

# THEATRE

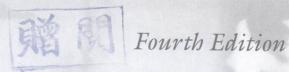
**Brief Version** 







Robert Cohen



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Brief Version

**Robert Cohen** 

University of California, Irvine







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Fourth Edition

THEATRE Brief Version

#### ALSO BY ROBERT COHEN

Acting in Shakespeare
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Theatre: FOURTH EDITION
Twelve Plays for Theatre



TO WHITNEY COHEN

# Preface

I am sitting in a darkened theatre correcting the galley sheets for the book you are about to read. A technical rehearsal for a play I am directing is in progress; I am seated at a makeshift desk in the back of the house, my reading illuminated by a tiny covered gooseneck lamp. On stage stand several actors, silent and motionless, as light plays over their faces and bodies. Above me, unseen and unheard, technicians operate, adjust, and record the settings for another of the play's hundred and fifty light cues. To the outside observer, it is the dullest situation imaginable; nothing observable happens for twenty or thirty minutes at a stretch. A pool of light intensifies and then recedes, muffled conversation crackles over headsets, footsteps clang on steel catwalks lacing the ceiling, and a spotlight is carefully repositioned. This has been going on now since eight in the morning, and it is already past dinnertime.

And yet my eye is continually pulled from these pages to the dance of light upon the stage. The violet and amber hues are rich with color, and the sharp shafts of incandescence dazzle with brilliance. I am fascinated by the patient weariness of the actors, alternately glowing in and then shadowed by the lights, endlessly holding the positions that, in performance, they will occupy for only a few transi-

tory seconds. I gaze with admiration at the followspot operator, his hands gloved, as he handles his instrument with the precision and sensitivity of a surgeon.

The silence, the stasis, is hypnotic. All is quiet but profound with held-back beats, incipient torrents of passion and exhilaration. The potential is riveting—I am alive with excitement—and I look back to these cold galley sheets with alarm.

How can I have thought to express the thrill of the theatre in these pages? How can I have hoped to make recognizable the joy and awe I feel in theatrical involvement?

The theatre is not merely a collection of crafts, a branch of literature, a collaboration of technique, or even an all-encompassing art form. It is a life. It is people. It is people making art out of themselves. Its full reality transcends by light years anything that could be said or written about it.

What I have tried to do in these pages is not so much to introduce the theatre or to survey it as to *present* the theatre with its liveliness and humanness intact, with its incipient passion and exhilaration always present, with its potential for joy, awe, wisdom, and excitement as clear to the reader as they have been made clear to me.

#### **FEATURES**

This is a brief version of a larger book that is being published simultaneously. The larger volume includes five chapters on theatrical history that do not appear here and three chapters (instead of two) on the modern theatre. The goal of this brief version is to provide students surveying the theatrical arts and collaborative theatrical crafts—but not dramatic history—with a comprehensive text in the dramatic arts as they exist today.

To enhance the reader's understanding of drama, I have included more than 175 photos gathered during my recent surveys of stage productions in North America and abroad. Extended captions help readers better appreciate these images of theatre worldwide and make stronger connections to the text examples. Quotes from prominent theatre professionals such as Peter Brook, Edith Head, Tennessee Williams, August Wilson, and others are included in boxed insets throughout the text as another means of bringing the theatre to life.

The text offers a number of pedagogical aids to help students get the most out of a written introduction to a highly visual and aural medium. Terms commonly used in theatre and theatre history are defined in the glossary at the back of the book, and further sources of information for the curious can be found in the selected bibliography. To help students enjoy performances to the fullest, I've included an appendix that offers advice on observing and writing critically about plays.

No study of the theatre can be truly comprehensive without seeing and reading plays. It is my hope that regular playgoing and playreading, supported by the discussions in these pages (and, if you choose, in the companion anthologies *Eight Plays for Theatre* and *Twelve Plays for Theatre*), will provide a foundation for the reader to develop an informed and critical enthusiasm for the art of drama, to which goal this book is dedicated.

A Test Bank, written by Marilyn Moriarty, includes 50 multiple choice questions and

several short answer or essay questions per chapter. A computerized version of the test bank is available to qualified adopters.

#### WHAT'S NEW?

Most prominently, this edition includes a section on the theatre of Asia, with a special focus on Japan and the Kabuki theatre. I hope this material will provide not only a basic introduction to one of Asia's major dramatic forms, but also a representation of the brilliance and variety of Eastern theatrical creativity and its parallels and contrasts with Western drama.

Chapter 8, "Theatre Today," has been thoroughly updated, with new coverage of American dramatists Terrence McNally and Tony Kushner and expanded coverage of the American musical, including color photos of major new productions such as *Passion* and *Sunset Boulevard* and important revivals such as *Carousel* and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*.

As part of the updating throughout, I've included more than 60 new color photographs of significant theatre developments in Europe, Asia, and North America. Chapter 5 now includes a boxed insert on computer uses in theatre design, and Chapter 9 offers a box with two contemporary reviews of a modern play (*The Sisters Rosensweig*) to illustrate differing modes of current dramatic criticism.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Let me again express my gratitude to the generous and wise scholars and theatre artists who provided me with advice and suggestions on the first three editions of this book, and to the very gracious and perceptive reviewers of the fourth edition manuscript who have helped me shape this text: Jim Billings, New Mexico State University; Tom Bliese, Man-

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For helping me select the new photographs of the American theatre used in this current edition, I would like to thank Jeff Fickes and Arvin Brown at the Long Wharf Theatre, Rochelle Franco and Gavin Cameron-Webb at the Studio Arena Theatre of Buffalo, James Seacat and Jon Jory at the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Dresden D. Engle and Howard Millman at the GeVa Theatre of Rochester, Kelli A. Walker and Libby Appel at the Indiana Repertory Theatre, Wendy Bowers and Fred Adams at the Utah Shakespearean Festival, Steve Moyer and Peter Hunt at the Wil-

liamstown Theatre Festival, Larry Biederman and Carey Perloff at the American Conservatory Theater, Cristofer Gross at the South Coast Repertory Theatre, Sarah Rowell and Kent Thompson at the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, and James Calleri and Joan Marcus in New York City.

For the new photographs from France: Françoise Paris at the Enguerand Studios in Paris. And for the new photographs of Kabuki drama, Shoshichi Nasu and Ken Lawrence of the Japanese Center of the International Theatre Institute, the Shochiko theatre company, Haiyu Kyokai (Japanese Actors Association), Taichi Suematsu, and, most particularly, Matthew Johnson ("The Kabuki Master") and photographer Tomoko Ogawa.

For their expert counsel on the Kabuki: Akira Mark Oshima, Matthew Johnson, and Shoshichi Nasu in Tokyo; Professor Susan Klein of the University of California at Irvine; and, most particularly, Professor Leonard Pronko of Pomona College.

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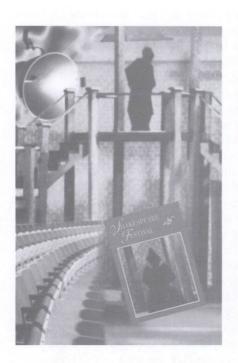
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### Introduction

It is evening in Manhattan. On Broadway and the streets that cross it—44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, 52nd—marquees light up, "Performance Tonight" signs materialize in front of double doors, and beneath a few box-office windows placards announce "This Performance Completely Sold Out." At Grand Central Station to the east and Pennsylvania Station to the south, trains disgorge suburbanites from Greenwich, Larchmont, and Trenton, students from New Haven and Philadelphia, daytrippers from Boston and Washington. Up from the Seventh and Eighth Avenue subway stations of Times Square troop denizens of the island city and the neighboring boroughs. At the Times Square "TKTS" Booth, hundreds line up in the deepening chill to buy the half-price tickets that go on sale a few hours before curtain time for undersold shows. Now, converging on these few midtown blocks of America's largest city, come limousines, restaurant buses, private cars, and taxis, whose drivers search for a curbside slot to deposit their riders among the thousands of pedestrians who already throng the streets. Financiers and dowagers, bearded intellectuals, bedraggled bohemians, sleek executives, hip Harlemites, arm-in-arm widows, conventioneers, tourists, honeymooners, out-of-work actors, celebrities, the precocious young—all commingle in this bizarre aggregation that is the Broadway audience. It is as bright, bold, and varied a crowd as is likely to assemble at any one place in America.

It is eight o'clock. In thirty or forty theatres houselights dim, curtains rise, spotlights pick out performers whose lives center on this moment. Here a new musical, here a starstudded revival of an American classic, here a contemporary English comedy from London's West End, here a new play fresh from its electrifying Seattle premiere, here a one-woman show, here an off-Broadway hit moving to larger quarters, here a new avant-garde dance-drama, here a touring production from Eastern Europe, and here the new play everyone expects will capture this year's coveted Pulitzer Prize. The hours pass.

Eleven o'clock. Pandemonium. All the double doors open as at a signal, and once again the thousands pour out into the night. At nearby restaurants, waiters stand by to receive the after-theatre onslaught. In Sardi's private upstairs room, an opening-night cast party gets under way; downstairs, the patrons rehash the evening's entertainment and sneak covert glances at the celebrities around them and at the actors heading for the upstairs sanctuary to await the reviews that will determine whether they will be employed next week or back on the street.

Now turn back the clock.

It is dawn in Athens, the thirteenth day of the month of Elaphebolion in the year 458 B.C. From thousands of low mud-bricked homes in the city, from the central agora, from temples and agricultural outposts, streams of Athenians and visitors converge upon the south slope of the Acropolis. Bundled against the early damp, carrying with them breakfast figs and flagons of wine, they pay their tokens at the entrance to the great Theatre of Dionysus and take their places in the seating spaces allotted them. Each tribe occupies a separate area. They gather for the Festival of the Great Dionysia, celebrating the greening of the land, the rebirth of vegetation, and

the long sunny days that stretch ahead. It is a time for revelry, a time for rejoicing at fertility and its fruits. And it is above all a time for the ultimate form of Dionysian worship: the theatre.

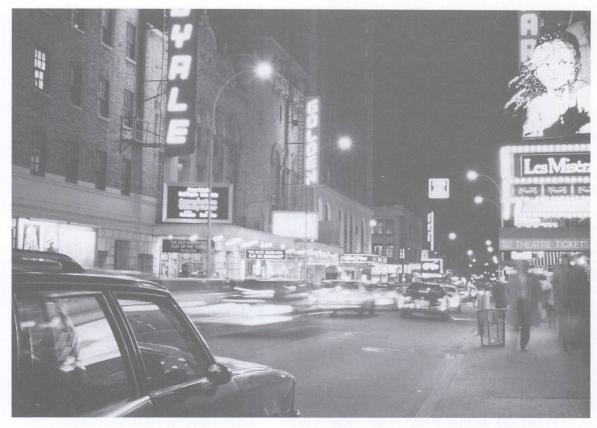
The open stone seats carved into the hill-side fill up quickly. The crowd of 17,000 people here today comprises not only the majority of Athenian citizens, but thousands of noncitizens as well: women, slaves, tradesmen, foreign visitors, and resident aliens. Even the paupers are in attendance, thanks to the two obols meted out to each of them from a state fund so that they can purchase entry; they sit with the foreigners and latecomers on the extremities of the *theatron*, as this first of theatres is called.

Now as the eastern sky grows pale, a masked and costumed actor appears atop a squat building set in full view of every spectator. A hush falls over the crowd, and the actor, his voice magnified by the wooden mask from which it emanates, booms out this text:

I ask the gods some respite from the weariness

of this watchtime measured by years I lie awake . . .

And the entranced crowd settles in, secure in the knowledge that today they are in good hands. Today they will hear and see a new version of a familiar story—the story of Agamemnon's homecoming and his murder, the revenge of that murder by his son Orestes, and the final disposition of justice in the case of Orestes' act—as told in the three tragedies that constitute The Oresteia. This magnificent trilogy is by Aeschylus, Athens' leading dramatist for more than forty years. The spectators watch closely, admiring but critical. Tomorrow they or their representatives will have to decide by vote whether the festival prize should go to this group of plays or to one of those shown yesterday, whether Aeschylus still reigns supreme or the young Sophocles has better sensed the true pulse of the time.



The Broadway theatre district. About three dozen theatres line the streets of a mere ten blocks in midtown Manhattan; four of them—the Royale, the Golden, the Imperial (Les Misérables), and the Martin Beck (Guys and Dolls)—are shown here in a single half-block of 45th Street. Broadway was largely developed at the turn of the century as theatres replaced aging apartment buildings in what was originally a quiet residential district known as Longacre Square. The theatres—mostly designed by one man, Herbert J. Krapp—are relatively intimate (most seat a maximum of 1,000) and are closely situated, making for a bustling concentration of theatres unknown in most other cities.

Even forty years later the comic playwright Aristophanes will be arguing the merits and demerits of this day's work.

It is noon in London, and the first Queen Elizabeth sits on the throne. Flags fly boldly atop three of the taller buildings in Bankside, across the Thames, announcing performance day at The Globe, The Rose, and The Swan. Boatmen have already begun ferrying theatre-

bound Londoners across the river. Meanwhile, north of town, other flocks of Londoners are headed by foot and by carriage up to Finsbury Fields and the theatres of Shoreditch: The Fortune and The Curtain. Public theatres have been banned in the city for some time now by action of the Lords Aldermen; however, an ensemble of trained schoolboys is rehearsing for a private candlelight performance before the Queen.