Modern Caesar is delightful, horrifying

Theater Review by BILL WALLIS Dept. of English

The Theater Department of the University of Nebraska presents a compelling Shakespearean production. It does not compel through a passive appreciation of the past, but through a grappling with the present. Antonin Artaud began the concept of creating the new environment for masterpieces of the past when he said, "Masterpieces of the past are good for the past: they are not good for us. We have the right to say what has not been said and even what has not been said in a way that belongs to us, a way that is immediate and direct, corresponding to the present modes of feeling, and understandable to everyone."

The contemporization of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar as it is now being presented in Howell Theater is successful in almost every respect: it is imposing, alternately delightful and horrifying, and, above all, relevant.

The time in which the action occurs might be anytime between 1938 and the present.





Mills as Brutus . . . "strong, gentle and dedicated."

The scene is modern Rome and central Italy. "Standard" Shakespearean characters have acquired startling new perspectives - Mark Antony, for example, shares many characteristics with pop singer Tom Jones in manner and dress. All characters appear in modern street dress and war uniforms.

Part of the effectiveness of the production is the result of employing what is known as "total theater" or "en-vironmental theater." The environment of the play gives a sense of adventure, and ceases to be merely a backdrop for

have been constructed through the center of the seating, and much of the action occurs in the aisles. Most entrances are made from the theater lobby. The audience must turn and watch on all sides to follow and participate in the action.

Other innovations, stylistic in nature, are important: the bulk of the play may be seen as a flashback, because all the battle scenes of Act V are portrayed first in the sculpture gardens of Sheldon Art Gallery. Caesar's murder and the ensuing scenes are closely covered by hidden T.V. cameras and monitored to sets which sit in



be radically altered with success, however. One of these is the magnificent poetry which characterizes his dramas. And, although in the present production much slang and colloquialism is employed in transitional moments, and sometimes even within longer speeches, the language remains basically that which Shakespeare gave us.

Where substitutions are made, they do not distort the dramatic purpose or artistic quality of the language usage: good poetry is left good poetry. The speeches of Cassius and Antony testify to this. These substitutions generally help the audience to understand the context in which the lines were given.

Some characterizations have changed little since their creation. Three such characters in Julius Caesar are Brutus, Cassius and Caesar. Brutus is a strong, wise and valiant warrior and stateman, who joins the conspiracy against Caesar because he believes it to be for the general good. Dana Mills' portrayal of Brutus is that of a strong, gentle and dedicated man, whose sincerity and warmth make it understandable that he is loved and respected by all those who know him, including Caesar.

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The most challenging role of the play was entrusted to Bill Szymanski. His Antony is m o d in every respect. The funeral oration of Antony is the high point of the production: it is a moaning, swinging, screaming three-dimensional lament for the dead Caesar (who lies in the center of the audience throughout the scene). Microphone in hand, Antony stalks the audience and rouses them to a fever-pitch of mourning excitement. In curious contrast to the excellence of the scenes surrounding Caesar's death is the rather affected, mechanical reading Szymanski gives to speeches in other scenes.

