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 bound to occur. I hope we will promise the public the kind of school publication that we would like to have. We will try our best to improve. We will be learning from each other, and the criticism is not brought to the direct attention of the editor by the student body. The New London Assembly has been meeting to discuss all the improvements that THE VOICE may try to introduce to the students. We have received any letters to the editors for their October 29 issue. You can imagine how many letters, in a manner of speaking. You can decide that the College Community is generally satisfied with THE VOICE and continue to publish under the same format. As a member of Student Government and gauging the number of complaints I have received from my dorm, I hardly believe this to be the case. You could also interpret the lack of response to your paper as a matter of the New London of the week that is too high or on the Conn. College campus. This may be a part of the problem that we have received little direct feedback criticizing THE VOICE. I don't think it would give me another possibility. I have had done trying to print complaints of THE VOICE on paper, but I found it unrealistic. 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 lacking on the standard that is characteristic of your paper, and I don't believe that this attitude should spread any further.

I believe that a newspaper should be representative of its community. I don't think that many of the articles in THE COLLEGE VOICE are either representative of the Conn. Community. I also believe that there are other such news that are contained that would be of great interest. I would therefore like to make a suggestion that you are willing to make. If I'm submitting that is directed towards your paper, and I'm sitting back and inanimating that can ignore being brought to your direct attention, why don't you take a step further than THE COLLEGE VOICE. At least then I could have chuckled with a clear conscience and Vassall and all.

I will confidently say that you and Scott are "warped" for having made this article unnecessary. Any one who knows me realizes that I have a high tolerance for this type of expression (sarcasm, humor, call it what you will), therefore I feel justified in getting huffy since THE VOICE is not the place to publish it. Save it for the locker room, or the campus skidder. I would therefore like to make a suggestion that you are willing to make. If I'm submitting that is directed towards your paper, and I'm sitting back and inanimating that can ignore being brought to your direct attention, why don't you take a step further than THE COLLEGE VOICE. At least then I could have chuckled with a clear conscience and Vassall and all.

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By JANET WILSCAM

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 melt-down. 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 ever 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 16 miles to the north, naval censors have been let off by 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 first began operations. In response, the Federal Energy Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have requested that water-borne radionuclides be monitored in the Sound. By the end of 35 to 40 years, the water will be declared safe.

The nuclear industry is beset by a series of problems, ranging from safety problems to economic problems. The federal government has spent $3 billion in the past 10 years on nuclear facilities, but only $500 million has been spent on safety. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has also been criticized for its failure to take adequate account of the likelihood of human error, which played such a major role at Three-Mile Island.

The social costs of nuclear power for our civilization are greater than the social costs of nuclear power for our civilization. The social costs of nuclear power for our civilization are greater than the social costs of nuclear power for our civilization. The social costs of nuclear power for our civilization are greater than the social costs of nuclear power for our civilization. The social costs of nuclear power for our civilization are greater than the social costs of nuclear power for our civilization.
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.

Firstly, get into 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.

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. Also find out where the paper and trash recepticles are in your dorm. Every dorm should have cans marked "Paper Only" and "Trash Only." Sometimes the "Trash Only" cans are in the basement or the commons rooms. A weekly trip to these containers will soon become habitual and is well worth the trip.

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.

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The New London connection

OPINION

by BETH POLLARD

Conn College's students and stone structures stand still against the daily grind of the city's elevated hillside. The gates and walls, intended to keep unwanted trespassers from avoiding the campus, perhaps more effective in barricading us within our own microcosm, away from the New London community.

"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 every one of these obsolete negatives, even attempted to learn more about the community? Most of us are students existing here during the time in our lives when we are least receptive to learning and expansion, 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 is today, Tuesday, November 8. This is the day for the New London election. For the Conn College student and for the City Council and the Board of Education, it is a chance to show our support for the New London of tomorrow.

Despite the presence of a third party, the Alternatives Party, adds to the excitement of the upcoming election. Sincerely, the election was formed because of New London's current need for new ideas. While the Alternatives Party highlights the historical "re-vitalization of the downtown area," as do the Republicans and commercial and light industrial use of New London's vacant land and buildings, the Alternatives Party platform也同样包括 the Democratic party's "development of New London's Harbor for the revitalization of the downtown area," as do the Republicans and commercial and light industrial use of New London's vacant land and buildings. The Alternatives Party's platform highlights include the Democratic party's "development of New London's Harbor for the revitalization of the downtown area," as do the Republicans and commercial and light industrial use of New London's vacant land and buildings. The Alternatives Party's platform also includes the Democratic party's "rehabilitation, not demolition, of structurally sound buildings," and the building of "sidewalks, the final carbonated bubbles of the Pepsi generation," as do the Republicans and commercial and light industrial use of New London's vacant land and buildings. The Alternatives Party's platform also includes the Democratic party's "rehabilitation, not demolition, of structurally sound buildings," and the building of "sidewalks, the final carbonated bubbles of the Pepsi generation." It is surprising that many people seem to want to emulate Dwight Eisenhower's presidency at this time. There is a belief, a new administration is at a critical point. President Carter has now decided to slow his pace to some extent. He has announced that for the next two weeks he will give as much of the pres-ident's daily time to short-term, relative calm, a period in which he can focus on the more urgent tasks

What will the outcome of the election be? The only certainty is that the New London political scene will be affected. 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, "the president has taken himself to task for trying to do too much at once, creating economic uncertainty, shifting positions in mid-stream, neglecting Congressional relations and, generally, lacking leadership.

Indeed the President has put his sometimes awkward fingers into many "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 feasibility of Carter's proposal, and in the nation at large, where the issue has been met with much time and energy trying to make Geneva peace talks fail on the Middle East.

By ELLEN PULDA

The fight over?"
INTERVIEW

Welch sees aesthetic developments

By NATE RICH

VOICE: What made you leave your lucrative position at

Chicago in graphic design. I also became director of

program (.) to the college. For example, somebody m'llht

newly equlred POlt?

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WELCH: Yes, I think so. One of the reasons why I came

here is that the campus has many aesthetic qualities that

are very strong assets for the institution. When you bring

people to the American Dance Festival from Conn College?

PHOTOS BY GEOFFREY DAY

cultural planning committee, Board of Trustees, and the

We're going to be working on the funding of the

new library immediately. Hopefully we will see some

results in that in the near future.

VOICE: What are the future ploncepts for the fundlnl of the

core Williamland how will your palt experience aid your

plonct for the incoming years?

VOICE: Could you briefly outline your prlorltlel for the

future giving to the college? In the near future.

WELCH: We're going to be working on the funding of the

new library immediately. Hopefully we will see some

results in that in the near future.

VOICE: What are the future prospects for the funding of the

new library?

WELCH: The first thing that is on my mind is to learn as much

as I can about the college. I'm going to meet as many students

as faculty members as possible, so that I can find out what the

major funding needs are. I think that the first thing that I'm

concerned with is the 26 million dollar or more that the College

has already raised in the most recent campaign for the new

library. Whether that's going to be enough to fund the whole

project in the first three years, to put a new library immediately.

Hopefully we will see some results in that in the near future.

VOICE: What is your experience (Interest) In the Arts, and

how will you deal with the vast number of art events and

projects in the first three years, to put a new library immediately.

WELCH: Absolutely. There is no question that an empty

building in a college campus detracts from a number of things.

WELCH: I have always been interested in private

education. All of my career has been devoted to private

schools and colleges. I have always been interested in that area

because I feel that pluralism in education is vital to the

strength of the United States. And I feel that in this world,

I firmly believe that we become a nation of exclusively state-run

educational institutions, we would lose a great deal that is

unique to private education in America. Now, I was a product of

both elementary and secondary schools of private schools and

I never attended a public school and I went to three private

universities: Princeton, Northwestern, and Cornell University.

I might say that this is based on the premise that I'm a very firm

believer in private education—I always have been.

VOICE: What is your experience in the arts?

WELCH: I can't answer that now because I haven't studied

that whole spectrum yet.

VOICE: This will be a major consideration?

WELCH: Absolutely. The long-term growth of the college

will be strengthened its present areas (which are particularly

favorable expertise) and to further those (build on its

strengths, rather than incorporating and entirely new field

of organ(s) 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 and sound strong at the present time and build up those

program.

VOICE: Mr. Delormond left this summer after beginning to

take over the helm of Conn College. In what way did you

try to build on the present for the college he has done. He

has created the sound underpinnings for a good development

program of which Conn College is fortunate to have. My

challenge is to build on the framework that he so suc-

cessfully created and to strengthen and expand his fund-rasing

programs of the institution so that it can flourish on the

basis of what has been.
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 .500. The team scored impressive victories over Holy Cross (4-3), Wesleyan (3-4), and Hartford (7-4), but succumbed to Trinity (8-1), Brown (7-0), Southern Connecticut (7-2), University of Connecticut (8-1), and UConn (9-0). The team ended the season 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 "the other schools are just getting the better women tennis players to the campus." However, Miss Yeary pointed out that despite the fact that the team's competition has been getting tougher each year, Connecticut College has not made an effort to attract good women tennis players to the campus, and that Conn's program is not keeping pace. "I've seen the team divide the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available. (The women's team divides the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available. (The women's team divides the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available." 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 our best team of the past season with a record below .500 mark. The team scored impressive victories over Holy Cross (4-3), Wesleyan (3-4), and Hartford (7-4), but succumbed to Trinity (8-1), Brown (7-0), Southern Connecticut (7-2), University of Connecticut (8-1), and UConn (9-0). The team ended the season 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 "the other schools are just getting the better women tennis players to the campus." However, Miss Yeary pointed out that despite the fact that the team's competition has been getting tougher each year, Connecticut College has not made an effort to attract good women tennis players to the campus, and that Conn's program is not keeping pace. "I've seen the team divide the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available. (The women's team divides the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available. (The women's team divides the use of the six courts to practice on than the three that were available." 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 our best team of the past season with a record below .500 mark."

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 a.m. 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, Dance Theatre of Harlem, and Meree 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 rabbi serving the deaf in New York City. She is also the rabbinic consultant to Joseph Papp's New York Public Theatre's production of The Dybbuk, by Anski, due to open this fall. Although women are not currently ordained as rabbis in the Conservative Sect of Judaism, Ms. Gottlieb is seeking ordination and will complete her studies in less than one year.

Some reminders

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COVER STORY

COEDUCATION IS SOLID

BY MICHELE MADEUX and CINDY 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, in the outside world for its problems with 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 1960 but 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 40 percent. For the fall of 1977, 683 of the 1732 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 1:1 ratio quota imposed by the state in order to qualify for aid. Dual enrollment philosophy has been instrumental in achieving a stable ratio within five years. She believes that although "approximately equal numbers of men and women have been the desired ratio since the decision was made to become coeducational, the Admissions office applies the same acceptance standards to both sexes." Ms. May of the Administrative 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 COLLEGE VOICE, NOVEMBER 4, 1977

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Michael Gauthier is the Student Director of the Computer Center. He asserted that the courses offered in computer science do provide the student with a decent background in the field. Classes are generally quite small, so there is a great deal of individual attention given to the student. Wertheimer, verified this assessment, labelling the use of the computer as a "powerful teaching technique." But the issue seems to be how much more of an impact a new computer would have on the liberal arts education as a whole. Ingersoll and Wertheimer both spoke of an interactive system with a central computer, unseen by anyone save the programmers, with terminals located in each dorm, office and library. The system would thereby be accessible to students, professors, and administration alike, at a much greater degree than is currently possible with the card-oriented system. It would serve, in Wertheimer's words, as a "total information center" applicable to scholarly research in all phases of the liberal arts.

Relative to comparable institutions, Conn is "far below on computer capacity," according to Wertheimer. The Coast Guard has 28 terminals, with electric lines linking them to Dartmouth's facility. Trinity has terminals connected with the system at Yale. Gauthier has conducted student tours and noted that many prospective students have spoken of the discrepancy, citing their high school computers as being of a higher caliber than the one here. Wertheimer postulated that perhaps a modern and efficient computer center would enhance Conn's reputation with prospective high-quality students.

Money is, of course, the crucial factor in the procurement of a new computer. Ingersoll offered the Gauthier figure of $100,000 to $200,000 as a general estimate of the cost of a computer. It was conceded by all interviewees that money is tight, although Gauthier said, "We are so rumored that, after the library, the new computer is of primary importance to the administration. It does appear that the computer center deserves a position of high priority among the school's concerns. Wertheimer believes that a new system will pay for itself in two or three years in terms of efficiency. And besides its relevance to many aspects of life on campus, the computer's place in the outside world assures the college graduate exposure to it in his career. The addition of a computer is an absolute necessity for the undergraduate preparing to succeed in any field.

Ms. Voorhees, 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. Voorhees 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 "sucilac 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 50 percent men, it has succeeded in the important aspects of being coed.

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

By LYNN MCKELVEY

In the depths of Bill Hall there is a computer, one that is adequate for the programming it is utilized for now, but is two computer generations behind the times. An updated system would benefit the entire campus and many aspects of academic life, not to mention the Computer Science Program. That is the general consensus reached by Wayne Ingersoll, Stan Wertheimer, and Michael Gauthier, all of whom have reason to be concerned.

Any member of the College Community can use the computer but the present system is awkward and inefficient. Many students are discouraged from using the computer room by having full cabinets crammed with cards that must be fed into the computer. The operating facility can only handle a small amount of data at a time so that any problem will usually break it up. This necessitates tedious tasks that would be eliminated with an up-dated computer, according to Wertheimer, who supervises all academic and student programs.

Wayne Ingersoll is in charge of data processing for the Administration. Many administrative details are handled by the computer, such as tuition billing, transcript information and admissions processing. The current system of input is a time-consuming one and many students feel that it is not efficient. Ingersoll, can accommodate basic research, a file with unlimited growth, as indicative of the possibilities of such expansion.
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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 performed this weekend. The play written by the famous social commentator and cartoonist of the “New York 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 Theater 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 characters featuring Peter Dustin 78, Max Langstaff 81, and Emily Sims ’80 and five who play a variety of roles, Elizabeth Devany ’88, Patty Stern ’80, Katherine Valanov, Michael Langfield 78, and Matthew Jansky ’80. The entire cast is on stage throughout the play. The actors not participating in a particular scene are either frozen or arranged in a tableau to comment on the action. In each of the play’s many scenes, a sexual situation is truthfully and humorously portrayed. The value of the scenes comes from the audience’s identification with the situation. It is Feiffer’s hope that the audience will say, “My God, that happened to me! Did I act like that?” The play is very true to life and those that are easily embarrassed or upset by questions of sexual relations may wish to avoid Feiffer’s People. However to upset people, and to make them think, is often the purpose of theatre. The play is an extremely personal 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 important 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 situations 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.
**Hancock's jazz reunion**

**By Michael Sittenfeld and Peter Wyman**

The legitimacy of what is called "jazz" is brought into question today by everything from rock-jazz fusion to the avant garde efforts of Anthony Braxton, which is labeled as "jazz." Herbie Hancock's latest Columbia recording, V.S.O.P. (PG 4698), might not touch the extremes of what is referred to as jazz, but Hancock's work extends to a variety of styles.

The highlights of V.S.O.P. is the quintet Hancock leads on the album's first and second sides. The quintet features Dave Holland on bass, Freddie Hubbard on trumpet, Wayne Shorter on saxophone, Tony Williams on drums, and Hancock on electric piano and adds a mid-sixties brand of jazz profoundly influenced by Miles Davis, with whom, except for Hubbard, all the band members played in a fitting tribute to Davis.

Hancock begins V.S.O.P. with a deft opening introduction in which he demonstrates the versatility and clarity of his style. The introduction leads gracefully into "Maiden Voyage," a mellifluous piece characterized by Carter's loping bass and Hubbard's fluidity. The first side ends with "Feferlitt," a shorter composition which the Miles Davis group played. In the absence of the saxophone, dominates this recording's mood.

The second side's "Eye of the Hurricane" is a showcase for the quintet's superlative talents. The competing energy of Williams driving the lyrical (of Carter's bass, the fluidity of Hubbard's trumpet, the fluency of Shorter's sax, and the rich textures of Hancock's keyboards combine to make "Eye of the Hurricane" one of V.S.O.P.'s finest moments. Miles Davis's influence is most evident on the second side: the piece begins and ends with a common theme and also makes frequent references within this framework.

The third side features the Hancock sextet which performed from November 1965. In "Mr. Williams When You Get There," the group plays with less vibrancy and vitality than on the first side. The sextet performs deftly and is interesting in several respects, overall, not as inspiring as the quintet. Particularly noteworthy is Bernie Maupin on alto flute and Eddie Henderson on trumpet. The third side offers a more modern approach lacking the improvisatory feel of the first two sides.

Hancock's current line-up plays on the fourth side. This sextet plays an electrically-oriented brand of jazz. While the group performs with intense virtuosity, unfortunately it contains the monotonous excesses of up-tempo funk. Again,Bernie Maupin performs admirably on sax.

The reunion of the Miles Davis quintet, with Hubbard on trumpet instead of Davis, is Miles's greatest merit. Hopefully, in the future Hancock'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 approach to the Miles Davis school of jazz on V.S.O.P. We look forward to the upcoming Hancock efforts, the "Quintet," featuring four sides of Carter, Hubbard, Shorter, Williams, and Hancock in live performances.

**Sculpture exhibit**

**By NICK RYAN**

Currently on exhibition in Manwaring Gallery at Cummings Art Center is a selection of sculpture from the collection of Alexander Milikin. Milikin is both a collector and dealer of fine art with a gallery in the Greenwich Village district of New York City. The show, which will run until November 23rd, is representative of twelve established artists and includes pieces by Anthony Caro, 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 abstract preferences of Anthony Caro. Each piece reveals a faceted of modern sculpture, which points to the overall development of art in the past fifty years. What is also presented here is a reaction against the traditional representational forms that have dominated sculpture for centuries.

"Po" by Bill Barret

While the lack of figurative references may not endear many of you to this show, it should not be mistaken as a dismissal of reality and obscure indebtedness in abstract sculpture. To try and comprehend a work such as "Po" without referring to Caro's 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 also presented here is a reaction against the traditional representational forms that have dominated sculpture for centuries.

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