

MARCH 13 - APRIL 22, 2018 | STIEMKE STUDIO

UNTIL THE FLOOD

Written and Performed by **Dael Orlandersmith** | Directed by **Neel Keller**

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Play
Guide



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Directed by **Neel Keller**



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Table of Contents

<i>Synopsis</i>	3
<i>Cast / Creative Team</i>	3
<i>Documenting Real Life</i>	3
<i>Character Descriptions</i>	3
<i>Historical Context</i>	4-7
<i>Michael Brown Timeline</i>	4
<i>The Incident</i>	4
<i>The Aftermath</i>	4
<i>Civil Rights Movement Timeline</i>	5-6
<i>Milwaukee's History of Civil Rights</i>	6
<i>200 Consecutive Days of Protest Timeline</i> ...	6
<i>Red Arrow Park Timeline</i>	7
<i>Sherman Park Timeline</i>	7
<i>In Remembrance</i>	7
<i>How Can I Get Involved?</i>	8
<i>Milwaukee Connection</i>	9-10
<i>The Neighbor Series</i>	9
<i>Community Engagement Events</i>	9
<i>Featured Community Member</i>	10
<i>Glossary</i>	11
<i>Bibliography</i>	11

The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis
generously provides the **Documenting Real Life, Civil Rights Movement Timeline, and Michael Brown Timeline** sections from their own research and **Play Guide**.

SYNOPSIS From Pulitzer Prize finalist and celebrated performer Dael Orlandersmith (*Yellowman*) comes an extraordinary theatrical event that explores the reactions of the St. Louis region to the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. After conducting hundreds of interviews, Orlandersmith constructs a stunning play featuring eight composite characters, all with unique and interesting perspectives. These stories reflect a range of human experiences – the drive to forward one’s prospects with education, the innate need to protect our loved ones from the harsh realities of the world and the urge to seek answers to life’s biggest questions. The result is a theatrical mosaic of diverse voices that explores how a community heals and grows together.

PERFORMER & PLAYWRIGHT

Dael Orlandersmith is an award-winning playwright, solo-performance artist and actress who grew up in Harlem. In order to escape the violence and drugs of her neighborhood, Orlandersmith read, wrote, went to concerts and attended acting classes. Upon graduating from a parochial school, Orlandersmith attended Hunter College before returning to acting and writing. In 1994, Orlandersmith wrote her first play, *Liar Liar*. She then honed her playwriting skills at Sundance Theatre Laboratory in Salt Lake City, Utah. Her studies paid off, as her next play, *Beauty’s Daughter*, won an Obie Award. The play centers on a young woman from Harlem as she grows up and faces life’s challenges. Orlandersmith’s next two plays, *The Gimmick* (which she also starred in) and *Monster*, also focus on characters from Harlem. After writing several plays about her hometown, in 2002 Orlandersmith wrote a play set in South Carolina, the Pulitzer Prize-nominated *Yellowman* about a black couple, one light-skinned and one dark-skinned. Orlandersmith again took to the stage in *Yellowman*, acting as the female lead. She continued writing about different areas and subjects over the next ten years. In 2014, she wrote an autobiographical play, *Forever*, dealing with the adversity she has faced throughout her life. Recently, following social unrest in Missouri, St. Louis Rep commissioned Orlandersmith to write *Until the Flood*. She traveled to St. Louis and interviewed a wide range of residents about the events in their city to create a story that tells “many truths.” Orlandersmith has dedicated her career to telling stories guided by the truth of her imagination. Her poignant and timely plays both exert impact and are impacted by the world around her.



Dael Orlandersmith*

DOCUMENTING REAL LIFE

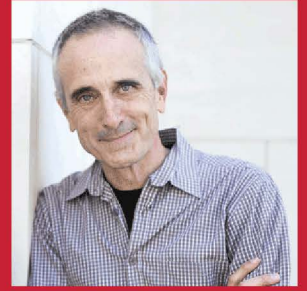


As Shakespeare writes in *Hamlet*, the purpose of theater is to hold a mirror up to nature. Documentary theater (like *Until the Flood*) takes Shakespeare’s suggestion literally. This fact-based theater uses archival materials such as official documents, visual images, videos, newspaper articles and interviews to address current issues and events. The major trends in documentary theater today include collaborative development, fluidity of time and place, and individual actors playing multiple roles. Dael Orlandersmith uses documentary theater techniques to create *Until the Flood*. She interviews St. Louis locals to gain her facts about the social unrest felt in the city and around the nation. However, during the play you will not hear the exact words of specific individuals, but rather composite figures that Orlandersmith creates. She says these

characters “come out of my head I’m not free to tell this any way I want, but I am free to use the truth of imagination.”

In *Until the Flood*, playwright and performer Dael Orlandersmith represents eight distinct characters. Though they are inspired by interviews held with real St. Louis citizens, these characters are the playwright’s creations, not actual people.

CREATIVE TEAM



Neel Keller
Director

Takeshi Kata
Scenic Designer

Nicholas Hussong
Video/Projection Designer

Kaye Voyce
Costume Designer

ML Geiger
Lighting Designer

Sarah Deming-Henes*
Stage Manager

Justin Ellington
Sound Designer

Kyle Winkelmann
Stage Management Apprentice

Simon Evans
Assistant Director

CHARACTER DESCRIPTIONS

LOUISA: A retired teacher who grew up near Ferguson.

RUSTY: A retired police officer who patrolled Ferguson in the 1960s and 70s.

HASSAN: A high school student who wants nothing more than to escape his current situation.

CONNIE: A high school teacher who lives and teaches in University City.

REUBEN: An elderly barber who is not afraid to voice his opinions.

DOUGRAY: An electrician from Tower Grove who rents out two houses in Ferguson.

PAUL: A high school student who dreams of getting out of St. Louis and earning a college degree in California.

EDNA: A Universalist minister who is married to another minister.

*Member of Actors’ Equity Association, the Union of Professional Actors and Stage Managers in the United States.



MICHAEL BROWN TIMELINE

On **AUGUST 9, 2014**, Michael Brown, a recent high school graduate from Ferguson, is shot and killed by police officer Darren Wilson. Below is a timeline of the events leading up to and following the shooting.

THE INCIDENT:

11:54 AM: Michael Brown and a friend, Dorian Johnson, leave Ferguson Market and Liquor, where Brown is shown stealing cigarillos on surveillance footage.

12:01 PM: Officer Darren Wilson arrives to find the two men walking down the middle of Canfield Drive. Through the open window of his police cruiser, Wilson tells the men to move to the sidewalk. Wilson also notices that Brown fits the description of the convenience store theft suspect.

12:02 PM: Officer Wilson calls dispatch about Brown and Johnson. He moves his car to block the two men and traffic. Between 12:02 and 12:04, an altercation occurs between Officer Wilson and Brown. Officer Wilson fires two shots from inside his police cruiser. Brown then runs east down Canfield Drive pursued by Wilson. Brown stops and moves back towards Wilson. Officer Wilson fatally wounds Brown.

12:04 PM: Other officers arrive on Canfield Drive to find Michael Brown dead.

THE AFTERMATH:

AUGUST 10, 2014: St. Louis County Police hold a press conference; they report that Brown is shot because he reaches for an unnamed officer's gun. Demonstrators gather at a makeshift memorial near where Michael Brown is killed. Looting and violence erupts in Ferguson.

AUGUST 11, 2014: The Brown family holds their own press conference and demand justice for Michael. The FBI joins the investigation into Michael Brown's death. That night violence continues. Police respond with tear gas and rubber bullets.

AUGUST 12, 2014: President Obama addresses the shooting for the first time. Violence continues that night.



AUGUST 13, 2014: Protesters throw Molotov cocktails and police deploy armored vehicles as riots continue. Police arrest two reporters.

AUGUST 14, 2014: The Missouri Highway Patrol takes control of law enforcement operations on the ground in Ferguson.

AUGUST 15, 2014: Ferguson Police Chief Thomas Jackson holds a press conference announcing Darren Wilson's name and releasing surveillance footage from Ferguson Market and Liquor. August 16, 2014: Governor Nixon declares a state of emergency and imposes a curfew in Ferguson.

AUGUST 18, 2014: The National Guard deploys to Ferguson as protests continue.

AUGUST 20, 2014: A grand jury convenes to determine whether Darren Wilson should be criminally charged in the death of Michael Brown. For the first time in ten days, no protests occur.

AUGUST 21, 2014: The National Guard withdraws from Ferguson.

AUGUST 25, 2014: A funeral is held for Michael Brown.

NOVEMBER 16, 2014: Protesters stage a "die in" to commemorate 100 days since Michael Brown's death.

NOVEMBER 17, 2014: Governor Nixon declares a state of emergency in anticipation of more unrest leading up to the grand jury decision.

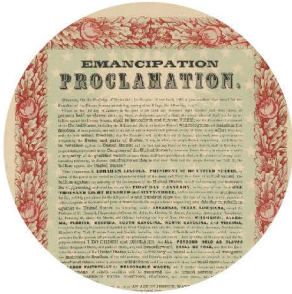
NOVEMBER 25, 2014: The grand jury decides not to indict Darren Wilson. This announcement causes rioting across Ferguson. At least a dozen buildings and one vehicle are lit on fire. To disperse rioters, authorities use tear gas and smoke.

AUGUST 9, 2015: Demonstrators gather in Ferguson in honor of the one-year anniversary of Michael Brown's death.



CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT TIMELINE

The events that happen in Ferguson were not the first of their kind, and unfortunately have not been the last. Race riots, protests and demonstrations have affected this nation throughout its entire existence. To better understand the events in Ferguson in 2014, it may be helpful to add context through an examination of the history of race relations in the United States and a brief look at other riots and protests that have shaped our nation.



- **18TH CENTURY:** Slavery is a practice in the colonies, even before the United States declares its independence in 1776.
- **1781:** The Articles of Confederation, the first document establishing the first U.S. government, are adopted. There is no mention of slavery.
- **1788:** The United States Constitution is ratified. Congress is banned from abolishing slavery until 1808 and free states are banned from establishing rules to protect runaway slaves. The three-fifths rule is established; thereby each slave counts as three-fifths of a person in the population.
- **1820:** The Missouri Compromise of 1820 permits slavery in Missouri, but prohibits slavery in parts of the Louisiana Purchase.
- **1857:** The Supreme Court declares that African Americans are not citizens of the United States in the case Dred Scott v. Sanford.
- **1861:** After several southern states secede, the Civil War begins.
- **1863:** President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves in the Confederacy.
- **1865:** The 13th Amendment passes, abolishing slavery.
- **1866:** Under the Civil Rights Act of 1866, all people who live in the U.S. are guaranteed Equal Rights.
- **1870:** African Americans are granted the right to vote with the 15th Amendment, which declares race or previous slavery cannot bar individuals from voting.
- **1875:** Another Civil Rights Act passes, guaranteeing equal access to public accommodations regardless of race.
- **1896:** The Supreme Court rules that segregation is legal if "separate, but equal," in the case Plessy v. Ferguson.
- **1954:** "Separate, but equal" is struck down when the Supreme Court ends public school segregation in the case Brown v. Board of Education.
- **1957:** The Civil Rights Act of 1957 establishes the Civil Rights Commission, which provides equal protection to all people's right to vote.
- **MARCH 1965:** African Americans lead three marches from Selma, Alabama. The first march on March 7 results in Bloody Sunday, a peaceful march stops as a result of a police blockade at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, police attack the demonstrators with billy clubs, tear gas and bullwhips. On March 9, Dr. Martin Luther King leads a group back to the bridge and prays. On March 21 through 25, demonstrators receive National Guard protection and march from Selma to Montgomery.
- **AUGUST 1965:** The Voting Rights Act of 1965 enables more African Americans to vote with enforcement measures to protect voter rights.
- **APRIL 4, 1968:** Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated. His death sparks riots and demonstrations in over one hundred cities around the country. One of the largest riots occurred on Chicago's West Side, where one hundred and sixty-two buildings burn to the ground, leaving five hundred injured and nine dead.
- **APRIL 11, 1968:** Civil Rights Act of 1968 outlaws housing based on race, religion, national origin and sex.
- **JULY 1970:** Riots occur in Michigan City, Indiana after a parking violation that results in police subduing and arresting three black men. The two-day riots result in the destruction of several properties and nine injuries.
- **1988:** The Civil Rights Restoration Act expands nondiscrimination laws to private groups who receive federal funds.

- **1992:** March 1991, after a high-speed chase through Los Angeles, the police beat driver Rodney King. On April 29, 1992, the case reaches a verdict of not guilty. This verdict sparks riots across the city, resulting in the deaths of fifty-five people. Rodney King used the traumatic experience to educate people on police brutality, and wrote a book following the events. He later died to unrelated causes.
- **2012:** Fast forward several decades to February 2012. A neighborhood watch captain, George Zimmerman, shoots seventeen-year-old Trayvon Martin under the claim of self-defense. Rallies organize in support of the Martin family in cities around the country. Zimmerman is charged with second-degree murder.
- **2013:** After a trial in 2013, Zimmerman is found not guilty. Since the deaths of Trayvon Martin and Michael Brown, many other men of color have died in altercations with police including Tamir Rice, Freddie Gray, Alton Sterling, Philando Castile, Terence Crutcher, Keith Lamont Scott, Syville Smith, and Dontre Hamilton. These deaths and other events lead to protests, both violent and nonviolent, across the country.

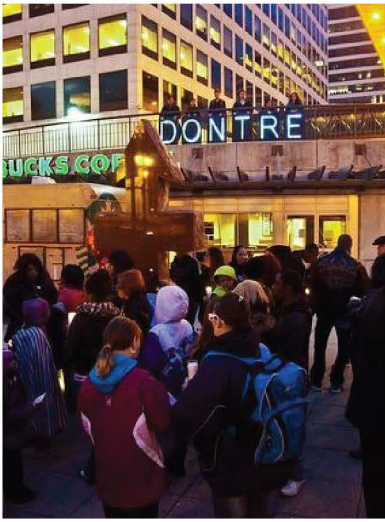
MILWAUKEE'S HISTORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Milwaukee has a lot of highs and lows in terms of striving for equality and justice amongst its diverse community. The following are events that shape Milwaukee's Civil Rights movement such as 200 Consecutive Days of Protests, the Sherman Park riot and shooting, and the Red Arrow Park shooting. By examining the history of the city, we can best learn how to avoid similar situations in the future.



200 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF PROTESTS TIMELINE:

- **DECEMBER 1965:** Governor Warren Knowles signs an open house law that prohibits housing discrimination. This law exempts four or fewer units, leaving out the majority of Milwaukee housing. Ultimately, the law creates more segregation, and puts anyone of color or lower income at a disadvantage.
- **AUGUST 1966:** Protest marches from Milwaukee's north side to Wauwatosa organize to protest segregation. A member of the Ku Klux Klan throws a homemade bomb into the Milwaukee NAACP office.
- **JULY/AUGUST 1967:** A riot erupts on Milwaukee's north side incited by police brawls, threats, and gunfire. Fires and looting take place, and The National Guard is called in to calm the violence. Over one thousand are arrested, one hundred injured, and four dead.
- **AUGUST 1967:** To protest the housing inordinacies, protestors, led by the NAACP Youth Council, march from Milwaukee's north side to Kosciuszko Park. It is the first march in the 200 Consecutive Days of Protests against unfair housing regulations. The NAACP's Youth Council Headquarters is torched after the second day of marching. No one is injured.
- **SEPTEMBER 1967:** Open housing demonstrators turn over chairs and dump files in the Mayor's office as part of a "sit-in and lie-in". Six individuals face charges as a result. In Humboldt Park, an anti-open housing rally turns into a march from Bay View to Wisconsin Ave.
- **DECEMBER 1967:** Milwaukee Common Council approves an open housing ordinance, but it only covers about twenty-five percent of housing stock in Wisconsin.
- **MARCH 1968:** The NAACP Youth Council hosts their 200th day of marching.
- **APRIL 1968:** The day after Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated, students of North Division High School attend a memorial at St. Boniface Church. The memorial preaches King's methods of non-violence and peaceful protest. Milwaukee does not erupt in violence, unlike other cities across the country. Over fourteen thousand marchers walk down Wisconsin Avenue to commemorate Martin Luther King Jr. It is said to be the biggest rights march in Milwaukee history. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, a law that provides equal housing rights regardless of race or religion. Milwaukee Common Council conducts a stronger housing ordinance, covering more multifamily residents, thus settling the majority of segregation amongst housing.



RED ARROW PARK SHOOTING:

On **APRIL 30, 2014**, an employee at Starbucks in Red Arrow Park calls police about Dontre Hamilton, who is seen sleeping in the park. This phone call is to clarify that Hamilton is okay, a “welfare check”. Dispatch calls Police Officer Christopher Manney’s cell and leaves a voicemail and describes the situation. Two other officers respond, and find Hamilton sleeping, they wake him up, Hamilton provides identification, the officers confirm he is fine, and the officers leave. The officers discuss with Starbucks employees that Hamilton is not a threat, and they leave shortly before 3:00pm. About thirty minutes later, Manney listens to the voicemail, and calls dispatch to see if anyone is assigned to Red Arrow Park. Manney is told that it is unassigned, and he goes to the park, unaware of the other two cops’ previous interaction. When Manney arrives at the park, he wakes Hamilton and pats him down. Witnesses say that Hamilton resists and an altercation occurs. Manney strikes Hamilton with his baton a few times before Hamilton takes the baton and strikes Manney in defense. Hamilton, holding the baton, apparently in a menacing manner, is shot fourteen times by Manney. Family members and loved ones hold demonstrations and peaceful protests in Red Arrow Park, because of this tragedy.

In **OCTOBER OF 2014**, Christopher Manney is fired because he did not follow proper department procedure for interacting with an individual with mental illness (Hamilton had schizophrenia) in the moments leading up to the shooting.



SHERMAN PARK TIMELINE:

In 2016, Sherman Park establishes a curfew, in which all youth and community members had to leave the park facilities. Prior to August 13, 2016, there were many minor charges, altercations, and robberies after park hours. The following events left the area in civil unrest.

AUGUST 13, 2016: Milwaukee police officers patrol the area after investigating a homicide from the previous night. While on duty, they pull over a rental car. The two men in the car (one being Sylville Smith) jump out and begin to run. Police say Smith has a loaded handgun on his person and he refuses to follow the officer’s orders. He is shot twice. As the investigation continues, residents take to Sherman Park to gather in their grieving and frustration. Residents use Facebook Live to draw a large crowd and report the news via social media. What starts as a peaceful gathering turns violent: citizens vandalize a police car as some chant “Black Power”, an unattended police car is set on fire, looting occurs at the BP, a small group chases and beats two reporters. The Smith family calms the crowd down, asks for peace, and dissipates the tension.

AUGUST 14, 2016: Community members gather in Sherman Park for prayer, peaceful protests, to clean, and to pay respects to the Smith family.

JUNE 21, 2017: Former Milwaukee Police Officer, Dominique Heaggan-Brown is found not guilty of first-degree reckless homicide of Sylville Smith.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF...



From Left to Right: Rodney King, Trayvon Martin, Tamir Rice, Freddie Gray, Alton Sterling, Michael Brown, Philando Castile, Terence Crutcher, Keith Lamont Scott, Sylville Smith, Dontre Hamilton, and countless others.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

These stories are troubling, but they spark conversation about awareness and responsibility. We encourage our audience members to be leaders, advocates, and supporters of their communities. The organizations and events below are just the BEGINNING of community involvement; the list does not stop here! Milwaukee is full of diversity, culture, and civic engagement. **Get involved in this community to affect change!**

- **Visit the exhibit: Resistance, Protest, Resilience at the Haggerty Museum at Marquette University.**

<http://www.marquette.edu/haggerty/> To read more about the collaboration and impact of the exhibit, check out our Community Member interview on Page (See page 10.)

- **Visit Jewish Museum Milwaukee's exhibit: Allied in the Fight: Jews, Blacks, and the Struggle for Civil Rights.**

To learn more about the exhibit, or to participate in their additional programming please visit: <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/allied/>



- **Read *Justice for All: Select Writings of Lloyd A. Barbee*** – “An attorney most remembered for the landmark case that desegregated Milwaukee Public Schools in 1972, ...Barbee advocated for fair housing, criminal justice reform, equal employment opportunities, women’s rights, and access to quality education for all, as well as being an early advocate for gay rights and abortion access.”

- **Read *The Selma of the North: Civil Rights Insurgency in Milwaukee*** – “A series of local leaders inspired growing numbers of people to participate in campaigns against employment and housing discrimination, segregated public schools, the membership of public officials in discriminatory organizations, welfare cuts, and police brutality.”

- **Read *The Riot Within: My Journey from Rebellion to Redemption* by Rodney King** – “King refuses to be bitter about the crippling emotional and physical damage that was inflicted upon him that night in 1991. While this nation has made strides during those twenty years to heal, so has Rodney King, and his inspiring story can teach us all lessons about forgiveness, redemption, and renewal, both as individuals and as a nation.”

- **Make a donation, volunteer, or become a Member of the ACLU of Wisconsin or the NAACP of Milwaukee.** ACLU: <http://www.aclu-wi.org/>, NAACP: <http://naacpmke.org/>

- **Explore the website “Who Are My Legislators?”, or another app or website, to find government officials to contact with your suggestions, concerns, and opinions on how to improve your city.** <http://maps.legis.wisconsin.gov/>

- **Become a member of or make a donation to Rid Racism Milwaukee.** Also, check out their Area Racial Justice calendar for more events in the Milwaukee and greater Wisconsin cities! <https://sites.google.com/site/ridracismmke/>

- **See the musical, *The Wiz*, at First Stage, from February 23-March 25.** <http://www.firststage.org/Shows--Events/2017-2018-Season/The-Wiz/>

- **Attend any of The Rep’s Community Engagement Events centered on the themes, content, and artistry in *Until the Flood*.** (See page 9.)

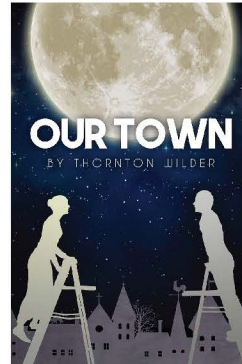
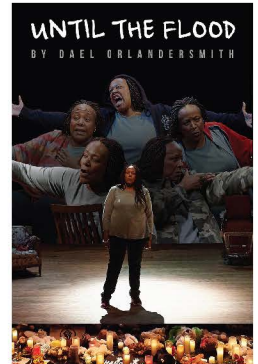
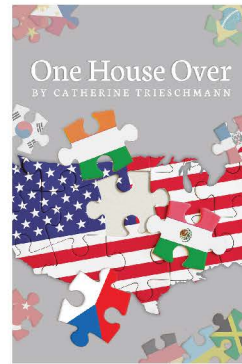


MILWAUKEE CONNECTION: *The Neighbor Series*

Milwaukee Repertory Theater is producing three plays about community: *One House Over* by Catherine Treischmann, *Until the Flood* by Dael Orlandersmith, and Thornton Wilder's classic American drama, *Our Town*. We're calling the collection of these three plays **The Neighbor Series**.

Milwaukee Rep will host over 80 Neighbor Series engagement events from March to May 2018. In collaboration with our Pillar Partners and M pact Council members, we have designed each engagement program to both celebrate the assets of Milwaukee and spark dialogue about the issues facing our community.

Community members will see sneak peeks of *Until the Flood* at pop-up performances throughout the city, share stories in an Act II Dialogue, engage with the perspectives of others at our Community Dinners, or hear from a local leader during our Responder series. We've created a variety of opportunities for our audiences—and our neighbors—to add their voices, tell their stories, and participate in Milwaukee Rep's mission to ignite positive change in our community.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

JOIN A FACILITATED DIALOGUE

After every performance of *Until the Flood*, hear a five-minute response from a local community leader and then join fellow audience members in small group conversations facilitated by the Frank Zeidler Center for Public Discussion. With the success of Act II for *American Song* and *Disgraced*, these dialogues are a sought-after audience experience that you won't want to miss.

Discover the Community Responders who will speak after the performances of *Until the Flood* on Milwaukee Rep's website:
<https://www.milwaukeerep.com/Engage--Learn/Community-Engagement/The-Neighbor-Series/The-Neighbor-Series-Overview/>

CHECK OUT OUR PODCAST TO TUNE INTO DISCUSSIONS FROM THE COMFORT OF YOUR HOME

Tune in to our Community Conversations Podcast and listen to our panel discussions from the comfort of your own home, on the drive to work, or on a walk through our beautiful city. You can hear all of our Neighbor Series Panel Discussions on our SoundCloud or via Facebook Live.

To see how you can participate in community events centered on *Until the Flood* or *Our Town*, please visit:
<https://www.milwaukeerep.com/Engage--Learn/Community-Engagement/The-Neighbor-Series/The-Neighbor-Series-Overview/>

FEATURED COMMUNITY MEMBER

SUSAN LONGHENRY

DIRECTOR OF THE HAGGERTY MUSEUM OF ART

Resistance, Protest, Resilience is on view through May 20.

Admission to the Haggerty
Museum of Art is always free!

The museum is open every day:

Monday – Saturday,
10:00AM-4:30PM

Thursday, 10:00AM-8:00PM

Sunday, 12:00PM-5:00PM

*Located on the campus of Marquette
University, visitors may park in
Marquette's Lot J—accessed from
North 11th Street between Wisconsin
Avenue and Clybourn Street. See you at
the Haggerty!*

SAGENDORPH: Can you tell us about the content and theme of this exhibit?

LONGHENRY: Resistance, Protest, Resilience [examines] the significant role that photographs play in advancing social justice movements. Visitors will experience over forty photographs by four photographers—Danny Lyon, Thomas Arndt, Garry Winogrand, and Gilles Peress—depicting movements and events that triggered important social and political changes.

SAGENDORPH: How can art help educate, connect, or unite a community?

LONGHENRY: Over the past few years, the Haggerty has been making a concerted and intentional effort to engage both the Marquette University and Milwaukee communities in meaningful aesthetic experiences that are relevant to contemporary social issues. I believe that art museum experiences transform our individual and collective experience in a way that elevates our consciousness. If you ask me, there's nothing more important than that.

SAGENDORPH: Why do you think an exhibit like this is important for Milwaukee residents to experience?

LONGHENRY: The March on Milwaukee is a critically important [and] painful part of our city's psyche. This exhibition contextualizes [the] movement by presenting powerful visual images from social justice movements, along with photographs (on loan from the Wisconsin Historical Society) from the March on Milwaukee. We need to reflect, to remember, to be critical viewers, and to be aware of how powerful a single image can be.

SAGENDORPH: What do you love about Milwaukee? How would you describe this city's community?

LONGHENRY: I love that Milwaukee has such a unique character to it, it's not bland or anonymous. There's a rich history here, owing primarily to the immigrant populations that have settled here over the past few centuries.

SAGENDORPH: What do you think it means to be a good neighbor and a contributing community member?

LONGHENRY: Understand what the most important issues in your community are, and find the most meaningful way that you can contribute to the dialogue.



Danny Lyon, *The March on Washington DC*, August 23, 1963



Garry Winogrand, *Hard Hat Rally*, New York, 1969

glossary of terms

AL SHARPTON: an American civil rights activist, Baptist minister, talk show host and a former White House adviser for Barack Obama

BIGOTRY: intolerance of other people's beliefs; strongly disliking and refusing to accept members of a particular group

BLUE BLOOD: a term for a member of a socially important family

CODDLE: to treat in an overprotective, indulgent way

COLLAR: to seize, grasp or apprehend

CRACKER: derogatory slang for Caucasian people

ELIZABETH CATLETT: an African American graphic artist and sculptor best known for her depictions of the African American experience in the twentieth century, which often had the female experience as their focus

FRONT: slang for putting on a fake or false personality

GED: "General Equivalency Development or General Equivalency Diploma" subject tests which, when passed, provide certification that the test taker has United States or Canadian high school-level academic skills

GENTRIFICATION: a process of renovation and revival of deteriorated urban neighborhoods by means of influx of more affluent residents, which results in increased property values and the displacing of lower-income families and small businesses

HILLBILLY: an unsophisticated country person, associated originally with the remote regions of the Appalachians.

HONKY: derogatory slang for Caucasian people

HOODLUMS: a person who engages in crime and violence; a hooligan or gangster

IGNORAMUS: an ignorant or stupid person

INFANTILIZED: treated as an infant

KALI: a Hindu goddess, worshipped as a destroyer of evil

KIKE: a derogatory term for a Jewish person

LIBERALISM: favoring maximum individual liberty in political and social reform, sometimes to the opposition of more traditional views

NATIONAL GUARD: a reserve military force, composed of units of each state and the territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia

PUNK: to trick someone

REDNECK: a working-class white person, especially a politically reactionary one from a rural area

ROMARE BEARDEN: an Afro-American artist who worked with many types of media including cartoons, oils and collages

SHADE: slang for acting in a casual or disrespectful manner

SKUNK: slang for cannabis

TIPARILLOS: a shorter, thinner, milder cigar

TOM: a derogatory term for a black person who will do whatever it takes to have good standing with white people

UNIVERSALISM: a Christian religion that is focused around the idea of universal reconciliation

WHITE TRASH: poor white people, especially those living in the southern US

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VISITING THE REP

Milwaukee Repertory Theater's Patty and Jay Baker Theater Complex is located in the Milwaukee Center downtown at the corner of Wells and Water Streets. The building was formerly the home of the Electric Railway and Light Company.

The Ticket Office is visible on the left upon entering the Wells Street doors. The Stiemke Studio is located on the first level.

THE REP VALUES YOUR SUPPORT

Financial support enables The Rep to:

- ★ Advance the art of theater with productions that inspire individuals and create community dialogue;
- ★ Provide a richer theater experience by hosting Rep-in-Depth, TalkBacks, and creating PlayGuides to better inform our audiences about our productions;
- ★ Educate over 20,000 students at 200+ schools in the greater Milwaukee area with Rep Immersion Day experiences, student matinees, workshops, tours and by making connections with their school curriculum through classroom programs such as Reading Residencies;
- ★ Maintain our commitment to audiences with special needs through our Access Services that include American Sign Language interpreted productions, captioned theater, infrared listening systems and script synopses to ensure that theater at The Rep is accessible to all;
- ★ Educate the next generation of theater professionals with our EPR Program which gives newly degreed artists a chance to hone their skills at The Rep as they begin to pursue their theatrical careers.

We value our supporters and partnerships and hope that you will help us to expand the ways Milwaukee Rep has a positive impact on theater and on our Milwaukee community.

Donations can be made on our website at www.MilwaukeeRep.com or by phone at 414-224-9490.

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