

20th Anniversary Celebration

**Raices de Mexico**  
Presents

# A Journey through Mexico



August 19th, 2000  
Mountain View Center for the Performing Arts  
Mountain View, CA



# **RAICES DE MEXICO**

Presents



## **A Journey through Mexico**

*20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration*

August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2000  
Mountain View Center for the Performing Arts

### **Featuring**

Raíces de México Dance Ensemble

### **And Guest Musicians**

Mariachi Santa Cecilia  
Cascada de Flores  
Cuarteto Pacheco

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Raices de Mexico expresses its sincere gratitude to the board members for their hard work and valuable contributions to the success of this program.

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## About Raices de Mexico



### **Expanding the Reach of Culture through Music, Dance, and Folk Art**

Founded in 1980, *Raíces de México* is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization. Our mission is to promote cultural education through regional dance and popular Mexican art.

Using dance as the primary means to accomplish its mission, the association develops and promotes the rich cultural heritage of the Mexican community through quality instruction for children and adults, as well as performances of high artistic, cultural, and educational value.

Through 20 years of hard work and diligent research, *Raíces de México* has assembled an impressive repertoire of materials, including costumes, music, videos, and narratives from eighteen different regions of Mexico.

*Raíces de México* participates in numerous community events throughout the Bay Area such as school and civic celebrations, community festivals, private functions, etc. The association also produces its own annual events and often collaborates with other ethnic dance organizations to provide diverse audiences with additional exposure to multicultural programs.

*Raíces de México* relies primarily on the volunteer efforts and contributions of its supporters. Its accomplishments are noteworthy because they are the result of the passion, energy, and persistence of its members.

*Raíces de México* has received awards and recognition for the quality of its work. In 1994 and 1997, the organization was selected to participate in the San Francisco Ethnic Dance Festival held at the Palace of Fine Arts. Other accomplishments include participation in Channel 7's "Profiles in Excellence" program and an "Outstanding Performance" plaque from the Monte Jade Science and Technology Association.

## Program - Part I

### **SAN LUIS POTOSÍ (1997)**

La Presumida  
El San Lorenzo (1995)  
La Azucena Bella  
El Sombrerito

\*\*\*\*\*  
Cascada de Flores  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **NAYARIT MESTIZO (1992)**

Voy con mi Novia  
Son del Buey  
Jarabe Nayarita

\*\*\*\*\*  
Cascada de Flores  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **GUERRERO TIERRA CALIENTE (2000)**

La Malagueña de Guerrero  
Que Te Vas y Te Vas  
La Rabia

\*\*\*\*\*

### **SINALOA (1993)**

El Sauce y La Palma  
El Sinaloense

\*\*\*\*\*  
Mariachi Santa Cecilia  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **COLIMA (2000)**

Las Comaltecas  
El Pitayero  
La Morisma

### *Intermission*

## Program - Part II

### **Hidalgo (1999)**

La Azucena  
Fiesta Huasteca  
El Caballito  
La Huastequita

\*\*\*\*\*  
Cuarteto Pacheco  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **Chihuahua (1980)**

El Taconazo  
Santa Rita

\*\*\*\*\*  
Cuarteto Pacheco  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **Nuevo Leon (1999)**

Flor  
El Circo  
El Potrillo

\*\*\*\*\*  
Mariachi Santa Cecilia  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **Jalisco (1988-1990)**

El Tecolote  
Madrugada

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Aguascalientes - Bay Area Premier (2000)**

Bordadoras

\*\*\*\*\*  
Mariachi Santa Cecilia  
\*\*\*\*\*

Viva Aguascalientes  
Pelea de Gallos

### *The End*

## Executive Staff

Artistic Director/Choreographer Performing Ensemble	María Ines Pérez
Assistant Instructors	Luis Ricardo Cel Rob Flores Rosa María Morales
Guest "Maestros"	Cipriano and Beatriz Galindo Martín Cruz Barajas Ramón Morones Ruben Avelar
Executive Director	María Elena Pacheco Varela
Technical Director	Matías Varela
Multimedia/Musical Transcriptions	Javier Pacheco
Announcer	Peter Weiglen
Costumes	Columba Castañeda Concepción Acosta
Accessories	Rosa María Morales

## Dancers

Michelle Avila	Francisco Pérez
Alejandro Callejas	Guillermo Pérez
Luis Ricardo Cel	María Ines Pérez
Nohemy Colín-Roden	Rashad Pérez
Rob Flores	Monica Remes
Beatriz Galindo	Margarita Rueda
Cipriano Galindo	Susana Saenz
Todd Gaviglio García	Brenda Valencia
Omar Gutierrez	Maria Elena Pacheco Varela
Silvia "Paloma" García-Lopez	Nicole Pacheco Varela
Raul Herrera	Lourdes Sultani
Ruth Kitayama Terao	Ismael Toscano
Jesus Lomeli	Linda Trujillo
José Luis Lopez Jr.	Jaquelin J. Varela
Francisco Maldonado	Miguel Angel Vazquez
Leticia Madrigal	Carolyn Williams
Marta Martinez	Saida Zapien
Rosa María Morales	Margarita Zarate Fallon



## Children

Melissa Dixon	Kristin Hallsted
Charlotte Keeler	Zahar Sultani
Cecilie Kern	



## Musicians

Cascada de Flores  
Mariachi Santa Cecilia  
Cuarteto Pacheco

## About our Instructors...

**Ruben Avelar** - Ruben's love of folkore dance began as a child when he studied Mexican folkore dance under the instruction of Ramon Morones and Dr. Susan Cashion, founders of Los Lupeños de San Jose. In the fall of 1980, newly graduated from U.C. Berkeley, Ruben Avelar decides to return to the his birth town, East Palo Alto, and engages into teaching Mexican Folklore dance to children and teens as an after church activity. The group, then known as "Grupo Juvenil", became "*Raíces de México*" in 1982. The members of the group performed wherever they were given an opportunity to showcase their talent and under the instruction of Ruben, the children's ensemble won their first Ethnic Dance prize at the San Mateo County Fair with the piece "Polka México". In 1985 "*Raíces de México*" gained its non-profit status. With a newly organized board of directors the group expanded its activities into the Redwood City community and began a successful adult component lead by Ruben. In May 31, 1988, Ruben Avelar left "*Raíces de México*" to pursue other personal interests and though physically gone, his spirit has always prevailed in the organization. In honor of Ruben's dedication and contribution to promote Mexican folkore in the Bay Area, *Raíces de Mexico* presents tonight "Taconazo" (a creation of Ramon Morones) and "Santa Rita", two of the first dances Ruben taught to the adult group in 1996.

**Ramon Morones** - June 20, 1988 to December 20, 1990 - Born and raised in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Ramon Morones was indirectly involved in the founding of "*Raíces de México*" as he was one of Ruben Avelar's dance instructors when Ruben was a child and young adult. Ramon actively promoted family participation in Mexican folkore dance; with Ramon also came dance challenges and skits interwoven with dance. The Jalisco repertoire doubled; Veracruz with its 'zapateado' (foot work) sans music was the height of all challenges; and Ramon's ultimate contribution Jarabe Colimote (created by Rafael Zamarripa) remains today one of *Raíces de Mexico's* highlights. Ramon also brought to *Raíces* the celebration of Mexican festivities including "Dia de Los Muertos" (celebrated in November) and "La Pastorela" (Christmas celebration). Known for his vitality, positive spirit and uniqueness, Ramon's departure left a void that was unmatched. Honoring Ramon's contributions, *Raíces de Mexico* presents tonight two "sones" from Jalisco: "El Tecolote" (creation by Rafael Zamarripa) and "La Madrugada".

**Cipriano and Beatriz Galindo** - January 10, 1991 to August 1994 - Native of Tepic, Nayarit Cipriano Galindo brought to *Raíces de Mexico* dances from regions that were unknown to the organization such as Quintana Roo and Costa de Nayarit. With the help of his wife Beatriz, Cipriano took *Raíces de México* a step further in the art of performing Mexican folkore dance. He introduced the organization to the San Francisco Ethnic Dance Festival and in 1994 under his instruction *Raíces de México* was selected to perform Costa de Nayarit at that year's festival. The Company's repertoire tripled with the addition of Nayarit Mestizo, Costa, Quintana Roo, Durango, Chiapas, and new "sones" from Jalisco and Veracruz. The children excelled under Batty as did the women dancers. In honor of the Galindo's era, Cipriano Galindo, some of the members of the group he presently directs Alike del Nayar and former members of *Raíces de México* perform tonight "Voy Con Mi Novia", "El Buey" and "Jarabe Nayarita", three dances from the region of Nayarit.

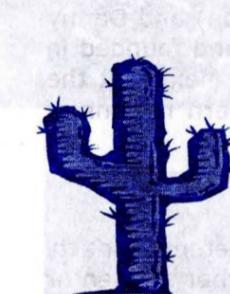
**Martin Cruz Barajas** - September 1993 to September 1996 - With the arrival of Martin Cruz Barajas, *Raíces de Mexico* was exposed to yet another dancing style. Also a native of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Martin brought *Raíces de México* the loud alegre (happy) music and dances of Sinaloa as well as new works from Veracruz. Martin's techniques provided *Raíces de México* with a solid foundation that helped the association enhance the quality of dance instruction. Martin leads today his own group, Alma de México de South San Francisco, yet his joy and contribution to *Raíces de Mexico* remain. Honoring Martin, *Raíces de Mexico* presents tonight two dances from the state of Sinaloa: "El Sauce y La Palma" and "El Sinaloense".

**Maria Ines Perez** - October 1996 to present - With Martin's departure in the fall of 1996 and yet another Ethnic Dance Festival Audition to prepare for, *Raíces de Mexico* found itself in a difficult position to fill the gap and find a new instructor. But María Ines Perez, who at that time was a member of *Raíces*, stepped in and offered to take the lead. After three months at the helm it was obvious that the search for a new instructor was over, as *Raíces* could not have found a better instructor than Ines. Unique, precise, energetic, committed and dedicated, Ines has brought to *Raíces de México* stability and has uncovered new horizons. In 1997, under her leadership and preparation, *Raíces de Mexico* presented Rafael Zamarripa's rendition of "Jarabe Colimote" at the San Francisco Ethnic Festival Audition and was selected to participate in that June's festival. It is with great excitement that *Raíces de Mexico* Dance Ensemble, lead by María Ines Pérez presents tonight --for the first time in the Bay Area-- dances from the State of Aguascalientes, as well as other new works implemented this year by Ines from the States of Guerrero and Colima.

## Raices de Mexico through Time ...



20 Years Promoting  
Mexican Folklore



## About our Guest Musicians...



### Cascada de Flores

Una **Cascada**, a waterfall, is an expression of the energy of many rivers coming together. Through their instruments flow these rivers, which inspire then deeply and become one as an ensemble. They are los ríos of the diverse expression of the Mexican people: **de flores**.

At the heart of one of the Bay Area's newest Mexican folkloric ensembles, **Cascada de Flores** are an angelic voice and divinely gifted guitar: Arwen Lawrence de Castellanos and Jorge Liceaga, from Mexico City, one of the finest Flamenco guitarists and Cuban treseros. They were united to accompany the local Mexican dance company Ensembles, Ballet Folklorico de San Francisco, and out of this unlikely pair, an exciting project has grown with the intent to revive the values of Mexico's rich musical heritage. They have since performed in the Ethnic Dance Festival, and in World West's arts education program People like me. They have presented their own programs for children (and adults) in the Bay Area, working with several local musicians and dancers, including expert violinist Tregar Otton.

It is with great pleasure that with Tregar and Raices de Mexico, **Cascada de Flores** will perform sones huastecos from the state of San Luis Potosi, as well as sones from the state of Guerrero, gratefully taking part in the movement to reunite Mexican Music and Dance.

**Cascada de Flores** is looking forward to the release of their first CD early next year. For more information about **Cascada de Flores**, contact Arwen Lawrence de Castellanos at (415) 831 3335.

### Cuarteto Pacheco

**Cuarteto Pacheco** is a musical group based in the Menlo Park/Redwood City area which joyful music is often enjoyed at private affairs all around the Bay Area. **Cuarteto Pacheco's** musical repertoire includes traditional folklore music as well as contemporary music from Latin America including Cumbia, Merengue, Salsa and Banda music. Its talented members include Rene Pacheco (Guitar), Raul Pacheco (Bass), Javier Pacheco (Accordion) and Danny Sandoval (Alto Sax), all members of the Pacheco All-Stars Bay Area dance band founded in 1994. **Cuarteto Pacheco** will make their second appearance with Raices de Mexico at the Mountain View Center for the Performing Arts playing music from the northern regions of Mexico, Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon.

### Mariachi Santa Cecilia

Founded in 1995, **Mariachi Santa Cecilia** is one of most artistically competent Mariachi groups in the Bay Area. Unlike other Mariachi groups who typically include either all men or women members **Mariachi Santa Cecilia** combines the talent of both men and women musicians.

**Mariachi Santa Cecilia** is known for its high level of professionalism and takes pride in the preservation of Mariachi music through generations. When combined, the expertise of its members sums over 100 years of experience! The group has participated in the Mariachi Festival held yearly in San Jose, and has led some of the Mariachi workshops.

**Mariachi Santa Cecilia** has a lot of experience accompanying folklore dance groups. Some of their members not only teach Mariachi music at the Mexican Heritage Corporation but also teach folklore dance. As part of their outreach programs, **Mariachi Santa Cecilia** can be heard at the San Jose Flea Market on Sundays from 12:00 to 5:30 p.m. For more information about their programs, call Susanna Lambert at (408) 842 0940.

## Raices de Mexico through Time...



### Celebrating Mexican Heritage to Enhance Community Life



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## A Journey Through Mexico

### San Luis Potosi

To the northwest of the State of Mexico, San Luis Potosi is strategically located in the heart of Mexico, precisely in the geographical center of the country. It is surrounded by the country's three largest cities--Monterrey, Guadalajara and Mexico City. San Luis Potosi is considered one of Mexico's most important railway centers because it is the intersection for rail lines that connect up to the ports of Tampico and Veracruz, in the Gulf of Mexico; Mazatlan and Manzanillo on the Pacific Coast; and the border cities of Brownsville, McAllen and Laredo. Like the southern region of Tamaulipas, the music of San Luis Potosi also consists of "huapangos". The violin carries the instrumental melody and the song in form of a dialogue that expresses romantic sentiments, ironies, or rascality. San Lorenzo was performed during Cipriano Galindo's time as instructor. Maria Ines Pérez arranged the rest of the San Luis Potosi suite.



### Nayarit

Nayarit deserves partial credit for creating the popular and famous "son mariachi": but neighboring Jalisco unfairly takes much of the credit due to Guadalajara's political, economic, and cultural dominance, not to mention the influence of the "son jalisciense". Because local farmers and fishermen developed the music, Nayarit often depicts agricultural themes in its dances. The mestizo dances of Nayarit are comprised of sones, potorriscos, and minuets. Incorporating the rural campesino's flat walking step, the footwork stays close to the ground, with flat-footed steps and pointed heel and toe movements. With the machetes a daring game has been improvised, the clinking of steel meeting steel, the agility and courage of the men who seem to be playing jokes on death. El Buey was performed during the time Ramon Morones was instructor. Voy Con Mi Novia and Jarabe Nayarita were performed during the time of Cipriano Galindo.



### Guerrero

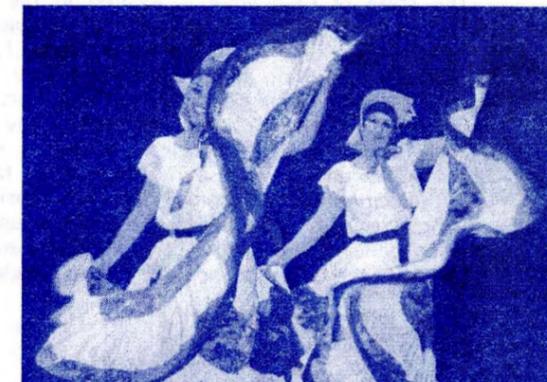
The State of Guerrero, located along the Pacific Ocean coast, has a region that extends from the Northern Sierra to the basin of the Rio Balsas and is known as "Tierra Caliente" (literal translation - Hot Earth). The majority of the people of this area are mestizos, including some small groups of Cuiclatecos, Purepechas and Mexicas (tribes). Despite the arid weather of the region, while dancing the men wear heavy gabanes (ponchos) to show off their wealth as well as a coin purse called a huicho. Typical of the region is the tarima, an elevated platform that amplifies the footwork of the dancers. Single couples will trade off dancing on the tarima, which originated as overturned canoes, to accentuate the intricate footwork associated with the sones of the region.

The exclusive characteristics of the "Calentana" (of Tierra Caliente) sones are its fast footwork and the absence of words to some of its music. These are new works brought to Raices de México by Maria Ines Pérez.

## A Journey through Mexico

### Sinaloa

A long, narrow strip along the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean, the State of Sinaloa is located to the northwest of the State of Mexico. It is one of the chief agriculture states in Mexico. The music and dances of Sinaloa share the same characteristics of those of the northern coast of Nayarit. The dances of Sinaloa are characterized by the beat of the "Tamborazo" (large bass drum) and a large brass ensemble (known as banda)--loud cheerful music that livens up any fiesta. Professor Socorro Cisneros Gaxiola designed the costume after much observation of the coastal peoples' way of life and what they wore to parties, weddings, and high society affairs. Professor Cisneros also was the creator of the popular Sinaloense piece "De Mazatlan a Acaponeta y Mazatlan". Dances from the State of Sinaloa were brought to Raices de México by Martin Cruz.



### Colima



The state of Colima is located in the Pacific Coast between the states of Jalisco and Michoacan. The name Colima comes from "Colliman" which at one time meant "Place formed by the grandparents" or "Where the God of Fire dominates"; this last version makes reference to the volcano located in that region. Colima at one time was part of the State of Michoacan but became politically liberated in 1846 and in 1857 was categorized as a "Free and Sovereign State." Colima is now known as the "City of the Palm Trees." Its dance forms date back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century and encompass flamenco, seguidillas and the zapateado andaluz. The dances presented tonight are new works introduced by Maria Ines Pérez

### Hidalgo

Located in the center part of Mexico, Hidalgo is one of the six states that comprise the Huasteca region. Hidalgo is known for its delightful music, which include "sones huastecos" and "huapangos". The music and dances of this area are very lively and are a must at every party and popular celebration. The most important element of the music is its rhythm. The strumming of the guitar is very fast, the musician slaps the cords with his palms at different times from the beat (in syncopation), creating a special huapango rhythm; during the introduction of the music, man and woman from two lines, facing each other. The man with all his masculine charms and flirtatiousness invites the woman to dance and she --with a gracious courtesy-- accepts. The couples continue dancing in a line formation with beautiful rhythmic steps, solemn looks and slow graceful movements that gradually increase as the music progresses. Maria Ines Perez introduced the dances of Hidalgo to Raices de México in the latter part of 1999.



## A Journey through Mexico

### Chihuahua

The state of Chihuahua is located in the northern part of Mexico, near the USA boarder. The people of this northern region have taken the music and dance forms of European waltzes and polkas and blended them into their own unique style known as "norteñas" (from the north). These dances became the rage during the 1910 Revolution and have remained popular ever since. Dancers express an equal amount of energy while performing to the fast-paced rhythms of the clarinet and accordion. The lively music requires that the dancers execute great agility in their steps and excite the crowd when dancing cheek-to-cheek. These were the first dances taught to the beginning adults by Ruben Avelar in 1986.



### Nuevo Leon

Nuevo Leon is located in the northeastern part of the Mexican Republic, west of Tamaulipas and south of the United States. Along with the rhythms of the rigadon, the quadrille, lancers and contradance that arrived in Mexico, other forms also came from Europe brought over by the French troops. Among them the polka from Czechoslovakia, the Polish redova and mazurka, the Viennese waltz, and the English schotis. During the latter half of the nineteenth century these dance forms became popular among Nuevo Leon's high society and over a period of time were filtered down to the lower classes. These dances are considered particular to Nuevo Leon and were performed during the 1999 season with Maria Ines Perez.



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### Jalisco

With its lively enthusiasm and glamorous rhythm every song from the State of Jalisco captures the explosive spirit of the people and their love for Mariachi music. The charro costume of the male signifies the elegance and culture of the Mexican horseman. The beautiful dress of the female represents the colorful images and spirited character of Jalisco. The courtship-dances performed here signify the flirtatious and seductive engagement between the couples, representing ardor and fervor of the people. Synonymous with gaiety, color and rhythm, the music and dance of Jalisco are world-famous. Ramon Morones introduced these dances at Raices de Mexico.



## A Journey through Mexico

### Aguascalientes ... Bay Premier

Performed in the Bay Area for the first time this evening, Raices de Mexico is proud to introduce the dances of Aguascalientes and to close its program with the "Feria de San Marcos". Back in 1828 during the month of November a merchant's fair was celebrated annually in Aguascalientes (Hot Springs) at the "Parian" (commercial center situated in the center of the city). In 1848 the fair was moved to the Garden of San Marcos and the date was changed to coincide with and in honor of the evangelist Saint Marcos whose principal day is April 25. In 1968 President Adolfo Lopez Mateos integrated into the fair "EL FERIA" (the fairground) the most important segment. Several dance instructors and students, from the Cultural Institute of Aguascalientes who were anxious to demonstrate their artistic prowess introduced This "FERIAL" in 1965 by. A result of this was a music and dance repertoire that constitutes part of the permanent folklore of this state. On a separate note, responding to the necessity of evolution and creation by local artists, there has been a surge of dances of free creation, a product of the recreation of diverse folklore elements characteristic of the state, i.e., society, duties, customs, some identification with fruit and artistic products. Within this category, the most widely known are: La Pelea de Gallos (The Cock Fights), Danza de Ferrocarrileros (Dance of the Railroad Workers), Danza de Las Bordadoras (Dance of the Embroidering Ladies), EL Son de Vista Alegre (The Son of the Happy View), and Son de Aguascalientes (The Son of Aguascalientes) etc. Each of these dances depicts the labor or tradition of the State. Aside from the "FERIAL", the Feria de San Marcos is still known for its colorful cockfights, gambling and excitement. Our dances tonight try to recapture the peaceful atmosphere in which the ladies embroider lovely linens at their doorsteps after they have finished their chores; the spirit of the cockfights, and finally, the joy of "Feria de San Marcos." The evening will culminate with a "FERIAL" of music and dance we hope you will enjoy. Brought to the Bay Area by Maria Ines Perez.



### Pelea de Gallos



A la feria de San Marcos  
Del merito Aguascalientes  
Van llegando los valientes  
Con su gallo Copeton

Y lo traen bajo del brazo  
Al solar de la partida  
Pa jugarse hasta la vida  
Con la fe en un espolon

Linda la pelea de gallos  
Con su publico bravelo  
Con sus chorros de dinero  
Y los gritos del griton

Retozandose de gusto  
No se sienten ni las horas  
Con tequila y cantadoras  
Que son puro corazon

Ay fiesta bonita  
Que hasta el alma grita  
Con todas sus fuerzas:  
Viva Aguascalientes!  
Que su feria es un primor



Ya comienza la pelea,  
Las apuestas ya casadas  
Las navajas amarradas  
Centellando bajo el sol

Cuando sueltan a los gallos  
Temblorosos de coraje  
No hay ninguno que se raje  
Para darle un agarron

Con las plumas relucientes  
Repartiendo picotazos  
Quieren hacerse pedazos  
Pues traen ganas de pelear

En el choque cael el giro  
Sobre el suelo ensangrentado,  
Ha ganado el colorado  
Que se pone ya a cantar

Ay fiesta bonita  
Que hasta el alma grita  
Con todas sus fuerzas:  
Viva Aguascalientes!  
Que su feria es un primor

## Special Acknowledgements

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their continuous support and funding*

*Thank you all for your support  
and sponsorship!*

### Charros de Gala

Fred Schill  
Monica Remes

### Padrinos-Madrinas

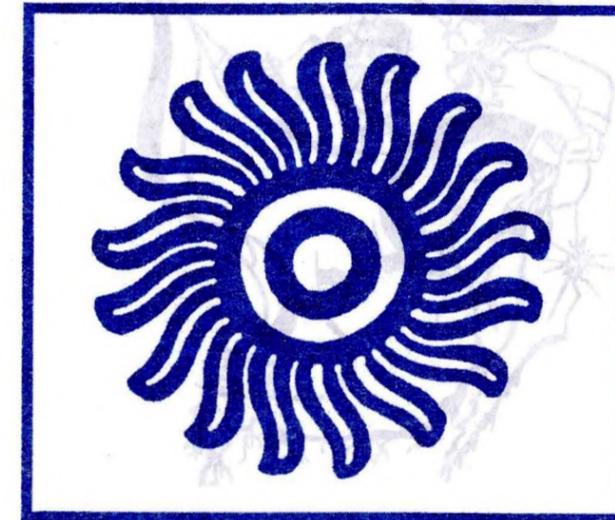
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### Compadres-Comadres

Maria Elena Pacheco Varela  
Nohemy Colin Roden

## Upcoming Events

### *To the Dance of Tradition*



### A Celebration of Diversity through Multicultural Dance

"To the Dance of Tradition" is a multi-cultural program that showcases dance groups of diverse origin bonded by the same objective: the preservation and dissemination of their own traditions. Joy of life, spirituality, and daily rituals are all part of the traditional dances featured in this program which celebrates the richness of each culture.

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