

Chapter 1 : Neeco - Global ICT Services

This book by Walden Boyle carries me back to another one, Continental Stagecraft, in which I shared the authorship with Robert Edmond Jones. I'm afraid we never put the case against the peepshow stage, the fourth-wall theater, as well as Brooks Atkinson did at the time when Margo Jones's polemic.

Actors may enter and exit through the audience from different directions or from below the stage. The stage is usually on an even level with or below the audience in a "pit" or "arena" formation. This configuration lends itself to high-energy productions and anything that requires audience participation. It is favoured by producers of classical theatre and it has continued as a creative alternative to the more common proscenium format. In effect, theatre-in-the-round removes the fourth wall and brings the actor into the same space as the audience. This is often problematic for proscenium or end stage trained actors who are taught that they must never turn their backs to the audience, something that is unavoidable in this format. However, it allows for strong and direct engagement with the audience. It is also employed when theatrical performances are presented in non-traditional spaces such as restaurants, public areas such as fairs or festivals, or street theater. History of theatre-in-the-round[edit] Theatre-in-the-round was common in ancient theatre, particularly that of Greece and Rome but was not widely explored again until the latter half of the 20th century. In , Gilmore Brown founded the Fair Oaks Playbox in Pasadena, California, an important early practitioner of central staging in addition to other stage configurations that it pioneered in its advent of flexible staging. Stephen Joseph was the first to populise the form in the United Kingdom from the US in the s and set up theatres-in-the-round in Newcastle-under-Lyme and the Studio Theatre in Scarborough. The current theatre, opened in , is known as the Stephen Joseph Theatre. Joseph was reputed to have once rhetorically asked, "Why must authorities stand with their back to a wall? All Word and Action productions were performed in normal lighting conditions, without costumes or makeup. Uses in television and concert halls[edit] The innovations of Margo Jones were an obvious influence on Albert McCleery when he created his Cameo Theatre for television in Continuing until , McCleery offered dramas seen against pure black backgrounds instead of walls of a set. This enabled cameras in the darkness to pick up shots from any position. Presidential campaign staged nine live televised question and answer sessions using a ground-breaking theatre-in-the-round format, adapted for a live televised audience. The first time use of the staging device was memorialized in the book, "The Selling of the President " [6] by Joe McGinniss [7]. When an arena staging was conceived for the progressive-rock group Yes by their tour manager Jim Halley in the mids, it prompted a redesign of rock concerts and venue seating arrangements. The politics of the round[edit] The politics of theater-in-the-round were explored most deliberately by RG Gregory. In his view the lit space of a proscenium arch is analogous to the seat of power; the audience adopts the role of passive receivers. In traditional theatre design, maximum care is taken with sight lines in order to ensure that the actor can engage every member of the audience at the same time. However, once removed from the picture frame of the arch, the actors are compelled to turn their back on some members of the audience and so necessarily lose exclusive command of the acting space. All members of the audience can see the actor, but the actor can no longer see all of them. At this point, in order for the play to function, the audience themselves must be allowed to become key conductors of the meaning of the performance. Included in the collection are photographs, production notebooks, scrapbooks, playbills, oral histories and handwritten correspondence. According to their website, the total volume is cubic feet 7. Theatres in the round[edit].

Chapter 2 : N Scale NYC Scioto Valley Div.

*Central and Flexible Staging: A New Theater in the Making [Walden Philip Boyle, John H. Jones, Kenneth Macgowan] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Comprehensive resource management ensures that visibility is maintained over all resources so they can be moved quickly to support the preparation and response to an incident, and ensuring a graceful demobilization. It also applies to the classification of resources by type and kind, and the categorization of resources by their status. Assigned resources are those that are working on a field assignment under the direction of a supervisor. Available resources are those that are ready for deployment staged, but have not been assigned to a field assignment. Out-of-service resources are those that are not in either the "available" or "assigned" categories. Resources can be "out-of-service" for a variety of reasons including: The cards are placed in T-Card racks located at an Incident Command Post for easy updating and visual tracking of resource status. Integrated communications[edit] Developing an integrated voice and data communications system, including equipment, systems, and protocols, must occur prior to an incident. Effective ICS communications include three elements: The "hardware" systems that transfer information. Planning for the use of all available communications resources. The procedures and processes for transferring information internally and externally. Incident commander[edit] Single incident commander - Most incidents involve a single incident commander. In these incidents, a single person commands the incident response and is the decision-making final authority. Unified Command - A Unified Command involves two or more individuals sharing the authority normally held by a single incident commander. Unified Command is used on larger incidents usually when multiple agencies or multiple jurisdictions are involved. A Unified Command acts as a single entity. It is important to note, that in Unified Command the command representatives will appoint a single Operations Section Chief. Generally, an Area Commander will be assigned - a single person - and the Area Command will operate as a logistical and administrative support. Area Commands usually do not include an Operations function. Command staff[edit] Safety officer - The Safety Officer monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel. This allows public questions to be addressed, rumors to be managed, and ensures that other such public relations issues are not overlooked. Tasked with directing all actions to meet the incident objectives. Tasked with the collection and display of incident information, primarily consisting of the status of all resources and overall status of the incident. Tasked with tracking incident related costs, personnel records, requisitions, and administrating procurement contracts required by Logistics. Tasked with providing all resources, services, and support required by the incident. This role is unique in ICS as it can be arranged in multiple ways based on the judgement of the Incident Commander and needs of the incident. The three possible arrangements are: It acts as an introduction to the utilization of more than one agency and the possibility of numerous operational periods. It also involves an introduction to the Emergency Operations Center. Topics covered include the characteristics of incident complexity, the approaches to dividing an incident into manageable components, the establishment of an "Area Command", and the MultiAgency Coordination System MACS. Personnel[edit] ICS is organized by levels, with the supervisor of each level holding a unique title e. Group Supervisor - A Group is a unit arranged for a purpose, along agency lines if necessary, or based on the makeup of the resources within the Group. This is the smallest level within ICS and usually refers to a single person or piece of equipment. It can refer to a piece of equipment and operator, and less often to multiple people working together. Facilities[edit] ICS uses a standard set of facility nomenclature. Response operations can form a complex structure that must be held together by response personnel working at different and often widely separate incident facilities. These facilities can include: There is only one ICP for each incident or event, but it may change locations during the event. Every incident or event must have some form of an Incident Command Post. The ICP may be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building. The ICP will be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command. The ICP will be designated by the name of the incident, e. Can be a location at or near an incident scene where tactical response resources are stored

while they await assignment. Resources in staging area are under the control status. Staging Areas should be located close enough to the incident for a timely response, but far enough away to be out of the immediate impact zone. There may be more than one Staging Area at an incident. A Base is the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. The Base may be collocated with the Incident Command Post. There is only one Base per incident, and it is designated by the incident name. The Base is established and managed by the Logistics Section. The resources in the Base are always out-of-service. Locations, often temporary, within the general incident area that are equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, sanitation, and other services to response personnel that are too far away to use base facilities. Other resources may also be kept at a camp to support incident operations if a Base is not accessible to all resources. Camps are designated by geographic location or number. Multiple Camps may be used, but not all incidents will have Camps. A Helibase is the location from which helicopter-centered air operations are conducted. Helibases are generally used on a more long-term basis and include such services as fueling and maintenance. The Helibase is usually designated by the name of the incident, e. Helispots are more temporary locations at the incident, where helicopters can safely land and take off. Multiple Helispots may be used. Each facility has unique location, space, equipment, materials, and supplies requirements that are often difficult to address, particularly at the outset of response operations. For this reason, responders should identify, pre-designate and pre-plan the layout of these facilities, whenever possible. On large or multi-level incidents, higher-level support facilities may be activated. An emergency operations center is a central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level during an emergency, and ensuring the continuity of operation of a company, political subdivision or other organization. An EOC is responsible for the strategic overview, or "big picture", of the disaster, and does not normally directly control field assets, instead making operational decisions and leaving tactical decisions to lower commands. A JIC is the facility whereby an incident, agency, or jurisdiction can support media representatives. Most often the JIC also provides both space and technical assets Internet, telephone, power necessary for the media to perform their duties. A JIC very often becomes the "face" of an incident as it is where press releases are made available as well as where many broadcast media outlets interview incident staff. Large mass gathering events, such as a presidential inauguration, will also utilize JOC-type facilities although they are often not identified as such or their existence even publicized. The MACC is a central command and control facility responsible for the strategic, or "big picture" of a disaster. A MACC is often used when multiple incidents are occurring in one area or are particularly complex for various reasons such as when scarce resources must be allocated across multiple requests. The MACC coordinates activities between multiple agencies and incidents and does not normally directly control field assets, but makes strategic decisions and leaves tactical decisions to individual agencies. While often similar to an EOC, the MACC is a separate entity with a defined area or mission and lifespan whereas an EOC is a permanently established facility and operation for a political jurisdiction or agency. For many jurisdictions the EOC is where elected officials will be located during an emergency and, like a MACC, supports but does not command an incident. ICS uses a standard set of equipment nomenclature. Tender - Like a tanker, but a ground vehicle, also carrying fuel Fuel Tender , water Water Tender , or even fire fighting foam Foam Tender. Type and kind[edit] The "type" of resource describes the size or capability of a resource. Types are designed to be categorized as "Type 1" through "Type 5" formally, but in live incidents more specific information may be used. The "kind" of resource describes what the resource is. For instance, generator or a truck. The "type" of resource describes a performance capability for a kind of resource for instance, In both type and kind, the objective must be included in the resource request. This is done to widen the potential resource response. Fixed-wing aircraft, Type I. Command transfer[edit] A role of responsibility can be transferred during an incident for several reasons: As the incident grows a more qualified person is required to take over as Incident Commander to handle the ever-growing needs of the incident, or in reverse where as an incident reduces in size command can be passed down to a less qualified person but still qualified to run the now-smaller incident to free up highly qualified resources for other tasks or incidents. Other reasons to transfer command include jurisdictional change if the incident moves locations or

area of responsibility, or normal turnover of personnel due to extended incidents. The transfer of command process always includes a transfer of command briefing, which may be oral, written, or a combination of both.

Chapter 3 : Community College of Allegheny County :: Appointment Central

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

A proscenium theatre is what we usually think of as a "theatre". Its primary feature is the Proscenium, a "picture frame" placed around the front of the playing area of an end stage. The frame is the Proscenium; the wings are spaces on either side, extending off-stage. Scenery can surround the acting area on all sides except side towards audience, who watch the play through picture frame opening. A Stage surrounded by audience on three sides. The Fourth side serves as the background. In a typical modern arrangement: A Thrust stage extended wall to wall, like a thrust stage with audience on just one side, i. There is no real wingspace to the sides, although there may be entrances located there. An example of a modern end stage is a music hall, where the background walls surround the playing space on three sides. Like a thrust stage, scenery serves primarily as background, rather than surrounding the acting space. A central stage surrounded by audience on all sides. The stage area is often raised to improve sightlines. Sometimes called a "Black Box" theatre, these stages are often big empty boxes painted black inside. Stage and seating not fixed. Instead, each can be altered to suit the needs of the play or the whim of the director. Often used in "found space" theatres, i. The Audience is often placed on risers to either side of the playing space, with little or no audience on either end of the "stage". Actors are staged in profile to the audience. It is often the most workable option for long, narrow spaces like "store fronts". Scenically, a profile theatre is most like an arena stage; some staging as background is possible at ends, which are essentially sides. A non-theatrical form of the profile stage is a basketball arena, if no-one is seated behind the hoops. Sports arenas often serve as venues for Music Concerts. In form they resemble very large arena stage more accurately the arena stage resembles a sports arena , but with a rectangular floorplan. When used for concert, a temporary stage area often is set up as an end stage at one end of the floor, and the rest of the floor and the stands become the audience. Arenas have their own terminology; see below. Parts of a Proscenium Theatre: The Proscenium is the defining element of proscenium theatre. It is basically a big picture frame dividing acting space from the audience. All directions on the stage is defined according to this division of the space by the proscenium. Downstage is towards the audience, Upstage is towards the back wall of the stage. The Plaster Line PL is a line running from the back of one side of the proscenium arch to the other proscenium. The point where the Center Line and the Plaster Line intersect is sometimes referred to as the "zero-zero" point. The location of everything on stage is measured from this intersection. Occasionally it is also called "Ante-proscenium" which means "before the proscenium". Anything the audience can see on the stage is on-stage. Anything on the stage but out of the audience view is off-stage or backstage. Wings are the sides of the stage, and the Fly Loft or Scene House is the space above the stage. The floor is called the Deck. The part of the stage located downstage of the Proscenium is called the Apron, or sometimes the Thrust. The Audience seating is the Auditorium or the House.

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Scenically, is most like the arena stage; some background staging possible at ends, which are essentially sides. A non-theatrical form of the profile stage is the basketball arena, if no-one is seated behind the hoops.

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A theatre in the round, arena theatre or central staging is a space for theatre in which the audience surrounds the stage.

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The Glenn Hughes Penthouse Theatre in Seattle, Washington was the first theatre-in-the-round venue built in the United States.