



Dramaturgy Cast Packet

9 to 5

**Music and Lyrics by Dolly Parton
Book by Patricia Resnick**

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- [Spotify Playlist Link](#)

The Making of the Musical



Music and Lyrics: Dolly Parton
Book: Patricia Resnick

Dolly Parton: an American singer-songwriter, actress, philanthropist, and businesswoman, known primarily for her decades-long career in country music. With a career spanning over fifty years, Parton has been described as a "country music legend" and has sold more than 100 million records worldwide, making her one of the best-selling female artists of all time.

Patricia Resnick: an American screenwriter and producer, known for her work on films like 9 to 5, Straight Talk, and Maxie. She has also worked as a consulting producer or co-producer on TV series like Mad Men and Better Things.

Based on the 1980 American Comedy film of the same name, Resnick adapted the story and script for the stage production, therefore maintaining the integrity of the original source material while also updating it to be more relevant to today's audiences. While Parton was cast in the movie and wrote the main theme for the film, she was responsible for all of the music and lyrics in the stage production.

Original Production:

Music and Lyrics: Dolly Parton
Book: Patricia Resnick
Direction: Joe Mantello
Sound Design: John H. Shivers

Choreography: Andy Blankenbuehler
Scenic Design: Scott Pask
Costume Design: William Ivey Long
Lighting Design: Jules Fisher and Kenneth Posner

Center Theatre Group's Ahmanson Theatre (2008) *world premiere*
Broadway Production began previews at the Marquis Theatre on April 7, 2009
and officially opened on April 30, 2009
Broadway Production closed on September 6, 2009

Awards:
Won Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Award for Best Musical Score and Best Choreography (2008)
Won Drama Desk Award for Outstanding Actress in a Musical- Allison Janney (2009)

The Original Source Material



-*9 to 5* is a 1980 American comedy film directed by Colin Higgins, who wrote the screenplay with Patricia Resnick. It stars Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, and Dolly Parton as three working women who live out their fantasies of getting even with and overthrowing the company's autocratic, "sexist, egotistical, lying, hypocritical bigot" boss.

-The film is considered a cult classic and launched Parton's acting career into mainstream culture. Jane Fonda came up with the concept after one of her friends developed a women's office worker association called "Nine to Five". The original screenplay was a drama, but none of the creators wanted the movie to come off as a "preachy, feminist labor drama", so the script was rewritten to be a comedy and incorporated the two characters played by Lily Tomlin and Dolly Parton.

-Parton wrote the title theme for the film and it quickly became a hit, winning multiple awards including 2 Grammys for best country song and best female country vocal performance. FUN FACT: The typewriter sounds in the song were actually created by Parton clicking her acrylic nails together! See video below for how she did it!

Historical Context



“The 9 to 5 women started out as a group of ten office workers in Boston, sitting in a circle and sharing their problems with pay, promotions, and the ‘pink-collar ghetto.’ At first no one thought women office workers would go on to organize on a nationwide scale. But they did.” -Jane Fonda, *Working 9 to 5: A Women’s Movement, A Labor Union, and the Iconic Movie*

- Most working women in the 70’s actually rejected the term “feminist” as there was a highly negative connotation of the bra-burning rebels of the 70’s. It wasn’t until much later that everyday workers identified with this label.
- “Nationwide, women’s pay was less than 60% of men’s- a bigger gap than in the 1950’s. For non-white women, the figure was only 54%.
- Women were underrepresented, underpaid, and overworked.
- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA): a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution designed to guarantee equal legal rights for all American citizens regardless of sex. Proponents assert it would end legal distinctions between men and women in matters of divorce, property, employment, and other matters. The first version of an ERA was written by Alice Paul and Crystal Eastman and introduced in Congress in December 1923. In the early history of the Equal Rights Amendment, middle-class women were largely supportive, while those speaking for the working class were often opposed, pointing out that employed women needed special protections regarding working conditions and employment hours. With the rise of the women's movement in the United States during the 1960s, the ERA garnered increasing support, and, after being reintroduced by Representative Martha Griffiths in 1971, it was approved by the U.S. House

of Representatives on October 12, 1971, and by the U.S. Senate on March 22, 1972, thus submitting the ERA to the state legislatures for ratification, as provided by Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

- Second Wave Feminism: Period of feminist activity that began in the early 1960s and lasted roughly two decades before ushering in a third wave of feminism beginning in the early 1990s. Second-wave feminism broadened the debate to include a wider range of issues: sexuality, family, domesticity, the workplace, reproductive rights, de facto inequalities, and official legal inequalities. It was a movement that was focused on critiquing the patriarchal, or male-dominated, institutions and cultural practices throughout society
- Today:
 - white women earn 84 cents for every dollar men earn
 - Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander women earn 92 cents for every dollar white men earn
 - Black women earn 67 cents for every dollar white men earn
 - Latine and Indigenous American women earn 57 cents for every dollar white men earn
 - Working Mothers earn 74 cents for every dollar working fathers make
 - And that is just the beginning... the wage gap is prevalent for women in the lgbtq+ community, women in executive positions, and more

For further reading, I highly recommend *Working 9 to 5: A Women's Movement*, *A Labor Union*, and the *Iconic Movie*

The Musical Itself



Themes: Empowerment, Reclaiming a Narrative, Wage Inequality, Class Relations, Expectations of Women, Motherhood

Locations:
Office Bullpen (Consolidated Industries)

Hart's Office (Consolidated Industries)
Filing Room (Consolidated Industries)
Xerox Room (Consolidated Industries)
Elevator (Consolidated Industries)
Violet's Living Room
Judy's Joint (Judy's Fantasy)
Consolidated Coffee Area (Consolidated Industries)
Ladies Room (Consolidated Industries)
Hospital
Judy's Car
Hart's House/Bedroom
Roz's Desk (Consolidated Industries)
Atrium (Consolidated Industries)

References:

- "Your ship'll come in." (pg. 3): your luck will turn around
- Skinny n' Sweet (pg. 17): artificial sweetener (fake brand)
- "Love Boat" (pg. 21): an American romantic comedy-drama television series that aired on ABC from 1977 to 1986. The series was set on the luxury passenger cruise ship MS Pacific Princess, and revolved around the ship's captain Merrill Stubing and a handful of his crew, with passengers played by guest actors for each episode, having romantic, dramatic and humorous adventures.
- "Somebody needs to switch to Sanka!" (pg. 21): Sanka is a brand of instant decaffeinated coffee, sold around the world, and was one of the earliest decaffeinated varieties.
- "TGIF" (pg. 24): "Thank God It's Friday"
- "Just do it. That would be a great slogan for something." (pg. 25): Referencing the Nike slogan, first used in 1988.
- "How to face the fallen chips." (pg. 27): to allow events to happen without trying to change them —usually used to suggest that one is willing to accept a result, whatever it may be.
- "The bastard at the family reunion." (pg. 29): indicating isolation and disapproval.
- "Liquid diet." (pg. 34): referencing fad dieting in the context of alcoholism
- Barbie (pg. 35): Barbie is a fashion doll manufactured by American toy company Mattel, Inc. and launched on March 9, 1959. American businesswoman Ruth

Handler is credited with the creation of the doll using a German doll called Bild Lilli as her inspiration.

- “The models in the Frederick’s Catalogue.” (pg. 35): Frederick’s of Hollywood is an American lingerie brand formerly with stores in shopping malls across the United States founded in 1947.
- “Fred McMurray in Double Indemnity” (pg. 47): a 1944 American crime thriller film noir directed by Billy Wilder, co-written by Wilder and Raymond Chandler, and produced by Buddy DeSylva and Joseph Sistrom. The screenplay was based on James M. Cain’s 1943 novel of the same title, which appeared as an eight-part serial for Liberty magazine in February 1936. The film stars Fred MacMurray as an insurance salesman, Barbara Stanwyck as a provocative housewife who is accused of killing her husband, and Edward G. Robinson as a claims adjuster whose job is to find phony claims. The term “double indemnity” refers to a clause in certain life insurance policies that doubles the payout in cases when the death is accidental.
- “Just like Annie Oakley” (pg. 51): an American sharpshooter who starred in Buffalo Bill’s Wild West show. Oakley developed hunting skills as a child to provide for her impoverished family in western Ohio. At age 15, she won a shooting contest against an experienced marksman, Frank E. Butler, whom she married in 1876. The pair joined Buffalo Bill in 1885, performing in Europe before royalty and other heads of state. Audiences were astounded to see her shooting out a cigar from her husband’s hand or splitting a playing-card edge-on at 30 paces. She earned more than anyone except Buffalo Bill himself.
- Juan Valdez (pg 59): a fictional character who has appeared in advertisements for the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia since 1958, representing a Colombian coffee farmer.
- “I’m gonna walk the Green Mile!” (pg. 65): The short “mile” that a prisoner walks before he is executed on prison grounds by the force of the law.
- “I’m gonna get the gas chamber like Susan Hayward in ‘I Want to Live’” (pg. 65): This film tells the riveting true story of brazen bad girl Barbara Graham (Susan Hayward, in an Academy Award-winning performance), a perpetual offender who tries to go straight but is sent to death row after being implicated in a murder.
- Mother Teresa (pg. 81): Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu MC, better known as Mother Teresa, was an Albanian-Indian Catholic nun and the founder of the Missionaries of Charity. Mother Teresa received several honors, including the 1962 Ramon

Magsaysay Peace Prize and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. Mother Teresa was admired by many for her charitable work.

Vocabulary:

- Shag rugs (pg. 1)- A shag is a heavy long piled worsted textile
- Pet rocks (pg. 1)- Pet Rock is a collectible toy made in 1975 by advertising executive Gary Dahl. They were rocks packaged in custom cardboard boxes complete with ventilation holes and straw bedding imitating a pet carrier. The fad lasted about six months, ending after a short increase in sales during the Christmas season of December 1975
- Disco (pg. 1)- a style of pop music intended mainly for dancing to, typically soul-influenced and melodic with a regular bass beat, popular particularly in the late 1970s.
- Adding Machine (pg. 10)- a class of mechanical calculator, usually specialized for bookkeeping calculations
- Carbon Paper (pg. 10)- thin paper coated with carbon or another pigmented substance, used for making copies of written or typed documents.
- Intercom (pg. 10)- an electrical device allowing one-way or two-way communication.
- Self Correcting Tape (pg. 23)- correction tape that you can run over copy paper
- White Out (pg. 23)- quick dry correction fluid
- Triple Pitch (pg. 23)- the number of (monospaced) letters, numbers and spaces in one inch of running text, that is, characters per inch, measured horizontally. The pitch was most often used as a measurement of the size of typewriter fonts as well as those of impact printers used with computers.
- Electronic Typewriter Keyboards (pg. 23)- a keyboard machine for writing mechanically in characters resembling print
- Xerox machine (pg. 26)- photocopier
- Vise (pg. 27)- a mechanical apparatus used to secure an object to allow work to be performed on it
- Doobie/Pot (pg. 29)- slang for marijuana
- Superfluous (pg. 33)- unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
- Dime Store Floozy (pg 38)- a woman who sleeps around with dirty men for a dime or a very cheap price. And can most commonly be found near a convenient store of some sort.
- Atari (pg. 65)-The Atari 2600 is a home video game console developed and produced by Atari, Inc. Released in September 1977, it popularized microprocessor-based hardware and games stored on swappable ROM cartridges, a format first used with the Fairchild Channel F in 1976.
- Candy Striper (pg. 66)- Hospital volunteers, also known as candy strippers in the United States, work without regular pay in a variety of health care settings, usually under the direct supervision of nurses.

- Strychnine (pg. 70)- Strychnine is a highly toxic, colorless, bitter, crystalline alkaloid used as a pesticide, particularly for killing small vertebrates such as birds and rodents
- Hog-tied (pg. 71)- secure by fastening together the hands and feet (of a person) or all four feet (of an animal).
- .38 (pg. 73)- The .38 Special was the standard service cartridge for the majority of United States police departments from the 1920s to the 1990s. Known for its accuracy and manageable recoil, the .38 Special remains one of the most popular revolver cartridges in the world[8] more than a century after its introduction. It is used for recreational target shooting, formal target competition, personal defense, and small-game hunting.
- The Clapper (pg. 116)- The Clapper is a sound-activated electrical switch,[1] sold since 1984