Critic attacks materialism on children's television

By JEFF COMPTON

A member of Action for Children's Television (ACT) attacked commercialism on children's television last night in a speech to the Massachusetts Association of Broadcasters.

"By the time a child is of high school age he has seen an average of 15,000 hours of television, 25 per cent of which were commercials," said ACT board member Nancy Capodipietro. "Most parents wouldn't let a fast-talking salesman talk to their kids, yet this is what happens when kids watch TV."

In her presentation Capodipietro said that there are two reasons that advertising should not be directed to children. First, the promotion is directed to the child, the purchaser is the parent who will buy whatever pleases the child. Second, most children cannot look at advertising objectively.

In her presentation Capodipietro singled out three products as being particularly offensive: toys, cereals and vitamins.

"Most toys pushed on TV," she says, "are not the better ones for kids. They are hyped up so much we don't work as advertised. When they don't work the child usually blames us.

Cont. to page 4

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCTIONS, a Boston-based group making their premier engagement in concert at Babson Sat., Nov. 9 at 8 p.m. Tickets to Babson students are $2, and the general public will be charged $3. Advance ticket sales begin November 4.

The BCF: concerned with the needs of society

by FRANK FOSTER

The Babson Christian Fellowship, says founder and vice president Mel Bond, "is out to glorify God."

And people too.

With its meager allotment of $400 last year, the BCF accomplished more than most groups can realize in the organization's past. The most prominent accomplishment was the founding of the Babson Blood Bank. Collected so far this year were 180 pints which the raises 18 months to approximately 660 pints.

BCF has sponsored three concerts since February, 1974. The featured singer-guitarists included Barry McGee and Joe Johnson. The fellowship also assumed the responsibility of publicizing last year's youth bar against Muscular Dystrophy which netted $350 toward research.

As a community service, the organization distributed refreshments to patients at the Veterans in West Roxbury. Hilltop also joined forces to collect over 800 articles of clothing to send to the Honduran Hurricane Disaster Relief Program two weeks ago.

The core of the group has about 15 members. The organization's purpose is "Witness to the Lordship of Jesus Christ and to promote the Christian ethical and social life of the people of Babson College by providing those opportunities for worship, fellowship, instruction, and evangelism which will enable students to engage in.

The constitution of the BCF states that the organization's purpose is "Witness to the Lordship of Jesus Christ and to promote the Christian ethical and social life of the people of Babson College by providing those opportunities for worship, fellowship, instruction, and evangelism which will enable students to engage in."

But, President Werner feels that more should be said of the organization. "The BCF is concerned with the problems and needs of our society and is, therefore, actively involved in various projects of social concern."

Cont. to page 6

Governments defeats student prosecutor role

by JIM TABBEN

Student Government defeated three proposals to amend the constitution at its meeting Tuesday night.

One amendment, defeated unanimously, sought to add a student prosecutor to Student Judicial Court. The cases dealing with cheating and plagiarism.

Another, which required a 2/3 vote, would have changed the Social Committee's name to Babson Entertainment Enterprises. It was defeated 12-12.

Government also decided, 25-5, that Forest Hall Annex will have no special representation.

The Student Prosecutor and Forest Hall Annex proposals needed a three-quarters majority for a final determination next week.

Chuck Werderman, chairman of Judicial Court, presented the faculty recommendation that a student prosecutor be added to the court to deal with cheating and plagiarism.

The faculty passed the recommendation two weeks ago.

The function of the prosecutor, Werderman said, would be to present cases to the court, instead of a faculty member, as the rules state now.

One representative suggested the faculty was coming out "not wishing to present the cases themselves.

The Student Prosecutor role was debated unanimously.

In another amendment proposal, Paul Carchedi, a Tri-Chairman of The Social Committee said, "The Social Committee's name indicates this. This year it is encompassing different aspects of entertainment.

The Social Committee name includes all kinds of entertainment, namely mixers. We would like to change the image."

Ed Arsenault, another Committee Chairman said the Committee had taken a vote, and decided to change its name.

Cont. to page 6

Commuters Assn: solving the off-campus students' dilemmas

by RICHARD STILLMAN

The commuters are alive and well, living off Babson. And that's part of their problem. They eat most of their meals off campus. They keep their money in the dorms. Their social life tends to remain at home, not at Babson. Most are not involved in organizations on campus. They are Babson's silent majority.

Every problem needs a solution. And Commuter Assn (CAB) is attacking these problems, and is finding solutions to the commuters' dilemma.

Charlie King, president of CAB, sees the organization's goal as: 1) To establish better communication between on and off campus students; 2) To encourage involvement of commuter students in activities at Babson, and 3) To better inform the commuter student about the facilities that are available to him.

To achieve these goals, says, CAB has begun to organize itself, and has set a calendar of events for the future to bring the commuter back to Babson.

King boasts of a 50 per cent increase in representation of commuters in student government, to the efforts of CAB. "Also," he says, "we have obtained a list of all the commuters, and have sent letters to them concerning the club, its activities, and future plans.

CAB is now organizing a Christmas party to be held in the Formal Lounge. They are also putting together an orientation program for new commuters coming to Babson in January.

The organization is also running a drive to raise money for the United Fund in the form of a raffle. Plans for a coffee house, with live folk music are also in the making.

Problems, however, loom in the midst of these plans. Larry Terrezza, an officer in CAB explains, "we are made of wood, and are not very water resistant.

Under the cover...

WHO IS JONATHAN ROSES and what is he doing to Babson's languishing efforts to teach writing? See the story on page 3.

COACH SCHILLING faces a tough hockey schedule with a young team. Evaluate the team's chances for success on page 8.

Babson Free Press
Vol. 23 No. 8
Babson Park, Mass.
October 31, 1974

Under the cover...
The road of a lower bill?

Want a lower tuition bill? Election day might hold the question to your prayers.

Referendum question #3 on the Massachusetts ballot would open the way for the state to directly aid private colleges and universities, and their students with tax dollars.

Although there is no guarantee that money would flow to private institutions, the potential is enormous.

The state constitution presently prohibits state aid to private colleges and universities. Referendum #3, a binding question, would amend that restriction.

For the past two years the state legislature has overwhelmingly passed the amendment, allowing it to be brought directly to the voters this year.

For many private institutions, the need for state aid is urgent.

The dual problems of a declining birth rate, leading to less college candidates, and the relative lower cost of state schools has led to many private institutions to close their doors, or seriously cut back their curriculums.

The funds to private schools also aid public institutions of higher education. With the rapid increase in private college closings, pressure is transferred to public colleges to increase their enrollment capacity. In the face of possible enrollment drops and rapidly rising costs, state school officials are reluctant to begin new construction.

So, if you want to open the way for lower private educational costs, vote "yes" on question #3 and your prayers might be answered.

At Random: dave marcus

Come to the aid of your party

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party. Because, boy, do they need it now.

The politician at election time becomes the world's strangest animal resembling, well...a turkey in November. Many year make up, spend lots of money for television ads, and end up with the cutest and closest of all seasons, eat seven or eight meals of lethal hot dogs and greasy chicken a day, and generally wait nervously for the day when you sever their sparse political necks.

That day is next Tuesday and you have just enough time between now and then to see how they stand on forced busing, aid to private colleges, Ford's "battle plan" to stop inflation, and how Congress plans to keep people warm this winter.

Granted, the campaigning here has been on the dull side. None of the candidates has been caught drunk with a stripper with scratches on his face a la Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) after all the publicity generated by the Mills for his escapade, Arkansas voters in an unusual show of understanding, are flocking to the Congressman's side, saying, "There's life in the old boy yet."

Issues here tend to be more basic revolving around the high cost of living, high taxes and the busing mess in Southie.

So all of that's no concern of yours, right? Safely ensconced in Babson's womb, your life is ruled by Jesse Putney and four professors a semester, right?

Don't be silly. Before the next election rolls around half the school will have graduated into the "real world" run by people they've never seen, facing challenges and electing people in part for them by elected officials with whom ex-students have had nothing to do.

If you have no car, call the Democratic or Republican headquarters in Wellesley and they will give you a ride to your polling place, regardless of which candidates you like.

With rampant inflation and racial tension, the poles are not the only turkeys with their necks stuck out this month.

So come to the aid of your party. It's time.

NEW YORK (UPI) - The name Halloween means the evening before All Hallows or All Saints' Day Nov. 1.

Although known as the eve of the Christian holy day, Halloween long antedates Christianity.

In ancient days, for example, it was believed that all nights in the year Halloween was the one when ghosts, goblins and witches were mostly like to wander about.
New Babson Professor investigates writing courses; to offer alternatives

by CHUCK OLIVERI

Dr. Jonathan Rose is more than Babson's newest English teacher. He is working on a plan that may radically alter the way writing is taught here.

Hired to find alternatives to the way students are taught to write, and now in his second week of research, Dr. Rose says, "I think a school of management needs a good English program more than a liberal arts college. Managers need to communicate and to think of new ways of improving their work. Babson students produce better writers than it does now," he says.

This semester Rose has decided to concentrate on three major areas of study. "The last two months," he said, "have been spent talking to non-Babson people to find out what other schools do." Rose said that this has allowed him to concentrate on the needs of the students when he wasn't being taught.

The second part of his study was a questionnaire presented to the faculty for discussion yesterday afternoon. Rose says he will also be collecting information about Babson students from both the Admissions and Registrar's offices as well as from the faculty. He will have this information about students and about how they are taught to write by the end of the semester.

Dr. Rose is doing literary research on writing and will attend the Modern Language Association convention in December in New York. According to Rose, the MLA is a national organization of English teachers. By early January, "we should be able to put it all together magically."

Dr. Rose received his Ph.D. in English and American literature from Brown University in 1973. He comes to Babson after having taught American literature and freshman composition for six years at Northshire Community and Leslie Junior Colleges, and at BU's College of Basic Studies.

Next semester Rose will match his alternatives with the needs of Babson students. "After we compare costs, we will decide which of the alternatives would be of more value to the students," he predicts that the new program would be implemented next year.

"Before anything is decided upon, it is important to have the students' view of their own problems," says Rose. "Some type of questionnaire for students must be designed, but I haven't decided yet."

He then talked of what he hopes to accomplish with his study. He said, "I hope for a variety of alternatives, possibly nothing without much teaching. Of course, there will always be those students who prefer to be taught traditionally."

Rose believes, "I think the problem can be solved. It is essentially a question of cost. Managers have just not had the practice in high school, and they consequently just don't know what they are supposed to be doing."

"I feel that the students are not that different in their views. I have to find what that is. Thus the faculty, and possibly the students, are embarrassed by the fact that students cannot write well.

Once the problem has been defined, it can be dealt with. I hope this report will be instrumental in changing the way Babson teachers teach students how to write."

A-V Dept.: A question of logistics

by JEFF COMPSON

In the basement of the library is a tiny office houses Babson's Audio-Visual Department. This small office home the people and equipment that are needed to present every film, slide show or video that is used on campus.

According to director Harrison Harley, the department has three functions. They are to develop catalogues, prepare and deliver these catalogues to the Babson students, advise professors and students on film rental.

"Helping with class presentations," says Harley, "is a lot more complex than people imagine. There are about five sets up for each class period. For each one we have to get equipment there, set it up, run it, and get it ready for the next class period. It might take fifteen minutes later. For something like the Nader video they have to have guys to operate the equipment."

Production advising involves helping students to produce either slide shows or films for classes such as Communication. We also advise on society and story, etc. "We help them choose what kind of a media they want," says Harley, "and show them how to use the equipment. We also help with faculty productions such as the orientation presentations.

The last job Harley mentioned was that of the campus on film rentals. "In this capacity," he says, "A-V assists the professors or the Film Society to see if films they can get and how much they will cost."

One of the last things A-V assisted was in setting up the amplifier for the Trim Inn sound system. "In the new system, we wanted something of good quality, that was rugged. We have a very large area to help the Trim Inn to an established company, so we don't want to depend on the price. We still don't know what went wrong on the last system."

Harley feels that his job is somewhat different from a full time A-V man. "A lot of the work is making sure the equipment is working off the ground. I like to be more of a designer helping the campus put out more and better quality productions. We should get our hands into Boston more and maybe do a few productions to push social causes."

The main problem that Harley sees in preventing this from happening is the lack of manpower in the department. "In all our duties we use paid student help. Right now we could use a lot more."

"Working in the A-V can be very beneficial to the student. It teaches them how to buy things, what films look like, and also shows him the technical side of teaching. We need sharp students."

Harvey Fireman
Sarah McCormick
David Marcus
Robert Lufkin

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Production Manager: Donna Carroll
Production Staff: Naomi Shetton
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Laura Solowski
Louise Jones
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Peter Williams
Wes Sparks

Graphics Consultant: Cartoonist: Jim Eads

by CHRISTOPHER SPRAGUE

Babson will receive 750 percent more federal aid than last year, according to Associate Dean of Students David Carlson.

In the 1973-74 academic year $2,000 was allotted to Babson through the Federal Grant Program. For the 1974-75 academic year the grant was raised to $15,000: "This money has no strings attached," said Carlson.

Carlson cited two reasons for the increase. The first was that Nixon's Administration had allotted more money for the grant program and therefore all those receiving money were given additional money. The second reason was that, now the grants were available for sophomores. Previously it had applied only to freshmen.

"The basic Grant Program is conceived as a foundation for other aid programs which may exist," said Carlson.

Students who are receiving financial aid who have not applied are encouraged to do so," said Carlson about the basic grant. The average grant at Babson is $950, he said.

The Federal Grant Program is being phased in. When the program is fully instituted it will apply to all students, freshmen to senior.

The EDITOR-IN-CHIEF is Harvey Fireman. The Managing Editor is Sarah McCormick. The Associate Editor is David Marcus. The BUSINESS MGR. is Robert Lufkin.

The FLASH to Sir and D.B.: Two company, Three is an experience.

The Lost and Found department has been transferred from the Information Center to Mr. Higgins.

Babson to receive 750 percent increase in grants

Babson's Wastebasket

TOP OF THE BASKET this week goes to Publisher's Hall. The entire group of residents (39) came to donate blood at the Babson Blood Drive. Too bad more dorms aren't that concerned about others.

The RAFFLE for the United Way Fund Drive starts this Friday. Chances are $.25 apiece. The jar is on display in the information center.

The COMMUTER ASSOCIATION is sponsoring a magazine drive. The magazines are going to be donated to nursing homes. Contact Tom Cummings, Box 261.

FLASH to Keith-A: Canfield A would like their chairs back.

The MARKETING CLUB will meet next Wed., Nov. 6 at 6:30 p.m. in Babson Hall 213. Paul Micali will speak on sales as a career.

MIDDLE OF THE BASKET goes to SECURITY for their fantastic job in the maxi-lot. Fifteen gallons of gas were siphoned from Lawton Read's car early this week. Keep up the good work.

The Boston Conservatory of Music OPERA WORKSHOP: Directed by John Morarty will present "A Series of Informal Opera Evenings."

Contact: Boston Conservatory of Music 8 Ferway Boston, Massachusetts 02215 or (617) 536-6340 for a complete listing of times and dates.

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Ex-con supports execution for convicted murderers

By ELIZABETH MCCARTHY

Ex-convent William Garayew lectured here last Thursday. He spun a good yarn, told some good stories, but is that enough to make him an authority on capital punishment? He thinks so.

"I'm here to tell you the truth," he said. "Take away this context, my view of the truth excludes facts and figures." He explained, "Statistics don't tell the story. They don't describe the meaning of the taking of a human life or the retribution of the death penalty."

Finding statistics unsatisfactory in presenting "truth," Garayew removed them by his own personal story. "My background is unfounded - perhaps even reprehensible. But it is a good basis for this talk."

Before introducing his topic of capital punishment, Garayew said, "There is a calculated risk that an assassin lurks somewhere in the background."

During his testimony against another criminal, a judge pronounced Garayew to be a refuses passage through the national media that a $500,000 price on Garayew's head, "We have no way of verifying that," said the lecturer, "but people think it exists, and that's just as risky."

He reminded the audience of this danger three times more before leaving the podium.

Obviously, he has no qualms about spreading the information, yet he retains bitterness toward the judge who publicized the report, as if he was endangering Garayew's life.

If the information really is that dangerous, then doesn't it further endanger him every time he speaks of his experience? Even though it may be fictitious.

Introducing his lecture on capital punishment, Garayew compared society to a large picture. "Everyone is part of that picture," he said. "Some fragments of the picture have to be destroyed to prevent them from destroying the entire picture."

In this perspective, capital punishment is analogous to drowning the runt puppy of a litter so that all the puppies won't be bled into the family strain.

He also emphasized the value of the life of every member of society. He said, "Our society must insure the well-being and significance of the individual today."

Execution is preferable to imprisonment for both society and the criminal, according to Garayew. "No problems have ever been solved in prison, and none ever will," he said. Quoting a jail-wait graffiti, he added, "In here the good man grows evil, and the evil man grows worse."

Prison sentences are no deterrent to murder, in Garayew's belief. They do not stop the problem of murder, they only put it out of sight for a while.

Garayew believes that fear of death is an effective deterrent to potential murderers. "But he kept away from statistical evidence on this point, as he said, he would.

The underworld executes offenders for crimes which draw mild punishment from the U.S. Government, according to Garayew. He said, "Men will walk into a bank with guns blazing, but they will not hold up a card game controlled by the underworld. Why not? They'll be killed."

Garayew presented examples from his past, including association with men like Albert DeSavio and Joe Barboza Barou; and being offered money to commit a murder in Florida. The topic of DeSavio, alleged Boston Strangler, brought on contradictory reports from Garayew. First he said that he didn't think DeSavio was psychologically capable of the barbaric things he accused him of. Then Garayew said that if DeSavio had been executed, "eleven women in the United States would have been alive today who fell victim to some of the most bizarre murders in history."

During the question-and-answer period after the lecture, a member of the audience gave voice to the problem of executing innocent people. He answered by recommending reform in the jury system. The Supreme Court decision on capital punishment determined that the weaknesses in the system were constitutional. Garayew said, "It (capital punishment) was used in place of lynching," adding that its victims were almost exclusively black. "Only one out of two hundred convicted murderers were exposed to it."

To solve this problem of constitutionality, Garayew recommends standardization of the death penalty. "He opposes the policy of execution for those convicted of killing government officials. He said, "They need this extra protection, but I believe that everyone should have this protection."

Continuing his list of qualifications for execution, Garayew lists candidates for execution as kidnappers who kill their victims, political assassins, murderers with a felony record, and those who kill for hire.

The murderer of any official will automatically be executed under Garayew's plan. But the murderer of John Q. Public will not be executed if he has no felony record, did not kidnap J.O.P., and is working gratis.

Garayew also discussed inadequacies in the present criminal justice system. His experience includes exposure to elected officials who made deals with criminals. "It makes me pretty disgusted with the system," he said. "You see people elected to high offices using their offices to corrupt the whole system."

He used the Deegon case in Suffolk County to illustrate. He described the case as involving a conspiracy between criminals and Massachusetts officials, to frame four others.

Under the present trial system Garayew thinks judges and juries have too much power. He wants a standard test applied for each type of offense. He charges present day juries with reaching emotional decisions. "Capital punishment," he proposes, "would have to be a mandatory thing unless you can't do this responsibility." Responding to a question from the audience, Garayew said that the death penalty should be reinstated "today, right today."

One of the questions Garayew answered directly concerned his control of judges. His answer - "Not much."

Cont. to page 6

Overview of gold market given to S.R.O. crowd

by HARVEY FIREMAN

Giving a general overview of the history of gold and how it will be traded, Donald Frost, representative of the International Monetary Market of Chicago, spoke to a standingroom-only crowd in the Fox's Friday night.

The program, sponsored by the Finance and Investments Club, focused on the problems and potentials of gold bullion trading. Trading will begin for the first time in 42 years in the United States beginning on January 27, 1973.

The International Monetary Market, established in May, 1972, will be the mecca for gold traders in the United States. The exchange also handles futures trading in many, financial instruments and metals.

Frost said that the supply of gold was dependent on three factors: new production, and private and public stocks of gold bullion. New production, said Frost, would total 43.3 million troy ounces for 1974, with South Africa mining two-thirds of the production.

Release of both official stocks and private stocks of the precious metal could affect the future prices of gold, said Frost, and cited one billion troy ounces and 1.2 billion troy ounces, respectively, for these categories.

According to Frost, the demand for gold as a luxury item is declining because of record prices. However, he continued, overall demand is increasing due to the electronics industry, which uses gold for its properties.

"Although Frost was unwilling to comment on future prices of gold," Frost said, "people might demand the yellow metal as an inflationary hedge. An IBM publication reads "A broad economic program to fight inflation would not only use a restrictive monetary policy and high interest rates but also higher taxes on income. Without such a broad program, gold may be a realistic hedge against inflation."
Alexander looks at inflation; suggests possible reforms

by DR. JOSEPH ALEXANDER

A frustrated world is being plagued by an economic malaise uniquely different from, in certain respects more serious than, the Great Depression of the 1930's. No less alarming is the bewilderment and feeling of paralytic helplessness which seems to have gripped the American people as global inflation relentlessly shrinks an already thriv- ing dollar, unemployment hovers near six percent, and petroleum, Arab wills, threatens to make Riyadh and Teheran the financial centers of the world. Girding for action, the Administration has en- gaged a Who's Who assortment of economists and leaders from the ranks of labor, business, and the public to attack the problem head on. In a series of dramatic offensives, the assault at the Summit Meetings produced a welter of contradictions, stereotyped arguments, downright economic nonsense.

Guided by the historic (and, hopefully, never to be reconvened) summit meetings, President Ford has announced to an anxious world a seven-point program to win the war against stagflation which makes one suspect it is time we began to develop new concepts. Virtually every manner of fiscal and monetary technique capable of reversing inflationary and unemployment trends have been, at least partially, coherently conceived by the economics profession since Samuelson's first prediction: Keynesian policies. The latest proposals solved by non-economic luminaries—were submitted to the Administration. Nothing was omitted from the cocktail; the bottles poured forth at the meetings except a common agreement on the root cause of inflation and whether or not the economy really is in a recession. But despite the slight confusion over exactly what it was for which a solution was being sought, as many as eight remedies were offered for every seven economists in attendance.

It is becoming increasingly evident that economic and political global forces of rapidly growing dimensions external to the domestic economy and, therefore, beyond the direct control of Keynesian-Monetarist techniques, do and will continue to exert a powerful impact on our once sheltered economic lives. In the past World War II era, when our economy thrived in a sort of semi-isolationist environment and enjoyed the benefits of cheap resources and fuel, ample carry-over food stocks, and multinational market development, the traditional solution set could be relied upon to restore price and employment maladjust- ments to proper levels. But today virtually every national economy is intricately involved in the disparate maze of the world economy. Needed resources are no longer easily and cheaply obtained; in the face of a rapidly doubling population, hunger threatens to become a problem of frightening magnitude. Traditional concepts underlying economic policy never envisioned the impact of variables such as these on the domestic economy.

Ford's proposals fail to take into account the crucial realization that global inflation has become a powerful, chronic force, resulting from a generation of rising affluence and exponentially increasing de- mands in the developed economies. But despite the ever present law of scarcity, we have failed to face up to the necessary and productive effort toward adequate replenishment of depleting resources.

The efficacy of Keynesian and/or Monetarist measures depends on how quickly and effectively they can alter price movements, the fiscal control of economic activity. To achieve satisfactory countercyclical goals— as they have been achieved in the past, adequate resources must be available to the market economy so that supply-demand relationships can be brought back into a less incongruent, deflationary balance. Because of the global shortfalls in essential resources and high levels of demand in the developed economies, coupled with an inordinately high fuel cost, conventional economic policies can do little to restore the market to normal functioning. World development has created a set of inflatables, pro-inflationary forces uncontrollable by conventional policies.

Reduced to simplistic essence, the effectiveness of traditional policies depends on the ability to bring aggregate supply into close proximity with aggregate demand. Normally this would be done by shifts in income distribution via fiscal measures and/or changes in the money supply through the banking system. As the demand for and supply of goods stand toward a common ground, the pressure on prices and the fall in output and employment are mitig- ated. But this is precisely the point! Aggregate supply cannot be brought into line with effective demand because of the world-wide shortage. To some extent President Ford's proposals could alter the distribution pattern of total output; e.g., shift some resources from less essential use to more needed increased housing construction. But they would do little to increase resources per se, and so have negligible effect on inflation.

What, then, appears to be the logical solution? Two courses of action must be taken: one, hopefully short duration to halt the surge of inflation quickly; the other, extending over years' time, an effort to rebuild our resources, food, and energy stocks. And the task must somehow be accomplished in the face of exponential population growth, increased demands to massive starvation, and mounting global tensions. Deplorable though it may be, it may be necessary to establish a carefully planned system of price control and income restraints, totally different from the absurd control program developed in the Nixon administration. It should contain constrained features en- compassing virtually the entire spectrum of economic activity from the producer to the consumer. Although aimed at clamping a lid on prices generally, the plan must specifically allow for the fact that rising prices of imports cannot be constrained, and such costs must be absorbed. But every effort should be made to prevent these higher costs from simply passing through in their entirety to the hands of the consumer. To achieve equity, every processor and dis- tributor in the marketing chain must bear some share of the higher cost burden.

Meanwhile, agriculture must be pre- vailed upon to increase its productivity as much as possible, a nationwide program to eliminate waste should be launched, and, if necessary, a priority system for allocating critical resources to more essential uses could be established. The key to any effective action is the basic feature of what undoubtedly would have to be a complex, well-coordinated program, the feasible constraint on the inflation demands.

Briefly, the second course of action would be to pour as much private investment, government spending, and human capital as a "resource for the future" policy would dictate into the effort to rebuild our resources base. As various kinds of supplies increased, traditional anti-inflation and full employment policies would eliminate the need for mandatory price controls.

The price that now must be paid for the privilege of affluence is high—but then one third of the world has been living off the fat of the land that is becoming leaner by the year!-

Barson Free Press November 9, 1974

Kick it around

Bookstore book bills

By RICHARD STILLMAN Bst 1123 and HUGO GLAZER Bst 388

Sophomore Seth Traub has brought this incident to our attention. 'The New Industrial State' by John Galbraith was sold in the Barson College Bookstore for $2.25. They actually told me that Galbraith was going to head toward a common ground, the pressure on prices and the fall in output and employment are mitigated. But this is precisely the point! Aggregate supply cannot be brought into line with effective demand because of the world-wide shortage. To some extent President Ford's proposals could alter the distribution pattern of total output; e.g., shift some resources from less essential use to more needed increased housing construction. But they would do little to increase resources per se, and so have negligible effect on inflation.

What, then, appears to be the logical solution? Two courses of action must be taken: one, hopefully short duration to halt the surge of inflation quickly; the other, extending over years' time, an effort to rebuild our resources, food, and energy stocks. And the task must somehow be accomplished in the face of exponential population growth, increased demands to massive starvation, and mounting global tensions. Deplorable though it may be, it may be necessary to establish a carefully planned system of price control and income restraints, totally different from the absurd control program developed in the Nixon administration. It should contain constrained features encompassing virtually the entire spectrum of economic activity from the producer to the consumer. Although aimed at clamping a lid on prices generally, the plan must specifically allow for the fact that rising prices of imports cannot be constrained, and such costs must be absorbed. But every effort should be made to prevent these higher costs from simply passing through in their entirety to the hands of the consumer. To achieve equity, every processor and distributor in the marketing chain must bear some share of the higher cost burden.

Meanwhile, agriculture must be prevailed upon to increase its productivity as much as possible, a nationwide program to eliminate waste should be launched, and, if necessary, a priority system for allocating critical resources to more essential uses could be established. The key to any effective action is the basic feature of what undoubtedly would have to be a complex, well-coordinated program, the feasible constraint on the inflation demands.

Briefly, the second course of action would be to pour as much private investment, government spending, and human capital as a "resource for the future" policy would dictate into the effort to rebuild our resources base. As various kinds of supplies increased, traditional anti-inflation and full employment policies would eliminate the need for mandatory price controls.

The price that now must be paid for the privilege of affluence is high—but then one third of the world has been living off the fat of the land that is becoming leaner by the year!-

Mcbride informs us that when College Drive opened last year, the decision was made to call the new entrance Dorothy Memorial Gate. So, the brick pillars at the old entrance were taken down and the sign is now sitting at Buildings and Grounds. The plaque at the old gate is going to be moved to the new entrance.

The old sign may be erected some place on campus at a future date, should a location be found where it can be used.

One observant person has noticed that trees behind the soccer field were being torn down by bulldozers. The proposed baseball diamond eliminated the old dump and space is needed to put leaves and branches picked up on campus. The space behind the soccer field was chosen because it is a low spot. The leaves and branches will be used as fill, and when the land is leveled off, grass will be planted.

A path was cut from the new parking lot, and through the woods so the trucks can be driven up to the fill area.

Comunity forum

PLAYHOUSE

NOV 5

RICHARD HARRIS OMAR SHAIO

JUGGERWUTCH

DIRECTOR

8:00 Femen

NEXT

NOW THRU TUESDAY

BEGINS WED., NOV 6
"TAFAIRIND SEED" (PG)
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$2 for Barson students.
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Geraway

He explained that point, saying that judges have too much leeway in their sentencing power. "The judge has such a vast range of discretion," said Geraway. "He is just supreme."

Geraway said that "go for" tactics gave and a candid view of the inside of a prison.

And the audience was with him all the way. He was in his past, and he dressed to the part. Wearing white pants, a dark turtleneck with a blue blazer and a pendant around his neck, he looked as stern as possible and the audience was impressed, "The heavily gnarled hand, and his sculpted chin completed the image of a stereotypical gangster of years back."

His listeners bought the presentation. At his fearful stories they looked horrified. At his levity they laughed.

"Capital punishment," said Geraway. "It is primarily a tool for revenge. We can't justify it any other way."

For men like Joe Barboza and Albert DeSalvo he asks, "Is there any answer other than capital punishment?"

Commuters

going to hold a Halloween Party, but We feel to get money from student government to have it."

Tierney also said that commuter students have no common meeting place. CAB is trying to get a cold room for a lounge. "A place," said Tierney. "Where students can go between classes and see other commuter students."

Only 27 students attended CAB's first meeting this year. King is confident, however, that the next meeting, scheduled for Nov. 4, will show marked improvement in attendance. In order to raise money on their own. CAB charges one dollar dues from all its members. So, the more people that join, the more money that CAB has to bring commuters back to the university. And keep them there.

Social Comm.

and rest room windows on the lower level of the auditorium, but because of the security guard in the lobby, no one will be able to get into the auditorium without being noticed. The new system will also keep people out of the balcony. Dranau and Carchedi also feel that by having security at key locations will discourage fighting.

BCF

The Christian Fellowship plans to continue its move offering, guest speakers, and retreats. There will be a bookable set up as soon as a location is granted by Student Government. Student will be able to purchase a variety of Christian literature relating to current events, contemporary issues, and experiences, and Christian doctrine.

The three year old organization is currently renovating the lobby next to the Cug to be a church. The chapel is intended as an inter-faith sanctuary for members of the Babson community to return to pray and meditate. The center will be equipped as a community fellowship of Babson's personal chapel.

"The Babson Christian Fellowship intends to continue offering a full spectrum of events in the coming year," assurs Clarence Wagner, to "to testify to the inward and outward grace through our outward works."

"We hope that through the BCF events the Babson community will be tided with the compassionate Christ. What they do in reaction to that in turn, will be their responsibility and decision - ours is merely to present them."

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Wellesley Hills
The Grid Gueesser

by Rodni LaMont

New England 27
Buffalo Bills 24

Even though the Patriots had two costly injuries last week against the Vikings, they will fly high after that exciting victory against Minnesota. Playing at Schueller Stadium will make it a frustrating day for the Bills.

Detroit Lions 23
New Orleans Saints 17

The Lions are playing solid football since that disastrous start. The Saints are going off an upset victory over the Eagles last week.

Pittsburgh Steelers 21
Philadelphia Eagles 17

The battle of Pennsylvania should be a hum-dinger. Any football game with Roman Gabriel throwing the ball and Franco Harris running the ball should be an exciting football game.

Dallas Cowboys 30
New York Giants 10

The Cowboys are going to an unforgettable experience for the undefeated Cardinals. Just three weeks ago, the Cardinals handed the Cowboys a last-minute defeat and the Cowboys were having even less offensive success in that game.

New York Jets 35
Houston Oilers 34

The way that Dan Pastorini has been passing the ball, the Oilers, they should be a point underdog. Last week, the Jets gave the Rams a run for their money as they lost 20-13.

Cleveland Browns 30
San Diego Chargers 24

The Browns are about to start their annual last minute surge to get into the playoffs. Even though their record is just 2-6, they are a team to reckon with on any Sunday afternoon.

Cincinnati Bengals 24
Baltimore Colts 20

The Colts gave the developers a score last week but always the experienced team prevails in the final outcome. The Bengals have lost two straight and there’s a possibility that the Colts could pull the wool over their lips; a la Houston Oilers.

Green Bay Packers 17
Washington Redskins 13

The Packers will win the road. John Hadik makes his debut at quarterback for the Packers.

Kansas City Chiefs 27
NY Giants 20

The Chiefs had a big victory against the San Diego Chargers last week. After a week of extra workoaff, Craig Morton should be more effective as the Giants field general.

Oakland Raiders 20
Delmar Bronco 17

The Raiders have a habit of pulling games out in the last seconds of a game. Last week the Broncos were looking ahead to this battle against the Raiders and in the process they were upset by the Browns.

Los Angeles Rams 24
San Francisco 49ers 23

This could be an upset. Over the last four years, the Monday night host has only lost twice.

Miami Dolphins 24
Atlanta Falcons 13

The Dolphins have been hurting many people this year who play the card. They are bound to expose one week.

Last week 8-4.

Last week 9-4.

Overall record 53-241. pct. 683.

The Denver Broncos were unable to complete their comeback and were defeated by the Chiefs last week.

The Grid Gueesser says the following players will be the key to their team's success this week:

1. Joe Namath (QB, New York Jets)
2. Fran Tarkenton (QB, Minnesota Vikings)
3. Roman Gabriel (QB, Los Angeles Rams)
4. John Hadik (QB, Washington Redskins)
5. Craig Morton (QB, New York Giants)

The Grid Gueesser recommends the following player combinations for your team:

1. John Hadik (QB) and Tom Seau (LB, San Diego Chargers)
2. Fran Tarkenton (QB) and Dave Parks (DB, Minnesota Vikings)
3. Joe Namath (QB) and Mark Duper (WR, New York Jets)
4. Roman Gabriel (QB) and Charlie Joiner (WR, Los Angeles Rams)
5. Craig Morton (QB) and Mel Jones (WR, New York Giants)

According to the Grid Gueesser's projections, these player combinations will be the key to their team's success this week.

The Grid Gueesser predicts the following scores for the upcoming games:

1. New York Jets 35, Houston Oilers 34
2. Green Bay Packers 17, Washington Redskins 13
3. Los Angeles Rams 24, San Francisco 49ers 23
4. San Diego Chargers 24, Baltimore Colts 20
5. Detroit Lions 23, New Orleans Saints 17

The Grid Gueesser advises everyone to keep an eye on the upcoming games and make informed decisions when drafting their teams for the upcoming season.
Babson beats strong Bryant

By DON THIBAULT

The Babson soccer team scored a 4-0 victory over Bryant College last Saturday afternoon. Franz Grueter, the game’s MVP, had 2 goals and 1 assist in the game played in North Smithfield, R.I.

The first half was dominated by Babson’s precise offense and strong defense. "The number of shots and opportunities we put up until we were able to put some nice combinations together, and score," commented Coach Bob Hartwell.

The Beavers went ahead to stay after just 2 minutes of play. A high shot by Dale Hollingsworth onto the corner beat the Braves’ goalie.

Bryant’s fine goalkeeper prevented the Beavers from rolling up a high score, although the play centered around the Bryant net.

The final statistics indicated that Babson had 12 shots and 1 assist in the game played in North Smithfield, R.I.

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