

Western Edge Youth Arts: The Flemington Theatre Group Building Leaders through the Arts

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Case Study

An important role for **Western Edge** is to develop young people into artistic leaders in their communities. The **flemington** theatre group is a group of young predominantly African-Australians from refugee/new migrant backgrounds, most of whom started making theatre with Western Edge in their early teens as part of schools projects in what was then Debney Park Secondary College. These accomplished performers are currently engaged in a tour of schools and community venues performing **Black** Face White Mask/Interactive. In this production they perform extracts from their acclaimed play, Black Face White Mask, before opening up scenes for discussion through forum theatre and process drama. This involves the FTG working at a very high level as artists and as facilitators for the learning of students and other young people. They have come a long way since they first began work with teacher-artists from Western Edge.

Early Days

In 2004 some members of **ftg** appeared in **Shana & Ali**; the cast members were

exceptionally nervous of performing at 14 years of age, and some were not even sure if they wanted to be involved at first. Most of the young people found it challenging to even talk in front of the group let alone perform. But the more engaged they became with the material, the more they committed to the project. The drama allowed them to start a process of openly discussing identity and belonging, of telling their own stories, or stories of people they knew – stories of life in a new place. The play generated much discussion about the issues facing recent migrants as these comments from contemporary interviews show:

It was explaining our lives to others. It connected because it is connected to our lives.. Most of the different cultures come to Australia, they have experience of those things.

It's important to us and to the audience. We are not just making things up, things like that happen in this life.

Harry's Game followed in 2005. This was a more complex piece with multiple timelines. Still, some performers were not



sure how to engage with the work to begin with:

...when you guys first came I thought you were going to make your own stories...but this changed when I saw the scripts being made, they were about kids and stuff that related to us, about the culture...

It was during the **Broken Pieces** project (2006) that the earliest version of a monologue that eventually became a set piece in **Black Face White Mask** was written. The piece describes an experience of an African migrant to Melbourne as reported by one of the group and significantly it was written in collaboration with Western Edge artist Cuong Nguyen. At the time, Maki Issa explained why working with someone else from a refugee background made the collaboration possible:

They grew up in the same community we live in now, so they can mainly understand what goes on, so it was easier to communicate...

Approaching Shakepeare: developing a complex aesthetic

In 2007, some members of the group were part of an intensive 'theatre-lab' workshop process on Shakespeare's **Hamlet**. This change of direction saw the performers begin to grapple with complex language and develop their performance aesthetic. Interviews at the time reveal that members of **ftg** really savoured the challenge:

It's just Art – what Shakespeare is saying. It's just like an Art piece. If you modernise it, you've just taken the colour out of it. Doing a Shakespeare play, it's going to make you grow a lot...

You have 26 different students acting almost identical lines in many different ways. You know they are going to say 'to be or not to be..' but what you don't know is how they will say it.

In 2009, **Searching for Lear** was staged. This ambitious project combined Shakespeare's *King Lear* with a parallel modern story and characters from *Waiting for Godot.* It had a large multiage cast and combined performance styles from slapstick to contemporary dance to straight Shakespeare. Shortly

after the end of this project one cast member said, "through art you can teach people – there is no greater way". Another expressed his desire to take work of this sort back to his country of origin, to effect change and 'help people there tell their stories, about the hardships they face'. Both these young men were emerging as articulate leaders in their communities.

Growing Autonomy – Intercultural dialogue

The first version of **Black Face White Mask** was staged in 2011. This was the first play to be performed under the Flemington Theatre Group banner and was a daring piece exploding the myths and stereotypes about growing up as an African in Australia. The group worked in intensive collaboration with Dave Kelman and Cuong Nguyen from **Western Edge** to tell the stories they knew were important, but that were being largely ignored in mainstream arts.

The next year saw **Zamunda** performed at the Flemington Community Centre. This story saw the **ftg** make their metaphorical return to Africa. Students from Debney Meadows PS took part as performers alongside the ftg, and were taught and mentored by members of ftg as part of the process. The wheel has come full circle - **ftg** are now working independently as emerging artists in their own community, teaching the younger generation about their culture and tradition as well as how to bridge the gap between two worlds. One **ftg** member spoke of how important the passing on of culture and knowledge is:

In some ways we create pathways for the Debney Meadows students. Younger African kids can learn from scenes like those with Sara and her grandma...this can show them a little bit of what they haven't been able to see when they are growing up. What their parents were going through, what we tasted when we were growing up – some of us were raised overseas. So I think we have that duty to try and show a little bit about that history to the younger ones...

Development of Reflective PracticeThe **Zamunda** project had a Melbourne
University research project attached to it,



led by Dave Kelman and Chris Sinclair, which enabled the **ftg** to develop their art through reflective practice. Using an innovative research technique, the members of **ftg** were interviewed at key stages of the project; the material was then presented back to the interviewees for them to reflect upon, and shape into complex statements about their work. This resulted in them presenting their 'Manifesto' at a public forum at Melbourne University:

Our theatre is real – it is emotionally truthful and beautifully honest so you can recognize yourself in it; it brings what real people want to see to life.

The Flemington Manifesto

The research won the Vice Chancellor's Engagement Award. The engagement in reflective practice has seen the **ftg** become more confident in their own ability to produce transformative performances that are literally changing the way their audiences think. Three recent schools performances of **Black Face White Mask/ Interactive** (both culturally diverse and mainstream audiences) saw 29% of written audience responses noting (without prompt from researcher question) that the performance had "changed the way I think" – in relation to race and culture.

Western Edge will continue to support the development of the ftg as an autonomous company into the future, as well as employing most of its members as emerging artists on our program of education and community projects.



The Flemington Model of Community Leadership through the Arts

A Three-Year Process based on Reflective Practice

Year 1

Year 1, Stage 1: Engage

Use CALD artists from similar backgrounds to the target community to engage through performance and workshops working with school and community partners



Year 1, Stage 2: Recruit
Recruit potential leaders
based on their passion,
commitment and cultural
awareness as well as their
artistic talent. They should
be 17 years plus and should

be paid at a training rate



Year 1, Stage 4: Perform

The emerging leaders perform their work in 'safe' settings – small groups of supportive young people - and they then gather extensive feedback from this audience



Year 1, Stage 3: Create
The emerging leaders create
a short work based on their
own experiences but
fictionalized. They should
work alongside more
experienced emerging artists



Year 1, Stage 5: Reflect

The emerging leaders start to develop reflective practice through a detailed analysis of their performance work



Year 2

Year 2, Stage 1: Going Deeper

With support from experienced artists the emerging leaders experiment with cultural material – folk stories, epic poetry,
Shakespeare – that allows them to explore complex meanings at a metaphorical level. They develop this material by leading workshops with primary age children. They perform a short work to a community audience



Year 2, Stage 2: Reflect

The emerging leaders reflect on the two models of performance-making they have developed to date. They receive theory input at an appropriate level concerning layering of narratives, symbolism and moral ambiguity

Year 3

Year 3, Stage 1: Consultation

Emerging leaders run
workshops in schools to
develop ideas and material for
a performance project that
directly addresses the concerns
of their community that they
will lead



Year 3, Stage 2: Artistic Development

Emerging leaders create a new work in collaboration with experienced artists but with them making the key artistic decisions. The work is complex, challenging and engaging and focuses on the emerging artists' community



Year 3, Stage 3: Artistic Leadership

The emerging artists perform their work and engage in post-performance forums. They collect data and reflect deeply on the work. They share their reflections at community and professional forums. They become aware of their role as leaders and the power of the arts to engage, challenge, affirm and educate communities. They decide what they want to do next!



The Flemington Manifesto





