dinner, and the second on occurs toward the end of Act it when Sid asks for Lily's forgiveness and conterment praces in identifier with sine reprofession for the second reprofession and these two moments of depression in the play resulted from O'Neill's inability to avoid including the realitures bis instrumentable the ine tantasy that he had created.

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not as

In additionator Cid's at stateggie with alcoholism in "Ah, Wilderness," Richard Miller, also

has a finer encounter with it. After a night of boozing, 'Kichard realizes that alcohol is comforting as he had expected. Rather, it makes him sick and only able to forcet his ารอุปษะระเกร for a brief period of time. Although the plot-line of the script depicts Richard as r eformed after ine marente เปล่า และเอาระงักแปนอนอยาลัยเดิม เพื่อเการ intent because the audie nce does not know whothreuleichardes ireatization about archnoil will carry on infough the rest' or nis life. Perhaps, O'Neill wished that he had been as wise as Richard during his youth about alcoholic consumption. Possibly, he may have simply established the beginning of Richard's alcoholic life. Nevertheless, Richard's exposure to alcohol strengthened his rela tionship.with .hoth Sid and his fathrauth me opposite W'Villem streathins mp' with mis own ramer, this hewly tormed hand hetween the men in "Ahallyildernern" semelipinasizês" U Neill's desire to create a fantasy world in hir instrumy maure contenty. Whether range fie'V Nenr wrote 'Ah, 'wngerness: as an attempt to escape reality or as an attempt to find humor in his own life, the subjects of alcohol and alcoholism are impossible to ignore.

Mathew Boudreaux, Assistant Director