Introduction

“Theatre is a form of knowledge; it should and can also be a means of transforming society. Theatre can help us build our future, rather than just waiting for it.”—Augusto Boal

The purpose and goal of Mosaic’s education department is simple. Our program aims to further and cultivate students’ knowledge and passion for theatre and theatre education. We strive for complete and exciting arts engagement for educators, artists, our community, and all learners in the classroom. Mosaic’s education program yearns to be a conduit for open discussion and connection to help students understand how theatre can make a profound impact in their lives, in society, and in their communities.

Mosaic Theater Company of DC is thrilled to have your interest and support!

Catherine Chmura
Arts Education Apprentice—Mosaic Theater Company of DC

Written by Catherine Chmura & Isaiah M. Wooden
MOSAIC THEATER COMPANY of DC

PRESENTS

TWISTED MELODIES

By Kelvin Roston Jr.
Directed by Derrick Sanders

Assistant Director: Tiffany Fulson
Music Director: Kelvin Roston Jr.
Set Designer: Courtney O’Neill
Sound Designer: Christopher M. LaPorte
Lighting Designer: Alan C. Edwards
Costume Designer: Dede Ayite
Projections Designer: Mike Tutaj
Production Stage Manager: Jana Lynn

Table of Contents

Synopsis .............................................................................................. 4
Dramaturgical Essays ........................................................................ 5
About the Artists ............................................................................... 6
Music Playlist ..................................................................................... 8
Activities After the Play .................................................................... 11
Vocabulary ........................................................................................ 14
DCPL Reading List ........................................................................... 17

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Synopsis

This powerful one-man show, based on the life of '70s soul singer and composer Donny Hathaway, imagines the troubled and brilliant musician's last day on Earth in an immersive and crushing play about Hathaway's compelling inner struggle. Torn between the muses that inspire him and the mental illness that torments him, Hathaway evaluates the choices in his life in a gripping performance by Kelvin Roston, Jr.
“When I think of music I think in totality, complete,” Donny Hathaway said in a 1973 interview. “You know, from the lowest blues to the highest symphony. So what I'd like to do is to exemplify each style of as many periods as I can possibly do.” And he certainly did. Few musicians covered such a range of musical history and genre as Hathaway in his short, but powerful, career.

Born in Chicago in 1945, Hathaway came of age in a country dealing with the repercussions of World War II, amid the innovation and artistic excellence of Chicago's Black Renaissance. At the age of three, he was sent to live with his grandmother in St. Louis, where his second home became the Trinity Baptist Church.

At church and at home, Hathaway showed an interest in, and talent for, music. “I hear the most beautiful music in my head,” he told his grandmother. A talented gospel singer herself, his grandmother immediately recognized Hathaway’s talents, and bought him a piano.

His time spent in the church and touring as a young gospel singer incorporated the preaching and singing tradition of the church into his musical styling. In 1964, his upbringing and his talents brought him a scholarship to Howard University, where he studied music theory and education. There he trained in the European classical tradition; met a number of young artists who would be lifelong friends and collaborators (including Roberta Flack); and fell in love with Eulalah Donyll, whom he would marry after graduation.

Though Black vernacular music was excluded from the Howard curriculum, Hathaway and his friends held private gospel jam sessions after class. Through these clandestine sets, he soon added blues, jazz, and R&B, to his musical vocabulary.

After graduating in 1967, he went to work as an in-house writer, arranger, and musical director for his friend’s record label, Curtom Records. Meanwhile, he began working on his own music. In the 1960s, with the Civil Rights Movement in full swing, ongoing repression and violence led to nationwide protests and riots. Hathaway’s music responded to this discrimination and uncertainty with hope and love.

The same generosity of spirit fueled his collaborative impulse, and Hathaway was always the first to acknowledge the talented artists who helped bring his art to life. His first album, Everything is Everything, was released in 1970. As with much of his work, it was a group effort. He has also been noted for some of his extraordinary covers of other artists’ songs, though biographer Emily J. Lordi writes, “Styles can be imitated, but the history that sounded through Hathaway's heavy, erotic, and soulful connection with his fans and his band was something else.”

(Continued on page 10)
About the Artists

**Kelvin Roston Jr. (Playwright/Donny Hathaway)** Kelvin Roston Jr (Donny Hathaway, Playwright) is an actor/singer/musician based in Chicago, IL. Playwriting credits include: Twisted Melodies. National credits include: Black Rep, Metro, Union Ave Opera, Writers, Goodman, Steppenwolf, Court, Black Ensemble, Marriott-Lincolnshire (Chicago, IL), Paramount (Aurora, IL), Fulton, MSMT. International: Orb (Tokyo, Japan), Festival Hall (Osaka, Japan). TV: KFC, Chicago PD, Chicago Med. Film: Princess Cyd, Get a Job, Beautiful Hands. Professional: Artistic Associate of Congo Square Theater Co. Kelvin is represented by Paonessa Talent in Chicago and is a proud member of AEA.

**Derrick Sanders (Director)** Baltimore Center Stage: My America Too, Clybourne Park, Beneatha’s Place, Joe Turner’s Come and Gone. Off Broadway: Signature: King Hedley II. Regional: Kennedy Center: August Wilson’s 20th Century Cycle: Seven Guitars, King Hedley II; Cincinnati Playhouse: Gee’s Bend (Acclaim Awards: Best Director, Outstanding Production); Virginia Stage Co: Fences, Radio Golf; Barebones: Jesus Hopped the A Train; Lincoln Center Theater: Sanctified; Chicago Children's Theatre: Bud, Not Buddy, Jackie and Me (world premiere); American Theatre Co: Topdog/Underdog; True Colors: Jitney, Stick Fly; Minneapolis Children's Theater: Five Fingers of Funk (world premiere); Congo Square: Elmina's Kitchen (Midwest premiere); Joe Turner’s Come and Gone (Black Theatre Alliance Awards, Best Production and Direction); Seven Guitars (Jeff Awards, Best Production and Direction), Deep Azure (world premiere), The House That Jack Built, Ali (Black Theatre Alliance Award); Kuntu Rep: A Cryin’ Shame; ETA Creative Arts Theatre Co.: Why Black Men Play Basketball. Other Professional: Congo Square Founding Artistic Director; Assistant Director: Broadway/Goodman/Mark Taper/Huntington: Gem Ocean, and Broadway/Goodman: Radio Golf.
Donny Hathaway was an American soul singer, keyboardist, songwriter, and arranger. Hathaway signed with Atlantic Records in 1969 and with his first single for the Atco label, “The Ghetto”. in early 1970, Rolling Stone magazine “marked him as a major new force in soul music.” His enduring songs include “The Ghetto”, “This Christmas”, “Someday We’ll All Be Free”, “Little Ghetto Boy”, “I Love You More Than You’ll Ever Know”, signature versions of “A Song for You”, “For All We Know”, “Where Is the Love” and “The Closer I Get to You”, two of many collaborations with Roberta Flack. “Where Is the Love” won the Grammy Award for Best Pop Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocals in 1973. At the height of his career, Hathaway was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. On January 13, 1979, Hathaway’s body was found outside the luxury hotel Essex House in New York City; his death was ruled as suicide.
01. A Song for You  
Donny Hathaway

02. Giving Up  
Donny Hathaway

03. I Love You More Than You'll Ever Know  
Donny Hathaway

04. The Ghetto  
Donny Hathaway

05. Trying’ Times  
Donny Hathaway

06. For All We Know  
Donny Hathaway

07. Someday We’ll Be Free  
Donny Hathaway

08. To Be Young, Gifted and Black  
Donny Hathaway

09. What’s Going On - Live Version  
Donny Hathaway

10. Little Ghetto Boy  
Donny Hathaway

11. Superwoman  
Donny Hathaway

12. I Believe to My Soul  
Donny Hathaway
13. He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother  
Donny Hathaway

14. Be There  
Donny Hathaway

15. The Closer I Get to You  
Roberta Flack, Donny Hathaway

16. Love, Love, Love  
Donny Hathaway

17. Valdez in the Country  
Donny Hathaway

18. You Were Meant for Me  
Donny Hathaway

19. Hey Girl - Live at the Bitter End 1971  
Donny Hathaway

20. Where Is the Love  
Roberta Flack, Donny Hathaway

21. She Is My Lady  
Donny Hathaway

22. Voices Inside (Everything Is Everything)  
Donny Hathaway

23. We’re Still Friends - Live @ the Bitter End, NYC  
Donny Hathaway

24. You’ve Got a Friend - Live Version  
Donny Hathaway
His chart-topping duets and collaborations included playing the organ for Aretha Franklin's "Bridge Over Troubled Water" and "Rock Steady." His most famous and successful collaboration, though, was with Roberta Flack. Described by music critic Rashod Ollison as "two music nerds with gorgeous voices and dazzling piano skills," their prodigious musical talents and long-standing friendship led to the 1971 duet album, Roberta Flack & Donny Hathaway, which went gold.

Even though he was quick to collaborate and give credit where it was due, Hathaway always remained at the center of his music. His ability to evoke church in a secular setting spoke to the simultaneously sacred and political aspects of soul and blues music. Writer Ed Pavlić contends that Hathaway "sung you a Black man's life. [...] He'd stare straight at your life and see it like you can't and sing it like you don't."

Hathaway remained generous with his audiences throughout his career, a trait especially evident during the 1971 recording of Donny Hathaway Live at The Troubadour. Using traditional call-and-response, he made the audience part of the performance, creating an environment of support and cultural-emotional expression. "You all sound awful good to me," Hathaway told them. In return, the liveliness of the crowd provided Hathaway a safe space to explore, re-invent, celebrate, and share his music.

The highs that came with his successful collaborations, inspiring both live and recorded music, soon fell under the shadow of mental illness. From 1973 to 1974, Hathaway was repeatedly hospitalized, diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. Though some have since speculated that he suffered from a different illness—perhaps bipolar disorder or depression— or simply succumbed to the stress of his new fame, many people who knew him at the time recalled Hathaway's episodes of hallucinations and delusions.

Despite the diagnosis and subsequent treatments, he continued to perform on and off over the next few years. However, at least one reporter, Tim O'Brien, noted the new sound of Hathaway's music, describing it as "kinky, herky-jerky...almost atonal pop... avoid[ing] clear melodic lines." While these twisted melodies could have been a result of mental and emotional strain, they could easily have signified a self-reinvention. As his friend Sidney Barnes said, "The bigger the talent, the bigger the demons."

In 1979, Hathaway died after a 15-story fall from his Essex hotel room window. Though ruled a suicide, much speculation surrounds

**Kelvin Roston Jr. as Donny Hathaway**
the event, and many of his friends claim it could easily have been an accident, that Hathaway would never have taken his own life. Regardless, it was a stunning career cut short. Hathaway's legacy lives on through the music of his first daughter, Lalah; the next generation of artists who have found inspiration in his music, such as Stevie Wonder and Luther Vandross; and the loving generosity that was his signature.

During a 1973 performance at Carnegie Hall, Hathaway called out to the audience, “Love comes in all different shapes, forms, and fashions. Love comes in all different ways. You just can't put your finger on love—you don't know what it is because...true love is a total thang.” Love may be difficult to capture or describe, but Hathaway’s music goes a long way towards expressing the ardor he felt towards his art, artists, and audiences.

“Love comes in all different shapes, forms, and fashions...”—Donny Hathaway at Carnegie Hall

Activities After the Play

MONOLOGUE STUDY

In this monologue, we see Donny explaining how he hears things and sees things and talks to himself from time to time. He wants us, the audience, to understand him. What he doesn't want is to be labeled as having a disease. He wants his music to speak for itself.

DONNY

See
I need you to hear me
I need you to see me
I do
Hear
See
Things
Voices
People
You
Does that make me crazy?
What's the difference?
In the way I think, I mean
As opposed to yours
How my brain works
Processes
Don't look at me like I'm only one
People talk to themselves
Talk themselves out of things
Talk themselves into things
communicating
Negotiating
Time and space
But they say I’m diseased
Yeah
They want to put that on me
Because the dis-ease is theirs
Because they lack understanding of my ability
Want to make it a disability
Seems to me like there is a very thin line between the two
A tight rope
With my music we are communicating on a higher plane
Grooving
Minds intertwined
Invested in rhythms
Flawless duets
No they don’t want that
They want you to fear me
So they tried to muffle my sound
Tame it
Said they were trying to help me
I don’t see how those hospitals can help me
Anybody

Questions:

1. Describe how Donny is feeling during this monologue. How did you express those emotions through vocal tone, body language, etc.?

2. What does he want in this monologue? What is his intention for saying/expressing this?

3. Does he get what he wants at the end of this particular piece?

4. What can you change or add to your performance to make this monologue more believable and dynamic?

IN DISCUSSION

Mental Health and Wellness and The Arts
Mental Health and The Arts
Holy High Notes: The Sacred and the Secular
American Soul Music
The Stigma (and Discrimination) Surrounding Mental Illness
Medicating Mental Illness
You've been living with Donny Hathaway and this piece for quite a while now—or it's been living with you; how did that start?

About 11 years ago now, I was working at The Black Rep in St. Louis. I'm originally from there, and I'd really gotten started working in theater with them. At that point, I had gone through all their internship opportunities, and was working as the tour manager for their mobile educational shows. We would take scaled-down productions around the city to schools, youth centers, shelters, wherever. But we always needed material, and as part of the opportunity the theater challenged us each to conceive and devise our own one-person show. Something that could fit into that format, and tour, and be meaningful—have some impact. We called the project "I Stand Alone." And right away, I had this thought of doing something I called "Psychology of a Genius." I wanted something real, and I've always been into music, so I decided to dig into Stevie Wonder, Ray Charles, and Donny Hathaway.

So, what happened to the other two? It turned into "Donny Stands Alone..."

Well, the director of the program, who was a real mentor of mine, said obviously that's too much material to cover in a half-hour piece! So I had to cut and focus, and I ended up choosing Donny to focus on. My mother lives with mental illness, so that's very personal for me, and it's a powerful part of Donny's story of course. I didn't necessarily start out to cover that—it naturally emerged in passing but wasn't the main focus—but obviously it was part of what drew me to the story.

How did that 30-minute short turn into the full Mainstage production we have today?

Fast-forward to 2008. I'd moved to Chicago now, and put it on the shelf. You know, you can have your rap, but move to a new place, a new city, and kind of need to reinvent or reintroduce yourself. So I just kept working, making connections to establish myself. Then I became an Artistic Associate at Congo Square [with Derrick Sanders, director of this production]. They encouraged me to dig out the piece and keep exploring it, both as a writer and a performer. I went on to perform it in public, trying it out and changing it and expanding it along the way.

What was changing, what did that evolution look like?

From the start, I had imagined Donny's last day, last hours, on earth; but I hadn't really focused on mental issues. I followed his career and family and his music and all that, but his mental health wasn't that big a part. And, you know, there's such a taboo around mental illness in America—in Black America, even more so. I guess I was worried or afraid about going into that. But we dove in, and the show and that time with Donny—in his mind and his spirit—really became a safe space for the audience, and me. A place for exploring all the problems and fears and images, and how it actually became part of him and his music, even of his genius. Then Kwame decided to bring me here and produce the show in Baltimore, and we've kept on exploring and deepening the show, working on the script over the last year. Now it is really a journey inside Donny's mind and heart as well as a look at his musical greatness. It's been such a blessing. I think we all want a purpose, you know; and in this, I think I have found mine.
Vashon High School: A public high school located in St. Louis, Missouri that is part of the St. Louis Public Schools. When it opened in 1927, it was the second high school for black students in St. Louis. Since 1934, the school has won 14 state basketball championships – six as a member of the Missouri Negro Interscholastic Athletic Association and then eight as a member of the Missouri State High Schools Activities Association.

St. Louis Missouri: St. Louis is a major city in Missouri along the Mississippi River. Its iconic, 630-ft. Gateway Arch, built in the 1960s, honors the early 19th-century explorations of Lewis and Clark and America’s westward expansion in general.

R&B (Rhythm & Blues): Commonly abbreviated as R&B, is a genre of popular music that originated in African American communities in the 1940s. The term was originally used by record companies to describe recordings marketed predominantly to urban African Americans, at a time when “urbane, rocking, jazz based music with a heavy, insistent beat” was becoming more popular. In the commercial rhythm and blues music typical of the 1950s through the 1970s, the bands usually consisted of piano, one or two guitars, bass, drums, one or more saxophones, and sometimes background vocalists. R&B lyrical themes often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain and the quest for freedom and joy, as well as triumphs and failures in terms of relationships, economies, and aspirations.

John Lennon: John Lennon was an English singer, songwriter and peace activist who co-founded the Beatles, the most commercially successful band in the history of popular music. He and fellow member Paul McCartney formed a much-celebrated songwriting partnership. Along with George Harrison and Ringo Starr, the group achieved worldwide fame during the 1960s. In 1969, Lennon started the Plastic Ono Band with his second wife, Yoko Ono, and he continued to pursue a solo career following the Beatles’ break-up in April 1970.

Howard University: Howard University is a private, federally chartered historically black university in Washington, D.C. It is categorized by the Carnegie Foundation as a research university with higher research activity and is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education.

Roberta Flack: is an American singer. She is known for her #1 singles “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face”, “Killing Me Softly with His Song” and “Feel Like Makin’ Love”, and for “Where Is the Love” and “The Closer I Get to You”, two of her many duets with Donny Hathaway. Flack is the only solo artist to win the Grammy Award for Record of the Year on two consecutive years: “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face” won at the 1973 Grammys as did ”Killing Me Softly with His Song” at the 1974 Grammys.

The Unifics: The Unifics were an American soul group from Washington, D.C.. In 1966 a group of students at Washington D.C.’s Howard University formed the group Al & the Vikings. Consisting of singer/songwriter Al Johnson, Tom Fauntleroy, Marvin Brown, Bob Hayes, and George Roland, the group changed its name during its first year to the Unique Five and later to the Unifics. Known for their smooth harmonies and their dapper attire (including their trademark white gloves, black light effects and strobe light excitement), the Unifics soon gathered a large following in the D.C. area and began to attract attention elsewhere.

The Staple Singers: were an American gospel, soul and R&B singing group. Roebuck “Pops” Staples (December 28, 1914 – December 19, 2000), the patriarch of the family, formed the group with his children Cleotha, Pervis, and Mavis. Yvonne replaced her brother when he was drafted into the U.S. Army, and again in 1970. They are best known for their 1970s hits “Respect Yourself”, “I’ll Take You There”, “If You’re Ready (Come Go with Me)”, and “Let’s Do It Again”. While the family name is Staples, the group used “Staple” commercially.

Jerry Butler: Jerry Butler, Jr. is an American soul singer-songwriter, producer, musician, and retired politician. He is also noted as being the original lead singer of the R&B vocal group the Impressions, as well as a 1991 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee.

Aretha Franklin: Aretha Louise Franklin was an American singer, songwriter, pianist, and civil rights activist. Franklin began her career as a child singing gospel at New Bethel Baptist Church in Detroit,
Michigan, where her father C. L. Franklin was minister. At the age of 18, she embarked on a secular musical career as a recording artist for Columbia Records. While Franklin's career did not immediately flourish, she found acclaim and commercial success after signing with Atlantic Records in 1966. Hit songs such as “Respect”, “Chain of Fools”, “Think”, “(You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman”, “I Never Loved a Man (The Way I Love You)”, and “I Say a Little Prayer”, propelled her past her musical peers. By the end of the 1960s, Aretha Franklin had come to be known as “The Queen of Soul”.

Curtis Mayfield: was an American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and record producer, and one of the most influential musicians behind soul and politically conscious African-American music. He first achieved success and recognition with The Impressions during the civil rights movement of the late 1950s and 1960s, and later worked as a solo artist.

The Impressions: The Impressions are an American music group originally formed in 1958. Their repertoire includes doo-wop, gospel, soul, and R&B. The group was founded as The Roosters by Chattanooga, Tennessee natives Sam Gooden, Richard Brooks and Arthur Brooks, who moved to Chicago and added Jerry Butler and Curtis Mayfield to their line-up to become Jerry Butler & the Impressions. By 1962 Butler and the Brookses had departed, and after switching to ABC-Paramount Records, Mayfield, Gooden, and new Impression Fred Cash collectively became a top-selling soul act. Mayfield left the group for a solo career in 1970; Leroy Hutson, Ralph Johnson, Reggie Tarian (born Reginald Tarian), and Nate Evans (Twinight Records) were among the replacements who joined Gooden and Cash. Inductees into both the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the Vocal Group Hall of Fame, the Impressions are best known for their 1960s string of hits, many of which were heavily influenced by gospel music and served as inspirational anthems for the Civil Rights Movement. They are also 1998 Grammy Hall of Fame inductees for their hit “People Get Ready” and winners of the Rhythm and Blues Foundation Pioneer Award (in 2000).

Marvin Gaye: Gaye was an American singer, songwriter, and record producer. He helped to shape the sound of Motown in the 1960s, first as an in-house session player and later as a solo artist with a string of hits, including “Ain’t That Peculiar”, “How Sweet It Is (To Be Loved By You)”, and “I Heard It Through the Grapevine”, and duet recordings with Mary Wells, Kim Weston, Diana Ross, and Tammi Terrell. He earned the titles “Prince of Motown” and “Prince of Soul”.

Ray Charles: was an American singer, songwriter, musician, and composer. Among friends and fellow musicians he preferred being called "Brother Ray". He was often referred to as “The Genius". Charles started losing his vision at the age of 5, and by 7 he was blind.

He pioneered the soul music genre during the 1950s by combining blues, rhythm and blues, and gospel styles into the music he recorded for Atlantic. He contributed to the integration of country music, rhythm and blues, and pop music during the 1960s with his crossover success on ABC Records, notably with his two Modern Sounds albums. While he was with ABC, Charles became one of the first black musicians to be granted artistic control by a mainstream record company.

Stevie Wonder: Stevland Hardaway Morris, better known by his stage name Stevie Wonder, is an American singer, songwriter, musician, record producer, and multi-instrumentalist. A child prodigy, Wonder is considered to be one of the most critically and commercially successful musical performers of the late 20th century. He signed with Motown's Tamla label at the age of 11, and continued performing and recording for Motown into the 2010s. He has been blind since shortly after his birth. Among Wonder’s works are singles such as "Signed, Sealed, Delivered I’m Yours", "Superstition", "Sir Duke", "You Are the Sunshine of My Life", and "I Just Called to Say I Love You"; and albums such as Talking Book (1972), Innervisions (1973), and Songs in the Key of Life (1976). He has recorded more than 30 U.S. top-tent hits and received 25 Grammy Awards, one of the most-awarded male solo artists, and has sold more than 100 million records worldwide, making him one of the top 60 best-selling music artists.

Georgetown: is a historic neighborhood and a commercial and entertainment district located in northwest Washington, D.C., situated along the Potomac River. Founded in 1751 in the Province of Maryland, the port of Georgetown predated the establishment of the federal district and the City of Washington by 40 years. Georgetown remained a separate municipality until 1871, when the United States Congress created a new consolidated government for the whole District of Columbia. A separate act passed in 1895 specifically repealed Georgetown’s remaining local ordinances and renamed Georgetown’s streets to conform with those in the City of Washington.
Riots in Detroit: The 1967 Detroit riot, also known as the 1967 Detroit Rebellion or 12th Street riot was the bloodiest incident in the “Long, hot summer of 1967”. Composed mainly of confrontations between black residents and the Detroit Police Department, it began in the early morning hours of Sunday July 23, 1967, in Detroit, Michigan. The precipitating event was a police raid of an unlicensed, after-hours bar then known as a blind pig, on the city's Near West Side. It exploded into one of the deadliest and most destructive riots in American history, lasting five days and surpassing the violence and property destruction of Detroit's 1943 race riot 24 years earlier. To help end the disturbance, Governor George W. Romney ordered the Michigan Army National Guard into Detroit, and President Lyndon B. Johnson sent in the United States Army’s 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions. The result was 43 dead, 1,189 injured, over 7,200 arrests, and more than 2,000 buildings destroyed. The scale of the riot was the worst in the United States since the 1863 New York City draft riots during the American Civil War, and was not surpassed until the 1992 Los Angeles riots 25 years later. The riot was prominently featured in the news media, with live television coverage, extensive newspaper reporting, and extensive stories in Time and Life magazines.

Robert Kennedy: Robert F. Kennedy was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 64th United States Attorney General from January 1961 to September 1964, and as a U.S. Senator from New York from January 1965 until his assassination in June 1968. Kennedy, like his brothers John and Edward, was a prominent member of the Democratic Party and has come to be viewed by some historians as an icon of modern American liberalism.

The Gateway Arch: The Gateway Arch is a 630-foot monument in St. Louis, Missouri, United States. Clad in stainless steel and built in the form of a weighted catenary arch, it is the world’s tallest arch, the tallest man-made monument in the Western Hemisphere, and Missouri’s tallest accessible building. Built as a monument to the westward expansion of the United States, and officially dedicated to “the American people,” the Arch, commonly referred to as “The Gateway to the West” is the centerpiece of Gateway Arch National Park and has become an internationally recognized symbol of St. Louis, as well as a popular tourist destination. The Arch was designed by Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen in 1947; construction began on February 12, 1963 and was completed on October 28, 1965 at an overall cost of $13 million (equivalent to $80.6 million in 2018). The monument opened to the public on June 10, 1967. It is located at the site of St. Louis’s founding on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Busch Stadium: Busch Stadium, also referred to informally as “New Busch Stadium” or “Busch Stadium III”, is a baseball park located in St. Louis, Missouri, the home of the St. Louis Cardinals, the city’s Major League Baseball (MLB) franchise. The stadium has a seating capacity of 44,494, and contains 3,706 club seats and 61 luxury suites. It replaced Busch Memorial Stadium (aka Busch Stadium II) and occupies a portion of that stadium’s former footprint. A commercial area, dubbed Ballpark Village, was built adjacent to the stadium over the remainder of the former stadium’s footprint. The stadium opened on April 4, 2006 with an exhibition between the minor league Memphis Redbirds and Springfield Cardinals, both affiliates of the St. Louis Cardinals, which Springfield won 5-3 with right-hander Mike Parisi recording the first win. The first official major league game occurred on April 10, 2006 as the Cardinals defeated the Milwaukee Brewers 6–4 behind an Albert Pujols home run and winning pitcher Mark Mulder.

Chlorpromazine (Thorazine): An antipsychotic oral medicine that is used to treat mental illness, behavioral disorders, tetanus, blood disorders such as porphyria, and severe nausea and vomiting. It can also reduce anxiety before surgery.

Haloperidol: An antipsychotic oral medication that can treat certain types of mental disorders. It can also control symptoms of Tourette syndrome.

Pinocchio: is a fictional character and the protagonist of the children’s novel The Adventures of Pinocchio (1883) by Italian writer Carlo Collodi. Pinocchio was carved by a woodcarver named Geppetto in a Tuscan village. He was created as a wooden puppet but he dreams of becoming a real boy. He is notably characterized for his frequent tendency to lie, which causes his nose to grow. Pinocchio is a cultural icon. He is one of the most reimagined characters in children’s literature. His story has been adapted into other media, notably the 1940 Disney film Pinocchio.

Norepinephrine: Blood pressure support that can treat low blood pressure and heart failure.

Risperidone: An antipsychotic oral medicine that can treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and irritability caused by autism.
Olanzapine: An antipsychotic oral medicine that can treat mental disorders, including schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Schizophrenia: is a mental disorder characterized by abnormal behavior, strange speech, and a decreased ability to understand reality. Other symptoms include false beliefs, unclear or confused thinking, hearing voices that do not exist, reduced social engagement and emotional expression, and lack of motivation. People with schizophrenia often have additional mental health problems such as anxiety, depression, or substance-use disorders. Symptoms typically come on gradually, begin in young adulthood, and, in many cases, never resolve.

Paranoid Schizophrenia: This is the most common type of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is defined as "a chronic mental disorder in which a person loses touch with reality (psychosis). Schizophrenia is divided into subtypes based on the "predominant symptomatology at the time of evaluation. The subtypes are classified as: paranoid, disorganized, catatonic, undifferentiated, and residual type. However, they are not completely separate diagnoses, and cannot predict the progression of the disease. The clinical picture is dominated by relatively stable and often persecutory delusions that are usually accompanied by hallucinations, particularly of the auditory variety (hearing voices), and perceptual disturbances. These symptoms can have a huge effect on functioning and can negatively affect quality of life. Paranoid schizophrenia is a lifelong disease, but with proper treatment, a person with the illness can attain a higher quality of life.

DCPL Reading List

Donny Hathaway Live by Emily J. Lordi
Winners Have Yet to Be Announced: A Song for Donny Hathaway by Ed Pavlic
The Mosaic Theater Company of DC
1333 H Street NE, Washington, D.C. 2002
202-399-7993 | www.mosaictheater.org