MILLSTONE AND ENERGY

The College Voice

THE COED CONN

INTERVIEW: DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT
From the Editor

I don’t want to dwell on mistakes we have made. In a student publication, mistakes are generally immaterial to count. Never could we promise the perfect school publication. That is not to say we won’t try our best. We guarantee the reader of THE COLLEGE VOICE two things: a publication which improves with each issue, and a publication that will consistently in published under the same format. As a member of Student Government and gauging the number of complaints I have received about your paper from my dorm, I hardly believe this to be the case. You could also interpret this lack of response to your paper as a mark of the satisfaction of the Community at large. A student publication is not Connecticut College. THE COLLEGE VOICE is founded on the principle that the more and varied the contributors, the better the publication will become. Better, in the sense that as we get a lot more interesting and meaningful situations portrayed. Not for one minute will our attitude fail to reflect our reaching for that goal. Our attitude will be in an element of interest and experience.

Already there have been close to 100 contributors-writers, photographers, ad salesman, layout crew et al. A 16 page format seems to afford us space to evolve, to evolve into that number.

We are determined to present all aspects of Community life during the course of the week: the creative, the intellectual, the sports, and the social. Publishing a college newspaper is an extremely difficult task. We will not only admit you for taking it on, I’m sure that you are capable of handling it. And again, I see the wants of the Community.

Amy Wilson
House President, Freeman

LETTERS

Only time will tell

To the Editor,

I have heard that the newspaper’s public is the only one who can perceive and understand the citation is not brought to the direct attention of the editors. It was stated at the October 26 Student Assembly that THE COLLEGE VOICE on paper, but I found it extremely difficult to get. I don’t believe that there is any criticism offered should be constructive. It is by no means easy to publish a decent college newspaper. But I found my letters taking on the same sarcastic style that is characteristic of your paper, and I don’t believe that this attitude should spread any further.

I believe that a newspaper should represent the interests of its community. I don’t think that many of the articles in THE COLLEGE VOICE are either representative or of interest to the Conn. Community. I also believe that there is much news that has been comforted that would be of great interest. I would therefore like to make a suggestion to you. You have written something that relates to the College... The COLLEGE VOICE on paper, but I found it extremely difficult to get. I don’t believe that any criticism offered should be constructive. It is by no means easy to publish a decent college newspaper. But I found my letters taking on the same sarcastic style that is characteristic of your paper, and I don’t believe that this attitude should spread any further.

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We have harnessed the atom. By conquering the mysteries underlying matter and energy themselves, we have developed a technology that not only provides the basis for our national defense, but meets 3 percent of the country’s total energy needs as well.

Is atomic power really the answer to our country’s energy needs? The possible effects of nuclear fission are only beginning to be recognized as dangers to health and environment. Because these dangers are persistent and pervasive, nuclear power is more than a technological, health, or economic problem. It is a moral issue that our entire society must face.

PRO

Take away electricity, and you take away the driving force behind our economy. One has only to consider the multi-million dollar loss incurred by New York’s power black-out last July to understand this point.

With dwindling oil supplies, it is necessary that we find other means of supplying electricity. A combination of coal, solar and nuclear energy will be required.

Despite exaggerated claims to the contrary, nuclear power is, in fact, safe. The fear that a nuclear reactor could explode is unfounded, because only 3 to 5 percent of the amount of uranium 238 required for an atomic bomb is present in a nuclear plant.

An event of catastrophic proportions at a nuclear plant would be a meltdown. Heat is generated in the plant core as a by-product of fission, but is controlled by a system of water cooling pipes. Should the cooling system fail along with each of a plant’s emergency core cooling systems, enough heat would be generated to melt the reactor core. The chances of a meltdown occurring, however, are only 1 in a billion, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s Nuclear Safety Study of 1974.

The health hazards of nuclear power are much less than those of oil power. The radiation emitted by atomic plants is low. Certainly, no one has been killed by nuclear energy. No one has been able to prove that cancer or birth defects are caused by radiation emitted by plants.

On the other hand, it has been clearly shown that the sulfides produced by oil-fired plants cause respiratory ailments which can eventually lead to death.

The cost of nuclear power is much less than the cost of fossil fuel power, which makes it an attractive investment. The cost of oil quintupled in the early part of this decade, sending utility costs into an upward spiral. Electric companies that use nuclear power, however, have been able to keep their costs down. For every kilowatt hour (KWH) produced by fossil fuel, a utility company pays three cents, but for every atomically produced KWH, a company spends only one and a half cents.

These costs include fuel expenses, the mortgage paid on a plant, and an anticipation of the cost of decommissioning the plant.

continued
The Navy has been alarmed by Millstone on various occasions. At the Groton Submarine Base, nearly 10 miles south of the naval base, there have been leaks of radioactive emissions from the nuclear plants.

Waterford has experienced a high rate of birth defects and a number of cases of infantile leukemia since Millstone I first began operations. In response, the Federal Energy Administration announced last summer that it would begin a study to determine whether the nuclear plants actually caused such cases.

Northwest would like to construct a third Millstone plant on the Waterford site. But on October 25, the Public Utilities Control Authority (PUCA) gave the company only $35 million of a requested $90 million rate increase. Carrying through on a threat made earlier during the rate hearings, Northeast decided to postpone construction of the 1150 megawatt plant from 1985 to 1986. Northeast predicts power shortages due to the deferral of construction, even though the company now has a generating capacity that exceeds peak demand by 50 percent.

Nuclear power is unviable as an energy alternative because it is unsafe, uneconomical, and because uranium reserves are inadequate.

What make nuclear power unsafe is that our technology is not developed enough to control it. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission cites 28 design problems common to all nuclear power plants, an indication of the undeveloped state of the industry. One of the design problems is the lack of separation between the electrical systems controlling the reactor core and the emergency core cooling systems.

This problem was made apparent in the 1975 fire at the Browns Ferry plant in Browns Ferry, Alabama. The blaze began when 2 repairmen, unable to see the wiring they were working on, lit a match, which ignited the cables. 11 of the 14 emergency core cooling systems failed before the pathway to meltdown was finally halted. One worker lost his life (2 workers were also killed at the Idaho Falls plant accident).

The chance of a nuclear catastrophe is greater than the NRC study would have us believe, for one reason; none of the emergency core cooling systems have been tested. The Nuclear Safety Study has also been criticized for failing to take adequate account of the likelihood of human error, which played such a major role at Three-Mile Island and Millstone.

Plutonium-239, a fission by-product, poses yet another safety problem. Plutonium is radioactive isotopes with a half-life of 24,000 years, it is highly toxic. If ingested, it could give you bone cancer. If inhaled, it could give you lung cancer. Plutonium’s disposal is of grave concern, but we have not developed sufficient methods for it yet. At a disposal site in Richland, Washington, over 322,000 gallons of radioactive waste material have leaked into the ground.

Generality aside from safety problems, nuclear power has also been plagued by economic misfortunes. Simply to break even, a plant must operate at 50 percent of its generating capacity. Of the 80 commercial reactors now operating, only Connecticut Yankee in Haddam has achieved the mark. High maintenance costs beset the plant that is not functioning, with consumers paying $200,000 for each day of non-productivity.

Construction costs have also posed a problem. Each delay posed by court actions or environmental impact statements means an increase in cost. Also, in the 1960’s, Westinghouse and General Electric, the major distributors of nuclear war, were selling reactors at a loss in order to stimulate the market. After 1970, however, they began marketing the reactors at a profit. Utilities did not anticipate the cost increase and so early estimates of the costs of nuclear construction were grossly understated.

Costs of nuclear plant construction fall to compare favorably to the costs of oil-burning plants. United Illuminating, a utility serving 11 southern Connecticut towns, completed an oil-fired plant in 1976 for approximately $300 million. By contrast, estimates for Millstone III range from $1.5 to $2 billion.

While uranium was originally an inexpensive fuel, the formation of an international cartel has made it difficult to purchase it as its former price of $10.50 per pound. It currently sells for approximately $40.50 per pound.

At the end of 35 to 40 years of operation, a plant has to be decommissioned. It can no longer operate because its parts become so contaminated by radioactivity that they are brittle, and dangerous to work with. A recent New York Times editorial indicated that current costs of decommissioning a plant run as high as $600 million.

Estimates from the Energy Research and Development Administration warn that we have enough uranium to fuel existing plants for the remainder of their plant lives. Expanding our nuclear program would mean that the atom bomb can no longer help meet our energy demands for a period of time under 20 years.

The social costs of nuclear power far outweigh any benefits. Operating plants expose surrounding individuals to low-level radiation while creating a virtually useless-disposable toxin that would persist to torment future generations. Since we cannot know what the future holds, we cannot take the responsibility or the risk for an unborn world to come.
COVER STORY

COEDUCATION IS SOLID

BY MICHÈLE MADEUX
and CIDNY MALLETT

Since the late 1960's, three women's schools comparable to Conn College that have gone coed are Vassar, Sarah Lawrence and Skidmore. The three have been coed for approximately the same number of years, yet Conn stands out as having fewer problems than the others. Both Sarah Lawrence and Vassar have suffered from admission problems with homosexuality, and Skidmore has barely achieved a 1:3 ratio of men to women.

Conn began admitting men to its graduate program in 1969 but it was not until 1969 that men were enrolled as undergraduates. In the first year, 128 men were enrolled as undergraduate program. According to the registrar's figures, this number had steadily increased from 1969 until 1974. Enrollment has leveled off in the past two years at 49 percent. For the fall of 1977, 683 of the 1972 undergraduates are men. Conn has only a modest recruiting program, and the Admissions Office does not have open enrollment for men. This is in marked contrast to Skidmore, which began admitting men to fill a 1:3 percent quota imposed by the state in order to qualify for aid. Dual sex philosophy has been instrumental in achieving a stable ratio within five years. She believes that although "approximately equal number of men and women have been the desired ratio since the decision was made to become coeducational," the admission office applies the same acceptance standards to both sexes.

Ms. Mary May, Director of Admissions, points out that because no date has been set by which the goal must be reached, the Admissions committee is under no pressure to lower its standards for admission in order to fill a quota.

The admissions office applies the same acceptance standards to both sexes.

Ms. Voorbees, Director of Residence Halls, suggested that the largely single-room occupancy has been a factor in attracting male applicants to Conn. She referred to changes made in Residence to accommodate a coed student body, such as more functional furniture in the dorms. Ms. Voorbees estimated that approximately 15 to 20 percent less meals have been missed per week since Conn went coed, though she cannot attribute this solely to the ramifications of coeducation. These factors indicate that Conn has become, and is becoming, less of a "suculence campus."

Both Kathy Boluch and Betsy Patton, transfers from Skidmore, feel that the atmosphere at Conn is much more "normal and relaxed" than at Skidmore. At Skidmore, Kathy pointed out, the men really seem out of place. Furthermore, in her opinion, Skidmore did little to accommodate the men on campus. Betsy stated that she believes Conn is attractive to people of both sexes because it has achieved a normal ratio of men to women. She also thinks that the high level of academics at Conn attracts men who really want to come.

It appears that although Conn has not yet reached its ideal of 30 percent men, it has succeeded in the important aspects of being coed.

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The college voice, November 4, 1977
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Feiffer's people

An intimate affair

By KARL SCHUMACHER

The cartoons of Jule Feiffer will
come to life, when Feiffer's People is
produced this weekend. The play written by
the famous social commentator and
cartoonist of the "Village Voice" is
the second play to this year to be
performed in Palmer Auditorium
202, the classroom recently
renovated for theatre productions,
produced by the Theatre Studies
and Theatre One tonight and
tomorrow night at 7 pm.

According to the play's director,
Meaghan O'Connell, the new
theatre space, though it forces
certain limitations on a show's
scope, has many advantages over
the more formal setting of Palmer
Auditorium. The space is small
(only seating about 100 people),
and productions must be scaled to
that fact. Lighting is limited, but
very adequate. Make-up and the
actors' gestures must also be toned
down so as to fit in with the more
intimate space. The use of stage
settings is also restricted for
reasons of practicality. This aspect
of 202 can then be capitalized on,
by a good director and cast
to create more challenging and
valuable theatre. The play itself is a collection of 48
scenes loosely connected by the
theme of sexual and human
relations. Feiffer's People has a
cast of eight, three who play set
scenes, a sexual situation is truth-
fully and humorously portrayed.

The play is an extremely per-
sonal work. It succeeds only as far
as the audience is involved. For
that reason, it is well suited to the
small space of Palmer 202. It is the
director's job to realize the
potential of this intimate space and
to utilize its attributes.

The size of 202, in the case of
Feiffer's People is its most im-
portant advantage. The play would
be lost in the main Palmer theatre.

For the play to succeed, each
member of the audience should feel
that he is being directly spoken to.

In such a play as Feiffer's People,
it is much easier for the audience to
identify with the characters and
situation of the play in a small
space as 202, than a large theatre.

O'Connell is hoping for realistic
theatre. Another advantage of 202
(though it may seem to be a
disadvantage) is the lack of stage
settings used. All plays performed
there are limited to eight cubes as
sets. Since Feiffer's People takes
place in many different settings from
a supermarket to a bedroom, it is the actors' job to clarify the
setting to the audience.

The audience as well must use
their imagination to understand
and aid the play. Such demands on
the imaginations of both the actors
and the audience, and the
cooperation arising therefore
make for exciting refreshing and
stimulating theatre.
Our daily living has become increasingly oriented towards the disposable. This strive for convenience ignores common sense as the creation of unnecessary waste becomes habitual.

The recycling of paper and glass is a simple and intelligent solution to a complex and dangerous problem. It can only be effective if every individual contributes to this program.

Many people seem to believe that paper is an unlimited resource. Unfortunately, such is not the case since paper comes from a limited number of trees which once used, are irreplacable. Whether paper is incinerated or deposited in a land fill, conventional disposal methods are environmentally disruptive in terms of pollution, energy waste, and ecological deterioration.

**PAPER RECYCLING**

Paper recycling is, intelligent, necessary, and phenomenally simple at the individual level. The process, outlined as follows, may seem insignificant but in fact is vitally important.

The first step is conservation. Get in the habit of writing on both sides of a sheet of paper. Notes, lists, and doodles do not require new sheets. In addition, start bringing your own mug to meals. The use of paper cups three times a day is expensive and absurd.

Speakeasys, dances, and parties should encourage “Bring Your Own Glass” activities. When there is no choice but to use disposable cups, look for recyclable paper instead of non-recyclable styrofoam.

The recycling of paper and glass is a simple and intelligent solution to a complex and dangerous problem.

Secondly, become familiar with the difference between paper and trash. Generally, paper includes anything torn out of a notebook, newspapers, magazines, cardboard, wrappers, non-waxed cups, and tissues. A typical collection of deceptive trash might include styrofoam, wax-covered containers, carbon paper, plastic foil, and bottles. These articles are not paper and must not be placed in “Paper Only” receptacles.

Thirdly, separate your garbage in your room. Keep a cardboard box someplace (perhaps under the bed) for paper only, and use a wastebasket for non-recyclable materials.

**GLASS RECYCLING**

The role of the individual in recycling glass is even simpler, though just as crucial. The glass situation differs from that of paper in that the glass supply is relatively unlimited as it comes from sand, not trees. The problem is that discarded glass contributes to the mass of garbage at dumps and landfill projects, both of which are ecologically unsound environments. The amount of space we have for such refuse is rapidly diminishing. Also in terms of energy, making a new bottle out of sand takes significantly more power than to make that same bottle from recycled glass. Glass recycling, therefore, is of the utmost importance.

The most immediate way a student can help is to purchase beer and soda in glass bottles, returnable ones if possible. Plastic bottles and bi-metal cans cannot be recycled, but glass can. There are glass recepticles in the dormitory basements and on every floor with the paper and trash containers. If you cannot find these recepticles, notify your dorm residence chairman. Needless to say, glass includes beer bottles, soda bottles, shampoo bottles, and so on. The separation of personal garbage into paper, trash, and glass is incredibly simple.

Although seemingly trivial, the role of each person in conservation, separation of trash, and so forth, cannot be stressed enough. The inconvenience of that role is minimal, but the cumulative results can have a tremendously advantageous effect.
Opinion

The New London connection

By BETH POLLARD

Conn College's students and stone structures structurally stand still against the backdrop of a sloping hillside. The gates and walls, intended to keep unwanted trespassers from invading our campus, are perhaps more effective in barricading us within our own microcosm, away from the New London macrocosm.

"There's nothing to do in New London" and other derogatory cliches against our college town are repetitively echoed around campus. Yet, how many of us have honestly and actively tried to help rectify this situation? Are thesejudicia errors even attempted to learn more about the community? Most of us have lived in the city since we were young lives here during the time in our lives when we should be learning and expanding, but rarely search beyond the cover of a book or the front gate.

Conn College is, at least geographically, a part of New London. The time, albeit long overdue, has come to strengthen the Conn College--New London relationship. For those students who are registered voters in New London, the exact time to begin making an effort is Tuesday, November 8. This is the day for the November election. This is the time for the City Council and the Board of Education to run for office. This is the time for the influence of a third party, the Alternatives Party, adds to the election by increasing the city's year's election. This party was formed by some Conn College Republicans and Democrats. They not only found few differences between the two major parties, but were also frustrated by the "failure to get response from either of the parties," according to one Alternatives Party member.

12 out of the 18 total candidates running for office (four from each party) gave short speeches and answered questions at a public forum at Cro Main Lounge on Wednesday night, November 8. A few of the candidates referred to the need to build up relations between Conn and New London while most directed their comments at both directly and indirectly affect our lives as residents in New London. For example, Connie Sokalsky, Director of Crozier-Williams, explained to the candidates that our gym facilities are being "overutilized" by New London residents. She stressed the need for the community to accept responsibility for responding to the obvious need for more youth centers throughout the city in their platform.

One major issue in the campaign is redevelopment in New London, an obvious concern to even the most myopic Conn College student cruising down Park Street on a Friday night. The Republican platform suggests "construction of a new in-town shopping Mall as part of the Shaw Cove Redevelopment" to "support our existing commercial area at I-95 and Coleman and Broad Streets in the face of new competition from the planned Waterford Mall."

To attract new residents to New London, the Republicans call for "creation of a middle income "Historic Village" along Captain's Walk." They also ask to prevent "destruction of the City's private residential housing through vigorous enforcement of building and health codes and city-side use of low cost loans for residential remodeling."

Where the Republicans request an "end to the giveaway" of tax dollars to private businesses, the Democratic platform also calls for "low-interest loans--not grants--to businesses that need to bring their buildings up to code.

In addition, the Democrats propose "improved traffic access to downtown New London," "rehabilitation, not demolition, of structurally sound buildings," and the building of "sidewalks throughout the community.


The Alternatives platform highlights include the Democratic party's "Get the "Sinking Fund" out of Ocean Beach for New London residents" and the Alternatives party's call for "appointments to agencies, boards, and commissions held by both parties as non-political affiliation."

The Republicans also for the seven City Council positions and seven Board of Education spots will take place Tuesday from 8 am - 6 pm Conn College is in the 1st District and Willcockson School, a ride to the polls, call 442-5355, or 447-1461. Remember, "If you're not part of the solution; you're part of the precipitate." It is time for Conn students to get involved. Together they will be able to say "The city is our city" to the community and help work towards solutions to the New London problems we all complain about.

Carter slowing the pace

By NOAH SORKE

President Carter's Administration is at a critical point. Whereas Carter had been enjoying both popularity and freshness, his administrative machinery has now run into increased criticism and controversy.

Perhaps the basic problem has been the President's desire to tackle too many problems in too short a time span. As the NEW YORK TIMES reported this past week, "Carter has unfortunately taken the initiative on too many fronts," including "Congressional relations and generally, lacking leadership."

Indeed the President has put his sometimes awkward fingers into many a "political" pie. Energy proposals have alienated many Congressmen as well as much of the nation's leading business community. Tax plans have run into controversy both inside the Administration, where debates are raging over the political and economic effects of Carter's proposal, and in the nation at large, where the tax proposals have spent much time and energy trying to make people think about and make sense of the "Pepsi generation". 

It is surprising that many people seem to be identifying Carter for "doing too much." In part, at least, these criticisms seem to reflect a desire for the President to slow down his hectic pace until he can get his programs through Congress. This is where the presidency should be a place from which issues, ideas, proposals and innovations are constantly bombarding the American people. For example, if we are to have another administration like Dwight Eisenhower, who said: "For us, the time is over, the presidency became overly stagnant and immobile."

President Eisenhower was in many respects a bland, unimaginative leader who spent more time on the putting green than he did in the Oval Office.

President Carter has now decided to slow his pace to some extent. He recently announced that the next two weeks will be given as a period of relative calm, a period in which the President may try to digest Carter's outpouring of programs.

But let us never allow the presidency to become a home for boring vagrants--it must always maintain some degree of active participation and initiative.

Council elections

Energy, taxes, Geneva,
Now it's time to take it easy

By ELLEN PULDA

Last week, when sitting in Cro main lounge at the auction, I asked a friend what the most interesting speeches of the night were. She said "It was all about energy, taxes, and Geneva peace talks on the Middle East a reality.

Like all little children we wanted to know about the Geneva peace talks on the Middle East. We watched them, too; picked up signs and chanted in our sing-song children's voices: Hey, Hey, LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?" We sang the Pepsi generation. We were raised to emulate our older brothers and parents. They did our protests and the most significant strikes. After all, the students of the 60's were but mere pions. We watched it all, taking in every move. We saw their successes and failures. We were the final candle in the "Pepsi generation". We were raised with a naval submarine base, a United States service academy and not very far from a nuclear power plant and all we can do is spend $45.00 to have someone assassinate someone else's ego.

Ellsberg refreshed our memory of the successful protests and Administration when we thought about it, though, our sub-generation of the all-encompassing "Pepsi generation" would make the most ardent protesters of the 60's. But we would stage the most prestigious protests and the most significant strikes. After all, the students of the 60's were but mere pions. We watched it all, taking in every move. We saw their successes and failures. We were the final candle in the "Pepsi generation".

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Welch sees aesthetic developments

By NATE RICH

VOICE: What made you leave your lucrative position at Roger Williams and how will your past experience aid your new acquired position?

WELCH: I have always been interested in private education. All of my career has been devoted to private schools and colleges. I have little interest in the public sector, for two main reasons. First of all, I feel that public education is in dire straits. It is a very difficult and demanding profession. Second, I have not had the contact with universities that I would like to have. In the public sector, I do not think there is the kind of interaction that there is in higher education. I think higher education is a very exciting field.

VOICE: What is your experience (interest) in the Arts, and how do you deal with the vacuum left by the departure of Mr. Palmer?

WELCH: I happen to be intensely interested in the Arts. I have been ever since I can remember. One of the reasons why I'm interested in the Arts is that all of my family is passionately interested. My father, for example, is a very fine artist. He has always had a very great love for graphic design, the graphic arts, the fine arts, and his children followed in his footsteps. He had a kind of benchmark in my life. From that point on for the last five years, I've worked with schools and colleges as a consultant. I have been able to see what I am going to do for one institution as an outgrowth of some of the developments that I have observed as a consultant.

VOICE: What is your interest in the Arts, and how do you deal with the vacuum left by the departure of Mr. Palmer?

WELCH: Absolutely. There is no question that an empty building on a college campus detracts from the atmosphere that we hope will draw students to our campus. We hope that funding will come in to the college as soon as possible so that it could be used. Certainly the decision that there is an application here for these kinds of things. I think more and more that in society there is a lack of appreciation for these kinds of things. People are more likely to be interested in things that have an immediate practical benefit than they would be in an institution that is not aesthetic.

VOICE: I happen to be interested in the Arts. This is partly due to the fact that I took several courses at the University of Chicago in graphic design. I also became director of Development at Rhode Island School of Design. I was extremely interested in art and this is me who was the leading student of the arts in the county, and I was very involved in the graphic arts. In my current job, I work with the top designers in the country, including a man like Malcolm Grear who is one of the top designers, and I have always had a very great love for graphic design, the graphic arts, the fine arts, and their impact on society.

VOICE: But have you had any immediate plans to replace the American Dance Festival?

WELCH: I can't answer that now because I haven't studied the whole spectrum yet.

VOICE: This will be a major consideration...?

WELCH: Absolutely. The long-term growth of the college will certainly strengthen its present areas (which include substantial expertise) and to the point-build on its strengths, rather than incorporating and entirely new field of work to the college. For example, somebody might ask me if we should have an M.B.A. program because M.B.A.'s are in great demand today. My response to a question like that might be: Well, let's strengthen what we have that sound and strong at the present time and build on those points before.

VOICE: Mr. Deltmold left this summer after beginning to attend Chinese music and theatre. How will your past experience aid your new position?

WELCH: I'm also very interested in the fine arts. This is partly due to the fact that I took several courses at University of Chicago in graphic design. I also became director of Development at Rhode Island School of Design. I was extremely interested in art and this is me who was the leading student of the arts in the county, and I was very involved in the graphic arts. In my current job, I work with the top designers in the country, including a man like Malcolm Grear who is one of the top designers, and I have always had a very great love for graphic design, the graphic arts, the fine arts, and their impact on society.

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VOICE: How do you visualize the timing of your succession as an important decision to be made in the next four years.

WELCH: The first thing that is on my mind is to learn as much as possible about the College. I want to talk to students, faculty members, and get to know the College. In that way I was able to do that. It was a kind of benchmark in my life. From that point on for the last five years, I've worked with schools and colleges as a consultant. I have been able to see what I am going to do for one institution as an outgrowth of some of the developments that I have observed as a consultant.

VOICE: What is your experience (interest) in the Arts, and how do you deal with the vacuum left by the departure of Mr. Palmer?

WELCH: Absolutely. There is no question that an empty building on a college campus detracts from the atmosphere that we hope will draw students to our campus. We hope that funding will come in to the college as soon as possible so that it could be used. Certainly the decision that there is an application here for these kinds of things. I think more and more that in society there is a lack of appreciation for these kinds of things. People are more likely to be interested in things that have an immediate practical benefit than they would be in an institution that is not aesthetic.

VOICE: Could you briefly outline your priorities for the upcoming years?

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### Sports

**Women end tennis season with 3-5 mark**

By ETHAN WOLFE

In the face of some stiff opposition, the Connecticut College Women’s Tennis Team ended their 1977 fall season with a record below the .500 mark. The team scored impressive victories over Holy Cross (4-3), Wesleyan (3-4), and Hartford (7-0), but succumbed to Trinity (8-1), Brown (7-0), Southern Connecticut (7-2), and University of Connecticut (8-0).

Lisa Schwarz in a tennis ‘frame’ of mind

By ETHAN WOLFE

Ms. Lynne Gottlieb, a rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, will conduct the Sunday Service at Harkness Chapel, November 6, 11 am.

Theatre, drama, dance and the relationship between the performing arts and worship are special interests for Ms. Gottlieb. Her service, entitled “Portraits of Biblical Women,” explores this theme through liturgy, dance, drama, sign language and music. A dancer and teacher, Dafna Soltes, will assist Ms. Gottlieb. Ms. Soltes has studied with Martha Graham and Merce Cunningham.

Following the service and an informal brunch, Ms. Gottlieb will lead a workshop in “Storytelling: Myth and Personal Identity.” A graduate of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Ms. Gottlieb believes that the only way to serve the H.Toggle to the team’s seasonal effort.

COACH Sheryl Yeary gave reasons for why the team wound up with a losing record, but she did not attribute it to any lack of effort or enthusiasm on the part of the players. She stated that with the exception of one match, “we did the best we could with what we had.” In addition, the coach claimed that she was “pleased with the mechanical and strategic aspects of the team.” However, Miss Yeary stated that “this is the best we could with what we had.”

The team members themselves seem to agree with their coach, as Lisa Schwartz, the squad’s number one player, maintained that “one big singles player would have been better if there had been more courts to practice on than the three that were available. (The women’s team divides the use of the six north courts with the men."

To sum up the fall campaign, Miss Yeary stated that “this is probably the best team we’ve ever had,” as she pointed out the victories in the close Holy Cross and Wesleyan matches. She then added that “the other schools are just getting the better women tennis players.”

Some reminders

Ms. Lynne Gottlieb, a rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, will conduct the Sunday Service at Harkness Chapel, November 6, 11 am.

**TOP: PHOTO BY GEOFFREY DAY**
The reuion of the Miles Davis quintet, with Hubbard on trumpas instead of Davis, is Davis's greatest merit. Hopefully, in the future Hatchcock's music will take the direction of this record's first two sides. The five members of the quintet have pursued different interests since the sixties, resulting in a fresh, vital appro~ to the Miles Davis school of jazz on V.S.O.P. We look forward to the upcoimmg Hatchcock after- "The Quintet," featuring four sides of Carter, Hubbard, Shorter, Williams and Hatchcock in live performances.

Sculture exhibit

High forms

By NICK RYAN

Currently on exhibition in Manwaring Gallery at Cummings Art Center is a selection of sculpture from the collection of Alexander Milikien, Milikien is both a collector and dealer of fine art with a gallery in the Soho district of New York City. The show, which will run until November 15, includes a dozen of twelve established artists and includes pieces by Alexander Calder, Herbert Ferber, and faculty member David Smalley. What makes this exhibition interesting is the diversity of styles ranging from the primitivist aesthetic of Jeffrey Maron's totem to the austere industrial patterns of Anthony Caro. Each piece reveals a facet of modern sculpture, which points to the overall development of art in the past fifty years. What is presented here is a reahtion against the traditional representational forms that have dominated sculpture for centuries.

In contrast to these simple and at times stark sculptures stands Bill Barret's untitled sculpture. Barret's work "Pa" of 1977. Barret's alumium piece is a melius piece characterized by Carter's looping base and Hubbard's finshes. The first side ends with "Netterfiel," a shorter composition which the Miles Davis group played while this saxophone dominates this melius theme.

The second side's "Eye of the Hurricane" is a showcase for the quintet's superlattb talents. The competing energy of Williams drives the lyrical base of Carter's bar, the fecundity of Hubbard's trumpas, the fluency of Shorter's saxophone dominates this melius theme.

Kathy Kramer, Karen Bean, and Aro Fitzgerald will appear tonight in Crozier Dance Studio at 8 pm.

FASHION JACKET:

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4

CHOICE DANCE STUDY: Fletcher, Kramer, and Bean Dance Troops. 8 pm. Students $1.50. Call 453-8111 for tickets.

THURSDAY FEATURE FLICKS: "Marathon Man" at 8 pm. $1.00 Palmer Auditorium.

HARTFORD CIVIC CENTER: New England Whalers vs. Cincinnati at 7:30 pm. Call 456-6000 for information.

SATURDAY FEATURE FLICKS: "Seven Per-Cent Solution" at 8 pm. $1.00 in Palmer Auditorium.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: "A Hard Day's Night" at 8 pm. $1.00 in Harkness Chapel.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 7

CROZIER CONCERT THEATRE: Presents Phoebe Snow in concert.


NATIONALLAMPOONSHOW: At 8 pm in Palmer Auditorium.

SATURDAY FEATURE FLICKS: Seven Per-Cent Solution at 8 pm in Palmer Auditorium.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: "A Hard Day's Night" at 7:30 pm. $1.00 in Museum of Modern Art.


HARPOON SEAPORT FLICKS: "The Pink Panther" at the Meeting House, 7 and 9.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11

LEROY CONCERT THEATRE: Presents Phoebe Snow in concert.

CROZIER CONCERT THEATRE: "Cezanne: The Late Work" through January 5. Call 456-1162 for information.
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(DID THE TITANIC NEED LIFEBOATS?)

Siglinda Steinflüller
Dean of Beer

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