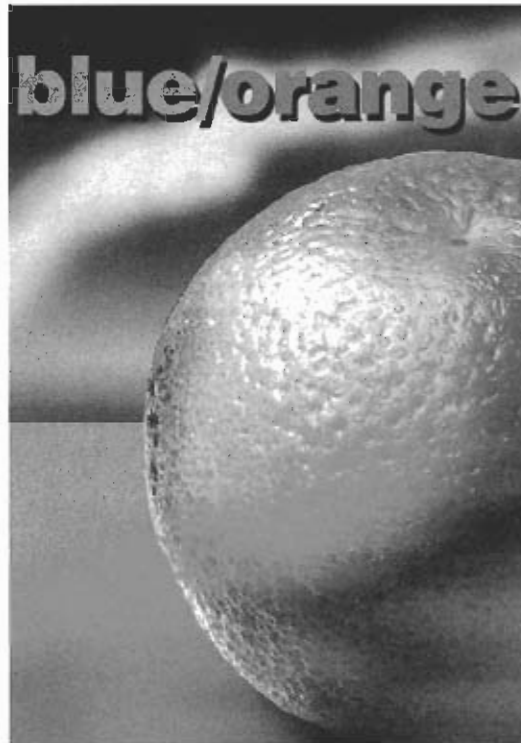


STUDY GUIDE

THE REPERTORY THEATRE OF ST. LOUIS



BY JOE PENHALL
DIRECTED BY STEVEN WOOLF

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words to the wise

“Alien life form approaching, Will Robinson.”—An allusion to the 1960’s television show *Lost in Space*.

Bedlam—An insane asylum. Bedlam derives from the name of the Hospital of Saint Mary of *Bethlehem*, an institution in London for the mentally ill.

Borderline Personality

Disorder—A disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of instability of interpersonal relationships, self-image, and affects, and marked impulsivity beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts.



caftan—A full-length garment with elbow-length or long sleeves, worn chiefly in eastern Mediterranean countries.

cheeky monkey—English slang for a verbally impertinent person.

Consultant—A senior psychiatrist in Britain’s National Health Service.

CPN—Community Psychiatric Nurse.

double glazing—A type of storm window.

ethnocentric—The belief in the superiority of one’s own ethnic group, or an overriding concern with race.

“E’s and whiz”—Ecstasy and speed.

football—Soccer.

“Frogs”—A derogatory or slang term for the French. In this case, the French rugby team.

Fulham—A community in the greater London area.

neurotic—Refers to any of various mental or emotional disorders, such as hypochondria or neurasthenia, arising from no apparent organic lesion or change and involving symptoms such as insecurity, anxiety, depression, and irrational fears, but without psychotic symptoms such as delusions or hallucinations. The term is no longer in scientific use.

Haloperidol—An antipsychotic drug often used in the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychological disorders.

ICD 10—The International Classification of Disease, a diagnostic manual.

Lancet—The UK’s leading medical journal.

Loftus Road—The soccer ground, or stadium in White City, home to QPR (Queen’s Park Rangers, a soccer team.)

Manchester United—A football team from Manchester.



Maudsley Hospital—Considered the authority on mental health in the UK.

OTT—Over the top.

palliative drug—A drug that relieves the symptoms of a disease or disorder without effecting a cure.

psychotic—To exhibit characteristics of psychosis, or a severe mental disorder, with or without organic damage, characterized by derangement of personality and loss of contact with reality and causing deterioration of normal social functioning.

radio rental—Slang for someone who is crazy or insane.

Registrar—A doctor in training for the higher rank of consultant.

schizophrenia—Refers to any instance in a group of psychotic disorders, usually characterized by withdrawal from reality, illogical patterns of thinking, delusions, and hallucinations, and accompanied in varying degrees by other emotional, behavioral, or intellectual disturbances. Schizophrenia is associated with dopamine imbalances in the brain and defects of the frontal lobe and is caused by genetic, other biological and psychosocial factors.

scrum—A rugby term referring to the restarting of play when players from both teams hunch together in readiness for the ball being thrown in.

Section 2—The section of Britain’s Mental Health Act that provides the authority for someone to be detained in a hospital for assessment of his or her mental health difficulties.

Shepherd’s Bush—A market area near White City.

snakebite—An alcoholic beverage made by mixing lager and hard cider.

sorted—An exclamation of approval, similar to “great” or “brilliant.” It often pertains to drug use.

Welsh Rarebit—A dish containing lots of butter and cheese that is served over toast—and greatly improved by the addition of beer. “Rarebit” is usually pronounced “rabbit.”

White City Estate—White City is a West London district; “Estate” refers to a “Council Estate,” a government housing project for the poor.

Yardie—A member of a Jamaican criminal gang, often involved in the trafficking of illegal drugs.

Zebedee—A cartoon character who had springs for feet.



Christopher is a 24-year-old, black man of Afro-Caribbean descent and is of the working class. He has recently been sectioned by the police following an “incident” in Shepherd’s Bush Market. He is believed to suffer from Borderline Personality Disorder.

Dr. Bruce Flaherty is an idealistic, liberal psychiatrist in his late 20’s, and in his first year of training at a London psychiatric hospital. He is assigned to work on Chris’s case.

Dr. Robert Smith is a consultant at the hospital. He is in his early 50’s and serves on the Authority committee. He has aspirations of writing a psychiatric/social paper that could “cure black psychosis,” and he believes he has “Professor” potential. Dr. Smith is called in by Dr. Flaherty to give a second opinion on Christopher’s condition.

setting the scene



blue/orange takes place in a London psychiatric hospital circa 2000 CE. The Mental Health Act 1983 plays a pivotal role, as it is an Act of Parliament that applies in England and Wales, and governs the admission of people to psychiatric hospitals against their will. It also details their rights before and after being discharged. The act is divided into sections, coining the term “being sectioned,” which means to be compulsorily admitted to the hospital.

Section 2

Section 2 provides the authority for someone to be detained in the hospital for assessment. Two medical recommendations are necessary for detainment, which can last up to 28 days with no provision for renewal or extension. The 28-day period is intended to give sufficient time for an assessment of the person’s mental health difficulties to be made. At the end of the assessment period, the patient is either released from the hospital or reclassified as Section 3.

Conditions

The grounds for the Application, as stated in the Act, are that the person:

- is suffering to a nature or degree that warrants his detention in a hospital for assessment (or for assessment followed by medical treatment) for at least a limited period; and
- the patient should be so detained in the interests of his own health or safety or with a view to the protection of other persons.

Section 3

Section 3 provides the authority for someone to be detained in a

hospital for treatment, lasting up to six months initially with the possibility of renewal. This Section also requires an application based on two medical recommendations.

Conditions

The grounds for the Application, as stated in the Act, are that the person:

- is suffering and his mental disorder is of a nature or degree that makes it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment in a hospital; and
- in the case of psychopathic disorder or mental impairment, such treatment is likely to alleviate or prevent a deterioration of his condition; and
- it is necessary for the health or safety of the patient or for the protection of other persons that he should receive such treatment and it cannot be provided unless he is detained under this Section.

Christopher has been committed to the psychiatric hospital under a Section 2 by the police, and he is in the 27th day of his sectioning. He has been diagnosed as having a Borderline Personality Disorder. Bruce is the psychiatrist assigned to his case, and Dr. Robert Smith is the consultant (senior psychiatrist).

what's the story?

Christopher sits in an observation room of a London psychiatric hospital with Dr. Bruce Flaherty. Chris believes he is at the end of his 28-day sectioning, and that he will be getting out the following day. Bruce, however, is conducting his assessment prior to the discharge, and he is unsure that Chris's initial diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder was correct. He wants him sectioned again, as a Section 3, in order to determine if he is suffering from schizophrenia. He calls in Dr. Smith, a consultant at the hospital and Bruce's mentor, in order to get a second opinion: a concurring second opinion is necessary in order to have the patient held under British law. Robert observes part of the session with Chris, but does not agree with Bruce's suspicions. After Chris leaves the room, he instructs Bruce to release him. Robert states that the diagnosis of BPD is correct, and that, besides, the hospital does not have enough beds.

While Bruce believes that Chris is delusional and that it would be wrong to release him, Robert argues that it is their responsibility to do so. Robert lists numerous reasons that Chris should be released, most related to the careers of the two doctors and the welfare of the hospital rather than to Chris's wellbeing. Bruce repeatedly responds that he cannot morally allow Chris to be released without further treatment. Robert suggests that Bruce's analysis is "ethnocentric," or based upon white criteria of normal behavior that is not necessarily appropriate for an African. Bruce responds that Chris comes from Shepherd's Bush, and that any connection with Africa is much too far in the past to be significant. The argument between the two escalates until Chris returns.

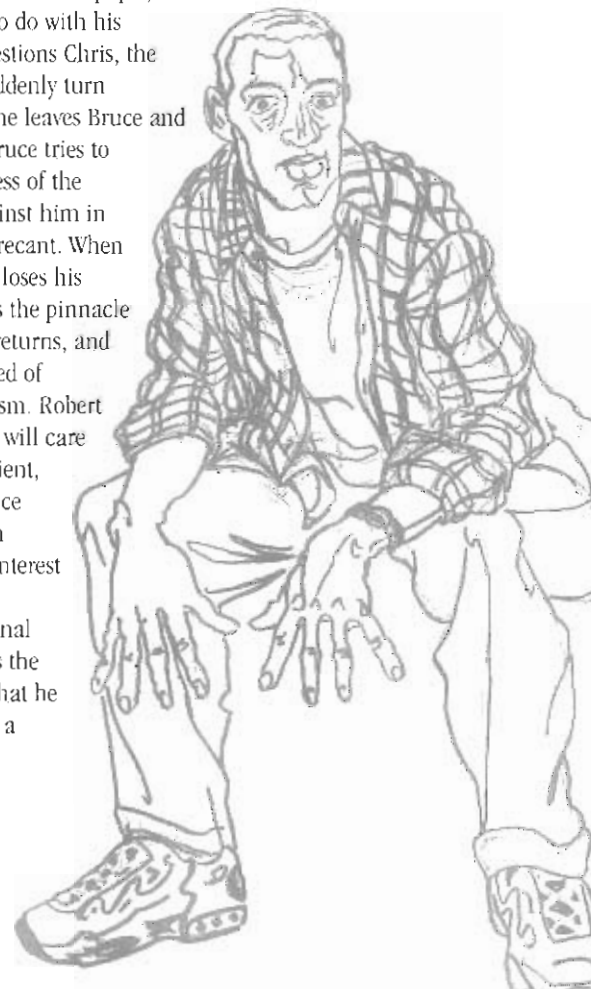
Chris is desperate to leave the hospital, although he does not want to return to White City where he is frequently arrested and has no friends or family. Bruce prompts Chris to display his delusory tendencies in front of Robert by asking him the color of the oranges on the table. Chris states that they are blue, and after peeling one, states that the inside is blue as well. He also reveals that he is the son of Idi Amin, the exiled former dictator of Uganda.

After Chris has gone, Robert suggests to Bruce that Chris's blue orange observation could have been influenced by reading a Surrealist poem by Paul Eluard, '*La terre est bleue comme une orange*' (The Earth is blue like an orange), and that there may be logical grounds for believing his father is Idi Amin. Robert reveals that he is writing a paper that deals with psychosis among the black population, and that Chris could be ideal in his research. Bruce is horrified by the idea. The power struggle between the two escalates to the point where their words become insulting, and Christopher's diagnosis becomes a secondary matter to the psychiatrists' personal, ideological struggle.

Eventually Robert calms, and states that he will conduct his own assessment of Chris that night. He tells Bruce, "Trust me. I want what you want... I am on your side."

As Robert interviews Christopher that evening, Chris reveals that he does not want to go home after all. Robert tries to persuade him that he can be cured with medication and that he only thinks he is seeing things so that he can stay in the hospital. Chris reveals that he has proof that Idi Amin is his father, and he shows Robert a press clipping that his mother gave him. Although the press clipping does not explicitly reveal that Chris is Amin's son, Robert is astounded. Chris, however, still does not want to leave the hospital, and Robert suggests that the only reason Chris is in the hospital in the first place is because of Bruce's racial prejudice. Chris becomes extremely agitated and angry, and at Robert's prompting, files a complaint against Bruce.

The following afternoon Bruce sits at the table with Chris, and he reads the report filed with the Authority. As Robert enters the room, Bruce recognizes his rhetoric in the report. The conflict between the two psychiatrists gets out of hand, and Bruce accuses Robert of stabbing him in the back and of using Christopher as a guinea pig. Bruce mentions that Chris cut the Amin press clipping out of the paper, and that it had nothing to do with his mother. As Bruce questions Chris, the racial allegations suddenly turn against Robert, and he leaves Bruce and Christopher alone. Bruce tries to explain the seriousness of the complaint made against him in order to get Chris to recant. When Chris will not, Bruce loses his temper. As he reaches the pinnacle of his anger, Robert returns, and Bruce is again accused of insensitivity and racism. Robert assures Chris that he will care for him as an outpatient, and Chris leaves. Bruce tries to reconcile with Robert, who has no interest in patching their relationship. At the final moment, Bruce turns the tables, announcing that he would, "like to lodge a Complaint with the Authority."



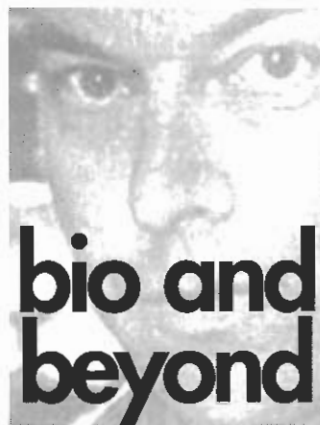
Line drawing of Christopher by Costume Designer Marie Anne Chiment

British playwright

Joe Penhall was born in London to South African parents. He grew up in Australia, where he studied about the history of liberal thought at a university and briefly attended art school. While living in Sydney he wrote about rock music. Penhall moved to London when he was 24 and became a journalist for a weekly paper, the *South London Guardian*. He was offered a job as a reporter four weeks afterward, which he accepted, but he would soon make a transition to theatre. Regarding the career move, Penhall said,

“In my early 20’s I got involved with a couple of local theatres, which I found to be friendly places to hang out at. At the same time, word got around about the Royal Court Theatre’s insanely open recruitment drive for new playwrights, so I went there, got put into the program and had these amazing people like Caryl Churchill and Harold Pinter throw at me for teachers.”

His second play, *Some Voices*, had an award-winning opening at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs in 1994, and his career in theatre took off. His other works for the stage include his first play, *Wild Turkey*, and the subsequent *Pale Horse*, *Love and Understanding* and *The Bullet*. He adapted *Some Voices*



into a feature film in 2000, the same year that *blue/orange* premiered at the Royal National Theatre. *blue/orange* went on to win the Olivier Award for Best New Play, the Evening Standard Award for Best Play of the Year, and the Critics’ Circle Theatre Award for Best New Play.

Penhall’s inspiration for *blue/orange* came with a news report about a Japanese man committing suicide in a

South London psychiatric institute. The man had been seen in his front yard hacking up fish with a Samurai sword and screaming threats about killing the mayor. He was subsequently taken into custody by the police. It was later discovered that the mayor had borrowed some of the man’s unique carp for a special event and had never returned them: the Japanese man had merely been acting out his frustration in a ritualistic fashion. Penhall states that,

“Growing up in various parts of the world I’ve come to understand the impact that even small cultural differences can have on situations... I’m not, however, a social worker who writes plays, but I wanted to write a play about how intelligent, highly educated people can manipulate poor, stateless, uneducated people simply because they are much better equipped to argue, and are able to play clever semantic games.”

Read More About It

We encourage you to examine these topics in-depth by exploring the following books, websites and videos.

blue/orange by Joe Penhall. Methuen Drama, 2002. This is the script for Joe Penhall’s play dealing with race, madness, and a Darwinian power struggle at the heart of Britain’s deteriorating health service.

Plays by Joe Penhall. Methuen, 1998. This is a collection of Joe Penhall’s plays, beginning with *Some Voices* and *Pale Horse*, which both premiered at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs in 1994 and 1995 respectively.

To learn more about England’s National Health Service, go to the official NHS website at www.nhs.uk/. You can learn more about the Mental Health Act 1983 at www.hyperguide.co.uk/mha/.

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/sling981.html is a webpage on Sir William McPherson’s inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Stephen Lawrence, a black man killed in London. His report held the view that racism and disenfranchisement were prevalent

throughout much of English society (institutionalized racism), and it led to many policy changes in the government as well as many businesses.

For a comprehensive list of British slang, including many of the terms used in the play, visit the dictionary of British slang at www.peevish.co.uk/slang.

Idi Amin and Uganda: An Annotated Bibliography by Martin Jamison. Greenwood Publishing Group, 1992. This volume provides a descriptive bibliography of published material on Idi Amin and Uganda during the Amin years. Entries are arranged topically within chronological sections and cover the span of Amin’s reign from 1971 to 1979. The work also includes entries providing background information on the dictator.

Paul Éluard by Robert Nugent. Irvington Publications, 1974. This is a biography on the popular figure in Surrealism.

www.schizophrenia.com is a website that contains vast information on the enigmatic disease of schizophrenia. The site also contains testimonials of those that suffer from it.

Unbroken Poetry II by Paul Éluard (Gilbert Bowen, Translator; Jill Lewis, Introduction). Bloodaxe Books Ltd, 1996. This is last poetry collection of the prolific Éluard. It is a rapturous and expansive series of long poems that reflects on the importance of love in sustaining revolutionary efforts to transform society. Selected poems by Éluard are also available at the website www.poemhunter.com/paul-eluard/poet-6586/.

If you would like more entertainment/education that deals with the theme of mental health, try the films *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest* and *Girl, Interrupted*, and the plays *Equus* by Peter Schaffer, *The Physicists* by Friedrich Dürrenmatt and *Marat/Sade* by Peter Weiss.

Q & A

These questions and activities are designed to help students anticipate the performance and then to build on their impressions and interpretations after attending the theatre. The activities and questions are divided into “**Before the Performance**” and “**After the Performance**” categories. While most of the exercises provide specific instructions, please feel free to adapt these activities to accommodate your own teaching strategies and curricular needs. To assist you in incorporating these materials into your existing curriculum, we have provided the numbers of some of the corresponding Missouri Knowledge Standards and Illinois Learning Standards. In addition, the majority of the content integrates or allows demonstration of the following Missouri Performance Goals: 1.5, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 4.1.

communication arts

Before the Performance

1 The Surrealist movement in art, very popular in France in the early 1900’s, was influenced by Freudianism, and dedicated to expressing the imagination in much the same way that the subconscious is revealed in dreams. As a result, Surrealism has few if any rules. Many of the works in the Surrealist style touch the viewer in a way that is difficult to explain. The following English translation of a famous Surrealist poem by Paul Éluard is part of an integral twist in the conflict of *blue/orange*:

The Earth is blue...

The earth is blue like an orange
Never an error words do not lie
They no longer give you cause to sing
It’s kisses turn to get along
The insane ones and lovers
She her wedding-ring mouth
All secrecies all the smiles
And which garments of indulgence
To believe her quite naked.
The wasps flower green
The dawn is worn around the neck
A necklace of windows
Wings cover the sheets
You have all the solar joys
All the sunlight upon the earth
On the roads of your beauty.

Which lines in this poem seem dreamlike to you? Try to describe, specifically, what gives the lines a dreamlike quality. Write your own poem in the Surrealist style using freely associated, dreamlike imagery. (MO: CA1, CA2, CA4, CA7, FA1, FA2, FA3, FA5 IL: 1, 2, 3, 5, 25, 26, 27)

2 *blue/orange* deals with the mental health industry in England. Many countries use the DSM-IV (*The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition*) in order to diagnose mental illnesses. Using the DSM-IV or the website www.psychology.net.org, look up the diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia and Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Take notes of the differences and similarities between the two, and keep your notes for after the performance. (MO: CA1, CA3, CA4, CA5, CA6, FA1, FA3 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 25)

After the Performance

3 Consult the notes you made on schizophrenia and BPD from “Before the Performance.” Which criteria of each mental illness did Christopher exhibit? Which did he not exhibit? Of the two mental illnesses, which do you believe Chris suffered from, if either? Do you believe a valid assessment of Chris’s condition can be made given the facts you learned about him in the play? Have a class debate on Christopher’s condition: on whether or not he has a disorder or a psychosis, and if so, from which he suffers. (MO: CA1, CA3, CA4, CA5, CA6, FA1, FA3 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 25)

4 In the play, Dr. Smith refers to schizophrenia as, “...the worst pariah. One of the last great taboos. People don’t understand it. They don’t want to understand it. It scares them. It depresses them.” Have you ever considered what it would be like to suffer from a mental illness or to have someone close to you that does? Find someone who has or is suffering from a mental illness, or a person who lives with such an individual, and conduct an anecdotal interview. Be sure to ask them what the biggest difficulties have been, and how they have learned to cope with the illness. Ask them about the legal issues that they have had to face as well as the emotional trials. (MO: CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6, CA7 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5)

fine arts

Before the Performance



1 Given that the play takes place circa 2000 (more or less modern times), the costumes were more appropriately purchased than constructed, as they would have been for a period piece. Marie Anne Chiment, the costume designer for *blue/orange*, began her design process for the show with a type of surrealistic game: creating a clothing/accessory collage for each character. As the collages took shape, colors and patterns

for each character began to emerge. In the end, each collage not only served to give a general look and feel for the character, but was used by the costume shop for purchasing. One of the factors Marie had to consider was what the characters might find in a modern English clothing store. What other factors must a costume designer consider in designing a character's dress? Create a clothing collage that reflects how you expect to dress ten years from now. (MO: FA1, FA2, FA3, FA4, FA5, CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6 IL: 3, 4, 25, 26, 27)

2 Director Steven Woolf writes the following about the language of *blue/orange*, "Playwright Joe Penhall has crafted a magnificent story that uses contemporary language in a way that can remind us of Arthur Miller, Harold Pinter, David Mamet, and sometimes the music of jazz riffs." What are the characteristics of jazz riffs, and how might the dialogue and the action in a play reflect them? Find an excerpt from Miller, Pinter and Mamet and list three characteristics of their dialogue. Be sure to watch for similar characteristics during the performance of *blue/orange*. (MO: FA1, FA2, FA3, FA4, FA5, CA1, CA2, CA3, CA4, CA6, CA7 IL: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 26, 27)

After the Performance

3 Did you find Christopher to be a likeable character? Why or why not? Do you believe the actions and behaviors of the two doctors influenced your opinion of him? If so, how did their treatment of Chris change your view of him and to what degree? (MO: FA2, FA3, CA1, CA2, CA6 IL: 1, 4, 5, 25)

4 Throughout the course of the play, what was your opinion of the two psychiatrists? Did you like or dislike them throughout, or did your opinion of them change? What aspects of the dialogue between the characters do you believe elicited your response? (MO: FA2, FA3, CA1, CA2, CA6 IL: 1, 4, 5, 25)

5 An actor must determine what the motivations are for his or her character, before they even audition, in order to play the role. What do you believe were the motivations for each of the characters in the play? For instance, do you believe Dr. Smith was motivated by power, or was he offended by Bruce's disregard for his advice? Did he truly believe in ethnocentricity and post-colonialism, or did he only want to use Chris as a guinea pig for the paper he was writing that could "lead to a cure for black psychosis?" Survey the class and compile a list of the possible motivations of each of the characters. (MO: FA2, FA3, CA1, CA2, CA5, CA6 IL: 1, 4, 5, 25)

6 The class must be split into groups of two or three to complete the following activity. Each group will write, rehearse and perform its own short scene. In writing the scene, assume that both doctors still work at the hospital and have the same position they had in the play. The scene takes place one week after the time of the play, and Christopher has again been sent to the hospital by the police to be evaluated. Write your scenes as a group, but with each person being the final authority on what his or her character will say. Be sure to consider what you believe are your character's primary motivations, and try to exemplify them in your writing of the scene and in your performance. (MO: FA1, FA2, FA3, FA4, FA5, CA1, CA2, CA4, CA5, CA6 IL: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 26, 27)

7 Director Steven Woolf writes the following about one of the themes in *blue/orange*, "In London, 30% more black people are 'sectioned' than whites—so there is a racial element that comes into play. *blue/orange* is a play about power and manipulation and racism. Which is essentially to say the same thing: racism *is* about power and manipulation." How did each character in the play use racism to his advantage?

How was racism used against each? (MO: FA2, FA3, CA1, CA2, CA6, SS2, SS6 IL: 1, 4, 5, 16, 18, 25)

8 What aspects of the set and lighting were atypical? How did the set and lighting convey the feeling of an institution? What contribution did music make to the production? (MO: FA1, FA2, FA3, CA1, CA3, CA6 IL: 4, 5, 25, 26)

social sciences

Before the Performance

1 Idi Amin, the "Butcher of the Bush," was the dictator of Uganda in the 1970's. By some estimates he was responsible for the deaths and torture of over 300,000 people. Research Idi Amin, and then pick a current world leader you feel shares characteristics with him. Examine this leader as well, and write a short essay that supports your thesis that the two are similar. (MO: SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, SS6, CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18)

2 Choose one famous therapist or psychiatrist—past or present—and explore his or her life. Identify what you believe to be his or her greatest accomplishment and write a press release about it. Be sure to include the impact this accomplishment will have in the field of mental health. (MO: SS2, SS6, SS7, CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 18)

3 Involuntary commitment, or "sectioning," in England is governed by the Mental Health Act 1983. What legal document(s) govern the involuntary commitment of people in the United States? Create a list of the legal similarities and a list of the differences between involuntary commitment in the two countries. (MO: SS2, SS3, CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 18)

4 Research anti-psychotic drugs, such as Haloperidol, on the internet or in the library. On a sheet of paper, list ten medications on the left hand side, and list at least six side effects,



such as "may cause tremors," across the top. Divide the page into columns and rows, and mark which drug has a given side effect in the appropriate box. What is the most serious side effect you noticed in researching the medications? In general, did you find the side effects more or less severe than you expected? (MO: HP1, HP2, HP3, HP5, CA1, CA3, CA4, CA6 IL: 1, 3, 4, 5, 13, 22, 23)

After the Performance

5 One question explored in *blue/orange* is "What is normal?" How do you personally define "normal" behavior? Do you believe each individual has a different definition? If so, what factors might influence a person's definition? Who defines normal behavior in our society? Is it possible to define it in a way that is fair to all groups of people? Is it of benefit for society to define normal behavior? Why or why not? (MO: SS2, SS3, SS6, CA1, CA2, CA3, CA6, FA4 IL: 1, 4, 5, 16, 18, 25)

6 How does the play deal with the concepts of racism, post-colonialism and ethnocentricity? Given that Christopher comes from Shepherd's Bush, how large a role do you believe his race played in his diagnosis? (MO: SS2, SS3, SS6, CA1, CA2, CA3, CA6, FA3, FA4 IL: 1, 4, 5, 16, 18, 25)



7 Amin strongly reflects a major theme in the play. Which theme is it, and in what way does Amin mirror/reflect it? (MO: SS2, SS6, CA1, CA2, CA3, CA6, FA3, FA5 IL: 1, 4, 5, 16, 18, 25)

8 Dr. Robert Smith mentions Lenny Bruce and Alan Ginsberg in Act I. Who were they? Do the themes the two men explored in their work, or their lives themselves, share anything in common with the themes in *blue/orange*? If so, how? What does Dr. Smith's quote of Ginsberg, "Human is not a noun, it's a verb," mean to you? (MO: SS2, SS6, CA1, CA2, CA3, CA6, FA2, FA3, FA4, FA5 IL: 1, 2, 4, 5, 16, 18, 25, 27)