**THEATER**

**Dance fights stereotypes**

By Claudia Bauer

Camille A. Brown speaks candidly, "I knew that because the work was called 'Black Girl,' some people would say, 'I can't relate to this because I'm not black, or I'm not a girl,' " says it a award-winning choreographer and dancer.

"As a woman, you're challenged to think about whether you can honestly say you can't see yourself," interrogating that sense of exclusion, exactly the point of "Black Girl: Linguistic Play," which Camille A. Brown & Dancers perform at Cal Performances' Zellerbach Playhouse starting Friday, Dec. 8.

Brown spoke by phone from her home base in New York on Python, from previews of "Once on This Island," the first Broadway musical for which she has sole choreography credit. "My name: a poster with the writer and the director," she says. "I wasn't expecting to be on it all, but my name is the same size as theirs. I just said to myself, 'OK, no pressure!'" Despite her elite profile and A-list stature, with four Princess Grace Awards, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and countless other accolades and commissions to her name, Brown, 35, says the vulnerabillity of black girls growing up in America still resonates with her.

"Childhood seems so far away," she says. "Since then I've seen racism and sexism, and all different forms of oppression. And to have to set that aside in order to go back to a time when you had no idea what those things were was really, really hard."

"In 'Black Girl,'" she uses African American vernacular dances like double Dutch, tap, Julia, ring shout and steppin' to reconnect with the lost innocence of childhood. Performed by Brown and four other women, the dances are dazzling in themselves, by putting them on a formal stage, Brown makes visible their physical inventiveness and emotional power.

"Camille decided to go back to childhood and back to play, and ask where these things are launched inside the psyche of a person," says Cal Performances Associate Director Bob Blais, who included "Black Girl" in the Joining Generations program, which surveys the past five decades of American dance. "It's what makes this piece so special. It comes from such a personal inquiry, but she's ended up making a completely universal piece of work."

"It hasn't been easy. In 2006 TEDxTalk, Brown spoke movingly about showing an early version to a high school audience, when she asked the mostly white students what hearing the phrase "black girl" made them think, their response was entirely negative. "The thing that really upset me was hearing how much I was doing," she says. "They thought it was a joke."

Adults full prey to stereotypes. Brown recalls that after one performance, "a woman came up to me and said that out of all of the shows at that particular venue, my piece was the one she didn't want to see because of the title. The seeds of the work were planted during talks after Brown's previous work, "Mr. Tol E. Ranne," a Bessie Award-winning piece about minstrels, with movement inspired by double Dutch jump rope games. ("Mr. Tol E. Ranne" and "Black Girl" evolved into a triptych that is concluding with the hop-based "Tokk," which premiered Saturday at the Kennedy Center in Washington.)"

"I want, wow, you don't really see that anymore in the streets, people playing," says Brown, a former member of Ronald K. Brown's Evidence and guest artist with Benne Harris Pure movement and Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. "It's different time. How does play continue to live in our lives? How do we move with each other as we grow up?"

Kendra Kimbrough Barnes and Laura Ella Ellis can relate, and they introduced Brown to the Bay Area in 2003 by presenting "Mr. Tol E. Ranne" and the solo "The Evolution of a Secured Female" at the Black Choreographers Festival.

"Her work is so thought-provoking," Barnes says. "It brings back memories of my childhood and the schoolyard rhythms that we would do. The movement is so inherent in our bodies, very resonant of African American movement."

San Francisco Chronicle photographer Raissa Silverman remembers Brown's debut at the festival. "I met this really bubbly, lively person who had so much energy about her, I just kind of knew that she was going to be doing big things," says Simpson. "In 'Black Girl,'" Camille is basically saying, "These dances are just as informative and educational as Western modern dance forms." There's a lot of heart in the work, and it's extremely brave."

"Black Girl" is non-narrative, but defined by Brown's exquisitely sensitive sense of story. Along with dance, she uses live music, spoken word, and expressive costumes and sets to express an idea that speaks a larger truth. "There are ways in which this is so musical, but at the same time it's profoundly current," Baillie says. "They are celebrating these very fundamental aspects of who we imagine ourselves to be. It invites all of us to imagine what we're capable of."

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