Finding little agreement with the way the government is attempting to solve the economic problems, seven of five distinguished economists, on Thursday, October 28, at the first session of symposiums sponsored by the School of Liberal Arts, discussed the Nixon Administration's monetary policies. The panel, which lasted two and a half hours, opened with a paper by Walter Block, a member of Baruch College's Economics department, and an "outside" guest speaker. Murray Rothbard, Professor of Economics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

After introducing the members of the panel, Professor James Frazier (Hist. Dept.), the Acting Associate Dean of the School of Liberal Arts, turned the initiation of the discussion to the "Church and State" of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System, he cited the continuously rising prices of all goods as proof that the present controls don't work. Professors Block and Sanon were found difficult to agree with the opinions of the other three panelists and, consequently, the consensus of the panel was not working.

The Nixon administration itself seems to know of the failure of the controls, but simply resign itself to the fact. A colleague of Professor Block, cited that Herbert Stein, the chief of Nixon's Phase II program, stated as quoted, having said, "I know they don't work, so why worry about it?" And in the opinion of one of the speakers, however, the relevant question is "why not work?" In the absence of controls, the monetary number of violations of it.

There was an agreement among the panelists that the causes of inflation, however, on the way to stop inflation, when Prof. Block offered a somewhat radical solution — abolish the Federal Reserve System, echoing Prof. Block's sentiment, Prof. Rothbard agreed that the money-creating power be taken away from the government, and given to the people. "I believe in the separation of the monetary system and the economy," he declared. That the Federal Reserve System does cause inflation, abolition of it, as suggested by the two "libertarian" economists, is not feasible. "It's true that the Federal Reserve System causes inflation, and it does so because it works under pressures." Some of the pressures Prof. Rothbard cited were the "short-run" and the "incentive of rising wages and prices," stated or "dampened" or "dampening" production.

Despite the brief differences of opinions, the meeting ended with another consensus on the question of the ten-percent surcharge, and all members of the panel agreed that it is not the proper or just solution to this country's economic troubles. The general agreement was that it was not fair to all the countries on which the surcharge was imposed, since it is an attempt to keep only a few countries from "dumping" their goods in this country at prices below the cost of domestic products. Here Prof. Rothbard interjected one more of his "libertarian" views on the subject. He said that there should be an unilateral free trade among all nations with absolutely no barriers and if there are countries wanting to dump their products on the United States, they should be allowed to do so, but imposing on that country, that can dump without eventually going broke.

Lacking the time to go into any significant detail on the question of the cancellation of gold in international trade, the panelists asked to sum up their views on the state of the present economic condition. The general opinion was that there is little agreement among the panelists that inflation, the causes of inflation, is not working.

Professor Whitney believes that the monetary deficit spending is among the major causes of inflation, that the economy, in the opinion of the panelists, is responsible. The government is allowing the Federal Reserve System to turn more money to act as inflation, since this means increasing the supply of money.
Rodriguez Elected Chairman

L.A. Symposium Aims Views on Nixon's Economics

by John S. Greig

Finding little agreement with the ways the government is attempting to solve the problem of rising prices, a group of five distinguished economists, on Thursday, October 28, at the first of a series of symposiums, sponsored by the School of Liberal Arts, discussed the Nixon Administration's efforts to combat inflation.

The panel, which included four of the world's leading experts, met in theთαβευ of J. Professor Stein, simply declared, "I would like to take a strong stand against reality." Time having run out, he was unable to express his views.

President John W. "Great Society" budget went ahead to say that in order to meet the challenges of the economy, the government is allowing an "outside" panel of Nixon's Phase II program to work. "It's true that we can't control the economy, but it does so because it works under the Federal Reserve System," said a panelist.

In the first disagreement came at this point of the discussion. Prof. Whitney cited the deficit spending and the Federal Reserve System causes in -flation. Cancellation of gold in international monetary exchange, and the 10 percent surcharge on foreign imports.

Priming the talk by asking whether price and wage controls were still a viability in the economy, since from a historical perspective this measure was proved effective. Prof. Peden left the answer open for debate.

Prof. Whitney's first panelist-opponent, spoke, slopped greater emphasis on the effectiveness of wage and price controls stating that it's a last resort solution that can't work in the long run. Prof. Rothbard agreed that the money-creating power be taken away from the government and given to the people. "We believe in the separation of the Money and the State, just as we do in the separation of the Church and State," he stated.

The first disagreement came at this point of the discussion. While Prof. Whitney made the point that the Federal Reserve System does create inflation, abolition of it, as suggested by the two libertarians, is not feasible. "It is true that the Federal Reserve System causes inflation, but it does so because it works under pressures." Of the pressures Prof. Whitney cited were the deficit spending and the inequilibrium of rising wages and diminishing production.

Despite the "destruction of economists," the meeting ended with another consensus on the question of the ten-percent surcharge, all members of the panel agreeing that it is not the proper policy to this country's economic troubles. The general opinion was to concentrate on the state of the economy, as opposed to the political. Prof. Block, exhibiting again a libertarian strain in his economic thinking, simply declared, "I would like to take a strong stand against reality." Time having run out, he was unable to express his views.

Lacking the time to go into any significant detail on the question of the cancellation of gold in international trade, the panelists were asked to sum up their views on the state of the present economic condition. The general opinion was to concentrate on the pragmatic aspects of solutions rather than the political. Prof. Block, exhibiting again a libertarian strain in his economic thinking, simply declared, "I would like to take a strong stand against reality." Time having run out, he was unable to express his views.
SOME MARBLE STONE—
Thursday, November 4, 1971
12:00-2:00 P.M.

Shaw Students City U.

FORWARDING:
The Forwarding Department, 30 W 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

FLAUBERT—THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY OF UNION HALL
Thursday, November 4, 1971
12:00-2:00 P.M.

Henry Fried, Coordinator of Student Affairs, Baruch College

In the new College, students will be able to participate in the Forwarding Department's activities.

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SCKOROHOD

by Norman Howard

TICKER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1971

Theo, a 2nd year student from Detroit, Michigan, who was opposed to the draft, was summarily put under surveillance by the police. The police have been following him since he arrived on campus and have been searching his belongings. The police have also been searching the homes of other students who are opposed to the draft. The police are suspected of having planted evidence in the homes of these students.

JOINT THOUGHTS

by Norman Howard

In 1968, the American Bar Association, in a report entitled "Threats to the Public Interest," recommended that the trade of advertising be regulated by the government. The report cited the dangers of advertising to health, welfare, and morals, and urged that the government take action to protect the public.

In a recent article, The New York Times, in an effort to protect the public from advertising, proposed a "code of conduct" for advertisers. The code would require advertisers to disclose financial interests, to present information accurately, and to be honest and fair in their advertising.

The National Advertising Review Board, a private body, has been appointed by the advertising industry to enforce the code. The board has been accused of being biased in favor of the advertising industry and of not being effective in enforcing the code.

The government should take action to protect the public from advertising. The government should require advertisers to disclose financial interests, to present information accurately, and to be honest and fair in their advertising.

When we are challenged, we should have courage to respond. This is the only way to defend our rights.
THE OUTSIDER

In order to discuss politics, President John F. Kennedy was concerned with war in Vietnam, and the Russian invasion of Cuba. The government was concerned with the threat of communism to the free world. George McGovern was the Democratic candidate for president in 1972. He was the first American candidate to express a strong anti-war stance. McGovern, a proponent of the peace movement, was one of the few candidates who had a clear pro-peace platform. His campaign was focused on reducing military spending and ending the war in Vietnam. McGovern's campaign was successful in gaining support from people who were tired of the war and wanted a change. His campaign was also successful in gaining support from young people who were opposed to the war. McGovern's campaign was successful in gaining support from people who were tired of the war and wanted a change. His campaign was also successful in gaining support from young people who were opposed to the war. McGovern's campaign was successful in gaining support from people who were tired of the war and wanted a change. His campaign was also successful in gaining support from young people who were opposed to the war.
Intramural Activities

Last Thursday's Individual Basketball Carnival Competition saw the return of the past Carnival participants, one a return medalist and ten new-comers. All had great desire to win and maintain previous abilities. The competition was close in the beginning, but the first three events, three stronger candidates lead the field. They later became the top three teams. Third was last years' challenger, Arnie Lader with 11 points. Amie Armellino led the group with 21 points. Arnie Armellino had been studying all night for exams. The others placed in the following manner:

- Mandrell: 5 points
- Goldman: 4 points
- Phillips: 2.7 points
- Sanders: 1.2 points

Mar: 3 points
McCollum: 0
White: 0

This Thursday (with enough entrants we will start the Tri-Man Basketball Tournament in the Gymnasium. All those interested should sign up immediately. Also, please register with the Student Council, if you have not done so today). It means he would have almost blanked overpowers the hitter. His curve is excellent and the batter expectant and with the batter digs in more, brings his bat back a little and crouches, catcher Tony Disanzo written rule of the mound, "Thou shalt not get "wiffs" this spring. Bruce Bueller is another important member of the staff. A converted outfielder, Bruce appears to be a "natural" once he's in on the hill. His fastball rises, and his curve breaks downward. He advances by the un-written rule of the mound, "Thou shalt not hang a pitch." His control is sharp, and he improves with every pitch. Perhaps just as important as his "repertoire" is his attitude. He's a hardworking young man who wants to win. Rest assured, he will.

By Ted Sobel

A good pitching staff is a prerequisite for success on the diamond. One of baseball's most basal expression is "good pitching steps good hitting." It's true, but there are countless, greatest hitters make more outs than they do hits. Ty Cobb holds the highest major league lifetime average, a glittering .367. This is a truly fabulous mark (even more so today), yet it means he would have blanked overpowers the hitter. His curve is excellent and the batter expectant and with the batter digs in more, brings his bat back a little and crouches, catcher Tony Disanzo

The 85 percenters who should guide Baruch to a successful spring season are Fred Wallach, Bob Dinardo, Rich Arrambide, Bruce Bueller and possibly a few others, not necessarily in that order. Fred Wallach, who is currently a sophomore, was undersized as a freshman. He is one of those players who merely looks himself, as he throws an average of only 2 walks per game and fields his position as well as any. Fred's major assets are great control, a superior curve and an ability to mix speeds well, thus keeping the batter off-stride. He doesn't quite throw aspersions, but he is sneaky fast. He also disproves the "up" theory that nice guys finish last. Coach Rich expects him to finish as the surprise player consistently this spring.

Last season Bob Dinardo was the stopper. His 4 wins in the "shortened" spring season would be the equivalent to a total of 25 in a major league 162 game season. His strong points are a deceptive motion, good control and good stuff. Hampered by arm trouble this fall, he was not quite as effective as he normally would be, but was still better than most. A strong recovery on his part could give Baruch one of the better mound corps in the area.

Most hitters hate to face the real "Flame throwers." They hate to face Rich Arrambide. For those of you who have seen the "Arramino express," you know why. He simply overpower the hitters. His velocity makes him the Vida Blue of the Lexington set. He also has an excellent curve, a quick breaking slider and a baffling change-up. Many hitters who look for spin will identify his slider as a fast ball until it's too late to adjust, and will consequently "bat out of hand." Bruce appears to be a "natural" once he's in on the hill. His fastball rises, and his curve breaks downward. He advances by the un-written rule of the mound, "Thou shalt not hang a pitch." His control is sharp, and he improves with every pitch. Perhaps just as important as his "repertoire" is his attitude. He's a hardworking young man who wants to win. Rest assured, he will.

PROVERB — Life is like hitting, to get a hit he must constantly make contact with the big fat ones.

By Rob Muhlrad

The postponement of Student Government elections has caused confusion near chaos, and many inconveniences to most of those attending Baruch in any capacity. Here it is, November, half the term gone, and Student Council is just about to hold its first meeting. Clubs can not get their budget until Council meets and approves these budgets. This means that most club functions have been held for the first two and a half months of the term.

What I'm trying to point out is that elections were held too late in the term. They would have occurred too late even without postponement. Student Council should have met during the first two weeks of the semester. This would mean that elections should have been held last term.

As the former chairman of the elections committee at Bronx Community College, I can sympathize with Barry Hoffman, Baruch's current elections committee chairman. Therefore I would like to make some suggestions to Barry; the rest of the committee; Ron Bruse, coordinator of Student Activities; and all interested students. Why not hold the elections in the term prior to the one in which candidates will take office? In other words, elections for the Fall term could be held in May while Spring elections can be conducted in December or January. Freshman officials could be chosen during the first few weeks of the new term. If an elected student decides over the summer for the election, he would have to complete during Freshman elections or the runner-up appointed to the vacant position.

Another possible solution is to extend the term of office to a full year, thereby placing Student Activities on a double semester basis rather than the current single term (I think half term basis is more correct). Budgets could be allocated for a full year thus avoiding at least some of the inequities of late elections.

The elections committee must have considered the feasibility of these proposals at one time or another. I would like to hear their opinions.

If Rhoeta Buntz is reading this, please come to the TICKER office, 307F S.C., at any of these times: Monday at 1:00, Tuesday at 2:00, Wednesday at 11:00 and 1:00, or Friday at 11:00.