Mc Cormick excluded from coed dorm plan
By Joe Kashi
Dean Daniel Nyhuis has de- cided to take the McCormick Hall in next year's proposed coeducational living exchange af- ter Gunn Institute students and McCormick girls registered very strong opposition to men living in the dormitory.

Thirty-four girls, responding to a motion brought before the McCormick Hall coed housing committee, said that they were absolutely opposed to coed ex- change in the building, and 13 of them said that they would move out of McCormick if it were to be included in the residential exchange program.

This will inhibit easy imple- mentation of coeducation in other dorms seeking to go coed next term, as MIT still faces a severe undergraduate housing shortage. There is opposition to allowing girls to move out of McCormick, without the assurance of a housing spot in an incoming freshman girls. The tower which did not go coed would be used as housing for those girls who did not wish to be in a coed dorm and almost all of the freshmen.

Some sources also said that allowing McCormick Hall to be used as a residence to coed would cause severe problems with the incoming freshman girls. The tower which did not go coed would be used as housing for those girls who did not wish to be in a coed dorm and almost all of the freshmen. The McCormick Hall coed housing committee, said that they were absolutely opposed to coeducation in the building, and 13 of them said that they would move out of McCormick if it were to be included in the residential exchange program.

The Institute policy of re- cruiting minority groups and ad- mitting coeds without discrimi- nation in recent years is readily visible in the rising numbers of each of these groups admitted, said Prof. Roland B. Greeley, Director of Admissions, in his speech on the selection of next year's class.

A major facet of MIT's policy has been to try to increase the number of women accepted. Re- cently, 967 women were admitted, more than those of any previous years. Because of this number of women, it was somewhat more difficult for them to fit into MIT.

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"Continuous News Service
"Given the current housing shortage, said Baker House has planned to stay in McCormick. While the coed, tower is considered the "right now is space, mostly in- visble in the rising numbers of black and other minority group admis- sions for a Democratic Society, "as- sure we are going to win . . . our li- berty to discriminate against cer- tain groups," said. "No one used to care, but now everyone cares." Earlier in his speech he had said, "my only hope is that it (Earth's Day) creating a new ethic. "We must seek to change our attitude toward the environment," he said. "No one used to care, but now everyone cares." Earlier in his speech he had said, "my only hope is that it (Earth's Day) motivating won't go away in a few weeks."

During his speech, Sargent reviewed some of the programs he had worked on for environmental improvement, including a constitutional amendment guar- anteed a "healthy environment as an inherent right." Another new law was one that allowed for citizen-suits to prevent envi- ronmental damage. Other pro- grams: were: legislation to take steps to control auto pollution, tighten oil spill laws, place new limits on the sulfur content of fuel, completely ban the use of DDT, and halt highway con- struction that does not take the environment into consideration or ignores the solution of trans- portation problems through mass transit.

The morning session of the ecology teach-in devoted to technological prospects of con- trolling pollution led off with Assisitant Secretary of Com- mercial Engineers, Lee Giguere, calling for a restructuring of bursarities and priorities. As proof of the need for action, he alluded to the fact that no cars with DPL and DAV, an MIT graduate of the ME department, cited the fact (Please turn to page 3)
It Is Time To
Stop, Think and Act
About the Great Problem
No One Can Solve But Ourselves.

I.
For the last 40 years every President of the United States has faced the problem: how to do what is best for the people when the people do not know what is best for them.

Under universal suffrage good leadership requires intelligent fellowship which in turn requires informed citizenship.

Where are you going to lead a people who believe that deficit spending reduces the amount they must pay for government?

Where are you going to lead a people who do not know that higher incomes without higher production do nothing but increase living costs?

Where are you going to lead a people who do not know that payroll comes from the customer and that the customer is the worker who gets the payroll?

You are going to lead them into inflation and then take the blame for the high cost of living. You're damned if you do and you're damned if you don't.

II.
Do you remember the high note on which Franklin D. Roosevelt opened his administration? He said, "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in deductions from wages and in the increased cost of what they buy."

It was the economic ignorance of the people that drove Franklin Roosevelt away from sound money. He had to do it to retain his popularity.

Do you remember Dwight Eisenhower's futile fight to protect the purchasing power of the dollar? The people wanted it protected but were unwilling to do what had to be done.

Newly-elected John F. Kennedy appealed to the people: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country," but most of the people, ignorant of the economic consequences, still wanted things done for them.

President Nixon, and all future Presidents, will face the same problem and suffer the same discouragements unless the people can be attracted to a simple self-evident frame of reference that dispels economic fallacies by demonstrating that they could not be true.

III.
Fortunately that frame of reference has become available and has been "packaged" and tested to a point where its effectiveness is beyond doubt.

It is the Do-It-Yourself program of Economic Self-Education that has grown out of The American Economic Foundation's exposure of the Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom to 25,000,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair. These basic principles (reproduced below), emblazoned on bronze plaques at the Hall of Free Enterprise, have gained world-wide acceptance and are proving the greatest springboard to mass economic knowledge ever devised, largely because of their instant impact. They were endorsed by Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower who were Honorary Chairmen of the Steering Committee of that popular exhibit. They have been placed in the public domain and can be used by anyone, anywhere, anytime, in any way.

The Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom

1. Nothing in our material world can come from nowhere or go anywhere, nor can it be free: everything in our economic life has a source, a destination and a cost that must be paid.

2. Government is never a source of goods. Everything produced is produced by the people, and everything that government gives to the people, it must first take from the people.

3. The only valuable money that government has to spend in is money taxed or borrowed out of the people's earnings. When government decides to spend more than it has thus received, that extra unearned money is created out of thin air, through the banks, and, when spent, takes on value only by reducing the value of all money, savings and insurance.

4. In our modern exchange economy, all payroll and employment come from customers, and the only worthwhile job security is customer security; if there are no customers, there can be no payroll and no jobs.

5. Customer security can be achieved by the worker only when he cooperates with management in doing the things that win and hold customers. Customer security, therefore, is a partnership problem that can be solved only in a spirit of understanding and cooperation.

6. Wages are the principal cost of everything, widespread wage increases, without corresponding increases in production, simply increase the cost of everybody's living.

7. The greatest good for the greatest number: means, in its material sense, the greatest goods for the greatest number which, in turn, means the greatest productivity per worker.

8. All productivity is based on three factors: 1) natural resources, whose form, size and condition are changed by the expenditure of 2) human energy (both muscular and mental), with the aid of 3) tools.

9. Tools are the only one of these three factors that man can increase without limit, and tools come into being in a free society only when there is a reward for the temporary self-denial that people must practice in order to channel part of their earnings away from purchases that produce immediate comfort and pleasure, and into new tools of production. Proper payment for the use of tools is essential to their creation.

10. The productivity of the tools—that is, the efficiency of the human energy applied in connection with their use—has always been highest in a competitive society in which the economic decisions are made by millions of profit-seeking individuals, rather than in a state-dominated society in which those decisions are made by a handful of all-powerful people, regardless of their wealth, virtue, wisdom and intelligence. These people may be.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION
51 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017
"Headquarters For Simplified Economics"

This ad was paid for by a concerned alumnus as a public service to critically needed basic economic education.
Morning session details research

(Continued from page 1)

that industry has become re-
sponsive to pollution problems
only after young people have
raised them. MIT Professor James Keck

expressed an alternate approach
to the pollution problems. Since
industry has only limited pollu-
tion research funds and is not
really an objective judge of its
own pollution abatement abili-
ties, the academic community,
as an independent interdisci-
plinary force, should bear the
load of research, with the finan-
cial support of government. This
type of action, predicted Keck,
would require research to cap-
ability and problem solving,
and could make a major difference
in only three to five years.

Dr. Bernard Weinstock, senior
scientist of Ford's fuel science
department, agreed that more
funds should be appropriated by
the government to support uni-
versity research. Dr. Weinstock
related that Ford believes the
internal combustion engine "is a
winner" at the end of the road.

The basic problems in hand-
iling pollution problems now lie
in a lack of a total governmental
view of pollution consequences
according to Professor Paul Mac-
Avery, former economic advisor
in the Johnson administration.
MacAvery, now of the Sloan
School, emphasized that systems
analysis should now play a key
role in determining economic
pollution policy. As for short
sightedness, an example was the
1966 Clean Waters Act. This
legislation was rewritten and
weakened, observed MacAvery,
because it was too evolutionary,
"too much like MIT."

Mr. Maurice Feldman, vice-

president of operations and en-
gineering for Boston Edison,
told of present and future ac-
tions to reduce industrial air
pollution. These concerned a
sulfur dioxide recovery system and
a magnetic field air purification
method for industrial smoke. In
either case, Mr. Feldman be-
measured a critical shortage of
funds.

A chief feature of the after-
noon discussion of "Controlling
Pollution: Political and Econo-
mic Problems" was a debate
to two panelists on whether
state or national govern-
ments should assume responsi-
bility for pollution control.
Don Nichols, radio and TV
news editor and a campaign aide
to Senator Muskie, called for
effective environmental plan-
ing, rather than a piecemeal
attack on individual problems.
Except in cases of moving pollu-
tants, he suggested, initiative
should come from the state and
community level.

Andrew Nixon, chairman of the
Governor's Conservation
Committee, disagreed. The ex-
ample of an industry in state A
polluting the atmosphere in state B
could be successfully handled by
a national agency.

The evening feature on "The
Future of the Environment"
produced an animated picture of
what's in store for the next
three years and some serious
thoughts on what role the univer-
sities should play.

Audubon member lan Nesbit
predicted a "bottleneck" deve-
oping within years. "The pressure
on our national re-
sources will increase," was his
forecast, but Nesbit was certain
we had the technological capability
to meet this crisis.

Kevin Lynch, MIT professor,
agreed, but emphasized the large
effect of political and social is-


ness. Provost Jerome Wiesner
supported this theme, noting
that it's easy enough to discover
what's in store for the next
three years and some serious
thoughts on what role the univer-
sities should play.

Relax and Divert
CAMPUS CUE
500 Commonwealth Ave.
(Opposite B. U. Towers)
Pocket Billiards
"Great for a
Date"

Is there
a Paulist
in the crowd?

Believe it or not, a campus pro-
test group is not an unlikely
place to find a Paulist.

Why? Because Paulists are the
mediators of understanding, help-
ing, loving, trying to bring to
gether the extremes of the world
we live in and the Church.

Wherever he is... in a college
chaplain, working in a family
center... the Paulist is serving.

If you're interested in finding
out more about the Paulist
presence on campus, write for
our illustrated brochure and a copy
of our Renewal Chapter Guide-
lines.

Write to:
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Paulists
Room 400
415 West 59th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Please help.

All of us hate to see empty cans and bottles lousing
up what's left of a beautiful country.

It's too bad packaging technology today isn't
as exotic and convenient as the gimbicks and
gadgets on the TV thrill shows; like you, we'd like
nothing better than for every empty can and
bottle to self-destruct. Someday, soon, things will
be different, though... because we and a lot of
other concerned people are all working on the
problem in earnest.

Meantime, there is a foolproof way to keep cans
and bottles from cluttering up the countryside,
and you can do your part:

Please don't throw them there in the first place.

BUDWEISER.
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Crisis in private education

By Lee Giguere

The problem of constantly rising tuition is one which is not limited to Harvard, MIT, and Stanford. American college students are faced with the need to pay thousands of dollars a year for education. The problem is not unique to these institutions, as other colleges and universities are also experiencing a similar crisis.

The problem of rising tuition is not new. In fact, it has been a recurring issue for many years. The cost of education has increased significantly over the past few decades, and many students are now facing the challenge of paying for college.

The problem of rising tuition is not limited to private colleges. Public universities are also experiencing a similar crisis. In many cases, the cost of tuition is increasing faster than the rate of inflation, making it difficult for students to afford higher education.

The problem of rising tuition is not limited to the United States. Many countries around the world are facing similar challenges. The cost of education is increasing in many countries, making it difficult for students to afford higher education.

The problem of rising tuition is a serious issue that must be addressed. There are many possible solutions, including increasing financial aid, increasing tuition rates, and increasing the supply of qualified teachers.

The problem of rising tuition is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive solution. It is important that we work together to address this issue and ensure that every student has access to a quality education.
We took America's best selling mid-size car. Then, added two new lower priced models, including a Sport Coupe that's priced less than any other mid-size hardtop you can buy.

Still, they both have Chevelle's smart new grille for 1970. And Chevelle's newly styled Body by Fisher. And Chevelle's Full Coil suspension with custom fitted springs at each wheel. And Chevelle's side-stance chassis design, side-guard beams in the doors, cargo-guard luggage compartment, bias belted ply tires.

Lower priced they are, by as much as $148. But lower priced looking and feeling they aren't. Which will get us no love notes from the competition. But maybe it will from you.

Putting you first, keeps us first.
Coed, minority ratios rise

(Continued from page 1) Students from Asia — Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Pakistan — as well as students from Latin America, Europe, and Africa. About 20 countries are represented altogether.

Transfer students MIT will have trouble with the increasing numbers of transfer students. Thus far the number of transfers, 75-90, has just equaled the dropout rate, but with increasing transfer applications the requirement for transfers may be raised. In general, MIT admission is now more sensitive to those students with a wide assortment of activities in high school. There has been a concerted effort to change MIT's image among high school counselors, who tend to steer more versatile students toward Ivy League schools, feeling that MIT is a place where students buck themselves away. Nevertheless, the Office still intends to maintain a balance between people admitted due to their versatility and those with fewer activities in school but extreme scientific or engineering aptitude.

The Admissions Office still has a communications problem with the applicants themselves. Only 66% of those admitted elect to come, though Greely hopes this will change if MIT students take the initiative in contacting new freshmen in their area.

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Interactive Lectures on Astronomy

Freshmen with curiosity about astronomy but no great knowledge of the subject are invited to use an experimental system containing recorded lectures plus answers to questions that may arise while listening. If you would like to try the system, please write a short note to Stewart Wilcox, Ford Corp., 730 Main Street, Cambridge (near MIT), stating your prospective MIT course, the hours you are free, and how you can be reached.

We do nice things for students. And their pocketbooks.

We know student travel is important. But expensive. So we’re helping to bring down the cost; for example, you can have a $21 room at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago for just $9. And rooms at similar reduced rates at 60 other Hilton Hotels and Inns from Oregon to Florida. So, if you’re a student, let us know. Fill out this coupon and send it to Hilton Hotels Corporation, Travel Department, National Sales Division, The Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois 60690. We’ll send you a pamphlet listing the hotels and inns participating in our special rates program, and an official Hilton Student Identification Card to use when you register.

Name:

Home address:

College address:

Class of 19

Come Visit the Hiltons
Boston rally turnout low
By Alex Makowski
Fewer than 600 people turned out at Government Center for a city-wide ecology rally Wednesday afternoon.
Featuring speaker was Congressman Michael Harrington, who promised continued efforts to pass effective environmental measures through the House of Representatives.
Harvard Ecology Coalition members, organizers of the rally, suggested that the poor attendance was a result of college student pre-occupation with exams or campus activities.
One speaker blamed certain media for creating the myth that ecology experts were a cop-out, thereby stalling the political action necessary to save the environment.
Eeeringing a new philosophy of approach is needed, Harrington said.
Before ecological action could be effective, he continued, a new philosophy of approach is necessary.
"When man destroys a work of man, we call him a vandal. When man destroys a work of nature, we call him a developer." Such an ethic must change, the time when man can ride roughshod over his environment, Harrington stressed, is long gone.
Harrington and other speakers were chosen to reflect the fifty stars. The marchers were exclusively young people,
Disorganized march
The rally began with a rather disorganized march from the Park Street MBTA station down Tremont Street to Boston City Hall.
Marchers arriving at Government Center found tables set up by such conservation groups as the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society.

Announcements

* Students wishing to register themselves and their parents for Parents’ Weekend may pick up registration material in the Student Center Office, Room W20-343. Parents’ Weekend is May 1, 2, and 3.
* The General Assembly Agenda Committee will meet at 8 pm Monday, April 27, in the Student Center, Room W20-400. If you have business to bring before the General Assembly, please come to this meeting.
* The Academic Research Policy Group of the Commission on MIT Education will hold open hearings on MIT’s off-campus research policy April 30 and May 1, from 12:30 pm to 5 pm in Room 2-349.
* The American Institute of Chemical Engineers MIT student chapter will hold an organizational meeting on Tuesday, April 28, at 4 pm in the Walker Lounge, Building 12. Juniors, sophomores, and freshmen are encouraged to attend. Officers will be elected.

Wanted:
80 male MIT students (21 years of age or over) to participate in a study of the psychological effects of tetrahydrocannabinol.
This will involve one afternoon of time, May 16th. Fill out application in TCA office (4th floor Student Center) by Friday, May 1.

GAMES

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The SHADOW may be reached by calling Dormline 0370 or 876-6567. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

WHY SETTLE FOR SECOND BEST?

The Viking Press $5.95
Golfers second to Harvard in GBC's

By John Light

In a virtual repeat of last year's action, the MIT golf team finished second to Harvard in the Greater Boston Invitational. Though Tech finished second last year, the squad witnessed a repeat performance at the Harvard Country Club.

The first round saw MIT garner a three stroke lead, as they were led by Ken Smolek, 70 whose 72 was the low individual score of the day. The second round was played under conditions of increasing coldness and a driving rain. The scores rose as the weather worsened and Tech's three stroke lead turned into a three stroke deficit at the day's end. Tech's second round performance was 32 strokes off their first round score. The scores were computed by taking the low five scores of seven players. Tech's final score of 817 tied them with Boston College, but they were awarded second place when John Light 70 finished four strokes lower than his BC counterpart at sixth position.

The most disappointed golfer of the day was Ken Smolek. Smolek finished at 154, two of the day was Ken Smolek. He came to the 35th hole needing seven strokes off the individual lead. Smolek finally finished third a c, in which junior standout Steve Foniri:'although Steve'came out for :Tffifh sI

Stickmen batter Norwich

The varsity stickmen made it in a row in the chilling rain last Tuesday, by defeating Norwich 14-6. Their record is now 2-1 in Northeast Division competition, and 3-4 overall.

All of this year's offensive records were broken, even though the players were hamp- ered by a slippery field. Ken Lord '71 started the scoring with less than a minute gone in the first quarter. A few minutes later, Steve Cochr '73, team's leading goal scorer, added another on the first of captain John Vliet's four assists. Although MIT outshot Norwich fifth in the first quarter, none of the stickmen found the goal in the second. Norwich made the most of its four shots and narrowed the margin to 6-8 at the half.

The second quarter was a different story. Again outshooting the opponent, this time twenty-two to six, we scored five goals and played well. At the end of the half, Dave Donaldson '70 shot a 76 against Bill Acker (6-3, 6-2). He began his second round with a triple bogey seven, his second shot found the green on the 4th hole, and he birdied with a par on the 5th. Donaldson finally finished third in the morning round, but skied on his third round, shooting 86-83-166, and Andy Smith '72, 83-85-168. Light's sixth place score was 829-917-3.

Sailors capture Oberg trophy for GBC win

By JCB

Led by junior Pete Neubauer and a team effort, MIT captured the MIT Varsity asserted itself in the way it knows best, by methodically pounding the opposition, during the Rudolph Oberg Trophy for the Greater Boston Invitational. Neubauer totally redeemed himself for the season, taking the low 36 and 54-hole scores of the day. Although Steve Milligan got off to a slow start, he, too, outdistanced the field to cap off a fine team effort.

In total points, MIT scored 434 to Harvard's 590. Northeastern University, Boston, Boston State, and Brandeis rounded out the field.

The MIT tennis team was able to sweep the singles matches against BC before the rain started Tuesday afternoon, and walked away with their fifth match victory in a row. Pouring rain caused cancellation of the doubles matches.

Bob Armstrong '70 once again rolled undefeated through his opponent, taking his 12th win in a row over Pete Neubauer 6-0, 6-4, 6-1. In the second set, the handiwork of the rain caused cancellation of the doubles matches.

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