proclaim the readings from sacred Scripture, except for the gospel in the Mass and other sacred celebrations; he is to recite the psalm between the readings when there is no psalmist; he is to present the intentions for the general intercessions in the absence of a deacon or cantor; he is to direct the singing and the participation by the faithful; he is to instruct the faithful for the worthy reception of the sacraments. He may also, insofar as may be necessary, take care of preparing other faithful who are appointed on a temporary basis to read the Scriptures in liturgical celebrations. That he may more fittingly and perfectly fulfill these functions, he is to meditate assiduously on sacred Scripture.*

*Aware of the office he has undertaken, the reader is to make every effort and employ suitable means to acquire that increasingly warm and living love and knowledge of Scripture that will make him a more perfect disciple of the Lord.”*

The focus of this year’s formation is on pastoral care and liturgical ministry, both of which will be helpful as they approach installation as Acolytes in the fall of 2024.

**2028 Cohort** Archbishop Wester is currently selecting the new formation class of Aspirants. 23 men have applied to be admitted into formation. They come from nearly every deanery. The focus during their first year of formation is on spirituality and service to the poor.

The majority of formation classes are held at the Catholic Center. Retreats are held at either a retreat center or a parish. Classes begin on Friday evenings and continue on Saturday Mornings.

### **Formation Team:**

Dcn. Keith Davis, Director of Formation

Fr. Chris Hallada, Associate Director for Spiritual Formation

Dcn. Mike Wesley – Associate Director for Assessments

Dcn. Tony Rivera — Associate Director for Supervised Field Experience



## Apostle James?

The Apostle James (or James the Greater) was one of Christ's 12 disciples. With his brother John and the Apostle Peter, James was part of Jesus' inner circle: he witnessed events, like the Transfiguration, that the other disciples were not present for. According to the Bible, James was the first apostle to be martyred and is recorded in Acts 12:2. By the way, this James is not the James who wrote the "Book of James."

For such an important figure in the Bible, there is not much known about Saint James. There are only rumors of James' travels and activities in the early Church, and traditional stories about what happened after he died. Notwithstanding the lack of details about his life, Saint James' burial site is one of the most popular Christian pilgrimages after Rome and Israel.

So what do we really know about Saint James? Here is a look at the quick facts:

Jesus gives James and his brother John the nickname "Sons of Thunder" (Mark 3:17). (The Bible doesn't say why, but it may refer to their tempers or ambitions.)

James is one of the three disciples Jesus keeps closest to him. His brother John and Peter are the other two (Mark 5:37 & Matthew 1-7:12; 26:37).

James and brother John were fishermen.

Some believe James is Jesus' cousin, as their mother's may have been sisters (Matthew 27-52, Mark 15:40-41, John 19:25).

James is the only apostle whose death is recorded in the Bible. Herod had him killed in Acts 12:2. Scholars believe he died in Jerusalem in 44 AD.

According to legend, James spread the gospel to Spain before he died, and after his death, his body was sent back to Spain. A text known as the *Breviary of the Apostles* claimed that James spread the gospel in Spain. His body is purported to be in a tomb in the city of Santiago de Compostela. (Note: no one wrote about this until hundreds of years later, so it is doubtful that this legend is actually true.)

## ¿Apóstol Santiago ?

El apóstol Santiago (o Santiago el Mayor) fue uno de los 12 discípulos de Cristo. Con su hermano Juan y el apóstol Pedro, Santiago formaba parte del círculo íntimo de Jesús: fue testigo de acontecimientos, como la Transfiguración, en los que los otros discípulos no estaban presentes. Según la Biblia, Santiago fue el primer apóstol martirizado y se registra en Hechos 12:2. Por cierto, este Santiago no es el Santiago que escribió el "Libro de Santiago".

Para una figura tan importante en la Biblia, no se sabe mucho acerca de Santiago. Solo hay rumores de los viajes y actividades de Santiago en la Iglesia primitiva, e historias tradicionales sobre lo que sucedió después de su muerte. A pesar de la falta de detalles sobre su vida, el lugar de entierro de Santiago es una de las peregrinaciones cristianas más populares después de Roma e Israel.

Entonces, ¿qué sabemos realmente sobre Santiago? Aquí hay un vistazo a los hechos rápidos:

Jesús le da a Santiago y a su hermano Juan el apodo de "Hijos del Trueno" (Marcos 3:17). (La Biblia no sabe por qué, pero se refiere a sus temperamentos o ambiciones).

Santiago es uno de los tres discípulos que Jesús mantiene más cerca de él. Su hermano Juan y Pedro son los otros dos (Marcos 5:37 y Mateo 1-7:12; 26:37).

James y su hermano John eran pescadores.

Algunos creyentes Santiago son primos de Jesús, como los de su madre pueden haber sido hermanas (Mateo 27-52, Marcos 15:40-41, Juan 19:25).

Santiago es el único apóstol cuya muerte está registrada en la Biblia. Herodes lo mató en Hechos 12:2. Los eruditos creen que murió en Jerusalén en el año 44 BC.

Según la leyenda, Santiago difundió el evangelio a España antes de morir, y después de su muerte, su cuerpo fue enviado de regreso a España. Un texto conocido como *el Breviario de los Apóstoles* afirmaba que Santiago difundió el evangelio en España. Se supone que su cuerpo está en una tumba en la ciudad de Santiago de Compostela. (Nota: nadie escribió sobre esto hasta cientos de años después, por lo que es dudoso que esta leyenda sea realmente cierta).



It's that time of year again. The Fourth of July, where we celebrate our nation's independence with cookouts and fireworks. It's one of the funniest parties of the year, it's the middle of summer and everyone is enjoying the warm weather.

It can be easy to overlook the true meaning of this holiday. Yes, the Fourth of July can be a fun time to spend with family and friends, but it has so much more meaning. Independence Day (Fourth of July) represents the hard battles before, during and after the revolutionary war. Our nation's early years are what the foundation of our government is built on today.

The commemoration of the struggle for independence symbolizes more than just reuniting with family and celebrating our nation. It symbolizes the blood, sweat and tears that entered into this freedom.

While the Fourth of July is a fun holiday, don't forget why we celebrate it. Without men like George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin and the men and women of the Revolutionary War, the America we so cherish and love today would not exist. It is very important that we take some time to think about what was done for this country to gain its independence and what is being done today to maintain it.

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Es esa época del año otra vez. El Cuatro de Julio, donde celebramos la independencia de nuestra nación con comidas al aire libre y fuegos artificiales. Es una de las fiestas más divertidas del año, es la mitad del verano y todo el mundo está disfrutando del clima de guerra.

Puede ser fácil pasar por alto el verdadero significado de estas vacaciones. Sí, el Cuatro de Julio puede ser un momento divertido para pasar con familiares y amigos, pero tiene mucho más significado. El Día de la Independencia (Cuatro de Julio) representa las duras batallas antes, durante y después de la guerra revolucionaria. Los primeros años de nuestra nación son sobre lo que se construye la base de nuestro gobierno hoy.

La conmemoración de la lucha por la independencia simboliza algo más que reunirse con la familia y celebrar a nuestra nación. Simboliza la sangre, el sudor y las lágrimas que entraron en esta libertad.

Si bien el Cuatro de Julio es una fiesta divertida, no olvide por qué lo celebramos. Sin hombres como George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamín Franklin y los hombres y mujeres de la Guerra Revolucionaria, la América que tanto apreciamos y amamos hoy no existiría. Es muy importante que nos tomemos un tiempo para pensar en lo que se hizo para que este país obtuviera su independencia y lo que se está haciendo hoy para mantenerla.



## Transfiguration of the Lord

The transfiguration is one of Jesus' miracles in the Gospels, It is unique from other miracles recorded in the Bible's New Testament in that the miracle happens to Jesus himself. The transfiguration story is recorded in Matthew 17:1-8, Mark 9:2-8 and Luke 9:28-35. In these gospels, Jesus takes Peter, James, son of Zebedee, and James' brother



er John the Apostle with him and goes up to a mountain, which is not named. Once on the mountain, Matthew states that Jesus "was transfigured before them; his face shining as the sun, and his garments became white as the light." At that point the prophet Elijah representing the prophets and Moses representing the Law appear and Jesus begins to talk to them. Luke states that they spoke of Jesus' *exodus* which he was about to accomplish in Jerusalem. Luke is also specific in describing Jesus in a state of glory, with Luke referring to "they saw His glory"<sup>1</sup>.

When Jesus and the three apostles are going back down the mountain, Jesus tells them to not tell anyone "the things they had seen" until the "Son of Man" has risen from the dead. The apostles are described as questioning among themselves as to what Jesus meant by "risen from the dead".<sup>1</sup>

Christian scholars have assigned a great deal of significance to the transfiguration. The Transfiguration is a pivotal moment, and putting it on the mountain is presented as the point where human nature meets God: with Jesus himself as the connecting point of temporal and eternal bridge between heaven and earth. The transfiguration supports the identity of Jesus as the Son of God.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>. Meistermann, Barnabas (1903). *Feast of Transfiguration of Christ*. Catholic Encyclopedia. Online: [Feast of the Transfiguration of Christ - Encyclopedia Volume - Catholic Encyclopedia - Catholic Online](#)





## Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary



Celebrated every year on August 15, the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary commemorates the death of Mary and her bodily assumption into Heaven, before her body could begin to decay—a foretaste of our own bodily resurrection at the end of time. Because it signifies the Blessed Virgin's passing into eternal life, it is the most important of all Marian feasts as well as being a Holy Day of Obligation.

**History of the Assumption:** The Feast of the Assumption is one of the oldest holy days in the Church, with accounts of celebrations going back to the sixth century. Christians in the East, both Catholic and Orthodox refer to it as the Feast of the Dormition of the Theotokos, or "the falling asleep of the Mother of God." The earliest printed reference to the belief that Mary's body was assumed into Heaven dates from the fourth century, in a document entitled "The Falling Asleep of the Holy Mother of God." The document is written in the voice of the Apostle John, to whom Christ on the Cross had entrusted the care of His mother, and it recounts the death, laying in the tomb, and assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Tradition variously places Mary's death at Jerusalem or at Ephesus, where John was living.

On November 1, 1950, Pope Pius XII, exercising papal infallibility, declared in an Apostolic constitution known as the "*Munificentissimus Deus*" that it is a dogma of the Church "that the Immaculate Mother of God, the ever Virgin Mary, having completed the course of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into heavenly glory." As a dogma, the Assumption is a required belief of all Catholics. Anyone who publicly dissents from the dogma, Pope Pius declared, "has fallen away completely from the divine and Catholic Faith."

While members of the Eastern Orthodox church believe in the Dormition, they object to the papal definition of the dogma, seeing it as unnecessary, since belief in Mary's bodily assumption, tradition holds, goes back to apostolic times.

**Did Mary Die Before the Assumption?** This is a matter of [debate](#). Some believe Mary did indeed die, like all humans do, and was then transported to heaven. Still others believe she simply "completed the course of her earthly life," which leaves open the possibility that she ascended to heaven before actually dying. Pope Pius XII, in the text explaining his definition of the dogma of the Assumption, refers repeatedly to the Blessed Virgin's death before her Assumption, and the consistent tradition in both the East and the West holds that Mary did die before she was assumed into Heaven. However, since the definition of the Assumption is silent on this question, Catholics are not bound by dogma to believe that Mary either did or did not die before her Assumption. They must only believe in the Assumption itself.

ThoughtCo. (2020, August 27). The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Retrieved from <https://www.learnreligions.com/assumption-of-the-blessed-virgin-mary-542464>



## History of Labor Day

Americans celebrate Labor Day on the first Monday in September, and it is an annual celebration of the social and economic achievements of American workers. Before it became a federal holiday, Labor Day was recognized by labor activists and individual states. Oregon was the first state to pass a law recognizing Labor Day as a holiday on February 21, 1887. By 1894, 23 more states had adopted the holiday. Finally, on June 28, 1894, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday.

Many Americans celebrate Labor Day with parades, picnics, and parties. The 1894 Act suggested that the day should be observed with a street parade to show the esprit de corps of the labor unions followed by some sort of festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families.

Compared to other holidays like Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving, Labor Day does not seem very exciting. Ask yourself this question: Is work worth celebrating? According to the Catholic Church, YES! According to [\*The Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church\* \(2004\)](#), our work is important to our faith lives as Catholics, as well as our dignity as human beings. Work enables us to provide for ourselves and our families, aids us in the fight against poverty, and serves as a means of shaping a better future. As Catholics we join Christ in bearing His cross as He calls us to do. But as important as work is, Catholic social teaching warns us not to let it become a false idol. Follow the link above for a more in depth look at the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church.

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Los estadounidenses celebran el Día del Trabajo el primer lunes de septiembre, y es una celebración anual de los logros sociales y económicos de los trabajadores estadounidenses. Antes de que se convirtiera en un feriado federal, el Día del Trabajo fue reconocido por activistas laborales y estados individuales. Oregon fue el primer estado en aprobar una ley que reconocía el Día del Trabajo como feriado el 21 de febrero de 1887. Para 1894, 23 estados más habían adoptado el feriado. Finalmente, el 28 de junio de 1894, el Congreso aprobó una ley que hacía del primer lunes de septiembre de cada año un feriado legal.

Muchos estadounidenses celebran el Día del Trabajo con desfiles, picnics y fiestas. La Ley de 1894 sugirió que el día debería observarse con un desfile callejero para mostrar el espíritu de cuerpo de los sindicatos, seguido de algún tipo de festival para la recreación y diversión de los trabajadores y sus familias.

En comparación con otros días festivos como Navidad, Pascua y Acción de Gracias, el Día del Trabajo no parece muy emocionante. Hágase esta pregunta: ¿Vale la pena celebrar el trabajo? Según la Iglesia Católica, ¡Sí! Según [\*el Compendio de la Doctrina Social de la Iglesia\* \(2004\)](#), nuestro trabajo es importante para nuestra vida de fe como católicos, así como nuestra dignidad como seres humanos. El trabajo nos permite mantenernos a nosotros mismos y a nuestras familias, nos ayuda en la lucha contra la pobreza y sirve como un medio para forjar un futuro mejor. Como católicos, nos unimos a Cristo para llevar su cruz como Él nos llama a hacerlo. Pero tan importante como es el trabajo, la enseñanza social católica nos advierte que no dejemos que se convierta en un ídolo falso. Siga el enlace anterior para una mirada más profunda a la Doctrina Social de la Iglesia Católica.



## Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael



The three Archangels Michael, Gabriel and Raphael are the only angels named in Sacred Scripture and all three have important roles in the history of salvation.

Saint Michael is the "Prince of the Heavenly Host," the leader of all the angels. His name is Hebrew for "Who is like God?" and was the battle cry of the good angels against Lucifer and his followers when they rebelled against God. He is mentioned four times in the Bible, in Daniel 10 and 12, in the letter of Jude, and in Revelation.

Michael, whose forces cast down Lucifer and the evil spirits into Hell, is invoked for protection against Satan and all evil. Pope Leo XIII, in 1899, having had a prophetic vision of the evil that would be inflicted upon the Church and the world in the 20th century, instituted a prayer asking for Saint Michael's protection to be said at the end of every Mass.

Christian tradition recognizes four offices of Saint Michael: (i) to fight against Satan (ii) to rescue the souls of the faithful from the power of the enemy, especially at the hour of death. (iii) to be the champion of God's people, (iv) to call away from earth and bring men's souls to judgment.

"I am Gabriel, who stand before God." (Luke 1, 19)

Saint Gabriel, whose name means "God's strength," is mentioned four times in the Bible. Most significant are Gabriel's two mentions in the New Testament: to announce the birth of John the Baptist to his father Zacharias, and the at Incarnation of the Word in the womb of Mary.

Christian tradition suggests that it is he who appeared to St. Joseph and to the shepherds, and also that it was he who "strengthened" Jesus during his agony in the garden of Gethsemane.

"I am the angel Raphael, one of the seven, who stand before the Lord" (Tob 12:15)

Saint Raphael, whose name means "God has healed" because of his healing of Tobias' blindness in the Book of Tobit. Tobit is the only book in which he is mentioned. His office is generally accepted by tradition to be that of healing and acts of mercy.

Raphael is also identified with the angel in John 5:1-4 who descended upon the pond and bestowed healing powers upon it so that the first to enter it after it moved would be healed of whatever infirmity he was suffering.

(Note: The above information is adapted from: [Sts. Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Archangels \(catholicnewsagency.com\)](http://catholicnewsagency.com))



## NOTES FROM THE DIRECTOR

### Are You Over the Age of 70?

If you are a deacon in the Archdiocese of Santa Fe and 70 years of age or older, you are required to submit a letter to the Archbishop informing him that you have reached the standard age of retirement. You also need to let him know whether or not you would like to continue in active ministry. This is a relatively new policy (2019).



If you are at retirement age and wish to continue in active ministry, you must also have an assessment letter provided to the Archbishop (separately) from you pastor. You may also be approved to serve in the parish in “retirement” status doing as much service as you and your pastor agree to.

The bottom line is that once you attain retirement age, your assignment is much more dependent upon your pastor’s approval.

The complete policy is posted on the Deacon Office website: <http://santafedeacons.net/index.htm/files/chapter9.pdf>

If you are over the age of 70 and have not already done so, please send a letter requesting retirement to Fr. Glenn Jones, 4000 St. Joseph Place NW; Albuquerque, NM 87120.

### Help Wanted – Newsletter Coordinator

El Diácono Newsletter has served the deacon community of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe for many years and Dcn. Jack Granato has been gracious to contribute his service as coordinator/editor four time a year. However, he is ready to retire and could use some help.

The person taking on this role will work closely with the Deacon Office staff to solicit articles and manage the layout of the newsletter. This can be accomplished by a deacon, spouse or anyone you know who has the skills and interest.

Contact Dcn. Keith at the Deacon Office for more information.



### Do you Have Something to Share?

El Diácono Newsletter is YOUR newsletter. If there is something you want to share, please submit your article for the next newsletter by September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2023, to the Deacon Office for the October Newsletter.

Future deadlines are:

December 10 (January Newsletter)

March 10 (April Newsletter)

June 10 (July Newsletter)





## Convocation of Permanent Deacons



Archbishop Wester is inviting his deacons to gather for a convocation on September 30th, 2023, at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish ( 9502 4th Street NW, Albuquerque, NM, 87114). The focus of the convocation will be Archbishop Wester's pastoral letter: *Living in the Light of Christ's Peace: A Conversation Toward Nuclear Disarmament*.

The schedule for the Convocation is as follows:

Time	Activity
10:00 AM	Mass in the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church
11:00 Am	Presentation on AB Wester's Pastoral Letter
12:30 PM	Lunch
1:30 PM	Breakout Sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Newly Ordained: Reflections on Ordination (Dcn Keith)</li> <li>◆ Serving as a Master of Ceremonies (In church with AB Wester)</li> <li>◆ Canon Law &amp; Ministry of Deacons (Fr. Oscar Coelho, Judicial Vicar)</li> <li>◆ Topic of Interest for deacon's wives: Mystery of Chocolate (Celeste Davis)</li> <li>◆ The Identity of the Deacon—Icon of Christ the Servant (Dcn Illerbrun)</li> </ul>
3:00 PM	Closing Prayer and Dismissal.

**Please Read Archbishop's Pastoral letter prior to the Convocation**

[PASTORAL LETTER IN ENGLISH](#)

[CARTA PASTORAL ESPAÑOL](#)

**Would you Like to do a Workshop?**

We are seeking proposals for the breakout sessions. If you would like to provide a breakout session (about 75 minutes), please contact Deacon Keith Davis. We especially looking for a topic of interest for the deacon's wives.

**Registration opens August 1, 2023: Please register online by clicking here: [Register Here](#)**



## Diaconate Information

### Director of Deacon Formation: Deacon Keith Davis

Cohort 2025

Current Class size: 15  
Ordination in 2025



Cohort 2028

Current Class size: 23 men applied

## Deacon Inservice & Retreat

Convocation:  
September 30, 2023



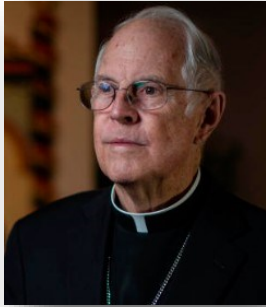
Retreat:  
Coming in 2024!

## Deacon Council Members and Reps

Position:	Primary Member:	Wife:	Alternate :
Santa Fe Deanery:	Deacon Michael Salazar	Vacant	Vacant
Deanery A:	Deacon Dave Little	Vacant	Deacon Albert Dohle
Deanery B:	Deacon Pat Sena	Vacant	Deacon Lou Hernandez
Deanery C:	Deacon Leon Jones	Vacant	Vacant
NE Deanery:	Deacon Reyes Sanchez	Vacant	Deacon Eloy Roybal
NW Deanery:	Deacon Alex Valdez	Vacant	Deacon Chris Gilbert
SE Deanery:	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
SW Deanery:	Deacon Nicolas Keller	Vacant	Vacant
<b>Other Members:</b>			
Council Chair:	Deacon Mark Marquez		
Council Vice-Chair:	Deacon Ernest Chavez		
Council Secretary:	Darlene Chavez		
Widow Rep	Claudette Montoya		
<b>Ex-Officio Members</b>	Archbishop John C. Wester		
	Deacon Keith Davis		



## Rest in Peace



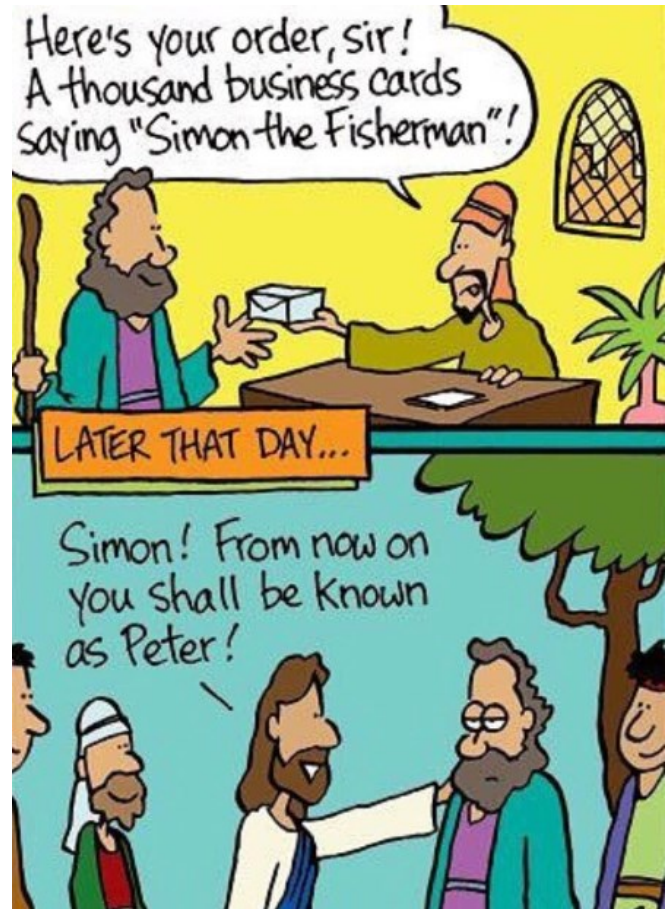
Most Reverend  
Michael Jarboe Sheehan  
July 9th, 1937—June 3, 2023  
“Love one another constantly.”  
11th Archbishop, Archdiocese  
Of Santa Fe (1993-2015)



Deacon Robert Jiron  
Ordained July 12, 2003  
Served at San Miguel Church,  
Southeast Deanery until June of  
2013 when he retired to Arizo-  
na.



## The Deacon's Corner



**Deacons: Update your contact information. If your personal contact information has changed, please inform the Diaconate Office. This helps facilitate communication between you and the Diaconate Community and the Archdiocese. Phone 505-831-8246 or email the Diaconate Secretary at [ylovato@asfnm.org](mailto:ylovato@asfnm.org)**

**NOTE**

**Keep in mind if there is any information you would like to include in the El Diácono Newsletter that would be of interest to the Deacon Community, i.e., special events, accomplishments, ministry work, etc., please inform the Diaconate Office and we will be happy to announce it. With the publication of this newsletter, we will be especially looking for events in the October through December 2023 time frame with a submission deadline of September 10th, 2023 to the Director of the Office of Deacons.**



**Archdiocese of Santa Fe**  
**Office of the Diaconate**  
**4000 St. Joseph Place, NW**  
**Albuquerque, N.M. 87120**



**Have a warm and Blessed Spring/Summer — and know that God is always with**

**Advertising Spaces available:  
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