By Carol McGurie

This past year, more people accepted and later decided to go elsewhere than in any recent year. This, combined with a dramatic upsurge in applications, has caused the Administration to conduct a survey of the reasons why prospective freshmen went elsewhere.

As might be expected by any financially pressed student, money was a major reason for not coming to MIT. This year, one-third of those questioned stated the major reason for declining admission was financial. This is a considerable increase over last year's 21% and 1969's 25%. Fifty percent of those referring for other reasons stated that financial considerations influenced their decision.

The most important reason for declining in past years, and apparently for all others, was the desire for a liberal arts curriculum. Many students who entered with an interest in science, MIT's concentration there will leave them unhackled intellectually, unable to speak equations fluently but unable to discuss a good book. Then, even a strong interest in science does not necessarily mean that the student wants an academic, academic or otherwise, out of it. There is a demand for computation for scientific concentration and emphasis: one student, accepted here but attending Harvard, said that "although they [MIT students] have an interest in drug research, there is no difference in changing one's field of concentration at the Institute than one of scientific nature to liberal arts. I can't help feeling that such a shift of interest would leave the student involved feeling a little alienated from the center of scientific community at MIT."

A small group of students stated their primary reason for giving up admission to MIT was the offerings in their particular fields at the other school. Areas that were not regarded as important--optical astronomy, and undergraduate teaching, but most did not mention their programs of study.

Location and size were also important reasons for quite a number of students. Those that were put off by MIT's size turned off a school with which group was well that of Cal Tech. Another group of similar interests, but a little more distant, in their own fields of study.

Consistently, for the past few years at least, and the accepted students who went elsewhere have gone to Ivy League schools (including Stanford, Harvard, and Princeton) and state universities have also kept their percentage steady (14% in 1969 to 9.6% in 1971.).

This is particularly serious when the total number of applicants to MIT, while down from 4071 to 3287 in 71, true, this year's freshman class was the largest for the past several years. This is primarily due to the efforts of the MIT community, in particular to the outstanding student body that number of women students--from 69 to 124. More women students have come to MIT, the proportion of them living more of them can be accounted for, in large part, by the efforts of the MIT community.

By William Dix

Admissions, who made this survey of applications, has decided to look at the applications to see why those who came to MIT did so. Questionnaires were mailed to freshmen today, similar to the ones used before. The responses will help us to see what people choose to come to MIT.

San Diego fires MIT grad

Peter Bohmer, a former MIT graduate student in the Department of Economics and a member of the Rosalund Foundation, was recently fired after a fact-finding hearing cleared him of the charge. The accusation involved a "lack of professional behavior on the job, and alleged "professional" behavior off the job, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Bohmer had been accused of unprofessional conduct. An early decision not to reappoint him was reversed.

When in jail for the offense, Bohmer had been transferred to MIT's dumping program. His calculations of cost and feasibility were based on several assumptions which have not yet been realized but must be stored only for a few years. Using fuel processing residues that could not be used for commercial purposes, it was possible to convert them into a usable fuel for a short period of rest.

These residues are not yet available, but they have not yet been realized, and the Mlusuem-n Committee, which had been concerned with preserving the residuals, is now considering the possibility of using them. The committee is working on a plan to nonatomic study of the residues.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the dedication of the Space Division of North America Rockwell, a company that had been working on a project involving the storage of nuclear wastes in space will soon be economically feasible. The project is being developed by a group of scientists from several universities, including MIT. The group has been working on the project for several years, and has achieved some success in terms of storage and retrieval. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed before the project can be considered economically feasible.