

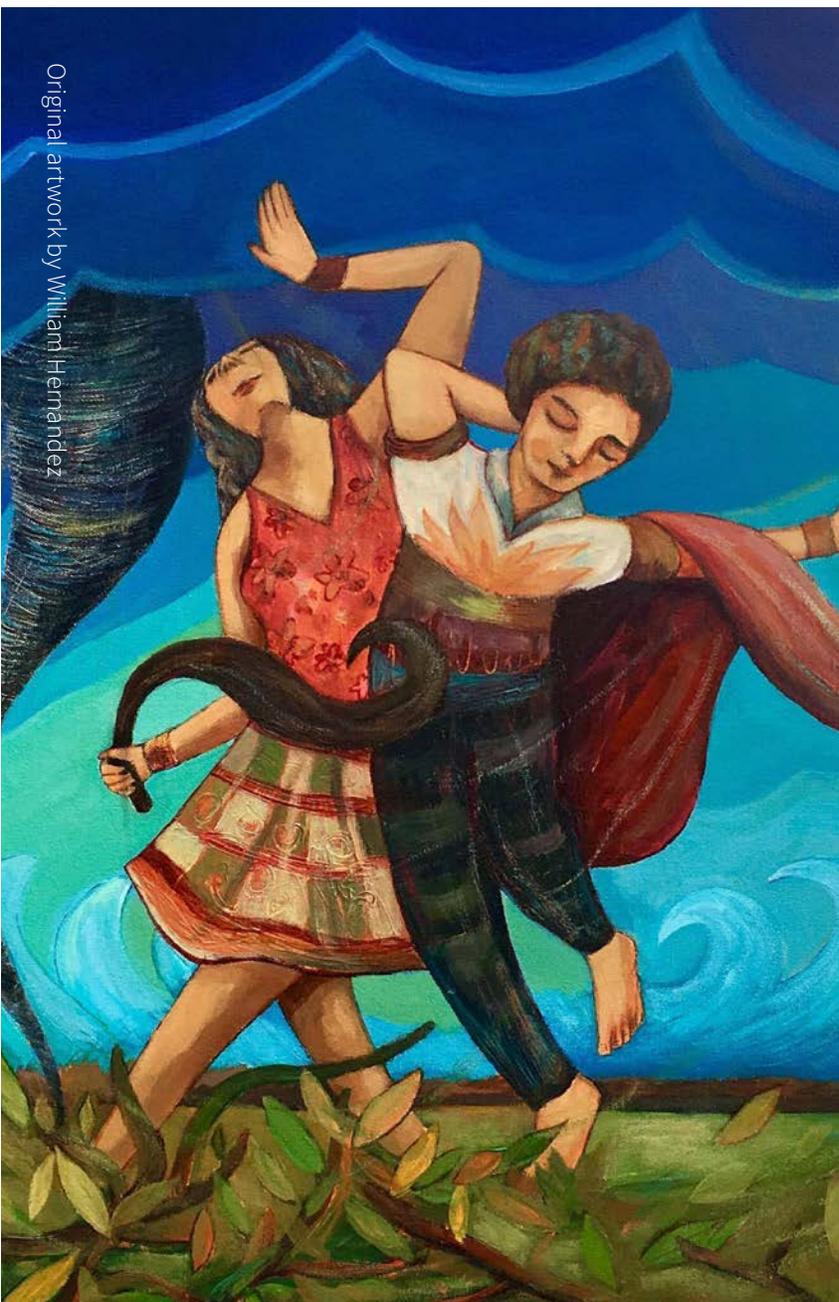


# ÓYETE ÓYETE

## Study Guide



Original artwork by William Hernandez



World Premiere • Spanish

# ÓYE OYÁ

**book by Rebecca Martinez**

based on a treatment by Rodolfo Ortega

**music and lyrics by**

**Rodolfo Ortega**

**directed by Estefanía Fadul**

We at Milagro are thrilled to bring you this brand new Spanish-language musical, the fruit of two years of hard work by a large group of people. Based on Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, it looks at the Cuban/U.S.A. fast-changing relationship and the potential for reconciliation.

In this study guide we address the historical and socio-economic issues that surround Cuba, from Colonialism to Soviet influence, and today's improved relationship with the U.S.A. We hope this information will enhance your experience of the show and serve as a means of better understanding the complex relationship between our countries and potential towards an amiable future.



Photo by Ronny Gangier

Havana, Cuba

# Cuba in 1993

## post fall of the Soviet Union, and the impact on the Cuban economy

by Ariadne Wolf

The increasing decline of the Soviet Empire brought with it new hardships for Cuba. As a 1999 Encyclopedia Britannica article written by Sarah Cameron reports, 1993 included increased economic hardships. Moreover, unusual weather patterns ruined the sugar harvest with untimely January rain, and June flooding forced 60,000 people to evacuate their homes. Other export crops, like citrus and tobacco, as well as domestic crops like bananas, were also ruined. 50,000 people became infected with a muscular disease, which in ten percent of cases also caused blindness.

The Cuban government at that time sought foreign aid via a multitude of available trading partners, hoping to avoid overreliance on only one source. They relied on the European Commission's donation of \$6 million to fight the spreading disease, contributing to government investment in \$40 million worth of multivitamins to offset rumors the disease being the result of malnutrition.

This interdependence with foreign sources caused Fidel Castro to relax travel bans on Cubans living on foreign soil, allowing them to visit their brethren in Cuba. Castro replaced four ministers in his cabinet, including the minister of finance and the minister of agriculture, in response to the stated will of his people. In September of 1993, Castro officially permitted private enterprise in 100 specific professional fields, though graduates were barred. The hostility



Car and drapery,  
Mazon, Havana, 1993

between the U.S. and Cuba decreased such that U.S. officials met with Cuban officials to officially set a limit of 20,000 immigrants from Cuba to the U.S. each year. Finally, in December 1993, Castro's daughter Alina Fernández Revuelta fled to Spain and later moved to the U.S. Rather than condemn her, Castro allowed Alina's daughter to join her in America.

As Anthony Mueller reported in his 2002 article "Cuba's Post-Soviet Socialism" for *Mises Daily Articles*, Castro's form of socialism always had its roots in a paternalistic nationalism rather than traditional communist philosophy. The relationship between Cuba and the U.S.S.R. likely had more meaning for Castro in its pure economic terms than the political resonance behind shared ideology, therefore.

Robert S. Walters wrote in his 1966 article "Soviet Economic Aid to Cuba" for the *International Affairs* journal that the U.S.S.R. was instrumental in instigating a series of trade relationships between Cuba and other socialist countries. The USSR agreed to buy one million tons of sugar over the years 1961-1965, 80 percent of which Cuban profit was to be spent purchasing Russian goods. The Soviet Union furthermore offered a \$100 million credit to Cuba to purchase weapons and related technologies from Russia. Other socialist countries followed suit in offering credit and establishing diplomatic ties with Cuba. The fall of the Soviet Union thus had a deleterious impact on Cuba's international relationships with other Soviet countries, forcing Cuba to rely more fully on Western nations.



A cafe in Havana, 2017

# Current Cuba relations, post death of Fidel

by Ariadne Wolf

Carmen Sesin of CNBC reported in 2016 in her article "Cuba After Castro" that the United States has re-established diplomatic ties with Cuba. The countries have engaged in opening embassies, and made flights back and forth available.

Though Raul Castro, Fidel's successor, is known as a reformer, other "hard-liners" in the Cuban government might hold him back from making lasting change. Potential positive economic impacts on Cuba as a result of President Obama lifting trade restrictions might help Raul Castro's more moderate aims. The most significant changes involve medical research between Cuban and U.S. scientists, and allow Cuban residents to purchase medications from the U.S. online. However, President Obama did not lift the embargo on Cuba, as doing so would have required Congressional approval.

A 2016 Maximilian Yoshioka article in the UK's Telegraph reported furthermore on a new round of small businesses and the self-employed changing the nature of the Cuban economy. Thanks to a series of reforms initiated in 2011 by Castro, private enterprise might improve the lives of at least a small, but growing, number of Cuban entrepreneurs.

However, President Trump's policies might interfere significantly with that growth. While on the campaign trail, Trump threatened to roll back President Obama's policies on Cuba. As it stands, Trump has yet to follow through on these threats. Moreover, his potential attempts to erase the changes President Obama instigated in rebuilding ties with Cuba would likely meet with significant resistance. Unfortunately, this has not stopped Trump from enacting equally unpopular policies involving travel bans and similar actions.

# Change in the wet foot/dry foot policy, what they face today

by Ariadne Wolf

The ‘wet foot, dry foot’ policy was a 1995 move to offer the opportunity to pursue U.S. residency to any individuals who fled Cuba at least one year prior. However, as a 2017 CNN article entitled “US ending ‘wet foot, dry foot’ policy for Cubans” stated, President Obama opted to end this policy in the last month of his final term as president. This move followed President Clinton’s mid-1990s move to replace President Johnson’s “open door” policy with the ‘wet foot/dry foot’ idea. While Clinton’s policy sent Cuban refugees found at sea attempting to immigrate to the U.S. back to Cuba, it permitted those who arrived on the U.S. shore to remain in the U.S. and eventually seek residency. This likely came across as a result of improved U.S. relations with Cuba, as the Cuban government

has consistently argued that the ‘wet foot/dry’ foot policy encourages dangerous immigration attempts. The number of Cuban immigrants to the U.S. has doubled since Obama re-established ties with Cuba and has been rising since the end of the Cold War.

As a result of this new policy, Cuban would-be immigrants face a harrowing sea voyage, often undertaken in only a makeshift raft, followed by potential immediate deportation upon reaching American shores.

As Jason Motlagh reported in his 2016 OutsideOnline article “A Terrifying Journey Through the World’s Most Dangerous Jungle,” Cuban immigrants to the U.S. also attempt to reach the U.S. through the Darien Gap on the border between Panama and Colombia. Immigrants who take this route trek north up the Central American isthmus instead of taking the sea voyage. It is an incredibly dangerous journey, and the Gap in particular is filled with guerillas, snakes, and a variety of other dangers. There is no way to track how many have died in attempting this journey.

At this point, immigration requests from Cuba will go the same route as immigration requests from all other countries. Unfortunately, it will take years for Cuba’s economy to recover fully, and doubtless in the meantime many more will try to escape to America. Tragically, Obama’s policies mean many will be deported—even if they do manage to survive the journey.

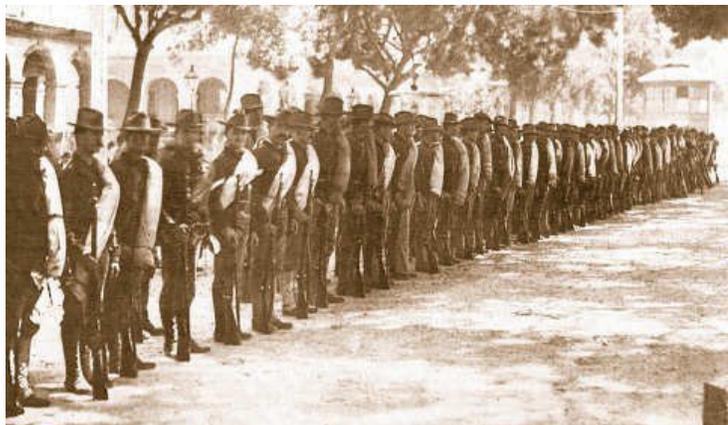


Cuban refugees at sea. 2006.

Photo by Tarik Browne

# A timeline of Cuban history (abridged)

- 1492** The navigator Christopher Columbus claims Cuba for Spain.
- 1511** Spanish conquest begins under the leadership of Diego de Velazquez, who establishes Baracoa and other settlements.
- 1526** Importing of slaves from Africa begins.
- Wars of independence**
- 1868-78** Ten Years War of independence ends in a truce with Spain promising reforms and greater autonomy—promises that were mostly never met.
- 1886** Slavery abolished.
- 1895-98** Jose Marti leads a second war of independence; US declares war on Spain.
- 1898** US defeats Spain, which gives up all claims to Cuba and cedes it to the US.



The 10th United States Infantry Regiment – The Army of Occupation in Havana circa 1898.

## US tutelage

- 1902** Cuba becomes independent with Tomas Estrada Palma as its president; however, the Platt Amendment keeps the island under US protection and gives the US the right to intervene in Cuban affairs.
- 1906-09** Estrada resigns and the US occupies Cuba following a rebellion led by Jose Miguel Gomez.
- 1909** Jose Miguel Gomez becomes president following elections supervised by the US, but is soon tarred by corruption.
- 1912** US forces return to Cuba to help put down black protests against discrimination.
- 1924** Gerardo Machado institutes vigorous measures, forwarding mining, agriculture and public works, but subsequently establishing a brutal dictatorship.
- 1925** Socialist Party founded, forming the basis of the Communist Party.
- 1933** Machado overthrown in a coup led by Sergeant Fulgencio Batista.
- 1934** The US abandons its right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs, revises Cuba's sugar quota and changes tariffs to favour Cuba.
- 1952** Batista seizes power again and presides over an oppressive and corrupt regime.
- 1953** Fidel Castro leads an unsuccessful revolt against the Batista regime.
- 1956** Castro lands in eastern Cuba from Mexico and takes to the Sierra Maestra mountains where, aided by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, he wages a guerrilla war.
- 1958** The US withdraws military aid to Batista.



The Capitolio Nacional in Havana, built in 1929 and said to be modeled on the Capitol building in Washington, D.C.

## Triumph of the revolution

- 1959** Castro leads a 9,000-strong guerrilla army into Havana, forcing Batista to flee. Castro becomes prime minister, his brother, Raul, becomes his deputy and Guevara becomes third in command.
- 1960** All US businesses in Cuba are nationalized without compensation.
- 1961** Washington breaks off all diplomatic relations with Havana. The US sponsors an abortive invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs; Castro proclaims Cuba a communist state and begins to ally it with the USSR.
- 1962** Cuban missile crisis ignites when, fearing a US invasion, Castro agrees to allow the USSR to deploy nuclear missiles on the island. The crisis was subsequently resolved when the USSR agreed to remove the missiles in return for the withdrawal of US nuclear missiles from Turkey.
- 1965** Cuba's sole political party renamed the Cuban Communist Party.
- 1972** Cuba becomes a full member of the Soviet-based Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
- 1976** Cuban Communist Party approves a new socialist constitution; Castro elected president.

## Surviving without the USSR

- 1991** Soviet military advisers leave Cuba following the collapse of the USSR.
- 1993** The US tightens its embargo on Cuba, which introduces some market reforms in order to stem the deterioration of its economy. These include the legalization of the US dollar, the transformation of many state farms into semi-autonomous cooperatives, and the legalization of limited individual private enterprise.
- 1994** Cuba signs an agreement with the US according to which the US agrees to admit 20,000 Cubans a year in return for Cuba halting the exodus of refugees.
- 1996** US trade embargo made permanent in response to Cuba's shooting down of two US aircraft operated by Miami-based Cuban exiles.
- 1999 November.** Cuban child Elian Gonzalez is picked up off the Florida coast after the boat in which his mother, stepfather and others had tried to escape to the US capsized. A huge campaign by Miami-based Cuban exiles begins with the aim of preventing Elian from rejoining his father in Cuba and of making him stay with relatives in Miami.
- 2000 June.** Elian allowed to rejoin his father in Cuba after prolonged court battles.
- October.** US House of Representatives approves the sale of food and medicines to Cuba.
- 2001 November.** US exports food to Cuba for the first time in more than 40 years after a request from the Cuban government to help it cope with the aftermath of Hurricane Michelle.



"La Caballería" (The Cavalry). The image shows a group of Fidel Castro's July 26 Movement rebels mounted on horses and brandishing Cuban flags whipped by the wind.



Soviet warships leaving the Havana port after their visit to Cuba, 1969. Source: RIA Novosti archive

### Spotlight on Guantanamo

**2002 January.** Prisoners taken during US-led action in Afghanistan are flown into Guantanamo Bay for interrogation as al-Qaeda suspects.

**April.** Diplomatic crisis after UN Human Rights Commission again criticises Cuba's rights record.

**June.** National Assembly amends the constitution to make socialist system of government permanent and untouchable. Castro called for the vote following criticisms from US President George W Bush.

### Dissidents jailed

**2003 March-April.** "Black Spring" crackdown on dissidents draws international condemnation. 75 people are jailed for terms of up to 28 years; three men who hijacked a ferry to try reach the US are executed.

**2004 April.** UN Human Rights Commission censures Cuba over its rights record. Cuban foreign minister describes resolution—which passed by single vote—as "ridiculous".

**May.** US sanctions restrict US-Cuba family visits and cash remittances from expatriates.

**October.** President Castro announces ban on transactions in US dollars, and imposes 10% tax on dollar peso conversions.

**2005 January.** Havana says it is resuming diplomatic contacts with the EU, frozen in 2003 following a crackdown on dissidents.

**July.** Hurricane Dennis causes widespread destruction and leaves 16 people dead.

### Fidel Castro hospitalized

**2006 July.** President Fidel Castro undergoes gastric surgery and temporarily hands over control of the government to his brother, Raul.

**2007 December.** Castro says in a letter read on Cuban TV that he does not intend to cling to power indefinitely.

### Fidel Castro steps down

**2008 February.** Raul Castro takes over as president, days after Fidel announces his retirement.

**May.** Bans on private ownership of mobile phones and computers lifted.

**July.** In an effort to boost Cuba's lagging food production and reduce dependence on food imports, the government relaxes restrictions on the amount of land available to private farmers.

**September.** Hurricanes Gustav and Ike inflict worst storm damage in Cuba's recorded history, with 200,000 left homeless and their crops destroyed.

### Ties with Russia revitalized

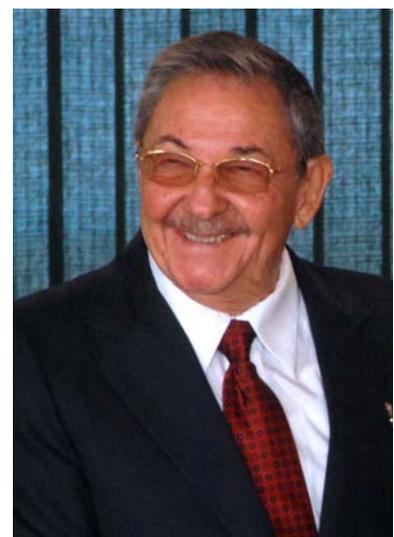
**2008 November.** Russian President Dmitry Medvedev visits. Two countries conclude new trade and economic accords in sign of strengthening relations. Raul Castro pays reciprocal visit to Russia in January 2009.

### Crisis measures

**2009 May.** Government unveils austerity program to try to cut energy use and offset impact of global financial crisis.

**2010 September.** Radical plans for massive government job cuts to revive the economy. Analysts see proposals as biggest private sector shift since the 1959 revolution.

**2011 January.** US President Barack Obama relaxes restrictions on travel to Cuba. Havana says the measures don't go far enough.



Raúl Castro

**August.** National Assembly approves economic reforms aimed at encouraging private enterprise and reducing state bureaucracy.

**November.** Cuba passes law allowing individuals to buy and sell private property for first time in 50 years.

**2012 June.** Cuba re-imposes customs duty on all food imports.

**Rapprochement with USA**

**2014 December.** In a surprise development, US President Barack Obama and Cuba’s President Raul Castro announce moves to normalise diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed for more than 50 years.

**2015 January.** Washington eases some travel and trade restrictions on Cuba.

**2015 July.** Cuba and US reopen embassies and exchange charges d’affaires.

**2016 May.** Cuba takes steps to legalize small and medium-sized businesses as part of economic reforms.

**Fidel Castro’s death**

**2016 November.** Fidel Castro, former president and leader of the Cuban revolution, dies at the age of 90. Cuba declares nine days of national mourning.

**2017 January.** Washington ends a long-standing policy which grants Cuban immigrants the right to remain in the US without a visa.



Photo by Chuck Kennedy

US President Barack Obama and Cuban President Raul Castro, in Havana, March 2016. Obama’s visit to Cuba was the first by an American president in more than 80 years.

**Learn more:**

To read the full timeline, visit: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-19576144>



## Who is Oyá?

Oyá is the Orisha of storms and winds, destruction, magic, fertility, change, and other chaotic phenomena among the Yoruba people. The West Africans who worshipped her brought their religious practices with them to the Americas when they emigrated or were forcibly brought as slaves. She is one with the river Niger, and in Brazil, with the Amazon. She is the “mother of nine,” due to the River Niger’s known nine tributaries.

### What is an Orisha?

The Yoruba believe that everything comes from one source, the Olorun. The Orisha are various elements or ‘aspects’ of the Olorun, which manifest in the natural world around us in the spiritual world or lived as humans in the planetary world. They found their way to the New World as a result of the Atlantic slave trade.

### What is an iruke?

The iruke is a whip made from a horse’s tail that Oyá traditionally brandishes with her right hand. It is a Yoruba status symbol for people of noble descent, and functions like scepter, speaking of Oyá’s royal background.

## The Tempest

*The Tempest* is one of William Shakespeare’s most popular plays. It is a romantic fantasy drama which traces the journey of Prospero, a wizard, after his brother Antonio usurps his role as Duke of Milan. After Prospero and his daughter Miranda were forced out to sea, they landed on a small island. There, Prospero raised Miranda and grew in power. Prospero has now allied with Ariel, a sprite, and enslaved Caliban, depicted as uncivilized and the son of the devil.

The play opens with Prospero laying a trap to snare his enemies by forcing their shipwreck on the shores of his island. There the group is separated, with the son of the king of Naples left to fall in love with Miranda while Prospero seeks vengeance. Prospero forces his brother’s party to face their guilt, and they surrender claims to Milan in the presence of the King of Naples. At this moment, Caliban apologizes to Prospero for questioning his authority, accepting his subordinate station. Prospero regains his status as Duke of Milan, Ferdinand and Miranda marry, and so, we are led to believe as the audience, all is right in the world once more.



# Discussion Questions

1. How do you think President Trump will respond to the immigration question? How will his policies diverge from President Obama's?
2. Why was Fidel Castro such an important figure in Cuban history?
3. Why did the United States have such a negative reaction to Castro?
4. What are the hardships that would-be immigrants from Cuba face on their journey to the United States today?
5. With all the dangers involved, why do you think some people still choose to try to make this dangerous journey?
6. How do you think the United States should respond to undocumented people immigrating from Cuba?
7. Why do you think the orisha Oyá is featured so prominently in this play?
8. Where does the title of the play come from?

## Learn more:

Cuba in 1999: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Cuba-Year-In-Review-1999>

Cuba's Post-Soviet Socialism: <https://mises.org/library/cubas-post-soviet-socialism>

Soviet Economic Aid to Cuba: 1959-1964: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2612437>

Cuba after Castro: How much change, and how quickly?

<http://www.cnbc.com/2016/11/27/cuba-after-castro-how-much-change-and-how-quickly.html>

US ending 'wet foot, dry foot' policy for Cubans:

<http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/12/politics/us-to-end-wet-foot-dry-foot-policy-for-cubans/>

A Terrifying Journey Through the World's Most Dangerous Jungle:

<https://www.outsideonline.com/2098801/skull-stake-darien-gap>

Oya—The Dark Goddess of Storms, Destruction and Change of the Yoruba People:

<https://goddessinspired.wordpress.com/2012/04/15/oya-the-dark-goddess-of-storms-destruction-and-change-of-the-yoruba-people/>

Oyá: <http://www.cuban-traditions.com/religions/orishas/oya/oya.html>

As Castro dies, another revolution sweeps Cuba. The market economy has arrived:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/11/26/cuba-changing-market-economy-fidel-castros-death-likely-accelerate/>



# Thoughts on The Tempest, the Cuba/U.S. relationship, and our piece

by Rodolfo Ortega, Composer and Lyricist

Shakespeare's *The Tempest* reimagined as a Cuban Zarzuela. A metaphorical tale of love, endeavor, power and control, colonization, betrayal, revenge and forgiveness. A look at how compassion and forgiveness can be a more powerful tool

than violence or imprisonment. Set on an island in the Caribbean, where the magic of the world comes from the power of the world of the Orishas.

These are some of the ideas that I would love to explore. I think there is a marked connection between Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and the current events in Cuba. There are many elements that already form a kinship between them; the musicality of *The Tempest*; the connection between Ariel, Magic and the Orishas; the metaphor of the water; colonization; the hope for a future; the relevance of breaking from past to embrace the future.

Here are some of the themes that I set out to explore.

## **Waiting and Waiting for a Future That Never Seems to Come**

*They wait, coiled with anticipation. For web pages to download. For tourists to hurry up and buy something. For a flag to be raised. Cubans know how to wait. Yet, after decades of Communist rule, they are less prepared to handle the feeling of opportunity now permeating the island, and their government's resistance to letting them seize it.—New York Times.*

Ariel, in our case Doña Teresa, represents yearning for freedom; she waits and hopes for a new freedom, and then when she finally thinks she will have it she is then then re-enslaved by Prospero

and finally released. It's a perfect metaphor for the population of Cuba that saw one corrupt government replaced by another.

## **A Nation Abandoned; The Ruin of a Half Century of Isolation**

*From the outside, the destruction is palpable. Paint molts from walls. Structures list to one side. Facades torn from the edges of homes leave dollhouse interiors exposed to the elements. Look closer, though, at knickknacks arranged just so on splintered shelves. Cracked floors swept clean. Plastic flowers perfectly arranged. Quiet pride in every detail.*

—New York Times.

Our story is set in a cafe, with roofs that leak, and flaky pastel walls. I think the outward decay of Cuba's infrastructure is a direct representation of the inward failing of economic repression.

## **The Trappings of the Past**

*— the ancient Chevys, the faded posters of Fidel. It can, at times, seem studied, a museum of quaintness, until you need a ride somewhere and come to realize that these classics, not meant to be cute, are vital transportation for the Havana masses.*

—New York Times

The invasion of Canimao's island, his enslavement and erudition of language is all indicative of not just who the Latin Americans were because of the colonizers, but also what power they had inherited from the colonized

Yenisel and Javier, to me, embody the potential hope for the future of Cuba. They represent the possibility for what is yet to come.

## **The Vex Relationship Between the Colonized and the Colonizer; and the cycle of the Colonized Committing the Same Offense**

*You taught me language, and my profit on't  
Is I know how to curse. The red plague rid you  
For learning me your language! (1.ii.366-368)*

This speech, delivered by Caliban to Prospero and Miranda in the original *The Tempest*, makes clear in a very concise form the vexed relationship between the colonized and the colonizer that lies at the heart of this play. Caliban is an archetypal “savage” figure in a play that is much concerned with colonization and the controlling of wild environments. Our Caliban (Canimao) sees Prospero (Felo) as purely oppressive while Felo claims that he has cared for and educated Canimao. Felo’s narrative is one in which he remains ungrateful for what he has done for him.

It is too easy to frame the narrative with the U.S. as the oppressor and Latin America as the oppressed. History is never this tidy. We often forget that Latin America has its own share of guilt on its hands, and has acted and acts as both victimizer and victim.

While I don’t want to ignore this relationship, I don’t want to dwell on it either. I would rather focus on the future and what is to happen without repressing the past.

The workman’s (Canimao’s) connection to the land, as is Caliban’s, is very significant. It is a connection that is often lost in our political wrangling.

### **The Fear of What May Happen to a Culture When a Dominant Party Shows up at the Door; How to Invite Them in With Losing Your Identity**

*Around the world, people appear to have a sense of this and are stampeding towards the island to see it “before the Americans get there,” before McDonalds begin to replace pork sandwiches and yachts begin to block the view of small fishing boats.*

—Havana Times

### **The Connection to the Wonderful Beauty of the Island**

*Breaking out of Havana is essential, eye-opening, often impossible. Flights are irregular, leaving in their own good time — if at all. The search for a car that can handle the gouged roads and aged infrastructure will plumb the depths of your patience. The effort, though, is worth it. The country yields all the complexity, beauty and idiosyncrasy of one of the world’s few remaining frontiers.—New York Times*

*Be not afeard. The isle is full of noises,  
Sounds, and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not.  
Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments  
Will hum about mine ears, and sometime voices  
That, if I then had waked after long sleep  
Will make me sleep again; and then in dreaming  
The clouds methought would open and show riches  
Ready to drop upon me, that when I waked  
I cried to dream again (III.ii.130-138).*

This speech from the original play is generally considered to be one of the most poetic in the play, and it is remarkable that Shakespeare chose to put it in the mouth of the drunken monster, in our case a drunken worker. Just when Caliban, our Canimao, seems to have debased himself completely and to have become a purely ridiculous figure, Shakespeare gives him this speech and reminds the audience that Caliban (Canimao) has something within himself that Prospero (Felo), generally cannot, or refuses to, see. His speech conveys the wondrous beauty of the island and the depth of his attachment to it, as well as a certain amount of respect and love for Felo’s magic, and for the possibility that he creates the “sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not.”

### **Distrust, Control and Forgiveness**

*“Do you believe it’s possible that a tax collector can become a servant? Do you believe it’s possible that a traitor can become a friend?”—Pope Francis*

Yenisel and Javier metaphorically reduce their parents’ political wrangling over “kingdoms” into a game of chess in the real tempest. In our version it is a game of dominos. Yenisel makes an accusation, at least partly in jest, that Javier will “play [her] false”; yet, Miranda (Yenisel) openly admits to complicity in any cheating that Ferdinand (Javier) might commit. “For a score of kingdoms you should wrangle, and I would call it fair play,” she assures him, her remark forecasting that the same ambition, deceit, and struggle that marked their parents’ lives shall also be present in their own. But how to break that cycle. How can we trust? How can we relinquish control? How can we forgive and forge a new future? That is the question.



Photo by Russell J. Young

World Premiere

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book by **Rebecca Martinez**  
based on a treatment by **Rodolfo Ortega**  
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**April 27-May 27, 2017**

Thursday-Saturday at 7:30 PM | Sunday at 2:00 PM

**Milagro Theatre** | 525 SE Stark Street, Portland

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The Miracle Theatre Group (Milagro) has been dedicated to bringing the vibrancy of Latino theatre to the Northwest community and beyond since 1985. In addition to its national tours, Milagro provides a home for Latino arts and culture at El Centro Milagro, where it enriches the local community with a variety of community outreach projects and educational programs designed to share the diversity of Latino culture. For more information about Milagro, visit [milagro.org](http://milagro.org) or call 503-236-7253.