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, and it is our responsibility to promise the perfect school publication)

That is not to say that the reason the student body comes to Conn parties is to have fun. It seems to me that the staff of THE COLLEGE VOICE should use a little bit more discretion on choosing articles. First, an article such as this tends to put students on the defensive; there are not many students who care to be degraded by their own paper. Secondly, the group that your contributors must emerge. 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 the community will be both interesting and meaningful to all.

Not for one minute will our attitude fail to reflect our reaching for that goal. Our attitude is a commitment to excellence, in an elementally too numerous to count. Never could we promise the perfect school publication. The night was on like a ball. We guarantee the reader of THE COLLEGE VOICE two things: a publication which improves with each new issue and a publication that will consistently inroduce new writers to the Community. We hope to improve quality and at the same time attract four to five new contributors each week.

This may seem self-defeating, but it is the only way we know how to build a tight core of good writers in order to gain better quality. This makes sense in the professional world.

On the other hand, this weekly publication is a forum to which any Connecticut College student may contribute. There is a substantial number of bright people on campus that communicate well. It is from this number of bright people that we hope to improve quality and attract more contributors.

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To the Editor

If you have heard that the newspaper is not doing very well, I hope to perceive and understand the argument. I believe this criticism is not brought to the direct attention of the editors.

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To the Editor

I was quite disturbed to see the lack of taste displayed by the printing of "Party Time" in your paper. As a member of the Student Assembly I have not received any letters to the editors that THE COLLEGE VOICE had not received in the earlier part of the year. I would like to suggest that THE COLLEGE VOICE is ready to introduce new writers to the Community. We hope to improve quality and attract more contributors.

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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
MILLSTONE
Ten miles from Connecticut College, in Waterford, lurk two of Northeast Utilities' six nuclear plants: Millstone I and II. Built in 1970, Millstone I was designed to produce 660 megawatts, but operated at only 45 percent of capacity in 1976. So far in 1977, the plant has operated at 90 percent of capacity. Millstone II began operations in 1975 with an optimal capacity of 830 megawatts. In 1976, it operated at 63 percent of its capacity, and has produced at a level of 62 percent of its capacity so far this year. 
Gary Doughty, a representative of Northeast Utilities, was asked in a phone interview last Monday why Connecticut needs nuclear power. He responded by saying, "You want to supply enough electricity to meet the demands of the public, and you want to use the most economical means with the least environmental costs." He went on to say that nuclear power costs only half what oil-generated power does. There have been no major incidents with nuclear power, he claimed, and its environmental impacts are minimal.
Mr. Doughty pointed out that in 1975, Northeast spent $236 million for oil, but that sum was reduced to $163 million in 1976. He attributed the company's savings in oil to its reliance on nuclear power. In fact, in 1976, 59 percent of Connecticut's electricity was supplied by nuclear power.

Despite Northeast's undying optimism for nuclear power, Millstone I stands out as a bleak reminder of our inability to keep the mighty atom in check. The plant's builders gave it 3 flaws, one being a crack in the inner reactor core, the second being that the pipes in the core cooling system were not of the proper materials, so they ruptured in the fall of 1974. A massive outpouring of radioactively contaminated effluents occurred.
The plant remained closed for 7 months while the pipes were replaced. Restarting a plant always entails a certain degree of danger because of the sudden increase in pressure in the core cooling system. Early in the start-up period, a red light went on in the control room, signalling a leak in the core cooling system. The head of the outpouring of radioactively contaminated effluents occurred.

The accident caused Millstone I to operate at only 45 percent of its generating capacity for 1975, and cost the head engineer his job. On December 21, 1976, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in an unprecedented move, rescinded his license.

The Navy has been alarmed by Millstone on various occasions. At the Groton Submarine Base, nearly 16 miles south of Millstone, several naval commanders 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 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. 

Northeast would like to construct a third Millstone plant on the Waterford site. But on October 25, the Public Utilities Control Authority (PUC) gave the company only $35 million of a requested $80 million rate increase. Carrying on through a threat made earlier during the rate hearings, Northeast decided to postpone construction of the 1150 megawatt plant from 1983 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 65 percent.

CON
Nuclear power is unviable as an alternative because it is unsafe, it is 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 3 repairmen, unable to see the wiring they were working on, lit a match, which ignited the cables. 1 of the 14 emergency core cooling systems failed before the pathway to meltdown was finally halted. One worker lost his life (3 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 because, 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 Ferry and Millstone.

Plutonium 239, a fission by-product, poses yet another safety problem. As a radioactive isotope with a half-life of 24,000 years, it is highly toxic. If inhaled, 1-4,000 of a gram would kill you; 1-4,000 could give you lung cancer. If ingested, it could give you bone 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 422,000,000 gallons of radioactive waste material have leaked into the ground.

Aside from safety problems, nuclear power has also been plagued by economic misfortunes. Simply to break even, a plant must operate at 70 percent of its generating capacity. Of the 80 commercial reactors now operating, only Connecticut Yankee in East Haddam has achieved the mark. High maintenance costs beset the plant that is not functioning, with consumers paying $300,000 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 warae, 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 companies favorably to the costs of oil-burning plants. United Illuminating, a utility servicing 11 southern Connecticut towns, completed an oil-fired plant in 1976 for approximately $200 million. By contrast, estimates for Millstone III range from $1.5 to $2 million.

While uranium was originally an inexpensive fuel, the formation of an international cartel has made it difficult to purchase it at its former price of $9.30 per pound. It currently sells for approximately $41.50 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 too 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 could continue to help meet our energy demands for a period of time under 50 years.

The social costs of nuclear power far outweigh any benefits. Operating plants expose surrounding individuals to low-level radiation while creating a virtually impossible-to-dispose-of trash that will 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.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE NEW LONDON DAY
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 stands out in this regard 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 was one of the first universities to implement the coeducation 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 46 percent. For the fall of 1977, 663 of the 1977 undergraduates are men. Conn has only a moderate 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 12 percent 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 number 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 Wolfe, 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 in admission in order to fill a quota.

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 "suicide campus."

Both Kathy Boluch and Betty Paton, 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. Betty 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 high level of academics at Conn attracts men who really want to come. In her opinion, Skidmore did little to accommodate the men on campus. Betty 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 high level of academics at Conn attracts men who really want to come.

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The computer center is far behind the times

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 to file cabinets crammed with cards that need to be fed into the computer. The operating facility can only handle a small amount of data at a time so that a file might have to be broken 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 Admissions Office. Many administrative details are handled by the computer, such as tuition billing, transcript information and admissions processing. The current needs of such areas are being met but there is potential for vast expansion. Ingersoll cited the computer's ability to run programs and records, a file with unlimited growth as indicative of the possibilities of such expansion.

Michael Gauthier is the Student Director of the Computer Center. He stated that the course offered in computer science do not 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, labeling the use of the computer as a "powerful teaching technique."

However, 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 calibur 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 figure of $100,000 as a general estimate of the cost of a computer. It was conceded by all interviewees that money is tight, although Gauthier said it is rumored that, after the library, the 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 regard to the computer capability one for the undergraduate preparing to succeed in any field.

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A valuable tool for the undergraduate preparing to succeed in any field.
The play itself is a collection of forty-five scenes loosely connected by the primary idea of sexual relations. For the play to succeed, each actor acting in a particular scene are to cooperate arising therefore and aid the play. Such demands on the audience's identification with the characters and participation in the play not only see that the audience be lost in the illusion of the theatre but were not the only reason the audience should feel the play is being directly spoken to. In such a case, the audience can utilize its attributes and make more effective and realistic theatre. 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. Another advantage of 202 (though it may seem to be a disadvantage) is the lack of stage settings used. All plays performed in small settings is also more 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 size 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 the play. 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 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 irreparable. Whether paper is incinerated or deposited in a landfill, conventional disposal methods are environmentally disruptive in terms of pollution, energy waste, and ecological deterioration.

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.

These 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.
The New London connection

By BETH POLLARD

Conn College's students and stone structures stand still and watch as the town develops on the elevated hillside. The gates and walls, intended to keep unwanted trespassers from avoiding the 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 repeatedly echoed around campus. Yet, how many ofus have honestly and actively tried to help rectify even a few of these old grudges, even attempted to learn more about the community? Most of us spend four years of our lives here during the time in our lives we usually stress the need for 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 connection. For students who are registered voters in New London, the exact time to begin learning about our state is Tuesday, November 8. This is the day for the City Council and the Board of Education elections, which will determine the future of the City Council and the Board of Education for the next year's election. This party was founded by the Alternatives Party, 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 two parties," said 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 in Croon 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 discussed the need for action in the community and help work towards solutions to the New London problems we all complain about.

President Carter has now decided to slow his pace to some extent. He had been much more active. But, this two will be given as a period of relative calm, a period in which the nation can try to digest Carter's outpouring of programs. But let us never allow the presidency to become a home for tolerating vagrants—it must always maintain some degree of active participation and initiative.
INTERVIEW

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 newly 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 a keen interest in the arts. In that area because I feel that pluralism in education is vital to the strength of the United States. I also believe that we should support the arts in a number of ways. My philosophy of work in this field of development is based on the premise that I’m a very firm believer in private education. I always have been.

Now, why did I leave Roger Williams? Very simply, I had a donor die and I had an operation that was of necessity deferred.

VOICE: What is your experience (Interest) in the Arts, and how do you deal with the vacuum left by the departure of someone like Malcolm Greer, who is one of the top graphic designers in the United States? I have always had a very great love for graphic design, the aesthetics of a greenhouse, the new library and the arts center, they can be very strong assets for the institution. When you bring volunteer leaders and show them the Arboretum and greenhouse, the new library and the arts center, they can be very strong assets for the institution.

WELCH: Absolutely. There is no question that an empty building on a college campus detracts from a number of needs and is focusing its efforts on attaining that goal in the next upstate.

VOICE: What are the future prospects for the funding of the new library.

WELCH: We’re going to be working on the funding of the new library immediately. Hopefully we will see some results within the next year.

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

WELCH: The first thing that is on my mind is to learn as much as possible about the current need for the College. I want to check out all the facilities of the College and meet with alumni, parent and the trustees to get thoroughly familiar. I would hope that fund raising will come in to the college as soon as possible so that it could be used. Certainly the one that there is an application here for these kinds of things. I think, that all of my family is quite artistic. Where I grew up we had six piano. in our house and I was asked to play the violin. I played in symphony orchestras and university orchestras and at some point I hope to join the Conn College orchestra.

I’m also very interested in the fine arts. This is partly due to the fact that I took several studio classes at the University of Chicago in graphic design. I also became director of Development at Rhode Island School of Design, and I was extremely interested in art and to this I was the leading school of the arts in the country.

Rhode Island School of Design I worked with some of the top designers in the country. Including a man like Malcolm Greer who is one of the top graphic designers in the United States. I would hope that we would encompass three or four such a strong point to make to prospective contributors.

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PHOTOS BY GEOFFREY DAY

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simply a structure that allows an institution to put within a relatively small, time frame the ability to energize its volunteers over a relatively short period of time to set priorities and 1.0 with that framework in order to reach an objective. Fundamentally Conn. College is in a capital campaign now and has been for many years beginning, you might say, with the first guest program and then continuing to the more recent campaign for the new library.

Whether we are starting a formal capital campaign or not, I don’t think it is as important as the fact that the College is constantly going to do 1.0 with three or four projects in the first three years, to be undertaken in the next four years. It is more likely that we would, after reviewing the needs that have been done in the past by the long-range planning committee, Board of Trustees, and the President, that we would encompass all the capital needs that the College has in total program. It is much better to encompass a wide spectrum of programs including athletics, library, and scholarships for students. 36 percent of the students at Conn College receive financial aid and the demand may well be for 40 percent, 50 percent, or 60 percent.

Then, it is our job to encourage people to contribute scholarship funds to the College so that more students can come.

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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.

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 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 it to be the only rabbit serving the dead 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.

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 (7-0), but succumbed to Trinity (8-1), Brown (7-0), Southern Connecticut (1-2), University of Connecticut (8-3), and Meree Cunningham.

By ETHAN WOLFE

In post season play, the Camels participated in both the Connecticut State Tournament and the New England Regional Tournament. Lisa Schwartz reached the semifinals while playing singles and the teams of Susie Brewer-Lucia Santini and Sue Northrup-Nancy Garlock made it to the semifinals and quarterfinals respectively in the doubles.

The Camels did not do quite as well in the New England Tournament, as only Beth Smolens and Susie Brewer made significant advances, reaching the quarterfinals of the consolation doubles.

Nancy Smith was another player who took part in the post season action, White Laura Allen, Ann Dempsey, and Susan Rogers also contributed to the team's seasonal effort.

Coach Sheryl Yearly 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 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.

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 Yearly stated that "we 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 not making 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 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.

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In contrast to these simple and at times stark sculptures stands Bill Barret’s work “Pa” of 1977. Barrett’s aluminum piece is basically an intersection of rectilinear geometry and anthropomorphomorphic forms. Raised on three feet, it looks at once contemplative and sexed. It allows the viewer to envisage an interesting enclosure of space in which forms jut and curve around. Barrett’s work is based on the idea of less is more. While this certainly applies here it should also be said that more is sometimes too easy.

High forms

By NICK KAN

Currently on exhibition in Manwaring Gallery at Cumming's Art Center is a collection of sculptures from the collection of Alexander Milliken. Milliken is both a collector and dealer of fine art with a gallery in the Spanish district of New York City. The show, which will run until November 18, is a挑选of twelve established artists and includes pieces by Anthony Caro, Herbert Ferber, and faculty member David Perlman. What makes this exhibition interesting is the diversity of styles ranging from the primordial aesthetic of Jeffrey Maron’s totem to the austere industrial patterns of Alexander Milliken. Each piece reveals an interesting enclosure of space in which forms jut and curve around. Barrett’s work is based on the idea of less is more. While this certainly applies here it should also be said that more is sometimes too easy.
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