

SEPTEMBER 25 - NOVEMBER 3, 2019 | STIEMKE STUDIO

*Play*  
Guide



*The*  
**NICETIES**

By **Eleanor Burgess** | Directed by **Annika Boras**

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# *The* ~~NICETIES~~

By **Eleanor Burgess** | Directed by **Annika Boras**

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**STIEMKE STUDIO**

*Play*  
**Guide**



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## Table of Contents

<i>Synopsis</i> .....	3
<i>Characters &amp; Creative Team</i> .....	3
<i>Production History</i> .....	4
<i>About the Playwright</i> .....	4
<i>Microaggressions &amp; Missteps</i> .....	5
<i>The Catalyst for the Play - The 2015 Yale Halloween Controversy</i> .....	6-7
<i>The Generational Gap: Fractured Feminism</i> .....	8-9
<i>2016 in America: Widening the Gap</i> .....	10-11
<i>Elite Universities &amp; the Institutionalization of Privilege</i> .....	12-13
<i>Allusions and References in the Play</i> .....	14-15
<i>Who Tells Our Stories? Bias in Historical Texts and Research</i> .....	16
<i>Resources</i> .....	17

# synopsis

*The Niceties* takes place at an elite university in the Northeast, in the office of Janine, a History professor. Janine is a white woman in her 60s whose research focuses on revolutionary movements. During her office hours she meets with an African-American student, Zoe, about a draft of one of Zoe's papers. As they move from innocuous discussion of grammatical changes to more serious discussion of the theory Zoe outlines in the paper, the discussion devolves. Zoe's thesis centers on the idea that the American Revolution was successful and moderate because of the institution of slavery throughout the colonies. Janine disagrees with her theory and as the discussion continues, it becomes heated and the differences between the women in race, age, and privilege are highlighted in their differing viewpoints. The escalation of their argument and the resulting events impact both women's lives in unexpected and highly relevant and riveting ways.

## creative team



**Annika Boras**  
*Director*



**Eleanor Burgess**  
*Playwright*

**Courtney O'Neil**  
*Scenic Designer*

**Noele Stollmack**  
*Lighting Designer*

**Christine Pascual**  
*Costume Designer*

**Pornchanok (Nok)  
Kanchanabanca**  
*Sound Designer*

**Frank Honts**  
*Casting Director*

## characters



**Kate Levy**

**Janine Bosko** - white professor of History in her 60s. Prides herself on her liberal viewpoints. Well-known scholar on revolutionary movements.



**Kimber Sprawl**

**Zoe Reed** - African-American student, 19 years old. Bright, talented, and outspoken. A young activist on the rise.

# production history

*The Niceties* was originally produced as a part of The Studio at Stage II - Harold and Mimi Steinberg New Play Series in association with Huntington Theatre Company and McCarter Theatre Center in the fall of 2018. The play has since been produced at the Geffen Playhouse in Los Angeles and several other regional theaters across the country. It is one of the most striking new plays of the past few years and is now having its Midwest premiere here at Milwaukee Rep!



Lisa Banes and Jordan Boatman in *The Niceties*, 2018.  
Photo credit: T. Charles Erickson.



Jordan Boatman and Lisa Banes in *The Niceties* in New York, 2018.  
Photo credit: Huntington Theatre.

# about the playwright



Eleanor Burgess grew up in Brookline, Massachusetts. Burgess studied History at Yale, and has an M.F.A. in Dramatic Writing from NYU/Tisch School of the Arts. She has won numerous awards, including the Alliance/Kendeda National Graduate Playwriting Award, an EST/Sloan commission, a Keen Teens Commission, and the Susan Glaspell Award for Women Playwrights. Her work has been produced or developed at Manhattan Theatre Club, The New Group, New York Theatre Workshop, Ensemble Studio Theatre, the Alliance Theatre, Huntington Theatre Company, the Contemporary American Theatre Festival, Merrimack Repertory Theatre, Portland Stage Company, Centenary Stage Company, the Lark Play Development Center, the Kennedy Center/NNPN MFA Playwrights Workshop, Everyday Inferno, Ryder Farm and Luna Stage. In addition to *The Niceties*, Burgess's work includes *Start Down*, *Chill*, and *These Dying Generations*.

Eleanor Burgess. Photo Credit: CATF.

# Microaggressions & Missteps

According to *Psychology Today*, a “microaggression” is defined as:

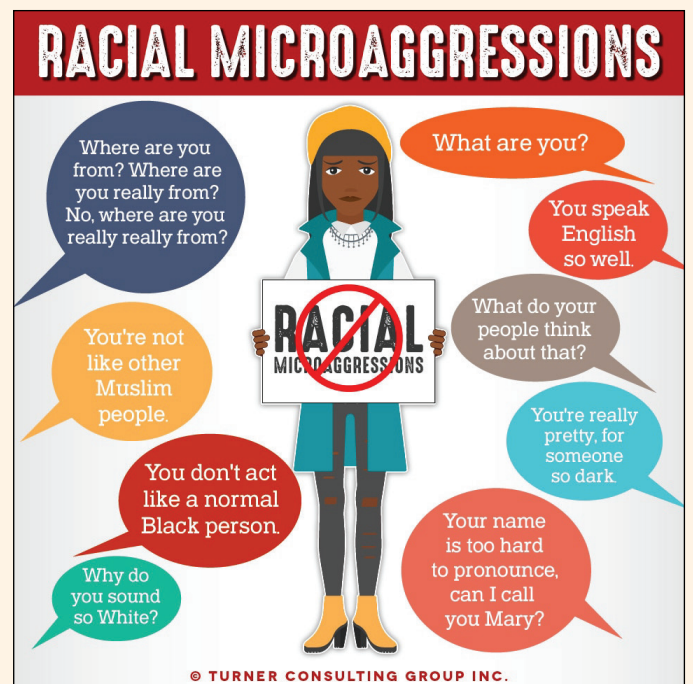
the everyday verbal, nonverbal, and environmental slights, snubs, or insults, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to target persons based solely upon their marginalized group membership. In many cases, these hidden messages may invalidate the group identity or experiential reality of target persons, demean them on a personal or group level, communicate they are lesser human beings, suggest they do not belong with the majority group, threaten and intimidate, or relegate them to inferior status and treatment.

Throughout the play, Janine commits multiple microaggressions towards Zoe, but as microaggressions are often not acknowledged or intentional on the part of the perpetrator, Janine does not realize she is even behaving in a way that is unacceptable. Unfortunately, these small behaviors demean and belittle Zoe as a person throughout the play, and have a lasting effect on the relationship between the two women. Zoe lists some of Janine’s microaggressions she has seen in class later in the play:

- “Did you know that you consistently mispronounce several students’ names?”
- “You could ask about student pronouns . . .”
- “Don’t make jokes about savages.”

While Janine prides herself on being “liberal,” she demonstrates throughout the play that she is behind the times in her understanding of bias and how she as a white woman, with a particular level of privilege, should best use that privilege in her interactions with others from less privileged groups and her own students.

Janine also criticizes Zoe and her peers for their need for safety and respect for their identities and backgrounds. The debate about “safe spaces” and “trigger warnings” is one that has come up in both academic and non-academic venues in recent years. Janine sees the need for safety and acknowledgement of identity as a luxury, while Zoe sees it as a key to survival for those in marginalized groups and those who have experienced trauma. While Janine thinks she is enlightened and open-minded, her privilege as a white, educated, relatively wealthy woman clouds her view of the world. Zoe calls her out on her bias and her tendency to demean or disrespect those outside of her race, class, and age.



Racial microaggressions infographic. Image credit: Turner Consulting Group.

## Some Questions to Discuss

- What is a safe space? Do you feel safe spaces are necessary? Why or why not?
- What identity groups are you a part of? How do those identities impact your view of the world?
- What microaggressions have you experienced in your daily life?
- How do you experience privilege?



# THE CATALYST FOR THE PLAY:

**On October 28, 2015, a Yale University committee on intercultural affairs sent an email to the student body urging them to reconsider any Halloween costumes that might be racially insensitive. These sorts of emails had become annual occurrences on many college campuses in response to the proliferation of offensive and racist costumes that often appear during the Halloween season.**

An excerpt from the original email:

*Halloween is also unfortunately a time when the normal thoughtfulness and sensitivity of most Yale students can sometimes be forgotten and some poor decisions can be made including wearing feathered headdresses, turbans, wearing 'war paint' or modifying skin tone or wearing blackface or redface. These same issues and examples of cultural appropriation and/or misrepresentation are increasingly surfacing with representations of Asians and Latinos.*

Within a few days, Erika Christakis, a lecturer who also worked in a residential capacity at the school with her husband, wrote an email to her residents in response, wondering if such guidelines were truly necessary and reflecting:

*I wonder, and I am not trying to be provocative: Is there no room anymore for a child or young person to be a little bit obnoxious... a little bit inappropriate or provocative or, yes, offensive? American universities were once a safe space not only for maturation but also for a certain regressive, or even transgressive, experience; increasingly, it seems, they have become places of censure and prohibition.*

Within a week, the email debate had erupted into a full campus controversy, with protests on both sides of the argument, clashes between students and professors, and a public statement from the university's president. A group of students wrote a public letter calling for the resignation of Christakis and her husband from the college, which Erika eventually voluntarily did. The controversy grabbed the attention of national news outlets, and a spotlight beamed down on the elite university and tapped into a national debate about college culture.

The public letter written by students made it clear that the controversy was about so much more than Halloween and costumes, but about overarching and troubling issues of race at Yale: "To be a student of color on Yale's campus is to exist in a space that was not created for you - from the Eurocentric courses, to the lack of diversity in the faculty, to the names of slave owners and traders that adorn most of the buildings on campus — all are reminders that Yale's history is one of exclusion."



## THE YALE 2015 HALLOWEEN CONTROVERSY & ISSUES OF RACE ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

This environment is the one in which the playwright, Eleanor Burgess, matriculated. Burgess was interested in the controversy from an intellectual standpoint and saw in it an intriguing jumping off point for a drama. When Burgess discussed the incident with friends, both sides dismissed the other sides' arguments as wholly illegitimate: "My friends are really spread across a pretty broad political spectrum, from quite conservative to quite liberal," Burgess explained. "Both groups believed that the other side was not fighting for anything valid. No one wanted to explore that both academic freedom of speech and the psychological safety of students of color were important, or acknowledge that the disagreement was difficult but necessary. That was too complicated. No one wanted to have a discussion."

### **This problem has not been limited to just Yale's campus.**

In fact, stories of racism, insensitivity, and the boundary between safety versus free speech pervade across America. Here are just a few of the multitude of race/bias incidents on campuses that have been in the news in recent years:

- In spring 2016, student protests began at UW-Madison in response to a drastic increase in incidents related to bias and racism on campus. The hashtag #TheRealUW became a way for students to document racism on campus.
- In spring 2018, a fraternity at California Polytechnic Institute was suspended for members posting pictures in blackface.
- In April, 2018, a racially charged Snapchat image circulated on the Marquette University campus.
- In May 2018, an African-American student at Yale fell asleep in a common lounge and a white student called campus police.
- In May 2018, two Native American brothers were detained on the Colorado State University campus while attending a campus tour event because a parent was nervous about their presence.
- In May 2018, a white graduation official manhandled several dozen students, most of whom were African-American, as they celebrated while crossing the stage.
- In August 2018, a racial slur was found scrawled on Duke University's Center for Black Culture.
- In winter 2019, pictures of two men, one in blackface and one in a Ku Klux Klan costume in a 1984 Eastern Virginia Medical School yearbook surfaced, with the identity of one of the men suspected to be Virginia Governor Ralph Northam.
- In early 2019, a viral video showed two University of Oklahoma students, one in blackface, using racial slurs.

# the generation gap:

## fractured feminism

In the play, issues of feminism and progress arise throughout Janine and Zoe's interactions. Janine often cites the ways she had to fight against the patriarchal systems that pervaded in academia and how much she genuinely wants to see her young female students succeed. Zoe questions Janine's eagerness, as Janine's support comes across as ringing of "white feminism" instead of a more intersectional approach.

The feminist movement is as vast as the people who support it and the debates around feminism have once again come to the forefront in the wake of the #MeToo movement, the Women's Marches, and debate about what it even means to be a feminist in our time. Scholars and activists debate timelines and definitions, but below is a quick glance into understanding the gap between Janine and Zoe in the play.

## waves of feminism

The feminist movement has often been cited as existing in "waves," but what defines those waves has long been up for debate. Many scholars and activists feel that the wave metaphor is reductive and does not make clear the varied issues of each era and the connection between the continued struggle for gender equality. Regardless, when speaking of feminism, some refer to it in waves by the following definitions:

- First Wave (1848-1920): The suffrage movement
- Second Wave (early 1960s-1980s): "Women's liberation" movement which focused on not just political, but social equality, Roe v. Wade was a major win of this era.
- Third Wave (1991-?): There is some debate on when this "wave" concluded or whether it continues today. Much of the focus of this wave was against workplace sexual harassment, the coining of intersectionality and including trans rights in the conversation, and the influence of the Riot Grrls in the 1990s.
- Fourth Wave (now?): Some scholars speculate that with the advent of #MeToo, the Women's Marches, and a record number of women running for office, perhaps the Fourth Wave has finally arrived.

## intersectional feminism

Intersectional feminism examines the overlapping systems of oppression and discrimination that women face, based not just on gender but on ethnicity, sexuality, economic background and a number of other axes. In other words, one's identity and how they experience the world cannot be separated out into separate boxes, but all parts of who they are intersect. These intersections impact the individual as a person, but also how they are treated in the world. For example: a white, cisgender heterosexual woman experiences discrimination and oppression differently than a Latinx transgender bisexual woman. Intersectional feminism aims to fight for equality inclusive of these overlapping identity indicators, not in spite of them.

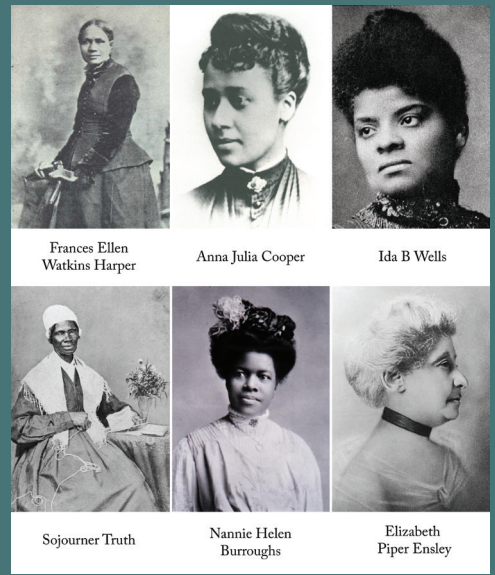
## "white feminism"

"White Feminism" is the opposite of intersectional feminism. It looks at the world and the problems faced by women exclusively through a white, cisheteronormative lens. The failures of this viewpoint lead to the exclusion of the issues and experiences of many people that the feminist movement purports to help.





Women's Suffrage Parade, 1913. Photo Credit: *The Atlantic*.



Leading African-American suffragists. Photo credit: *Vogue*.



Members of the Combahee River Collective gather to protest in the 1970s. Photo Credit: *Timeline.com*.



Kimberle Williams Crenshaw, who coined the term 'intersectional feminism' speaks at Women's March Los Angeles 2018. Photo Credit: *Zimbio*.



2017 Women's March on Washington. Photo Credit: *The Washington Post*.

# 2016 IN AMERICA: W

THE NICETIES TAKES PLACE IN 2016 AND THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE YEAR IS IMPORTANT

**January 16:** Confirmation of Iran's dismantling of its nuclear weapons leads to the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions imposed on Iran.

**March 16:** President Obama nominates Merrick Garland to replace the late Antonin Scalia as Supreme Court Justice.

**March:** President Obama and his family visit Cuba. The visit marked the first presidential visit to Cuba in 88 years.

**April 3:** An Amtrak passenger train derailed in Pennsylvania, injuring 35 and killing two.



**May:** The Department of Education advises school districts to allow transgender students to use restrooms and other facilities according to their gender identity, not their assigned gender at birth.

**May 27:** President Obama becomes the first U.S. president to visit Hiroshima, Japan.

**June 12:** A shooting at Pulse Nightclub, an LGBTQ+ dance club, leaves over 100 people dead or injured, making it the deadliest mass shooting in American history up until that point.



**June 22-23:** Members of the House Democratic Caucus stage a sit-in on the floor of Congress in support of stricter gun control legislation.

**July:** NASA's Juno spacecraft begins orbiting Jupiter.

**July:** After the shootings of Alton Sterling and Philando Castile, protests against police brutality are reignited.



**July 7:** During a peaceful Black Lives Matter protest, a sniper kills five Dallas police officers and injures eleven other individuals.

# IDENTIFYING THE GAP

TO UNDERSTANDING THE PLAY AND THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN JANINE AND ZOE.

**July 26:** Hillary Clinton becomes the first woman nominated for president by a major U.S. political party.



**August:** Extreme flooding throughout Louisiana submerges 146,000 homes underwater.

**September 2:** The United States and China ratify the Paris Climate Agreement before the G-20 Summit.

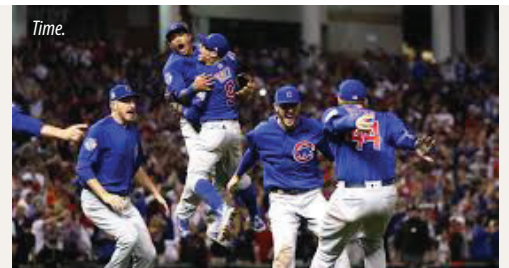
**September 8:** NASA launches its first asteroid mission to collect rocks in space.

**September 17-18:** Bombs explode near a Marine charity 5K in New Jersey and in New York City. A third bomb is found in a transit station in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

**October 8:** A video of presidential candidate Donald Trump bragging about sexually assaulting women surfaces.

**October 28:** FBI Director James Comey notifies Congress that the agency has found new emails related to presidential candidate Hillary Clinton.

**November 2:** For the first time in 108 years, the Chicago Cubs win the World Series.



**November 8:** Donald Trump wins the American presidency by an electoral college win, but a popular vote loss.

**November:** Thousands protest the Dakota Access Pipeline on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. Hundreds are injured from tear gas, rubber bullets, water cannons, and concussion grenades used by police.



**December 9:** The CIA reports that they have "high confidence" that Russia conducted operations during the election to help Donald Trump win the presidency.

# Elite Universities and the **Institutionalization of Privilege**

Within the play, the issue of privilege within an elite academic institution is highlighted. The recent college admissions scandal has brought this issue to the forefront of the news cycle, but elite universities have been built on a privileged system since their very foundings.

While many were shocked by the celebrity admission scandal due to its cheating, bribery, and fraud, the admission of students with privilege is nothing new. While other families may not have faked their students' athletic histories or paid someone to take their child's SATs, money, whiteness, and connections are sewn into the fabric of the elite college system.

## The 2019 College Admissions Scandal

In early 2019, the FBI arrested and charged fifty powerful people, including actresses Lori Loughlin and Felicity Huffman, in a huge college admissions case. Over \$25 million was paid to William Rick Singer to rig the college admissions process. Charges ranged from conspiracy to fraud to racketeering. The specific instances encompassed a whole range of fraudulent practices to gain preferential admission for their children:

- Students were given false diagnoses of learning disabilities for extended standardized testing times.
- Tests were taken by other people under false names.
- SAT answers were changed after students took the tests.
- Coaches and administrators were paid to recruit students as elite athletes who did not actually play the sports for which they were recruited.



Harvard University. Photo credit: *The Boston Globe*.



Sketch of Lori Loughlin in court for college admissions case, 2019.  
Photo credit: ABC News.



From an editorial in the *Portland Press Herald* by Katherine K. Lee:

“People of color have long known the deck was stacked against them in almost every area of American life, from employment to financial security to housing. For decades, African-Americans were shut out of college, period. The college admissions scandal is just one more example of how, if you combine socioeconomic privilege and institutionalized racism, all doors are open, whether you deserve them – or even want them.

Minority students are already made to feel as though they don't belong at elite institutions. Their ability to perform, their very presence in the classroom is questioned, even though they often are the ones who have had to strive the hardest, work the longest and prove extraordinary ability before they're even considered adequate.”

## Some statistics:

- ➔ According to a 2017 *New York Times* study of 38 colleges, including five Ivy League schools, more students were from the top 1% of income than from the bottom 60%. One in every four of the richest students went to an elite, highly ranked university.
- ➔ The *Harvard Crimson* found that in the class of 2022, 42% of the children of donors were admitted, while only 5% of overall applicants were admitted.
- ➔ At Harvard, Legacies (or students who have family who attended Harvard), are admitted at a rate of 33%.
- ➔ Recruited athletes at Harvard, often for more privileged sports such as squash, sailing, fencing, and crew, are admitted at a rate of 70% with a mid-level academic rating. Students who are not athletes with the same academic rating are admitted at a rate of less than 1%.
- ➔ Sociologist Anthony Jack, PhD. splits students at elite colleges from lower income families into two categories: the “privileged poor”—those who attended private, well-resourced high schools—and the “doubly disadvantaged,” who went to public high schools. Students at elite universities come disproportionately from the first group. According to his research, students from the first group are socialized in ways that set them up for more academic success and connection with professors in college.
- ➔ On the other side of the coin, Harvard, Yale, and Stanford give full scholarships including room & board to students who are admitted with family income below \$65,000. At Stanford, students with family incomes below \$125,000 receive full tuition.

# allusions & references IN THE PLAY



**Chairman Mao** - Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of People's Republic of China.



**John Adams** - second President of the United States, 1797-1801.



**Abigail Adams** - wife of President John Adams and mother of President John Quincy Adams.



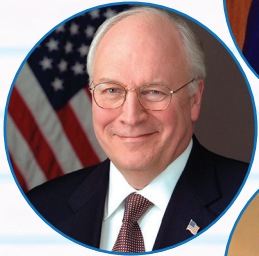
**Karl Marx** - the most influential socialist thinker of the 19th century.



**Harriet Jacobs** - an African-American writer who escaped from slavery and became an abolitionist and reformer.



**Sandra Day O'Connor** - the first female Supreme Court Justice.



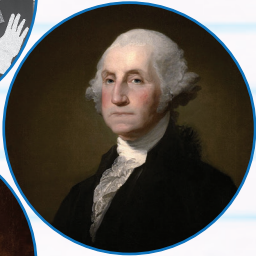
**Bush v. Gore** - a Supreme Court case that settled the issue of a recount in Florida following the 2000 Presidential election in favor of George W. Bush.



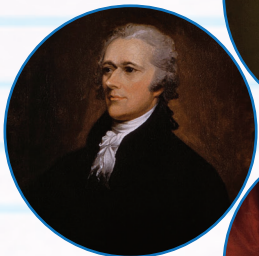
**Dick Cheney** - Vice President of the United States under President George W. Bush.



**Howard Stern** - a radio and television "shock jock" who is known for his offensive and crude conversation topics.



**Phi Beta Kappa** - the oldest academic honor society in the United States.



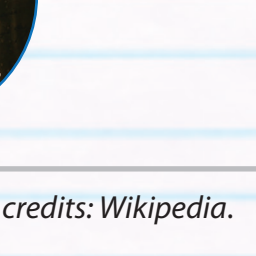
**Michael Brown, Ferguson** - in August of 2014, an 18-year-old African-American man named Michael Brown was fatally shot by a white police officer in Ferguson, Missouri, igniting protests around the country.



**George Washington** - General in the revolutionary war and first President of the United States.



**Alexander Hamilton** - America's first Secretary of the Treasury.



**James Madison** - fourth President of the United States.

**Emiliano Zapata** - a leader in the Mexican Revolution and the main leader of a peasant rebellion in the state of Morelos.

**Mahatma Gandhi** - an Indian activist who led the Indian independence movement against British colonial rule. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom around the world.



**Robespierre** - a French lawyer and politician who was a main figure in the French Revolution.



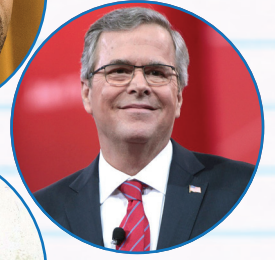
**Catherine the Great** - Empress of Russia from 1762-1796.



**Ta-Nehisi Coates** - an American author, journalist, and comic book writer who wrote extensively on African-Americans and white supremacy while a writer at The Atlantic.



**Jeb Bush** - son of former President George H.W. Bush and brother of former President George W. Bush; presidential candidate in 2016.



**Harriet Tubman** - an activist and abolitionist, Tubman was a former slave who was best known for her work helping other slaves escape on the Underground Railroad.



**Rosa Parks** - a seminal figure in the Civil Rights Movement, Parks is best known for being the catalyst for the Montgomery bus boycott when she refused to give up her seat to a white person.



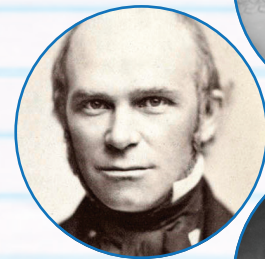
**Angela Davis** - a prominent activist, Communist, academic, and author who was an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement and in the years since.



**Josephine Baker** - an American activist, performer, and French Resistance agent who became an expatriate in Europe for most of her life.



**Apartheid** - the systematic oppression and segregation of people of color in South Africa from 1948-early 1990s.



**Theodore Parker** - an American Transcendentalist and Unitarian minister whose words later inspired Abraham Lincoln and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** - an activist and Baptist minister who became the most visible spokesperson for the Civil Rights Movement.



**Dutch Masters** - a group of Dutch artists in the 17th century, known as "the Golden Age" of painting in the Netherlands.

**George Wallace** - four-term Governor of Alabama who was best known for his segregationist and populist views, which he acted upon as the South desegregated.

**JANINE**

You may be right.  
You're probably right.  
About feelings that were there. It's possible you're right about the effect those feelings had. But that isn't history.

**ZOE**

Yes, it's history. It's a part of American history.

**JANINE**

I don't mean it's not important or it's not part of the American story. I mean, it is not history - it's not what historians do.

# Who Tells Our Stories?

## Bias in Academic

## & Historical

## Research

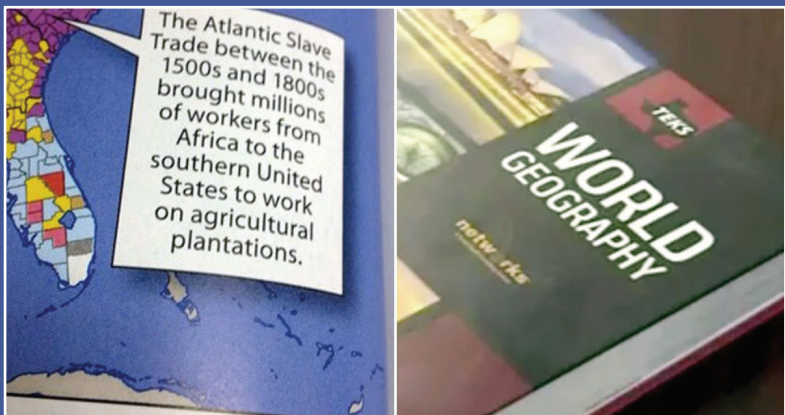
## & Texts

For years, those in education have talked about bias in texts and curriculum throughout educational systems from PreK through post-collegiate. Textbook manufacturers, especially in the areas of history, social sciences, and literature, have been called out for their heteronormative, patriarchal, white presentations of the world. Much of this issue stems from who is writing the textbooks, who is consuming the textbooks, and the dominant cultural power dynamics in place.

Bias in texts can appear in two ways: biases of exclusion - whether an event or person is even discussed in the first place - and biases of description, or how the event or person is portrayed to students.

The debate goes both ways, though. Some believe that the idea of "revisionism" in connection to history downplays the great achievements of a country or person by highlighting the negative aspects of whatever history is being described. Director of Yale's Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, David Blight, says, "History's job isn't to make people feel happy about themselves or their culture. That's why we have religion, churches, and community organizations. That's why we have rabbis and psychologists, not historians."

Some of the bias within these texts and curricula come through implicit biases, which are unconscious biases the researcher or writer may have towards a group or individual. These underlying biases can shape the learning of future generations when in the hands and words of those in power.



A now altered 2015 high school textbook from publisher McGraw-Hill. Photo Credit: *The Atlantic*.



**Information About the Play**

<https://www.huntingtontheatre.org/the-niceties/exchanging-ideas1/>  
[https://www.huntingtontheatre.org/GlobalHTC/education/Curriculum%20Guides/NICETIES\\_CurriculumGuide\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.huntingtontheatre.org/GlobalHTC/education/Curriculum%20Guides/NICETIES_CurriculumGuide_WEB.pdf)  
<https://www.mccarter.org/globalassets/2018-2019/the-niceties/niceties-resource-guide.pdf>  
<https://www.samuel french.com/a/118010/eleanor-burgess>  
<http://nicetiesplay.com/>

**Racial Incidents on College Campuses**

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/11/the-new-intolerance-of-student-activism-at-yale/414810/>  
<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/08/us/yale-lecturer-resigns-after-email-on-halloween-costumes.html>  
<https://www.vox.com/2015/11/7/9689330/yale-halloween-email>  
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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](http://www.MilwaukeeRep.com) or by phone at 414-224-9490.

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