Neptune - Dal join forces

by Bonnie Boyd

As Harry Bruce once said, "the Neptune Theatre is, at last, a beloved institution." Testifying to this is the agreement drawn up between the Neptune Theatre Board and Dalhousie University, signed in November,

CINEMA SHOWCASE

HARRARD SUMMER
1, 3, 5, 7 & 9
Restricted

429-3432 or 429-3433
SCOTIA SQUARE
GINEMA
BARRINGTON & DUKE ST.

Street Gangs of Hong Kong plus Blood Fingers

PARAMOUNT CINEMO 1

"DOVE"
1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 P.M.
ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

423-6054
PARAMOUNT
CINEMO 2

"GOLD" 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15 & 9:20 Adult

cove cinema

7:30 p.m. Adult

BURT REYNOLDS

Daily: 7:00 & 9:00

Adult Entertainment

CINEMA

penhorn mail CINEMA 2

"UPTOWN SATURDAY NIGHT" Daily: 7:15 & 9:15 General Entertainment.

CINEMA



1970, making the University the official, legal depository for Neptune Theatre archival material. What this means, in fact, is that students and the community at large have access to materials which otherwise might not have been preserved. According to the agreement, Neptune deposits its materials -- set and costume sketches, construction drawings, photographs, prompt copies of plays, scrap books, set models, music tapes -- with the Theatre Archives, in return for which the University houses and maintains the collection and makes it open to the interested public. Eventually to include the correspondence and business records of the Neptune Theatre Board, the Archives will effectively illustrate the history of Neptune and, with its drawings, models, sketches and costumes, give the student an indication of just how a production is assembled.

The display currently being shown in the lobby and on the fifth floor of the Killam Memorial Library demonstrates that there have been changes made at Neptune. In its first winter season in 1963, the actors once played to a dismal

audience totaling 33 lonely theatre-loving souls. Eleven years and over 100 productions later, Neptune plays to a house averaging 85% of capacity, a respectable, even enviable, statistic. In 1972 the company was asked to open the season at the National Art Centre with Michael Cook's Colour the Flesh the Colour of Dust. Now, with its outstanding productions, tours, and workshops, Neptune figures in the national scene of Canadian theatre.

The agreement between the Theatre Board and Dalhousie, unique in its kind at the date of signing, makes the present display possible. The masks, costumes, sketches and photographs are all part of the Archives collection normally housed in Special Collections on the fifth floor of the Library. The lobby of Killam sports masks (once seen, no need to say

whose) from The Good* Soldier Schweik, Dandilion, Midsummer Night's Dream, and Peer Gynt. The masks and costumes for the Troll King in Peer Gynt, nothing short of magnificent, were designed by Robert Doyle, as were the costumes for Ondine, Taming of the Shrew, and Colour the Flesh. Mr. Doyle, formerly residentdesigner at Neptune is now artist-in-residence in Dalhousie's Theatre Department. Churchill, Hitler, and MacKenzie King were made in the props department at Neptune for The Good Soldier Schweik. For the general atmosphere of that same play, designers took inspiration from reproductions of drawings from Robert W. Chambers' Halifax in Wartime, published by the Halifax Herald and the Halifax Mail in 1943. Bottom's Ass and the other

delights from A Midsummer Night's Dream were designed by Olga Demitroff. Hats, costumes, and drawings from Ondine, Taming of the Shrew, Peer Gynt and Colour the Flesh are shown on the fifth floor. For the historical plays, such as Colour the Flesh and Shrew, costumes are authentic copies of period dress, and draw a fine a line as the shift in fashion over a twenty year period. The chain mail costume worn by Hans in Ondine is worth note, made as it was, by hand, link by link, over one tedious month.

The Neptune Theatre Archives at Dalhousie University has plans for future displays and exhibitions. Meanwhile, the present display will continues into December, and the collection in general is open to those wishing to examine its contents.

\$ \$ For Housewives

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Revolutionary feminist Selma James voiced her demands for "wages for housework," Thursday, Nov. 14 in a speech at McGill University.

According to James, a member of the Power of Women Collective in England, captialist production is dependent on the millions of women who stay at home.

She said these women "determine the entire wage structure in the society" by providing free services for workers, which in effect lower their wages.

"Wages would be higher if men had to go out and buy these services. The wageless are utilized to keep wages lower than they could be," she said.

Going to work outside the home is not a solution, according to James.

"When we go out to work we find that the jobs we are offered are extensions of the work we do in the home," James said, citing the "office wife" and nurse as examples.

James has little faith in trade unions and the trade

union movement as a whole. At their inception "trade unions were a way of dividing one section of the working class from the other, by excluding women."

She claims that unions make "productivity deals" with capital for higher wages, rather than really struggling against capitalism.

What James demands is not a "productivity deal" by which wages are provided to housewives on the basis of the amount of work they do. What she wants is that wages be provided by the state unconditionally.

"If enough of us demand wages for housework the state may have no budget left at all. The state is that body of capitalists which controls our financial resources. Therefore this is a confrontation between us and the state."

James disagrees with the 'radical feminists' who see the problem as one of a patriarchal society. She asserts that the patriarchy is 'precisely the system by which women are exploited

by capitalist society."

Unlike many feminists, she does not see men as the enemy.

"If you see a society where women are exploited, know that men are. Men are not the enemy; capitalist production is."

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and two years of waffling by the Liberal cabinet since the outline of the new legislation was announced in July, 1972 by former Health Minister John Munro.

The LeDain Commission on the non-medical use of drugs recommended in June 1970 that imprisonment for the possession of all mindaltering drugs should be abolished but the recommendations were rejected by the Liberal cabinet.

The introduction of the new cannabis legislation has caused angry protests from within the Liberal party caucus with several MP's calling for a "free vote" where MP's are not bound to vote with their party but can vote on their own, on the legislation.

