

### 1: Roberto Walker Clemente | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Roberto Clemente, in full Roberto Clemente Walker, (born August 18, , Carolina, Puerto Rico" died December 31, , San Juan), professional baseball player who was an idol in his native Puerto Rico and one of the first Latin American baseball stars in the United States (see also Sidebar: Latin.*

Following his death, many newspapers published tributes to the athlete and humanitarian. Below is the text of two of those pieces. In the motionless language of radio bulletins, announcement was made early yesterday that a plane on a mercy mission to stricken Nicaragua went crashing into the Caribbean and that Roberto Clemente, one of the Samaritans aboard the relief plane, presumably crashed to his death with it. This is shocking news, distressing news. During his 18 years with the Pittsburgh Pirates the gifted Roberto had gained recognition as a man of towering dignity, highly esteemed not only as a person but as a ballplayer. He was a genuine superstar and few of his contemporaries could surpass him in skill. Roberto was the complete ballplayer. He did everything extraordinarily well. He could run, throw, field, hit and hit with power. These are the five ingredients on which players are rated and the Pirate outfielder ranked at or near the top in each. He won four batting championships and one Most Valuable Player award. He had 13 seasons of over. At the somewhat advanced age of 37 in he batted. Slow Acclaim If there was a smoldering resentment within Roberto that he never got the acclaim he deserved, he was entitled to such an attitude. Willie Mays was given instant acclaim when he first arrived on the scene and was endowed with superstardom almost immediately. But Willie the Wonder had the advantage of starting with the New York Giants and that put him in a matchless showcase. Roberto never had one in Pittsburgh. He once made a throw home from the iron gate at right field in old Forbes Field. It reached the catcher on the fly. The distance was feet. Once he threw out a runner on a bunt, a rather fancy play for an outfielder to make. Bill Mazerowski, a teammate, attests to it and he is a man of great probity. It was a freak play, of course. It would have to be. The Pirate strategy with runners on first and second with none out was to have the third baseman race in for a bunt while the shortstop covered third. Outfielders instinctively played shallow. But this particular batter mangled his bunt, tapping the ball on the fly to the vacated shortstop spot. Baserunners hesitated and held up. Roberto came tearing in from the outfield, made a quick pickup and forced a runner at third. Originally signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers, he may have been victimized by a quota system that some said was in effect in those unenlightened days. The Pirates drafted him from the Dodger farm system and thus did his advance toward stardom begin. Perhaps it would have been swifter and more noticeable in Brooklyn. Also unknown is whether this would have made him a different kind of ballplayer. Never a Dodger Ebbets Field was a neat little playpen with all fences within easy reach of the Dodger clout circus of that era. But Roberto landed instead in Forbes Field, the most spacious ball park in the majors. Smart man that he was, he shunned the home run which might have tempted him in Brooklyn. He became a nice line-drive hitter, spraying them in all directions, but his favorite target was the opposite field, right field. Awesome was his accumulation of hits over the years and last year he achieved a goal that only 10 ballplayers in all recorded history ever reached. A few days before the end of the season, Roberto lashed a double off the wall on one hop and the scoreboard became alive with the number, 3, He had just made his 3,th hit. It is not too extravagant an estimate. Roberto was a great one in so many ways. He even went out with a flourish typical of the man, seeking to extend a helping hand to those in need. Little children, the sick and the well considered him a prince of a guy. When they needed help, when they needed as friend, Roberto Clemente was right there. Roberto Clemente was one of five persons who lost their lives in a plane crash off the coast of his native Puerto Rico about 9: Evidence of his ever present concern for mankind is in the fact that he was on a mission of mercy when his life was snuffed out. The plane was laden with supplies and bound for Managua to help sufferers in the disastrous earthquake. The winning of batting, Most Valuable Player, and record shattering awards were common-place for him. Equally as common-place for Mr. Clemente were his endeavors in the field of human relations. Roberto Clemente was a human man. He was a lovable person. He was a black man but he went far, far beyond the limitations of race. Roberto Clemente loved all people. The pigmentation of their skin made no difference to him. If they needed help all he wanted to do was

to be able to serve in whatever capacity he could. Life was not always good to him. He was often maligned. Many times he was not given the recognition and admiration that was his due. It took some time for his greatness to get through to a reluctant public but eventually it came to the fore, like the knight in shining armour that he was. Roberto Clemente is gone but he will not be forgotten. The Pennsylvania Senate has called on the Baseball Commissioner and his cohorts to waive the five year waiting period so that they can induct Clemente into the Hall of Fame immediately. This is to insure that the exploits of Roberto Clemente on the base pads will live forever. The poor people whom he helped during his lifetime, the children, the elderly, the downtrodden, the unfortunate whom he often gave a helping hand to get a new lease on life may not have a Hall of Fame for all to see " but to them Roberto Clemente will never be forgotten, for they have an indelible imprint of Roberto Clemente in their hearts. The athletic world has lost a superstar. The world generally has lost a fine Christian gentleman. We bow our head in prayer for the soul of Roberto Clemente. We offer our sincere condolence to his wife and family. One in particular, Willie Stargell, a great one in his own right, put it quite succinctly. May his soul rest in peace. [Learn More Related Features.](#)

**2: Fifth Grade / We'll Never Forget You, Roberto Clemente**

*Roberto Clemente Walker was born on August 18, 1918, to Melchor Clemente and Luisa Walker de Clemente in Carolina, which is slightly east of the Puerto Rican capital of San Juan. Roberto was the youngest of Luisa's seven children (three of whom were from a previous marriage). 2.*

Monday through Friday 9 a. The books are selected to allow readers to uncover more layers of idiosyncrasies. The first, Tito Puente, portrays de aqui from here since he was born in Spanish Harlem. The other one, Roberto Clemente, de alla from there was born on the island; nonetheless both are Puerto Ricans. The big glowing number on the screen was so memorable. I never realized that his Major League baseball career was mined with such hardships—open discrimination, slurs from the crowds, blunt curses about the color of his skin and the mockery of his accent. In my eyes, Roberto was someone who made it big time. I did not know that for many Yinzers, he was always seen as that Black-Puerto Rican. This historical picturebook portrays the passion and pride this Puerto Rican brought to baseball. While reading, I wanted to learn more about the struggles other teammates encountered. I also wondered—what were the major differences between the Black guy from Puerto Rico and the Black guys from the mainland? What triggered such high levels of discrimination? These questions could easily launch an exploration of the Negroes Leagues ss and notable Pittsburgh teams like the Homestead Grays. They each faced fans who openly displayed their disdain for difference. No wonder Roberto continued to return home to Puerto Rico where he was welcomed back by adoring fans! Prior to a fatal plane crash that cut short his life at 38, he evolved into a beloved humanitarian. He primarily focused on offering Puerto Rican children baseball clinics and helping Latin Americans in need. Shifting to our second book, my memories of Tito Puente come from Puerto Rican television variety shows. Mambo King offers a cheerful narrative. Monica Brown does not delve into any discrimination Tito might have faced outside of Spanish Harlem. I also appreciate how Monica Brown decided to share the story in both Spanish and English. We have two great stories with completely different characters. What factors make these two stories so different? Is it because one is from aqui from here and the other is from alla from there? Is the color of their skin a defining factor? Did their names influence their interactions with others, Ernest Anthony Puente v. Does an American accent provide an advantage? We close Week 2 with a timely thought from Roberto Clemente. I always respect everyone, and thanks to God, my mother and father taught me never to hate, never to dislike someone because of their color.

### 3: Lesson Roberto Clemente - A Man Not Afraid of Change

*Roberto Clemente not only shaped the game of baseball, he shaped Pittsburgh and Puerto Rico. He supported his Latino community and Pittsburgh community with full efforts. To learn more about the rich historical connection of the Latino community to the sport of baseball, head over to Cafe con Leche's blog.*

Roberto Clemente A dazzling baseball superstar of surpassing skills, Roberto Clemente was the first great Latin American player to captivate the major leagues. His life was cut short when his plane, delivering relief supplies to earthquake-devastated Nicaragua, crashed on the last day of . He enchanted fans with his powerful throwing arm, graceful outfield defense, and superb hitting. Clemente won Gold Glove Awards, symbolizing defensive supremacy, every year from their inception in until his death in . He also was elected to the National League All-Star team 12 times. Clemente was an outspoken advocate for Hispanic rights and a humanitarian. His untimely death came while he was leading a mission of mercy. Roberto was the last of six children for him and his wife, Dona Luisa. Melchor Clemente was a foreman at a sugar cane mill and ran a small grocery. His wife rose early to do the family laundry for the owner of the mill. She was very religious, and often fed poor children who came to her house. I never heard my mother say a bad word to my father, or my father to my mother. Even in his childhood, Roberto was an organizer. He once led a group of boys in raising money to build a fence to protect his school, and another time rescued a driver from a burning car. From an early age, Clemente developed a passion for baseball. At the age of 18, Clemente attended a tryout camp conducted by Brooklyn Dodgers scout and future general manager Al Campanis. Among 70 players, Clemente stood out. When Clemente made his major league debut on April 17, , he was listed as "Bob" on the Pirates roster because Roberto sounded too foreign. He made an immediate impression with his skills, his style, and his bearing. Though less than six feet tall and weighing only pounds, Clemente swung an imposing ounce bat. He stood far off the plate, legs spread wide, holding his bat high and leaning his powerful upper body over the plate. Using his quick hands and strong arms, he could handle pitches thrown in any location, often driving them to the opposite field. Pitch me inside, and you will not find the ball. Clemente was a line-drive hitter who cleared the fences at the rate of about 15 home runs a season. Whether in the field or on the basepaths, Clemente always hustled, often running out from under his helmet or hat "He played just about every game like his life depended on it," said his Pirates teammate, Willie Stargell. His acrobatic fielding delighted fans. He covered an enormous amount of ground, caught fly balls no one else could reach, and made tremendous throws. Many experts considered his outfield arm the best ever seen in baseball. Few runners would try to take extra bases against him, yet he still led the National League in outfield assists in five seasons. One time, he threw out Lee May of Cincinnati trying to score from third base on a single. Despite his skills, Clemente had a difficult transition to major league baseball. Sportswriters often misunderstood his broken English and misquoted him. Sometimes they even made his English look worse than it was. He also had frequent run-ins with quick-tempered Pirates manager, Danny Murtaugh. In his first five seasons, Clemente hit over . In , he had a breakthrough season, leading Pittsburgh to the World Series. Against the vaunted New York Yankees, he had nine hits. Yet the baseball writers elected Pirates shortstop Dick Groat, who had a . Clemente finished eighth in the voting with a . Clemente publicly expressed his anger at the voting, saying it showed bias against Latin players. In , Clemente won the National League batting championship with a . In his homeland, he was a bona fide hero. Clemente became known as "the Pride of Puerto Rico. Clemente often complained of health problems, including backaches, headaches, stomachaches, insomnia, tonsillitis, malaria, sore shoulders, and pulled muscles. He insisted that his injuries were as real as the pains suffered by Mickey Mantle , a contemporary white superstar. He pointed out that nobody accused the great Mantle of being a malingerer. Clemente grew increasingly annoyed that, unlike contemporary white stars, he never was asked to do commercial endorsements. Intense and outspoken, Clemente often aroused controversy with his political views. He was a staunch advocate of Hispanic civil rights and a close associate of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Clemente was a frequent participant in the social issues and campaigns of the s. In , his young teammate, Matty Alou, wrested the batting championship from him. A Legacy of Hope Clemente was more than a

ballplayer. He was a remarkably sensitive and intelligent man. He wrote poetry and played the organ, worked in ceramic art, and studied chiropractic medicine. His strongest commitment was to the young people of Puerto Rico. During the off-season, he conducted baseball clinics all over the island, talking to children about the virtues of hard work, citizenship, and respect for their elders. Clemente again led the Pirates to the World Series in 1971. With a show-stopping performance on national television, he finally achieved the recognition he had long deserved. Clemente hit a home run in the final game to help the Pirates win and was named Most Valuable Player of the Series. Asked by sportscasters how he felt, his first statement was to his parents, in Spanish. A Fatal Plane Crash.

### 4: Roberto Clemente | Pittsburgh Pirates

*Much of what we learn from reading comes from the questions we devise while reviewing the chapters and story elements. Good readers find evidence to support inferences about text subjects.*

Roberto Clemente Playing in Pittsburgh, he was overlooked and undervalued, and he knew it. So in 1954, the 27-year-old Roberto Clemente demonstrated just how baseball should be played. Clemente played like a man possessed, fielding superbly, unleashing his rifle arm, hitting. Clemente did, 11 years later. Facing the reigning World Champion Baltimore Orioles, at the end of three consecutive Series appearances, Clemente was once again beckoned to play in the shadow of others -- future Hall of Famers Jim Palmer and a staff of game winners, Frank and Brooks Robinson, even Pirate teammate Wilver Stargell, who walloped 48 homers in 1961. But when the dust settled seven games later, it was Clemente who was left standing -- and lionized as Series Most Valuable Player for his achievements. Rallying his team, and especially his four Latin teammates, Clemente provided the edge, the on- and off-field leadership which made them champions. When, for example, Oriole manager Earl Weaver singled out Pirate shortstop Jackie Hernandez for particular abuse, it was Clemente who helped steady his young teammate. When the Orioles threatened to break the Series open, Clemente made defense an offensive weapon. In Game Six, with Merv Rettenmund on third, Frank Robinson lofted a sure sacrifice fly feet down the line in rightfield. Clemente caught the ball and fired a perfect strike to catcher Manny Sanguillen. When, with Mike Cuellar pitching, and the Pirates desperately needing a hit, Clemente hit a tapper back to the mound. Cuellar fielded it cleanly and looked up in astonishment to see Roberto Clemente racing up the line to first. Cuellar, rattled, hurried his toss -- too late! Clemente was safe, and the Pirates stayed alive. When presented with his MVP trophy, Clemente had but two things to say. All season, every season. It was this sort of performance -- and attitude -- that made his teammates respect Clemente, and the fans adore him. Thousands of Pittsburghers recall summer nights with the radio in the backyard. People collected Clemente memorabilia before there was money in it. You could see all those things in the man, in his face, in the way he handled himself, in the way he played baseball. He understood how much he meant to us, and he took very seriously his role as a leader of youth, as a citizen of the world. Hearing that other supplies were being stolen, he proclaimed that they would not steal from Roberto Clemente -- and, against the warnings that the old DC-7 was seriously overloaded, he went aloft -- never to return. Packed with five men and 16,000 pounds of supplies, the airplane bobbed and bucked and wheezed asthmatically for air. Moments later, the engines burst into flames, and the DC-7 pitched into the sea off San Juan. It was never found.

## 5: Roberto Clemente MS - 7th Grade Information

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Robert Ruck, historian Transcript Narrator: Many players had contributed to the victory, but everyone agreed who was most responsible – their veteran right fielder from Puerto Rico, Number 21, Roberto Clemente. It was what he did afterwards. The Latinos who were listening to that were watching the English-language TV to have someone suddenly speak to you in Spanish, reinforced a pride in your own language and culture, and in who Roberto was. I cried when he did this, because this was him. He loved his family, he loved his country, he loved the United States but his love was for Puerto Rico. Clemente is the first athlete to transcend both race and nation and culture. He played with unparalleled grace during turbulent times, with passion and pride that were often misunderstood. Clemente was a complicated individual, because he stepped into some very complicated times. He was larger than the game he loved, until his sudden, tragic death made him larger still. His father, Melchor, worked as a foreman in the fields near the small town of Carolina. His mother, Dona Luisa, often rose at one a. Roberto, the youngest of seven children, started working when he was just eight years old. Life in Carolina was hard, with more than its share of tragedy, but he remembered it fondly. Baseball was it for Clemente from an early age. People in his neighborhood in San Anton who said they always saw him throwing something against the wall. It could be a sock or a bottle cap or something but he always had that motion of throwing. Baseball captured Roberto as it did thousands and thousands of young boys in Puerto Rico in that era because it was what was available. Puerto Rico was not a soccer island. In Puerto Rico, people argue and fight. As a teenager in the late s, Clemente would catch the bus into San Juan to watch the Puerto Rican winter leagues, dreaming of his own baseball future. It was so different in Puerto Rico from in the United States in that period. For fifteen cents, Clemente could watch the outfield play of his idol, Negro league veteran Monte Irvin. For Roberto Clemente, the black ball players in many respects represented a very important time in his youth. They were the standard bearers for Roberto Clemente. They were the models. At eighteen, Clemente got his first break, playing for the Santurce Cangrejeros for 40 dollars a week. He was on his way north, to play baseball en las grandes ligas. For twenty-year-old Roberto Clemente, the annual ritual of spring training in Florida was both familiar and strange. He had played baseball in a warm sunny climate before. But he had never encountered Jim Crow. The whole team stayed at the Bradford Hotel downtown except for Clemente and three other black and Latino players who had to find their own lodging on the other side of the tracks, literally. In every aspect of his life there he felt segregation strongly for really the first time in his life. With the start of the regular season, the team came north to Pittsburgh, a tough, smoke-belching steel town, where Clemente took a room in a middle-class African-American neighborhood. You were black or you were white in Pittsburgh. On the other hand I suspect that both black and white Pittsburghers had a hard time understanding Clemente. They had little experience with people from Latin America, with Latin American culture, with that sense of Latin pride. The black community saw him and physically he was black to them, but not culturally. Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco Giants: Clemente spent little free time with his fellow Pirates, some of whom found him guarded and aloof. Whatever the reason, the result was obvious: Clemente after baseball games has no one really to pal around with in terms of his teammates. He often wanders around by himself and Clemente, in fact, signed autographs till the last person had his baseball signed in large part because Clemente had really nothing else better to do that day after games. In the days before publicists and security guards, players and fans could sometimes have a human encounter. One day, a seventeen-year-old fan from rural Pennsylvania saw Clemente after a Phillies game. And a lot of athletes deal with that by finding superficial outlets. Clemente mostly dealt with it by trying to find reminders of home and family wherever he was. Carol was one part of that in an unlikely white girl from Philadelphia becomes part of the Clemente family. Over the years, Clemente would host Carol and her parents when they visited him in Puerto Rico. Theirs was an awkward dance of mutual incomprehension and often hostility. His feelings seemed to be right on the surface. And after the wrong question or the wrong word

would set him off. What cracked me up about Roberto was in a lot of his interviews, they would come and interview him, he would start talking about life. Baseball players were supposed to be upbeat, and uncomplicated; not Clemente. The Pirate outfielder was often moody, haunted by chronic insomnia, a serious man ill-at-ease in a boisterous locker room. There was an attempt to really sort of deny the Latino heritage of these ballplayers. I was, uh, just a kid then, but I remember he was always called Bobby Clemente. They Americanized the names and always the sports writers and the ball players ridiculed their attempts to speak English. And it had a lot to do with not being around. Clemente repeatedly broke an unwritten rule for professional athletes: I hope so anyhow. I was, uh, under-weight, under-weight last year. I was having a little trouble with my stomach. His stomach, his back, his legs, his neck – everything seemed to plague him at some point. Before long, Clemente acquired a reputation as an oversensitive hypochondriac. One day after a game, he was sitting in front of his locker with his uniform off and Joe Brown the general manager told him to get into the shower and get dressed. We acquired a national stoicism from the thirties and our troubles in the Depression, from the forties from the war. Stoicism was identified with manliness, and it was thought somehow less than manly to complain about ailments, even though real. White ballplayers and black ballplayers uh, were relatively taciturn, they chewed tobacco. Not too many of them had a great sense of style or flair. Certainly if they asked these players questions about how they were feeling and the player actually talked about their feelings, that was not something they were accustomed to. I believe the biggest one being confidence, the main thing and uh, swinging the bat. Back in he had been in a serious car accident that damaged his spine and neck. The injuries would plague him for the rest of his life. Stung by what he saw as unfair criticism, Clemente lashed out at his detractors. Clemente played hard all the time, he played all the time, but he talked all the time about how hard it was to do what he did. And I think it grated on some people who thought that the ideal ballplayer should be like Gary Cooper – tall, silent, stoical. His play in right field was something else: Still, he was on a lackluster team and the national press barely noticed. Until, that is, In , the Pittsburgh Pirates were no longer the laughing stock of baseball. The Pittsburgh Pirates are champions of the national league. That year, Clemente led the team in runs batted in, was second in home runs and game-winning hits, and led the league in outfield assists. By he is an all-star player in the national league. He is becoming a real threat to opponents. For the first time in 33 years, the Pirates found themselves playing in the World Series. Unluckily, they had to face the New York Yankees, winner of five titles in the past decade, and a team packed with superstars such as Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, and Whitey Ford. The series was David and Goliath. The Yankees were the franchise of professional sport, winning more titles than any team in any sport. The Pittsburgh Pirates came into the World Series as massive underdogs. They have a very good team but no one had really heard of the Pirates players. Helped by some timely hitting from Clemente, and his outfield play, the Pirates managed to win three of the first six games, despite being outscored by the powerful Yankees, 46 to The seventh and deciding game would be played in Pittsburgh, where only the most diehard Bucs fans gave the home team much of a chance. In the bottom of the ninth inning, David and Goliath were tied, As Pittsburgh held its collective breath, Pirate second baseman Bill Mazeroski came to the plate. Once off the field, he expected to make a quick exit and catch a plane home to Puerto Rico. It took him an hour to make his way through. After years of feeling himself an outsider, he had won them over. The fans of Pittsburgh, he said, had made it all worthwhile.

## 6: The Story of Roberto Clemente by Wilfred Santiago

*While reading a book about Roberto Clemente, learners discuss a variety of questions about what they have learned. This novel could be used to spur a discussion about diversity and/or the effect one person's actions can have on a community.*

## 7: Clemente! by Willie Perdomo

*This link will take you to a great website to learn more about Roberto Clemente! [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

## TO LEARN MORE ABOUT ROBERTO CLEMENTE. pdf

### 8: Roberto Clemente Timeline by Myles Andriopoulos on Prezi

*Tributes to Clemente Share: Copy Link Learn More. Related Features In November , Roberto Clemente was more than disappointed after finishing only eighth among National League players.*

### 9: Roberto Clemente | Biography, Stats, & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

*Today's post comes from Idaliz Marie Ortiz Morales, Intern in the Office of Strategic Planning and Communications at the National Archives. To find out more about our Bilingual Social Media Project. Today the National Archives remembers baseball superstar Roberto Clemente. It has been many years.*

*African-american poetry an anthology Postscript William Schweiker. Introduction to discourse analysis theory and method Kia sportage 2000 manual I Can Count (Square Books) American commander in Spain Eighteenth century German prose Proceedings of an All-Union School on the Theory of Functions (Miass, July 1989) Memoir Of George Howard Wilkinson V1 Real-time digital signal processing from MATLAB to C with the TMS320Cx DSK Communication and transferable skills Jeremy D. Selman and Sue H.A. Hill. Maulana kaleem siddiqui books Php lecture notes ppt A Dangerous Game (Dangerous to Love USA: Minnesota #23) Fly-tying tips reference guide Tissue Renin-Angiotensin System Linq tutorial c sharp South Africas way forward Recent developments in light beating spectroscopy J.D. Harvey Ci Changes from Suggestion Box to Organisational Learning Flaps and reconstructive surgery 2nd edition Out of Afghanistan Sports Management Art and architecture of Indian temples Career Opportunities in Real Estate (Career Opportunities) Obstetric and Maternal-Fetal Evidence-Based Guidelines (Two-Volume Set (Maternal-Fetal Medicine) The business process improvement toolbox Managing our forests today! Symposium on the Foundations of Modern Physics 1994 Question bank of physics class 12 Attempt towards a chemical conception of the ether Economic Parables and Policies Laszlo Moholy-Nagy (Phaidon 55s) Follies and pleasure pavilions Final cut pro x tutorial deutsch Pt. 5. Research and Development Subcommittee Introduction: Not English, but Anglican Asian Islam in the 21st Century Catherine the Queen. Managing emotions in the workplace mit*