



& Manuel A. Morán, *present*

A TEACHER'S RESOURCE GUIDE



By MANUEL ANTONIO MORÁN

Written and Directed by Manuel Antonio Morán

Music & Lyrics by Alejandro Zuleta and Manuel Antonio Morán

Orchestration & Musical direction by Alejandro Zuleta

Choreography by Daniel Soto

Puppets and Set Design, Animations by José López Alemán

Costume Design by Ingrid Harris

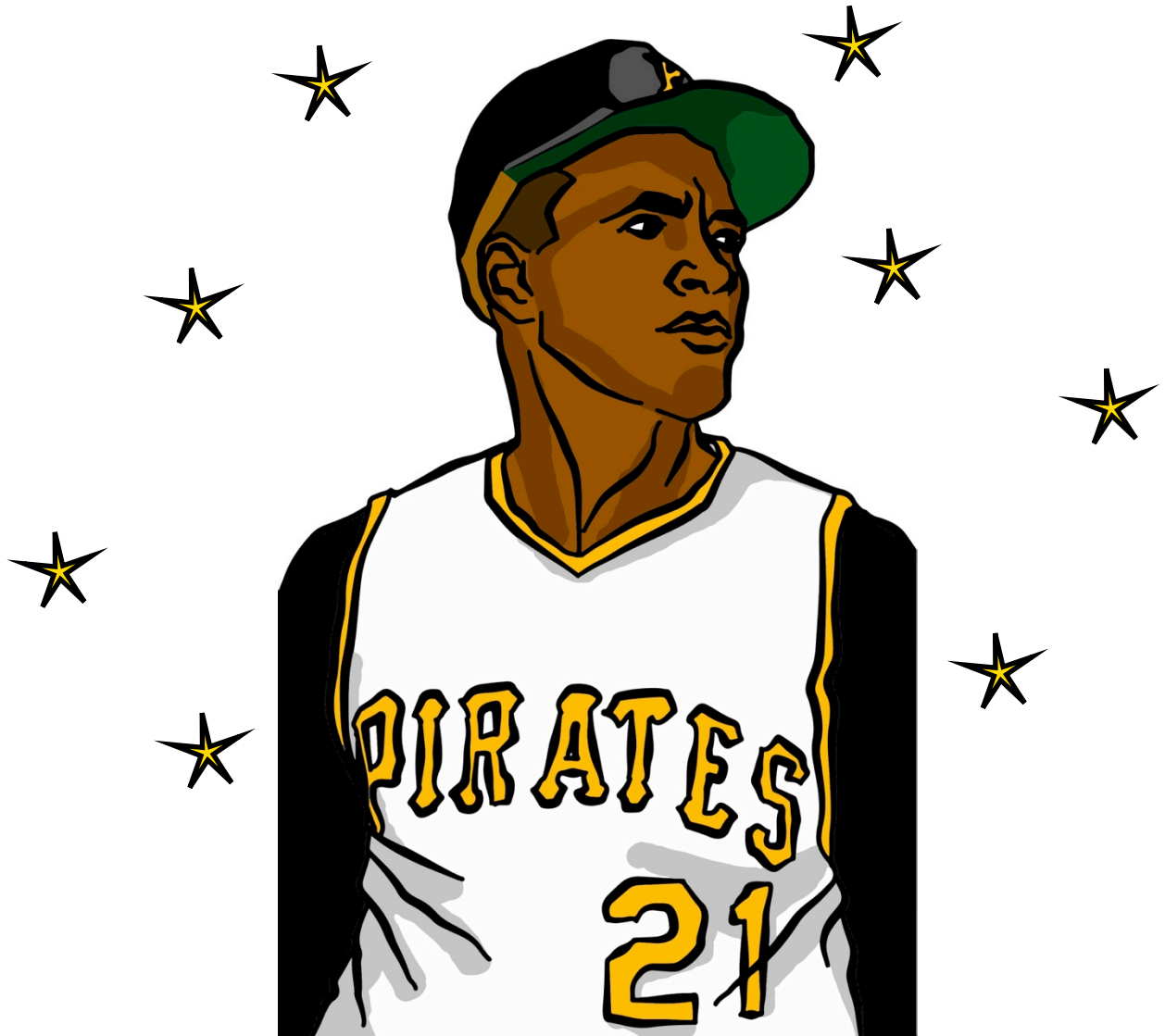
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ABOUT *My Superhero, Roberto Clemente*

In 2011 Teatro SEA produced the Off-Broadway Musical about the life of Roberto Clemente, DC-7: The Roberto Clemente Story (Winner of 14 Awards), for adults. DC-7 was so successful, we were inspired to create a new bilingual musical for children, *My Superhero Roberto Clemente*.

My Superhero, Roberto Clemente draws on the journey of Bobby and his friends who discover that Roberto Clemente is a Superhero, after learning that he was the first Hispanic ever inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, from his humble origins to his record-breaking career with the Major Leagues. As a sports star, civil rights advocate, humanitarian, and family man, Clemente defied all odds and triumphed, forging a legacy of motivation and excellence that is still much alive today.

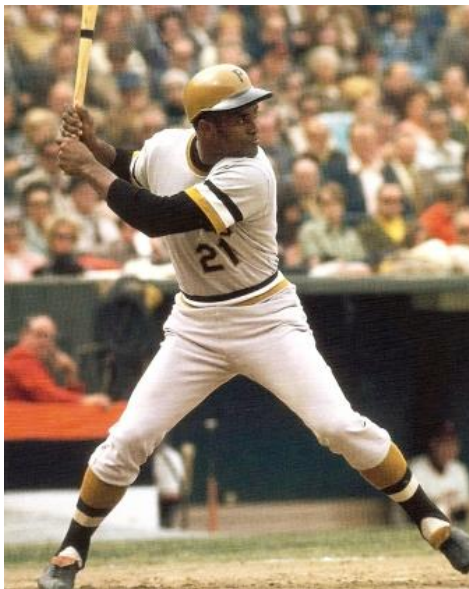


WHO IS ROBERTO CLEMENTE?

"If you have a chance to accomplish something that will make things better for people coming behind you, and you don't do that, you are wasting your time on this earth". Roberto Clemente

Roberto Clemente was born in Carolina, Puerto Rico on Aug. 18, 1934. His father worked as a foreman on a sugar- cane plantation supervising workers, and his mother helped run a grocery store, assisted on the plantation and helped run their household. As a child, Roberto played baseball and track and field.

Roberto joined the professional baseball team in Santurce, Puerto Rico, the Santurce Cangrejeros, when he was 18 years old. The team won the Caribbean World Series that year, and Roberto was recruited and signed to play with the Brooklyn Dodgers (New York) in 1954. For one season, Roberto played on the Dodgers and was then signed by the Pittsburgh Pirates.



Roberto Clemente played right-field for the Pirates from 1955-1972. He is well-known for his fast, direct throws and for his ability to throw out players from over 400 feet. Once living in the United States and playing for the Pittsburgh Pirates, Roberto continued to play Caribbean baseball for fifteen more seasons. He was selected for the National League All-Star team 15 times, won 12 Gold Glove Awards, and had the highest National League batting average four years. He was the National League Most Valuable Player in 1966 and the World Series Most Valuable Player in 1971 (First Hispanic American to win these awards.) His career batting average was .317 with 3,000 hits, 240 HRs and 1,305 RBIs.

Unfortunately, Roberto was affected by the racism that existed in the United States. Because of the segregation laws during this time, Roberto was often mandated to seek his own lodging and eat his meals alone on the bus while his teammates stayed in hotels or enjoyed time for leisure. Fans at games would scream insults at him because of his skin color. He was one of the many Latino athletes who had to endure racism. Racism was not something Roberto had experienced in Puerto Rico, and he was insulted by this treatment. He began speaking out about racism and became an advocate for equal rights for not only himself, but others as well.

Roberto was well-known for his incredible talent, but also for his humanitarian work. He grew up in a big family, and they did not have a lot of money. He felt it was important to give back to others. He spent much of his time helping people in the United States and Central America. His dream was to build a sports complex for children in Puerto Rico to teach children the skills of baseball and how to be humble, honest and good citizens. He hosted free baseball camps for children in Puerto Rico.

Roberto also served as the Chairman of a committee providing earthquake relief, support and resources for victims who suffered in the 1972 earthquake in Managua, Nicaragua. With his efforts, he was able to raise \$150,000 for the people and helped collect over 26 tons of supplies.



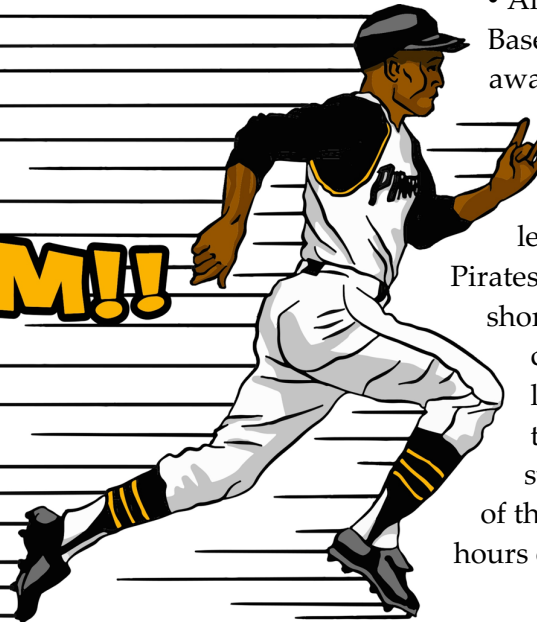
Very sadly, on Roberto's plane ride over to provide the supplies to people in Nicaragua, his plane crashed into the Atlantic Ocean. His death was a tragedy, and he left behind his wife, Vera, and their three sons, Roberto Jr., Luis Roberto, and Roberto Enrique, along with his reputation of heroism and humanitarian efforts. Vera and his sons continued on his dream and built the sports center, where over 100,000 children visit annually. The family also created the Roberto Clemente Foundation, which focuses on helping to provide educational and athletic programs to children.

In 1973, he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor. He was also elected into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame (the first Latin American player ever to be chosen.) Generally, players are not allowed to be chosen for the Baseball Hall of Fame a minimum of five years after they stop playing; however, this exception was waived for Roberto Clemente. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2002.

Did you know that...?

- His Pittsburgh Pirates number "21" was no longer used in his honor after 1973
- The Pittsburgh Pirates have a statue of Roberto Clemente in his honor outside of the Pirates' Park.
- After Roberto's death, the Major League Baseball implemented the Roberto Clemente award which acknowledges players with sharp skills and who also provide community support.
- In honor of carrying out Roberto's legacy of giving back, the Pittsburgh Pirates implemented the "Day of Giving" shortly after his death, where players connected their community members to local charities, resources are collected for those in need and funds are raised to support the Pirates' charity fund. Players of the Pirates now provide a minimum of 10 hours of volunteer service!

ZOOOM!!!



21 FACTS YOU MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT ROBERTO CLEMENTE



1. Roberto Clemente Walker was the youngest of seven children born to Don Melchor Clemente and Luisa Walker. He was born on Aug. 18, 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico—the same town boxers Esteban De Jesus and Alfredo Escalera called home.

2. Clemente rode the bench during his first year as a teenager with the Santurce Cangrejeros (“Crabbers”) in the Puerto Rico Baseball League. By the next year, he was a starter and the team’s leadoff hitter.

3. The Brooklyn Dodgers signed Clemente in 1952 to its Triple-A team in Montreal with a \$10,000 bonus, but he was used as a bench player. An MLB rule stated that any player given a bonus of more

than \$4,000 had to be on a major league roster for his entire first season or be eligible for the annual rookie draft, and the Pittsburgh Pirates selected him first overall in 1954.

4. During his first professional game (ironically against the Dodgers), Clemente went 1-for-4 and scored a run. He hit 2-for-4 with a double and a run in the second game, but the Bucs lost both games by scores of 10-3 and 3-2, respectively.

5. Pirates center fielder Earl Smith wore No. 21 until he parted ways with the team in April 1955. Clemente wore No. 13 until then.

6. He was in a car accident during his rookie season and missed several games due to a lower back injury. Clemente played in 124 games and finished the season with a .255 average.

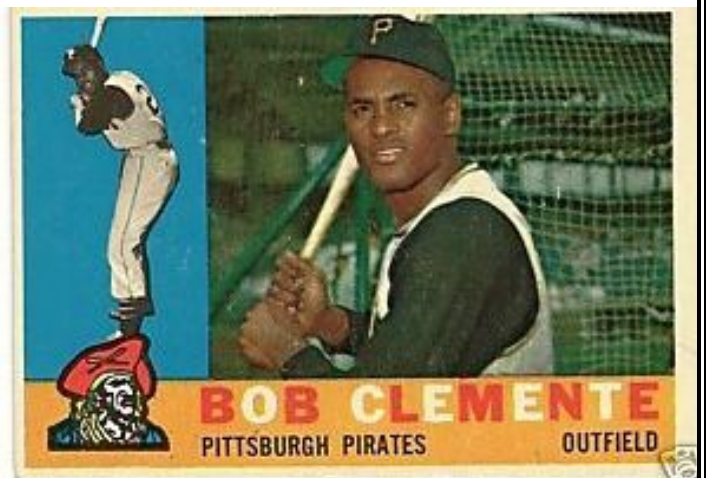
7. On July 25, 1956, he became the only player ever to hit a walk-off inside-the-park grand slam. He did it in a 9-8 win over the Cubs at Forbes field.

8. Clemente enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve after the 1958 season and spent six months on active duty at Parris Island, South Carolina and Camp LeJeune, North Carolina. He served until 1964 and was inducted into the Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame in 2003.

9. Although many media organizations and the Topps baseball card company often referred to him as “Bob,” Clemente adamantly rejected that name and repeatedly insisted he be called Roberto.

10. Except for 1968, Clemente batted over .300 and was named to the National League All-Star team each year during the 1960s.

11. Clemente won a Gold Glove award every year from 1961 until his final season in 1972. He shares the record for most Gold Glove awards by outfielders (12) with Willie Mays.



12. Clemente was the first Hispanic player to accomplish many feats in the majors. He was the first to win a World Series as a starter, be named league MVP, be named World Series MVP and be elected to the Hall of Fame.

13. He finished his career with exactly 3,000 hits. His final one was a double off Jon Matlack of the New York Mets on Sept. 30, 1972.

14. Nearly as well-known for his humanitarian efforts as his baseball career, Clemente sent shipments of aid to Nicaragua after an earthquake ravaged the country in late 1972. Clemente decided to accompany the packages when he learned that three previous shipments had been diverted by corrupt Somoza government officials.

15. The four-engine DC-7 plane he chartered for a flight on New Year's Eve reportedly had a history of mechanical problems and was overloaded by 4,200 pounds. The plane crashed in the Atlantic Ocean immediately after takeoff from the coast of Isla Verde. Four others were killed.

16. Clemente's teammate Manny Sanguillen was the only Pirate not to attend the memorial service. That's because he instead traveled to Puerto Rico to dive into the waters where the plane crashed in an effort to recover Clemente's body—which was never found.

17. At the time of his death, Clemente and Bill Mazeroski were the only remaining Pirates from the 1960 World Champion team.

18. Clemente was posthumously awarded a Congressional Gold Medal of Honor in 1973. It's one of many honors bestowed on the outfielder for his humanitarian efforts following his death.

19. Clemente was the first and only Hall of Fame member for whom the mandatory five-year waiting period was waived. He was elected posthumously in 1973.

20. His plaque at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, read "Roberto Walker Clemente"—incorrectly placing his mother's maiden name before his father's surname until 2000, when it was recast to express his name in the proper Hispanic format.

21. When Pittsburgh's PNC Park was being built, there were talks of naming it after Clemente. But the naming rights went to local PNC Financial Services and the nearby Sixth Street Bridge leading to the stadium was named after him instead. The right field wall at PNC Park is 21-feet high in honor of Clemente's normal fielding position and uniform number.



ACTIVITY 1 - What is the definition of Superhero?



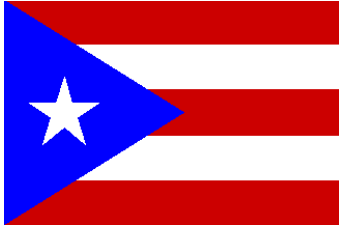
Clemente's first childhood hero was Monte Irvin, a Negro League outfielder who played for the San Juan Senadores during the Puerto Rican winter league season. Clemente is quoted as saying "...I used to watch Monte Irvin play when I was a kid. I idolized him. I used to wait in front of the ballpark just for him to pass by so I could see him." Clemente had heroes as an adult too. Clemente's heroes included President John F. Kennedy and Luis Muñoz Marín. He admired President Kennedy mainly for the Peace Corps program. Luis Muñoz Marín was an important political figure in Puerto Rico.

- 1. Ask the students what characteristics make a Superhero. Here we provide a definition for you.
A superhero is an imaginary person who has extraordinary powers. A superhero can also be defined as a very heroic person or a person with exceptional skills.
A superhero is strong, brave, fair and just, caring and compassionate, always wanting to help others, and of course, he has to have super powers!
- 2. Students should name who is their favorite Superhero. Students must explain why are these characters (it could be parents, celebrities, teachers etc.) are Heroes to them.
- 3. How is Roberto Clemente like a superhero?
- 4. Make an art exhibition!!! Ask students to bring to class a photo, news article or anything that represents their favorite Superhero, as well as a word or phrase on why this person is a hero (this word could be the best attribute/Superpower they possess). Make students create a collage including everybody's Superheroes.

ACTIVITY 2 - Heritage

Roberto Clemente was extremely proud of his Puerto Rican heritage.

PUERTO RICO FACTS



Puerto Rico is considered a territory of the United States. Its official name is the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1493, one year after he discovered the Americas. He named it San Juan Bautista, after John the Baptist.

Puerto Rico is located in the Caribbean Ocean. It is the smallest of the Greater Antilles Islands, which include Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

Puerto Rico is often referred to as Borinquen, or Borikén, indigenous names, as well as Isla del Encanto, and Perla del Caribe. Puerto Ricans refer to themselves as Puertorriqueños or Boricuas.

Puerto Ricans are a mix of Taino Indian, Spanish and African cultures. The country is one of few in the world that is officially bilingual! The primary languages are both Spanish and English.

Bomba, plena and trova music can be heard throughout the streets of Puerto Rico during parties and celebrations. Merengue music and dancing is also popular. Salsa music was invented by Puerto Ricans and Cubans in New York City and was exported to the island.

The Coqui frog is native to Puerto Rico and is considered a Puerto Rican symbol. Its powerful melodic voice and high-pitched song can be heard for miles on the island.

Puerto Rican cuisine, or cocina criolla (as termed by the locals), is unique, even though it is a blend of Spanish, African, Taíno Indian, American and culinary traditions.

- 1. Ask your Students what do they think Heritage means.

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary says: the traditions, achievements, beliefs, etc., that are part of the history of a group or nation

Explain to your students that the concept of heritage is shaped by one's country of origin, languages, rituals, foods, traditions, and other forms of culture such as dance and theatre.

- 2. After discussing with your students what Heritage Means, ask them to do a research on their heritage. Ask them to bring some images related to their heritage for next class.

- 3. Provide magazines to your students, paper, scissors and glue. With the images they brought, plus some they can find in class, have them create a collage about their heritage. They must include in their collage the phrase: "I am proud of the following aspect of my heritage.." or "The most important thing about my heritage is"

- 4. Each student must share with the class, what the images on their collage represent and share the most important thing about their own heritage with the group.

ACTIVITY 3

Important historical events in the U.S. during Clemente's life

"Latin American Negro ballplayers are treated much like all Negroes were treated in baseball in the early days of the broken color barrier. They are subjected to prejudices and stamped with generalizations. Because they speak Spanish among themselves, they are set off as a minority within a minority and they bear the brunt of the sport's remaining prejudices." --Roberto Clemente

- 1. Ask students to look up the definition of *segregation, prejudice* and *racial segregation in the United States*.

The concept of segregation was initially unfamiliar to Clemente. In his native home of Puerto Rico, black teams often visited to play because racial barriers prevented them from playing in the U.S. Further, unlike America, white major leaguers would compete against Blacks in Puerto Rico.

- 2. Here we present some important events and figures during Roberto Clemente's time. Look up information about these events and people.

President John F. Kennedy
Martin Luther King Jr.
Rosa Parks
MLK "I Have a Dream Speech"
The Assassination of MLK

Vietnam War
War on poverty and drugs
Vietnam War protests
Civil Rights
Apartheid

- 3. Discuss how these people and events affected Roberto Clemente's life.
- 4. Early in his career, Clemente was often forced into separate sleeping quarters and denied the opportunity to travel and eat with his teammates. Articulate how an individual feels when discriminated against.
- 5. What was Roberto Clemente's response to racism, prejudice and discrimination? Find out if he ever took action on this matter?
- 6. Read the following text and discuss with your group. What lessons can we learn from this story?

"There is a furniture store in New York which is eleven stories high, and each floor has a different display. The quality and price of the furniture is best on the ground floor, and the most modestly priced items are on the top floor. Both Vera and I were impressed with the furniture on the first floor. We asked the salesman and he began to cough and fidget around, without telling us the price. 'Look sir,' he said. 'I think we have something better for you on the sixth floor. Come with me please.' We went to the sixth floor, but the truth is, after seeing it we still like the furniture on the first floor. We let the salesman talk on and on, but we finally said we didn't like it a preferred the stuff downstairs. He finally told us, 'It seems to me that it might be a little too high for you; they're very expensive items.' By chance I had just cashed a check at the Chemical Bank for \$5,000, four bills of \$1,000 and the rest in small denominations. I pulled out the thick wad of bills and asked, 'Will it cost more than this?' He didn't know what to do for me. He asked my name, and after I told him he asked if I was THE Roberto Clemente. When I said yes, he went wild and called the other employees over. Then smiling the salesman said, 'where shall we send the furniture sir?' I told him 'Nowhere. We don't want it any longer.' The man kept insisting, he was friendly now, but I told him, 'We don't want anything from this place because you haven't treated me like a human being.' Before he knew who I was, just because I am black and Puerto Rican, he had figured out what I could afford. I didn't want to do business with that kind of person." --Roberto Clemente remembering an incident involving prejudice

ACTIVITY 4 - ACTING TIME!!!

We thought it might be fun for your students to experience Theater, not from the audience point of view, but to recreate the life of Roberto Clemente represented in these short plays brought to you by Scholastic!

- 1. Go to this link for students in 2nd to 5th grade:

http://www.scholastic.com/content/collateral_resources/pdf/s/snonline/sn_ClementePlay_grades3to5.pdf

- 2. Go to this link for students in 6th to 8th grade:

[HTTP://WWW.SCHOLASTIC.COM/CONTENT/COLLATERAL_RESOURCES/PDF/S/SNONLINE/SN_CLEMENTEPLAY_GRADES6TO8.PDF](http://www.scholastic.com/content/collateral_resources/pdf/s/snonline/sn_ClementePlay_grades6to8.pdf)



ACTIVITY 5 - How can YOU be more like ROBERTO CLEMENTE?



Ask your students if they feel inspired after all the information they have learned about Roberto Clemente? We always have to better ourselves. Ask students to create an essay (it could a paragraph, 5 or 10 lines, depending on the grade level of the students) on how we can become heroes and better people.

You can help them by asking the following questions: We all are good at something, maybe it is sports, dance, arts, school, etc. How can you improve these skills? How can you help others (parents, siblings, friends, etc.)?

ACTIVITY 6 - Questions for discussion-Wrap up Activity

- How did Roberto Clemente begin his professional, baseball career?
- What challenge did Robert face living and playing baseball in the United States?
- How did he react to this challenge?
- What other events happened in the United States during this time in relation to this challenge?
- What positive characteristics did Roberto Clemente embody?
- Which of his qualities and actions do you think make him a good role model?
- Do you know anyone in your family who has these qualities as well?
- Do you think it is important for all sports stars to be role models off the field? Why or why not?
- How was Roberto Clemente honored after his death (by his family, the community, etc.)? How many places are named after him?
- Discussion points: humanitarian efforts, baseball, positive work ethic and community

PLACES THAT CARRY OUT ROBERTO CLEMENTE'S LEGACY

The Roberto Clemente Museum - www.clementemuseum.com

The Clemente Museum is housed in historic Engine House 25, located in the revitalized Lawrenceville section of Pittsburgh. Executive Director and Curator, Duane Rieder, has meticulously renovated Engine House 25 to showcase the world's largest exhibited collection of baseball artifacts, works of art, literature, photographs, memorabilia, and related materials which focus on Roberto Clemente, his teammates, his personal life, and his humanitarian causes. Whether it is the Gold Gloves, The Silver Slugger Award, The 1960 and '71 World Series Rings, the cleats and home base from the '71 series or the name of his wife, Vera, scratched into a vase Roberto made for her, visitors to the museum will leave knowing, more fully, what made Roberto Clemente a great man.

Ciudad Deportiva Roberto Clemente - www.64.78.33.77/rcsc21/index_en.cfm

Established in 1974, Roberto Clemente Sports City is an organization dedicated to provide athletic opportunities and lessons for young people in Puerto Rico and the world. The Sports City complex covers 304 acres of land between the municipalities of Carolina and San Juan that was donated by the government of Puerto Rico. The facilities include a baseball stadium, football and soccer fields, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a track and an area for batting practice. It also has entertainment areas, a gymnasium and meeting rooms.

The Roberto Clemente Foundation- www.robertos-kids.org

The Roberto Clemente Foundation was formed in Pittsburgh, PA in 1994 by Roberto Clemente, Jr and its mission is to serve as the bridge for youth to become responsible members of their communities through sports, education and community service.

The Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY - baseballhall.org

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum is an American history museum and hall of fame, located at 25 Main Street in Cooperstown, New York, and operated by private interests. It serves as the central point for the study of the history of baseball in the United States and beyond, displays baseball-related artifacts and exhibits, and honors those who have excelled in playing, managing, and serving the sport. The Hall's motto is "Preserving History, Honoring Excellence, Connecting Generations."
baseballhall.org

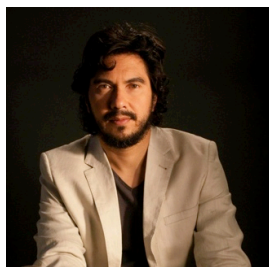
The Pittsburgh Pirates - pittsburgh.pirates.mlb.com

The Pittsburgh Pirates are a Major League Baseball (MLB) club based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They compete in the Central Division of the National League (NL), and play their home games at PNC Park. Founded in 1882 as Allegheny, the franchise has won five World Series championships. The Pirates are also often referred to as the "Bucs" or the "Buccos" (derived from buccaneer, a synonym for pirate).

The Roberto Clemente Humanitarian Award from MLB - web.mlbcommunity.org

Since 1972, Major League Baseball annually has presented an award (originally known as The Commissioner's Award) which recognizes the player who best exemplifies the game of baseball, sportsmanship, community involvement and the individual's contribution to his team. In 1973, following the tragic death of Roberto Clemente, the award was re-named to honor the man whose spirit and goodwill always will be remembered. The award recognizes those individuals who truly understand the value of helping others.

MEET THE CREATIVE TEAM!!!

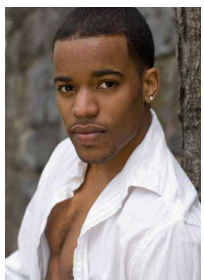


MANUEL A. MORÁN Originally from Puerto Rico. From an early age, he has been working in professional theatre and television as a performer, writer, composer, director and producer in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and the United States. He is the founder and the Executive/ Artistic Director of Sociedad Educativa de las Artes, Inc./Society of the Educational Arts, Inc. (SEA), an award winning Arts-in-Education organization that operates in Puerto Rico, Orlando, and New York. He holds a B.A. in Humanities and Drama from the University of Puerto Rico, a M.A. in Educational and Musical Theatre from New York University, and a Ph.D. in Educational Theatre from New York University. Recently, he finished his doctoral dissertation about the historical development of Educational Theatre in Puerto Rico. He has received many prestigious awards and citations for his artistic & community work, among them: 2

ACE Awards & 5 HOLA Awards for Best Musical; Grand Marshall of the National Puerto Rican Day Parade; Comité Noviembre Award – “Lo Mejor de nuestra comunidad”; Cultural Awards, by the NY City Council & Queens Borough President; “Puerto Rican of the Year” (APQ); was chosen as one of the Nation’s top 15 young adults Latino Leaders, to participate in the prestigious program - Programa para Jóvenes Líderes Hispanos, sponsored by the Embassy of Spain. Fourteen of his eighteen productions are currently on tour in New York and Puerto Rico. In August, 1999 he opened Teatro SEA @ Los Kabayitos Puppet and Children’s Theatre at the Clemente Soto Vélaz Cultural and Educational Center on Manhattan’s Lower East Side. Now in its 9th successful season, this theatre is the only Professional Latino Children’s Theatre in the United States.



ALEJANDRO ZULETA New York based composer and pianist; was born in Bogotá, Colombia. Carrying the Zuleta’s family legacy a long line of celebrated Colombian Vallenato musicians and son of Emiro Zuleta one of the most prolific songwriters of his generation. His music has been broadcasted and commissioned by channels such as CBS, History Channel, Caracol TV, Señal Colombia and brands like Gatorade, McDonalds, BAT, Punto Blanco and Unicentro among others. His songs have been on top of the charts in Colombian radio stations such as: La FM, La X and Amor Stereo. Magazines such as Rolling Stone, Shock and newspapers as: El Tiempo and El Espectador have written reviews about him. Mr. Zuleta has an M.M from NYU where he studied Jazz with Ralph Alessi, composition with Gil Goldstein and Film Scoring with Mark Suozzo and a B.A in music composition from Universidad Javeriana.



DANIEL SOTO was born in Brooklyn NY. Soto was introduced to the professional world of dance by becoming a company member of Creative Outlet Dance Theater of Brooklyn and later attending SUNY Purchase Conservatory of Dance. Soto toured internationally and nationally in various dance venues. At the age of 22 he became dance captain for Broadway’s hit musical Fela. As an original cast member Soto has made history in being part of the first Broadway show to perform in Lagos Nigeria along with winning the 2010 ACCA award. Today Soto holds on to the importance of giving back by running a nonprofit arts organization Called Lost Productions. Focusing on working with the youth and there artistic and professional growth. Soto has also choreographed for recording artist Baja and Dry Eye Crew along with Okplayer, oOkafrica and Knitting Factory Records. Soto is currently developing new work with a concept of exposing the language of art and sacrifice.



JOSÉ LÓPEZ ALEMÁN from Puerto Rico. He is a Puppet maker as well as a Puppeteer. José López has over 30 years of experience in Puppetry. He specializes in the creation and manipulation of puppets. He considers his participation (creating and performing) in the theatrical production in “Pinocho” his best accomplishment. “Pinocho” was a production by the Puerto Rico based company El Mundo De Los Muñecos. This production won the 1985 UNIMA-USA “Citation of Excellence in the Art of Puppetry Award.” He has also participated in the puppet creation/manipulation for other award-winning theatrical events in Puerto Rico. Currently, his puppets are featured on six major Puerto Rican Television channels. For SEA he has been creating puppets since 1987: Los Tres Cerditos; La Muela del Rey Farfán; Las Locas Aventuras de Don Quijote; El Encuentro de Juan Bobo y Pedro Animal; The Legends of the Enchanted Treasure; Tropical!; La Caperucita Roja; Cinderella; My

Colombian Magical Bus; and Martina, The Little Roach and SEA’s production of Ricitos and the 3 Bears for which he won a 2005 HOLA (Hispanic Organization of Latin Actors) Award for Best Design and most recently for the Children’s Zarzuela, La Muela del Rey Farfán for which he won a 2008 HOLA Award for Best Design and the 2010 UNIMA-USA Citation of Excellence.



INGRID HARRIS received her BA in Textiles and Design in the Netherlands. After arriving in Canada she provided contemporary and historic costumes, hats and props for Toronto theatres, the Canadian Opera Company, Stratford Theatre, the National Arts Center, the National Capital Commission, the Museum of Civilization, the National Gallery of Canada and most recently, Teatro SEA in New York.

Ingrid has designed soft sculpture dolls (Art Buddies) for the National Gallery of Canada. Art Buddies are hand-made dolls based on characters in various paintings hung on the gallery walls. She created costumes for children to wear visiting the National Gallery and again find the same character in the art. She uses her skill and organizational abilities to direct workshops, provide consultation and manage fashion camps.

Ingrid is the recipient of the 2012 Mississippi Mills Cultural Achievement Award!

Sources:

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<http://www.robertoclemente.si.edu/>

ABOUT SEA

Founded in 1985, Society of the Educational Arts, Inc. / Sociedad Educativa de las Artes, Inc. (SEA) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the empowerment and educational advancement of children and young adults. SEA is one of the few, if not the only, Bilingual/Latin American Arts-in-Education organizations in New York City.

Through an array of effective, comprehensive, and highly powerful Arts-in-Education programs, SEA provides opportunities for children and young adults to examine, challenge and create possible solutions for current educational, social and community issues while fostering their talents, potential and self-esteem.

SEA is responsible for reviving the tradition of doing Children's Theatre in Spanish in New York City, a tradition that was abandoned for more than 18 years. For the past several years, SEA has toured professional theatres, schools, city parks and communities reviving this tradition by performing to audiences of over 75,000 per year.

SEA has also been instrumental in the introduction and education of non-Spanish speaking audiences to Latino Arts and Culture through cultural exchanges with many other ethnic groups and communities. As a result, SEA has been recognized as a leading theater company that offers a repertory of high quality works exemplifying wholesome and educational value, as well as providing a link to Latino Arts and Culture, multicultural understanding and self-esteem for all ages.



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