



Programa de Educación para Migrantes



Oficina Central de PAEC

753 West Boulevard
Chipley, FL 32428

Tel. (850) 638-6131 Ext. 2264 8:00 a.m. a 4:30 p.m.
Maria Pouncey, Coordinadora del Programa
Phyllis Cooley, Coordinadora de Servicios
Miriam Erickson, Reclutadora

Crawford-Pouncey Center
315 N. Key Street
Quincy, FL 32351

Tel. (850) 675-3806

Lun., Mar. y Jue.: 8:00 a.m. a 9:00 p.m.

Mier. y Vie.: 8:00 a.m. a 5:30 p.m.

Maria Pouncey, Coordinadora del Programa
Leewood Shaw, Especialista en Datos
Lucia Esquivel, Especialista en Recursos
Siegfredo Rodriguez, Asistente Técnico
Rachel Hernandez, Reclutadora • Monica Grimaldo, Reclutadora
Fabiola Garcia, Reclutadora • Michele Alvarez, Secretaria
Salvador Torres, Especialista en Recursos

Mc Millan Learning Center
1403 St. Joseph Ave.
Pensacola, FL 32501

Tel. (850) 595-6915 Ext. 230: 8:00 a.m. a 4:30 p.m.
Maria Pouncey, Coordinadora del Programa
Phyllis Cooley, Asst. Coordinadora del Programa
Kim Nguyen, Enlace con Escuelas
Hang Le, Reclutadora • Ngan Le, Reclutadora

El Mes de la Herencia Africana en Estados Unidos

Por David Peñafiel: *Folklorista Mexicano*

El "Black History Month" fue declarado celebración oficial en 1976 como parte de las celebraciones del Bicentenario de la Independencia de Estados Unidos. En el mes de actividades escolares y públicas se exaltan las aportaciones culturales, artísticas, así como luchas y logros de los derechos civiles de la Etnia Africana en este País.

Fue el Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, quien inició la celebración en 1926, escogiendo la primera quincena de febrero en homenaje al natalicio del Presidente Abraham Lincoln.

El Dr. Woodson nació en el estado de Virginia en el año de 1870, superándose a través del estudio, llegó a graduarse en Harvard. Desde joven se encargó de recopilar todas las publicaciones que trataron asuntos de los afro americanos fundando en 1915 el periódico "Journal of Negro History," que después se convirtiera en el "Journal of African American History."

En solidaridad a este mes de la herencia Africana, queremos sumarnos a estos festejos con algunos aportes que tratan sobre la población Africana en Hispanoamérica.

El Fuerte Mose, primer espacio de libertad a los esclavos negros en este continente. "The Black Fortress of Freedom"

African Heritage Month in the United States

By David Peñafiel, *Mexican Folklorist*

The "Black History Month" was declared an official celebration in 1976 as part of the celebrations of the Bicentennial of the United States. During the month of school and public activities, cultural and artistic contributions are praised as are the struggles and the civil rights achievements of the African ethnic group in this country.

It was Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the one who initiated the celebration in 1926, choosing the first two weeks in February to honor the birthday of President Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Woodson was born in Virginia in 1870. He excelled through his studies and graduated from Harvard. As a young man, he took it upon himself to compile all the publications that related to matters of the Afro-Americans, and in 1915 he founded the newspaper "Journal of Negro History," which later became the "Journal of African American History."

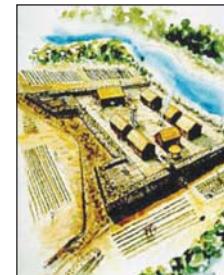
In solidarity to this month of the African Heritage, we want to add to these festivities with some contributions about the African people in Latin America.

Fr. Mose, the first place of liberty for the black slaves in this continent. "The Black Fortress of Freedom"

In 1738, in what is now the State of Florida, a fort "Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mosé", was created, it was located



Soldados negros Nueva España
Black Soldiers of New Spain



Dibujo fuerte Mose
Drawing of Fort Mose



Actores representando a Capitán Menéndez y soldados del Fuerte Mose
Actors representing Captain Menendez and soldiers of Ft. Mose.

two miles north of St. Agustín and a battalion of blacks who came fleeing from the English colonies of Carolina and Georgia, was established. These slaves were granted their liberty when they embraced the government of the Spanish Crown and the Catholic religion. The antecedent of this founding was the decree of the Cédula Real of 1693, signed by Carlos II, King of Spain, who ordered: "...that all the slaves, men and women fleeing who reached Florida, should be free."

The ex-slave "Mandinga", who chose the Spanish name Francisco Menéndez, was born free in Africa and became a distinguished soldier and defender of the City of St. Agustín, becoming the Captain of the Fuerte Mose.

In 1763, when Florida became a part of England, the battalion was dissolved and evacuated to Cuba. When arriving to the island the freed blacks founded together with the Hispanic emigrants the town of San Agustín de la Nueva Florida.

To close this contribution I will say that at the beginning of the Guerra de Independencia de México on December 6, 1810, the priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla decreed the abolition of the slaves of the black race and the abolition of castes because of racial origin.

In México, officially, the distinctions of races, are not existent, however, in fairness to the cultural contributions received by the Afro-Mexicans we proudly consider them "Nuestra Tercera Raíz" ... Our Third Root."

Cont. P1

As part of an existing flaw in the legislature, when students register for higher education under financial dependence to their parents, they are required to submit tax and residency documentation for their parents in order to qualify for the in-state tuition rate. This has created a problem for thousands of students who are U.S. born citizens or legal permanent residents, who were raised in the sunshine state and graduated from one of our high schools.

In the Senate Higher Education Committee we clearly heard some legislators setting a second class standard for Florida's youth only because of the immigration struggles of their parents.

"As Floridians, we believe that equal access to education is not only a human right but also paramount to the prosperity of our state," said Juan Rodriguez, Youth Organizer for the Florida Immigrant Coalition. "This decision is closing the door to thousands of Florida residents that are willing to become skilled professionals and contribute to our economy."

The course of action taken by the Senate committee on Higher Education poses an alarming question about whether our Florida legislature is veering towards denying basic human rights and equal treatment to US Citizens just because they are second generation immigrants.

¿TIENEN MIS NIÑOS DERECHO A SERVICIOS EDUCACIONALES?

¿Quién Tiene Derecho a Servicios para Migrantes?

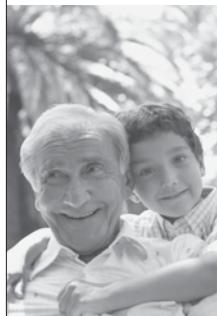
Si usted y/o sus niños se han mudado durante los últimos tres años para solicitar trabajo en la agricultura, el empaque, la pesca, la lechería, el ganado, la selvicultura y tienen entre dos y veintidós años de edad, usted o ellos pueden tener derecho a recibir servicios educacionales y de apoyo gratuitos. Por favor, comuníquese con la oficina o persona en su área listada en este volante (vea contactos del programa) para determinar si usted o ellos califican para los servicios.

DO MY CHILDREN QUALIFY FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES?

Who Qualifies for Migrant Services?

If you and/or your child(ren) have moved at any time in the last three years to seek work in agriculture, packing, fishing, dairy, livestock, or forestry and are between two and twenty-two years old, you or they may be eligible to receive free educational or support services. Please contact the office or person in your area listed on this flyer (see program contacts) to determine if you or they qualify for services.

Nunca hubo un tiempo más importante para reunir a la familia.



- El servicio de nuestra ciudad
- Un equipo con confianza y respeto en caregiving
- Con amplia gama de servicios disponibles

Cuidado final de vida

Organización benéfica sin fines de lucro

Nuestra familia de caregivers está lista para trabajar junto a la suya. Tome el tiempo ahora.

Covenant
HOSPICE
Licensed in Florida in 1983

En Español: 866-508-7120 • covenanthospice.org