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BATES COLLEGE



THE STUDENT

"Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh" - Old Testament

EST. 1873

MAR. 27, 1975

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Number of Applications Increases

Applications to Bates College are UP! Dean Milton Lindholm said applications at many colleges, especially at private colleges have gone down. However, approximately 2300 applications were received by Bates for places in the class of 1979, a four to five per cent increase over last year.

The Dean said this was encouraging. In each of the last two years the college has said applications have been substantially the same, when actually they declined slightly (two to three per cent).

The number of applicants who are accepted that actually will come to Bates is uncertain at this time. Dean Lindholm said that usually less than 50% of those accepted to the College come. He also stated that accepting people to Bates is a difficult task because of the increased number of applications of well-qualified students. This means that some well-qualified students will be denied admission. And several other factors go into admissions. For instance, those applicants with very high academic records will probably be accepted at other colleges. And, since there is no way of knowing where else an applicant has been accepted, every application must be treated as having a bona fide interest in coming to Bates.

Dean Lindholm said that an applicant's financial circumstance was not an influence in his admissions acceptance. The College is not prepared to supply all the financial needs of students, but there are other sources for money. The Dean stressed that he did not want to deny admission to anyone because of financial circumstances.

The College is aiming for about 400 new students. This includes transfers as well as Freshmen. This is somewhat larger than last year's class, but there will be no crowding in housing. This is because of the new house, seniors graduating and students leaving the College for one reason or another. The applications have come from all parts of the country, including California, Texas, the Mid-west, as well as from New England.



Milton Lindholm — Dean of Admissions

Debate Summer Institute

by Dan Lacasse

For all of you who think that the Bates campus relaxes after the regular school year, the Debate Council says "It ain't so." The Council is preparing for the annual tradition of the High School Summer Debate Institute.

This year the Institute is much more comprehensive than ever before. It will be nation-wide in scope, whereas past sessions have concentrated on the Maine debator. Also, there will be a good variety of well-qualified coaches and instructors as opposed to a smaller staff in the past.

The Institute begins almost immediately after Short Term, and runs from June 15 to July 3. The Institute is divided into two sections; one for debators, and the

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Off-Campus Alternatives

Bates students have a number of alternatives to the standard on-campus format of study, many of which are offered in cooperation with other colleges. In addition to J.Y.A. which is offered to all students who fulfill the basic requirements, there are several more specialized programs: the American University-Washington Semester program, a full paying internship in Muskie's Washington Office, a Laboratory in Brookhaven, and a Genetics Study Program in Philadelphia.

The Off-Campus Study Committee, Dean Carignan points out, is "highly selective in recommending only those programs

which complement and are consistent with the basic liberal arts curriculum which is offered at Bates." Dean Straub specifies that off campus study opportunities must be "marked by a substantial intellectual effort and take place for reasons that allow them to be intergrated into a student's regular curriculum. One should not get credit toward the bachelor's degree for 'work experience' but only for academic programs."

Both Dean Straub and Dean Carignan see the J.Y.A. and Washington programs primarily as occasions to complement or supplement one's learning here at Bates. Carignan explains that "some

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Fast for Food Day

by Roy Catignani

As an integral part of the FOOD DAY observance at Bates, the Newman Council, in conjunction with the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, will be conducting a hunger fast Thursday, April 10. The proceeds of 65c per Commons meal not eaten will be forwarded to the American Friends Service Committee who will in turn send relief to the drought victims in Mali, West Africa. The fast will be concluded with a breakfast meal to

be prepared by a group of vegetarians coordinated by Vickie Wallins.

Newman and I.V.C.F. volunteers will man a table in the dinner line during meals in the week of the fast and take pledges for those who wish to participate on Thursday, April 10th. If anyone is interested in helping with the organization of the fast, please contact Roy Catignani in Adams 124.

Let's make this effort a successful one! Join in!



NOTES AND COMMENTARY

DROP DROP DATE

Of all the limiting, unnecessary, and arbitrary institutions at Bates College, the drop date is one of the most useless and difficult.

"Why do you want to drop this course?"

It makes the student go to a Dean on his hands and knees, because if he doesn't, then rejection of the "Petition to Drop a Course After the Set Drop Date" is inevitable. The Academic Standing Committee is sure to turn down such a request if it is not backed by an administrative heavy weight.

"Because I feel that I have too much work to do, and to concentrate on all of it would lower the quality of all of it. By dropping one course, I can spend more time on the others."

Pride is a strange thing. It is not the knowledge that I held my ground and just told him what I felt were the primary reasons for my petition. Instead, it is the fact that I did not beg for his approval that pleases me. Dropping a course should not be dependent on the amount of respect that the petitioner shows.

"I'm afraid that you should have more sufficient reasons than that. Biting off more than you can chew is not an acceptable excuse."

It was hard to know whether I had bitten off more than I could chew when the drop date rolled around. I'd seen the due date of approximately ten per cent of my work. Only after the vacation did the work start piling up. I didn't know where to start with so much chewing to do.

Why is the drop date set so early? The reason lies in the definition of drop date. In the Administrative Dictionary, it is defined as a pressure valve, placed early in a semester, so that students may take courses which they are not sure about, and if the course is not interesting or comprehensible, then the student may drop the course. The Student Dictionary accepts this definition, but adds another one. It is also a way to relieve some of the pressure of a heavy work load, and one way to avoid flunking a course. But the only way you can tell if you are in danger of failing is to wait until your work is graded, and by then, it is necessary to petition for relief. Professors go by one or the other definition, depending on how old their Student Dictionary is, and whether or not they have the other one.

"Do you have any personal problems?"

Man, I just want to drop this course! I do not want to look up to this Dean like a father-confidential figure. Even if there are personal problems which cause my trouble, the nature of such problems prohibits selling stories for the right to drop a course. Personal problems, what do they matter? I was accepted at Bates, and although that might have been a mistake, the powers that be should show a little faith in me. What is wrong with wanting to drop a course because I think I am going to flunk it? The possibility that I might flunk a course is a personal problem. Everyone has their problems; they only take on degrees of magnitude when viewed by an outside observer.

"Well, I cannot promise you anything. Your petition does not seem to have much of a chance of success. After all, if you were successful, then everyone who wanted to could drop a course after the drop date, without sufficient reason, and they would have a legitimate claim, too."

That would be fine with me. I can see no reason why anyone should be denied the chance to drop a course right up until the final. College officials are fond of citing studies to show that Bates is similar to colleges of about the same size, as in the case of getting rid of the B.S. degree. Few colleges of comparable sizes have such early drop dates, if they even have drop dates. So why keep it? Some people may claim that there would be a flurry of drops in a course after a particularly tough test. This is doubtful, because we still need the same amount of courses to graduate. What a student does not do now, he will have to do later.

Obviously, there is an element of sour grapes in my complaint. I would rather have made this plea an objective one, but the A.S.C. ruled out that possibility. But the problems which existed for me are applicable in other cases as well. It is very bothersome to attempt to drop a course for many reasons. The ability of the Dean to predict the decisions of the A.S.C. makes Jimmy the Greek look like George Halas. Most people have the same problem with their workloads, since most work is required during the middle and end of March. The drop date is too early for an accurate prediction of just how much work will be needed.

Extra-curricular activities are tied in also. I learn outside of the classroom, as I am sure many students do. Working on the newspaper is a valuable experience, and those people who are interested in going to graduate school know that the student who complements his school work with outside activities is very much in demand these days.

Then we have the kicker, the personal problem. Maybe there are people who do not mind using a death in the family, a broken love affair, or a lost intramural game as an excuse for non-production, but the prostitution of one's feelings does not appeal to me. Unfortunately, you have to go deeper than the need to drop a course at Bates. It should not be so. By allowing us leeway the College could teach us how to give breaks now and then. Especially if they are even breaks. Why does Bates have to require more than that?

TWP

PROCTORS DISCUSS "DRUNKEN FIASCO"

by Cam Stuart

Last Thursday night the Proctor's council met for its first business meeting after the February vacation. The primary issue on the agenda was the allocation of proctors for Short Term 1975. The meeting was planned to be brief and to the point. However, last Saturday night, for the second time in a little more than a year, Rand Hall was the scene of the drunken fiasco now known as the "Rand Keg Party". And, for the second time following this event, the Proctors sat together and talked for an hour about what happened and what could be done.

Last year a Proctor Committee was formed to draw up a constructive set of guidelines to be used to regulate large dorm parties. The primary concern of the Proctors then was the resulting dorm damage bill and the method of determining which individuals were responsible for that bill. Now, as then, the dorm damage bill is still a problem.

However, as the proctors discussed the issue last week it became apparent that the material damage done following such a party was not the most significant aspect of the problem. There is almost always enough allowance made by those in charge of the party to take care of the dorm damage. More importantly, it has become obvious that, at each of these parties, there are a few individuals present who drink too much and subsequently "lose control" (for lack of a better phrase).

When Dean Judith Isaacson asks the Proctors to consider seriously what should be done to "improve the atmosphere" at these parties and deter those individuals from following their accustomed behavior, it is apparent that this aspect of the problem is far more complex than the issue of dorm damage. In the past the Dean has "investigated" the problem, made every attempt to determine what individuals are responsible, and has called them in for a lecture on "naughtiness." She is well aware of the fact that this procedure is ineffective, to say the least.

It is also obvious that some form of "action" must be taken following incidents of this nature. Dean Isaacson brought this problem

to the Proctors to elicit student opinion.

The Council agreed that every effort must be made to follow the Dorm Party Guidelines as previously established. All students involved in the area of a planned party must be made aware of the possible consequences. It is hoped that if these individuals are concerned they will make more of an effort to "protect" their property.

It was disturbing to consider the need for "student police" at such a party. Obviously no student would volunteer for such a thankless task. However, it is also easy to see that "peer pressure" is still one of the most effective techniques known to prevent "irrational action" and the inevitable results of that action.

That is, it is the most effective technique to a point. It was the consensus of the Proctor's Group that those individuals responsible for "personal and public damage" must still be held accountable for their actions following the incident, the "next day". Therefore, the following procedure will be observed as defined by the Administration and the Proctor's Council in agreement.

The first time "any student who becomes disorderly and involved in any disturbance, interferes with the rights of others, damages property, or is individually or as a member of a group involved in unacceptable social behavior, shall be sent a Letter of Censure by the Dean's Office, a copy of which shall be retained for later reference, if needed. The second time an individual is found responsible for "personal or public damage" that student shall be subject to disciplinary action at the discretion of the Student Conduct Committee. Consistent with the established procedures of the Student Conduct Committee, the College reserves the right to withdraw the privilege of attending college at Bates from any student."

While a definite solution is clearly next to impossible at this point, every effort is being made to protect the rights of Bates College students and make provision for the continuation of that social event of the year, the Keg Party.

THE STUDENT

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Liszt Orchestra Here April 8 at Lewiston Jr. High Auditorium

During the last two decades or so, American concert goers have thrilled to a number of chamber music ensembles who have made first and repeated tours of these shores with uncommon success. Among such groups well remembered are the Virtuosi di Roma, the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, the Zurich Chamber Orchestra and numerous others.

Ever on the alert for exciting new ensembles to present in North America, Columbia Artists Management of New York and Hollywood, after two years of negotiations, has completed arrangements for the first American tour of one of Europe's most respected and sought after ensembles — the "Franz Liszt" Orchestra of Budapest. The musicians represent a shining tribute to the richness of Hungary's musical pre-eminence, past and present.

The orchestra is composed of the most talented and carefully selected young artists, all of them graduates of the distinguished Franz Liszt Academy from which the ensemble takes its name. Since its 1962 inception the orchestra has established a reputation of the highest level not only in Hungary but in such cosmopolitan and music-loving cities as Vienna, Prague, Rome, Hamburg, Bremen and London.

The orchestra has received notable citations including the highest award granted by the French Academie Nationale — the Grand Prix du Disque Lyrique (the Golden Orpheus Award) — for the three-record set of "The Chamber Cantatas" by Prince Pal Esterhazy (1711). The discerning English publication, Gramophone, devoted

two columns of praise to the ensemble's two-disc recording of Bach's monumental "Art of the Fugue". Other recordings have received equally high praise.

Appearing as soloist with the orchestra on its American tour is Hungary's foremost young pianist, GYORGY NADOR. In 1965 he won First Prize in the Students' Competition staged by the Budapest Franz Liszt Academy of Music. Subsequently he was invited to perform as soloist in the world-famous Music Weeks at Weimar. He was finalist in the Hungarian Radio Piano Competition in 1966 and graduated from the Liszt Academy with distinction. There followed two years of concert tours of the Soviet Union. During that period he was awarded full scholarship at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatory.

The orchestra's concert master and solo violinist is JANOS ROLLA. He is also a graduate of the Franz Liszt Academy. As a soloist he has enjoyed great successes in performing double violin concertos with numerous internationally celebrated artists such as Henryk Szeryng and Igor Oistrakh.

The orchestra's tour programs are varied and of uncommon interest. They range from the Baroque period through the Classical, Romantic and Contemporary repertory and naturally include works by Franz Liszt.

The guiding hand of Maestro Frigyes Sandor, who has been Music Director of the orchestra since its inception, has produced an ensemble of polished perfection which will delight and inspire American audiences.

ST. PATTY'S DAY DIP

by Steven Wice

On Monday, March 17, St. Patrick's Day, with a crowd of over twenty spectators watching, four brave souls battled the elements and went for a quick dip in Lake Andrews wearing nothing but bathing suits. The four swimmers: Chris Callahan, Scott Copeland, Lars Llorente, and Mark Stevens were each in the puddle for a few short seconds, which must have seemed like hours to them.

Conditions on that fateful day were extremely harsh. Temperatures in the 20's and the ice on the puddle being two feet thick, made chopping the hole in the ice quite a task which took Callahan and Copeland a good three hours. Casualties for the day were a hammer and a crowbar.

This St. Patty's Day dip will hopefully become an annual tradition at Bates, with more participants each year. After the dip all the four swimmers had a few celebration drinks while taking a hot shower. Later that night, four others, one woman and three men, got in the festive holiday mood and also went swimming.



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consumption by one-third overall. Animal fats and cholesterol contribute to disabling or killing over one million Americans each year.

Meats and dairy products also contribute almost four times as much pesticide to the body as all other sources. The use of large cattle feedlots by agribusiness means, among other things, that more antibiotics are used for animals than men in the U.S. These easy to buy drugs include penicillin and other "Human" drugs; some can cause cancer, others increase susceptibility to human diseases. 90% of cancer is caused by chemicals, according to one expert. Sweden and some other European countries will not allow import of U.S. beef because of carcinogens.

You will be healthier, richer, and save lives if you eat less meat. What more could be asked?

Class of 1975 Still Waiting Still Searching

by Donna James

Recently *The Student* went to the O.C.C. to find out how this year's seniors were doing in the job market and at graduate school acceptances.

As it is still rather early, no exact figures were available.

For various reasons, many seniors have not yet returned the questionnaires sent to them in September. Some of these people simply have not been located. As for the class of 1975, the most important thing is that a good percentage of '75 is active — going to interviews, writing letters, etc. However, a lot of graduate schools haven't been heard from, but the medical schools have been responding favorably, and no pre-law student has been totally rejected.

As for job openings, everyone knows the market is very tight. However, some employers come to Bates even though they don't have any vacancies. These employers are looking for interested people in case they get openings, and they keep files on interested applicants. June vacancies this year are very meager. Even the social services job market is very tight.

O.C.C. is doing its best to help students, though of course it is not an employment agency. Its main goal is to help students in the decision-making process.

C.A. NEWS

by Stan Dimock

Tonight, at 8:00, A. Keith Carreiro will be giving a concert in Chase Lounge. Mr. Carreiro is a Spanish classical guitarist, and his recent acceptance into the Maine State Commission on Arts and Humanities is proof of his excellent work. Carreiro is a member of the faculty at Bowdoin College, and he also spends his time composing "poem-songs," narration arrangements, and concertos.

Selections for his performance tonight are from several composers, most of whom are Spanish. Also included in the program are two concertos, "The Song of the Middle Earth" and "The Flight and Ascension of the Spirit," both of which are major works of Carreiro.

A reception will follow the concert. This event, sponsored by the Campus Association, is free to anyone who would like to attend.

DEAN ISAACSON REMEMBERS

Dean Judith Isaacson was a prisoner of the Germans during World War Two from July 1944 to March 1945. In an interview, Dean Isaacson related her experiences as a prisoner of war.

by Donna James

Under Hitler's leadership, the Germans took over most of Europe during the Second World War. One of the countries they occupied was Hungary. They came into Dean Judith Isaacson's city of Kapofvar, in southwest Hungary, and incarcerated the Jewish population of the city.

They simply blocked off the ends of one of the streets, and kept the people inside this "ghetto". Then they transported them via cattle cars for three days. People were packed in the cars so tightly that no movement was possible.

After three days, the cars stopped at a railroad station where the men were separated from the women. Then the old and aged (under 17 and over 40) were separated; supposedly, they were taken to more comfortable quarters, but actually, they were taken to the gas chambers.

These prisoners were in Auschwitz, Poland, the location of one of the most infamous of the German concentration camps. Dean Isaacson and her mother and aunt were taken to Birkenau, a small part of Auschwitz. There was a "Vernichtungs Lager": an annihilation camp. The other type of camp was a work camp.

Upon arrival at Birkenau, their packs were taken from them (they had spent many nights packing and re-packing, trying to pack only the necessary items), and they were all run through the showers. Then they were shaven and disinfected.

For "clothing", each woman was given either a torn blanket or a torn dress, and then a heavy red cross was painted on her back in outdoor paint. Each woman was also given a number.

After this treatment, everyone looked different. At first, the women had trouble recognizing each other, and trouble adjusting to their new identities. But then they regained the desire to live, and along with it, the wish to help others and to communicate. In order to pass the time, the women sang songs and recited poetry to each other.

A day's activities consisted of sleeping, eating, and numerous count calls.

Sleeping was difficult, because there were so many women in the building that it was impossible to lie down. The building, which they only occupied at night, was an ill-kept barrack with a leaky roof.

Meals did not take long, as there was not very much to eat. The soup given to them wasn't very nutritious, being made with twigs and leaves. Occasionally they were allowed some dry bread, but since it was July and water was scarce, they were often too thirsty to eat it.

The Germans picked prisoners to be guards in order to assist them in their work. These prisoner guards got their orders from the German guards. Their duties were to get the prisoners to march, and to distribute the food. The job's attraction was that prisoner/guards were given sufficient food and drink.

Dean Isaacson was chosen as a prisoner/guard, a position she held for three days. She tried to get discipline by using persuasion, but discovered that this did not work. She noticed that those prisoners who had been guards for a long time had become very harsh people, and she resigned in order to avoid that fate.

In another section of Auschwitz was Dr. Mendele, an infamous German doctor. The people in Dean Isaacson's section did not know about him, or the medical experiments he was in charge of.

Dr. Mendele was also in charge of the huge selection process of classifying the prisoners according to their health. The strongest were sentenced to hard work, which included labor aboard ships in the Baltic Sea.

Often, girls selected for ship labor were raped, and those that became pregnant were thrown overboard. Most of the women who went to the Baltic Sea were believed to have not survived.

Those who weren't healthy enough for this type of work were sentenced to work in grenade factories. And those who were not considered to be healthy enough to work at all, were taken to "hospitals". Later on Dean Isaacson became aware that these "hospitals" were really gas chambers.

Dr. Mendele's classification and selection of prisoners took place outside. The women marched naked, single file, over the flat land. A German stood by the line dividing them into three lines.

Dean Isaacson's mother was ahead of Judy and her aunt. The grandmother was sent to the medium work line. Dean Isaacson was told to go to the hard work line, but said she wanted to go with her mother. Although she was afraid she would be shot for disobeying, she followed her mother without looking back. As she walked, she expected to feel the bullet enter her back. It never did.

APRIL 10: FOOD

By D. Webster

There has been no progress for the majority in the poor countries of the world in the last forty years. The official graphs showing increasing industrial output matter little to the lives of the poor. Their grandparents were better off than they are.

While the rich get richer, the poor get poorer . . . and die. From 1934 to 1965 the daily protein consumption per person went from 85 to 90 grams in the rich nations and declined from 62 to 52 in the poor (it should be over 70). Before the recent famine, the life expectancy in Upper Volta, Mali, and Ethiopia was less than forty years.

The prices of wheat, soy, rice, and fertilizer have doubled, quadrupled, or even more since 1972. Expert Lester Brown screams warning that "the food intake level of millions of low income people is being pushed below the survival level. . . The silent crisis of malnutrition may be denying close to a billion human beings the basic right to their . . . full humanity." The poor face increasing malnutrition and millions of deaths that are *not* concentrated in one area, but hidden in the slums and villages.

The urban barrios, favellas, and slums, grow at the rate of 5-8% a year in the "Fourth" world. Under- and un-employment was estimated at 24.7% a few years ago. The UN "Development Decade" ended in 1970, and left the 50-60%

Her aunt was also told to go to the hard-work line, but she said that she wanted to be with her mother too.

Just three weeks after entering Auschwitz, the group of "medium work" women was transported to a munitions factory in Lichtenau, near Aachen, in what is now West Germany. There they made grenades for seven months, until the American forces began advancing.

The Germans loaded the women into cattle cars, and moved them east. They weren't given food, and had to remain cramped up for days.

The Americans continued advancing, and the Germans continued retreating. Finally the Germans left the women in Leipzig. They were alone there for three days, waiting to see which side would find them.

Finally, an American telegraph man came and found them.

Referring to her captors, Dean Isaacson said: "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." (Second Coming, Yeats)



of the poorest people in the world even poorer than when they began. The fantasies of industrial "takeoff" have failed. The few rich Multi-National Corporations (MNC) and local elites have benefitted, while the poor have been left in misery. Brazil shows one of the most impressive growth rates, but the poorest 50% have had one of the greatest absolute declines in income and food in Latin America during this time of "growth".

Not only has industrialization created ever greater inequity, but also lack of land reform. Returning land to small, independent farmers should be the priority of any nation. Lester Brown points to the evidence from Taiwan and India, where significantly higher yields per acre come from small farms than from larger ones.

Another reason for the decline has been the land-owners desire to produce cash crops. Two-thirds of all arable land in Latin America goes to non-edible crops (coffee, rubber, etc.)

It is not presumptuous to suggest that small food farms would feed the people of Latin America better than profitable (for the landowner) products sold to the Western world at low prices. One can look at Guatemala to see the plantations shifting from natural dyes to coffee, bananas, cotton, and now to beef. Each time the old market was glutted and a new one found. It would be far more rational to plant food crops, but the landowners who controlled Guatemala would not have profited as much, nor would have U.S. MNC.

The World Bank and the U.S. Senate have begun to focus on rural development rather than on super-modern urban factories. A

DAY THE PROBLEMS OF FOOD

tough-minded policy to encourage this is needed to end the terrible misery. But recognize that this will hurt MNC's profits.

Is it worth it?

FOOD DAY

April 10, Food Day, is a day to learn and act upon the problems of food. The crisis of world hunger is not one that will go away by ignoring it. The domination of the food industry by fewer and larger corporations will continue unless we, as people, fight it. The high prices for consumers and the too low prices for farmers will continue, unless Americans do something about it. We can pass by — but children in America have kwashiorkor and marasmus (deficiency diseases), and grandparents are dying because they have too little food.

Optimism is not warranted unless it is backed by a commitment to help yourself and humanity. But fatalism can help no one. We have come to the edge of the cliff of humanity. We can go blindly over — allowing and helping millions more to die in the world, or we can say that the business ethic is not enough, that human lives are not measured in dollars and cents.

For here is the choice — in the last twenty years of "free enterprise" development of the world there has been created a small Westernized elite in the third world. But for the bottom 50-60% in the underdeveloped countries, the amount of food and the amount of wealth has gone down since 1960. Foreign private investment in the third world has hurt the majority of the people.

The case is similar in the United States, where corporate farmers are gaining the most concentrated

control over the food production and processing industry ever amassed in history. The advertising myth of meat and sweets is destroying our health as well as our pocket books.

The choice is now, and it is partly yours. Do we continue the past, or do we deal positively with the future? For every year that we hesitate, millions more will die of malnutrition related diseases. For every few minutes we pause, another child is irreversibly brain-damaged. For every week we vacillate, 1,000 personal farms are lost to large corporations; for every moment we stand still, ecological disaster from expanding deserts, accumulated poisons, and soil erosion strike at the very heart of our being . . . FOOD.

AGRIBUSINESS

It used to be that small, personal farms were the rule in the U.S. No longer. In the last thirty years, the U.S. has gone from 6.5 million to three million farms. Each week 1,000 more farms are lost.

"Agribusiness" is the new breed of farmer; corporations including Dow Chemical in California, Purex in the Southwest, Superior Oil, American Cyanamid, and John Hancock Life Insurance farming grain. One half of all U.S. fresh vegetables are under contract to agribusiness, as well as almost all beet and cane sugar, processed vegetables and citrus fruits. A few large corporations control the poultry, meat-processing, grain export, breakfast food, bread and flour, baking, fluid milk, dairy products, sugar, canned goods, soup, and farm machinery markets.

This concentration of economic power is called an *oligopoly* (where four companies or less control more than 50% of the market). An *oligopoly* usually means "gentlemen's" agreements not to have price competition or radically different products.

The Federal Trade Commission estimated that in 1972 the food industry overcharged the public \$2.6 billion for just 17 different product lines. This concentration of economic control is growing each year — a member of the Agribusiness Accountability Project said, "I believe this is just about the last chance we've got to fight back, before the takeover of the food industry by conglomerates is complete."

The reason for the great increase in corporate control is not due to greater productivity of agribusiness. A U.S. Dept. of Agriculture report says that, except in a few areas, medium sized farms are equal, and sometimes more productive, than the larger farms. At a certain point there are no longer economies of scale.

However, U.S. tax laws are weighted toward agribusiness. The use of tax loopholes and deductions only helps large corporations, but not the personal farmer. Because agribusiness often has vertical monopoly (controlling different processes on the way to the market), it can shift profits from one section to another, weathering crises and escaping taxes. Government subsidies to agribusiness for irrigation networks is an example of an illegal, but continuing practice.

The U.S. government has often favored agribusiness in many ways, including refusal to include agricultural workers in minimum wage laws, actively fighting the UFW boycott, tax laws, water programs, and the Russian wheat deal, and in many other ways.

When we talk of "One Earth" most people just smile. But the reality of the world does mean that what we do affects others. The pollution and diversion of the Colorado River has damaged relations between Mexico and the U.S. Cloud seeding by Rhodesia has been called "meteorological imperialism". Russian reversal of Arctic rivers could hurt detente if rainfall is less in North America. Oil spills, chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT, etc.), heavy metals (mercury), and nerve gas could create a dead ocean. The cooling of the Earth, which is possibly due to increased particulate pollution from industrialized countries will destroy crops the world over.

Where food is concerned, the interlocking nature of the world becomes clear. The biggest input into U.S. farms is fossil fuel through gas, fertilizer and feed. Energy use is one of the key factors in the world food crisis. Right now 76% of the energy used in American food is used *after* the farm. The tremendous waste which we have is due to processing, packaging, transportation, and other necessities for centralized agribusiness production.

Another area is solid wastes. Because of the concentrated cattle feed lots, manure is a waste disposal problem rather than a fertilizer supplement.

World-wide, deserts are yearly reducing the amount of arable land. The Sahara in Africa and the Thar desert in India are taking millions of acres each year. We can look to the Midwest of the U.S. to see where careful reclamation efforts kept productive farm land.

Another problem is the water table. Irrigation in Pakistan was water-logging and increasing the salinity of the soil beyond arability. Tubewells and other measures have started to reclaim land for cultivation. The opposite problem, draining of scarce ground-water in West Texas and the Sahel by wells,

means the farms there are living on the accumulated water of centuries, using a non-renewable resource.

Land use planning is another vital area; each year suburban sprawl, roads, etc., eat up 500,000 acres of farmland in the U.S. Planning and incentives to keep small and medium farms are vital. Careful renewal of soil and organic methods are used much more by farmers who own the land and have to live on it than agribusiness, which comes in, uses the land for tax write-offs, and sells it.

The complexity of the interdependence of life on the earth is amazing. It leads one to believe that the ethic of living as part of nature rather than the ethic of profits is the only way to avoid ecological suicide.

The question of whether to eat meat or not goes beyond the immediate question to many long-treasured myths. We have been brought up to see steak, butter, pork, and meat as a treat. Can we overcome this?

There is enough grain in the world to give every person almost 700 pounds each year, far above the 400 pounds needed to live on. But Americans consume about 1800 pounds per year — 200 pounds directly, with the rest in meat, dairy products, and liquor. Indians get under 400 pounds total a year. This tremendous imbalance is because beef, pork, etc. require animals being fed grains over their whole lifespan to produce meat, while grains can be consumed directly at no loss.

Every pound of U.S. beef protein requires from ten to twenty pounds of fish and grain protein. Unlike earlier times, this grain does not come from grazing, but from food that people can eat. 89% of our corn crop, 98% of sorghum, 87% of oats, 64% of barley, 95% of local soybeans, and 950,000 tons of fish are used to feed cattle and hogs.

If the U.S. could cut its meat consumption by 10% there would be enough grain to feed an additional 60 million people. This in itself would not mean that the grain would reach them, but is a very important step in feeding the world.

The economic reasons for eating less meat are obvious. It is only the myth that meat is necessary to get protein and the lack of information which keeps many more from switching to healthier vegetarian or low-meat diets. The supermarkets (agribusiness) are also important in keeping this myth because they rarely stock whole grains, beans, and other needed supplies.

The health reasons for eating less meat are overwhelming. The American Heart Association recommends reducing meat

continued on p. 3



MORE JOY IN MUDVILLE

Last year, in an effort to liven up the game of baseball at the collegiate level, the N.C.A.A. implemented two bold new rules. The first allowed the use of metal bats, and the second followed the example of the American League in permitting a Designated Hitter to bat for the pitchers throughout the game.

One year later, after a season in which their team batting average soared to .296 from a 1973 mark of .234, the Bates College Baseball Team couldn't be happier with the new rules. "These ideas couldn't have come at a better time as far as we're concerned," says Bates Coach William "Chick" Leahey. "The Designated Hitter added excitement to the game, and the metal bats have reduced equipment expenses drastically."

The Designated Hitter experiment gained immediate acceptance from the Bates team. "The greatest advantage to the players is that more of them can participate in the game," Leahey says. "If we use two men in that spot during a game, they will probably get up to the plate twice each. Ordinarily, only one of them might get in as a pinch hitter if we're behind in the late innings."

Pitcher John Willhoite, a sidarm specialist who has been the ace of the Bates pitching staff for three years, agrees. "I never did much at the plate anyway," he says. "If I got on base twice in four at-bats — on walks, for instance — I might be on base for twenty minutes. It can definitely wear you out, so the D.H. rule helps the pitchers a lot in terms of endurance."

Willhoite also feels that not having to think about batting gives him time to think about the hitters he'll be facing in the next inning. He also shares Coach Leahey's sentiment that it's good not to have to worry about someone who's pitching a close game being hit by a pitch or spiked while running the bases.

Among the hitters, there are mixed emotions. Sophomore Kevin Murphy, who shattered several Bates batting records as the team's top D.H. in 1974, likes the idea of an extra bat in the line-up. However, he personally feels as if he's only playing half of the game. "When we're at bat I watch the opposing pitcher; when we're in the field I just watch the ball game," Murphy relates. "Generally speaking, though, I like it."

The metal bats' influence on Bates' improvement last year is hard to trace, but Murphy may have been as much of a spark as any rule. Coach Leahey feels that it was a combination of factors which led to the 10-6 record enjoyed by his club in 1974. "I'm not sure whether the ball comes off the metal bat any faster," he says. "All but two or three of our players

used the new bats last season, but the reason may have been psychological. For one thing, players would rather use a bat which won't stand a chance of breaking right in the middle of a hot streak at the plate. Also, Kevin Murphy got 15 hits in his first 23 at bats with a metal bat last year, and that probably helped them gain acceptance."

Leahey noted, though, that not all teams were as eager to try the

new bat, that "Many coaches thought that there would be too much scoring, that some players were hitting the ball harder than they had a right to hit it." However, the veteran coach adds that "with all the financial problems facing Intercollegiate Athletics, as well as with the results of last season's experimentation, most of the skeptics are coming around now." Metal bats cost about \$18 each, and five or six can equip

a team for the whole season. On the other hand, a team formerly used 6 or 7 dozen wooden bats at about \$60 a dozen.

When asked whether the rule changes would affect a college player's chances of playing professional ball, Coach Leahey replied that it probably would not. "The D.H. rule may occasionally hide a college pitcher whose hitting is above average, but in most cases a good hitter will play other positions as well. Peter Boucher, one of our pitchers, is an example. He has a good bat, so we may use him at third base or in the outfield when he doesn't pitch. Last year, we also used Glenn Lamarr at first base occasionally," he said.

For this year, the N.C.A.A. has not added anything spectacular. One interpretation of force plays at second on a double play has been suggested, hopefully eliminating some needless injuries on take-out slides. Other than that, the game of baseball remains intact at the college level.

The Bates team will spend the next two weeks getting ready for their second season under the new rules. Part of the answer will be uncovered April 11, when the season opens with a game at M.I.T. In the meantime, visitors to the Clifton Daggett Gray cage are getting more and more accustomed to the once-strange "ping" of baseballs resounding off metal bats.



The Bates College Baseball Team will open a 20-game season Friday, April 11 at M.I.T., Director of Athletics Robert W. Hatch announced today. The schedule includes eight single games and six doubleheaders.

Two new teams have been added

April 11	AT	M.I.T.	3:00 p.m.
12	AT	U.M.P.G. (2 - 7 inn.)	1:00 p.m.
24	AT	Wesleyan	3:00 p.m.
25	AT	Trinity	3:00 p.m.
26	AT	Williams (2 - 7 inn.)	
29	AT	Bowdoin	2:30 p.m.
May 1		Clark	2:30 p.m.
3		Tufts (2 - 7 inn.)	1:00 p.m.
5		Bowdoin (2 - 7 inn.)	1:00 p.m.
6		Nasson	2:30 p.m.
7		Maine (2 - 7 inn.)	1:00 p.m.
9		Northeastern	2:30 p.m.
12	AT	Colby	3:00 p.m.
14		Colby (2 - 7 inn.)	1:00 p.m.

to the schedule for the 1975 season. They are Northeastern, which will play at Lewiston May 9, and Williams, which will host the Bobcats for an April 26 doubleheader at Williamstown, Mass.

The schedule is as follows:

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MERRILL SHINES AGAIN

Two mile record holder Bruce Merrill competed in the Roland J. Dyer Memorial Road Race last Saturday, and would have won if not for the existence of the last 1.1 miles. Bruce stayed right with Northeastern's New England Champion Ken Flanders for the first 5 miles of the 6.1 mile (10,000 km.) race, but in the end, Flanders was the first person across the line.

Also competing in the race were Bates Alumni Tom Doyle, '70, and Joe Grube, '73. Doyle, coming back to the roads after a long layoff, finished a strong 6th while defeating such fine runners as George Reed of U.N.H. in the 10,000. Grube, competing in the shorter 3 mile race, finished in third place just behind Jim Cooper of Colby.

Bates to Host 1976 N.C.A.A. Ski Meet

Bates College will host the 1976 National Collegiate Athletic Association Ski Championships, President Thomas Hedley Reynolds announced last Thursday.

The best of the country's collegiate skiers will compete for the 1976 N.C.A.A. Championships on March 3-6, 1976.

At the present time plans call for the Alpine events to be held at Sunday River in Bethel, and the Nordic events to be held at Chisholm Winter Park, Rumford.

University of Colorado won this year's championship which was hosted by Fort Lewis of Durango, Colo. The University of Vermont placed second.

Bates College is a member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association and participates in Division I competition. Bates is ranked 9th in the East in four-event skiing.



Golden Ladies

by Michael Thurston

Refugees
Rachel Faro
RCA-CPL-1-0689

Rachel Faro is a trouper, well versed in show business, first from her experience in both the B'way and L.A. productions of *Hair* at its height, and then as a nothing recording artist. *Refugees* is geared to turn things around, due in part to publicity hype, but more importantly, to Rachel Faro's matured talents. *Refugees* is full and ripe.

Faro's music is that of Joni Mitchell, Judy Collins, and, to a lesser extent, Linda Ronstadt or Bonnie Koloe and all the rest. Fortunately, Faro transcends worn comparison. Excepting *Time Passes Slowly* and the traditional *Amazing Grace*, this album is built upon strong, original ballads. As a result, *Refugees* has no real beginning, middle, or end, but it does attain direction, so non-originals complement the overall structure. Producer John Simon, bassist Harvey Brooks (The Electric Flag), and guest dobroist Bonnie Raitt headline Rachel's unusually low-tempo assortment of sidemen, making her much more vital to the composition and execution of the music, and also placing the brunt of praise or criticism against Faro's talents as poet-singer-musician. This kid ain't just another pretty voice.

The real stand-outs are Dylan's *Time Passes Slowly*, the title tune, and *Smooth Sailing*. Odd that at a time when we need anything but a new version of *Time* that Faro could re-create the meat and satisfaction embodied within it. She brings an eerie realism to the song that few, if any, performers have been able to match. *Refugees* is a catchy bit, encapsulating Faro and her audience, in a desperate, yet universal autobiography. *Smooth Sailing* is antonymical, jumpy in delivery, smooth overall, and could well be musical and lyrical parody upon life. In fact, if living be the art, Rachel Faro is a master. *Refugees*, as reflection, is both entertaining and intellectual. One or the other is the best we can hope for... but both is something very special, indeed.

We have heard Joni Mitchell grow up in a form of pathetic isolation. Her first offerings were rooted in fantastical imagery which was aesthetic, idealistic, and childishly naive. Her courtships became reflected in song, aspiring to some universally acknowledged broken heart. She begged for sanity in a world of acid, booze and ass, while she warned about this webbed entrapment called romanticism. Through her very words, romanticism became a primary influence. Through some magic of the past year, though, Joni Mitchell has become a performer. No longer restrained by introspective frailty which once held her from the limelight, Joni gets out there with the able assistance of Tom Scott's L.A. Express, shattering everyone with her about-face stability and new-found confidence.

It's only proper that a live album come at the peak of her performing career. *Miles of Aisles* is an excellent live recording, due in part to the record company, but due more to the fine musicians involved. Though the two discs offer but a pair of new tunes, the other sixteen tracks, culled from her past albums, are equally refreshing. In a sense, every word and note are new. Joni's contention that works of art cannot, nor need not be duplicated pertain as much to her own medium as that of Picasso or Rembrandt. Each selection is embodied within a new context... a new syntax. *Carey*, *All I Want*, and *Circle Game* acquire new meaning and direction. Like Joni, they have become more complete. *Blue* and *Cactus Tree* are delivered in perspective rather than with spontaneity, documenting accurately a period of past tense rather than an on-going dilemma. Works which initially appeared as segments of present, now bear finality of the past. Different too, than any other Mitchell album, *Miles of Aisles* places Joni face to face with those who love her. Once just a literate voice to a handful of cult followers, Joni has become a full choir, readily accessible to both male and female psyche on a massive scale. *Miles of Aisles*, to attest, was certified gold before it reached the record shops.

Early songs pigeon-holed Joni as a folkie, writing tunes which were gathered and translated by the likes of Judy Collins and Tom Rush. Some insisted Joni would never make it commercially, either as performer or recording artist. *Miles of Aisles* disproves both in a single breath. Joni becomes increasingly dependent upon rock and roll, and the elements have worked well for her.

It only seems right. Joni has given her naked soul with each new release. Though corny at times, the culminating impact of her words allows everyone a personal, intimate friendship. Seldom could we give anything in return. Joni's fun with the music, with the people, is her greatest of gifts. Simply add *Miles of Aisles* to the long list of debts we owe.

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Debate from p. 1

other, a credit course for debate coaches and instructors.

The debators will attend the Clair E. Turner Institute for High School Debators. Their stay will consist of three weeks of intensive debate preparation, including the use of closed-circuit T.V. to work with the students and criticize on an individual basis. They will also develop research skills in the library, and will have regular practice debate sessions.

As the brochure points out, the purpose of this Institute is "to develop the individual student's abilities as an independent analyst while affording him/her the material benefits of the collective Institute." A summer in Maine is labeled as another attractive benefit of this session. (This is to dispel vicious rumors that Maine has no summer, merely a long rainy season.)

A limited number of high school debate coaches and instructors will be admitted to the 1975 Brooks Quimby Institute, which runs at the same time as the student's Institute. The coach's Institute will cover Debate Theory, Program Administration, Techniques of Judging and Criticism, and Tournament Administration. Completion of this course gives the participant three semester hours of transferable graduate credit.

All participants will be living in "comfortable on-campus dormitories" (sic) and will eat together in Memorial Commons. What a memorable experience that will be for the unindoctrinated! The tuition was kept at previous levels of \$235 for the debator and \$190 for the coaches, despite inflation and rising costs.

CA\$H CONSERVATION RETREADS SAVE MONEY, ENERGY

Retread tires are on the rebound with the American consumer, due in part to their inexpensive price tags and the growing national need for fuel conservation.

To the economy minded, retread tires are growing in acceptance as a safe and viable alternative to new passenger tires. The average cost of a new bias belted tire was \$34.45 in 1974. Comparable retreads cost about half that.

The reason for the savings is simple. The bulk of the rubber and labor costs in building tires is in the casing. The only cost in a retread is in the new tread rubber and labor, since the casings are actually recycled, rather than dumped.

It takes about seven gallons of crude oil to manufacture a new tire. A retread tire only needs about two and a half gallons of crude. Based on 1974 sales figures, which indicate that the American public purchased about 36 million retread tires, the savings in energy amounted to more than 100 million gallons of oil.

Apparently because of these

two factors — cost and fuel conservation — retread tires captured a larger share of the new passenger tire replacement market in 1974 than it had in 1973, according to industry figures. Last year, according to Dr. Warren W. Leigh, a marketing consultant for the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, retreads accounted for 20% of the total passenger replacement tire market.

Retread tires were in greatest use on a per capita basis during the days following World War II, when retreads were necessary because of the tire shortage. But the technology of the day did not permit a quality retreading process.

Keeping pace with advanced technology, retread builders have improved their own manufacturing processes. Today a retread tire must meet stringent federal safety standards. And, says one industry executive, a retread tire purchased from a reputable dealer is as safe as a new tire and will get about the same mileage as a comparable new tire.

"A 'comparable' tire is one that has the same tread pattern, same dimension of tread width and depth and the same quality level of tread compound," said Bernard Rome, vice-president and general manager of AMF Tire Equipment Division in Santa Ana, California.

tronically automates the application of new tread rubber to the tire casing. The rubber is wound onto the casing as a continuous ribbon, eliminating a tread splice and building a better balanced tire. More than 15 million retread tires — both radial and bias belted types — were built in 1974 in the United States on Orbitread machines.

"Virtually all the major airlines use retread tires, and at any given time 80% of all tires in use are retreads," Rome said. "These tires are retreaded as many as six to ten times, saving the airlines about \$75 million each year."

So successful is the Orbitread process that the Soviet Union recently purchased \$2 million worth of Orbitread machines from AMF. The machines are to be installed in retreading plants within the Soviet Union for the manufacture of passenger, truck and off-the-road tires. The Orbitread equipment was specified by the Russians for its unique application of new tread rubber.



AMFTED has developed a process for rebuilding tires called Orbitread, which elec-

Alternatives from p. 1

of the programs offered establish a minimum Q.P.R. requirement. The College must be sure that the students under its auspices are well-qualified to sustain themselves academically in programs which generally require independent work. Equally important is the desire to insure that the student is qualified enough to benefit from the different cultural opportunities, although every effort is made to be sensitive to individual circumstances which merit exceptions from the general rule."

Dean Straub says that he would like to see the individual departments "give some thought to coordinating their major programs with opportunities students could have during the summer months,

and also to consider sponsoring themselves off-campus semesters with a faculty member supervising."

A new program in conjunction with Boston University will be appraised at the next faculty meeting. "The City Semester in Boston" is intended to "aid colleges and students in non-urban areas by helping them supplement their curricula with urban field work opportunities, specialized urban course work, and the experience of urban living in Boston." Social Science majors, especially those interested in urban careers, would be especially interested in such a program. The decision whether to adopt a Boston Semester option will be announced next September.

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Comic strip 'GIMCRACK' by Bill Allen. Panel 1: A man asks a woman, 'AH, SVETLANA BOOSUM, YOU BEAUTIFUL CREATURE... TONIGHT YOU ARE MINE.' Panel 2: The man says, 'AH YES, MY SWEET, APPROACH ME! YOU CANNOT DO OTHERWISE! I HAVE SWEEPED YOU OFF YOUR VERY FEET.' Panel 3: The man says, 'HEY BUD, YOUR FLY'S OPEN.' Panel 4: The man says, 'OK... SO PERHAPS I SHOULD HAVE BEEN A BIT MORE SUBTLE.'