

Models of Courageous Citizenship

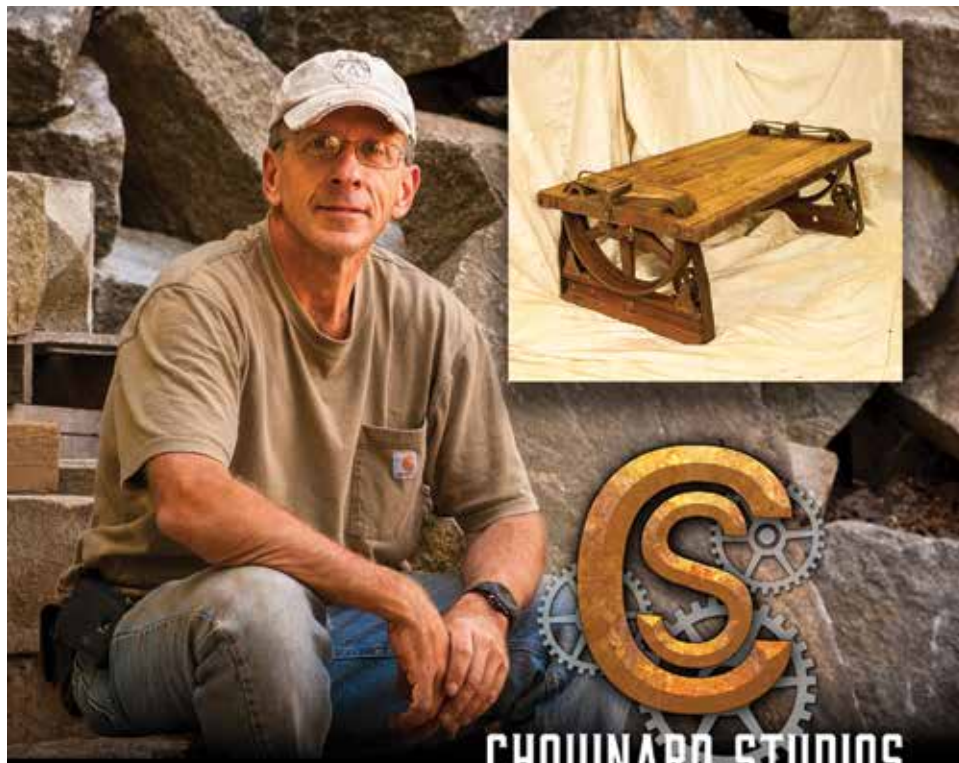
AMERICANS WHO TELL THE TRUTH

July 2019 • Ipswich, MA

Community Engagement Project


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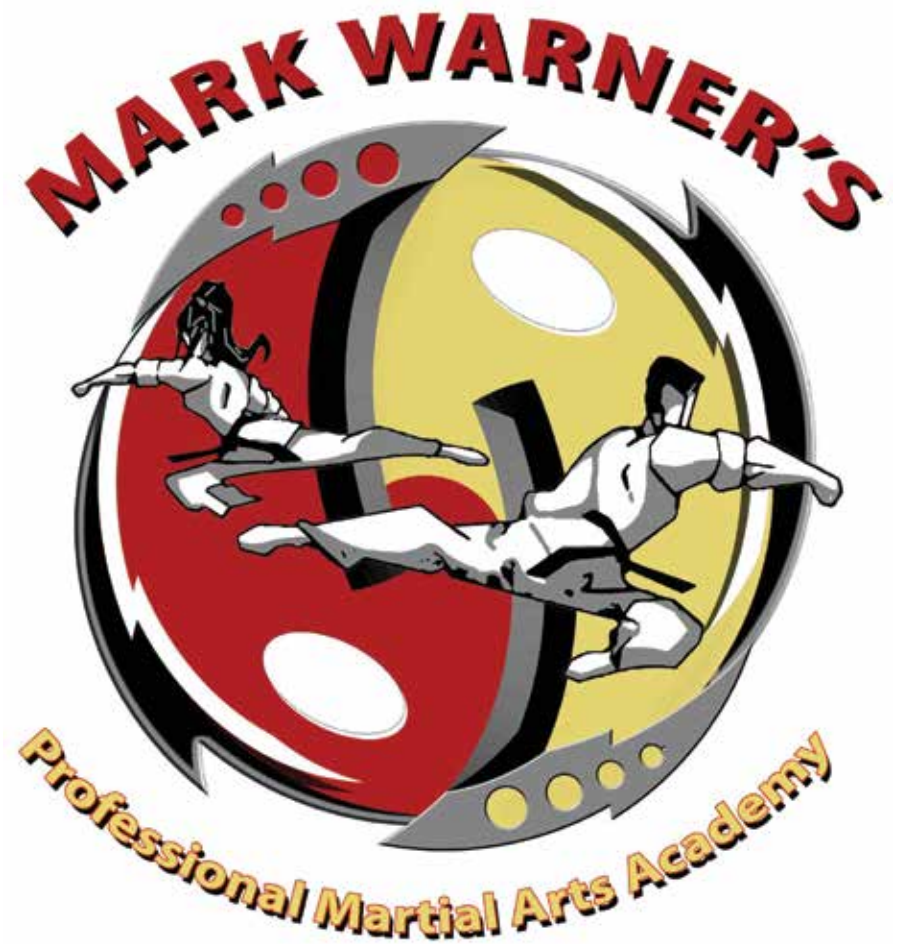
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WELCOME!

In 2016, while on a college tour with my daughter in Greensboro, NC, I was introduced to the artwork of Robert Shetterly and his exhibit, Americans Who Tell the Truth. Perhaps it was a merging of my own despair over the polarization of our country coupled with the timely transition of parental maturity that allowed me to be so deeply affected by the work that was before me at the Civil Rights Museum. I can only say that I left full of emotion and awe. I felt frustrated when viewing portraits of those who had spoken out about struggles that continue to rage on today despite decades of history that show us that we can and must do better. I felt inspired by Americans who continue to fight for what is right and speak the truth despite the cost. And most importantly, I was motivated to find my own courage to become an active participant in our America. I decided to start here, in Ipswich, by bringing Robert Shetterly's work to our home.

I am forever grateful to Robert and his portraits of Americans Who Tell the Truth. They are "models of courageous citizenship" that inspire us all. This collection re-introduced me to historical figures who built this country and introduced me to ordinary people who have called out and changed policy and actions that have challenged our democracy. Robert's collection gives us exposure to common greatness and a familiarity with his subjects that is unreachable through documents and photographs.

Fundamentally, we the people make up our democracy and it is up to us all to hold and speak the truths upon which America was founded. We can do this in a civil manner and with kindness and understanding. Discussing hard stuff forces us to dialogue with each other and move forward. As a committee, our goal is to engage the community and get people thinking and talking about their individual role and responsibility as Americans. *Inspired civic engagement*. I hope that everyone will embrace the opportunity to experience this event with friends and families, and bring it home as I did several years ago.

Meryl Baier
AWTT/Ipswich
July 2019

A Message from The Artist

When I began painting the portraits in the Americans Who Tell the Truth series nearly 18 years ago, I was determined to surround myself with Americans who made me feel proud of this country and its ideals. My subjects were people who were determined to close the gap between what we say as a country and what we do. While we were being led by fear and propaganda into the Iraq War, I wanted to feel less alienated from my own country by allying myself with them. Gradually I became aware that the portraits could be presented through exhibits and in schools as models of courageous citizenship, that they could be used for education and inspiration.

What I did not foresee was that a community like Ipswich might together embrace the portraits and collaborate with them to produce their own art and inspire their own community. I am exceedingly grateful to Meryl Baier for her vision and persistence to make this exhibit happen and to involve the community in such a meaningful way. You have inspired me.

Robert Shetterly
Brooksville, Maine
June 2019

*As long as the people don't fear the truth, there is hope. For once they
fear it, the one who tells it doesn't stand a chance. And today,
truth is still beautiful...but so frightening.*

— Alice Walker

The Ipswich ReCreation & Culture Department Presents:



Youth Truth on the Ipswich Riverwalk

July 1 - 31

A Platform for Public Speaking (Think Soap Box)
Practicing Courage, Conviction, and Civility.

Digital platforms provide significant amplification to individuals. Youth Truth is a three-dimensional platform in the heart of our community where young people of all ages can practice speaking truth with courage, conviction and civility.

Truth or Dare Chair

On the Ipswich Riverwalk, July 1 - 31

Truth or Dare Chair is a playful challenge intended to incite truth-telling and trust in conversation. Learn something new about somebody you thought you knew!

Magnetic Public Poetry Trailer

Here, There and Everywhere, July 1 - 31

Interactive Public Poetry inspired by the life and work of Langston Hughes.



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ZUMI'S



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

First Black Congresswoman: 1924-2005

"...Prejudice and hatred built the nation's slums, maintains them and profits by them... Unless we start to fight and defeat the enemies in our own country, poverty and racism, and make our talk of equality and opportunity ring true, we are exposed in the eyes of the world as hypocrites when we talk about making people free."

"Fighting Shirley Chisholm – Unbought and Unbossed" was her campaign slogan for New York's 12th Congressional District race in 1968. Chisholm won and then stayed true to her words throughout her political career. She opposed the Vietnam War and weapons development at a time when it was unpopular to do

so, and relentlessly fought for the rights of women, children, minorities, and the poor.

Chisholm introduced groundbreaking legislation to establish publicly supported daycare centers and to expand unemployment insurance to cover domestic workers. She was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. In 1972, Chisholm ran for President, the first African American woman to do so.

Before entering politics, Chisholm worked in education and social services, and became well acquainted with the struggles of the poor and disenfranchised. The daughter of immigrant parents from Barbados and Guyana, she grew up in Brooklyn, where she remained passionately committed to her constituency. She chronicled her political career in two autobiographical books, *Unbought and Unbossed* (1970) and *The Good Fight* (1973). Chisholm continued her advocacy after she retired in 1983.

PETE SEEGER

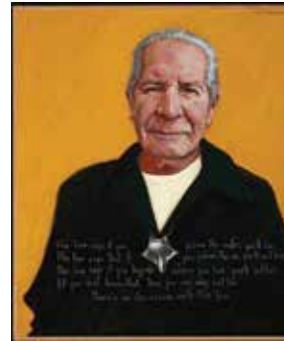
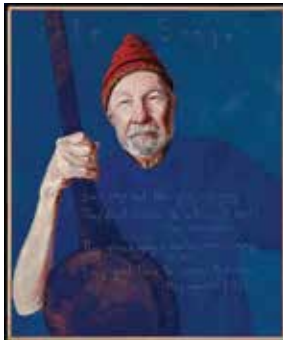
Singer/Songwriter: 1919-2014

"Song, songs kept them going and going / They didn't realize the millions of seeds they were sowing / They were singing in marches, even singing in jail / Songs gave them the courage to believe they would not fail."

Folk music and moral courage define Pete Seeger's life. His love affair with folk music and the banjo began at a folk festival he attended at sixteen. After two years at Harvard, he left and traveled the country, singing and mastering his craft. After meeting Woody Guthrie in 1940, they formed the Almanac Singers, which combined folk music with labor movement activism.

In 1942, Seeger entered the Army, where he spent much of his time entertaining the soldiers. In 1948, he took to the campaign trail with his music, traveling with Progressive Party Presidential candidate Henry Wallace. That same year, he founded The Weavers, a band that had mainstream success until Seeger's ties to the Communist Party caused the group to be blacklisted. He was subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1955, but rather than invoking the Fifth Amendment, he declared the Committee's actions a violation of his free speech rights.

Seeger draws on diverse musical cultures to create his songs, from African melodies to Appalachian spirituals, even employing passages from the Bible, as in his song "Turn, Turn, Turn." His folk music and ideas have touched the lives of people all over the world, garnering him a huge fan base and influencing many artists such as Bruce Springsteen. A film documentary of his life was released in 2007, entitled *Pete Seeger: The Power of Song*.



OREN LYONS

Native-American Faithkeeper, Human Rights Advocate, Environmental Activist: b. 1930

"The law says if you poison the water, you'll die. The law says that if you poison the air, you'll suffer. The law says if you degrade where you live, you'll suffer... If you don't learn that, you can only suffer. There's no discussion with this law."

Oren Lyons is a member of the Onondaga and Seneca nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. As an activist for indigenous and environmental justice, Oren works with communities across the globe. As a Faithkeeper, he upholds the history and traditions of the Turtle Clan, often addressing modern-day conflicts by sharing traditional views, such as "You can't negotiate with a beetle", implying that nature will respond to climate change whether or not humans do.

Lyons was born and raised on Onondaga and Seneca reservations in upstate New York. He served in the US Army, became an All-American athlete in lacrosse at Syracuse University, graduated with a degree in fine arts, and began a career in commercial art.

In the 1960s, Lyons joined the Red Power Movement, a group of Native American activists to draw attention to indigenous rights and struggles. Throughout the 1970s, Lyons took a leadership role in Native American rights, including the Trail of Broken Treaties, a caravan to Washington to convince the Bureau of Indian Affairs to honor the treaties with Native American tribes, and the annual Traditional Circle of Indian Elders, which continues traditional practices and native culture.

Lyons' activist work connected him with indigenous groups around the globe and he helped establish the United Nations working group on indigenous peoples in 1982. In remarks to the UN General Assembly in 1992, he highlighted the indigenous peoples' struggles with the degradation of the environment, treaty violations, and the misuse of Native spiritual sites.

Lyons also served as Professor of American Studies and Director of the Native American Studies program at the State University of New York-Buffalo, publishing numerous books and articles.

ALICE WATERS

Chef, Author: b. 1944

"In fact, industrial farming and fast food operate hand in glove, very much like a vast conspiracy. Together they suppress variety, limit our choices, and manipulate our desires by getting us hooked on sugar and salt. What we are calling for is a revolution in public education – a real Delicious Revolution. When the hearts and minds of our children are captured by a school lunch curriculum, enriched with experience in the garden, sustainability will become the lens through which they see the world."

To Alice Waters, an award-winning chef, food is not just a necessity sustaining life, nor just a profession. Food is an integral part of our civilization, disappearing in a culture of junk food consumption.

Waters earned a degree in French Cultural Studies in 1967 at U.C. Berkeley. In 1965, studying in Paris, she saw that "there is an intimate connection between food and the quality of one's life." In 1971, Waters opened Chez Panisse and later, Café Fanny, named for her daughter.

Waters is convinced that the fast food culture is not only unhealthy, but that it is destroying our sense of community. "We must value and respect each other, and we learn best how to do this at the table. And since the family meal has become more and more rare, we must start thinking about what the schools can do to teach these lessons."

In 1994, with these concerns in mind, Waters helped develop the first Edible Schoolyard program at Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School in Berkeley. A garden was planted adjacent to the school and students began gardening and cooking lessons.

Waters wanted children to learn where food comes from and to take pride in having a hand in the process of making the food they eat. As a bonus, the children would eat healthier food and help combat the country's alarming obesity problem.





CHRIS HEDGES

War Correspondent, Writer: b. 1956

"Once we sign on for war's crusade, once we see ourselves on the side of the angels, once we embrace a theological or ideological belief system that defines itself as the embodiment of goodness and light, it is only a matter of how we will carry out murder."

Chris Hedges is a journalist and author noted for his early criticism of the Iraq war and his critiques of social and economic issues. He spent nearly two decades as a foreign correspondent in Central America, the Middle East, Africa and the Balkans. In 2002, he was part of the team of reporters for The New York Times who won a Pulitzer Prize for its coverage of global terrorism. That same year he received an Amnesty International Global Award for Human Rights Journalism.

Shortly after the Iraq war began, Hedges delivered a commencement address at Rockford College, remarking: "We are embarking on an occupation that, if history is any guide, will be as damaging to our souls as it will be to our prestige, power and security." His speech was received with boos and protests, and when the event made national news, he became a lightning rod for supporters of the war effort. The Wall Street Journal denounced his anti-war stance and The New York Times, his employer, issued a formal reprimand for remarks that undermined the paper's impartiality.

Hedges has continued to speak out about the Iraq and Afghanistan wars as well as other social and economic imbalances. He is the author of *War is a Force that Gives Us Meaning* (2002), which is an examination of what war does to individuals and societies, and *Collateral Damage* (2008), for which he interviewed combat veterans about atrocities and the devastating moral and physical consequences of the occupation. He now writes a weekly column for truthdig.com.

FLORENCE REED

Environmental Activist for Sustainable Farming and Rain Forest Protection: b. 1968

"A farmer in a remote village in Honduras is providing us with organic coffee, providing winter habitat for our song birds, stabilizing our global climate, preserving the forests that are the source of most of our medicines, creating oxygen to breathe and protecting the coral reefs from siltation as a result of deforestation. So if a poor farmer in Honduras can do all this for us, what can we do for him?"

"I saw the rainforest destruction – and the poverty – with my own eyes," says Florence Reed, who joined the Peace Corps after graduating from the University of New Hampshire.

Reed drew on her degree in environmental conservation and her research to facilitate reforestation efforts for villagers in Panama. Learning sustainable farming practices would allow them to grow on the same land every year and keep them from burning new swaths of forest.

Reed launched Sustainable Harvest International from her parents' New Hampshire home in 1997. Since those early days fueled by Reed's vision, SHI has reached more than 1800 families in 120 communities in Honduras, Belize, Nicaragua and Panama. SHI farmers have helped to save thousands of acres of tropical forest, planted 2.5 million trees and raised their income by as much as eight-times.

"As far as I know, we are the only organization in the world providing long-term technical assistance to rural families in the tropics, offering them alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture," says Reed. "This is when it dawns on me what it means to be the director of an international nonprofit," she laughs. She was chosen as a Delegate at the 2009 Opportunity Collaboration, where many of the world's major agents of change explore ways to turn the tide of poverty.



JOHN MUIR

Conservationist, Naturalist, Explorer: 1838-1914

"The battle we have fought, and are still fighting for the forests, is part of the eternal conflict between right and wrong, and we cannot expect to see the end of it... So we must count on watching and striving for these trees, and should always be glad to find anything so surely good and noble to strive for."

Born in Scotland, John Muir came to the United States at age 11. Life on the Wisconsin farm where he grew up was difficult, but the surrounding woods and fields provided an escape. In 1867, following an industrial accident that left him temporarily blind in one eye, Muir decided to withdraw from mechanized society. As later described in *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*, the tenth of Muir's dozen books, he began this new life in nature by walking from Indiana to Florida. From there he traveled to Cuba and Panama, crossed the Isthmus, then sailed north to California. When he came upon the Sierra Mountains, Muir decided he had found the region of his dreams. Extolling its natural beauty, Muir became America's most famous and influential conservationist.

In 1892, he and his supporters founded the Sierra Club, which he served as president for the rest of his life, "to do something for wildness." His books like *The Mountains of California* (1894) and *Our National Parks* (1901) attracted the attention of President Theodore Roosevelt, among others, who after meeting Muir, was inspired to promote a wide range of innovative conservation programs for America.

BOB MOSES

Organizer, Educator: b. 1935

"Well, I don't think that the Democratic Party to this day has confronted the issue of bringing into its ranks the kind of people that were represented by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. That is the real underclass of this country. The Democratic Party primarily has organized around the middle class. And we were challenging them not only on racial grounds but we were challenging them on the existence of a whole group of people who are the underclass of this country, white and black, who are not represented. And they weren't prepared to hear that; I don't know if they heard."

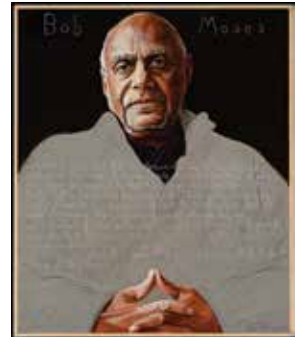
Robert Parris Moses was born on January 23, 1935 in Harlem, NY, the son of a janitor. Despite his quiet demeanor, he became an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement, working with Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

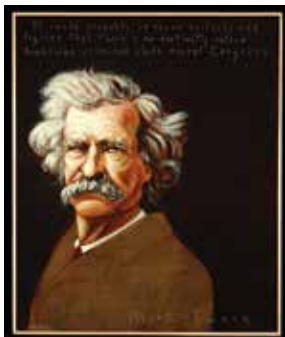
In 1964, Moses founded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party which challenged the all-white Mississippi delegation to the 1964 presidential convention. MFDP didn't win any seats, but forced the integration of the mainstream Democratic Party.

Moses was awarded the MacArthur "Genius Grant" in 1982. Not content to rest after past achievements, Moses moved forward with a new civil rights agenda: education. He used the MacArthur grant to start The Algebra Project to help lowest-performing students prepare for college math and twenty-first century careers.

His work in education is a natural continuation of his work in Mississippi: "The civil rights work in the 1960s culminated in the national response to protect a fundamental right: the right to vote. Our current work seeks a national response to establish a fundamental right: the right of every child to a quality public school education."

"Everyone said sharecroppers didn't want to vote. It wasn't until we got them demanding to vote that we got attention. Today when kids are falling through the cracks, people say they don't want to learn. We have to get the kids themselves to demand what everyone says they don't want."





MARK TWAIN

Writer, Humorist, Social Critic: 1835-1910

"It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress."

Mark Twain was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens in Florida, Missouri. His immortal pseudonym is a riverboat leadsman's call, "mark twain," shouted out to indicate that the boat is in a safe two fathoms of water; as such it is an ironic pen name for a man whose life seldom sailed smooth water.

Before he was an established writer, Twain was a printer, steam-boat pilot, Confederate soldier in constant retreat, silver miner, journalist and lecturer. Throughout his life, he championed the underdog, lampooned the powerful and boosted humane causes with a satiric humor that knew no subject too mighty to be exempted from his pen and speech. Legislative bodies were a frequent target as the above quotation and the following excerpt from a letter to an unidentified person show: "I was a reporter in a legislature two sessions and the same in Congress one session – and thus learned to know personally three simplebodies of the smallest minds and the selfishest souls and the cowardliest hearts that God makes."

In his greatest work, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain, perhaps better than any writer, expresses the soul of nineteenth-century America in conflict over slavery. In a notebook entry ten years after its publication, Mark Twain defined Huckleberry Finn as "a book of mine where a sound heart and a deformed conscience came into collision and conscience suffers defeat." Here he emphasizes the irony of Huck's belief that helping a runaway slave, Jim, escape was a mortal sin; yet Huck's love of Jim's genuine goodness and loyalty will not allow him to return his friend to slavery. The intuitive truth in Huck's heart overcomes the learned bigotry that had deformed his conscience.

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KELSEY JULIANA

Environmental Activist, Student: b. 1996

"Government actions knowingly and willfully created the climate crisis. From this crisis young and future generations face increasing dangers. As courageous, creative change-makers we have the opportunity and moral authority to change the social, political, and economic structures that cause injustice and climate chaos. Youth are standing up for our fundamental right to inherit a stable and survivable planet. We have everything to gain from taking action and everything to lose from not."

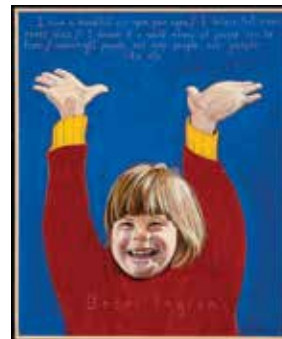
Kelsey Juliana grew up in a family committed to protecting endangered species and old growth forests, and she became a self-described "eco girl." At 15, she was a plaintiff in a lawsuit claiming that the state of Oregon violated the public trust by failing to take adequate steps to limit climate change. The "public trust" doctrine recognizes that governments are required to protect certain public resources for current and future generations.

That case was dismissed, but Kelsey set her sights higher by challenging the federal government for its destructive climate actions. In 2015, she joined 20 youth from around the country in a landmark lawsuit claiming the United States, knowing full well the effect of mass burning of fossil fuel on the lives of present and future generations, had violated a fundamental right to a climate system capable of sustaining human life. The complaint seeks the government's implementation of a national climate recovery plan. The case cleared several key legal hurdles but is on hold pending the government's appeals.

Kelsey has participated in other climate actions, including the Great March for Climate Action, walking across the country to raise awareness about the imminent dangers of climate change. As she told the journalist Bill Moyers: "You don't have to call yourself an activist to act... It's important that youth are the ones who are standing up because we do have much to lose."



IPSWICH MUSEUM



BECCI INGRAM

Dramatist, Activist for Disability Rights: 1974-2000

"I have a dream that can open your eyes, I believe that dream never dies. I dream of a world where all people can be free, Overweight people, and gay people, and people like me."

Becci Ingram was born in London, England, on July 4th, 1974. A well-meaning doctor told her parents, "Your daughter has Down Syndrome. She will probably never be able to develop physically or mentally. My advice is to put her in a home, and have another child as soon as possible."

Every stage of Becci's development was delayed, but she was gradually able to go to school. When she was 10 years old, the family moved to the U.S.A. where Becci's actor parents worked

with a Shakespeare company in Lenox, Massachusetts. Becci fell in love with theatre, acting, and Shakespeare and began writing plays.

When Becci and her the family moved to Syracuse where her parents taught in the Drama department of Syracuse University, Becci started her own theatre company called, "The Buckingham Players". Becci was also one of the original members of the "All Star C.A.S.T.", a theater group developed at Syracuse University for young people with special needs.

Pursuing her own creativity, Becci Ingram found her strength, understanding and amazing capacity for love, which was expressed in her own voice through art.

An award winning documentary film was made in 2010 which received much national publicity and helped to educate the public to see new possibilities for people with special needs, as well as to recognize the importance of creative work in education.

Becci's talents as a writer, (she wrote over 80 plays), as an actress, and as an extraordinary personality have helped to encourage thousands of people to see beyond the label of 'Disability', to appreciate the value of every individual, and to recognize each person's need for a creative voice.

WOODY GUTHRIE

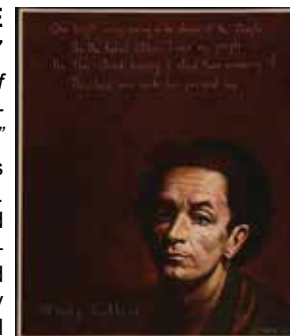
Folksinger, Writer: 1912-1967

"One bright sunny morning in the shadow of the steeple / By the relief office I saw my people / As they stood hungry, I stood there wondering if / This land was made for you and me."

Woodrow Wilson Guthrie wrote over a thousand songs – songs about kids, cowboys, workers, and hobos – all taken from real life. His most famous song, he wrote in response to Irving Berlin's God Bless America, which he believed jingoistic and exclusive. Originally titled God Blessed America, it's known today as This Land Is Your Land. "I've roamed and rambled and I've followed my footsteps...To the sparkling sands of her diamond deserts. And all around me a voice was sounding [saying], this land was made for you and me."

"All you can write is what you see," Guthrie wrote at the bottom of the original manuscript to that song, and his many trips cross-country opened his eyes to a land where people went hungry, and the lives and health of immigrants and union workers were threatened by moneyed interests. When he sang about such things, some called him a populist; others a Socialist or Communist. "Left wing, right wing, chicken wing – it's the same thing to me," He also joked, "I ain't a Communist necessarily, but I been in the red all my life."

When the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inducted him in 1988, the citation read, "The restless, drifting troubadour changed American music forever, when he "transformed the folk ballad into a vehicle for social protest and observation," and became an inspiration for many who followed including Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen.





FRANCES PERKINS

US Secretary of Labor 1933-1945, Teacher: 1880-1965

"Very slowly there evolved... certain basic facts, none of them new, but all of them seen in a new light. It was no new thing for America to refuse to let its people starve, nor was it a new idea that man should live by his own labor, but it had not been generally realized that on the ability of the common man to support himself hung the prosperity of everyone in the country."

Only a handful of women have served in the President's Cabinet – Frances Perkins was the first. Her innovative and forward-thinking ideas shaped many of the labor laws that are in place today.

Frances Perkins was born in Boston and raised in Worcester, Massachusetts. After college graduation in 1903, she held a variety

of teaching positions and began her career in social work. By 1910, Perkins was general secretary of the National Consumers League in New York and became known as an expert on industrial working conditions. She then held various positions in the New York state government with the industrial commission, the bureau of information and statistics, and the bureau of mediation and arbitration. Her work led to new state laws and codes to protect workers, to compensate for injuries incurred on the job, and to limit working hours for women.

In 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt selected Perkins to be Secretary of Labor, a position she held until 1945. Perkins worked to implement the New Deal with programs such as the Emergency Relief Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Public Works Administration, designed to provide food, shelter, and jobs for millions of people during the Great Depression. Her lasting achievements include the enactment of the Social Security Act, to ensure that working people have benefits during unemployment and in retirement, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, to raise wages, shorten work hours, and prohibit child labor. Perkins never believed that the federal government should dictate to the public. Rather, she believed the federal government should work with state governments to improve people's lives.

ROBERT KENNEDY

Public Servant: 1925-1968

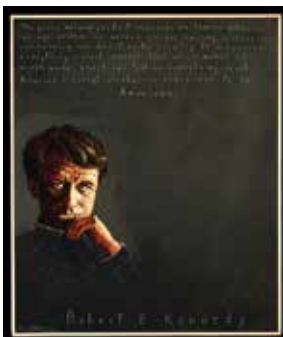
"Too much and too long we seem to have surrendered community excellence and community values to the mere accumulation of material things... The gross national product measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our learning, neither our compassion nor our devotion to country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile, and it can tell us everything about America – except whether we are proud to be Americans."

(Speech at University of Kansas, March 18, 1968)

Robert Kennedy, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, was United States Attorney General from 1961 to 1964, during the presidency of his older brother John F. Kennedy. In 1965, he was elected to the US Senate from New York where he served until June 4, 1968, when, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president and after winning the California primary election, he was assassinated by a demented Jordanian Palestinian sympathizer.

As Attorney General, Robert Kennedy staunchly enforced established laws during the violence-prone days of the civil rights unrest in the South. His commitment to civil rights implementation and his Justice Department's vigorous prosecution of organized crime, along with his later Senatorial efforts on behalf of the dispossessed, the powerless poor and the young, had, by 1968 established him as a standard-bearer of suburban voters, blue-collar workers and members of minority groups. "I believe," he once said, "that as long as there is plenty, poverty is evil."

Today, when corporate executives break the laws in order to amass greater wealth, when the world's most powerful nation practices preemptive warfare with no apparent regard for international opinion and alliances, Robert Kennedy's words ring true: material prosperity alone will not guarantee the survival of those timeless values which will make us proud to be Americans.



DWIGHT EISENHOWER

Military Leader, Thirty-Fourth President of the United States: 1890-1969

"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. The world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hope of its children... This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

(From a speech delivered before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, D.C. April 16, 1953)

Dwight Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas and grew up in Abilene, Kansas. His parents raised six sons on modest means and stressed the importance of hard work and self-sufficiency. Graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in the middle third of his class in 1915, Eisenhower felt sidelined during World War I when he was assigned command of a tank training unit rather than overseas duty. But after his first decade in the army, he was regarded as a promising staff officer with strong leadership and tactical skills. His rise from the rank of lieutenant colonel to a five star general during World War II remains a remarkable feat in military service.

"Ike," as he was widely known, was the Allied Commander of the integrated land, sea and air forces that executed the D-Day invasion of France and the liberation of Europe from Nazi domination. In 1949, he returned to civilian life as president of Columbia University, and in 1950 President Truman appointed him Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the world's first peacetime command of a multinational force.

Eisenhower's popularity, epitomized by his winning smile, won him the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1952 and swept him into office. He served two terms as President, demonstrating that he preferred consensus to confrontation. His administration ended the Korean War, promoted the Atoms for Peace program, supported the extension of civil rights, and developed the interstate highway system. Often quoted but seldom remembered are the words from his farewell address to the nation: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."

HARRIET TUBMAN

Underground Railroad Conductor, Social Reformer, Nurse, Spy: c 1820-1913

"I started with this idea in my head: There's two things I've got a right to, and these are, Death or Liberty – one or the other I mean to have."

The hundreds of slaves she helped to freedom and the thousands of others she inspired called her "Moses." Harriet Tubman became the most famous leader of the Underground Railroad, an elaborate and secret series of houses, tunnels, and roads set up by abolitionists and former slaves to aid slaves escaping from slave states to free states or Canada.

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in Maryland in 1820. After her owner died, she escaped to Philadelphia in 1849. "When I had found that I had crossed the [Mason-Dixon] line, I looked at my hands to see if I were the same person," she later wrote, "The sun came like gold through the tree, and over the field and I felt like I was in heaven."

In 1850, after Congress passed a law making it illegal to help a runaway slave, Tubman joined the Underground Railroad. Her first expedition involved threading her way through the backwoods to Baltimore and returning North with her sister and her sister's children. From that time until the onset of the Civil War, Tubman traveled to the South at least 18 times, enabling the escape of nearly 300 slaves. Tubman oversaw every aspect of each escape – planning the route, dispensing drugs to quiet babies, and carrying a gun for protection and to threaten any fearful runaway who wanted to turn back, saying, "You'll be free or die." As her reputation grew, rewards for her capture in the South reached as high as \$40,000.





HELEN KELLER

Writer, Lecturer, Advocate for the Disabled: 1880-1968

"When one comes to think of it, there are no such things as divine, immutable, or inalienable rights. Rights are things we get when we are strong enough to make good our claim on them."

Helen Keller suffered a "brain fever" at 19 months-old that left her blind and deaf, and also an out-of-control child. A referral from Alexander Graham Bell led her parents to the Perkins Institute for the Blind and then to Anne Sullivan for help. The orphaned Sullivan, herself mostly blind since age five, desperately needed the work. In 1887, she came to Alabama and, after a stormy first month, got Helen to understand the concept of words during a famous encounter at the family's water pump.

Ultimately, Helen graduated from Radcliffe, the first deaf and blind person ever to earn a B.A. In an era when most women were not allowed careers, and disabled people were generally consigned to asylums, Keller's impassioned writings and lectures (delivered through an interpreter) impressed audiences around the world.

Keller is remembered mainly for her advocacy for disabled persons but as a member of the Socialist Party, she also campaigned for birth control, civil rights, women's suffrage, and world peace. She once said, "Our democracy is but a name. We elect expensive masters to do our work for us, and then blame them because they work for themselves and for their class."

President Johnson awarded Keller the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964. She is buried in the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., where visitors over the years twice have worn the braille letters completely off the plaque by her grave.

PHILIP BERRIGAN

Civil Rights, Peace, Anti-nuclear Activist: 1923-2002

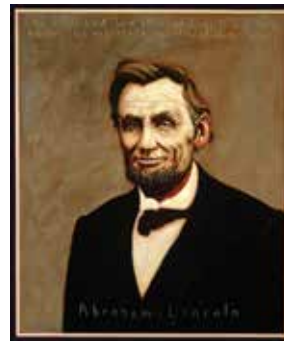
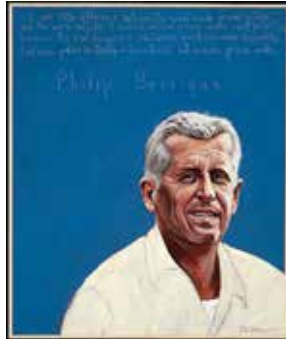
"I see little difference between the world inside prison gates and the world outside. A million million prison walls can't protect us, because the real dangers – militarism, greed, economic inequality, fascism, police brutality – lie outside, not inside prison walls."

Philip Berrigan was no stranger to prison, having spent eleven years of his life in jail for destruction of government property and other acts of vandalism committed in protest of the Vietnam War. An internationally renowned American peace activist, Christian anarchist, and former Roman Catholic priest, Berrigan devoted his life to opposing American militarism, the use of nuclear weapons, social inequalities, avarice, and police brutality.

Berrigan became active in the Civil Rights movement, marching for desegregation and participating in sit-ins and bus boycotts. In the 1960s, Berrigan took radical steps to bring attention to the anti-war movement. In 1967, he and three others poured blood on Baltimore Selective Service records. He was arrested and sentenced to six years in prison. After release on bail, he repeated the Baltimore protest with eight other activists, burning records of the Catonsville, Maryland draft board. He was again arrested and sentenced to prison.

Together with a loosely affiliated group called the "Catholic Left", Berrigan planned or inspired as many as 30 non-violent actions between 1968 and 1975 in protest of the Vietnam War and the government-military complex. In September 1980, Berrigan, his brother Daniel, and six others started what became known as the Plowshares Movement when they entered a plant where missiles were manufactured and damaged equipment, destroyed documents, and offered prayers for peace. There were later over seventy Plowshares actions against weapons of war around the world.

Said Berrigan, "The Plowshare movement began, and it must continue, because the government has no intention of disarming its nuclear arsenal. Atomic weapons protect the rich and powerful. That's why they were designed, built, tested, and deployed. That's why the establishment is willing to threaten other countries, and our own people, with atomic annihilation."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Sixteenth President of the United States: 1809-1865

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."

Abraham Lincoln is often described as America's best – and most popular – president. Republicans and Democrats alike claim Honest Abe as their own. Yet we often forget that Lincoln was a complicated human being, and that his presidency was the most controversial in American history: seven southern states seceded in protest when he was elected in 1860, effectively launching the Civil War. He was the commander-in-chief of the Union Army during a war that took the lives of at least 620,000 Americans. Indeed, he was so controversial that after winning office he had to sneak into

Washington on a secret train to avoid a suspected assassination plot; and when he left, it was in a coffin, the victim of a Confederate sympathizer's bullet.

Lincoln himself was not an unqualified champion of equality. Elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1834, he made a mark as a politician who fought against both the extension of slavery and against the full and immediate equality of blacks advocated by the radical abolitionists.

"It is for us the living... to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to that great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Perhaps this is Lincoln's legacy: an exceptionalism that honors America's founding ideals by emphasizing the ever-unfinished obligation of every American – both Left and Right – to struggle towards those still unrealized yet self-evident truths that all people are created equal.

DOROTHEA LANGE

Photographer: 1895-1965

"This is what we did. How did it happen? How could we?"

Dorothea Lange believed that the camera could teach people "how to see without a camera." Lange was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, studied photography at Columbia University and worked at a New York portrait studio until 1918 when she began to travel the Southwest photographing Native Americans.

The Great Depression led Lange to take her camera into the streets, documenting the suffering of the dispossessed in breadlines, on labor strikes, and endless waiting for things to get better. In 1935, Lange was employed by the California and Federal Resettlement Administration to record the Dust Bowl exodus. Her most familiar image, "Migrant Mother, Nipoma, California, 1936," now in the Library of Congress collection, was taken during this assignment. Lange said: "The good photograph is not the object, the consequences of the photograph are the objects. So that no one would say, 'how did you do it, where did you find it, but they would say that such things could be.'"

During World War II, Lange documented the internment of Japanese-Americans in camps and then turned her lens on women and members of minority groups at work side by side in California shipyards. Following the war, she covered the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, and was the first woman to be awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Dorothea Lange's work reflects insight, compassion and profound empathy for her subjects. The largest such collection is at the Oakland Museum of California. Although she did not consider herself to be an artist, she said of her work: "To live a visual life is an enormous undertaking, practically unattainable... But I have only touched it, just touched it."





JAMES BELL
Attorney, Youth Justice Activist: b. 1954

"We live in a country that is addicted to incarceration as a tool for social control. As it stands now justice systems are extremely expensive, do not rehabilitate but in fact make the people that experience them worse and have no evidence based correlatives to reducing crime. Yet with that track record they continue to thrive, prosper and are seen as an appropriate response to children in trouble with the law. Only an addict would see that as an okay result."

Working for equality and justice in the legal system is James Bell's mission as an attorney and activist. His efforts are directed at the rights of juveniles, particularly those disadvantaged by their race and socio-economic status.

James Bell worked as a lawyer at the Youth Law Center in San Francisco where he witnessed a disproportionate number of poor youths and young people of color being jailed. When hosting a group of diplomats observing the American legal system, one asked if they could now watch the white court, having seen the black court. The question jolted Bell, and he shifted his energies to developing methods to improve the juvenile justice system here and abroad. He has worked in South Africa and with both Palestinians and Israelis to find alternatives to incarceration for juveniles, and traveled to Brazil, Cambodia, Kenya, and France to train officials in human rights for children.

In 2001, Bell founded the W. Haywood Burns Institute which examines underlying reasons for racial disparity among young people in the criminal justice system and develops alternatives to prison and programs that reduce the number of incarcerated youths. As Bell writes, "...we are dedicated to working to improve the life opportunities for youth and families that bear the brunt of the failure of public systems serving the poor, resulting in a cradle-to-prison pipeline." The goal of Bell's model is to assure that justice is applied with fairness and equity for children, youth, families, and communities.

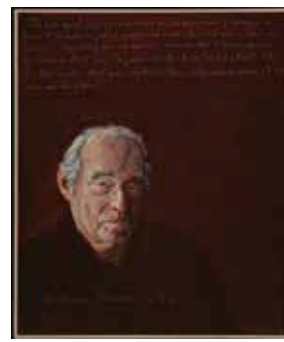
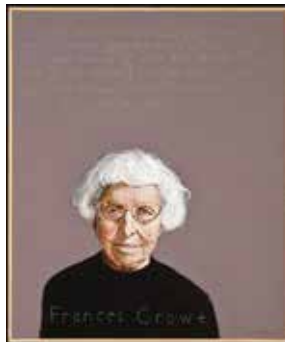
FRANCES CROWE
Peace Activist: b. 1919

"Once people believed in human sacrifice – not any more. Once people believed in slavery – not any more. Once people believed that women should not vote – not any more. In your lifetime I hope your children can say: Once people believed in war as the answer – not any more..."

Frances Crowe is a life-long peace activist from Northampton, Massachusetts. She worked for Bell Labs during World War II, but following the bombing of Hiroshima she became committed to the antiwar effort, leading to numerous arrests and imprisonment. She has been active in the American Friends Service Committee and War Resisters League, and in the 1960s, she founded the Northampton chapter of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and participated in the activities of Women Against the War and Amnesty International.

During the Vietnam War, she worked as a draft counselor, providing counseling to over 2,000 people applying for conscientious objector status, and she continues to be an advocate for conscientious objectors. Stating that she cannot pay for killing, she has been a war tax resister since the Iraq War, giving the money she would have paid in taxes to peace organizations and the Northampton public schools. She is also a core member of the Northampton Committee to Stop the War in Iraq and the newly formed Alliance for Peace and Justice in Western Massachusetts.

Crowe has also been active in the movement against nuclear power and for safe energy in New England since the 70's and was one of 1414 people arrested at the Seabrook nuclear power plant construction site in April 1977. Recent arrests for non-violent civil disobedience include September 2009 at the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant; December 2010 Washington DC Veterans for Peace demonstration; January 2014 again at the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant; and June 2017 (at age 98) at the Kinder-Morgan pipeline through a Massachusetts forest.



WILLIAM SLOANE-COFFIN
Clergyman, Social Activist: 1924-2006

"The war against Iraq is as disastrous as it is unnecessary; perhaps in terms of its wisdom, purpose and motives, the worst war in American history... Our military men and women... were not called to defend America but rather to attack Iraq. They were not called to die for, but rather to kill for, their country. What more unpatriotic thing could we have asked of our sons and daughters...?"

For more than forty years, William Sloane Coffin spoke and acted with prophetic zeal on matters of war and peace, social justice and religious faith. "To show compassion for an individual without showing concern for the structures of society that make him an object of compassion is to be sentimental rather than loving."

After army service in WWII and three years with the CIA, he committed to theology and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. For seventeen years he was Yale's chaplain, following which he served as senior minister of Riverside Church in New York City. A decade later he resigned and led SANE/FREEZE, an anti-nuclear organization. In 2003 he wrote Credo, a set of reflections on his faith.

Coffin's immersion in controversial moral issues began in the '60s with international relief work. Civil Rights dominated those years, and Coffin was an early "Freedom Rider." He was arrested on several occasions. Like his fellow clergyman, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coffin turned his attention in the mid-'60s to the escalating U.S. military involvement in Vietnam which he actively protested. With Dr. Benjamin Spock and others, he was charged and convicted with conspiracy to aid draft resisters, a verdict overturned on appeal in 1970. Coffin's memoir, *Once to Every Man* (1977), details this period of civil rights advocacy and peace activism.

NICOLE AND JONAS MAINES
b. 1997

Nicole: "I realized my gender at the same time my brother did. Yet everyone assumed that I didn't know what I was talking about. I couldn't possibly be old enough to make the distinction between whether I was a boy or a girl. Yet my twin brother was."

Jonas: "Hate isn't instinctual, it is learned. We teach our children to share the same ignorance and prejudices as us, and this is how they live on. Teaching a younger generation to love and understand will allow bigotry and hate to pass out of our lives."

Nicole Maines was thrust into a spotlight by merely trying to live her life. As a result, she has helped to shape the lives of transgender children.

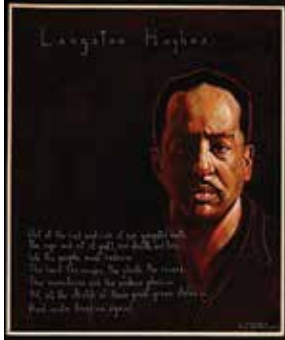


When Nicole and her twin brother Jonas were born in 1997, her parents named her Wyatt Benjamin Maines. From an early age, however, Wyatt preferred toys for little girls and identified with female cartoon characters. Wyatt's parents Kelly and Wayne Maines provided the space and freedom necessary for Wyatt to be who he – or she – was. "I'm a boy-girl," Wyatt self-identified. Jonas seemed to understand that Wyatt was his sister and not his brother. To him, it was "...very natural... it just [made] sense."

As the twins began 5th grade, the family decided that Wyatt could change her name to Nicole and identify as a girl. Unfortunately, a student in the school began harassing her and challenged her right to use the lavatory at the school. The school refused to allow Nicole the use of the girls' lavatory, offering the faculty lavatory. The Maines family filed a complaint against the Orono school system with the Maine Human Rights Commission, which found that the school district had discriminated against Nicole. However, the school district refused to remedy the situation, so the Maines family filed a lawsuit against the district claiming that Nicole had been discriminated against.

The district judge presiding over the lawsuit filed by the Maines family against the Orono school district found the school district had not violated the Human Rights Act of Maine when it forced Nicole to use the faculty bathroom. But the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, the highest court in the state, interpreted the law differently. On January 30, 2014, that court overturned the lower court's ruling and found that the school district had violated Nicole's human rights as a transgender student. This marked the first time in U.S. history that a state Supreme Court ruled in favor of a transgender plaintiff in a case involving the use of a bathroom based on gender identity.

TRUE NORTH TAPROOM



LANGSTON HUGHES

Poet, Novelist, Playwright: 1902-1967

"Out of the rack and ruin of our gangster death, The rape and rot of graft, the stealth, the lies, We, the people, must redeem The land, the mines, the plants, the rivers, The mountains and the endless plain – All, all the stretch of these great green states – And make America again."

The words, "Let America Be America Again" are as relevant today as they were when Langston Hughes wrote them in 1938. They remind us that we, the people, are responsible for our country's future. Hughes's words have inspired – and challenged – millions of people since he published his first volume of poetry, *The Weary Blues*, in 1926. He was among the first to write about the African

American experience in language that reflected and celebrated the culture.

Throughout his life, Hughes remained convinced that art should be accessible to as many people as possible. He made a monumental contribution to this effort with nine volumes of poetry, eight short story collections, two novels, a number of children's books, a two-volume autobiography, and plays, essays, and translations.

After attending Columbia University for a year, he left and traveled to Africa and Europe working as a seaman. He continued to write, and by the time he returned to the U.S. in 1924, he had gained a reputation as a gifted young poet. His work was central to the Harlem Renaissance of the '20s. Among his innovations was the fusion of traditional verse with jazz and blues.

In the early '30s, Hughes's work took a more political turn after he visited the Soviet Union. He spent the rest of the decade writing plays and poems that often blended socialist messages, Black Nationalism, and the blues.

SAMANTHA SMITH

Grade school student, Peace activist: 1972-1985

"If we could be friends by just getting to know each other better, then what are our countries really arguing about? Nothing could be more important than not having a war if a war could kill everything."

The Cold War between the US and USSR spanned 50 years. No shots were fired but both countries increased their nuclear arsenals, and millions of people in both countries lived in fear that either by aggression or accident a war would start with mass annihilation the outcome.

In 1982, Samantha Smith, a 10-year old girl living in Maine, asked her mother if she could write Soviet Premier Andropov, and ask him whether the USSR intended to start a war. Her mother answered, "Why don't you." She did, and Andropov wrote back inviting her to come to the Soviet Union and see that they were a peace loving people with no desire to start a war.

Samantha's trip to the Soviet Union was a success and it motivated her to become an international spokesperson for peace. She traveled as far as Japan to talk with people about the necessity for stopping the Cold War and finding a way to live together.

Tragically, in 1985, at age 13, Samantha was killed along with her father in a plane crash at Maine's Lewiston-Auburn Regional Airport. More than 1,000 people attended her funeral, and both Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan sent personal messages of condolence and appreciation.

A life-sized bronze statue of Samantha stands outside the State House in Augusta, Maine, featuring Samantha's warm smile as she reaches out to release a dove of peace.



RICHARD GROSSMAN

Human Rights Activist, Author: 1943-2011

"You want sanity, democracy, community, an intact Earth? We can't get there obeying Constitutional theory and law crafted by slave masters, imperialists, corporate masters, and Nature destroyers. We can't get there kneeling before robed lawyers stockpiling class plunder precedent up their venerable sleeves. So isn't disobedience the challenge of our age? Principled, inventive, escalating disobedience to liberate our souls, to transfigure our work as humans on this Earth."

Richard Grossman was an author and activist who worked for human rights in the workplace and for environmental causes, but he is best known for his work challenging the legality of corporate authority. He was director of Environmentalists for Full Employment, executive director of Greenpeace USA, and the author of several books and pamphlets regarding both the natural and the work environment. He then focused on corporations and the growth of their power and privilege within the legal system.

In 1995, he co-founded the Program on Corporations, Law and Democracy, which stresses that corporations do not have rights as people do – corporations have only the privileges that the people grant them. Therefore, the duty to carefully define the proper scope of corporate power cannot be responsibly abandoned. In Grossman's words, "today's governing elite use public authority and public power – laws, courts, jails and the military – to prevent the majority from expressing and working toward their vision of this nation."

In 2003, Grossman co-founded the Daniel Pennock Democracy Schools, and in 2006, became director of education for the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund. The organizations work together to provide seminars designed to empower people by teaching the history of American law and the struggles for self-governance. The programs devise strategies to contain the reach of corporate power and to return to communities the democratic control of health and welfare matters.

RACHEL CARSON

Biologist, Writer, Ecologist: 1907-1964

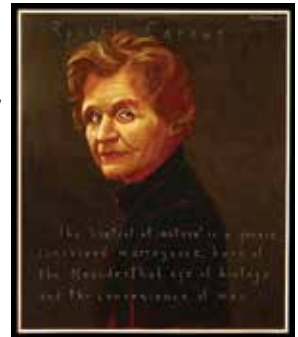
"The 'control of nature' is a phrase conceived in arrogance, born of the Neanderthal age of biology and the convenience of man."

Rachel Carson was born in Springdale, Pennsylvania, and spent her childhood on a farm. She studied English and Zoology at Pennsylvania College for Women (now Chatham College) and received her M.S. degree in Marine Biology from Johns Hopkins University. She taught Zoology at the University of Maryland before going to work for the US Fish and Wildlife Service where, in 1949, she became chief editor of publications. In 1952 she purchased land on the Sheepscot River in West Southport, Maine.

If the courage of a single human voice can be measured by the ferocity of the attempts to silence it, the writer of *The Silent Spring* (1962) stands as a truth-teller of exceptional courage and insight. Her carefully researched exposure of the environmental damage caused by widespread use of pesticides was vigorously attacked by chemical corporations. In 1992, a panel of distinguished Americans voted *The Silent Spring* the most influential book of the past fifty years. Today Rachel Carson is revered as the founder of the environmental movement in America.

Her earlier books include *Under the Sea Wind*, *The Sea Around Us* and *The Edge of the Sea*. In 1954, she wrote: "The more clearly we can focus our attention on the wonders and realities of the universe about us, the less taste we shall have for destruction."

After the publication of *The Silent Spring* Rachel Carson wrote to a friend: "The beauty of the living world I was trying to save has always been uppermost in my mind – that, and anger at the senseless, brutish things that were being done. I have felt bound by a solemn obligation to do what I could – if I didn't at least try I could never be happy again in nature."





CLAUDETTE COLVIN

Civil Rights Activist: b. 1939

"...as a teenager, I kept thinking, Why don't the adults around here just say something? Say it so that they know we don't accept segregation? I knew then and I know now that, when it comes to justice, there is no easy way to get it. You can't sugarcoat it. You have to take a stand and say, 'This is not right.' And I did."

On March 2, 1955, fifteen year old Claudette Colvin refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama City Bus. At one stop, several white passengers got on, and the bus driver ordered her and three others to move. Three got up, Colvin stayed. As she says, "I felt like Sojourner Truth was pushing down on one shoulder and Harriet Tubman on the other, saying, 'Sit down girl!' I was glued to my seat." She was arrested, charged with violating segregation laws, misconduct, and resisting arrest, and was quickly convicted.

The African American community was outraged, and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. came to Montgomery to fight her arrest. Civil rights leaders looked at Claudette Colvin as a potential "face" of the movement. However, she was deemed too young and her complexion too dark to be the right fit. Nine months later Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and the boycott that was contemplated when Colvin was arrested, began. Parks was judged to be a better fit. But Claudette's role was not finished. She and her three bus-mates became plaintiffs in a lawsuit filed in 1956 that successfully challenged the constitutionality of segregated buses - *Browder v. Gayle*.

Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice, by Philip Hoose, tells her story, as does a one-woman performance entitled *Rage is Not a 1-Day Thing!*

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THANK YOU!

This project would not have been possible without the many talents that came together to build it. The core organizing committee was a perfect balance of committed people from all walks who brought varied skills and perspectives to the construction of this month-long event. Likewise, talented artists from all disciplines have donated their artistry and time to build thematically on the foundation of the exhibit. This truly is a community project!

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Date: 7/2*

Sounding the Stone: Finding Your Poem

Time: 6-7:30pm – True North Taproom

Presenter: Elizabeth Gordon McKim

Elizabeth Gordon McKim invites you to attend her poetry workshop, Sounding the Stone: Finding Your Poem. The workshop is suitable for folks who write poetry and for those who have not tried, until now! Elizabeth is a poet, spoken word performance artist, editor, and teacher of poetry for people of all ages. She is a Lesley University professor and travels the world teaching poetry. She is the author of eight collections of poetry. Her poems and essays have appeared in many magazines, reviews and journals including Ploughshares, Poetry and Drum Voices. Her book of poetry *The Red Thread* was published by Leapfrog Press, edited by Marge Piercy and published by Ira Wood.

In collaboration with the Americans Who Tell the Truth portrait project, Elizabeth will lead her poetry workshop at True North Taproom in Ipswich, where the Langston Hughes portrait will be on display. In addition, the Ipswich ReCREATION department will host an interactive poetry experience on a trailer with magnetic boards equipped with words and emojis.

Dates: 7/3-7/31

Ipswich Celebrates Ipswich Truth-tellers at the Ipswich Town Hall

Hours: Mon. 8-7pm, Tues.-Thurs. 8-4pm, Fri. 8-12pm.

Ipswich celebrates Citizens Who Tell the Truth at the Town Hall Gallery, featuring local artist-interpreted portraits of citizens of Ipswich who have Told The Truth. Exhibit open Monday-Friday, July 3-31.

Date: 7/3

Grand Opening

Time: 5-7pm – Ipswich Town Hall

Presenter: Master of Ceremony State Rep. Brad Hill

Date: 7/7*

4 Portraits Live Through Dance & Music (2 Shows)

Times: 5:00 & 6:30pm – Ipswich Museum

Presenters: Ipswich Moving Co. & Labor in Vain

Janet Taisey Craft along with dancers Jessie Boudreau, Jenny Carlson, Danielle DiVito, and Tabitha Rodger of the Ipswich Moving Company, have created dances based on four portraits from Robert Shetterly's collection, "Americans Who Tell The Truth". The dances will be performed to the music of Labor in Vain and include three original compositions by Chris Florio. This concert is based upon the lives and work of four Americans: Frances Crowe, Frances Perkins, Woody Guthrie, and Nicole and Jonas Maines. *To reserve a seat*, contact the Ipswich Museum at office@ipswichmuseum.org, (978) 356-2811. Suggested donation/\$20. *For more information*, contact Janet Taisey Craft at info@ipswichmovingco.org, (978) 356-5565.

Date: 7/9

Songs of Resistance

Time: 7-7:30pm – Downtown Riverwalk

Presenter: Rise Up Community Singers

Enjoy the choral music of this community group as they share their renditions of songs of resistance.

Date: 7/9

Downtown Tuesdays: Americans Who Tell the Truth (through the language of jazz)

Time: 7:30-9:30pm – Downtown Riverwalk

Presenters: Chris Florio and Tom Palance

Jazz from artists who told the truth through their music and words.

Date: 7/10

Telling the Truth: James Bell and Phillip Berrigan, Two Americans Who Looked at War and Prison from the Inside

Time: 7-9pm – The Meeting House, 1 Meetinghouse Green

Presenters: Brad Clark, John Schuchardt, & Rebecca Pugh with special guest, Robert Shetterly

A talk about violence and non-violence accompanied by portraits of Berrigan and Bell.

ROBERT SHETTERLY: Artist in Residence 7/11-7/13

Date: 7/11

TTS Camp (registered campers only)

Time: 9-11am – Ascension Church

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Children's art class examining truth-telling through art.

Date: 7/11

Brown Bag Lunch/Gallery Talk

Time: 12-1:30pm – Ipswich Museum

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

The artist will talk about the lives and legacies of the Americans who are represented in the portraits at the Ipswich Museum exhibit.

Date: 7/11*

Dow Arts Sponsored Family Art Class

Time: 2-4pm – Ipswich Museum

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Multi-generational family art class.

Date: 7/11*

Americans Who Tell the Truth: Who Are They? Where Did They Come From? Where Are We Going?

Time: 7-9pm – Ipswich Library, Rogers Room

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

The original story of the Americans Who Tell the Truth portrait series and how its mission has transformed over time. The artist will talk about what he thinks it means now, and how he chooses the portrait subjects. He will also address art and activism, and tell stories of several of the portrait subjects. Plenty of time for Q & A.

Date: 7/12

ZUMI'S Meet and Greet

Time: 9-9:45am – ZUMI'S

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Come share a cup of coffee with the artist.

Date: 7/12*

Profiles and Portraiture Art Class

Time: 10-12pm – Ipswich Council on Aging

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

This class is open to anyone interested in taking a class with the artist.

Date: 7/12

Examining the Truth; Workshop

Time: 2-4pm – Town Hall Gym

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

The artist will lead a discussion exploring some of the most potent, challenging quotes in the series. This will create an opportunity to work together in small groups ending with a large group discussion.

Date: 7/12

Community Opening Reception

5-7pm – Ipswich Town Hall

Presenter: AWTT Organizing Committee

Please join the organizing committee as we welcome artist Robert Shetterly to our town and hear about his portrait project, Americans Who Tell the Truth: *Models of Courageous Citizenship*. Prepare to be inspired!

Date: 7/13

ZUMI'S Meet and Greet

8:30-10am – ZUMI'S

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Come share a cup of coffee with the artist.

Date: 7/13*

Truth-tellers Speak! Youth Art Class (ages 10-18)

Time: 10:30-12:30pm – Hall-Haskell House Green

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

This class is geared for youth and will examine truth-telling through art.

Date: 7/13

Meet the Artist

Time: 1-2:30pm – Heart and Soul Cafe

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Meet and talk with the artist.

Date: 7/13

Meet and Greet

Time: 3-4:30pm – True North Taproom

Presenter: Robert Shetterly

Come share a brew with the artist as he talks about the portrait collection at True North Taproom.

Dates: 7/13 & 7/14

Speak Up: Truthful Voices

Time: 7:30pm – Downtown Riverwalk

Presenter: Alumnae Theater

Experience the voices of truthful Americans throughout history in the Alumnae Theater's interactive portrait gallery.

Date: 7/17*

Tea and Civility

Time: 7-8:30pm – The Crane Estate

Presenter: Trina Schell

Do you miss civil discourse? Join us for a cup of tea and an evening of quality conversation. This intimate gathering is limited to 10 conversationalists as part of The Americans Who Tell the Truth Community Engagement Project. Our discussion topic will be sent to you prior to the gathering.

Admission includes tea and sweets.

\$15/\$9 Register at www.thetrustees.org.

Date: 7/18

Event TBD (Please check our website for updates)

Time: 7-9pm – The Ipswich Library

Date: 7/21

Stand Up and Sing!

Pete Seeger's Songs for Young People

Time: 10-11:30am – Hall-Haskell House Green

Presenter: Orville Giddings

A family concert inspired by Pete Seeger's music for young people.

Dates: 7/22-7/28

Community Creates: Local Artistic Reflections on Americans Who Tell the Truth

Time: 10-5pm – Hall-Haskell House

A Community Engagement Project

Come and view the art that has been produced through our month-long community engagement project, Americans Who Tell the Truth.

Date: 7/22

Facing History: America's History of Wildlife Management 1630-2020

Time: 7-8pm – Hall-Haskell House

Presenter: Zee Soffron

Date: 7/22

Sing! Sing! Sing! Songs inspired by Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie

Time: 5-7pm – Appleton Farm, Carriage Barn

Presenter: Labor-in-Vain

A picnic family concert inspired by the music of Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie.

Date: 7/25

Creative Courage: How Artists and Activists Tackle the Tough Stuff

Time: 7-9pm – Hall-Haskell House

Presenter: Cynthia August

Americans Who Tell the Truth is a series of portraits of citizens, past and present, whom the artist Robert Shetterly calls, "models of courageous citizenship". But the painter and his work are also excellent examples of the very thing he celebrates. What does it take to make art that inspires and encourages activism? Join us for a moderated conversation about the role of creativity in courageous citizenship.

Date: 7/26

Poets Who Tell the Truth

Time: 7pm – Hall-Haskell House

Presenter: Blaine Hebble

An evening of truth-telling through the voice of local poets.

Date: 7/27

Community Closing Reception

Time: 5-7pm – Hall-Haskell House

Come join us as we reflect on the art, discourse, and artistic endeavors that help us engage in our democracy.

Date: 7/28

What is "News" in Today's World?

Time: 7-9pm – Hall-Haskell House

Presenter: Helen Weatherall

The impact of responsible journalism on our daily lives: A forum from the field.

For more information and *registration, please visit <https://awttipswich.wixsite.com/ipswich>.





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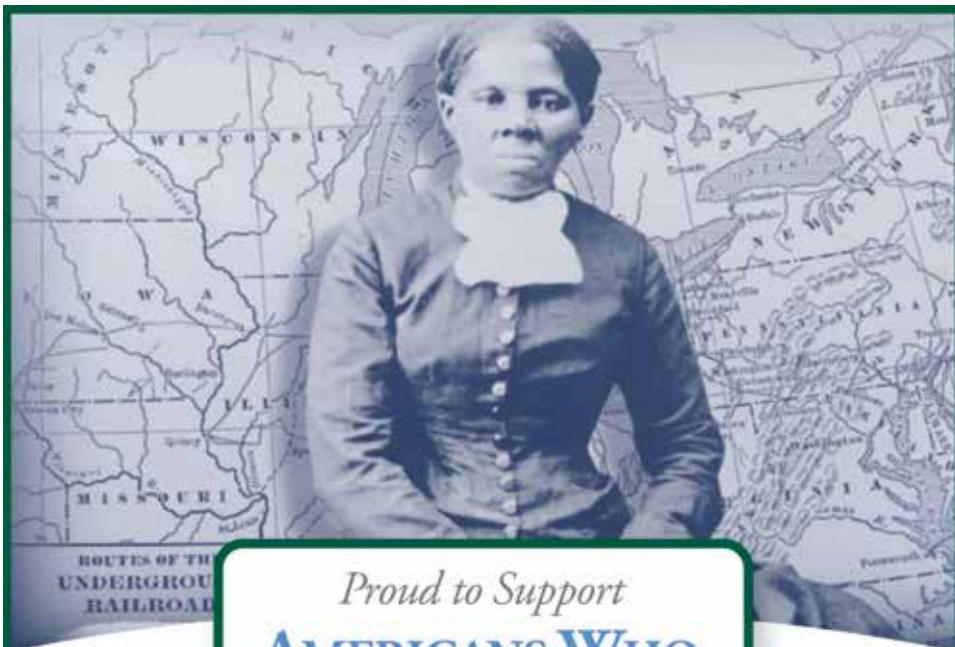
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