



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 en Servicios
Miriam Erickson, Recudadora

Crawford-Pouncey Center
315 N. Key Street
Quincy, FL 32351
Tel. (850) 575-3806
Lun., Mar. y Jue.: 8:00a.m. a 9:00 p.m.
Mier. y Vier.: 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, Recudadora • Monica Grimaldo, Recudadora
Fabiola Garcia, Recudadora • Michele Alvarez, Secretaria
Salvador Torres, Especialista en Recursos

Mc Millan Learning Center
1403 St. Joseph Ave.
Pensacola, FL 32501
Tel. (850) 995-6915 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, Recudadora • Ngan Le, Recudadora

¿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.

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Una Kermesse Tradicional en Quincy Florida

Por David Peñaflor: Folklorista Mexicano

Con motivo de los festejos del CL aniversario de la Batalla de Puebla del 5 de Mayo de 1862, en PAEC Migrant Education Program bajo la dirección de la Maestra María Pouncey se llevó a cabo una "Kermesse" tradicional. Este tipo de convivio se lleva a cabo con los vecinos de la comunidad y tiene la característica principal de ser una fiesta interactiva en la cual se organizan juegos de destreza, juegos teatrales y representaciones artísticas. En México la kermesse estuvo de moda a principios del siglo XX y todavía se hacen en muchos lugares.

Uno de los juegos indispensables en esta fiesta es el la "Lotería Cantada" llamándose así por que el que la dirige, tiene que "cantar" o recitar en voz alta, un refrán o frase que esconde de manera figurada el contenido de cada uno de los naipes de la lotería para que la gente trate de adivinar de qué ilustración se trata, por ejemplo: "La cobija de los pobres ... el Sol" y así, el primero que llene su carta de 24 figuras grita... "Lotería" y se hace merecedor a un premio. También se juega a la "Tómbola" donde cada jugador escoge un número antes de que la ruleta sea girada esperando se detenga en el que escogió para recibir un premio. Otro atractivo de la Kermesse tradicional es que existe a manera de juego teatral un "Registro Civil" con su Juez y sus Policias; estos se encargan de "arrestar" y llevar a las parejas de novios o esposos asistentes ante el Juez para que contrajan nupcias. La parodia de la boda se realiza con la lectura del documento: "Acta de Matrimonio" el cual está redactado de forma burilona y satírica, exagerando las obligaciones de la vida conyugal. En la Kermesse de Quincy también se realizaron rifas de regalos y dinero en efectivo, los antojitos mexicanos fueron obsequiados por la Sra. Rosie Cabrera. La parte artística del evento estuvo a cargo de el ensamble musical de Migrant Education Program , el grupo de Danza "Un Poquito de México", además se cantaron y jugaron rondas infantiles como: la "vibora de la mar" y "pare y nones" donde participaron adultos y niños fomentando así la unión familiar. Para finalizar el evento, cantó el corido de mi autoría "Batalla del Cinco de Mayo de 1862" donde describo en verso los pasajes más importantes de la célebre batalla.

En días posteriores y por el mismo motivo, se organizó un festival multicultural en James A. Shanks Middle School, donde se presentó por primera vez el grupo de baile con alumnos hispanos de esa escuela organizado por la Maestra Marixa Soto y dirigido por el autor de este artículo.

A Traditional Kermesse (Festival) in Quincy Florida

By David Peñaflor: Mexican Folklorist

On the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the CL of the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, a traditional festival à la "Kermesse" took place under the direction of Maestra María Pouncey at the PAEC Migrant Education Program. This type of fellowship takes place among the residents of the community and has the main feature of being an interactive party, including organized games of skill, theater games, and art performances. In Mexico, the carnival was fashionable in the early twentieth century and are still celebrated made in many places.

One of the essential games at this event is the "Lottery Singing" where the director has to "sing" or recite aloud a saying or phrase that figuratively hides the contents of each of the cards in the lottery for people to guess what the figure is; for example: "The blanket of the poor ... the Sun" and thus the first to fill his card with 24 figures screams... "Lottery" and wins a prize.

Another game is the "Raffle" where each player chooses a number before the wheel starts spinning while hoping the wheel stops in the chosen number to win a prize.

Another attraction of the traditional Kermesse is the theatrical play "Civil Registry" with its Judge and Police, the police are responsible for "arresting" and leading the engaged couples or spouses to appear before the judge for a wedding. The parody of the wedding is done with the reading of the document: "Marriage Act" which is written in a mocking and satirical way, exaggerating the obligations of married life.

At the Quincy Kermesse there were also raffles for gifts and cash, the Mexican dishes were presented by Ms. Rosie Cabrera. The artistic part of the event was in charge of the musical ensemble of Migrant Education Program, the dance group "A Little Bit of Mexico," also sung and played nursery rhymes as the "sea snake" and "odd and even" where adults and children participated and encouraging family togetherness. To conclude the event, I sang (says the author) the ballad of my own "Battle of Cinco de Mayo, 1862" where I describe in verse the most important passages of the famous battle.

In later days and for the same reason, we organized a multicultural festival in James A. Shanks Middle School, where for the first time the dance group with Hispanic students of that school had their first performance; such activity was organized by Maestra Marixa Soto and directed by the author of this article.



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