

# Hillbilly Tragedy

## What's Not Playing in American Theatres in the 2017–18 Season

Paul David Young

In November 2016, the forgotten, un- or underemployed, white, Christian, heterosexual, working class male of Middle America elected Donald Trump, so goes the hypothesis. Allegedly, pollsters failed to detect this group and account for its views in presidential prognostication, and the Democrats had “lost” the election because they likewise did not heed its cries of pain.

Before announcing the 2017–18 season, American theatres had had the luxury of several post-election months to consider the street protests and counter-demonstrations, the debates about the legitimacy of the election, and the NPR listening tours devoted to the neglected white Christian working-class straight male in the heartland. Had the “mainstream” or “fake” news media (as the right prefers to call everything other than Fox News and Breitbart) been misled by its alleged “liberal bias” into ignoring the anger of this key slice of the American electorate? Had American theatre similarly ignored this demographic group? And if so, would American theatre respond to the election and correct this omission? In theory, theatre should adapt quickly to respond to such events.

To find out, I undertook a survey of the 2017–18 season. Before I began my research, I felt confident that there were already many plays circulating about this supposedly forgotten figure in the American political landscape, and that American theatre had surely jumped in to take a closer look after the election.

I was completely wrong.

Perhaps I had been misled into believing that American theatre was addressing the issues of this group because of a limited number of plays. I had unwittingly expanded the anecdotal evidence into a solid trend. This kind of empirically unsupported generalization is characteristic of human thinking, as Daniel

Kahneman, Amos Tversky, and other behavioral scientists have found. As a species, we tend to be lazy and will extrapolate from a meager data set rather than undertake the hard work of fully analyzing a question or problem.

One very high-profile play may have contributed considerably to my false impression. Lynn Nottage's *Sweat*, which opened at the Public Theater in New York on November 3, 2016, sounded as if it had been written with the surprise results of the election in mind. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama and was nominated for a Tony Award. The play transferred to Broadway but closed after twenty-four previews and 105 regular performances, a respectable run for a non-musical in New York commercial theatre.

*Sweat* is a fairly old-fashioned play, running chronologically and logically. Its characters personify the unemployed or underemployed worker whose surefire, good-wage job at the factory is becoming extinct. Like many plays in the American canon, such as William Saroyan's *The Time of Your Life* and Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, it takes place in a bar. *Sweat* earnestly embraces the cause of the working class in America and shows how economic downturn manifests itself in spoiled relationships, lost lives, animosity toward immigrants, and racial bias. Though it does have a slight focus on the women in this situation, *Sweat* trains its eye broadly on the social problems caused by the departure of manufacturing from these communities.

Before I investigated, I believed that, apart from *Sweat*, theatre offered many similarly themed plays that touched on the lives of the dispossessed worker, in keeping with its tradition of sympathy for the underclasses throughout the twentieth century. Annie Baker's 2014 Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Flick* featured people in dead-end jobs, for example. I thought of American theatre's long history of sympathizing with the downtrodden laborer and even communism. Eugene O'Neill often lent a sympathetic ear to the working class and the oppressed. Clifford Odets's *Waiting for Lefty*, and indeed much of the theatre movement with which he was involved during the 1930s—funded in part by the U.S. government—looked at the plight of the working class and the inequities of wealth distribution, and encouraged the contemplation of socialism and communism as alternative systems. In the 1940s and 1950s, the plays of Tennessee Williams and William Inge often featured a lower-class drifter, one of the dispossessed of society, as the tortured hero and love object. The Marxist politics of the 1960s found abundant expression through The Living Theatre, El Teatro Campesino, San Francisco Mime Troupe, Bread and Puppet Theater, and other groups of the era.

In assuming the theatre would respond to the political and social climate, I recalled the strong European tradition of championing the working class in

drama. Among the Germans, there were Piscator, Brecht, Peter Hacks, Heiner Müller, Franz Xavier Kroetz, and many Expressionist dramatists. Austrian Elfriede Jelinek, winner of the 2004 Nobel Prize, was a member of the Communist Party for many years, and her plays make no secret of her strong views on capitalism, feminism, and the lingering fascism in her homeland today. In Russia, Maxim Gorky's plays brought class struggle to the stage before the Revolution, and after 1917 the Blue Blouse group was only one of the many proletarian agitprop theatres spreading the doctrines of communism to the laboring masses. Left-leaning theatres in the West also promoted the worker's cause. For example, the Angry Young Men of Britain's post-war theatre often fronted for the working class and explicitly railed against inequality and the persistent privileges of the haute bourgeoisie and landed gentry, as in John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*, David Storey's *The Contractor*, and Arnold Wesker's *Chicken Soup with Barley*. London's Royal Court Theatre has steadily given a voice to the underclasses of the city and the provinces, continuing today with the revival in 2017 of Jim Cartwright's *Road*. In Italy, Nobel recipient Dario Fo, an avowed communist whose wife was kidnapped, tortured, and raped by fascists linked to the Italian police, created militant left-wing theatre for decades and even ran for mayor of Milan as part of his political engagement. In Latin America, Augusto Boal's Theatre of the Oppressed in Brazil marched bravely into politics through both direct action and participatory approaches to performance.

Of course, the function of art in whatever medium is usually not to be transparently topical or too obviously tied to a blip in time, but to enrich and expand our understanding in a way that stands outside current events and speaks across time. Literalness and didacticism kill drama. Not too many years ago, theatres pumped out countless plays about Iraqi war veterans, though in my survey of this season, I encountered no such plays. By and large, these dramas were helpful to neither American theatre nor the veterans' cause. I found that I began to avoid those plays, regardless of their pedigree or promise.

Trump's election, however, endangers democracy and civil society in unprecedented ways and has caused some to rethink the detachment of art from its times. Many activists in the arts and in the population at large have been suitably alarmed by the election and feel an urgency to organize, become better informed, and take part directly in the political system. Along with many others, I fear that the United States is about to slip into fascism or some similar form of authoritarianism. The evil already done by this administration is unspeakable; the list of its horrific acts is endless. Trump's dog whistles to racists in Charlottesville, his dismissal of respected journalism as "fake news," his disregard of the Constitution and its protections and procedures, his swampy ethics, his campaign's murky ties to the Russian government, and his bombastic tease about starting

a nuclear war require that theatre pay attention to the discontent in society that may have resulted in the election of such a disturbingly unqualified person to the presidency.

Many theatre artists have spoken out since the election, and I am one of them. In addition to protesting in the 2017 Women's March, I am a member of a diverse group of theatre artists called "Weekly Action Meeting" (WAM) that gathers to telephone our elected representatives in Washington and Albany and to register complaints directly with federal agencies implementing the revanchist agenda of the new administration. My 2017 play *Faust 3: The Turd Coming, or The Fart of the Deal* parodied Trump. My personal experiences led me to believe that theatre artistic directors must be alert to the times and would be composing the theatre season in light of the urgent social issues highlighted by the election.

The Trump voters, the ones who gave him Electoral College leverage, have been dissected extensively since the surprise "victory." According to various exit polls, voter turnout favored Trump among the following: whites, males, persons without a college degree, self-identified conservatives, Republicans, rural or suburban residents (not city dwellers), heterosexuals, evangelical Christians, and those with income less than \$50,000 per annum. The Electoral College analysis of the 2016 election often focuses on the cluster of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This area of the country was considered relatively secure for the Democratic candidate, the so-called Electoral College "firewall" of Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire.

The handwringing over the white hetero Christian working man in the heartland has raced to the top of the bestseller list with *Hillbilly Elegy*, J.D. Vance's memoir about his Kentucky kin and the sunset of their American dream after they migrate to Ohio just as the economy there no longer offers easy employment. Vance puts the responsibility for the troubles that hillbillies face, not on government, but on themselves. He doesn't believe that public policy lies at the root of the inequalities and other sufferings of this group. A significant portion of this population consists of drug addicts and alcoholics. Vance attributes this kind of chemical laziness to the communal despair, the feeling that they never had a future, that fate had doomed them from the start, so there was no point in trying. Vance's mother struggles with drugs and alcohol.

In examining the 2017–18 theatre season for portrayals of Vance's lost American, I knew what I was looking for. Vance and I have a lot in common. The "hillbilly" in Vance's title refers to my native Kentucky. I grew up there; Vance was part of a Kentucky diaspora that landed his family in the neighboring state of Ohio. When I was a child, Kentucky regularly competed for last place in having the worst

educational system in the nation. Vance's mother was a nurse, like my mother. His father disappeared; mine was unemployed for long stretches of my childhood. Like Vance, my parents encouraged me to attend the local community college if I felt the need for higher education. I went to Yale College instead; Vance went to Yale Law School, to the bewilderment of his family. Like Vance's mother, a number of the people I knew in Kentucky became fatally involved in drugs. A boy who was one of my childhood pals died of fentanyl overdose, as did his father. An honor student in my high school class became a meth addict, as did the sister of a friend. Another of my high school classmates is serving time for murder. Various other childhood playmates have done stints in prison.

My hometown enjoyed a boom in the 1950s, when the U.S. built a nuclear refining facility for its bombs and dammed two large rivers to provide electricity for the plant, which in turn attracted other industry. The nuclear refining facility was later wound down and was closed completely in 2013 by USEC, the nuclear operator formerly known as the U.S. Enrichment Corporation, which was spun off from the federal government in 1998. Other manufacturing also departed simultaneously.

As demonstrated by analysis of census statistics, my hometown is an epicenter of evangelical Christianity, the kind of revivalist Protestantism to which Vance's family adheres. Local politics have shifted from the middle ground to the extreme right, prodded by Fox News, preachers, and ignorance. The newspaper in my hometown changed its name from *Sun Democrat* to just *Sun*, and now its politics, like those of the local television station owned by the same family, skew hard right.

The climate is arch "conservative" Republican, i.e. distrustful of government. I trace this hostility toward outside intervention primarily to federal court orders to undo segregated housing and education and other forms of racial discrimination. Vance's subgroup is all white. These white people are, by and large, racists, in my experience, and it doesn't take much to uncover that ugly fact in conversation. They complain about the welfare state and "Washington," implying or saying outright that dark-skinned people are taking advantage of the system and white people are picking up the tab. They are unable to digest the truth about how government largesse subsidizes every aspect of their life, fantasizing that they operate as completely independent beings. The facts are entirely to the contrary. A recent survey by Wallethub found that out of all the states in the union Kentucky was "number one" in the net inflow of federal largesse and that the state was the most dependent of all on federal funding to provide social services, financial support, and infrastructure for its citizens.

Let it be understood that I do not believe that Trump masterfully responded to unaddressed grievances from the struggling white working class, victimized by Eastern seaboard elites, international trade, and treaties. Hillary Clinton actually won the majority of votes nationwide, but Trump was declared president because of the peculiar workings of the Electoral College. I believe that other factors contributed to the outcome, such as Russian meddling in favor of Trump and James Comey's unsubstantiated insinuations against Clinton while maintaining his silence about the evidence of the Trump campaign's ties to Russia. The undemocratic structure of the Electoral College together with Republican gerrymandering systematically favored Trump. I believe that, to the extent that he represents "populism," Trump's appeal is to the racism, misogyny, and homophobia of Vance's hillbilly. Still, I was curious to know if American theatre was guilty of neglecting this slice of the working class and its issues. Whether or not this demographic group is responsible for the pseudo-election of Trump, there are communities in pain with lots of problems that could use some attention. These people may make for unsympathetic subject matter for blue-state audiences, but there may be some compelling stories here that could change the national dialogue.

My survey is unscientific and unverifiable and subjective. My conclusion is nonetheless strongly supported. No play in the current season scrutinized here puts the missing Trump voter on stage. My method was to analyze the 2017–18 season in New York and at prominent regional theatres. I looked at the season at fifty-one theatres, covering 368 shows. I may well have failed to account for theatres that might have changed the results. In some cases, the theatre season for 2017–18 was available in full; in others, only the fall season. I used whatever data were available. In assembling the list of theatres that I would examine, I decided to make a special effort to include some Kentucky and Ohio theatres (such as the Market House Theatre in my hometown), based on the theory that, if anywhere, these theatres were on the front lines of this social battleground. This geographic oversampling might have skewed the scores in some classifications, though it does not alter the ultimate conclusion of my review.

I tried particularly to find theatres near Jackson, Kentucky, Vance's ancestral homeland before the migration of his grandparents to Ohio. Google only identified movie theatres near Jackson, not live theatres that might have the topical dramatic programming I sought to find. Eastern Kentucky University, the nearest place of higher learning, has a center for the arts. The programming there featured a large number of Christmas-themed productions (among them a 1960s Christmas spectacular with oldsters Herman's Hermits, Gary Puckett and the Union Gap, and The Grass Roots [a band, not a political movement]), dance and music

performances, and, believe it or not, the Harvey Fierstein-Cyndi Lauper musical confection *Kinky Boots*, about a drag queen who saves a shoe business, but nothing that came close to addressing the forgotten white hetero Christian male worker, even in Vance's home country. Prestonsburg, Kentucky, a little over an hour from Jackson, has two theatres. The Mountain Arts Center in Prestonsburg features various musical programs, much of it Christmas-themed or country music, with the odd Kiss tribute band thrown in. The Jenny Wiley Theater in Prestonsburg is offering *The Addams Family* and *A Christmas Carol*, and *The Musical Adventures of Flat Stanley* for children. The Biblical Times Dinner Theater is not too far away, in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee, though I did not include it in my survey; none of the programming there appeared to alter the conclusion of my study.

In determining the subject matter of a show and whether it might hit upon the missing white male Christian hetero hillbilly/hillbilly-in-exile demographic, I relied on the promotional blurbs in each institution's mailings or on its website to determine the essence of the production. It is entirely possible that I missed plays grounded strongly in the themes of the worker or the working class because they were hidden beneath advertising rhetoric of "universal" themes or general verbal dazzle.

The categories that I used to characterize the subject matter of the plays are bluntly and vaguely conceived. Over the course of looking at the various programs across the nation, some of the categories began to blur or shift, and I added some new ones. A play may touch on many themes, some of which may not be evident in the promotional materials. Often I found, however, that the content was being packaged in a certain way and that a categorization was not unfair, though admittedly mine may be mistaken and might have been different if it had popped up later in my survey. For example, at the start I did not have "Christmas" as a category and classified several Christmas musicals as "Musical Extravaganzas." Though no play in my survey scored a direct hit, there were a few that came close to addressing the neglected Christian white hetero working-class male but, unlike *Sweat*, did not feature this figure and his struggles.

Three plays dealt with class but not specifically the white working class. The Trump vote came from whites; black voters favored Clinton in the election by something like ninety percent. The revival at the Signature Theatre of Suzan-Lori Parks's Red Letter Plays, *In the Blood* and *Fucking A*, based obliquely on Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*, brought to the stage a view of the underclass that was almost unheard of elsewhere in the theatre season. These are not, however, stories of the Trump faction because of race and gender.

The lead character of *In the Blood* is a woman living under a freeway overpass with an assortment of children. Everyone in her life sexually exploits her as she struggles to provide for her unusual family. Her best friend is a prostitute. The lead in the companion play, *Fucking A*, is an abortionist whose buddy is the white mayor's black mistress—both working women. Parks's quite eloquent plays are so strong and sensitive that, while vividly rooted in a representation of reality, they in a sense transcend their subject matter. But when confined to the basic character descriptions and plot, the plays don't speak to the supposedly forgotten problems of the white male working class of Middle America; Parks is addressing the problem of the black working class, or indeed, underclass. She is not writing about the Caucasian constituency of *Hillbilly Elegy*. The white abortionist in *Fucking A* frankly rejects the sexual morality of the evangelical Christian white people of *Hillbilly Elegy*. The protagonists in Parks's plays are also women and therefore hardly represent the supposed missing link: white men.

Similarly, Dominique Morisseau's hit *Skeleton Crew*, playing at the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Baltimore Center Stage, and Marin Theatre Company (following a New York premiere at Atlantic Stage 2 in 2016), focuses on the black working class. *Skeleton Crew* is part of her three-play cycle called "The Detroit Projects," the other two parts of which deal with racial tension in Detroit in 1967 (*Detroit '67*) and the black jazz scene in East Detroit (*Paradise Blue*). Like *Sweat*, the narrative in *Skeleton Crew* revolves around a factory closing, which upends the human relationships among the workers. The white working-class male is not the subject of this play.

A couple of plays approached the theme of inequality and privilege through plots about college admissions. The Manhattan Theatre Club (MTC) season includes Anthony Giardina's *Dan Cody's Yacht* about educational opportunity and wealth. The blurb in the promotional brochure reads:

In a small Boston suburb, a single schoolteacher is struggling to get by when the wealthy father of one of her students surprises her with a proposal that could change her daughter's life. Suddenly their worlds collide in ways that open up the question: what truly separates the haves and the have nots [sic]? Is it wrong to seize an incredible chance, even if the circumstances seem questionable? Loosely inspired by a passage from "The Great Gatsby," [sic] this timely new play by the author of *The City of Conversation* probes the troubling relationship of finance to educational opportunity in American life today.

The MTC production, appearing in May 2018, is a world premiere and so more information about the specifics of plot and character are not currently available.

However, clearly the play is explicitly concerned with the disparities in life trajectories caused by the disproportionate distribution of wealth in the U.S. *Dan Cody's Yacht* is not, however, concerned with the displaced factory worker or the feelings of helplessness asserted by the white working class in Middle America. While she may have concerns about her daughter's access to the university system and whether she has the financial wherewithal to pay for the education if the opportunity came along, a female schoolteacher who is considering sending her daughter to college does not evoke well the plight of anxious working-class males who fear the loss of their factory jobs.

Similarly, *Admissions*, a new play by Joshua Harmon premiering in February 2018 at Lincoln Center Theatre, pokes at liberal orthodoxy and taunts the presumably left-leaning theatre audience with anxieties about ideological heresy. A synopsis of the plot, according to the Lincoln Center website, reads:

Sherri Rosen-Mason is head of the admissions department at The Hillcrest School, fighting to diversify the student body. And alongside her husband, the school's Headmaster, they've largely succeeded in bringing a stodgy institution into the twenty-first century. But when their only son sets his sights on an Ivy League university, personal ambition collides with progressive values, with convulsive results. *ADMISSIONS* [sic] is a new play that explodes the ideals and contradictions of liberal white America.

College admissions "Not In My Backyard" this play may be, but a portrayal of the right-wing-voting, unemployed or underemployed white male of the Midwest, it is not. The point of view, at least judging by the promotional blurb, is from the other side of white America, the part that is not racist, pseudo-Christian, and xenophobic.

Eric Pfeffinger's *Human Error* puts red-state conservatives on stage in a comedy about a fertility clinic mix-up. It had a world premiere at the Toledo Repertoire Theatre in November 2017 and will play at the Denver Center for Performing Arts in May 2018. The script is available online. All is well by the end of the play, after views are shared, babies are born, and friendships across the ideological divide are formed. The Denver Center website describes the plot as follows:

Madelyn and Keenan are NPR-listening, latte-sipping, blue-state liberals, while Heather and Jim are NRA-cardholding, truck-driving, red-state conservatives. After an unfortunate mix-up by their blundering fertility doctor, Heather becomes pregnant with the wrong family's embryo. Now the two couples face sharing an uproarious nine-month odyssey

of culture shock, clashing values, changing attitudes and unlikely—but heartfelt—friendships.

The red state representatives here are fairly well-to-do, not unemployed. The husband has his own business with TV commercials in which he stars. The rednecks are rich enough to have a second home. True enough, the couples spar over church, football, guns, TV size, and yoga, but the light banter of the play doesn't shine a spotlight on the downtrodden worker of *Hillbilly Elegy*.

A play at the Bushwick Starr in Brooklyn approaches the class divide through romantic comedy. *Cute Activist* by Milo Cramer, as presented on the Starr's website, is careful that it not be taken too seriously as a political play. It is described as "playfully fabulist, wildly satirical, anti-romantic comedy, that asks questions about the way activism fits—or doesn't fit—into our daily lives." The play seems to feature a kind of reverse class structure. It takes place "[i]n a spooky town in mythical Connecticut where inequality reigns, and activists wield an awesome, sorcery-like power." The action is summarized as "a shadowy ring of part-time waitresses part-time rebels [sic] do battle with a baroque and tyrannical local Landlord [sic]." It is possible that this work embraces the lost cause of the neglected hillbilly, but somehow all the rom-com and fantasy elements make that seem improbable, at least to me.

Young Jean Lee's *Straight White Men* played at New York's Public Theater in 2014 and will be a part of the 2017–18 season at Marin Theatre Company (it will be re-staged again on Broadway by Second Stage in June 2018). At first glance, Lee's play might seem to target the very class of neglected Trump voters; however, despite the promise of its name, the play doesn't deliver unemployed steelworkers. Rather, it is a fairly conventional family dramedy that pokes fun at the pale hetero male.

My survey encompassed 368 shows from a total of fifty-one institutions, both in New York and across the U.S. As one might expect, a sizable chunk of the productions are what I categorized as "musical extravaganzas," which meant that the focus is on the music and stage production values, and not so much the content. Of the sixty-six musicals being offered at the theatres surveyed, in any case, none seemed to come close to the neglected figures of *Hillbilly Elegy*. Forty-two productions focused primarily on race. Gender (fifteen), immigration (thirteen), adolescence-centered plays (thirteen), and aging (ten) were strongly represented. Twenty productions were Christmas-themed. Another twenty-six seemed to be pure fantasy tales without any reference to the contemporary world as far as I could tell.

Twenty-three were Shakespeare revivals or Shakespeare-themed plays. Political thrillers (nineteen), sex/love comedy/drama (twenty), artistic ambition (twelve), and general family drama (fourteen) were the other double-digit scorers. The rest I classified as: ancient Greek revival, sexual orientation, chronic illness or disability, revolution, urban life, Chekhov revival, world extinction, crime drama, Israel, psychodrama, addiction, light comedy, horror, Ibsen revival, religion, puppets, and gun violence. For fourteen plays, I could not determine the subject matter. The promotional material promised a rollicking good time, but what the plot or subject matter might be remained a mystery to me. In none of these cases, however, did I have any remote sense that the play came close to treating the topic I was investigating.

Many of the topics with which theatre is dealing in the 2017–18 season, such as race, gender, adolescence, and aging, are vital aspects of our society and deserve the attention that they receive on today's stages in America. I am nonetheless struck by American theatre's neglect of the struggling white working-class heterosexual male in the heartland.

I will avoid discussing numerous problematic questions related to my inquiry: how to bring about class-consciousness, whether the bourgeois intelligentsia of the institutionalized theatre is the proper agent to dramatize oppression, or whether theatre as an art form in America is still of such cultural significance that it might play a role in elevating political awareness at all. Today's worker plays are put on for the bourgeoisie. Who else could afford to see *Sweat* on Broadway? Is there any real chance that drama in the United States could reach the working class and, in particular, white heterosexual Christian working-class male in Middle America, awaken the consciousness of his position in society and the identity of the true forces depriving him of a decent human existence, and compel him to political action? Alas, I'm afraid that such expectations would be entirely misplaced. American theatre is entertainment, and programmers are afraid that their audiences will desert them. Planning is cautious with a bias to avoid more controversial topics of social revolution in favor of other issues around which consensus has more safely coalesced.

While I do not accept the hypothesis that Trump's election was a legitimate result of his responding validly to discontent among the Christian hetero working-class male in Middle America, it must be admitted that theatre is ignoring Vance's hillbilly. He is nowhere to be found in the landscape of the 2017–18 American theatre season.

*Theaters surveyed:*

New York Theatre Workshop	Goodman Theatre
Vineyard Theatre	Wilma Theater
New Victory Theater	Geffen Playhouse
Manhattan Theatre Club	Miami Actors Playhouse at the
La MaMa	Miracle Mile
Signature Theatre	Alliance Theatre
Atlantic Theatre Company	Denver Center for the Performing Arts
Second Stage Theater	Baltimore Center Stage
Primary Stages	ART - Boston
Playwrights Horizons	La Jolla Playhouse
Classic Stage Company	SF American Conservatory Theater
MCC Theater	Seattle Repertory Theatre
The Bushwick Starr	Marin Theatre Company
Abrons Arts Center	Yale Repertory Theatre
Rattlestick Playwrights Theater	Alley Theatre
Arena Stage	Actors Theatre of Louisville
Woolly Mammoth Theatre Company	Market House Theatre (Paducah, Ky.)
Theatre for a New Audience	Cleveland Playhouse
59e59 Theaters	Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park
St. Ann's Warehouse	Eastern Kentucky University Center
Lincoln Center Theatre	for the Arts
The New Group	Jenny Wiley Theater (Prestonburg, Ky.)
Abingdon Theatre Company	McCarter Theatre Center
Public Theater	Long Wharf Theatre
Mark Taper Forum	Two River Theater
Guthrie Theater	Brooklyn Academy of Music
Steppenwolf Theatre	

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