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 percent 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 percent).

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.

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 integrated 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

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!

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 debaters, and the
**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 omission of the Drop Date 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 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 am afraid if I consider herself as the one that Bites. It should not be so. By allowing us leeway the College could teach us how to complement his school work with outside activities is very much in demand these people who are interested in going to graduate school know that the student who

accurate prediction of just how much work will be needed.

is doubtful, because we still need the same amount of courses to graduate. What a chance to drop a course right up until the final. College officials are fond of citing the College, Lewiston Mt 04240. Subscriptions are $7.00 for the academic year. Printed

Most people have the same problem with their workloads, since most work is on the others."
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 Oistrach.

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.

from p. 5

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?
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 Kapovar, 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, and 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 was a work camp.

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

For “clothing”, each woman was given either a torn blanket or a torn dress, and then a heavy red cross paint. Each woman was also given a “clothing pass” which stated their new identities. But then they were separated; supposedly, they were taken to more comfortable quarters, but actually, they were taken to the gas chambers.

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

There had 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, for the lives of those who are the poorest in the world even poorer than when they began. The reasons of industrial “takeoff” have failed. The few rich Multi-National Corporations (MNC) and local elites have benefited, 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.
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 method is to blame, and each is destroying our health as well as our pocket books.

The choice is now, and it is personal. 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 Chemicals in California, Parex 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 beef 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, starch 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 large ones. 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 products, be it feed, corn, or 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 pollution, and the Russians' bread 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 destroyed relations between Mexico and the U.S. Cloud seeding by Rhodesia has been called "meteorological imperialism." Russian rearment 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 input.

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 farmland.

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 cultivating crops. Some of the opposite process, 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. We must believe that the ethic of living as part of nature rather then the ethic of profit is the only way to avoid ecological suicide.

The question of whether to eat meat or not goes beyond the immediate question of 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, with 400 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 more energy 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 feed and grain. 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 it 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 from switching to healthier vegetarian or low-meat diets. The supermarkets (agribusiness) are also important in keeping this myth going by 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 sidearm 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 wouldn’t. “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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 11</td>
<td>AT M.I.T.</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AT U.M.P.G. (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>AT Wesleyan</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>AT Trinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>AT Williams (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>AT Bowdoin</td>
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<td>May 1</td>
<td>Clark</td>
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<td>Tufts (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bowdoin (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Nason</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Maine (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Northeastern</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>AT Colby</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>AT Colby (2 - 7 inn.)</td>
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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 31, 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.

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other, a credit course for debate coaches and instructors. The debaters will attend the Clair E. Turner Institute for High School Debaters. 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 critique 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 debaters and $190 for the coaches, despite inflation and rising costs.

### Debate from p. 1

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 1978. Comparable retread 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 1978 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.

AMFTED has developed a process for rebuilding tires called Orbitread, which electronically automates the application of new tread rubber to the tire casing. The rubber is wound onto the casing as a continuous ribon, 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 90% 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, track and off-the-road tires. The Orbitread equipment was specified by the Russians for its unique application of new tread rubber.

### 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 supervision.

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.