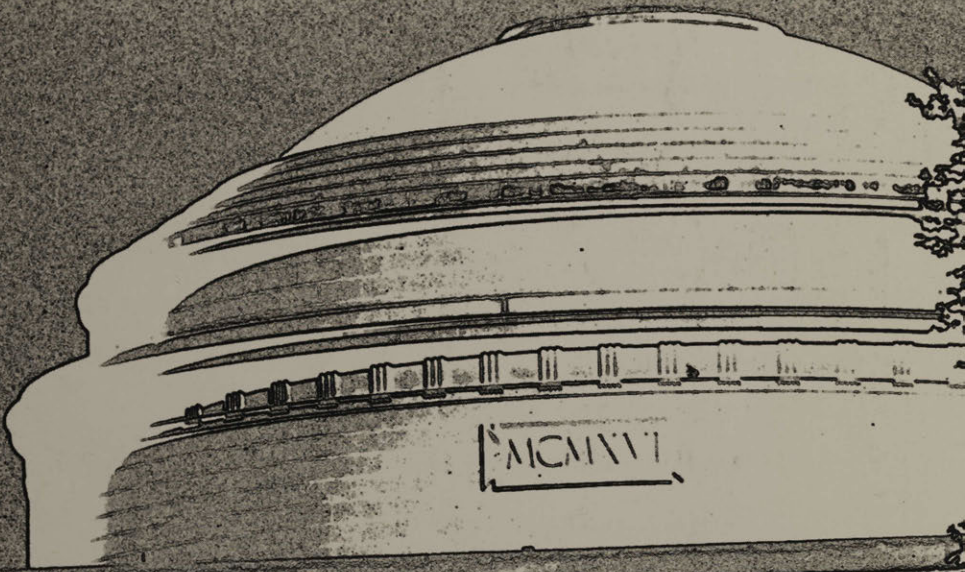


T171
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How to Get Around MIT



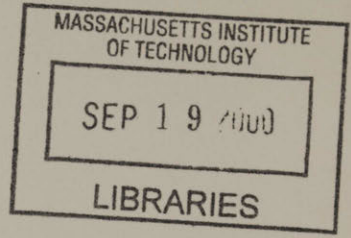
Student Handbook 2000-2001



MIT Massachusetts
Institute
of Technology

Important Numbers

- Campus Police EMERGENCY**100**
- Boston Police EMERGENCY**911**
- MIT Medicalx3-4481
- Safe RideCampus Police, x3-1212
- Evening Residential Operations
(page Unit 2)x3-1500
- Dean on Call . .Campus Police, x3-1212
- Campus Police, non-emergency x3-1212
- Informationx3-1000
- LSC Movielinex8-8881
- Time637-1234
- Weather936-1234
- Domino's Pizza424-9000



Statement of Nondiscrimination

*The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in education and employment. The Institute does not discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, religion, disability, age, veteran status, ancestry, or national or ethnic origin in the administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, employment policies, scholarship and loan programs, and other Institute administered programs and activities, but may favor US citizens or residents in admissions and financial aid.**

The Vice President for Human Resources is designated as the Institute's Equal Opportunity Officer and Title IX Coordinator. Inquiries concerning the Institute's policies, compliance with applicable laws, statutes, and regulations (such as Title VI, Title IX, and Section 504), and complaints may be directed to Laura Avakian, Vice President for Human Resources, Room E19-291, 617-253-6512 or to Regina A. Caines, Director of Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity and Diversity Programs, Room E19-226, 617-258-8718. Inquiries about the laws and about compliance may also be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, US Department of Education.

**The ROTC programs located on the MIT campus are operated under Department of Defense policies and regulations, and do not comply fully with MIT's policy of nondiscrimination with regard to sexual orientation. On the recommendation of the Faculty, MIT is working to develop a modified on-campus ROTC program open to all MIT students.*

Welcome to MIT

You labored over your application essays, checked your mail every day, and breathed a sigh of relief when the first acceptance letters began arriving. After some comparison shopping, you decided MIT was the place for you. Then you were inundated with information on academics, housing, etc. You read it all, and your head started spinning. You wondered, how in the world am I going to be able to figure this place out?

That's where this guide can help. The purpose of *How to Get Around MIT: Student Handbook* is to make your life at MIT and in the Boston area a little simpler, clearer, and more fun.

Consider this guide your own private advisor. It provides everything you need to know about your time here, and refers you to other sources of information when necessary. Curious about athletics options? Need some more information on academics? Looking for a good restaurant that delivers to campus? Wondering where to turn for help? It's all here, and more.

Most chapters throughout the book begin with a section called "Where To Start." These will direct you to resources that will give you more general information. Of course, the chapter itself will have lots of details, and if you're still stuck, you can look up what you want in the index in the back. Perhaps the best way to use the guide is to browse — you're sure to find something useful on every page.

The *Student Handbook* (formerly known as *How to GAMIT*) was an entirely student-run publication produced by the Technology Community Association; the *Handbook* is a collaborative effort between students, the Office of Academic Services, and the Office of Residential Life and Student Life Programs.

We've done our best to check for accuracy of information. However, it's possible that we may have overlooked some errors. If you do find an error, please e-mail ecy@mit.edu. Also, let us know if there is information missing.

Enjoy your years at MIT!

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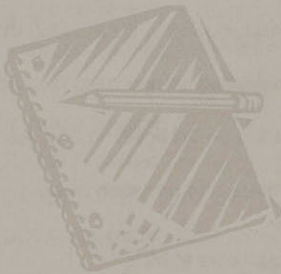
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Chapter I

MIT, Yesterday and Today

Where To Start



- MIT Home Page, web.mit.edu
- MIT Facts, web.mit.edu/facts
- MIT Museum, web.mit.edu/museum/home/index.html
- MIT Archives, libraries.mit.edu/archives
- MIT Bulletin, web.mit.edu/catalogue/

In 1835, William Barton Rogers was elected to the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the University of Virginia, a chair founded by Thomas Jefferson only ten years earlier. Rogers, a graduate of William and Mary College, was intensely involved in the emerging science of geology, although he had an enduring interest in all scientific subjects.

During Rogers' eighteen years at the University of Virginia, he became increasingly troubled by bigotry, anti-intellectualism, and sporadic support from the state. In 1845, Rogers, then chairman of the Faculty, was shaken by severe rioting and a decision to close the school for a week.

He went on a geological expedition to New England, as well as to meetings in Boston of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists (later the American Association for the Advancement of Science). He wrote of the "contrast between the region in which I live and the highly cultivated nature and society of glorious New England." Dr. Rogers felt that in the advanced intellectual and industrial climate of Boston a new type of education could be fostered. He left Virginia in 1853 to move to Massachusetts. His dreams finally achieved substance when, on April 10, 1861, the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts signed the act to incorporate the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Four days later Fort Sumter was attacked (the two events were probably not related). Although the Civil War impeded Rogers' plan, construction of MIT's first building began in 1863, in a landfill area of the Back Bay, in the estuary of the Charles River.

On February 20, 1865, the first class of fifteen students finally entered. President Rogers taught Physics, as part of a six-man faculty. These first

"I doubt not that such a nucleus-school would, with the growth of this active and knowledge-seeking community, finally expand into a great institution comprehending the whole field of physical science and the arts with the auxiliary branches of mathematics and modern languages"

*William Barton
Rogers 1846*

years proved a tribulation on Rogers' health, and in 1868 he had a slight stroke. John D. Runkle was appointed Acting President, and in 1870, succeeded him.

Runkle's presidency saw the gradual development of MIT into "Boston Tech." Fiscal problems still plagued the struggling Institute, and at one time MIT came perilously close to becoming part of Harvard. Harvard's President Eliot developed a plan to merge the two schools, but was resisted by Runkle and the MIT Corporation. Problems with money continued, however, and in 1873 tuition was doubled (to \$200!). President Runkle resigned in 1878, and taught mathematics until 1902.

Following John Runkle, Brigadier General Francis A. Walker became president in 1881. In 1882, he asked William Rogers, then rather old and frail, to award diplomas at the May graduation exercises. Dr. Rogers' health was still poor, and this final tax on his strength proved too much; he collapsed on the podium and died.

MIT continued to grow during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and by 1900 there were 1277 students. In 1906 it became apparent that MIT was fast outgrowing its Copley Square lodgings, despite the addition of several new buildings. A site committee was formed to search for "Technology's new home." Plans ranged from a golf course in Allston to building an island in Charles River, until the current site in Cambridge was settled upon. Excavations for the buildings began in September 1913, and the first of 25,000 piles were driven into Cambridge soil on December fourth of that year.

A neo-classical motif was chosen by designer William Welles Bosworth '89 who could hardly contain himself with his plans for "a great white city of majestic proportions that will fitly express the noble ideas of its purpose and the dignity of its work." The central feature of the new complex was the Great Dome, towering 147 feet above street level. Five thousand tons of steel and fifty thousand cubic yards of concrete later, the new Technology was complete.

During its first 60 years, MIT's curriculum was based almost exclusively on architecture and engineering. The Institute was a leader in developing the modern profession of chemical engineering, and the nation's first degree in architecture was given here. In 1930 President Karl T. Compton undertook to strengthen the position of science at MIT and to encourage the growth of the graduate school. During the next decade there was a steady increase in both graduate work and research. World War II brought a rapid expansion of research programs and the establishment of the Radiation Laboratory, a major center for American development of radar. For the national interest during the war the Institute assumed management of major research enterprises such as the Instrumentation Laboratory. These programs fostered a close working cooperation between the Government and the Institute, paving the way for the development of such facilities as the Research Laboratory of Electronics and the Laboratory for Nuclear Science. When the war ended, MIT continued to hold a central position in education and research pertinent to the fastest-growing areas of American economy.

MIT was among the first universities to establish programs of study in applied physics, meteorology, food technology, naval architecture, marine engineering, and electrical, aeronautical, and sanitary engineering. To its traditional curricula in architecture, engineering and science, the Institute has added programs in management, economics, political science, psychology, industrial relations and linguistics.

Today, the MIT campus is located on 153 acres extending for more than a mile on the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin. MIT is a community of more than 19,000 people, including more than 9,800

students, 1,300 faculty and full-time teaching staff, and over 8,000 employees including professional research and administrative staff, along with technical and service employees. Four members of the MIT faculty have been awarded the Kyoto Prize. Ten members of the current MIT faculty and an MIT physician are Nobel laureates.

MIT is comprised of five schools: Science, Engineering, Architecture & Planning, Humanities, Arts, & Social Science, and the Sloan School of Management. Its four-year humanities program for undergraduates is unusual in engineering education, and its four-year double major in the humanities and science or engineering is unique among American universities. MIT's research programs in the social sciences include the Center for International Studies, as well as the Joint Center for Urban Studies (operated cooperatively with Harvard University). Harvard and MIT also work cooperatively through the Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology.

Books on the History of MIT

All of the titles are listed on Barton, the MIT Libraries' online catalogue, which can be viewed at <http://libraries.mit.edu/barton>. Some of these are also available at the Coop and the MIT Museum Shop.

Holding the Center: Memoirs of a Life in Higher Education, by Howard Wesley Johnson. MIT Press, 1999.

The Invention that Changed the World: How a Small Group of Radar Pioneers Won the Second World War and Launched a Technological Revolution, by Robert Buder. Simon & Schuster, 1996.

Up the Infinite Corridor: MIT and the Technical Imagination, by Fred Hapgood. Addison Wesley, 1993.

The Idea Factory: Learning to Think at MIT, by Pepper White. Dutton, 1991.

The Journal of the Institute for Hacks, Tomfoolery & Pranks at MIT, by Brian M. Leibowitz. MIT Museum, 1990.

The Media Lab: Inventing the Future at MIT, by Stewart Brand. Viking, 1987.

Stopping Time: the Photography of Harold Edgerton, by H. N. Abrams. 1987.

MIT in Perspective, by Francis E. Wylie. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1975.

Pieces of the Action, by Vannevar Bush. William Morrow and Company, 1970.

Scientists Against Time, by James Phinney Baxter III. MIT Press, 1968.

When MIT Was Boston Tech, by C. Samuel Prescott. The Technology Press, Cambridge, 1954.

Q.E.D.: MIT in World War II, by John E. Burchard. The Technology Press, 1948.

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, by Henry Greenleaf Pearson. MacMillan Company, New York, 1937.

In addition to teaching and conducting research within their departments, MIT faculty, students, and staff work in interdisciplinary laboratories and centers on projects and problems of mutual interest. MIT's Lincoln Laboratory has pioneered in advanced electronics since its origin in 1951 as a federally funded research and development center. The Laboratory's mission has remained unchanged since its inception: to apply science and advanced technology to critical problems of national security. For a listing of the Institute's major interdisciplinary facilities, as well as the affiliated institutions and programs see MIT Facts at web.mit.edu/facts/interdiscip.html or the MIT Bulletin at web.mit.edu/catalogue/ch6.html.

Construction is beginning on a new complex of buildings, to be named after Ray and Maria Stata, which will house MIT activities in computer, information, and intelligence systems. The new complex will consist of two towers. The first will be named after Alexander W. Dreyfoos, Jr. '54 and will house the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, the Laboratory for Information Decision Systems, and the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy. The second tower, the William H. Gates Building, will house the Laboratory for Computer Science; for more information, see <http://cerebus.lcs.mit.edu/csbuilding>.

The Stata Center will replace the infamous Building 20, which was recently razed. Constructed during the Second World War, Building 20 initially served as the home of the Radiation Laboratory. Many MIT laboratories and centers had their origins in Building 20, or else were formed by people who had spent years there. It was never intended to last 55 years as the original architect's memo states: "...the life of said building to be for the duration of the war and six months thereafter." Many former occupants have noted the magical power of the building to bring out the best from those in it. To hear more about the compelling story of Building 20, go to <http://www-eecs.mit.edu/building/20>.

A few years ago, a BankBoston study revealed that there are 1065 MIT-related companies headquartered in Massachusetts which employ 125,000 people and represent ten percent of the state's economic base. In Cambridge alone, 150 MIT-related companies have generated at least 14,000 jobs and over \$700 million in sales in the Commonwealth. If the companies founded by MIT graduates and faculty formed an independent nation, the revenues produced by the companies would make that nation the 24th largest economy in the world. You can read the study at web.mit.edu/newsoffice/founders.

Chapter II

The Deans' Offices

Where To Start



- Student Services Center, 11-120, web.mit.edu/ssc
- Academic Resource Center, 7-104, x3-6771, web.mit.edu/arc
- Residential Life and Student Life Programs, W20-549, x3-6777, web.mit.edu/rslsp
- Graduate Students Office, 3-134, x3-4860, web.mit.edu/geo

Approximately 500 people are employed in the offices collectively known as the “deans’ offices”, which include the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education, the Office of the Dean for Student Life, and the Graduate Students’ Office. The people in these offices are not all deans. Some teach; most advise. Some are professional counselors, and some have specialties like career services, physical education, conflict management and discipline, residence life, student activities, academic skills, and financial matters, and some help particular groups of students — international students, women, minorities, graduate students. The job of all of them is to support and help you.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION (DUE)

The Dean for Undergraduate Education is in charge of all of the central Institute offices that support (surprise!) undergraduate education. The Dean is Robert Redwine, a tenured faculty member from Physics. If you have a question (even a small one), DUE is a good place to go.

Here’s a rundown to help you know who does what in DUE:

Academic Services. This group manages many of the Institute-wide (as opposed to departmental) undergraduate programs, such as UROP (p. 11) and IAP (p. 10). The “department” for first-year students, it is a place where you can go for academic advising, tutoring, help with study skills and time management, and general information on navigating MIT’s academic resources and requirements. The office works with faculty and students to research ways to advance the MIT curriculum and maintains Web sites for academic informa-

DUE
web.mit.edu/due

Academic Services
7-104, x3-6771
web.mit.edu/odsue/academic

Admissions
3-108, x8-5515
[web.mit.edu/
admissions/www](http://web.mit.edu/admissions/www)

Career Services and
Preprofessional Advising
12-170, x3-4733
[web.mit.edu/career/
www](http://web.mit.edu/career/www)

Minority Education Office
7-145, x3-5010
web.mit.edu/ome/www

Student Financial Services
11-120, x8-8600
web.mit.edu/bursar

Student Services Center
11-120, x8-8600
web.mit.edu/ssc

tion. It also includes the Registrar's Office, which schedules classes and maintains your academic record. See p. 20 for more information on registering.

Admissions. The Admissions Office recruits and selects undergraduates. For graduate students, its role is administrative; recruitment and selection is done by the academic departments.

Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising. OCSPA is where you can get advice and information about the relationship between what you do at MIT and your life after graduation, including help with exploring career options, resume writing and interviewing skills; finding a summer job and getting experience in fields that interest you; studying abroad; employment after graduation; and going to medical, law, or other graduate/professional school. OCSPA maintains an interactive web site, web.mit.edu/career/www, where you can access the Comprehensive Student Plan for Career Development and many other resources. OCSPA is also where interviews are held for employment opportunities. See p. 36.

Minority Education Office. The Office of Minority Education (OME) provides academic support and enrichment programs primarily for minority students. Its services include tutorials, small groups on enhancing study skills, time management seminars, academic seminars (for which students can receive credit), and mentoring programs with engineers and scientists in industry.

Student Financial Services. This office maintains student accounts, sends monthly bills, answers questions about financial transactions, discusses financial options with you and your family, administers MIT's financial aid program, and provides loan counseling. Their front door is the Student Services Center.

Student Services Center. The Student Services Center (SSC) is the place to go to find answers to questions about your financial and academic records, carry out routine transactions, and get referrals if your need or problem is more complex. You can get copies of your transcript, get account refunds, update your meal plan, replace your ID card, and pick up and return many forms.

THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN FOR STUDENT LIFE (DSL)

The offices under the Dean for Student Life work to enhance your co-curricular experience. The Dean is Larry Benedict. He and his staff support your residential life, activities, and athletic programs, as well as provide support and counseling if you need it.

The DSL offices are:

Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation. This department manages the physical education program (including the swim test undergraduates take during Orientation) and varsity and intramural athletics. It also provides support for club sports. See p. 66 for more information on physical education and athletics.

Campus Activities Complex and the Office of Campus Dining. The Campus Activities Complex (CAC) provides event coordination services, building management, tenant and information services, and administers the campus dining program. CAC programs includes educational, social, and community programs such as the CAC Program Board, MIT Hobby Shop, Office of Special Community Services and the Student Art Association. See p. 41.

Counseling and Support Services. The counseling deans and other staff members provide help in dealing with personal, administrative, or academic problems or with special issues you may have as a woman, gay, lesbian, or bisexual, or as a member of a minority group. They can also help you with medical or psychiatric referrals. All their support is strictly confidential. See p. 45.

MIT Card. Students use the MIT Card for meal plans, library check-outs, and access to MIT buildings. New students receive their cards when they arrive on campus. To replace lost cards or add to your dining account, go to the Student Services Center (11-120) or to the Student Center (W20-507). See p. 42.

Residential Life and Student Life Programs. The Office of Residential Life and Student Life Programs (RLSLP) is dedicated to helping MIT undergraduate and graduate students thrive while living at MIT. The office coordinates graduate and undergraduate housing assignments and maintenance, supports community within MIT's residence halls and FSILGs (fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups), and offers an off-campus housing service. The Student Life Programs area of RLSLP encompasses support and advice for a variety of programs and activities, including MIT's 300+ recognized student activities, community service and volunteerism through the Public Service Center (PSC), and support services for lesbian, bisexual, gay, and transgendered (LBGT) students. See p. 39.

DSL
web.mit.edu/dsl

Department of
Athletics, Physical Edu-
cation, and Recreation
W32-109, x8-6199
web.mit.edu/athletics/
www

Campus Activities
Complex
W20-500, x3-3913
web.mit.edu/
campus-activities.www

Office of Campus Dining
E32-200, x3-2706
dining.mit.edu

Counseling and
Support Services
5-104, x3-4861
web.mit.edu/counsel/
www

MIT Card
E32-100, x3-3475
web.mit.edu/mitcard

Residential Life and
Student Life Programs:
web.mit.edu/rslsp

Residential Services
E32-200, x3-2811

Student Activities
W20-549, x3-6777

Residential and
FSILG Programs
W20-549, x3-6777

Public Service Center
W20-549, x3-0742

Graduate Students Office
3-134, x3-4860
web.mit.edu/gso/www/

International Students
Office
5-133, x3-3795
web.mit.edu/iso/www

GRADUATE STUDENTS OFFICE

The GSO, under Dean Ike Colbert, is the central administrative office that oversees endowed graduate fellowships, a number of competitive Institute fellowships, and other special-purpose graduate funds. In addition, the office serves as the local agent for a wide variety of Federal, foundation, corporate and private fellowship programs, including the NSF, Hertz Foundation, and Ford Foundation programs. The GSO also oversees all Research and Teaching Assistantship appointments, to ensure their accuracy and their continued adherence to rules governing them. For students who need advice and counsel about how to handle difficulties with their graduate careers, the deans serve as a resource that is independent of departments.

International Students Office. The ISO provides services and support programs which help international students to fulfill their personal and academic goals; see p. 50.

Chapter III

Making the Most of Your Academics

Where To Start



Publications and Web Resources

You can get more information than you'll ever want in print and online.

- The course catalogue (*MIT Bulletin*) is the most comprehensive resource. You're entitled to a free copy at the start of each year. Pick it up in the Information Center, 7-121. It's also available online at web.mit.edu/catalogue
- WebSIS, student.mit.edu, is where you access your student record.
- *First-Year Academics* for new undergraduates, web.mit.edu/firstyear/academics
- The *MIT Academic Guide for Undergraduates and their Advisors* is the resource for undergraduate policies and procedures. web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide
- The *Graduate Education Manual*, web.mit.edu/gso/www/gem/

People

Getting to know people at MIT is the best way to make sure you don't get lost. Don't hesitate to ask!

- The Academic Resource Center (ARC) for undergraduates, 7-104, x3-6771
- The Graduate Students Office, 3-134, x3-4860
- The undergraduate and graduate offices in each department. For lists of departmental people, see web.mit.edu/acadinfo.

OPPORTUNITIES

Your MIT education involves much more than your classroom experience. The entrepreneurial spirit is prized and encouraged; opportunities abound, and if you can't find what you want, you can create it. For example, a few years ago a couple of MIT undergraduates were interested in going to China to introduce the Web to high school students there. They got some money from the Eloranta Fellowship and the MIT China Program and founded MIT-CETI. This program now sends MIT students to China each summer.

This section includes a non-exhaustive list of just a few of the opportunities and special programs open to you. Many more exist at the departmental and laboratory level, so poke around!

If you have an intellectual interest or a research idea you would like to pursue, it's easy to find a faculty member to sponsor you:

- First, start with the ones you know — your advisor, your housemaster, instructors. Talk to them about your ideas and theirs. Most faculty have lots of ideas they don't have time to work on.
- Check out the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program's listings of faculty and their research. web.mit.edu/urop/www
- Talk to folks in the UROP Office and departmental offices.
- Use IAP in January to network with the faculty or work on your project.
- If you have a faculty sponsor, you can investigate your idea under a "special topics" subject number and receive letter-graded or P/F credit. Or you can receive credit or get paid through UROP.

Independent Activities Period (IAP), 7-104, x3-1668, iap-www@mit.edu, web.mit.edu/iap

IAP is a unique MIT experience, a four-week period in January when you are freed from the rigors of regularly scheduled classes to explore some of the things you're interested in but don't have time for during the regular academic year. The emphasis in IAP is on learning and exploring in a relaxed, more informal environment. To that end, there are more than 600 activities (as well as 85 or so for-credit subjects) to participate in, or if you have some skill or knowledge that you'd like to share with others, to teach.

During IAP 2000, faculty, staff, and students led activities on building loudspeakers, a Millennium Ball, Charm School, practical security using cryptography, programming in PostScript, careers in civil and environmental engineering, finding an internship as an undergraduate, non-traditional careers for science majors, the practice of operations research and management science, Adobe Photoshop for beginners, a paper airplane contest, hybrid finite element methods, figure skating, brass instrument making, wine tasting, introduction to special relativity, and how to save a million dollars.

Information about IAP can be found on the web at web.mit.edu/iap and in the print version of the *IAP Guide*, which comes out in Lobby 7 and elsewhere at MIT on December 1. New IAP activities and subjects are announced on the IAP web site starting in October and continuing throughout the whole of IAP. The printed *IAP Guide* contains only descriptions of activities and subjects received by early November.

All students (undergraduate as well as graduate students) are limited to no more than 12 units of academic credit during IAP. The freshman credit limit does not apply to IAP credit. However, there are certain freshman subjects that begin in the fall term and carry into IAP (8.01L, 18.02A, 18.023A, make-up exams for 18.01) that will contribute towards the 12-unit limit. Check the IAP web site for more information.

**Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP), 7-103, x3-7306,
urop@mit.edu, web.mit.edu/urop/**

MIT's famed UROP program was established during the 1969-1970 academic year (look for UROP on the display tiles at the Kendall Square subway station.) It was inspired by the inventor of instant photography and Polaroid founder, Edwin H. Land, who gave an important speech at MIT called "Generation of Greatness" about the beauty of learning by doing and mentorship. A few years later Physics Professor Margaret L. A. MacVicar put it all together and created the program that has been so successful.

Today UROP is part of the MIT culture. More than 80% of undergraduates do at least one UROP before graduating. More than 20% of all UROPers publish papers in professional journals. Quite a few faculty were UROPers themselves.

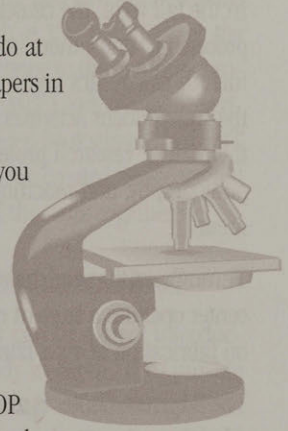
Part of UROP's popularity with students is due to its flexibility. As a UROPer, you are not restricted to the sciences and engineering, or to your major; you may do UROP in any department and most of the interdisciplinary laboratories and centers. In any given term you may find a mechanical engineering major working on a project in foreign literature or a biology major doing research in political science. The possibilities are endless.

Aside from gaining research experience, you'll find that participating in UROP can have many other benefits. You'll be establishing ties with MIT faculty and meeting students with similar research interests. You may get a taste for whether or not a particular discipline or type of research is for you. You may find that your UROP work can lead to your thesis, to graduate school, or even to a career.

UROP projects may be done for academic credit, for pay, or on a voluntary basis. Students opting for academic credit go through the normal credit registration channels. Students being paid for their research are often paid from faculty funds; sometimes students can be funded directly through UROP's own resources. Whatever mode you choose, your UROP work must be worth academic credit.

During January's Independent Activities Period (IAP), UROP hosts an activity called the Research Mentor Program which links undergraduates who have never done a UROP with experienced UROPers. The aim is to provide experience to students who want to begin a UROP but either lack the technical background or are not ready to make a formal commitment to a project. Participants in the Research Mentor Program may go on to their own projects in the following spring.

A key resource for UROP information is the UROP web site. More than 60 academic departments, labs and centers have pages containing departmental contacts and lists of department faculty and their research interests. The site's project openings page contains a list of available UROP projects and is updated each time a new listing is submitted.



**The Edgerton Center, Strobe Alley, 4-405, x3-4629,
web.mit.edu/edgerton.main.htm**

The Edgerton Center provides resources for students who wish to do independent hands-on projects or learn new skills, including access to a machine shop, a darkroom, materials, advice, and seminar subjects in basic electronics or robotics. Carrying on the legacy of Institute Professor Harold D. Edgerton's research and teaching, the center provides continuing expertise in scientific and high-speed photography, videography, micro-photography, and digital image processing.

In the fall term, the center also offers seminars with a hands-on focus, including one in digital image processing, and others in woodworking, robotics and introductory electronics. Spring-term seminars include electronics and a seminar designed to help you pursue your own project or invention. During the Independent Activities Period (IAP) in January, staff members teach skills that students can use in their UROP research projects. Subjects for the training sessions include practical electronics, scientific photography, and machine shop. The center also supports its own UROP students in a wide variety of areas.

Throughout the year students may come to the Edgerton Center for help with independent projects. The center operates a student machine shop, which offers training on machine shop tools as well as advice on fabrication of your latest design.

The Edgerton Center is also the home of a science outreach program with the Cambridge Public School 4th-6th grades. Students come to the center for a day of hands-on science linked to the science unit being taught in the classroom. If you are interested in volunteering to help run the activities, act as a mentor to the younger students, and help excite young people about science and engineering, contact Daniele Lantagne, alethia@mit.edu.

The Edgerton Center works with a wide range of student activities that build hands-on projects. The center sponsors the Solar-Electric Vehicle Team, which builds and races solar-powered cars in the US, Japan, Australia, and elsewhere (web.mit.edu/solar-cars/www). It is the home of the REC, MIT's Robotics and Electronics Cooperative (web.mit.edu/rec). REC offers a series of three unit seminars in the Fall and a variety of IAP activities for the novice (or experienced) electronics hacker.

Student Technology Consultants (web.mit.edu/stc/prefrosh/) is a student-run activity that connects students with opportunities for short-term consulting jobs with MIT staff and faculty. By doing so, STC helps build relationships between faculty, students and staff and promotes education in a professional atmosphere while providing valuable technical products and services to MIT.

Program XL, 5-145, x3-5010, web.mit.edu/ome/www/programs/xl.html

Sponsored by the Office of Minority Education, this academic enrichment program is a six-unit seminar for first-year students taking classes in calculus, physics, chemistry and biology. You work in small groups with trained facilitators on broader applications of concepts previously discussed in class lectures. Groups meet for three hours each week for each discipline to hone analytical skills and develop effective test-taking strategies. Meeting times are set by the XL facilitator based on students' schedules. A monthly meeting on Institute resources is part of the program. Enrollment is limited and will not count toward your freshman credit limit in the fall term.

LeaderShape, W20-549, x3-6777,
web.mit.edu/leadershape/www

Since its creation in 1995, MIT LeaderShape has provided more than 300 MIT undergraduates with an intensive six-day leadership development experience featuring highly interactive teaching and learning methodologies. Throughout the program, you develop skills in problem identification and problem solving, professional ethics, decision making, dealing with uncertainty, working within a diverse community, and interpersonal communication. Most discussions and activities take place in assigned small “clusters,” which provide supportive, safe environments that promote learning and develop new skills and attitudes. Each participant creates an individual plan of action, which is the hallmark of the LeaderShape curriculum. Each plan of action is designed to bring positive change to the campus community and is carried out during the following academic year. Central to the MIT LeaderShape experience is the sustained faculty/student interaction that it provides. Clusters are led by distinguished MIT faculty and staff, and many lasting relationships between faculty and students are created. Students and faculty alike routinely identify these relationships as the greatest outcomes of the week together.

Undergraduate Seminars, 7-104, x3-6771, web.mit.edu/arc/seminars.shtml

Undergraduate Seminars are offered in fall, IAP, and spring terms. A seminar can be a great introduction to a topic or a way to learn about something you don't have time to study in depth. They provide chances to get to know faculty members in informal, close-up working relationships. The Undergraduate Seminars Bulletin is published twice a year.

Committees: Help Run MIT

MIT Committees, web.mit.edu/committees/www

Undergraduate Association (UA), W20-401, x3-2696, web.mit.edu/ua/www

Graduate Student Council (GSC), 50-222, x3-2195, web.mit.edu/gsc/www

For students interested in policy or curriculum issues, there are several Faculty, Presidential, Corporation, and Undergraduate Association committees you may sit on to represent your fellow students. Most of these committees aren't busy all year around; some are busy for a month, some have three meetings a year, and some may meet every couple of weeks over lunch. It's an excellent opportunity to voice your opinion and the opinions of your peers about some of the most important issues on campus. Concerned about the freshman year program? Join the Committee on the Undergraduate Program. Want to help to ensure the fair treatment of your fellow students academically? Join the Student Committee on Educational Policy or the Committee on Academic Performance.

There's something for everyone; for a more detailed description of the Institute Committees, take a peek at web.mit.edu/committees/www. If you have questions about serving on committees, contact the UA or GSC.

Freshman/Alumni Summer Internship Program (F/ASIP), 12-186, x3-4733,
web.mit.edu/fasip

F/ASIP assists freshmen with obtaining an obtaining internships the summer after their first year. The goal is to provide you with an early start and equip you with the skills you will need to enter and



Cross-Registration

Looking for a class that MIT doesn't offer? Interested in taking a class outside of MIT? You can, by cross-registering at no extra charge with Harvard or Wellesley. There is also a limited exchange with the Massachusetts College of Art and The School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Harvard — Undergraduate

Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (HASS) Office, 14N-408, x3-4441,
web.mit.edu/hass/www/hrvdcr.html

Undergraduates interested in the Harvard Cross-Registration Program should contact the Office of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (HASS), 14N-408, x3-4441, web.mit.edu/hass/www/hrvdcr.html. This program is intended for sophomores, juniors and seniors. Freshmen with a compelling reason to participate should contact Dr. Bette Davis, HASS Office Coordinator, after they arrive on campus. All Harvard subjects except those at the Harvard Business School are available to MIT undergraduates. Students must be full-time degree candidates and must take no more than half of your term credits (a maximum of 24 units) at Harvard. Cross-registration is not available during IAP or summer session, nor does it include evening classes offered through the Harvard Extension School.

Information is available in the *MIT Bulletin* and at the web site given above.

Harvard — Graduate

Student Services Center, 11-120, x8-6434

Graduate students have similar restrictions. You must be a full-time, enrolled student, and your cross-registration cannot exceed half of your total registration credits. Guidelines are also available in the *Graduate Education Manual* and the *MIT Bulletin*.

Wellesley-MIT Exchange

Student Services Center, 11-120, x8-6434

Undergraduates and graduate students may also take classes at Wellesley College. Registration procedures, copies of the Wellesley Bulletin, class schedule and information about the Wellesley bus are all available in the Student Services Center. Wellesley cross-registration is available for IAP, as well as fall and spring, but not for summer.

This exchange includes a Teacher Certification Program. See p. 15.

Massachusetts College of Art and The School of the Museum of Fine Arts
Student Services Center, 11-120, x8-8600

Undergraduates interested in taking classes at these schools must first apply through the MIT Visual Arts Program. Applications are due in May for the fall term and in December for the spring term. All courses are graded P/D/F and may only be used for elective credit.



succeed in the competitive job market after graduation. Alumni and others in their companies serve as both employers and mentors. Seminars and lectures help you with the internship search process and with understanding and coping with life in the workplace. Emphasis is placed on improving verbal and written communication skills, and on developing the social and political sophistication necessary to make it in the workplace. You will be expected to participate in a seminar during the spring term. Length of employment and compensation is determined by the companies. Acceptance into the seminar and completion of the work will earn you six units of credit in your sophomore year (SP.800).

**The Second Summer Program, 7-145, x3-5010,
web.mit.edu/2.971/www/frames/grps.html**

Second Summer Program (SSP), fostered by the OME (Office of Minority Education), provides minority students with practical industry experience as paid engineering interns during the summer after the first year at MIT. To participate, you must successfully complete the freshman core and a two-week engineering design workshop held during the Independent Activities Period (IAP) in January.

**So You Want To Teach? Academic Resource Center, 7-104, x3-6771,
web.mit.edu/arc/**



There are many ways to get involved in teaching, and MIT students have been some of the most innovative teachers and subject designers. If you want to teach a subject for credit, strong commitment and faculty backing are essential — the latter is not that hard to get, since it's well known that faculty have trouble saying “no” to a student with a good idea. If you have a hobby or interest you want to share with others, a good place to start is IAP — it's easy to offer an activity, and you can do it through a department or independently. Consider the Undergraduate Seminar Program as another possible way to teach something for credit, but you must work with a faculty member. The faculty member is the instructor of record and is responsible for grading.

There are many excellent ways to get teaching experience. The Educational Studies Program (ESP, W20-467, x3-4882, web.mit.edu/edsp/www) offers Saturday courses and summer programs to high school students taught by MIT students, alumni and friends. Undergraduates help teach in many of the special first year programs, including ESG, Concourse, and ISP. The Public Service Center (W20-547, x3-0742, psc.mit.edu) has a number of programs that give you a chance to teach or tutor. Finally, try your department undergraduate office. Many departments hire undergraduates to tutor, to assist in lab subjects, and some actually teach recitation sections.

MIT offers a teacher certification program jointly with Wellesley College that prepares students to teach mathematics and science in grades 9-12. The Undergraduate Teacher Education Program is offered through the Department of Urban Studies and Planning. Contact Eric Klopfer, 9-511, x3-2025, klopfer@mit.edu, education.mit.edu.

Freshman Advising

Academic Resource Center, 7-104, x3-6771, web.mit.edu/arc

Once you've completed your freshman year, you can share your knowledge with new freshmen by volunteering as an upperclass associate advisor. Recruitment and training of associate advisors takes place each February.

If you decide to stay on as a graduate student after receiving your bachelor's, you can be a freshman advisor yourself. Freshmen rate graduate students among the best advisors, and graduate students value and enjoy the experience.

ROTC

Army Reserve Office Training Corps, W59, x3-4471, web.mit.edu/armyrotc

Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps, W59, x3-2991, web.mit.edu/navyrotc/www

Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps, W59, x3-4475,

web.mit.edu/afrotc/www/homepage.html

In 1917, MIT was among the first universities in the United States to accept an ROTC program. More than 12,000 officers have been commissioned from MIT, of whom more than 150 have reached the rank of general or admiral.

Students who are US citizens or who have applied for US citizenship, are of good moral character, and are medically qualified for military service may participate in the programs. Non-citizens who fulfill naturalization requirements for US citizenship prior to graduation may enroll and participate in the four-year non-scholarship programs. For program details, check the *MIT Bulletin* or the web sites.

**Domestic Year Away, Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising,
12-170, x3-4733, web.mit.edu/career/www/study.html**

Undergraduates may choose to spend from one semester to one year studying at another academic institution within the US. While studying at the other university you pay tuition to the outside institution rather than to MIT. During that time you are officially registered at MIT as an Undergraduate on Domestic Study Away. To qualify for Domestic Year Away status, you must show that your proposed program of study draws upon resources available at the outside institution that are not generally available at MIT, or at the institutions with which MIT has cross-registration privileges. Plans for domestic study away should be worked out with your faculty advisor following the guidelines outlined on web.mit.edu/career/www/study. The deadlines for filing a Worksheet for Planning Study Away are May 15 for fall semester study and December 1 of the year preceding spring semester study away.

**Study Abroad, Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising,
12-170, x3-4733, web.mit.edu/career/www/study.html**

Many opportunities exist for an undergraduate to take a summer, a semester, or a year of study in a foreign country. Although it is most common to study abroad during the junior year, it is also possible during the sophomore or senior years. You may apply directly to the foreign institution for admission, or apply to study abroad program administered by a US institution. Plans for study abroad should be

worked out with your faculty advisor following the guidelines outlined on web.mit.edu/career/www/study. The deadlines for filing a Worksheet for Planning Study Away are May 15 for fall semester study and December 1 of the year preceding spring semester study away.

Several departments (Architecture, Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Materials Science and Engineering) have exchange programs with European universities. Check with the undergraduate offices for details.

A new program, the MIT-Cambridge Institute, is developing student exchanges to Cambridge University. Watch for information.

The Graduate Students Office (3-138, x3-4860) has information on DAAD, Churchill, Fulbright-Hays, Rhodes, Marshall, and other scholarships for foreign study.

Eloranta Summer Research Fellowships, 7-103, x3-7306, web.mit.edu/UROP/www/eloranta.html

Several \$6,000 summer research fellowships, intended to encourage challenging intellectual activity during the summer months, are available to MIT undergraduates. Areas of study or research may be in any field: science, engineering, the humanities, arts, or the social sciences. Originality is important. The planned activity must be student organized or student-directed.

Eloranta Fellowships include a stipend and support for materials or travel expenses. All MIT undergraduates are eligible, including those whose planned research begins the summer immediately following graduation. The Fellowships are administered by UROP.

MISTI (MIT International Science and Technology Initiatives)

MISTI provides the infrastructure for the internationalization of both research and teaching at MIT in ways that teach students and faculty to be life-long learners and participants in university, laboratory, company, and social settings outside the United States (currently in China, France, Germany, India, Italy, and Japan). Following are descriptions of the programs MISTI offers.

MIT-China Educational Technology Initiative (MIT-CETI), 38-278, x3-7731, web.mit.edu/mit-ceti/www

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology China Educational Technology Initiative (MIT-CETI) is a program with a multi-pronged purpose. The main goal of the organization is to further the use of the Internet as a tool in China. This includes teaching the students and teachers at selected schools HTML, Java, and other tools that will allow them to use the Internet and WWW as a tool for education and communications. In addition, MIT-CETI also hopes to facilitate a cultural exchange between schools in China and America. It is hoped that some students in China will take the initiative to further the development of the Internet.

MIT-France, E38-7th floor, <http://web.mit.edu/mit-france/www>

Founded in 2000, the MIT-France Program provides 3-12 month paid internships for MIT students in all fields in French and multinational companies, research institutes, and universities. It also fosters research collaboration between MIT and French corporations and research institutes and sponsors

lectures and conferences on French issues on campus. It will soon have its own library with current French newspapers and a variety of books in the French language.

MIT-Germany, E38-274, x3-6982, mit-germany@mit.edu, web.mit.edu/mit-germany/
Founded in 1996, the MIT -Germany Program provides 3-12 month paid internships for MIT students of all fields in German, Swiss, and multinational companies, research institutes, and universities. It also fosters research collaboration between MIT and German corporations and research institutes, and sponsors lectures and conferences on German issues on campus. It is fully integrated into the curriculum of the German Studies Program which is part of the Foreign Languages and Literatures Section at MIT. Through its cooperation with the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the program fosters internship and research opportunities for students from Germany who would like to work at MIT.

MIT-India, x3-0167, web.mit.edu/mit-india/www, mit-india@mit.edu

The mission of the MIT-India Program is to give students a direct experience of Indian life, science, business and technology, enabling them to feel at home in India. The program sends MIT students to India for internships in either business, industrial firms, or teaching.

In the last two years, MIT-India has sent 38 students to work in some of India's premier companies and to teach web skills to high school students. Internships are usually eight weeks long, though they may lengthen in the future. Interns receive lodging, airfare and a stipend.

MIT-Italy, E38-7th floor, x3-6982, italy@mit.edu, <http://web.mit.edu/mit-italy/www/>

Founded in 1999, the MIT-Italy Program provides 2-12 month paid internships for MIT students of all fields in Italian and multinational companies, research institutes, and universities. It also fosters research collaboration between MIT and Italian corporations and research institutes, and sponsors lectures and conferences on Italian issues on campus. It is funded by the Council on Italy and the US and by several corporate sponsors.

MIT-Japan, E38-756, x3-2839, web.mit.edu/mitjapan

The MIT-Japan Program began in 1981 with a mission to inform US organizations about the growing technological might of Japan, and to develop a cadre of Japan-aware professionals with the language, cultural, and technical skills to deal effectively with Japan. The MIT-Japan Program has placed more than 400 students in Japanese organizations. The MIT-Japan Program has the resources to support corporate initiatives in Japan and East Asia, and provide essential services in education, research, and public awareness.

\$50K Entrepreneurship Program, 50k.mit.edu

The MIT \$50K Entrepreneurship Competition is designed to encourage students and researchers in the MIT community to act on their talent, ideas, and energy to produce tomorrow's leading firms. In more than ten years, the Competition has awarded over \$200,000 in cash and business startup services to outstanding teams of student entrepreneurs who submitted business plans for new ventures showing significant business potential. The refinement process of the competition, its network of mentors, investors and potential partners, and the cash prizes awarded have helped many of these teams to act on their

dreams and build their own companies and fortunes. Undergraduate and graduate students from all five schools at MIT have entered and been successful in the competition. Multi-disciplinary teams that combine members from technical disciplines with members from the Sloan School have proven the most successful competitors.

**Ambassadors Program, Alumni Association, 10-140, x3-0708,
web.mit.edu/alum/student/ambassador/**

The MIT Student Ambassadors are a select group of students who are dedicated to the positive promotion of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These students serve as ambassadors from the current MIT student body to alumni/ae and prospective students. Student Ambassadors also have the opportunity to meet VIPs at various events. The Student Ambassadors serve as an essential component of the Institute's total public relations effort.

REGISTRATION AND YOUR ACADEMIC RECORD

WebSIS, student.mit.edu

WebSIS is an online service that provides you with access to your MIT student record and enables you to review and update personal information. You can access WebSIS once you have obtained your Athena account and MIT web certificates.

You should complete the following tasks prior to the start of the term: enter your emergency contact information (required by law) and verify your biographic information.

During the term, you can view your subject registration and grades and your student account, financial aid and loan information. In December and May you use WebSIS to pre-register for upcoming terms. You should also maintain your address information, updating it immediately when it changes. It is important that your record contains current address information. This will ensure that the Institute can contact you, official mail will reach you, and your listing in the online directories will be correct.

**Academic Record, Registrar's Office, 11-268, x8-6409,
web.mit.edu/registrar**

It is essential that your academic record is accurate. You are responsible for reviewing your subject registration and degree audit and resolving any discrepancies. You are also expected to become familiar with the deadlines on the Academic Calendar. If you have questions about your record, including your address information, biographic information, subject registration, or grades, call or stop by the Registrar's Office.

Privacy of Student Information, Policies and Procedures, **web.mit.edu/policies/sip**

Your academic record and other student information is carefully protected under MIT's Student Information Policy and in compliance with federal law. Within the Institute, student information is made available to outsiders only with your written consent. You are entitled to review your education records maintained by the various offices at MIT, including recommendations for which you have not signed a waiver. MIT designates some information about you as "directory information," and may release such information without your prior consent. Directory information includes your name, term and parent(s)/home addresses, MIT office address, term phone number, e-mail address, Course, year, registration type, degrees received, and dates of attendance. You have the right to withhold directory information from disclosure, including disclosure in printed and online publications of the directory, except to Institute officials who have a need to know it. Please see your biographic record on WebSIS for directions as to how you may restrict access to your directory information.

Registration, registrar.mit.edu/regbook

Directions for pre-registering and registering, including special instructions for new students, are available online each semester, as is integrated subject and schedule information, which you use for pre-registering on WebSIS. A printed version of the registration directions and class schedule is also available from the Student Services Center, 11-120.

After your first semester at MIT, you will pre-register on line in December for the spring semester and IAP, and in May for the summer session and the fall semester. IAP and summer pre-registration are optional, but you will be fined if you don't pre-register for spring and fall. So even if you are not sure what to take, pre-register for something.

On the day before classes begin in the spring and fall, MIT students and faculty continue a quaint custom called Registration Day. You sit down with your advisor (for undergrads) or registration officer (for grad students) to review and update your pre-registration selections on a paper Registration Form. You both sign the form, and then you deliver it to the official Registration Site, Johnson Athletics Center in the fall and du Pont Gym in the spring.

Usually all faculty are around on Registration Day, but you should make sure that your advisor or registration officer will be available. Try to make an appointment ahead of time. Some faculty members have sign up sheets posted ahead of Registration Day; others hold meetings on a first-come, first-served basis.

It's important that you keep your copy of the registration form and compare it to the status report you get from the Registrar's Office. Don't depend on your advisor/registration officer to catch a mistake. It's your record that's at stake.

Adding and Dropping Subjects

Subjects may be added to your registration through the end of the fifth week of the term (Add Date) by means of an add/drop form signed by your advisor. Your instructor must also sign your form if you add a subject after the first week of classes. The fifth-week deadline does not apply to subjects such as UROP,

special topics (unit arranged subjects), or thesis, which can be started and added at any time during the term through the eleventh week of the term (Drop Date). To add a subject after these deadlines, undergraduates must petition the Committee on Academic Performance (CAP). Graduate students must petition the Committee on Graduate School Policy (CGSP).

Subjects may be dropped until Drop Date (three weeks before the last day of classes) with an add/drop form signed by your advisor. Students are encouraged to drop any subject they are not attending as early as possible. As with adding a subject, permission to drop a subject after the deadline must be granted by the appropriate committee as noted above.

The CAP approves petitions for late drops only under exceptional circumstances. The committee frowns on grade shopping. Finding out after drop date that you are going to get a B, or worse that you are going to fail, is not sufficient reason for a late drop. If you're not sure whether to drop or not, visit your professor or recitation instructor during office hours or make an appointment with one of them. He or she will tell you whether you should stick with the subject, get an incomplete, or drop it while you still can. If you have an exam right before drop date, check about obtaining your grade early.

Prerequisite Subjects

While in most cases you can take any subject you want at MIT, it's good advice that you should only register for subjects when you have taken all the prerequisites or gotten permission from the instructor. The Physics Department now has a rule that students cannot take 8.02 without having credit for 8.01 or approval via a petition to the department. Some departments require students with D-level performance in certain prerequisite subjects to do additional work or to retake the prerequisite before proceeding with the follow-on subject. Faculty can now request lists of students who are preregistered but who don't have all the prerequisites. If you're wondering about prerequisite policies for particular subjects, check with the department undergraduate office.

Light Load

MIT doesn't allow undergraduates to pursue a degree on a part-time basis, but for personal or other reasons (more than enough units to graduate), you can go on light load. For details, consult the Academic Guide for Undergraduates and their Advisors, web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide/.

Listener Status

There are two ways to audit a subject: the first way is to get permission to sit in and learn informally; the second is to register formally as a "Listener." If you do register as a Listener, you will not be allowed to take an advanced standing exam in the subject, but you can register for the subject again and receive credit. As a listener, you pay the same tuition as if you were taking the subject for credit, but nothing appears on your transcript. You can change your status from Listener to regular student up to Add Date. Check with your advisor or undergraduate office about the necessary paperwork.

Lotteries and Bidding Systems

Various types of lotteries are being used by departments to manage enrollments in their subjects, and a number of IAP for-credit subjects hold lotteries. Most lotteries try to guarantee you'll get into the subject

eventually — but sometimes you have to wait a term or a year, and sometimes you have to declare that department as your first or second major in order to make sure you get into a subject.

The HASS-D lottery (for Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences subjects fulfilling the undergraduate distribution requirement) promises to treat all students equally, regardless of year, major or minor. If you have questions, call or visit the HASS Office, x3-4441, 14N-408, or e-mail them at hass-www@mit.edu. Some other lotteries favor upperclass students over freshmen (e.g., 6.001).

All students who want to take management subjects must participate in the Sloan bidding system, which favors majors over non-majors. Bidding occurs at the same time as online pre-registration in December and May for the following terms. Information about the process is available on the bidding web site, sloanbid.mit.edu/main.asp or from the people in Sloan's Educational Services Office (E52-101, x3-1510).

MIT Information Systems maintains a lottery server, which is used to run a number of other lotteries and student elections.

Grading

For official information on grading policies and definitions, check the *MIT Bulletin*. MIT has some unique features worth mentioning here:

- All freshmen are graded Pass/No Record for their first year. Most subjects report “hidden” A-F grades, and you receive a copy of these from your advisor. MIT keeps no official record.
- Both the cumulative and term GPA's are based on a 5-point scale (not 4 as at most schools).
- MIT's official policy is that your performance in subjects should be graded based on your mastery of the material, not relative to the performance of other students (“grading on the curve”).
- There are no “honors” distinctions made at MIT — that is, no dean's list, no honors subjects, and no cum laude designations at graduation. (There are several honorary societies at MIT — the most notable being Phi Beta Kappa).
- MIT uses plus-minus grade modifiers internally. Plus and minus grades will show up on your internal grade report only; they do not affect your GPA, nor do they appear on your transcript.
- Some subjects are graded on a Pass/D/Fail basis — including most seminars. Juniors and seniors can elect a total of two subjects to be graded Pass/D/Fail as long as they're not needed for a departmental, Institute, or minor requirement.

Incompletes

An “Incomplete” is a grade given when a minor portion of the term's work has not been finished. A faculty member can't give “I” grades to a whole class. Generally, Incompletes should be completed in the following term, and it is up to you to make the arrangements with the instructor. Undergraduates cannot graduate with “I's” on their records.

Grade Reports

Undergraduates should be aware that the default address for mailing grade reports differs depending on the term. It's your term address for fall, but your home address for spring term grades. For graduate students, it's always your term address. If you'd like your grade report sent someplace else, use WebSIS to provide a temporary grade mailing address.

Transcripts and Certification

To order a transcript, you should go to the Student Services Center, 11-120, and complete a transcript order form. When ordering, you will be asked to show a picture ID. You may request to pick up your transcript, or it can be mailed to you or a third party. The fee of \$3 per transcript will be billed to your student account. Allow six business days for processing during peak transcript request periods in December, January, May and June, and three business days in all other months.

Certification of your academic information to agencies for scholarships, insurance, loan deferments, and other student benefit programs is also available at the Student Services Center, 11-120. Information for certification includes enrollment and expected date of graduation.

Summer Credit at MIT and Beyond

Open to all students on a per-unit basis, Summer Session at MIT offers a limited range of subjects including some of the larger subjects, such as 18.03. Many of the offerings are UROP, special topics, or thesis subjects.

You can get a copy of the summer session catalogue at the ARC or in the Communications Office, E28-100 (x3-2635). Listings can also be found on the Web at web.mit.edu/communications/summer. You can register for summer school classes via WebSIS at student.mit.edu starting May 1. Guidelines about graduate student registration for summer are in the *Graduate Education Manual*. Maximum and minimum tuition rates for undergraduates and graduates are available at web.mit.edu/acadinfo/tuition. It is also possible for undergraduates to receive MIT credit for work you do elsewhere. Read on.

Getting Credit for Work Done Elsewhere

Undergraduates

There are three ways for undergraduates to get credit:

Advanced Placement

As a freshman, you and your advisor should have received a letter from Admissions about the credit you were awarded on the basis of Advanced Placement (AP) tests you took in high school. If you think you are missing credit, see MIT Admissions, 3-107, x3-3355.

Transfer credit

Any transfer credit must be approved by the faculty member who serves as the transfer credit examiner in the relevant department (lists available in the Academic Resource Center and the Student Services

Center). If you plan to take a subject away from MIT and hope to get credit for it, you should consult with the department in advance. If you took a college-level course before you came to MIT and wish to receive credit, you will also need to see the transfer credit examiner (who may actually ask you questions about what you learned). For any approval you're going to need: the course description, syllabi, and an official transcript with the grade. Usually you need at least a "B" to get transfer credit; the examiner decides.

WARNING: Physics will not accept credit for 8.01/8.02 equivalents taken elsewhere unless you also take and pass special exams given during Orientation.

Advanced standing exams

These exams are given in August/September, December, February, and May. On most of them, all you need is a passing grade; on others, additional work (e.g., a problem set) is required. Check with each department for details on the exams they offer.

Freshmen may take advanced standing exams in the science core during Orientation without registering for them; just show up. Freshmen taking these exams are graded Pass/No Record. Exams taken in Orientation and in February do not figure into the freshman credit limits (54 units in fall; 57 in spring). For other advanced standing examinations, you must petition in advance for permission from the department.

Upperclass students will receive a letter grade for the exam. It goes on your permanent record and is figured into your GPA. For details, see the *Academic Guide for Undergraduates and Their Advisors* at web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide.

WARNING: If you are considering advance-standing a subject, don't register for it, not even as a listener! Registration in a subject automatically makes you ineligible to take an advanced standing exam for it, whether or not you remained registered or actually did attend the class.

Graduate students

Graduate students seeking advanced placement credit usually make informal arrangements with instructors, rather than take an exam. Most departments will let you use some subjects taken elsewhere to fulfill graduate degree requirements or the minor requirement.

STUDYING AT MIT

The Academic Resource Center (ARC), 7-104, x3-6771, web.mit.edu/arc

The ARC is an office of first resort. Founded as a freshman advising office, the ARC has evolved into a center for academic advising and information for upperclass students that includes the UROP office and the IAP office. As an academic information center for all undergraduates, the office has just about all the answers and, if something isn't there, the staff will certainly know where to find it. In cooperation with other staff in Academic Services, the ARC maintains a Web site for academic information, including a special site for freshmen, web.mit.edu/firstyear/academics.

The ARC sponsors regular programs throughout the year to help students improve their study skills. They depend on help from upperclassmen to lead these sessions as well as to serve as associate advisors

to freshmen and as members of the Orientation committee. Contact the office to find out how to get involved.

The ARC is also a good place to go to talk about finding or changing your advisor or your major, transferring, how to petition for one thing or another, and end-of-term rules and procedures. If you find yourself in academic trouble, they can assist you in sorting out what's happening and identifying where you can get help.

Be sure to check the online *MIT Academic Guide* for helpful information about MIT rules and procedures and how to avoid bureaucratic hassles as well as what to do if you can't: web.mit.edu/acad-info/undergrad/academic-guide

Majors and Minors

- web.mit.edu/acadinfo/choiceofmajor
- web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/charts
- *Choosing a Major: A Guide to Departments*
- Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising, 12-170, x3-4733, web.mit.edu/career/www

Choosing a major in the spring of your first year is at best a very tentative decision, one likely to change over time. It's understandable for you to think you're choosing how you'll spend the next 40 years of your life. Yet about a third of all MIT undergraduates change their majors at least once. And the "Beyond MIT" reality — as alums will tell you — is that you will probably have two or three "careers." Some of the ways to explore majors (even after you think you've chosen one):

- Talk to as wide a range of people as you can: your advisor; your instructors; fellow students including your associate advisor; graduate TA's and graduate residents; people you work or do UROPs with; Career Services staff; alums; parents, and even your parents' friends!
- Attend departmental Open Houses and talk to the faculty and staff.
- Attend Career Services workshops.
- Check out departmental Web pages and get yourself on e-mail lists, hang out in departmental majors' lounges. Almost every department has some undergraduate association you can join, and there are honor societies, such as Alpha Chi Sigma, or other organizations, such as the Burchard Fellows, that bring together students with similar interests. Find out about them!
- Take introductory classes in departments that interest you.
- Use UROPs and summer internships/jobs to explore the possibilities and realities of your major.
- Go to talks and other professional events. IAP is a good time to check out what's going on in departments.

Can't make up your mind about a major? Then you can declare yourself "undesignated" for as much of your sophomore year as you wish. See the ARC folks. They can help you look at the various majors and narrow your options, and they will also arrange to have an advisor assigned to you from a department that interests you.

Don't worry about changing majors. In most cases, it's possible to change majors and still graduate in four years, provided the change is made before the junior year. If you've done no work in your new major, you may need an extra term or two.

Should you choose a minor? Maybe. Minors are optional. While having a minor enriches your education, it does require additional commitment on your part (usually 5-7 subjects per minor) and reduces your time for electives. You may select up to two minors as an undergraduate. Minors are available in a number of fields of science, engineering, architecture, and humanities, arts, and social sciences.

Undergraduate Degree Options

Bachelors, Interdepartmental. At MIT there are no interdepartmental bachelor's degrees. However, a number of departments offer concentrations that allow work in another department, such as 2A, the bio option in 6-1, physics with electrical engineering (8A), and mathematics with computer science (18C). Check with your advisor or departmental undergraduate offices about opportunities.

Bachelors, Unspecified. A number of Courses (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10) have unspecified or "as recommended" degree programs that are more flexible. Talk to your advisor and the undergraduate officer in your department if you would like to adapt a departmental program to your particular interests. Sometimes departments are willing to adjust their requirements.

How To Get Around Requirements. If you want to make substitutions for Institute Requirements, you have to petition the Committee on Curricula (COC), 7-131, x8-6435. Petition forms are available in the Student Services Center, 11-120, and the Academic Resource Center, 7-104. Petitions concerning the HASS requirements should be first taken to the HASS Office, 14N-408, x3-4441. Requests for substitutions for departmental requirements should be directed to the department. Procedures vary.

Whether you are requesting a substitution for an Institute Requirement or a departmental requirement, talk to the people involved before writing a petition to find out about policies and precedents. You will need the support of the instructor in the subject you want to substitute. Don't be afraid to try; the results can be worth it. Don't wait until your last semester to request a substitution. You do not want to risk delaying your graduation. If your petition is refused, you can appeal and sometimes change minds.

Two Bachelors' Degrees. It is possible to pursue more than one degree at MIT. At other schools, you can "double major" within a single degree. At MIT, you earn two degrees which requires not only completing the requirements for the second major, but also an additional 90 units. For more information, consult the Academic Guide for Undergraduates and Their Advisors.

Bachelor's and Master's Degrees. If you would like to pursue simultaneous bachelor's and master's degrees, you must successfully apply to graduate school in the department of your choice. In order to qualify for simultaneous degrees, you must be enrolled in the graduate program for at least a term (not including summer term) and complete the requirements for both degrees. You may earn your bachelor's degree in advance of the master's. For more info, check the *Academic Guide for Undergraduates and Their Advisors*.

Graduation

- Graduation checklist, web.mit.edu/acadinfo/grad_checklist.html
- *Academic Guide for Undergraduates and Their Advisors*, web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide

MIT does not automatically grant your degree as soon as all of your requirements have been met; you have to apply. The degree application is due at the beginning of your last term. Applications are available from the Student Services Center, 11-120.

Thesis Preparation

Copies of Specifications for Thesis Preparation, published by the Libraries, are available from your department, the Institute Archives (14N-118), or online at libraries.mit.edu/archives/thesis-specs. Your advisor or department should be able to answer most questions. Thesis supplies and high quality copying are available from CopyTech, 11-004.

Academic Honesty

Faculty are asked to be clear at the start of term about their expectation with respect to collaboration on homework, using bibles, etc. If you are unclear about what is considered OK in a particular class, ask the instructor. For complete policy guidelines about cheating, plagiarism, and other offenses, see Policies and Procedures, web.mit.edu/policies. For a condensed version, see the *MIT Bulletin* or Appendix I of this handbook.

Term Regulations

Term Regulations are in the *MIT Bulletin* and at web.mit.edu/faculty/termregs.

You need to know these regulations. They specify, for example, that examinations and major assignments must be announced at the start of the term (by the end of the first week in undergraduate subjects and the end of the third week in graduate subjects). There are also limitations on end-of-term assignments. For undergraduate subjects, there are regulations governing scheduling of academic exercises (not between 5 and 7pm on weekdays) and tests scheduled outside of class time (usually in the evening).

The Chair of the Faculty reminds faculty of the regulations at the beginning of each term, but it is not uncommon for professors, especially those new to MIT, to be unaware of the policies and violate one of them. The regulations for undergraduate subjects were revised last spring by a faculty vote, but many instructors may be unaware of the changes. If you think there is a problem, first talk to the professor, possibly with other members of the class. If you are not satisfied with the result, you should complain to the Chair of the Faculty. The current chair is Professor Steven Lerman. You can e-mail him at feedback@mit.edu. You can also contact the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP), ua-scep-chair@mit.edu.

Complaints

For specifics on faculty rules, see web.mit.edu/faculty/rules/index.html.

Your advisor is the first person to turn to. He or she can often suggest the best way to deal with something. If your complaint is about how a subject is being handled, talk to the instructor. If you and your instructor cannot resolve the situation, you may talk to the department head, the undergraduate or graduate officer, or other professors in the department. Depending on the department, undergraduate and graduate administrators are important resources in situations requiring mediation.

If the department has a feedback committee, they may be of help. Student honor societies and other groups within a department might also get involved if the complaint or problem affects a number of students. If you'd like advice outside the department, you can turn to Academic Services (7-131, x3-6776), the Graduate Students Office (3-134, x3-4860), or Counseling and Support Services (5-104, x3-4861).

Finally, there's feedback@mit.edu, which is a direct line to the Chair of the Faculty. All exchanges are kept confidential.

If the complaint is against you and involves academic dishonesty, be aware that you can and should explain your version of the situation. Check Appendix II of this handbook, p. 184.

Petitions

Petitions are used to request exceptions to the general academic rules and regulations. These petitions are submitted to various Institute committees and offices, depending on the type of request. Petition forms are available from the Academic Resource Center, 7-104, or the Student Services Center, 11-120. Instructions for filing specific requests are detailed on the back of the petition form. (Note that CAP has specific petition forms that you can get off their web site web.mit.edu/acadinfo/cap/petitionprocess.htm). Graduate students should complete general petitions and submit them to Committee on Graduate School Policy (CGSP). For more information contact the Graduate Students Office, 3-138, x3-4860 or web.mit.edu/geo/www/gem/cgsp.html.

Finals, registrar.mit.edu/schedule/sche.html

If you miss a final exam because of illness or another serious problem, immediately contact Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861, if you are an undergraduate, or the Graduate Students Office, 3-138, x3-4860, if you are a graduate student. You should discuss the circumstances with a dean, who will treat the information confidentially. If you are sick be sure to contact the Medical Department, so there is a record of your illness. If possible, you should also contact the instructor, and if you are an undergraduate, your advisor.

If the dean and the instructor conclude that you have a valid reason for an excused absence and you have been passing the subject, the instructor will report the grade as an O, which is changed to an OX by the dean. If the instructor does not believe you deserve the O and you have not been passing, the instructor retains the right to fail you.

If you receive an OX, you should make specific arrangements with the instructor to complete the work. The instructor may decide to issue a grade based on the work completed to date, or you may have to take a make-up final. Normally the make-up is taken at the beginning of the next term. This means that if you miss a spring-term final, you must retain all of your knowledge of the subject through the summer.

Grade Challenges and Changes

Different subjects have different grading practices: some subjects involve all instructing staff in the final grading decisions, other subjects leave grading decisions up to the individual instructors. If you feel your final grade is unfair, first talk with your instructor. Then go to the lecturer, and, if necessary, to the department head. Staff in Counseling and Support Services (5-104, x3-4861) are willing to act as intermediaries in case of disagreements; however, they cannot override a department's decision.

Final grade changes need to be made on a Special Report Sheet that is filled out by the instructor and signed by the department head. This needs to be sent to the Registrar's Office before a change is official. For undergraduates, Incompletes need to be resolved prior to graduation, but OX grades can remain on the transcript. If you have questions about grades, check with the ARC, 7-104, or the Registrar's Office, 11-268.

Getting Help

For many MIT students, asking for help is a new experience. So, ask already!

Here are some key resources:

- ARC Study Skills sessions, 7-104, x3-6771, web.mit.edu/firstyear/studyskills

Small group sessions on time management, study techniques, and test taking. Individual appointments, too.

- OME Tutorial Services Room, 12-124, x3-8406, web.mit.edu/tsr/www, tsr-asst@mit.edu

Academic assistance in all disciplines for underrepresented minority undergraduates and others.

- Individual subjects hold extra help sessions. Ask your instructor or the departmental education office.
- Writing and Communications Center, 14N-317, x3-3090, web.mit.edu/writing

Free individual instruction in writing and speaking. Call for an appointment or just drop in. Weekdays, 10 am-noon, 1-6 pm and some evening and weekend hours.

- *The Mayfield Handbook of Technical and Scientific Writing*, tute.mit.edu/course/21/21.guide/www

- Graduate Resident Tutors are MIT graduate students who live with undergraduates. Get to know your GRT, who can provide information about resources or be just a friendly ear.

WHEN ACADEMICS GET TOUGH

Your academic experience may not be a non-stop joyride. Don't panic. With the help of others, you can overcome most difficulties. Seeking help is key. Here are some typical problems for undergraduates:

Your Advisor

If you feel you've given the relationship a chance, and it's not working out, you can change advisors. See your department (the ARC for freshmen).

Recitation and Scheduling Problems

Sometimes you can't learn from the person teaching your recitation. If that's the case, talk to the undergraduate administrator in the departmental office. Don't be negative; explain why another section would be better for you. If there's only one section you have two choices: grin and bear it or take the course another time.

If it's simply a question of changing to a more convenient time, that's usually not a problem. (After the first week you generally need department approval to change sections.) But be sure to talk with the department undergraduate office. Your original recitation instructor could be reporting that you're not turning in any problems sets while you're giving them to another recitation instructor.

If you have two sections at the same time and there are no alternatives, it's not a good idea to go to half of the classes in each subject. It would be better to drop one of the classes and take it at another time. If you do decide to stick out both classes, be sure to let both instructors know about the conflict.

If you have problems, whether they concern homework difficulty or even room temperature, talk to the instructor. In most cases, he or she wants feedback and will react favorably to the fact that you said something...even if it is critical. Do it tactfully and you'll be well-received.

If those efforts don't work, talk to your advisor or other faculty in the department, even the department head. Try the staff in ARC and CSS, too. No comment is too trivial. If something bothers you, it probably bothers others as well. Sound out other students, a dean, or a faculty member, if you're unsure.

Freshman Advising Seminars

A few advising seminars have mistakenly assumed background you don't have. If that happens in your seminar, speak up. Probably everybody else is floundering, too. If you do decide to drop an FAS, let the ARC know. They must let the Registrar and others know of any advisor change, so that your records are in order.

Academic Woes

MIT has an extremely high graduation rate for undergraduates. Chances are that you'll be among that 90% who graduate in five years. MIT accepts students who can do the work here.

Academic woes often stem from poor time management, weak study skills, being in the wrong major, or personal problems.

For time management, look at how you spend your 168 hours a week:

- are you putting in 30-35 hours of studying each week?
- are you sleeping and eating decently?
- are you balancing work, study, play and rest?

For study skills, assess the help you need and where you can get it:

- Do you know how to tackle MIT-type problem sets?
- Are you taking advantage of tutoring and office hours? Or is your TA sitting there, waiting?

For your major, compare your performance in your major with your work in other fields:

- Are you getting D's in your engineering major and A's in Political Science?
- What do you really love to do?

For personal problems:

- Is there something bothering you?
- Do you feel there's something wrong that you can't define?
- Are there problems your advisor and other academic folk can't help with?

Why not see one of the deans in Counseling and Support Services (5-104, x3-4861, web.mit.edu/counsel/www) or the Mental Health staff at MIT Medical (E23, x3-2916, web.mit.edu/medical/service/menhlth.htm)?

How to Know You're Having Trouble: Special Note for Freshmen

If you're in danger of not passing at the end of the fifth week of term, your instructor will send you a "fifth week flag," usually by e-mail. If you get a flag, talk with the person who sent it. Your instructors truly want to help, and can if you give them the chance. Flags are not recorded anywhere. They're intended to get you off your butt and doing something to get help. If you act fast, you can usually save the course.

Tips For Managing *Stress*

Coming to college is an exciting time when you are experimenting with making your own decisions about how you want to live. This can be challenging in an academically rigorous institution, especially if you are used to having mom or dad cook for you every night, and a curfew for when to be home. Now you need to figure out how to balance these basic living needs with keeping up with classes.

Sometimes the MIT lifestyle can be incredibly stressful, and it may feel overwhelming. The more you can integrate fun or leisure into your MIT life, the more you can achieve a satisfying experience academically and socially at MIT. Other MIT students have tried these suggestions when their lives feel out of balance:

1. **Try taking a break.** Go to a movie, rent a video, take a walk. Buy all the ingredients for a favorite dish and invite some friends over, or go out to dinner. In other words, try to relax. If you're under a lot of stress, your first reaction to time off is probably "I can't afford to take the time!" But sometimes you can't afford not to. If you return refreshed, you will get more work done in the long run.
2. **Try to exercise.** If you're feeling down, it can be really hard to motivate yourself, but it can work wonders. Run, dance, swim, ride a bike.
3. **Make a list of ten good things about yourself.** Force yourself to put ten things down, even if it's "I had perfect attendance in eighth grade" or "My eyes are a nice shade of brown." For one week, add three more things to the list every night before you go to bed.
4. **Try starting a journal.** Write things in it that you can't tell anyone. Start as many sentences as you can with "I feel" Make a point to write in it every couple of days. Then go back and reread it often; you may be surprised.
5. **Do something nice for someone else.** Write to a past high school or MIT instructor and tell him or her how much a class meant to you. Send someone you love flowers or a nice card for no special reason. Cut a clipping from the newspaper that you think would be of interest to someone you haven't seen in a while and drop it to them in the mail. Buy a friend's favorite flavor of ice cream and hide it in their freezer with a note. Give a friend a compliment. If it feels good, consider doing some kind of volunteer work. Be a Big Brother or Sister or help out a shelter for homeless people. There are also many service organizations on campus that would be happy to have another person helping with their projects. Consult the Public Service Center, W20-549, x3-0742.
6. **Talk to a friend you trust.** Ask an upperclassman (or underclassman!) if they've ever confronted a similar problem and how they handled it. You'd be surprised what others have gone through.
7. **Buy a joke book.** Read out of it every day until you get one good belly laugh. Before the next day's reading, tell the joke that made you crack up to someone else.
8. **Do something childish once in awhile.** Find a playground and swing on a swing. Go shopping in a toy store. Visit the Children's Museum. Buy a box of 64 crayons and a pad of white paper. Use them. Blow soap bubbles. Skip down Mass. Ave. while singing.

The sooner that your difficulty is intercepted, the less damage it will do to your academic and social life — and your mental health. If none of these suggestions really seems to help, consider turning to one of the resources listed in this chapter and in Chapter V.

So You Had A Bad Term

What's the worst case scenario? You fail the class, have to take it again. Then talk to your professor. Learn what you need to do to succeed on the retake.

And the worst, worst case scenario? Doing so badly that you face a warning or required withdrawal. At the end of each semester, two faculty committees review all students' performance — the Committee on Academic Performance for undergraduates, and the Committee on Graduate School Policy for graduate students.

Undergraduates

If you have a problem or are facing a warning — don't hide! Talk to your advisor, your undergraduate officer, the staff to the CAP (7-104, x3-4164, cap-help@mit.edu), your housemaster or graduate resident tutor, a dean in Counseling and Support Services, a dean in the Office of Minority Education, a counselor in the Medical Department, or one of the many other resources available to you. (For a complete list, see web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide/resources.html.) Don't feel bad about approaching these people; they are here to help.

There is no clear cut-off point for getting a warning or escaping it. The CAP considers each student's academic performance on an individual basis. However, CAP will always look at you if your term GPA is 3.0 or less, if you were registered for fewer than 36 (39 for freshmen) units at the end of the term, or if you have received more than 15 units of Incomplete. The normal procedure for most departments is to have a grades meeting at the end of each term, at which faculty will consider each student and make recommendations to the CAP. If there is something that your department should know, tell them via your advisor before the end of term.

Don't underestimate the role of your academic advisor. Your advisor is your representative and advocate at these meetings and before CAP; if you are having problems, make sure he or she knows the full situation. Sometimes there are extenuating circumstances that you don't want to discuss with your advisor. If that's the case, make sure you talk to someone in Counseling and Support Services or Medical (confidentiality will be maintained). If you've been ill, it's also a good idea to be in touch these offices if you want the CAP to take your illness into consideration when deciding your case.

If you are on warning, your registration is limited to 48 units for freshmen, or 51 units (not to exceed four subjects) for upper class students. In some instances, the CAP may vote to restrict your load to fewer units.

If you leave the Institute for academic reasons, you should consider yourself on academic warning the first term you return — the CAP does.

Undergraduates seeking readmission after one required withdrawal apply through Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861. Contact them directly for their guidelines. Many students return to MIT through this office after a "productive" year away from MIT.

Students who have received two required withdrawals must apply for readmission through the CAP. In general, the CAP will need to see lots of evidence that you would be a productive, disciplined and enthusiastic student if readmitted to the Institute. They will need a detailed personal statement, transcripts,

job recommendations, letters of departmental support, etc. Contact the staff to the CAP for more information and to get a copy of their Readmission Guidelines (7-104; x3-4164; cap-help@mit.edu).

Graduate Students

Graduate students whose cumulative grade point average falls below 3.5 may receive a formal warning from the Committee on Graduate School Policy, sent by the Dean for Graduate Students. The committee is not absolutely required to issue the warning, if your department can establish that there are extenuating circumstances that warrant only a more informal departmental warning letter. However, if poor grade performance or/and slow progress towards thesis objectives continues, your department, after consulting with your advisor, may recommend to the committee that you be denied further registration. Such a required withdrawal recommendation is a serious step. Therefore, it is vital that both the Committee on Graduate School Policy and your advisor clearly understand the circumstance which are causing the apparent problem with your performance. If you are having problems, you are urged to take immediate steps to seek assistance. Your advisor should be the first person to whom you explain your circumstances, since he or she may have to intercede on your behalf. Other resources include your department's graduate administrator, the deans in Counseling and Support Services (5-104, x3-4861) and the social workers and psychiatrists in the Medical Department (E23-376, x3-4481).

SOMETIMES IT'S WHO YOU KNOW

- Expectations for students and advisors: *Academic Guide for Undergraduates and Their Advisors*, web.mit.edu/acadinfo/undergrad/academic-guide.

If you go through MIT with straight A's but have a hard time finding someone who knows you well enough to write a recommendation, then you've probably missed one of the most important experiences at MIT: informal intellectual and social interactions with MIT faculty members. Contact outside the classroom comes with the price of tuition, but the frequency and depth of your interactions with faculty depends on your initiative.

To make the most of your interactions with faculty, keep in mind some things. You're busy, and so are faculty members. Therefore, it takes planning and persistence to make the connection. Unless you know someone has open office hours, chances are that if you just drop in, he or she will be busy or won't be there. Set up an appointment by phone or e-mail. Prepare for your meeting. Organize your thoughts and questions. Find out about the person you're going to see. Check out if there's a bio of the faculty member on the department's web site; check out his or her research interests on the UROP web site.

If you really want to butter up the faculty member, look at an article or book he or she has written and ask questions about it. You may even want to read it. Most faculty are passionate about their intellectual interests, and more than willing to talk about what's exciting in their field. Just like you, faculty can be shy and uncomfortable with small talk. If you need to break the ice, look around the office for something to talk about. Ask about the poster on the wall, the piece of equipment on a table, a book that looks interesting.

Give your advisor, UROP advisor, or instructor time to know you. Students say that the only thing their advisors do is sign their forms on Registration Day. This is just as often the student's fault as the advisor's, and you don't have to let the relationship stop there. Few advisors have time on Registration Day to get to know their advisees, so make an appointment to see your advisor at other times — and not just to get an add/drop form signed.

When you are going to need faculty recommendations, don't wait until the last minute. You may want to give the faculty members copies of your resumé, your grade report, a draft of any statement you may be submitting with your application. It also helps if you supply addressed and stamped envelopes. And don't forget to express your appreciation.

As many alums will tell you, relationships that you develop with members of the faculty can be more rewarding and lasting than the grades they give you.

Chapter IV

Planning Ahead

Where to Start



Career Development

- Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising, 12-170, x3-4733, web.mit.edu/career/www
- Your advisor and instructors
- Departmental Education Offices, web.mit.edu/acadinfo

Graduate Study

- Your advisor, instructors, departmental education office
- Office of Career Services and Pre-professional Advising, 12-170, x3-4733, web.mit.edu/career/www
- Graduate Students Office, 3-138, x3-4860
- Humanities Library, 14S

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising (OCSPA) helps students learn to make informed decisions about career goals and find opportunities related to their professional objectives. You are encouraged to begin your career education early, including visiting the OCSPA web site to register with the office during freshman year or the first year of graduate school, and to learn what career resources are available.

The goal of Career Services is to help you become a self-managed learner. Career development at MIT is an ongoing process that includes: self-assessment, competency development, research into career options, experiential learning, and preparation for the job search or for the graduate/professional school application process.

Career Services assists you in learning about: the relationship between what you are doing at MIT and life after graduation; exploring career options in relation to choice of major; understanding the competencies required beyond your technical knowledge to succeed in the competitive global marketplace, and contribute to civilization; networking, informational interviewing, mentoring, internships, summer jobs and other opportunities to gain experience in fields of interest; applying to medical, law or other graduate/professional school; study abroad; writing a resumé and conducting interviews; and finding employment after graduation.

Career Development programs includes individual and group career counseling, workshops and seminars on a variety of topics. Workshop topics include:

- Finding A Place to Start: Step One in the Career Planning Process
- Competencies That Build Leaders
- Smart Resumés, Cover Letters, and CVs
- Navigating the Job Search & Internship Market
- Effective Job Search Strategies
- How to Evaluate and Negotiate Job Offers
- The Medical School Application Process
- Medical School Essay Writing

Employment Recruiting programs provide you with opportunities for internships, summer jobs, and full-time positions for after graduation. Hundreds of employers recruit students through MIT via a password-protected database at www.jobtrak.com, and by making on-campus recruiting visits to MIT each year. OCSPA also offers a fully web-based sign-up program for on-campus recruiting through InterviewTrak accessible at the OCSPA web site.

Many employers also host presentations and participate in career fairs that provide opportunities to discuss employment prospects and find out about careers at different organizations.

OCSPA also conducts annual surveys of MIT graduates' salary offers and plans for employment or graduate school. The results of these surveys are available at their web site to assist students in their career planning.

Pre-professional advising programs serve students interested in exploring health- and law-related careers. You can find information about these professions, advice about formal requirements for admission to professional schools, pre-health or pre-law advisors, workshops and seminars on the OCSPA web site. You should register your interest in medical school and learn about the premedical requirements during the freshman year. Students from all majors including both Science and Engineering can become viable candidates for medical school. You should not limit yourself to classes in biology, chemistry, calculus, physics, and English; classes in behavioral and social sciences are also highly recommended. As with most aspects of career planning, it is important to start early.

Seeking Employment after Graduation

No matter what you intend to do, get started early. Junior year is certainly not too early to start thinking about graduation and what you plan to do afterwards. Register online with OCSPA's InterviewTrak at web.mit.edu/career/www. Go to some of the Career Fairs and seminars sponsored by various student groups.

In addition to OCSPA, your department offers career guidance, and your advisor can assist you in sorting out possibilities, with special knowledge of your abilities and preferences. Network with the

professional associations such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), and Association of International Chemical Engineers (AIChE). For a list of other professional associations, please check the OCSPA web site, web.mit.edu/career/www.

The Corporate Relations Office (E38-400, x3-2691) keeps in close touch with companies around the world. Though its main function is not career counseling, but rather industrial liaison, you might try to get an advisor in Corporate Relations. Try hard.

The Center for Advanced Educational Services (9-213, x3-7400), like the Corporate Relations Office, is another resource. Its basic function is to give advanced and refresher education to scientists and engineers working in industry, but you can use it to find out where things are in the outside world, who's working on what, and to build contacts with workers in your field.

GRADUATE STUDY

Catalogues and Other Information

Reasonably thorough collections of graduate school catalogues can be found in the Humanities Library (in 14S) and the Career Services and Preprofessional Advising Office (12-170, x3-4733). The latter also has independent references on school reputations, financial aid, and degrees awarded.

Testing

OCSPA has some applications for the GMAT, LSAT, MCAT and GRE. The Graduate Students Office (3-138, x3-4860) has application forms and information, and reference copies of test bulletins. Register to take the GRE's and other such exams spring term of your junior year.

Graduate Admission to MIT Departments

Some MIT departments have established a practice of not accepting their undergraduate majors into their graduate programs. The rationale is to ensure that students' professional perspectives are broadened through exposure elsewhere in the academy. Chemistry, Biology and Chemical Engineering are among the departments that have this practice, but you are advised to consult the department's graduate officer, the Admissions Office and the Graduate Education Manual for more information and for assistance.

If you are interested in interdisciplinary graduate research, which can involve faculty from several departments, you will still need to be admitted in the normal manner by a department of record. You will then need to find an appropriate faculty sponsor who will support your research interests and negotiate with the relevant departments about your thesis or dissertation work. The burden will largely be on you to convince faculty of the merits of your proposed interdisciplinary work.

Chapter V

Campus Life



Where To Start

Residential Life

- Office of Residential Life and Student Life Programs, E32-200 and W20-549, x3-6777, web.mit.edu/rslsp

Health and Counseling

- MIT Medical, E23, x3-4481, web.mit.edu/medical
- Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861, web.mit.edu/counsel/www

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

Office of Residential Life and Student Life Programs, E32-200 and W20-549, x3-6777, web.mit.edu/rslsp

- Residential Services, E32, x3-2811, web.mit.edu/rslsp/residences.html
- Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups (FSILG's), W20-549, x3-6777, web.mit.edu/rslsp/fsilgs
- Appendix I, Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT

The residential system is composed of ten undergraduate residence halls, two graduate residence halls, two graduate apartment-style buildings, two family-housing apartment buildings, 29 fraternities, five sororities, and four independent living groups. MIT's residence program helps create a living and learning space that facilitates personal and social growth while supporting academic excellence. There is a great diversity in lifestyle and culture in the residence system, and the staff can be helpful in assisting students in selecting a place that is right for them.

The Residential Services staff in E32 deal with campus housing. Contact them about housing assignments, policy, roommate issues, room switches, and other inquiries about on campus housing.

The 35 fraternities, sororities and non-Greek independent living groups (FSILG's) are semi-autonomous; they decide for themselves how many and which students they will bid (invite to join their houses). They are generally owned independently of MIT by corporations and trusts formed by their alumni. Each has different characteristics. Some are single-sex, others co-ed; some are a collection of people with common interests who live together in a cooperative fashion, while others are chapters of national Greek letter organizations. The FSILG system governs itself and enforces its own rules through the Interfraternity Council (IFC) and its Judicial Committee.

Information on graduate resident tutors and faculty housemasters can be obtained in W20-549. The staff there also provide counseling for issues related to living situations, housing selection, or any number of concerns you have about your living arrangement.

The Off Campus Housing Service (E32-128) is a source for locating alternative housing in the area. The office has rental listings from owners and realtors for houses, apartments, shared apartments and rooms for rent in the Greater Boston Area. It provides maps, bus schedules, furniture information, legal information and a number of other related services. There are free telephones to arrange appointments, and the staff will be happy to review leases before you sign them. The service is open to students, staff and faculty of MIT only.

The Residential Programs (W20-549) staff works with the students and residential staff in the FSILGs and residence halls to provide program support and resources for in-house and co-sponsored events on campus. Working closely with the house governments and IFC/Panhellenic leadership, the office provides program ideas, advising, and coordination.

STUDENT LIFE PROGRAMS (SLP)

The SLP section of Residential Life and Student Life Programs can advise and assist you with an idea for a program or group, be it a student activity or public service project, and can help you put your ideas to work here at MIT and beyond. The staff also serve as resources for leadership training, event planning, and conflict resolution.

Student Activities

- Advising and Finances, W20-549, 3-6777, web.mit.edu/rlslp/activities.html
- Association of Student Activities (ASA), W20-401, x3-2696, web.mit.edu/asa
- *MIT Activities Directory* — Available in W20-401

Residential Life and Student Life Programs is home to MIT's advising and support for the 300+ recognized student activities in all aspects of event planning and organizational growth. The staff also serve as resources for leadership training, event planning, and conflict resolution, and can connect students with appropriate resources on campus. In addition, RLSLP offers a broad range of services to support the financial aspects of student activities. Student Activities Finances can assist groups with internal MIT accounts, outside bank accounts, all financial concerns and issues, and budget advising.

The Association of Student Activities is the umbrella organization that oversees and recognizes student groups on campus. The student activities finances section assists students with all financial aspects of their organizations. Each year, ASA produces the MIT Activities Directory, a comprehensive listing of all MIT's student groups (graduate and undergraduate).

Public Service

- Public Service Center, W20-549, x3-0742, psc.mit.edu

The MIT Public Service Center (PSC) contributes to the education of students at MIT by providing

opportunities to experience the personal rewards and societal importance of community service. It is the PSC's mission to nurture committed and sustained involvement with the community. The PSC offers many opportunities for students to develop their skills as community members and leaders. Through volunteer positions and paid fellowships opportunities, students gain first-hand experience in programs that strengthen the ties between MIT and the community. The PSC also serves as an umbrella organization for various campus groups that engage in or wish to become involved in community service.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Campus Activities Complex, W20-500, x3-3913

web.mit.edu/campus-activities/www

The buildings managed by CAC include the Stratton Student Center, Kresge Auditorium, MIT Chapel, Walker Memorial, and the Religious Activities Center. To reserve facilities in these buildings or for information on CAC Programs and Business Services, stop by the CAC Office. Information on food services is available at the Office of Campus Dining (see p. 83).

Student Center

The Student Center (W20), 84 Massachusetts Avenue, adjacent to the MIT Chapel and Kresge Auditorium, is the site of many student and Institute events and activities. Services in the building include offices for Student Activities, the Lobdell Food Court, Gameroom, a 24 Hour Coffeehouse, Reading Room, Piano Practice Rooms, Athena Cluster and the Source Information Booth and Box Office. Additionally, there are several private meeting rooms that can be reserved through the Campus Activities Complex.

Student Center retail tenants include a branch of the MIT Coop, Fleet Bank, Laverde's Market, Copy Tech and Networks Restaurant. Located in the basement are Alpha Cleaners, MIT Computer Connection, Council Travel, Gameroom, New Tech Barber, MIT Optical, PC Service, Technicuts, and a U.S. Post Office.

The CAC Program Board sponsors many Student Center activities including live performances in the Coffeehouse, study breaks, a music series, College Bowl, recreational activities, and a games tournament.

Music Practice Rooms

Practice rooms per se are rare. The ones in Building 4 are under the (strict!) control of the Music Department. A few are scattered within the living groups. There are several pianos in the Student Center. Check in at the 24 Hour Coffeehouse if you want to use one. The Cheney Room (for women students), 3-310, has a Steinway. In fact, most dorms own pianos. However, practice rooms tend to lack music stands, so bring your own.

Student Art Association, W20-429, x3-7019

The Student Art Association is open to anyone in the MIT community, although preference is given to students. SAA has superb facilities for ceramics, drawing, jewelry, painting, silk-screening, Chinese brush painting, photography, calligraphy, etching, and a host of other arts. It also has an excellent dark-room and general photographic facilities. Classes in ceramics, photography, and drawing are offered

during fall, spring, and summer terms, as well as IAP. Fees are charged for classes (\$65-80) and for use of facilities without instruction (\$25-50).

Hobby Shop, W31-031, basement of the du Pont Athletic Center, x3-4343, kenstone@mit.edu, web.mit.edu/campus-activities/www/programs/hobbysshop

The hours during the school year are MTF 10-6, WR 10-9. The Hobby Shop is a well-equipped wood and metal shop open for the whole MIT community to pursue their building interests. Projects can be for personal use but many students find it a convenient place to do course, thesis or UROP work. Professionally staffed for advice and instruction, most new members are novices. Membership costs \$17/term for students and student spouses, \$40/term for faculty and staff and \$80/term for alums. It is open during the summer MTWH 9-7.

Talbot House

Talbot House is a Vermont farmhouse available throughout the year to MIT student groups and members of the MIT community. The house provides a relaxed setting for MIT groups to take a break from the academic environment, get to know each other and explore another part of New England. It is located just outside of Woodstock, Vermont near several major recreational areas offering skiing, hiking, horseback riding, golf, etc. For more information on Talbot House send e-mail to dtavit@mit.edu, call Diane Betz Tavitian at 3-7914 or stop by the Office of Special Community Services in the Walker Memorial Bldg. (50-005).

MIT Card, E32-100, x3-3475, web.mit.edu/mitcard

You will use your MIT card for your meal plan, library check-outs, access to MIT buildings, and as your general ID card for MIT events. Incoming students receive temporary IDs. During Orientation, ID pictures are taken, permanent MIT ID cards are handed out after classes start.

Lost Cards

If you lose your card, first check with the Campus Police to see if they have it in the lost and found. If you have a meal plan, go to Dining Services on the fifth floor of the Student Center or to the Meal Plan office in E32 to have them stop the meal plan on your card and issue a temporary card. Lost cards should also be reported to the Student Service Center (11-120) and your bank as they can be used to cash checks. (The picture can be changed quite easily.) To get a new card, go to the Cashier's Office (10-180) and give them \$15 for a new card. Take the receipt to MIT Card Office (E32-121) or the Student Services Center (11-120) and they'll make your new card there. Take it back to Dining Services to have your meal plan validated on your new card.

Telephones, web.mit.edu/is/tel/student.html

At MIT telephone and voice-mail service is the responsibility of Information Systems.

All MIT dorm rooms are equipped with analog phones. The charge for the telephone and for local call service is included in the housing charges. Dorm residents may sign up with PaeTech's CampusLink for long-distance service. You may also rely on prepaid phone cards or calling cards. See Appendix I, p.173, for more information.

FSILG's are responsible for providing phone services to their residents. If you live in an FSILG, check to see what your options are. CampusLink long-distance service is not available in FSILG's.

HEALTH AND COUNSELING

Resources

- MIT Medical, E23, x3-4481, web.mit.edu/medical
- Medlinks, in living groups
- Housemasters/Graduate Resident Tutors/RA's, in living groups
- Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861, web.mit.edu/counsel/www
- Health Education at MIT Medical: support, information, programs and referrals, x3-1316

MIT Medical, E23, x3-4481, web.mit.edu/medical

All regular and special students are automatically members of the MIT Student Health Plan and receive many free services at MIT Medical (on campus in E23 and at a new center in Lexington at Lincoln Laboratory), including:

- Unlimited care by a personal physician or nurse practitioner (appointments, x3-4481, voice/TTY)
- Care for colds, influenza and gastroenteritis (appointments, x3-4481, voice/TTY)
- Office visits in more than 25 medical and surgical specialties
- Physical exams (there are charges for form and entrance physicals), appointments, x3-4481, voice/TTY)
- Gynecological visits and related lab tests (appointments, x3-1315)
- Office care for injury and illness (appointments, x3-4481, voice/TTY)
- Mental health services (appointments, x3-2916)
- Stress Management consultations (appointments, x3-2916, x3-4481, voice/TTY) X-ray and mammography (appointments, x3-4905)
- Pregnancy testing (appointments, x3-4481 voice/TTY, x3-1315)
- Confidential testing for sexually transmitted diseases (appointments, x3-4481, voice/TTY)
- Health education advice and multimedia resource library (appointments, x3-1316)
- Laboratory and other diagnostic testing (x3-4239)
- A patient advocate to help resolve concerns (x3-4976)
- Alcohol and substance abuse support (appointments, x3-2916, x3-4481 voice/TTY)

There are charges for some other services. For details, check web.mit.edu/medical, stop by E23-308, e-mail stuplan@med.mit.edu, or call x3-4371.

Appointments, Hours, and Urgent Care

Visits to MIT Medical are by appointment, except for urgent care. Regular appointments are available at MIT Medical/Cambridge in E23 from 8:30am to 5pm, Monday through Friday, except for holidays. Some services are available on Tuesday until 8pm. See the MIT Directory gray pages for a complete list of services.

Urgent medical care and advice is available 24 hours a day by calling 617-253-1311 (voice/TTY). If a patient is too ill to come to MIT Medical without assistance, ask the medical staff to recommend suitable help.

Extended MIT Hospital Insurance Plan

Hospital insurance coverage is required for all regular registered students, and special students who are taking 27 or more units. When required, you will automatically be enrolled in and billed for individual membership in the Extended MIT Hospital Insurance Plan. Individual coverage for 1999-2000 costs \$660.

If you wish to enroll your spouse (including same-sex spousal equivalents) or children, you must submit a new enrollment form each academic year.

If you choose not to carry the Extended MIT Hospital Insurance Plan because you prefer your own hospital insurance, be sure it meets Massachusetts requirements, and that it will actually cover the cost of hospitalization in Boston, which has some of the best — and most expensive — hospitals in the world. You must also submit a Waiver Request with full insurance information each academic year to reverse the automatic enrollment and billing process. For more information, check web.mit.edu/medical.

Mental Health Service, E23-368, x3-2916

MIT Medical's Mental Health Service has good people to talk with, whether you have problems (any problems), opinions on some subject, an idea you want to run up a flagpole, or just want to see what makes them tick. You can also invite a staff member to your living group for dinner.

There are about 20 psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and nurse practitioners on the staff, and it's OK to ask for a particular clinician if you know him or her. The wait is generally one to two weeks from the time you make the appointment. If you really need to talk to someone immediately, you can almost always talk to someone on the same day you call. Just make it clear to the receptionist that you need to talk to someone right away. Also, Mental Health Service now has walk-in hours offered 2-4pm weekdays.

Most of the people who consult the Mental Health staff are psychologically indistinguishable from the general MIT population, and can in no way be classified as sick or disturbed. If some problem is bothering you, even if it is one that everyone else faces, don't hesitate to visit the Mental Health staff. They can keep small difficulties from becoming larger or merely facilitate the solving of problems you could have solved yourself.

Mental Health records are kept separate from all others, including regular MIT Medical records. The therapist cannot legally discuss you with anyone outside the staff unless you sign a release; even then you can specify the type of information to be released. The system is designed to maintain confiden-

tiality. Only the Mental Health staff can access the records—not Charles Vest, not the Deans or your parents, not the FBI, nor anybody else. This system protects patient and doctor alike.

Emergency Information. If the Mental Health Service does not fit your needs, it can provide you with a list of off-campus possibilities covering a range of cost options. (If you have the Extended MIT Hospital Insurance, it will cover part or all of the cost of seeing a therapist.) A psychiatrist is on call 24 hours a day through MIT Medical's Urgent Care (x3-1311).

Health Education, E23-205, x3-1316, web.mit.edu/medical/healthed

Worried about a friend and not sure how to help? Want to learn more about healthy relationships? Wondering if you should get tested for HIV or other STDs and want to ask a few questions? Concerned about a friend who is drinking too much or whom you suspect may have an eating disorder? Can't sleep or feeling stressed out and want to learn some effective relaxation techniques? These — and more — are all great reasons to get in touch with Health Education.

The mission of the Health Education Service is to support you in staying healthy and to provide support, resources, information when you are not. The service has two student health educators who can answer your health questions confidentially over the phone or in person (you don't even have to give your name).

Check out MedSTOP in the student center (W20-540A)—it's the Health Ed satellite office on the way to the Reading Room. It has more than 150 student health related pamphlets that you can pick up anytime and a vending machine where you can get condoms, aspirin, antacids or other products, and a bulletin board to help you better understand how to use MIT Medical.

Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861, web.mit.edu/counsel/www

Part of taking care of yourself is knowing when a problem becomes serious enough that you need to talk with someone about it and not just wrestle with it on your own. Many more students than you probably think take advantage of the many counseling services at MIT. It is in fact a healthy way to take care of yourself and make your time at MIT more manageable. Keeping things festering inside is counter-productive.

As a general rule, the time to consider seeking help is when (or before!) your problem is beginning to interfere with everyday functioning. Are you skipping classes and having serious trouble concentrating? Has there been a big change in your eating or sleeping patterns? Are you feeling so low or down that you're having trouble getting out of bed in the morning, or finding it difficult to get excited about activities or accomplishments you used to find stimulating? If any of these things sound like you, talk to someone. You may not be able to handle the problem on your own, nor do you have to. In any case you would probably feel a great deal better if you could just share the burden with someone. Reach out before things get any worse.

Four counseling deans and other staff members maintain office hours to meet confidentially with students about a broad range of personal and academic issues. For example, students come to CSS to discuss problems concerned with relationships, family matters, financial concerns, loneliness, depression, test anxiety, study skills, advising, sexual and racial harassment and many other issues, especially those

that may affect students' academic performances. The office also has staff who are responsible for conducting psychotherapy and doing long-term counseling. In addition, CSS assists students with psychiatric referrals.

Students are also frequently referred to the office when they are petitioning the Committee on Academic Performance, thinking of dropping a course or considering taking a leave of absence. The office also coordinates student support efforts with academic departments, faculty advisors, the Registrar's Office, Student Financial Services, the Academic Resource Center, Residential Life and Student Life Programs, the Office of Minority Education, and Disabilities Services. It is a good place to go if you have a question or are not certain about how to identify further assistance at MIT. The office provides special programming and events for student groups, including women, students of color, students with disabilities, and gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered students.

Religious Counselors W11, 312 Memorial Drive

Religious Counselors are warm and friendly people who can help you view your problems from a different angle. A number of faiths maintain full-time clergymen on campus. Adherents to other faiths can usually find clergy in the Boston area, but they should also feel free to talk to any of the people listed below. For information on religious activities, see the *MIT Activities Directory*.

The following religious groups maintain clergy on campus:

Baptist	.....	Betsy Draper, x3-2328
Chi Alpha Christian Fellowship	.....	Mike Olejarz, x3-2327
Episcopalian	.....	Jane Gould, x3-2983
Jewish	.....	Joshua Plaut, x3-2982
InterVarsity Christian Fellowship	.....	Kevin Ford, x2-1782
Lutheran	.....	Constance Parvey, x3-2325
Protestant	.....	John Wuestneck, x2-1780
Roman Catholic	.....	Paul Reynolds, x2-1779
Vedanta Society	.....	Swami Sarvagatananda, x3-2327

Peer Counseling

Nightline x3-8800, 7pm-7am, daily during school year

Nightline is the main student-run help service on campus. It is both a counseling and an information service. If you're having problems with academics or your roommate; if you need information concerning birth control or drop date; or if you just need someone to talk to, give a call or visit. All phone calls and visits to Nightline are strictly confidential.

Nightline is staffed exclusively by MIT students; each night there is at least one female and one male staffer on duty. The staff members are volunteers, and they are not professionals — thus, Nightline is

not a substitute for other counseling services on campus but rather a supplementary service for students who may need someone to talk with when these other outlets are inaccessible or inappropriate. Whatever your problem, however, Nightline can direct you to the right professionals to talk to.

If you feel that you might be interested in becoming one of the Nightline staff, give them a call.

MedLINKS web.mit.edu/medlinks/www

MedLINKS are trained student peer advocates, based in your living group and supported by Health Education at MIT Medical. They can connect you to resources at MIT Medical. They offer private and easily accessible one-on-one peer support, answer basic questions about various health issues, serve as liaisons to professional resources on and off campus, coordinate health promotion study breaks in living groups, and coordinate campus-wide health events.

Medical Information

Alcohol and Drugs

At MIT, contrary to popular belief, everyone is not consuming alcohol. In fact, about 30% of MIT students do not drink at all. This means that MIT has a lot more nondrinkers than most other schools. Most students are NOT regularly drinking dangerously; only about 22%. So what is the big concern?

The concern is two-fold. Those who consume alcohol in a risky manner have impairment to their judgment, reaction time, emotional stability, coordination, inhibitions, as well as their central nervous system. This puts them at increased risk for getting into accidents, having alcohol poisoning, having unprotected sex, being involved in nonconsensual sex, sustaining physical injuries and other consequences that make it hard to focus on studying—the main reason you came to MIT.

Students who engage in risky drinking habits and who use drugs, even though the minority, cause problems, not only for themselves but for those who live around them. If you experience second hand effects of someone's alcohol or other drug abuse such as vandalism in common areas in your living group, vomit in your bathroom, fist fights, excessive noise that interferes with studying or sleeping, or if you find yourself regularly babysitting a drunk student or witnessing or experiencing unwanted sexual advances, speak directly to the person at an appropriate time. If you don't feel comfortable doing that, ask your graduate resident tutor (GRT) or RA to help you figure out how to deal with the situation. It is your right to live in a safe and comfortable environment.

How do you know if you have a problem? If your life or someone's life around you is being affected by your drinking or other drug use — it's time to get help. Here are a few indicators: you're missing class or not being able to study due to hangovers, you're sleeping through exams, your alcohol or other drug use is affecting your relationships with others, people are expressing concern about your drinking or other drug use.

You do not have to be an alcoholic to get help. If you are worried about yourself, or about a friend and don't know what to say to them, it's time to seek assistance.

Sex

Deciding to have sex for the first time or with a new partner can be a big decision. If you think everyone in your living group is having sex, you may feel pressure to do so yourself. Know that everyone at MIT is NOT having sex. Remember this is a deeply personal decision and what is right for others may not feel right for you right now. If you are unsure about what is right for you, that's a good indicator to collect some more info or talk to one of the people listed above under "Health and Counseling" to help you figure out what is right for you.

A couple of excellent written resources include the book *The New Our Bodies, Ourselves*, available at most bookstores as well as for loan in the Health Education Resource Library (E23-205). Health Ed and MedSTOP (W20-540A) both have excellent pamphlets.

If you do decide to have sex, think about how you will protect yourself from sexually transmitted diseases. Opposite sex couples should also consider forms of birth control. Talk to your partner so the two of you can figure out what will work so you both feel comfortable and protected. It's important to have this chat before you are in the heat of the moment, since the chance of unprotected sex is greatly increased when intense emotions become involved. Pick up some excellent information to make an educated decision from Health Ed (E23-205) or MedSTOP (W20-540A).

Birth Control

Any registered MIT student can see a provider at Medical (x3-4481) to get prescription for birth control or use the pharmacy for over-the-counter products. All visits to MIT Medical are completely confidential and birth control purchases are not identified as such on your insurance or your fee bill.

When used correctly and consistently, condoms are 98% effective. Condoms are available from Graduate Resident Tutors and RAs in the living groups. Health Ed (E23-205) has a condom jar and MedSTOP has condoms available for 25 cents each along with instructions for correct usage.

Pregnancy

If you think you may be pregnant, registered students can get a free pregnancy test at MIT Medical. You gain nothing from worrying. All visits are confidential. If you want to go to an outside resource, know that there is usually a cost and time to travel off campus involved. Health Education, Nightline, One 2 One, MedLINKS, and MedSTOP can make referrals to good off-campus resources.

MIT Medical also offers the morning-after pill for woman who have had unprotected sex within the last 72 hours. The sooner you get the morning-after pill, the more effective it is. It is to be used only in emergency situations and not as a regular method of birth control. Call MIT Medical at x3-4481 or walk in to see a provider in urgent care, 24 hours a day.

Abortion

MIT Medical's Obstetrics/Gynecology Service (x3-1315) offers confidential counseling and referral for abortion to female MIT students.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV

STD's, including HIV, are transmitted primarily through unprotected sex. Many STD's have no symptoms, so your partner may not know he or she has one. Insist on condoms and latex if you are sexually

active. Condoms and latex dams are the most effective protection from STD's.

If you think you may have an STD or HIV, MIT Medical (3-4481) does free confidential testing for registered students. Some students choose anonymous testing sites. Health Ed, MedSTOP, MedLINKS, One 2 One all have a list of anonymous testing sites.

WOMEN'S RESOURCES

Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-5861

Women students have made enormous contributions to the quality of student life, to the excellence in academics (yes, indeed, women students do as well as male students in every field of study), and to the Institute in general. Happily, over the years, more and more women are coming here and bringing to the MIT community their own individual strengths, gifts, perspectives and challenges.

Here are some resources that women students have found to be very valuable to their experiences at MIT.

Safe Ride is for those late hours of study when you are wondering how to get to your residence hall, independent living group, or apartment safely.

You can get Physical Education credit for taking one of the best women's self defense classes around: MIT's RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) course given by the MIT Campus Police.

There are great women's groups on campus, ranging from a froshwomen's lunch group to a graduate women's discussion group to several groups for Black and Latina women and more, plus lots of programs, discussion and events focusing on what women students want.

The Program in Women's Studies is mind-expanding for both women and men students. Don't miss their classes!

The Cheney Room, 3-310, x3-4880, is set aside for women students only as a place to rest, relax, eat, nap, and get together.

You can contact stopit@mit.edu to deal with unwanted annoying e-mail.

You can talk to someone confidentially in Counseling and Support Services and at Mental Health Services at the MIT Medical Department.



LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, GAY, AND TRANSGENDERED (LBGT) STUDENTS

[lbgt@mit](mailto:lbgt@mit.edu) in the Office of Residential Life and Student Life Programs, lbgt@mit.edu, W20-549, x3-6777, web.mit.edu/lbgt

MIT has a broad network of individuals and offices that provide support to its LBGT and friendly students, centralized through Residential Life and Student Life Programs (RLSLP). Annually, MIT

produces the *Lavender Guide*, a comprehensive listing of MIT, local, and electronic organizations, resources, services, and hangouts. The Guide is available online at web.mit.edu/lbgt or in hard copy in W20-549.

To assist students in identifying individuals and offices that are friendly and/or can provide access to resources, last year MIT began its “You Are Welcome Here” campaign. Individuals and offices that participate in the Campaign have posted a 3.5”x5.5” card that contains the lbgt@MIT logo, the phrase “You Are Welcome Here” in green, and the web address for the *Lavender Guide*. Keep an eye out for them! If you are interested in participating, please email lbgt@mit.edu.

MINORITY STUDENTS

Office of Minority Education, 7-145, x3-7940, web.mit.edu/ome/www

The OME actively pursues the building of a more effective undergraduate academic support structure throughout the Institute for all undergraduates, with a special concern for underrepresented minority students. Programs and activities generated by the office are based on a commitment to have all students fully engage the educational opportunities within the Institute. The specific programs and resources are offered to maximize the opportunities for underrepresented minority groups, and to education the MIT community toward that end. In addition to programs, the office conducts research on the retention and adjustment of minority students, in order to bring new insights to areas of concern for all students.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

International Students Office, 5-133, x3-3795, web.mit.edu/iso/www

The ISO provides:

- advising on immigration regulations and visa matters for citizens of other countries
- counseling on adjustment, personal, cross-cultural, social, and financial issues
- processing required documents for traveling outside the US, transferring to other institutions, changing academic level, and on/off campus work before and after graduation
- interfacing with government offices, consulates, and international sponsoring agencies
- providing students with an opportunity to interact with American families through the Hosts to International Students Program
- providing information on social security, driver's license, and visa lotteries, workshops on taxes and legal working options after graduation
- issuing of letters of certification for transfer of funds and postponement of military service, letters of invitation for siblings and parents, travel letters to leave and re-enter the US
- support for social and cultural activities sponsored by the International Students clubs.

If the ISO staff can't help you, they should be able to refer you to someone who can. An International

Open House takes place during the week before registration, first semester, to acquaint newcomers and their families with available resources at MIT and in the Boston area. It is sponsored by the International Students Office and the International Scholars Office, which serves International staff members, 4-105, x3-2867.

Driver's Licenses

The Registry of Motor Vehicles recommends that foreign students and scholars at MIT who intend to drive in the US apply for a Massachusetts Driver's License as soon as possible after their arrival to MIT. In most cases, you will need to take both a written exam and a driving test. Call the Registry of Motor Vehicles to schedule an appointment for the tests or for more information. See p. 131 for more info.

Employment

Before taking any job, international students should talk with an advisor in the International Students Office. Permission to be employed must be authorized by INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service). Spouses of F-1 visa holders may NOT accept paid employment under any circumstances. Spouses of J-1 visa holders are allowed to apply to INS for permission to work.

Hosts to International Students Program

Four hundred hosts, individuals, couples and families, in the Greater Boston area, host MIT international students. Additional information is available through the International Students Office or through the Coordinator of the Program (x3-4862)

Income Tax

Tax workshops for international students are held in March of each year at MIT.

Passports and Visas

Passports should be kept valid at all times. The Certificate of Eligibility (Form I-20 for F-1 status, IAP-66 for J-1 status) should be valid throughout the course of your studies at MIT. In addition, I-20s and IAP-66s must be signed by International Advisors before you travel out of the US. F-1 and J-1 visas must be valid upon entry or re-entry into the US.

UROP for International Students

International students are allowed to participate in the UROP program. For more information, see p11.

National and Cultural Groups

For an up-to-date listing of contact/chairpersons check the MIT web site under Campus Life, Ethnic/Language, web.mit.edu/groups.html.

DISABILITIES

Disabilities Office, E19-225, x3-1674

The MIT Disabilities Services Office (DSO), as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, makes every reasonable effort to provide appropriate accommodations and assistance to students with disabilities. The objective is to ensure that students receive equal access to all Institute programs and services. Once you contact the DSO and provide proper documentation as an individual with a disability, the DSO Coordinator will work with you in determining what reasonable accommodations are appropriate and direct you to available services and resources on campus.

For more information on the services, policies, and procedures of the DSO, visit their web site at web.mit.edu/dso/www or pick up a copy of the *MIT Handbook for Students with Disabilities* at their office.

SAFETY

Campus Police, W31-215

Emergency — dial 100

Other — x3-1212

The men and women of the MIT Campus Police Department are dedicated to excellent service through a partnership that reduces crime, creates a safe environment, builds trust and enhances the quality of life in the MIT academic community. They are committed to delivering quality service to the MIT community in an effective, responsive and professional manner.

Campus Police policy is to protect the rights of all individuals and safeguard the safety and welfare of everyone in the MIT community. All members of the MIT community are expected to conduct themselves with proper respect for one another and for each other's property. It is particularly important to note that each member of the MIT community has the right to be free from acts of violence and threats of violence and that members of the community are expected and required to comply with all city, state and Federal laws. See Appendix I for standards of conduct.

Persons turning in false fire alarms from anywhere, including dormitories, are liable for up to a \$500 fine.

Missing Persons

If you can't find someone, call DSL or Campus Police (x3-1212) and the Faculty Resident of your dorm if you live in one. Be prepared to supply information on the missing person. Don't call the person's home unless it's absolutely necessary. The Dean's Office will handle it.

Harassment

"Some of the people in my dorm refuse to stop making crude and tasteless racial jokes in my presence. They recently pulled a few hacks which embarrassed and humiliated me. I am fed up with their brand of humor!"

"One of my professors propositioned me. Even though I told him that I'm not interested, he keeps hinting around that it might make a difference in my grade."

"I make no secret of my homosexual preferences, and I don't try to impose my beliefs on others. However, my frankness has made me the target of all kinds of abuse and insults. I've had to move out of my dorm..."

If you are being unreasonably bothered by any person or group of people, tell someone. You do not have to just suffer silently and put up with or ignore such behavior. The Institute has a very strict policy on harassment, which is defined as "verbal or physical conduct which has the intent or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's educational and/or work performance at MIT, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational or work environment on or off campus." The intent and effect are both important because if someone is hurting you, even if they don't mean to, they should be made aware of it and stopped.

If you can't get the offensive behavior to stop on your own, speak with someone at the Institute about it. In addition to other resources mentioned in the Counseling section of this chapter, you might want to talk with one of the Ombudspersons: Mary Rowe, Thomas Zgambo, or Toni Robinson, 10-213, x3-5921. Ombudspersons are neutral, confidential, informal complaint handlers who will speak with you about any concerns related to the Institute. They are great listeners, will take your concerns very seriously and help you come up with options for resolution.

If you would like more information before you talk to someone, see p. 167 of Appendix I, or look up harassment in the *MIT Bulletin*.

Lost and Found, W31-219, x3-9753

Valuables are held in the lost and found at Campus Police for at least four months, and other things (e.g., gloves, hats, shoes) for two months. If you lose something around a dorm, check the desk. Items lost in the Student Center, Kresge or Chapel are kept in the Campus Activities Complex (W20-500, x3-3913) for two weeks before being sent to the central Lost and Found.

Chapter VI

Computing at MIT: Especially for New Students

Where To Start



- Information Systems (IS), web.mit.edu/computing.html
- Athena Computing Environment, web.mit.edu/is/athena, Athena Consulting: x3-4435

What follows is essential information about the computing resources available to you at MIT — and how you can hook up with them! Here is an introduction to Athena, MITnet, connecting to the network from your residence, and other resources. Also covered are crucial policies and practices you need to keep in mind as you do your computing.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IS)

web.mit.edu/computing.html

MIT's computing environment gives you access to a rich array of technologies. Many of these resources, including networks and telecommunications, are the responsibility of Information Systems, while several departments and laboratories maintain their own computing facilities. Most of these systems are connected to MITnet (the campus computer network) and to the Internet. With these, you can share information and programs, communicate with each other, and work together on problems and ideas in creative ways.

Of particular interest to new students are Athena, MIT's academic computing environment, and MITnet, which connects dorm rooms, independent living groups, and most campus locations to each other and to the Internet.

THE ATHENA COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

web.mit.edu/is/athena

Athena Consulting: x3-4435

Consultants office: N42 (211 Massachusetts Ave.)

Athena (named for the Greek goddess of wisdom) is a campus-wide, networked system. It is free to all MIT students. Hundreds of Athena workstations are located in clusters, academic facilities, laboratories, libraries, and offices at MIT. Most clusters are open 24 hours a day, and the system is available all day,

every day. Supporting the individual workstation on which you work are servers and printers, all connected in a distributed client/server system. Further, some of Athena's resources are available by MITnet connection from your dorm or living group.

Once you are at an Athena workstation and login to your account, you have access to your customized environment and personal files, as well as access to a host of Athena programs and network services. On Athena you can write papers, create graphs and drawings, analyze data, communicate with other users, navigate the Internet, play games, and more. Over 200 courses use Athena in class, homework assignments, and other academic activities.

Open your Athena account as soon as you can! One of the first things to do after arriving on campus is to open your Athena account. Doing so is necessary for two important undergraduate lotteries: housing and physical education. You also need an Athena account before you can use WebSIS, the online student information system, and other online services.

How to Open Your Athena Account

1. Make sure you have the Athena Account Coupon from your Orientation packet; this contains six key words that identify you to the system when registering for an account. If you lost your Account Coupon or did not receive one, go to the Student Services Center in Building 11 with your MIT ID card.
2. Find an unoccupied workstation — try the Athena cluster on the 5th floor of the Student Center.
3. The workstation screen should display "Welcome to Athena ... Press any key to start...".
4. Press a key to make the login window appear; move the mouse cursor over the button labeled "Register for an Account"; click and follow the instructions as prompted, using the information from your Account Coupon.
5. Your account becomes active the next day.
6. While you are in the cluster, pick up the packet *Welcome to Athena*.



Choosing Your Username

When prompted for a username, create one you will feel comfortable owning and sharing with others for as long as you are at MIT. This username also identifies your campus e-mail account. Consider that your e-mail address will be known to your advisor, instructors, potential employers, friends and maybe even your family. Note: Once you pick your Athena username, you will not be able to change it, ever!

Choosing a Password, web.mit.edu/is/pubs/rp-07

Unlike your username, you can change your password any time you like — in fact, you should do this frequently. Create a password that cannot be easily guessed. Do not use words in the dictionary or

names. Do use combinations of capital and lowercase letters, numbers and punctuation. Never write down your password or share it with anyone!

Learn about Athena

Athena Minicourses are offered during Orientation week and during the term. These one-hour presentations are free, do not require pre-registration, and are designed to show you how to get the most out of Athena and MITnet services and facilities. At the minicourses you will receive handouts, including a handy Athena pocket reference. Minicourse schedules are in the MITnet Welcome to New Students brochure in your Orientation packet, and are posted in the Athena clusters and around campus. Also, check online at web.mit.edu/minidev/.

Information

- *MITnet Welcome to New Students*, given to new students in the Orientation packet.
- *Beginner's Guide to Computing at MIT* at web.mit.edu/olh/Frosh
- *Welcome to Athena*, which is more comprehensive, at web.mit.edu/olh/Welcome/
- Athena On-Line Help, with all the nitty-gritty about Athena, its software, and its facilities, starts at web.mit.edu/olh

Web Certificates at MIT and WebSIS, web.mit.edu/is/help/cert

MIT is delivering many of its secure academic and administrative services over the Web. For students in particular, this means WebSIS, the Web Student Information System. To provide authentication and encryption for these secure services, MIT relies on Web certificates. Get your MIT Web certificates as soon as possible.

Having Your Own Computer

If you are considering buying a computer, or if you own a computer and plan to bring it to MIT, you need to ensure that it is compatible with MIT's environment and MITnet. Two resources can help you with checking for compatibility or with deciding on what system to purchase.

- Recommended Computer Hardware and Software, web.mit.edu/is/products

Check the Supported Products Web pages for details on hardware and software recommended and supported at MIT. Recommended Macintosh and Windows PC systems, network adapters (Ethernet cards), and modems have been tested by IS for compatibility with MITnet and with applications commonly used on campus. In addition, MIT's computing help services are most familiar with these products and can assist you with questions or problems. Recommended products, while not necessarily the least expensive, offer excellent value at competitive prices. They are configured with the capacity and power to handle the applications most people want to run at MIT, and they come from vendors with reputations for producing reliable products and giving good support.

MIT Computer Connection (MCC), W20-021, x3-7686, mcc@mit.edu, web.mit.edu/mcc/www

Visit or contact the MCC. If you already own a computer, a consultant at the MCC will review your equipment for its compatibility with MIT's environment. This includes helping make sure you get the right kind of network adapter if you plan to connect to MITnet.

If you plan to purchase a computer, visit the MCC showroom to try out the recommended systems. MCC staff will confer with you on deciding which system is going to best suit your needs. Once you decide what to purchase, you may want to place an order over the Web through MIT's vendor partner, NECX. NECX offers educational discounts and other special pricing for students. MCC staff can help you with the details of placing an order, or you can go directly to MIT's gateway to NECX at web.mit.edu/ecat/ncex (you will need MIT Web certificates before you can access the NECX site).

Residential Networking at MIT, web.mit.edu/rescomp

MITnet connections are in every dorm room and independent living group. With an appropriately configured computer, you can use this connection to access MITnet, the Internet, and basic Athena services from the privacy of your room. MIT support includes free networking software and assistance.

What You Need to Connect: MITnet Compatibility

To hook up to MITnet from your MIT residence, you need a computer with an MITnet-compatible network (Ethernet) adapter. To find out what is recommended for use at MIT, check the Web page, MIT/IS Recommended Hardware (web.mit.edu/is/products), with links to information about systems and Ethernet adapters (web.mit.edu/is/desktop/ether.html). It is crucial that your network adapter be compatible with MITnet; adapters not recommended are not guaranteed to work on MITnet.

Getting Connected

Before you can actually hook up, you will need a residence assignment and an Athena account. In the dorms, Residential Computing Consultants (RCCs) will help you connect to the network and help with any problems that may arise. To contact the RCCs, fill out the form at rcc.mit.edu and the RCC currently covering your dorm will contact you.

If you live in an ILG, contact the Network Contact for your group (usually an undergraduate resident member). You will find the list of current ILG Network Contacts at web.mit.edu/rescomp/www/ilg-list.txt

Network Connection Days

To assist the large number of students who need to connect before the beginning of the term, the Residential Networking group will host presentations called "Network Connection Days" in each of the undergraduate dorms. This year's Connection Days take place September 2-4, the weekend before Registration Day. At these presentations you learn the dos and don'ts of networking at MIT, as well as how to connect your computer to the network. You will also receive a cable (free) to make the connection. Note: Once connected, if you encounter networking problems in the dorm or need other network help, contact an RCC by going to rcc.mit.edu.

When You Need Help With Computing

Getting Help with Athena, web.mit.edu/consult/

Probably not all of your computing on Athena will be trouble-free. When you have questions about, or problems with getting something done, several avenues of help are at hand. When logged into Athena, the starting point is the Help menu, then Help on Athena. From there:

On-Line Help takes you to the Athena On-Line Help Web page, from which you can go to detailed information (web.mit.edu/olh).

OLC Answers takes you to the Athena Consulting stock answers to commonly asked questions (web.mit.edu/answers)

On-Line Consulting (OLC) is a message system where you ask a question and send it to an Athena consultant who will then reply to you through OLC. Select On-Line Consulting from the Help menu, or type “olc” at the athena% prompt (web.mit.edu/consult/www/ask.html).

Getting Help with Macs or Windows PCs, web.mit.edu/helpdesk

If you have your own Macintosh or Windows PC, your help resource is the IS Computing Help Desk. Help Desk staff can assist you in resolving questions about or problems with the systems, applications, and services that are supported by MIT Information Systems. You can contact the Help Desk in several ways.

Platform-specific:

- Macintosh, x3-1101, mac-help@mit.edu
- Windows PC, x3-1102, pc-help@mit.edu

From web.mit.edu/helpdesk you can use CaseTracker Web to submit your question.

The Computing Help Desk also maintains a collection of computer-related stock answers where you may look for answers before contacting Help Desk staff. The Stock Answers are at hdstock.mit.edu.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES

MITnet and Athena Rules of Use

MITnet (and by extension the Internet), Athena, and other computing resources at MIT are shared among community members. This connectivity requires that users of the network and Athena understand their responsibilities in order to protect the integrity of the system and the privacy of other users.

All users of MITnet and Athena are expected to follow the MITnet and Athena Rules of Use. Complying with the rules will help maximize access to these facilities, and assure that all use of them is responsible, legal, and respectful of privacy. Violations of the rules can subject the offender to Institute disciplinary proceedings and, in some cases, to state or federal prosecution.

Note: Laws that apply in “the real world” also apply in the “virtual” networked computer world (including MITnet). Laws about libel, harassment, privacy, copyright, stealing, threats, etc. are not suspended for computer users, but apply to all members of society whatever medium they happen to be using:

face-to-face, phone, or computer. Similarly, Institute policies (as described in MIT's Policies and Procedures, web.mit.edu/policies, for example) also apply to MITnet users. Other facilities connected to MITnet may have their own rules to which MITnet users may be subject.

Here are summaries of the rules of use; for the full text, see the document at web.mit.edu/olh/Rules.

MITnet Rules of Use, web.mit.edu/olb/rules

1. Don't violate the intended use of MITnet.

- Don't try to interfere with or alter the integrity of the system at large.
- Don't try to restrict or deny access to the system by legitimate users.
- Don't use MITnet for private financial gain.

2. Don't let anyone know your password(s).

3. Don't violate the privacy of other users.

4. Don't copy or misuse copyrighted material (including software).

5. Don't use MITnet to harass anyone in any way.

6. Don't overload the communication servers; in particular, don't abuse your electronic mail or Zephyr messaging privileges.

Additional Rules for Athena Facilities

A1. Don't violate the intended use of the Athena system.

A2. Don't eat, drink, or bring food or liquids into the Athena clusters.

A3. Don't turn off the power on Athena equipment.

A4. Don't reconfigure the cluster, either hardware or software.

A5. Don't violate the official priorities for the use of workstations; in particular, don't play games or engage in other non-academic activity if the cluster is busy, and don't log on to more than one workstation at a time.

A6. Don't leave your workstation unattended for more than 20 minutes.

A7. Don't make a lot of noise in the Athena clusters.

A8. Don't violate the official priorities for the use of printers; in particular, don't be a printer hog or use the Athena printers as copy machines.

More about Responsible Use of E-Mail

Electronic mail is a fast, convenient form of communication, but it is also easy to abuse your e-mail and Zephyr privileges.

In addition to the rules given above, the following apply specifically to e-mail and Zephyr:

- Do not impersonate other individuals, or forge any communications.

- Do not transmit threatening or harassing messages or materials.
- Do not try to intercept or otherwise monitor any communications not explicitly intended for you.

Sending messages to multiple recipients

It is easy to send electronic mail to multiple recipients, but this ability also makes it easy to misuse the system. The general rule is: use e-mail to communicate with other specific users, not to broadcast announcements to the user community at large.

These guidelines are not based on etiquette: the mail system does not have the capacity to process a large number of e-mail messages at once without an overall degradation of service for all users. These considerations apply to the Zephyr messaging service as well.

Electronic chain letters are especially abusive of the mail system and the network. Chain letters waste valuable computing resources, and may be considered harassing. Creating or forwarding chain letters may subject you to Institute disciplinary proceedings.

More about Harassment

“Harassment,” according to MIT’s Policies and Procedures (Section 9.5), is defined as:

“... any conduct, verbal or physical, on or off campus, which has the intent or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual or group’s educational or work performance at MIT or that creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational, work or living environment... Harassment on the basis of race, color, gender, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age includes harassment of an individual in terms of a stereotyped group characteristic, or because of that person’s identification with a particular group.”

The Institute’s harassment policy extends to the networked world. For example, sending e-mail or other electronic messages which unreasonably interfere with anyone’s education or work at MIT may constitute harassment and is in violation of the intended use of the system.

stopit@mit.edu

Any member of the MIT community who feels harassed can seek assistance and resolution of the complaint. To report incidents of online harassment, send e-mail to stopit@mit.edu. (If you believe you are in danger, call the Campus Police immediately by pressing 100 on any campus phone.)

Other misuses of MIT’s computer systems and MITnet are also dealt with through stopit, including chain letters and mass mailings called “spams”. For details on what should be reported to stopit@mit.edu, as well as other ways to report infractions of MIT policy or MITnet Rules of Use, go to web.mit.edu/stopit.

Athena Printing Privileges

Printing in Athena clusters is free of charge. Athena users are encouraged, however, to print responsibly. The Athena printers are a shared resource easily subject to overuse and restraint must be exercised when using them.

In particular, using printers as copying machines puts unnecessary wear and tear on the printers and is therefore explicitly prohibited (see rule A8 in the Athena Rules of Use). Users are encouraged to consider ways to save paper, both to conserve a shared resource and to help save the environment. For example, it is a good practice to preview and revise documents online as much as possible, and print out only the final versions, if feasible.

If there are problems with your printed output from an Athena printer (smudges, crooked printing, extra marks on the page, etc.) please report the problem to an Athena Consultant so that the problem can be addressed.

Protecting Your Computer

Physical: If you have your own computer on campus, take measures to protect it from theft or malicious physical damage! That means locking your room when you or your roommates are not there, and taking other precautions that will lessen the possibility of physical loss (including of data disks). For laptop owners (a particularly vulnerable group) MIT's Campus Police Crime Prevention Unit sponsors a tagging program that helps deter theft; for details, go to web.mit.edu/security/www/stophome.html

Electronic: You also need to protect your files and data from damage and loss. Most important is to never tell anyone your Athena password or other computer-system passwords! For your own computer, MIT offers both file backup service and virus protection.

Backup service, web.mit.edu/is/help/adsm

With your computer connected to MITnet, you can back up and restore, archive and retrieve data files over MITnet. Through ADSM software, your backed up files are encrypted before going over the network to a secure central file server. The service is open to students, at a cost of \$5 per month (per machine). If you don't take advantage of this service, devise your own scheme for regularly backing up your files. (On Athena, backup is automatic.)

Note: ADSM is being upgraded to TSM.

Virus protection, web.mit.edu/security/www/isovirus.htm

Virus protection software is available for free to all members of the MIT community—so there is no reason not to have it! Go to the virus protection Web page for details. Download the appropriate virus protection for your system—and keep it updated!

Protecting Yourself

Repetitive Strain Injuries (RSI) involve damage to muscles, tendons, and nerves caused by overuse or misuse. Computer-related RSI is an ever increasing problem, especially among students, but you can take steps to lessen the possibility of injury. You can also get help if you are experiencing problems caused by RSI. For more information, start at web.mit.edu/atlc/www/rsi/mitrsi.htm.

MIT provides technologies to help persons with disabilities, through the Adaptive Technology for Information and Computing (ATIC) program. Examples of ATIC services include scanning and

Brailleing of printed text, screen-reading software, voice-recognition software, alternative keyboards and mice, and more. Check out the ATIC Web page at web.mit.edu/atic/www, or contact ATIC staff at x3-7808 or atic@mit.edu.

SIPB: Student Information Processing Board, www.mit.edu/sipb

SIPB (pronounced “Sip-bee”) is a volunteer student group concerned with computing at MIT. SIPB administers machines and servers, provides Usenet access to Athena, can offer help, holds meetings, and generally has a good time. The group also acts as an advocate for student computer users and student computer access on campus.

Chapter VII

Libraries

Where To Start

- MIT Libraries, libraries.mit.edu

This will also connect you with Barton, the library's online catalogue, and with a large number of online databases, electronic journals, and other resources. If you want to have a book that is located in one library delivered to another MIT library more convenient for you, you may place the request through the library's web site.

MIT LIBRARIES

Five divisional libraries —Barker, Dewey, Hayden, Rotch, and Science — as well as several branch libraries and special service units make up the MIT Libraries. The system is not as complicated as it sounds because each of the divisional libraries houses major subject collections that relate to MIT's five Schools: Barker, the engineering collection; Dewey, social sciences and management; Humanities; Rotch, architecture and planning; and Science. There's a separate library for Music, where you can listen to recordings.

Brochures describing the libraries, their hours, and their services are available at each unit. The major library units are listed at right.

The Institute Archives and Special Collections (14N-118) has manuscript and archival collections, MIT theses, and rare books. The Humanities Library has best sellers, leisure reading, detective novels, college catalogue, telephone books, and general magazines and newspapers. Rotch Library has interesting art and architecture exhibits, as does Rotch Visual Collections, where slides, films, and videotapes are housed.

MIT students, staff, and faculty present their MIT identification card to borrow library materials.

A four-day grace period is given on overdue books, but after that, the fine includes these first four days. Fines should be paid when the book is returned. Full information on library borrowing is available on the web site.



Aeronautics and
Astronautics
33-111, x3-5665

Barker Engineering
10-500, x3-5661

Computerized Literature
Search Service
14S-M44, x3-7746

Dewey (Management
and Social Science)
E53-100, x3-5650

Document Services
14-0551, x3-5676

Hayden (Humanities)
14S-200, x3-5683

Institute Archives and
Special Collections
14N-118, x3-5136

Lewis (Music)
14E-109, x3-5689

Lindgren (Earth
Sciences)
54-200, x3-5679

Reserve Book Room for
Humanities and Social
Science
14N-132, x3-5675

Science
14S-100, x3-5685

Rotch (Architecture and
Urban Studies)
7-304, x3-7098

Rotch Visual Collections
7-304, x3-7098

Schering-Plough
(Neurosciences and
Medical Imaging)
E25-131, x3-6366

Photocopies

All libraries have 10-cent copy machines. They use MIT Library Copy Cards as well as coins. The copy cards are for sale at Document Services (14-055) and at vending machines in Hayden, Barker, and Dewey Libraries, with 100 copies for \$10.00.

Reserve books

“Reserve” collections of books required for courses are scattered among various libraries. Reserve books may circulate only within the library or overnight. Heavy fines are charged by the hour if you return them late. If you need to keep a reserve book out longer, check to see if there is a copy in the regular collections.

Reading rooms, libraries.mit.edu/help/readingrms.html

There are quite a few departmental and laboratory reading rooms, often containing materials unobtainable elsewhere. Many have thousands of items in specific fields.

OTHER LIBRARIES

MIT Science Fiction Society Library, W20-473, x8-5126

This student-maintained facility, has the world's largest open-stack SF collection. Hours are irregular (though usually posted on the door) and browsing is encouraged. You must be a member to borrow books, but non-members can read books freely within the library. Membership costs only a few dollars per term.

Outing Club, W20-461, x3-2988

This small reference library has outdoor guidebooks, instruction books, safety books, expedition histories, outdoor periodicals, and New England and New York USGS topographic maps.

Religious Books, W11

The Religious Activities Center has Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish collections. The Hillel Library has 2500 volumes of Judaica, 1500 in English and 1000 in Hebrew.

Other Libraries Around Boston

If the MIT Libraries do not have something you want, you may be able to get it through the Interlibrary Borrowing Service or the Boston Library Consortium which includes most of the major research libraries in the Boston area with the exception of Harvard. You may apply for a Consortium card at Humanities Reference (14S-200, x3-5683); the Interlibrary Borrowing Service is accessible at libraries.mit.edu/ils/ilb.html or in the Humanities Library (14S-200, x3-5683). You may request Interlibrary Loans electronically by filling out an online form available on the MIT Libraries web site.

Harvard University has a tremendous library system with more than 90 separate libraries. MIT graduate students are eligible for some library privileges, undergraduates only in certain cases and in certain libraries. Full information on access can be found at libraries.mit.edu/policies/harvard.html.

Wellesley College libraries loan books to MIT students. See library.wellesley.edu for library hours and other information. For information on the Wellesley shuttle bus, see the Colleges chapter.

Boston Public Library at Copley Square (with branches everywhere) is an outstanding research library. It also has many circulating books, out-of-town newspapers and periodicals, and loads of reference material. To get your card, show your MIT ID and fill out an application form. All Massachusetts residents are eligible for cards.

Cambridge Public Library (449 Broadway and branches) is large and easy to use (open stacks). It usually has several copies of current bestsellers. Reserve one and wait your turn. To obtain borrowing privileges, present an ID and a piece of mail with your MIT address.

Brookline has a public library (361 Washington St. and branches) whose collection is similar to Cambridge's. Cards are free to Brookline residents; others must pay a few dollars. All the suburbs and towns around Boston have their own libraries. Collections are normally aimed at the general reader and all have special children's sections. Some have film and lecture programs. There are several special-topic libraries around Boston; some have formidable defenses against entrance by common students. Check with the MIT librarians if you're interested or have special needs.



Chapter VIII

Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation

Where To Start

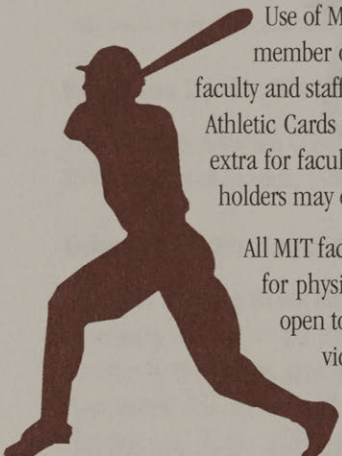


- Department of Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation, W32-109, x3-2914, web.mit.edu/athletics/www
- MIT Student Activities Directory
- MIT Sports Annual

ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The MIT athletic programs stress participation and enjoyment rather than the specialized honing of selected intercollegiate teams. Nevertheless, participants and coaches tend to be very dedicated, resulting in excellent teams. All members of the MIT community are welcome to use the athletic facilities and to receive trained assistance in developing their full potential. The programs offered include intercollegiate and intramural sports, physical education classes, private and group instruction in various sports and recreational facilities of exceptionally high quality.

Athletic Facilities



Use of MIT athletic facilities is open to all MIT students with student IDs and any member of the MIT community who has purchased an Athletic Card. At \$125 for faculty and staff, \$250 for alumni, the card is one of the best bargains in the Boston area. Athletic Cards entitle the holder and his/her immediate family (\$20 for students, \$60 extra for faculty/staff, and \$100 extra for alumni) to use of all athletic facilities. Card holders may even bring guests (\$3 for students, \$5 for others).

All MIT facilities are coordinated from du Pont (W32-135, x3-4916). Unless reserved for physical education, intercollegiate, club, or intramural use, all facilities are open to Athletic Card holders on a regular basis. For schedules, contact the individual facilities listed below.

Howard Johnson Athletic Center

Opened in 1981, it has a hockey rink on the first floor and a field house on the second floor. The field house has a track with tennis and basketball courts on the infield. Skate rental and sharpening are available at the rink.

du Pont Athletic Center, W32, x3-4916

Facilities include a health fitness center, squash courts, an exercise room including a judo mat and a horizontal ladder, a fencing room, a wrestling room, a dance studio, a large gymnasium (which is used for everything from final exams to basketball), a 31 firing point shooting range (rifle and pistol), a ropes/adventure area, lockers, showers, administrative offices and several smaller rooms. The equipment desk at du Pont sells some small athletic merchandise, often below list price, and provides a towel service.

The Pistol & Rifle Range, basement of du Pont Athletic Center, x3-3296

Fifteen points are available for pistol target practice. Center fire ammunition is not allowed. For air pistol practice, single shot pneumatic pistols are available, and for rim fire pistol, venerable Smith & Wesson Model 41's are on hand. Both a pistol team and club exist to perfect your skills, and during the winter many international-style tournaments are held for those interested in formal competition. For those of you wishing to qualify for your Massachusetts carry permit, the official pistol course offered by the MIT Athletic Department is far and away the simplest means. In addition to the pistol range, 16 points are also available for smallbore rifle fire.

The Athletic Training Room W32-023, x3-4908

It is available to all MIT Varsity athletes. The licensed NATA Certified Athletic Trainers provide preventative and therapeutic care of athletic injuries in the form of injury evaluations, injury education, treatment, rehabilitation, strength/conditioning and flexibility programs, nutrition recommendations, and game and practice coverage for Varsity athletes. Athletic Trainers and Physical Therapists are CPR certified. Physical Therapy treatment is offered in the training room upon the referral of an MIT physician.

Squash courts

Six North American (narrow) courts are available at the du Pont Gymnasium. The reservation number at du Pont is x8-6199.

Tennis courts

Tennis courts are mainly on Briggs Field. They can be reserved (in season) by signing up there, one day in advance. Adjacent to Walker Memorial are four Plexi-Pave courts which may be reserved by going to the East Campus desk. Don't call; you must sign up in person. The four indoor courts in the J.B. Carr Center (the tennis bubble) may be reserved by students only, no more than 48 hours in advance, for the hours of 2-6pm at no charge. At other times, and for non-students at all times, a fee of \$12 or \$24 per court is charged. Guest fees are \$5. Call x3-1451 for reservations. For all the courts it is a good idea to make reservations as early as possible because they go fast.

Rockwell Cage

Has a floor surface which can be set up for volleyball, badminton, and basketball, and is the home court of the MIT Varsity Basketball teams. Courts can be reserved by calling x3-4916.

Henry G. Steinbrenner Stadium

Has an excellent cushioned all-weather 400 meter (roughly 1/4 mile) track which is great for running

if you don't mind going around and around. Field events, football, soccer, and lacrosse are played inside the oval.

Briggs Field

That open expanse between Vassar Street and Amherst Alley on the west side of campus. It's the place to go for baseball, softball, tennis, soccer, lacrosse, rugby, field hockey, and intramurals. Call x3-4916 for reservations.

Alumni Pool 57, x3-4489

The pool is open at different times of the day for physical education classes and open swimming, with family swimming on Fridays and Saturdays. Diving is sometimes allowed at the lifeguard's discretion. The pool has shower and locker facilities. Towels are provided. The hours vary according to the time of year. Call x3-2914 for recorded hours, or check under facilities at web.mit.edu/athletics/www/index.html. You can also pick up a schedule of hours at the pool.

The Sailing Pavilion

Use of the MIT Sailing Pavilion and its fleet of over 100 sailboats is available to any member of the community who holds a current athletic card or MIT Student ID. It is open seven days per week from April to November. Simply bring your athletic card or Student ID to the pavilion and you will be issued a sailing card at no additional charge.

Note: Small Boat Swim Test Required

Each sailing participant must be able to swim 100 yards (four lengths of the pool) and tread water for 10 minutes. Members 21 years of age or older may sign a waiver form available at the pavilion confirming that they can fulfill this requirement. All other members must take the test at the Alumni Pool (x3-4489).

Taking out Dinghies

Any member who has passed the Small Boat Swim Test, and who feels able to handle the boat, may sign out a Tech dinghy—wind restrictions permitting.

Shore School classes

Lessons are given every Wednesday evening from 5:15 to 7 and Sunday mornings from 10 to about 1. Wednesday classes begin April 8, the Sunday classes begin May 31. Both run until the end of August. No registration is necessary for any of these classes.

Pierce Boathouse, W8, across from Burton House, x3-6246

The center for sweep-rowing and sculling, and the other place where you need more than the standard Athletic Card. Pierce has an indoor rowing tank, weight rooms, and locker rooms. Showers are available. It is possible to take out a single or double scull if you have a sculling card. To get a sculling card, you must first



go to the swimming pool and take the Small Boat Swim Test, then an MIT rowing coach will authorize you to obtain a card once you are qualified to row.

Lockers

Due to renovation of the du Pont and Alumni Pool facilities, and throughout construction from September, 2000, through May, 2002, of the new Central Athletic Facility, only day lockers will be available for non-varsity athlete student use.

Varsity Sports, W32-129, x3-9892

There are 41 varsity sports at MIT. Teams generally practice 5-7 pm on weekdays. Some crew teams have morning practices. Many teams which compete in the spring take training trips over Spring Break to warmer climates. Interested in being on a team? Go to the Athletic Gateway during Orientation, or contact the coach at any time. You can call x3-4498 to find out the coach's name and number.

The current varsity sports offered are:

Baseball, M
Basketball, M & W
Crew, Heavy & Light, M & W
Cross Country, M & W
Fencing, M & W
Field Hockey, W
Football, M
Golf, Co-ed
Gymnastics, M & W
Ice Hockey, M & W
Lacrosse, M & W
Pistol, Co-ed
Rifle, Co-ed



Sailing, Co-ed & W
Skiing, Alpine, M & W
Skiing, Nordic, M & W
Soccer, M & W
Softball, W
Squash, Co-ed
Swimming, M & W
Tennis, M & W
Indoor Track, M & W
Outdoor Track, M & W
Volleyball, M & W
Water Polo, M
Wrestling, M



Spectators are welcome, free of charge at all MIT sporting events. Schedules of all sporting events are available throughout in the du Pont Lobby and in the Sports Information Office, W32-117.

Varsity Club, W31-111, x3-3633

Varsity Club consists of all members of recognized Institute varsity teams. The club publicizes and recruits for intercollegiate sports teams, develops various community building activities for varsity athletes, and has an executive board which acts as a liaison between the athletes and the administration.

Intramural sports, W32-121, x8-5782, web.mit.edu/imsports/www

A very extensive intramural program is open to students, faculty, instructors and lecturers who meet eligibility requirements. Team can be organized by just about any group of people, including labs, clubs, and living groups. For many sports there are different leagues for different levels of athletic prowess.

Essential to many IM games is the referee. You, too, can officiate and get paid for your efforts. Officiating seminars are offered by the intramural department, but you can ref without taking them. Talk to the manager of the sport in which you are interested. Managers are also needed to keep intramurals alive and well. Don't assume that there is always going to be someone else to do it.

The current intramural sports are:

Badminton	Soccer	Track (outdoor)
Basketball	Softball	Ultimate Frisbee
Cross County	Squash	Unihoc
Football (touch)	Swimming	Volleyball
Ice Hockey	Table Tennis	Water Polo
Octathon	Tennis	
	Track (indoor)	

Intramural Council, W32-123, x3-7947, sports.mit.edu

Representatives from each eligible organization and others meet on a regular basis to handle intramural affairs and to elect intramural managers. The Executive Board handles protests and updates of the Intramural Handbook.

Club Sports, W32-133, x3-5007, web.mit.edu/athletics/www/clubs.html

Club sports are designed for those undergraduates who wish to participate in an organized activity with less formal structure than a varsity intercollegiate team provides. Graduate students and other members of the MIT community who hold an Athletic Card or an MIT student ID are eligible for participation in club activities. For information on whom to contact to inquire about a specific club you can contact the club sports office.

Club sports offered on a regular basis include:

Aikido	Frisbee (W Ultimate)	Masters Swimming
Archery	Ice Hockey (W)	Table Tennis
Badminton	Judo	Tae Kwon Do
Ballroom Dance	Korean Karate	Tennis
Boxing	Rifle/Pistol	Unihoc
Cheerleading	Rugby (M & W)	Grad Volleyball (M)
Crew	Sailing	Volleyball (M & W)
Cricket	Scuba	Water Polo (M & W)
Cycling	Shorinji	
Fencing	Kempo	
Field Hockey	Shotokan Karate	
Figure Skating	SKA Karate	
Frisbee (M Ultimate)	Soccer (grad M)	

Community Leagues

In many sports there are leagues for people simply interested in playing. Teams are formed by groups from departments, labs, or by mere coincidence, and everyone in the MIT community is welcome. The largest league at present is the Summer Softball League. Impromptu groups for squash, tennis, and handball are also very common, especially at the faculty level. Check with your friends to see if a team already exists which you can join.

Physical Education, W32-125, x3-4291

Lottery, <http://student.mit.edu> for undergraduates and graduate students

Consistent with its broad-based orientation, the Athletic Department offers an enormous variety of classes within its Physical Education curriculum including nearly every sport or activity from Aerobics to Yoga. The Physical Education requirement (Undergraduate Requirement: see *MIT Bulletin*) promotes weekly physical activity to complement the academic course load. The Athletics Department is pleased to note that many student athletes learn skills in introductory level Physical Education classes which they carry forward to the intercollegiate and lifetime health fitness environments with great success! This is especially true in sports such as pistol, squash, fencing, rowing and sailing, in which few freshmen have participated prior to attending MIT.

Physical Education classes are taught by the same faculty-coaches who serve as varsity coaches. It is not unusual then, for a student with special aptitude for a particular sport, to come immediately to the attention of the coaching staff. All students receive the same expertise in their physical education classes that varsity athletes receive on the fields of play. Physical education classes are open to all members of the MIT community. Registration for classes is through a lottery system. Lotteries are conducted five times per academic year. Dates for the Lotteries are posted in the calendar section of *The Tech*, online at WebSIS, and on the Physical Education bulletin board outside the office in W32-125. Late registration is possible for classes that do not fill. Look for those classes one day following the lottery period on the bulletin board outside the Physical Education office or online, or simply attend the class you wish to add. If there is space available, the instructor will enroll you at that time.

All undergraduate students at MIT are responsible for completing the Physical Education requirement (eight points of credit) by the end of their sophomore year. With the array of offerings provided, this should be the easiest and one of the most enjoyable of all GIR's.

RECREATION

Beaches

The Metropolitan District Commission operates Revere (in the north) and Wollaston (in the south) Beaches, which are unimpressive and cruddy but reachable by the MBTA. The more popular (and better) beaches are farther along the coast, and a car is needed to reach them. Beaches on the North Shore include the following: Crane Beach, off Route 1A in Ipswich, charges \$15.00 per car on weekends and \$7.00 on weekdays; Wingaersheek Beach in Ipswich Bay, \$8 on weekends; Plum Island, a long and beautiful beach with limited but cheaper (\$4 per car) parking; Nahant, nice and close by but (as a

consequence) often crowded, on a peninsula just north of Boston. Unfortunately, the water on these North Shore beaches wouldn't melt an iceberg.

On the South Shore are a number of options. One is Nantasket Beach. Duxbury Beach is 35 miles south of Boston off Rte. 3. Farther south are Cape Cod with infinite beaches and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. On Cape Cod there are several noteworthy peculiarities. First, the rush day for this place is Sunday, when all of Boston deposits itself on the Cape. Since the road facilities for getting on and off the Cape are limited, massive jam-ups result in the evening when everyone tries to go home simultaneously. The obvious solution is to go on a weekday, but, if that proves impossible, the rush can be avoided by starting at about 6am and heading home no later than 2:30pm which takes quite a bit of willpower. Also, the best beaches in terms of water conditions are Nauset and Coast Guard on the eastern shore of the Cape. Since they, like everything else, quickly get crowded, you may have to walk one or two miles from the parking lot (north on Nauset, south on Coast Guard) to avoid solidly packed people. The Cape Cod National Seashore is undeveloped but much less crowded. Ferries run to the islands. The best way to get around once you're on an island is by bicycle. They can be rented on the island, but since quality varies widely, you're better off bringing your own.

The MDC maintains public beaches for fresh-water swimming at Upper Mystic Lake in Winchester and Houghton Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation in Milton. Walden Pond in Concord has a public beach run by the state. It can get very crowded on weekends; go at non-peak times. Concord can be reached by commuter rail — Walden is a good walk away from the station.

Bicycling

Biking can be dangerous. Watch out for cars (and joggers as well). Be sure to wear a helmet, and remember that it is illegal to ride at night without a light. (Yes, Mom.) Need repairs? Try Bicycle Workshop (259 Mass. Ave., 876-6555) or Bicycle Repair Collective (351 Broadway, 868-3392). If you don't have a bike already, you can rent one from Back Bay Bikes and Boards (336 Newbury St., 247-2336) for \$20/day, or 2nd Gear Bike Store (157 Hampshire St., 868-0480) for \$15/day. All rentals require deposits. There are several maintained bike paths in the area. Call or write the Department of Environmental Management, Division of Forests and Parks, 100 Cambridge St., Boston, 727-3180 for free pamphlets of the routes. Better yet, talk to the folks at American Youth Hostel (1020 Comm. Ave., Boston, 739-3017), or the Boston Area Bicycle Coalition (491-7433). Also see the Transportation chapter of this Handbook for more information on maintaining a bicycle at MIT.

Bowling

Many Bostonians believe that bowling (some call it candlepins) consists of trying to knock down a bunch of wooden dowels with three undersized balls. If this is what you want, there are dozens of alleys in the area; check the Yellow Pages. If you want tenpins (which is what the rest of America calls "bowling") it is a little harder; there are currently few nearby places to go. Boston Bowl (820 Wm. T. Morrissey Blvd., Dorchester, 825-3800) Open 24 hours. Lanes & Games (195 Concord Turnpike, Cambridge, 876-5533).

Canoeing

There is an excellent place to canoe within reach of public transportation. The Charles River Canoe & Kayak (965-5110), open mid-April through October, is near the MBTA Riverside station and rents canoes on the surprisingly beautiful upper Charles River. South Bridge Boat House (369-9438), within walking distance of the Concord railroad station (less than an hour's ride from North Station), also rents canoes on the Sudbury River in Concord. The MIT Outing Club (W20-461, x3-2988) rents canoes and runs flat and white water trips. The Appalachian Mountain Club also sponsors trips and publishes a guide to canoeing in New England.

Fishing

In order to go freshwater fishing, you need a license. You can get it from the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, (100 Cambridge St.), 727-3151, or some sporting goods stores. You may be able to get a special non-resident 7-day license. For saltwater fishing, no license is needed. Call 727-5215 for information.

Golf

The Boston area does not have many good golf courses, and most are rather far from MIT. The better courses include Brookline Municipal (expensive unless you live in Brookline), George Wright in Boston, and Ponkapoag in Canton (which has 36 holes and low greens fees). There are also a number of privately-owned courses with daily fees; these are usually more expensive but better kept. Stowe has 36 different holes and Powderhorn is a good par 3 course in Lexington. Direct questions about golf in the Commonwealth to the Massachusetts Golf Association, 190 Park Road, Weston, 891-4300.

Hiking, Mountain Climbing, Backpacking, Etc.

New England abounds in beautiful mountains and interesting trails. The White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, the Green Mountains in Vermont, Baxter State Park and Acadia National Park in northern Maine are areas especially worth visiting. Although the mountains in the Northeast are small by Western standards (the highest, Mt. Washington, is 6233 ft.), they should not be belittled. Treeline is about 4500 ft., so there are many open ridges, and many of the trails are steep and rough. Severe New England weather (Mt. Washington holds a record for its 231 mph gust.) adds to the challenge. Even during the summer the weather in the mountains is violent and highly unpredictable. Take a map, compass, and adequate clothing before venturing out there. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC, 5 Joy St., Boston, near the Common, 532-0636) maintains hiking trails and shelters throughout the Northeast. They publish maps and guidebooks to the area which are sold there, at outdoor specialty shops, and at The Coop. The place to go for information on almost any kind of outdoor activity (hiking, backpacking, rock climbing, canoeing, bicycling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or ice climbing) is the MIT Outing Club (MITOC, W20-461, x3-2988). They sponsor trips, have up-to-date information and good advice, and even rent



equipment to members and people on club-sponsored trips. They have two cabins in New Hampshire (one in Intervale and one near Plymouth). They are often used for club trips and may be rented by other MIT groups. MITOC meetings are held Monday and Thursday 5-6pm. New members are always welcome. Sign-up sheets for trips are posted on the club's bulletin board in the Infinite Corridor. Other organizations that run trips and give beginner's classes are AMC, Sierra Club (373 Huron Ave., Cambridge, 869-9330), and American Youth Hostel (1020 Comm. Ave., Boston, 739-3017).

MIT Skydiving Club

Jumps on weekends, weather permitting.

MIT Scuba and Skin Diving Club

For more information, call the swimming pool (x3-4489).

Ice Skating

There are also a number of ice-skating rinks in the area, including an outdoor one in the Boston Common (during the winter)!

Johnson Athletic Center (x3-4498) Free skating on Saturday nights during the term, as well as other times during IAP. Call for more information.

Skating Club of Boston (1240 Soldiers Field Rd., Brighton, 782-5900) has a sharpener come in part time. He is highly recommended by some MIT skating instructors.

Jogging

Boston is a reasonably good place to go jogging if you don't mind competing with bicycles and other joggers on the sometimes crowded paths. The Charles River has a 16-mile circuit which runs along both sides of the river from Science Park to Watertown. If jogging, use your common sense; crime can happen anywhere. You should also beware of Boston drivers, who are not often looking where they are going. Jogging at night is not recommended; Boston is a dangerous place when the sun goes down.

Rollerskating/Rollerblading

There aren't many roller rinks in the area, but there is National Sports Enterprises (383 Dorchester Ave., 269-0087) in South Boston. Skating outdoors can also be fun, but be on the look-out for runners and bikers. The Esplanade, the Common, and between the river and Memorial Drive in Cambridge are all good places to skate. A number of places will rent you skates. Try Eric Flaim's Motion Sports (349 Newbury St.)

Chapter IX

Finances



Where To Start

- WebSIS, <http://student.mit.edu>
- Student Services Center, 11-120, x8-8600
- Graduate Student Office, 3-138, x3-4860

STUDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES

Paying the ‘Tuting Piper

The most important bills you will be paying for the next four (five, six, seven, ...n) years are those to MIT. At least they seem that way. Here are some helpful hints in dealing with the real heart of MIT.

Financial Statements

MIT Student Account Statements from Student Financial Services arrive before the start of each semester. If you think there is a mistake on your financial statement, contact the Student Services Center (SSC). However, before you jump to hasty conclusions, remember that things cross in the mail and the bill you receive may include a debt that you have already paid.

Where To Make a Payment

Payments to the Institute can be made at the Student Services Center. Payments can also be mailed to the address specified on the Student Account Statement. Payments for each term are due about a month before classes begin. An alternative to paying in full by the due date is the Bursary Payment Plan. The plan allows you to pay your student account balance in four monthly installments per term.

If you haven't paid by Registration Day, a visit to see your Student Account Counselor (web.mit.edu/bursar/stuser.html) in the SSC will be in order, or ask your parents to send the money. You may even need to finish your financial aid application.

Financial Aid, Undergraduate

Student Services Center, 11-120, x3-4791

Money for undergraduates normally comes in package deals, part scholarship, part loan, part term-time job. The amount of each is determined by the people in the SSC from data you and your parents have given them when you filed the Financial Aid Form through the College Scholarship Service (U.S., Canadian, or Mexican citizens) or the special “For Students From Foreign Countries” application, MIT's own financial aid application, and a copy of your parents' tax forms. The resources are very tight,

but they are there to be used. So if you need money, go check things out there; don't give up. The financial aid forms are usually mailed to continuing aid recipients in February. If you haven't received aid but would like to try, go to the SSC and pick-up the forms. These forms are usually due sometime in April. Make the deadlines! Deadlines will be published for the coming school year. For undergraduates, need is the only criterion that determines how much aid you get and how it is split up.

Remember, all undergraduates must file a form declaring their draft status (e.g., female, registered, etc.) before they are eligible to receive aid every year.

Caution: Your college work-study eligibility does not guarantee you a job when you arrive at MIT. It means that MIT expects you to contribute that amount to your support by working (or some other suitable means, e.g., loans) while at MIT. Your earnings are taxable so you must file several forms to prevent taxes from being taken out of your paycheck.

Financial Aid, Graduate

- Your Department's Graduate Education Office
- The *Graduate Student Manual* contains funding guidelines. web.mit.edu/gso/www/gem

The Graduate Students Office and your own department's headquarters have all the information needed to apply for financial aid, including information on industrial and foundation grants. Most financial aid programs have early application deadlines, so get to work early. For graduate students, academic performance is important for financial aid.

The Graduate Students Office can be particularly helpful with applications for national and MIT fellowships. You can get advice on fellowship opportunities, an advance on your funds, and other information.

It is better to apply for a 12-month Federal fellowship than a 9-month fellowship. Your chances are as good, and after you receive the award you can change it to nine months without any trouble. The reverse is much harder.

You will find that your department is instrumental in almost all financial support decisions. It also has an intimate grasp of what opportunities are available, both inside and outside MIT. Be sure to keep in touch with both your advisor and department headquarters.

Between 80% and 85% of grad students are receiving some sort of financial aid through MIT, their governments, an outside foundation, or some other means. There are Research Assistantships (RA's), Teaching Assistantships (TA's), Federal Traineeships, industrial grants, MIT awards and other random sources of income for graduate students. Some of these kinds of support (e.g., RA, TA) are obtained from the department, while some come through the Graduate Students Office. Other sources such as state and federal loans come through dealings with Student Financial Services.

There are some legalities involved; RA grants are usually tax-free (although the tax laws have been changing recently, check on this), while TA grants are not. Foreign students are usually not eligible for Federal fellowships. Be careful to read all the fine print. Your department and the Graduate Students Office should be able to help out.

Loans

Both undergraduates and graduates apply for loans through Student Financial Services. Although scholarships are disbursed on a scheduled basis, loans can often be arranged to fill unforeseen gaps in your budget. Jobs are sometimes provided for the same purpose. If you are granted a loan, be sure to go to the SSC and sign for it at the beginning of the term. If the loan credit overpays your student account, you can request a refund at the SSC.

Emergency Funds

During Office Hours

Undergrads: Go to the SSC to request a cash advance. You can get your check there too. Alternatively, you can visit the Counseling and Support Services (5-104, x3-4861).

Grads: You can get an advance on your fellowship money if necessary; go to the Graduate Student Office. If you are not on fellowship or need a loan, use the procedure described above for undergraduates.

After Hours

Contact the Dean-on-Call, x3-1212, who can clear you for money from the Campus Police emergency fund. If you're off campus, the money may even be wired to you.

Student Financial Services Counselors

Based on your last name, you have an assigned counselor in the SSC. Check for yours in the gray section of your Student Directory or check web.mit.edu/bursar/stuser.html.

So You Didn't Get the Financial Aid Package You Wanted...

1. Go to the SSC and talk to your financial aid counselor. Your aid package won't be lowered. It might even be increased. It's worth a try if you have a legitimate complaint.
2. Get in on your state loan program; check with your financial counselor in the SSC. In most cases, the loan will be interest-free until you get out of school, grad school, the Peace Corps, or military service.
3. Have your parents get a loan from a bank.
4. Try to get a job. Check at the Student Employment Office (11-120).

Reduced Load

If you are taking fewer than 33 units, you can arrange to pay tuition on a per unit basis. Check with the SSC for the necessary paperwork. If you wait too long before doing the paperwork, you will have to pay full tuition. Counseling and Support Services, 5-104, x3-4861, can also help you if you feel that you have run into extraordinary difficulties, and you don't want to pay full tuition (e.g., a family emergency that caused you to leave school for seven weeks, then return just in time to flunk your classes). Each case receives individual treatment, and the deans are understanding in cases of genuine problems.

EMPLOYMENT

School Year Employment

Student Employment Office, 11-120, web.mit.edu/seo

Finding a job is not too difficult; the job market has been stellar and the variety is excellent! You can find jobs that require five or fewer hours per week. During the school year more than 3,000 undergraduates seek and locate part-time employment on campus ranging from working the desk in the dormitories to operating the MIT nuclear reactor. The libraries, dormitories, and dining halls usually hire during the first week of each semester. Be on the alert for sign-up meetings and get started early or you will miss your chance. However, even if you do miss the initial sign-up, you can always place yourself on their waiting lists. Openings do appear during the term. There are other employers interested in hiring MIT students; Student Employment Office (11-120) maintains a diverse listing of jobs within MIT and the Boston area. They provide contacts—you must follow them up. Many jobs are located on the job boards just outside the Student Services Center or on the web site which is updated daily.

The Federal College Work Study Community Service Program can provide a wage subsidy for eligible students who want to do community service. One of the largest of the programs is Reach Out, MIT's America Reads literacy program. You are trained and paired with a child in grades K through 8 and help teach a child to read. Great fun and mentoring experience!

You can usually find something you like if you try hard enough. Like most things in life, you get out of it what you put into it. Research projects are also a good supply of income. The work ranges from drudge work to something you can do a thesis on (often within the same job). UROP publishes a booklet and web site, web.mit.edu/urop/www, listing hundreds of professors and labs and their areas of research. See p. 11 for details.

Summer Employment

Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising, 12-170, x3-4733
Student Employment Office, 11-120

Decide what you want to do over the summer before the end of fall term, so that you can visit hometown firms over the winter vacation and beat the rush (but not by much). Freshmen, see F/ASIP (p. 13) and Second Summer Program (p. 15).

If you're preparing a resume, be clear and precise. Don't undersell yourself, but don't make claims you can't substantiate. Use your good sense and you should be able to present a good resume that will enhance your job chances. Be sure to have some good references in mind. (See Chapter IV.) The Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising will assist you in preparing your resumé. Athena has a sample resumé which you can just edit and print on the laser printers in the clusters, and it will look as good as one done by a resume-preparing company.

Check your abilities. Do you speak a foreign language? Can you program computers? There are often vacancies available for people with esoteric skills, even when the general job market is bad. You might even try looking for a foreign job.

Some large cities have MIT alumni clubs which may invite you to a gathering over winter vacation. A good many of these alumni are likely to be in business with jobs available for students from their alma mater. Check with these gatherings if you're looking for an interesting summer job.

The Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising sponsors interviews with companies who sometimes are looking for summer workers. Check Chapter IV for other resources.

You can usually find a summer job related to your major in Boston or Cambridge if you start looking early. The Alumni Office (10-110) has lists of alumni and where they work. Try contacting them and seeing if they can offer you a summer job. Also, the Student Employment Office (11-120) has listings of summer jobs.

Many students start or continue research projects during the summer. UROP helps fund many of these positions. Their application deadline comes in mid-April.

If you're around Boston and can't find a job, try some of the odd jobs listed in the Boston Phoenix/B.A.D. They might provide interesting non-academic employment (e.g., carpentry, electric wiring).

Often, aid eligible students will receive notification that their MIT grant has been replaced by funds provided by one of MIT's generous benefactors. Write a thank you; this could be an avenue to a good summer job.

Employment after Graduation

See "Planning Ahead," Chapter IV, p. 36.

PERSONAL FINANCES

Banks

FleetBoston is the most convenient bank for MIT students. They offer a package deal that includes checking, savings, credit, and more. Cambridgeport Bank is popular as well, since they have no minimum balances. (Every bank in the area that has an ATM seems to be on the Cirrus network, but most charge you for the privilege of using their card in someone else's ATM.) Most banks require a minimum balance for free checking. "Direct deposit" is a way for your paychecks to be automatically deposited into your bank account. Ask for information at the Payroll Office (E19-510).

Cashing Personal Checks

You can cash personal checks up to \$100 (or larger, with the approval of the Cashier's Office administrator) at the Cashier's Office (10-180, open M-F 9-4). A valid MIT ID is required, there is a 35 cent charge, and no third-party or payroll checks are accepted.

Of course, the bank at which your account is held will cash checks drawn against it free of charge. Banks are generally open 9 am-4pm Monday through Friday, and some feature extra hours each day and/or Saturday.

Many supermarkets in the area cash checks for a service charge if you have a courtesy card for that store. Apply for one at the customer service booth. The limit on how much you can cash varies from \$25 to \$100 for a personal check, more for a paycheck. Most stores also have cash machines which will let you buy cash on an ATM card (see Banks, above) for a 50 cent or \$1 fee.

Credit Cards

In addition to the various general cards, such as MasterCard or Visa, there are many store-specific cards such as those issued by Sears, Macy's, Filene's, and many other large department stores. If you are over 18, look around for some of the applications for a Citibank Visa or MasterCard. Other banks also offer cards with special applications for college students. Remember, though, that these companies usually charge an annual fee and interest. American Express cards are the most expensive, and require that you pay your balance in full each month (which is a good idea anyway, if you can do it). Some stores in the area no longer accept American Express. Many cards now come with benefits, such as warranty extensions and discounts on airfares.

Along with credit cards have come credit card thieves, who are expert at changing the signatures and even the photographs on a card, and running up tremendous bills with it. If your credit card is lost or stolen, report it immediately. There is a legal limit of \$50 per card that you can be liable to pay, but the trouble and inconvenience associated with forged charges and getting a new card make it worthwhile to keep careful watch on your credit cards. After you report the loss of a credit card to the bank, you cannot be charged for purchases made on it, even below the liability limit. It is a good idea to keep a list of all credit cards and numbers so that you can report a stolen card.

If you're not sure whether you really want a credit card, consider that many companies are willing to give cards to students with empty credit ratings, whereas after school you need to have a good credit rating to get a card, a mortgage, or a car loan, rent an apartment, rent a car, or cash a check. Keep in mind that your student loans are credit and already appear on your credit report. So start building that rating now.

**MIT Credit Union, E19-437, x3-2844,
web.mit.edu/communications/bp/c/F11427.html**

The MIT Credit Union is a federal corporation, not a part of the Institute. The credit union is similar to a small savings and loan bank. All permanent employees on the MIT payroll, including graduate students employed as RAs or TAs, are eligible to become members by buying one share in the Union. The amount of money that can be borrowed on a signature is determined by the length of employment.

Income Tax Information

Federal Income Tax forms are generally available in local banks, local libraries, or online. Massachusetts Income Tax forms are available in post offices and public libraries. Dewey library often has forms as well. If you can't find the necessary forms, call (see below for phone numbers). You may be required to pay Mass. tax even if you're a non-resident — get the form 1NR and check.

Federal

Check with the Internal Revenue Service online or go to the JFK Building downtown (Government Center, Boston) or call 1-800-829-1040. The URL is www.irs.ustreas.gov/prod/forms_pubs/index.html.

State

Check with the Revenue Department, Taxpayer Assistance Bureau, online or go to 51 Sleeper Street, Boston, 887-6367. The URL is www.state.ma.us/dor/forms/taxform.htm.

International Students

Call the Alien Tax Information Office at 223-3446, or contact the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

Insurance

The most important point is to find a reputable insurance company. This, among other things, means going to a state-licensed agent who represents a well-known company. On many items, rates don't vary at all in Massachusetts. Buy your insurance elsewhere if you can. Beware of agents who add "service charges" on top of the normal bill. Be cautious also about mail solicitations. Above all, don't be afraid to ask questions and make sure you know all the details before signing.

For information on automobile insurance, see Insurance in the Transportation chapter. For information on medical insurance, see the Medical chapter.

Life Insurance

If you do decide to buy life insurance, Savings Bank Life Insurance (available at any bank with the words "Savings Bank" in the title) is the best deal you can get as a Massachusetts resident.

Unless you already have dependents, there is absolutely no reason to insure yourself. If you should die before you have paid off your educational loans, they will be waived automatically, and your parents will not be hit with an unexpected debt. Don't be taken in by promises of preferential rates later when you sign up for full insurance; by the time you need it you will have a much better idea of what you want. Check with a lawyer if you want further details.

Personal Property

In general, if you are still part of your family's household (i.e., you are still a dependent) then your personal property, including bikes and stereos, will be covered by any standard homeowner's policy. If you are not covered in this way, you can take out a tenant's policy which is generally a "\$50 deductible" policy (i.e., you pay the first \$50 of any loss). The premiums vary from about \$50-100 for about \$7,000 worth of insurance (generally a minimum), so check what you own and decide if it's worth insuring. Certain items, such as computers, might have to be insured by means of floaters, as part of homeowner's insurance.

Operation Identification

To reduce the chance of theft (and increase the chance of having your possessions returned if they are stolen), Campus Police is participating in "Operation Identification." Under this program the CP's have electric scribes available for loan, so that you can engrave your Social Security number (ID number) on your cameras, stereos, etc. This permanent marking makes the property readily identifiable as yours, and thus harder for a thief to sell.

Chapter X

Eating



MIT DINING

Office of Campus Dining E32-200, dining.mit.edu

Dining options at MIT abound. With 20+ locations across campus, you're never far from a hearty meal or a quick bite. Many locations have multiple specialty food stations offering a variety of choices sure to satisfy everyone. The Campus Dining Program offers dining halls, food courts, convenience stores, coffee shops, pizza delivery, vending machines, mobile food trucks and even an ice cream shop. Residential dining programs are also available at many residences and provide students with an opportunity to dine with friends in a closely knit community setting. Dining Plans (Multiplans) are optional but offer an important level of convenience on campus. A registered dietitian is also available for consultation and may assist you with special dietary needs or concerns.

The Office of Campus Dining encourages you to participate actively in the Campus Dining Program by making suggestions on how the program can better serve you. Dining focus groups and committees meet regularly to discuss Dining Services and the needs of their residential communities and the Campus Dining Program at large.

MIT Dining Locations

Lobdell Food Court offers the widest variety on campus with vegetarian and Asian display cooking, traditional hot entrees, a full service deli and grill, fresh pizza, pasta, Burger King, a full service breakfast grill, fresh bagels, muffins and numerous dessert selections.

Networks Restaurant serves a pub style menu in an open kitchen setting. Selections include panini, wraps, soup prepared before your eyes, grilled lemon pepper chicken, steak tips, and quesadillas.

Walker Memorial combines American, Italian and Vegetarian cuisine with an "Old World" dining room. The folks at Walker know many of their customers by name and they'll learn yours, too!

E19 Located just one block west of Kendall Square, E19 offers hot entrees as well as sandwiches and other quick items.

Refresher Course is a convenient café serving deli sandwiches and wraps; a daily hot entree special; cappuccino and an assortment of baked delicacies.

Coffee Shops Dome Café, Building 4 Coffee Shop and Bio Café are conveniently located in the heart of campus. Each specializes in serving customer favorites quickly. Fresh Coffee, bagels, pastries, grab and go sandwiches, hot soup and chowder are just a few of their daily offerings.

“The Houses” Baker Dining and Next House Dining prepare and serve vegetarian and traditional dinner entrees, salads, and sandwiches. The “Singing Pan” at Baker and “Pasta Kitchen” at Next House offer cook-to-order selections that can be tailored to any taste.

MacGregor Convenience Store located in West Campus is open late night and offers a variety of snacks and ready-to-eat meals. When you need that late night study break or just ran out of shampoo, MacGregor’s at your fingertips.

Catering MIT Catering and The Faculty Club are full service caterers, convenient for luncheons, dinners, receptions, meetings and other affairs. Staff will help plan your next event whether it is fine dining or take-out party platters.

Toscanini’s Bostonians know their ice cream, on average consuming 4-5 times the national average of the creamy frozen confection. Tosci’s is the best. In fact, the “Best of Boston,” according to Boston Magazine. Tosci’s also serves great coffees and is a terrific people watching spot.

Laverde’s Market Closer to a full service supermarket than a convenience store, Laverde’s offers students easy access to everything from basic food ingredients to fully prepared meals, as well as other household staples and health and beauty items. Chances are you’ll find what you’re looking for at Laverde’s without marching across town to find it.

The Food Trucks A campus institution, MIT is supported by a number of food truck vendors that provide yet another option to Campus Dining’s diversity of offerings. Trucks currently offer Chinese, Italian, Greek, Middle Eastern and Indian foods.

Kosher Meals In cooperation with MIT Hillel, your meal plan can be used to purchase kosher meals. Kosher dinners are available four nights a week Monday-Thursday. Shabbat and holiday meals are also available. Hillel maintains separate dairy and meat kitchens and utilizes dining rooms in the Religious Activities Center, W11.

Vending machines are conveniently located in residences and throughout campus. Many will accept your meal plan card in lieu of cash.

The Coffeehouse is located on the 3rd floor of the Student Center. It’s open 24 hours and is student-run, with the support of the Campus Activities Complex.

RESTAURANTS

Restaurants which are located at either Kendall or Central Square are listed as "walking distance." For others, the nearest T stop is given. Unavailable information was indicated by leaving a blank line. Credit cards are: AE=American Express; MC=Master Card; V=Visa; D or Discover=Discover Card; DC=Diner's Club; CB=Carte Blanche. A # after a restaurant indicates other Boston locations.

For more information on restaurants, look for reviews in books, magazines, and newspapers; for coupons look in newspapers, coupon books handed out occasionally on campus, and *The Square Deal* (a coupon "newsletter" handed out in Harvard Square). Standard tip is 15%, and there is a Mass. meal tax of 5% which is added to take-out food as well as served meals.

For your convenience, we've included a list of restaurants by the type of food they serve, and also those within walking distance. Complete descriptions of the restaurants follow after that.

African

Addis Red Sea

American

Bennigan's
Boston Beer Works
Bull & Finch Pub
Buzzy's Fabulous Roast Beef
Chart House Restaurant
Cheesecake Factory
Cityside Restaurant
Division Sixteen
Durgin Park
Friday's
Greenhouse Coffee Shop
Houlihan's
International House of Pancakes
Joe's American Bar and Grill
John Harvard's Brewhouse
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Medieval Manor
Newtowne Grille Food & Spirits
Papa Razzi
Peppercorn's
Rebecca's
Seasons Restaurant
Souper Salad
The Spinnaker
Top of the Hub

Cajun/Southern

East Coast Grill
Magnolia's

Cambodian

Elephant Walk

Caribbean

Green Street Grill

Chinese

Buddha's Delight
Chef Chang's House
Chef Chow's House China
Pearl Dynasty Restaurant
East Ocean City
Hong Kong Cafe
Hong Kong Restaurant
Hsin Hsin
King Fung Garden
Larry's Chinese Restaurant
Mandarin Restaurant
New Asia Restaurant
Royal East

Coffee Shop/Bakery

Au Bon Pain
Greenhouse Coffee Shop
International House of Pancakes
Mike's Pastries

Deli/Sandwiches

Ankara
Au Bon Pain
Deli-Haus Restaurant
Fresco's
Mal's New York Style Deli
Milk Street Cafe
Rebecca's Cafe
Rubin's Kosher Deli and Restaurant
S&S Deli

Fancy

Boodle's Cafe
Budapest Cafe
Davio's
L'Espalier
Locke-Ober Cafe
Maison Robert
Parker's Restaurant
Ritz-Carlton Dining Room
The Spinnaker
Top of the Hub
Upstairs at the Pudding

Fast Food

Burger King
Buzzy's Fabulous Roast Beef
Kentucky Fried Chicken
McDonald's
Wing-It

French

Elephant Walk
L'Espalier
Maison Robert

German

Jacob Wirth

Greek

Steve's Greek

Hungarian

Cafe Budapest

Ice Cream

Bailey's
Emack & Bolio's
Herrell's
Steve's
Toscanini's

Indian

Bombay Club
India Pavilion
Kebab-n-Kurry
Passage to India

Italian

Al Dente
Bertucci's
Cantina Italiana
Ciaobella
D'Amore's
Davio's
Joe Tecce's Ristorante
La Famiglia
La Famiglia Giorgio's
La Groceria
Mike's Pastries
Mother Anna's
Newtowne Grille Food & Spirits
Papa Razzi
Villa Francesca
Vinnie Testa's

Japanese

Bisuteki Steak House
Gyuhama of Japan
Kyoto Steak House
Maluken
Miyako Restaurant
Roka
Tatsukichi Boston

Korean

Apollo
Korea Garden
Koreana

Malaysian

Penang Restaurant

Mexican/Spanish

Boca Grande
Border Cafe
Casa Mexico
Casa Romero
Iruña
Picante
Sol Azteca

Middle Eastern

Ankara Cafe Middle East
Restaurant

Pizza

Bertucci's
Domino's Pizza
Papa Gino's
Pizzeria Uno
Stefani House of Pizza

Seafood

Anthony's Pier 4
Atlantic Fish Company
Chart House Restaurant
Dolphin Seafood
Durgin Park
Jimmy's Harborside Restaurant
Jonah's Seafood Cafe
Legal Sea Foods
No-Name Restaurant
Sail Loft
Salty Dog
Union Oyster House

Spanish

Dalí Restaurant and Tapas Bar
Iruña
Tapeo

Thai

Bangkok Blue
Bangkok Cuisine
The King and I
Siam Garden
Thai Dish

Vegetarian

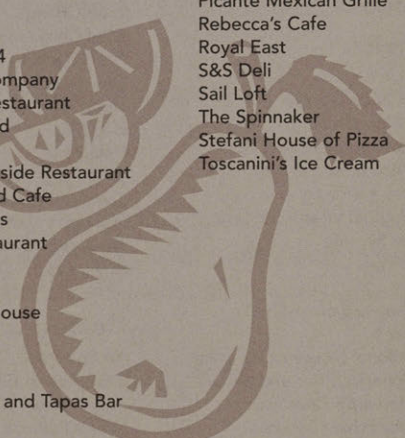
Buddha's Delight

Vietnamese

Pho Pasteur

Within Walking Distance

Au Bon Pain
Bertucci's
Bisuteki Japanese Steak House
Boca Grande
Burger King
Fresco's
Green Street Grill
Indian Pavilion
Jonah's Seafood Cafe
La Groceria
Mandarin Restaurant
McDonald's
Middle East Restaurant
Papa Razzi
Peppercorn's
Picante Mexican Grille
Rebecca's Cafe
Royal East
S&S Deli
Sail Loft
The Spinnaker
Stefani House of Pizza
Toscanini's Ice Cream



RESTAURANT DESCRIPTIONS

Addis Red Sea

544 Tremont Street, Boston • 426-8727

Ethiopian A charming Ethiopian atmosphere and spicy food eaten with your fingers creates an enjoyable eating experience. \$18.

Al Dente

109 Salem Street, Boston • 523-0990 • Green/Orange line to Haymarket

Italian Good, generous and reasonably priced (\$8-12) entrees. Pasta is great — the fusilli alla arrabiata is a must. One block away from the ever popular La Famiglia, and possibly better. Service is good, but the wait is slow, so get there early.

Ankara Café

472 Commonwealth Ave., Boston • 437-0404

Middle Eastern A small, inexpensive cafe popular for its pita roll-ups and its many flavors of frozen yogurt. You can mix flavors, for example, coffee-cinnamon, snickers-banana, or pumpkin-spearmint (not recommended). Pizza and calzones are available with over thirty toppings. \$3-\$7. Free delivery.

Anthony's Pier 4

140 Northorn Ave., Boston • 423-6363 • Red Line to South Station to City Point bus

Seafood "Best experienced on someone else's budget." Good seafood, but high prices. The service is nice and polite. Mon-Sat 11:30am-11pm, Sun 12:30pm-10:30pm AE, V, MC, CB, DC

Apollo

84-86 Harrison Ave, Boston • 423-3888 • Orange line to Chinatown

Korean Very good Korean food in clean atmosphere, but prices are high. Open till 4am, This is a very popular spot for MIT students after clubbing. If you sit at a large table you can grill your own food in front of you! Try the Bulgogi (roasted pork strips). Complete meal \$15-\$30.

Au Bon Pain

254 Main St., Kendall Sq. • 491-9751 • Walking distance

Soups/Sandwiches Many locations throughout the area, including MIT Coop Food Court and Harvard Square. Yuppie sandwich place, and overpriced. Good people-watching from in front of the Harvard Square restaurant; plus, it's in a scene from "Good Will Hunting".

Bangkok Blue

651 Boylston St., Boston • 266-1010 • Walking distance

Thai Good Pad Thai. \$8-\$18.

Bangkok Cuisine

177A Mass. Ave., Boston • 262-5377 • Green Line to Symphony

Thai Good authentic Thai food. Cheaper than other Thai restaurants. It is a small restaurant and there is often a line. Part of the menu lets you pick meat and vegetable or curry combinations. Spicy dishes are quite good and not overly hot. Try the Pad Thai. Mon-Fri 11:30am-3pm, Daily 5pm-10:30pm Lunch \$10, dinner \$16. AE, MC, V, CB, DC

Bennigan's

191 Stuart St., Boston • 227-3754 • Green Line to Boylston

American Irish atmosphere, extremely packed on weekends. Lots of selections on the menu and everything is good. The service, however, is s-l-o-w. \$10 to \$15 per person.

Bertucci's Brick Oven Pizzeria

799 Main St., Cambridge • 661-8356 • Walking distance

21 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. • 864-4748

Faneuil Hall, 22 Merchants Row, Boston • 227-7889

Italian, Pizza Good pizza and other Italian dishes. The pizzas have fresh toppings and are cooked in wood-burning ovens. A small pizza serves one or two people (depending on how hungry they are) nicely. \$8-12 for lunch or dinner. Mon-Thurs 11:30am-11pm, Fri-Sat 11:30-12pm, Sun 2pm-11pm MC, V

Bisuteki Japanese Steak House

777 Memorial Dr., Cambridge • 492-7777 • Drive or walk

Japanese It's best to go in groups of 8 because that's how many fit around the cooking table. The food isn't authentic, but the dinner (about \$20) is entertaining, since the chef cooks in front of you. The food is okay, but you're paying for the show and nice atmosphere. Mon-Fri 4pm-10pm, Sat-Sun 4pm-11pm DC, CB, AE, V, MC

Boca Grande

149 First St. Cambridge • 354-5550 • Red line to Porter Square

Mexican This new Mexican restaurant has been enjoying the success of its popular take-out menu, especially among the local corporate clientele. All orders are ready-made in the open kitchen, so you can see all the yummy stuff that's going into your burrito or taco. Try the grilled chicken. Entrees: \$3-\$5. Mon-Sat 10am-8:30pm

Bombay Club

57 JFK Street, The Galleria Cambridge • 661-8100 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Indian Opened by the folks who own Kebab'n'Curry, this restaurant makes for a wonderful pre- or post-movie dining experience. Attentive, but not in-your-face service and a wonderful selection of both vegetarian and meat dishes. All you can eat Lunch buffet is around \$7 and well worth it. Dinner entrees from \$8-13.

Boodle's

40 Dalton St., Boston • 266-3537 • Green Line to Auditorium or #1 bus

Fancy Expensive but not worth it. Small portions of mediocre food. Modeled on an English Club. Dinner \$15-25. Mon-Fri 7am-2:15pm: Sat-Sun 7am-11am and 11:30am-2:15pm (brunch), 5pm-11:30pm daily AE, MC, V, CB, DC, HI

Border Café

32 Church St., Harvard Square • 864-6100 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Mexican Good Mexican place. Price level depends on what you eat. Some of their appetizers can serve as meals. Try the Margarita and the Fajitas. Gets very crowded on the weekends and for dinner during the week. Mon-Thurs 11am-1am, Fri-Sat 11-2am, Sun 12n-1am. AE, MC, V Around \$18 for a complete meal.

Boston Beer Works

61 Brookline Ave, Boston • 536-2337 • Walking distance

American Great selection of homemade beers and other microbrews. The opinions about the food, however, are divided since pretty much everything is cooked in beer. Lunch for around \$8.

Buddha's Delight Vegetarian Restaurant

5 Beech Street, Boston • 451-2395 • Orange Line to Chinatown

Chinese, Vegetarian All dishes are vegan — buddhist chefs prepare seitan (a protein food made from wheat gluten) with delicate and/or zesty sauces and very fresh vegetables. You can order "chicken", "beef", or "shrimp" dishes, which are great. Try the hot & sour soup. A genuine cheap eats locale. Complete lunch for around \$7, dinner \$13.

Bull & Finch Pub

84 Beacon St., Boston • 227-9605 • Green Line to Arlington

British Pub This is the "Cheers" bar. Is it worth being a tourist? We suspect not. Crowded and overpriced. Lunch is around \$9, dinner \$15. 11:30am-1:30am daily MC, V, AE, CB, DC

Burger King

502 Mass Ave, Central Square • 491-0204 • Walking distance

Burgers Fast, cheap. What else can you say about Burger King? Hard to spend more than \$5.

Buzzy's Fabulous Roast Beef

327 Cambridge St. Charles Circle, Boston • 242-7722

647 Mass. Ave, Central Square • 864-2333 • Walking distance

American This Boston institution is now open in Cambridge. The best — if not very big and a touch pricey — roast beef sandwiches in Boston. The Boston location is open 24 hours. Sandwiches \$5-6, complete meals \$6-\$8.

Café Budapest

90 Exeter St., Boston • 266-1979 • Green Line to Copley

Hungarian One of the five best restaurants in Boston. Try the cold cherry soup. Dress up. Complete lunch will set you back around \$24, dinner \$46. Mon-Sat 12n-3pm, Mon-Thurs 5pm-10:30pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-12m AE, MC, V, DC, CB

Cantina Italiana

346 Hanover St., Boston • 723-4577 • Orange Line to Haymarket

Italian Excellent, classy Italian restaurant. Make sure to get reservations, although you'll still have to wait a while for a table. Order the mussels fra diavolo (spicy red sauce) for an appetizer. Dinner \$20.

Casa Mexico

75 Winthrop St., Cambridge • 491-4552 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Mexican About \$13 for classy Mexican food in this small basement establishment. Expect more exotic and better food than at most local Mexican restaurants. 10am-10pm daily V, MC, AE, DC

Casa Romero

30 Gloucester Street, Boston • 536-4341 • Green Line to Hynes or #1 bus

Mexican Delicious, authentic cuisine, great service. Decor will knock you out: beautiful Mexican tiles and tapestries. Prices are reasonable (\$12-20, \$25 for the seafood dishes) and the service is great. One of Boston's best-kept dining secrets, perhaps until now.

Chart House Restaurant

60 Long Wharf, Boston • 227-1576 • Blue Line to Aquarium

Seafood, Steak, Salad Semi-classy place on the waterfront. Nice atmosphere, good food. Dinner entrees start \$12-15. The wait can be long. Good place for a date or a party. Mon-Thurs 5pm-11pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-12pm, Sun 3pm-10pm AE, CB, D, V, MC

Cheesecake Factory

100 Cambridgeside Place, Cambridge (in the Galleria Mall) • 252-3810

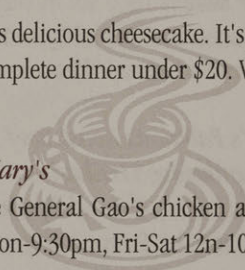
300 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill • 964-3001

American It's famous for its huge heapings of food and, of course, its delicious cheesecake. It's pricey, but worth the money if you have a large appetite. Large selection. Complete dinner under \$20. V, MC

Chef Chang's House

1006 Beacon St., Brookline • 277-4226 • Green Line to St. Mary's

Chinese Very good Chinese food for about \$10 per person. Try the General Gao's chicken and the Peking duck. Lunch for about \$8, dinner for about \$16. Sun-Thurs Noon-9:30pm, Fri-Sat 12n-10:30pm AE, MC, V



Chef Chow's House

230 Harvard St., Brookline • 739-2469 • Green Line to Coolidge Corner

Chinese Excellent, cheap food. Lunch around \$7.50, dinner for about twice as much. General Gao's chicken and the Hunan Crispy Beef are especially good. Busy but quiet. Sun-Thurs 11:30am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11:30am-11pm AE, V, MC

China Pearl

9 Tyler St, Boston • 426-4338

Chinese Typical huge Chinese restaurant with both Westernized and purely Chinese dishes. The best place in Boston for dim sum (Chinese brunch.) Dim sum dishes include boiled dumplings, sugary pastries, and clams with black bean sauce (recommended.) You'll have more fun if you go with someone who speaks Chinese. Full lunch \$12, complete dinner \$22.

Ciaobella

240A Newbury St., Boston • 536-2626 • Walking distance

Italian Dinner \$15-24. Valet parking. Homemade pasta. Known for good veal chop. 11:30am-11:45pm daily All major credit cards except D

Cityside Restaurant & Bar 1

960 Beacon St., Brookline • 566-1002 • Green Line to Cleveland Circle

American Good lunch, big sandwiches. \$6-15 for both lunch and dinner. Service and atmosphere both good; yuppie crowd. Good window views. Kitchen closes around 11:30pm daily; bar later DC, AE, MC, V

D'Amore's Italian Restaurant

76 Salem St., Boston • 523-8820 • Green Line to Haymarket

Italian Large variety of hearty Italian food (no pizza). Eggplant parmigiana is especially good. Small, informal restaurant. \$8-18 for a complete meal. 11am-10:30pm daily V,MC, AE, DC

Dali Restaurant and Tapas Bar

415 Washington Street, Somerville • 661-3254

Spanish Authentic Spanish menu: choose from either full entrees or choose a number of tapas (small appetizers) that include marinated herbed olives, artichoke hearts in saffron batter and a number of beef and shellfish dishes. Seasonal offerings are not to be missed, including the Catalanese fare. Tapas run from \$4-7 a piece, entrees about \$15 and be sure to save room for dessert. Good Sangria, too.

Davio's Restaurant

269 Newbury St., Boston • 262-4810 • Green Line to Copley

5 Cambridge Pkwy, • Cambridge 661-4810 • Galleria Bus

Italian Tie and jacket. One of the better Back Bay eating places. Very expensive, maybe not quite worth it (complete dinner will cost you around \$30). Another location is in the Royal Sonesta Hotel. Mon-Sat 11:30am-2:30pm, Sun-Thurs 5pm-10pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-11pm MC, V, AE

Deli-Haus Restaurant

476 Commonwealth Ave., Boston • 247-9712 • Green Line to Kenmore

Deli A huge menu featuring enormous sandwiches. You either love the atmosphere or you hate it; there are a lot of MIT and BU students. Dinner for about \$6. Sun-Thurs 7am-2am, Fri-Sat 7am-3am

Division Sixteen

955 Boylston St., Boston • 353-0870 • Green Line to Auditorium or #1 bus

American Big portions of good food. Dinner \$15-25. Crowded, loud yuppie hangout. Good but not cheap! Try the nachos. They deliver; bring a menu home with you. 11:30am-2am daily AE, V, MC, CB, DC

Dolphin Seafood

1105 Mass. Ave, Cambridge • 661-2937 • #1 bus toward Harvard

Seafood Lots of fresh fish at reasonable prices (about \$10 for full lunch, \$15 for dinner). Try the fish chowder and the seafood combination platters. Dinners come with huge salads, roll and potato. The restaurant is fairly small; the service is friendly. The wait can be long on weekends. Mon-Thurs 11am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11am-10:15pm, Sun 4pm-10pm V, MC

Domino's Pizza

1314 Boylston St., Boston • 424-9000

Pizza Decent pizza, but pretty expensive. Delivery to MIT.

Durgin Park

5 Faneuil Hall Market Place, Boston • 227-2038 • Green Line to Government Center

Seafood, Steak A classic Boston restaurant. "Established before you were born." Curt waitresses, noisy atmosphere, visible kitchen. You'll sit at a long table, right next to other patrons. Prime rib like the Flintstones would eat and other New England specialties, but not as great as it once was. Still, everyone should go to Durgin's at least once. At least a 30 min. wait on weekends. Rather pricey, with complete meal \$15-20. Mon-Thurs 11:30am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11:30am-11pm, Sun 12n-9pm

Dynasty

33 Edinborough St., Boston • 350-7777 • Orange Line to Chinatown

Chinese Large Chinese restaurant with a big menu. Not much to distinguish this from the many other Chinese restaurants in Chinatown. China Pearl is better for dim sum.

East Coast Grill

1271 Cambridge St., Cambridge • 491-6568

Southern Try the southern BBQ Beef served with watermelon. Rough, undecorated atmosphere. Interesting beer selection. Dinner about \$20. Sun-Thurs 5:30-10; till 10:30 Fri, Sat AE, MC, V

East Ocean City

25 Beach St., Boston • 542-2504 • Orange Line to Chinatown

Chinese Small restaurant with great seafood dishes, including any kind of fish you can think of. Try the pepper-fried squid. Lunch around \$10, dinner around \$20.

Elephant Walk

900 Beacon St., Boston • 247-1500

2067 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge • 492-6900

French/Cambodian Expensive, acclaimed food in a classy atmosphere. This is a great place to go to impress a date, but practice your French pronunciation. Try the Cambodian dishes if you're adventurous: they are moderately spicy but very interesting. The portions are a touch on the small side. Expect to pay \$25 for dinner.

Emack & Bolio's

290 Newbury St., Boston • 247-8772 • Walking distance

Ice Cream Among the top four homemade ice cream shops, but the ice cream isn't homemade. The original Oreo isn't very good, but the ice cream is generally excellent. Better than Steve's. Friendly people. Their regular flavors include banana ice cream. 9am-12m Sun-Thurs; 'til 1am Fri, Sat.

The Famous Atlantic Fish Company

777 Boylston St., Boston • 267-4000 • Green line to Copley

Seafood Expensive seafood and nice atmosphere, but not worth the price for the food. The portions are small. Features a raw bar. Lunch \$20, dinner \$32.

Friday's

26 Exeter St., Boston • 266-9040 • Green Line to Copley

American Can be a long wait for great atmosphere, average food. Yuppie pick-up place. Trendy foods, good drinks (including non-alcoholic). They have a huge selection — try the burgers or the taco salad. 11am-12m (bar open till 1am) daily; Sunday opens at 10am. All major credit cards. \$8-10 for lunch, \$10-20 for dinner.

Green Street Grill

280 Green St., Central Sq. • 876-1655 • Walking distance

Grill Caribbean barbecue. The food is rather spicy. Complete dinner will cost you around \$25.

Greenhouse Coffee Shop

3 Brattle St., Cambridge • 354-3184 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

American Standard coffee shop fare served in a “greenhouse” atmosphere. Generous portions; reasonable prices; very good food. 7am-11pm Sun-Thurs; till 12m on Fri and Sat. Cash only.

Gyuhama of Japan

827 Boylston St., Boston, opposite the Prudential Ctr • 437-0188 • Green Line to Copley

Japanese Pricey, but fresh sushi/sashimi, exotic foods, catering to genuine Japanese patrons. Go with a big group and order a sushi boat. Lunch: Mon-Sat 12n-2:30pm; dinner: Mon-Thurs 5:30-11pm, Fri-Sat till 11:30pm, Sun 5-10pm AE, MC, V Lunch for about \$12, the dinner might set you back \$30.

Herrell's Ice Cream

15 Dunster St., Harvard Sq. • 497-2179 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

224 Newbury St. • 236-0857 • Walking distance

Ice Cream Started out as Steve Herrell's second ice cream enterprise. Better than Steve's. The Harvard Sq. store is in an old bank and there are seats in the vault. Go for the chocolate pudding or the red raspberry. Mon-Thurs till 12m; Fri-Sat till 1am

Hong Kong Café

575 Comm. Ave, Boston in Howard Johnson's Hotel • 437-8889 • Green Line to Kenmore

Chinese Overpriced and not very high quality food. The only reason to go here is for the lunch specials, which are a very good deal — you get a dish, soup and an appetizer for \$5-6. After 3pm, go to Hsin Hsin instead for a similar deal.

Hong Kong Restaurant

1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge • 864-5311 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Chinese You'll know you're there when you arrive at the pink eyesore of Harvard Sq. Good variety of excellent food, and quite a bar (bring I.D.'s). Try the Scorpion Bowl. \$7-12 per person. Fast service, dark atmosphere. Many drunk students come here on the weekends. Come here at a less hectic time and you'll be delighted. Tu-Th, Sun 11:30am-1:45am, Fri-Sat 11:30am-2:15am; closed Mon

Houliban's

100 Cambridge Place, Cambridge (in the Galleria Mall) • 577-1660

60 State St., Boston • 367-6372 • Green Line to Government Center

American Good pickup place. Food is ok; appetizers are the best part. Standard to high prices. Service is good, though. Mon-Thurs 11:30am-11pm, Fri-Sat 11:30am-12m, Sun 11am-10:30pm AE, MC, V, DC, Discover

Hsin Hsin

25 Mass. Ave, Boston • 536-9852 • Walking distance (just over the bridge)

Chinese Decent, cheap Chinese food, popular with MIT students. The best deals are the dinner specials, which include soup and an appetizer. Order the scallion pancakes for an appetizer.

India Pavilion

17 Central Sq., Cambridge • 547-7463 • Walking distance

Indian Good, authentic Indian food. Dinner is about \$10. Portions are small, so you may want to get an appetizer. The restaurant is often crowded, and you should expect a wait on Fri and Sat nights. Friendly service. Try Thali (vegetarian) or XXXXX Vindaloo (very hot) dishes and the mango milkshake. 12n-11pm Mon-Sat; Sun 5pm-11pm V, MC

International House of Pancakes

500 Commonwealth Ave., Boston • 859-0458 • Green Line to Kenmore

American, Breakfast Average food for about \$5-10. Good if you feel like eating breakfast food or if you're hungry in the middle of the night. 24 hrs. daily. Lots of clubgoers late at night.

Iruña

56 JFK St., Cambridge • 868-5633 • Red Line to Harvard Square or #1 Bus

Spanish This restaurant has one of the most interesting and appetizing selections of food. For under \$10 you can get a good meal. For \$2.50, you can get a quart of their homemade sangria. Extremely crowded — be prepared for a long wait. Mon-Thurs 11am-2pm and 5:30pm-10pm; Sat 1pm-10pm; closed Sunday

Jacob Wirth Restaurant

31 Stuart St., Boston • 338-8586 • Green Line to Boylston

German Germanesque restaurant with good food from sandwiches to prime rib. Excellent strudel. Lunchtime crowds can be annoying. Mon-Weds till 11, Thu-Sat till midnight, reservations accepted MC, V, AE

Jimmy's Harborside Restaurant

242 Northern Ave., Boston • 423-1000 • Red Line to South Station

Seafood Not as good as Anthony's Pier 4, but the idea and location is similar. Dinner about \$20-25. Nice atmosphere and view. The owner is Greek, and there are a few great Greek dishes. Mon-Sat noon-9:30pm; Sun 4pm-9pm MC, V, AE, DC

Joe Tecce's Restorante

61 N. Washington St., Boston • 742-6210 • Green Line to Haymarket

Italian Good, not great, Italian restaurant. \$8-12 for lunch and \$10-20 for dinner. Good desserts. There is no sign in front of the restaurant; it's a blue brick building on the corner of Washington and Cooper. Service is great. 11am-11pm Mon-Sat; Sun 3:30-10 DC, AE

Joe's American Bar and Grill

279 Dartmouth St., Boston • 536-4200 • Green Line to Copley

American Very nice atmosphere and service for the price range. \$10-16 dinner entrees. Food is okay. Bar is the young-Republican/pitiful-singles yuppie scene. Good for couples and foursomes. Mon-Fri 11:30am-12m; Sat 10:30am-12m; Sun 10:30am-11pm AE, MC, V



John Harvard's Brew House

33 Dunster St., Cambridge • 868-3585 • #1 Bus to Harvard

American Great food and classy atmosphere for a brewpub, but the beer selection is poor. The ribs are excellent, and there is a large selection of other dishes. \$8-15 for entrees.

Jonah's Seafood Café

575 Memorial Dr., Cambridge • 492-1234 • Walking distance (past Next House)

Seafood This restaurant at the Hyatt Regency Hotel does some pretty interesting things to seafood and charges you for the privilege of tasting nice-sized portions of them. \$15 minimum. The view and atmosphere are worth going for (the food is okay), but for great seafood there are better places. The all-you-can-eat Sunday brunch at \$15.50 is worth it. From scrambled eggs to Seafood Newburg and everything else in between. MC, V, AE, CB, DC

Kebab-N-Kurry

30 Mass. Ave, Boston • 536-9835 • Walking Distance #1 bus to Boston

Indian Good food. Mostly curry, BYOB. Try the Chicken Korma. Reservations available. 5pm-11pm daily, Mon-Sat 12n-3pm V, AE, MC, DC

Kentucky Fried Chicken

168 Hampsbire St., Cambridge, other Boston locations • 547-8615 • Walking distance

Fast Food, Chicken National chain. Usually edible. Fast food; whaddy want? Sun-Thu 10:30am-10pm, Fri-Sat 10:30am-11pm

The King and I

145 Charles St., Boston • 227-3320 • Red Line to Charles

Thai Good food for about \$6-7 for lunch and \$10 for dinner. Try the hot and sour shrimp soup or the chicken salad. The wait can be long. Reservations available. Mon-Fri 11:30am-2:30pm, Sun-Thurs 5pm-9:45pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-10:45pm V, MC

Korea Garden

20 Pearl St., Cambridge • 492-9643 • Walking distance

Korean A very small restaurant. Food is OK, but not great, and portions are small. Dinner is about \$12. There can be a short wait. Reservations available. Mon-Wed 5pm-10pm, Thurs-Sat 12n-10pm, Sun 3pm-10pm V, MC

Koreana

154 Prospect St., Cambridge • 576-8661 • Walking distance

Korean Great authentic Korean food in an O.K. atmosphere. Go with a large group so you can get one of the barbecue tables and cook your meat in front of you. It helps to have someone Korean along to help you decipher the menu.

Kyoto Japanese Steak House

201 Stuart St., Boston • 542-1166 • Green Line to Arlington

Japanese Mon-Fri 11:30am-2pm, Mon-Thurs 5pm-10pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-11pm, Sun 4:30pm-9pm MC, V, AE, DC, JCB, CB

L'Espalier

30 Gloucester St., Boston • 262-3023 • Green Line to Hynes Convention Center or #1 bus

French Fabulous French food, good atmosphere, excellent service, but the price prohibits frequent visits. They have a couple of fixed-price menus, the least expensive of which is \$56 for a three-course meal. Great place to take someone you want to impress. Reservations recommended. Mon-Sat 6pm-10pm AE, V, MC

La Famiglia

275 Tremont St., Boston • 292-2047 • Green Line to Boylston

Italian Huge portions of great Italian pasta — go for the quantity and the quality. Skip lunch the day you go, or else make a second meal of the leftovers. It's not super classy, but it's a great deal. Not to be confused with the other "La Famiglia" (see below)

La Famiglia Giorgio's

250 Newbury St., Boston • 247-1569 • Green Line to Hynes

112 Salem St., Boston • 367-6711 • Orange Line to Haymarket

Italian Huge portions of pretty good Italian pasta go for the quantity, not for the quality. Not quite as good as the real La Famiglia, but cheaper. Often people talking about "La Famiglia" mean this one.

La Groceria Italian Restaurant

853 Main St., Cambridge • 497-4214 • Walking distance

Italian Inventive food in a calm atmosphere. About \$6-8 for lunch and up to \$20 for dinner. It can be very busy on the weekends. The fettucine is recommended, although everything is delectable if overpriced. Reservations for parties of 6 or more. Sun-Thurs 11:30am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11:30am-11pm MC, V, AE, DC, Discover

Legal Sea Foods

5 Cambridge Center, Kendall Sq., Cambridge • 864-3400 • Walking distance

Copley Place, Boston • 266-7775

Seafood Delicious if overpriced seafood — everything is recommended, especially the famous chowder. The only exception is broiled fish, which can be dry. Dinner can cost about \$20. Try the less expensive but also very good take-out fish and chips and other dishes. Big menu and extensive wine list. Try this at least once; it is an MIT and Boston institution. Reservations for parties of 6 or more. Mon-Thurs 11am-10pm (last seating, not closing); Fri, Sat 11am-10:30pm (last seating); Sun 4pm-10pm (last seating) AE, MC, V, DC, Discover

Locke-Ober Café

3 Winter Place, Boston • 542-1340 • Red Line to Park

Fancy Very expensive (\$20-40), elegant restaurant. Exceptional food, a la carte, great atmosphere. Get mom and dad to take you here. Try the beef stroganoff, the salmon, and the Seafood Newburg. Save room for dessert! Reservations recommended. Mon-Sat 11:30am-2:30pm, Sun-Thu 5:30-10pm, Fri-Sat 5:30-10:30pm AE, MC, V, DC

Maison Robert

45 School Street, Boston • 227-3370 • Red Line to Park

Continental Expensive but luscious. Superb fowl. Food cooked tableside in upstairs dining room. \$25 easily, about half that for lunch. Reservations recommended. Mon-Sat 11:30-2:30pm and 5:30pm-9:30pm, cocktail hour at 4:30 MC, V, AE, DC, Discover

Mal's New York Style Deli

708 Comm. Ave, Boston • 536-8676 • Green Line to Kenmore

Deli Large menu including deli sandwiches and breakfast. Kind of dirty inside, but that might be meant as ambiance. The eggs are runny; some of the food looks scary. Go do Deli Haus down the street instead.

Maluken

645 Beacon St., Boston • 859-3149 • Walking distance

Japanese Relatively inexpensive, for Japanese food. It never seems to be crowded here, but the food is pretty good. There's also karaoke — it's a good place to try it for the first time if you're afraid of singing in front of lots of people (since there are never lots of people there.)

Mary Chung's

460 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge • 864-1991 • Walking distance

Chinese Reasonably priced, authentic Chinese dishes. Frequented in equal numbers by Asian-Americans and Assassins Guild types. Always busy, but the wait is short. Service is quick and the wait persons seem a bit hurried.

McDonald's

463 Mass. Ave, Central Sq., • 497-3926 • Walking distance

Fast Food Service is horrid, but once in a while they offer student discounts (like free super size with your student ID).

Medieval Manor

246 East Berkeley, Boston • 423-4900 • Green Line to Arlington

Medieval Dinner and show for between \$19 and \$25, depending on the night. (Parties of 10 or more add \$2 service fee per person). Includes beer, wine and cider, mixed drinks available for extra. Employees sing and dance, and you can watch each other eat without utensils. Plenty of food. Patrons must be of drinking age. No smoking. Everyone should go once. Reservations required far in advance. MC, V

Middle East Restaurant

472 Mass. Ave., Central Square, Cambridge • 492-9181 • Walking distance

Middle Eastern \$6-8 for excellent-sized servings of Middle Eastern food. \$2.75 for fair falafel. Lentil soup is worth a try. Also a night club; there are often performers there, both during the week and on weekends. 11am-midnight daily AE, MC, V

Mike's Pastry Inc. • Green Line to Haymarket

300 Hanover St, Boston • 742-3050

Italian, Bakery The legendary place to go for dessert in the North End. It's always crowded, and the selection is enormous. Just looking around is fun. Recommended are the cannolis (cream filled pastries), gelato (non-dairy ice cream), and tiramisu (ladyfinger biscuits and soft mascarpone cheese, soaked in rum).

Milk Street Café

50 Milk St., Boston • 542-3663

Sandwiches Cafeteria style, fairly good salads and such, served in a pleasant pastel setting. Good lunch for \$5-\$7. Kosher (milchig). No reservations.

New Asia Restaurant

328 Somerville Ave., Somerville • 628-5533

Chinese Good Chinese food. Portions are large and relatively inexpensive (lunch \$5, dinner \$8). Try Hunan chicken, Peking ravioli. There may be a short wait. Mon-Thurs 11:30am-10:00pm, Fri-Sat 11:30am-11pm, Sun 3pm-10pm MC, V

Newtowne Grille Food & Spirits

1945 Mass. Ave., Cambridge • 661-0706 • Red Line to Porter

Italian, American Good food for about \$7 for lunch, up to \$10 for dinner. Try chicken parmigiana special. Smoking section not well separated. Sun-Thurs 11:30am-11pm, Fri-Sat 11:00am-11:30pm MC, V

No-Name Restaurant

15 Fish Pier, Boston • 338-7539 • Red Line to South Station & long walk

Seafood Huge portions of no-frills seafood for about \$9. Cash bar. Speedy service, but still the place is packed and there is often a long line. It is hard to find the restaurant, but the food and chaotic atmosphere make it worth trying. Mon-Sat 11am-10pm

Pagliuca's

14 Parmenter St., Boston • 367-1504 • Orange Line to Haymarket

Italian Good, inexpensive Italian food in the North End. Big portions, and good seafood. Open late.

Papa Gino's

14 Monsignor O'Brien Hwy., Cambridge • 628-1820 • Walking distance

Pizza, Fast Food Pizza and pasta; decent but not real impressive. Sun-Thurs 11am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11am-11pm

Papa Razzi

100 Cambridgeside Pl., Cambridgeside Galleria • 577-0009

Walking distance, or take the free mall bus from Kendall Square

Italian, American Stuck in the mall with a little extra money? Take a walk over to Papa Razzi, one of the chains set up by Charley Sarkis (Joe's American Cafe, JC Hillary's) and treat yourself to dinner. Five choices of tossed salad, appetizers galore and the option of ordering family style for some items (pasta and salads). Prices around \$9-15, save room for dessert.

Parker's Restaurant

60 School St., Boston • 227-8600 • *Red Line to Park St.*

High Class An elegant, worthwhile experience if you're willing to spend the money (\$4.25 for escar-got appetizer, \$33 for Chateaubriand for two). The Sunday brunches at \$9.50 are well worth it, with almost anything your heart desires and as much of it as you can eat. Reservations necessary. Mon-Fri 11:30am-2:30pm and 5:30pm-10pm, Sat 6pm-10:30pm, Sun 6pm-10pm AE, MC, DC, CB, V

Passage to India

1900 Mass. Ave., Cambridge • 497-6113 • *Red Line to Porter*

Indian Extremely good Indian food in Cambridge at reasonable cost. 11:30am-11pm daily except Sun no lunch V, MC

Penang Restaurant

685 Washington, Boston • 451-6373

Malaysian Interesting fare, including lots of seafood, fruits, and vegetables. Lighter than most Asian food. The coconut rice is really good. Dinner costs \$8-10.

Pho Pasteur

36 Dunster St., Cambridge • 864-4100

Vietnamese Fresh and delicious dishes, reasonable prices. The Pho" is recommended, but there's something for everyone if you're dining in a large group.

Picante II

735 Mass Ave, Central Sq., Cambridge • 576-6394 • *Walking distance or #1 bus*

Mexican Really good tacos and burritos, cheap. There is no ambiance — you get your food at the counter — but sheer quality makes up for it. They have an assortment of salsas and hot sauces which change daily.

Pizzeria Uno

1 Brookline Ave., Boston • 262-4911 • Green Line to Kenmore
731 Boylston St., Boston • 267-8554 • Green Line to Copley Square
Also in Harvard Square

Pizza Really good deep-dish pizza with a large variety of toppings. It is easy (and inexpensive — about \$8 for lunch or dinner) to get stuffed. Always crowded at dinnertime; expect a 15 min. (or more) wait. Lunch specials. Students and yuppie business people are the major patrons. Sun-Wed 11am-12:30am, Thurs-Sat 11am-1am

Rebecca's

70 Charles St., Boston • 742-9747 • Red Line to Charles

American Delicious, light, innovative cuisine. New menu daily. Excellent fresh seafood entrees. Casual atmosphere. Lunch is about \$7-15. Dinner costs about \$10-20. AE, V, MC

Rebecca's Café

290 Main St., Kendall Square, Cambridge • 494-6688 • Walking distance

Café This is a somewhat expensive, somewhat yuppie, but very good bakery/cafe. Good for lunch; particularly good for dessert. 15 percent MIT discount on orders over \$3.

Ritz-Carlton Dining Room

15 Arlington St., Boston • 536-5700 ext. 41 for reservations • Green Line to Arlington

Fancy Excellent hotel food. Drinks are small and expensive. The seafood is the best, soups are poor. Vegetables are evenly breaded and dried out. Dessert prices are too high. Don't forget your tie and jacket! Reservations recommended. Mon-Sat 12n-2:30pm, Sun-Thurs 6pm-10pm, Fri-Sat 6pm-11pm, Sun brunch 11am and 1:30pm seatings DC, AE MC, V

Roka

1001 Mass. Ave, Cambridge basement • 661-0344 • #1 bus

Japanese A la carte sushi bar where you can select what you want. Also has maker's show while you wait. Lunch specialties \$4-6., dinner \$7-15. Fri-Sat 5:30pm-11pm, Tues-Sat 11:30am-2:30pm, Sun and Tues-Thurs 5:30pm-10pm V, MC, AE

Royal East

782 Main St., Cambridge • 661-1660 • Walking distance

Chinese Sun-Thurs 11am-10pm, Fri-Sat 11am-11pm One of the two places near MIT that serve Suan La Chow Show (The other is Mary Chung's). About \$7 for lunch and \$10 for dinner. Sometimes there is a wait to be seated. Try the Moo Shu. Service is good and surroundings are clean and nice. After you have eaten, observe the waiters' amazing skill with your dishes. 7:30am-12m daily MC, V, DC, AE

S&S Deli Restaurant

1334 Cambridge St., Cambridge • 354-0777 • Walking distance

Deli Standard American food at good prices and good atmosphere. However, often crowded, and service can be slow. Great desserts.

Sail Loft

One Memorial Drive, Cambridge • 225-2222 • Walking distance

Seafood Huge portions of food (most notably the fish-and-chips) for \$6-15. The small nacho plate for \$6.50 is an entree for one person or a big appetizer for 3-4. Steamed lobster with mussels, a daily special, is a bargain at \$9.95. The burgers are great. The chicken apple walnut salad for \$6 is also terrific. The service is friendly. Sun-Tues 11:30am-10pm, Wed-Sat 11:30am-11pm AE, MC, V

Salty Dog

206 Faneuil Hall Marketplace, Boston • 742-2094 • Green Line to Haymarket

Seafood Wet, slippery raw oyster, littlenecks, cherrystones. Also many, many different kinds of fish fried or broiled. This is an authentic New England seafood restaurant: intestines and other guts are not removed from the shellfish; you are expected to eat them. Hot sauce helps. Also serves Sunday brunch, which includes seafood omelettes. 11:30am-10pm daily MC, V, AE

Seasons Restaurant

9 Blackstone St. N., Boston • 523-3600

American Elegant, dressy atmosphere: if you go, be prepared to be the only people under thirty. The first-rate service is matched by the wonderful cuisine. Located near Faneuil Hall, it's a great choice for a special occasion. Mon-Fri 7am-10:30am and 12n-12:30pm and 6pm-10pm, Sat 7am-1pm and 6pm-10:30pm, Sun 7am-11am and 12n-3pm and 6pm-9:30pm MC, V, AE, CB, DC

Siam Garden

45 1/2 Mt. Auburn, Cambridge • 354-1718 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Thai Amazing atmosphere for any restaurant, let alone Thai. (This was once an expensive French place.) Best Thai in Cambridge. Try Pru Rad Prik (Hot & Spicy Fish). Dinner is \$8-15. On the downside, the size of the entrees are small (they consider two duck legs to be worth \$10). Mon-Sun 5-10:30 AE, V, MC

Sol Azteca

914-A Beacon St., Boston • 262-0909 • Green Line to St. Mary's

Mexican More variety in menu than Casa Mexico, but the food isn't quite as good. If you're in the neighborhood, though, it's worthwhile. Good mole poblana. Complete, very stuffing meal for \$8-18. Mon-Thurs 6pm-10:30pm, Fri-Sat 6pm-11pm, Sun 5pm-10pm MC, V, AE

Souper Salad

103 State St., Boston • 227-9151

American Salad bar is quite good and you can make a filling \$6 dinner out of it. If you have a mixed crowd of salad lovers and carnivores, this is a good place since the burgers, omelets, and soups are also quite good. Decent supply of good vegetarian fare. Sun-Thurs 11am-10pm; Fri, Sat 11am-11pm V, AE, MC (\$10 min for cards)

The Spinnaker

575 Memorial Drive, Cambridge • 492-1234 • Walking distance

American Good view on revolving platform. You pay for it, though. The food is okay; portions are small. Sunday brunch is \$25/person — and there is a great variety of food. Great orange juice. lunch M-F 11:45am-2:30pm; Dinner M-Sat 6pm-9:30pm; Sunday brunch 10am-2pm AE, MC, V, CB, DC

Stefani House of Pizza

783 Main St., Cambridge • 491-7823 • Walking distance

Pizza Some of the best pizza around, and they deliver. Buy 4 pizzas, get 1 free. About \$5 for a small pizza, which feeds one person nicely. Small place. Mon-Sat 11am-9:45pm, Sun 12n-9:45pm

Steve's Ice Cream

120 Fanueil Hall, Boston • 367-0569 • Green Line to Government Center

Ice Cream The ice cream is homemade and pretty good (some say it's best), but the quality has been declining since Steve's was bought out by a national chain. The flavor selection doesn't change much, and there's often a lot of duplication, such as banana, cinnamon-banana, and coffee-banana at the same time. Mon-Sat 7am-12m; Sunday 9am-12m

Tapeo

266 Newbury St., Boston • 269-4799 • Walking distance

Spanish Great drinks and affordable cuisine await you at Tapeo. (\$20-\$25)

Tatsukichi Boston

189 State St., Boston • 720-2468 • Blue Line to State St.

Japanese Ritzy Japanese place with karaoke bar upstairs. Expensive but good food. Mon-Sat 11:30am-2:30pm and 5pm-10pm AE, JCB, V, MC, DC

Thai Dish

257 Newbury St, Boston • 437-9611

Thai Decent Thai food, and relatively inexpensive for Thai. The Comm. Ave. location is usually empty — go there if you don't want to wait somewhere to eat, for example if you have a large group.

Top of the Hub

800 Boylston St., Prudential Center, Boston • 536-1775 • Green Line to Prudential

American One of the best views in the area, but you pay for it. The food is average. Brunch served on Sunday (\$16), and hospitality hour Mon-Fri 4pm-7pm. lunch: Mon-Fri 11am-3pm, Sat 12n-3pm; Dinner 5:30-9:30 Sun-Thurs, till 10:30 Fri and Sat; Sunday brunch 10am-2:30pm all major credit cards

Toscanini's Ice Cream

899 Main St., Cambridge (also in the Student Center) • 491-5877 • Walking distance

Ice Cream The ice cream store that cares. The best ice cream around Boston is close to MIT and comes in all sorts of innovative flavors. The basics and extra toppings are good too, as is the coffee. Very pleasant employees, a large percentage of whom are MIT students. 11:30am-11pm daily



Union Oyster House

41 Union St., Boston • 227-2750 • Green Line to Haymarket

Seafood A classic—almost on par with Durgin Park. Good food — lobster, oysters, clams. About \$12 for dinner. Sun-Thurs 11am-9:30pm; Fri, Sat 11am-10pm All major credit cards

Upstairs at the Pudding

10 Holyoke St., Cambridge • 864-1933 • Red Line or #1 bus to Harvard

Fancy, European Delicious expensive food in an extremely elegant atmosphere above Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club. Easily \$30-40 per person for French/Italian food. Make reservations. Tues-Sat 6pm-10pm AE, V, MC, CB, DC

Villa Francesca

150 Richmond St., Boston • 367-2948

Italian Very good food. The cannoli receives rave reviews. There is always a line outside (20 min. or more). In the winter it is a cold wait but well worth it. Mon-Thurs 5pm-11pm, Fri-Sat 5pm-11:30pm, Sun 4:30pm-10pm AE, CB, DC

Vinny Testa's

867 Boylston St., Boston • 262-6699 • Walking distance

Italian Pretty good Italian food, with great pasta sauces. Meals are large — most are big enough to share. Not quite as good as some of the North End places, however. Expect a wait (20 minutes to an hour). Dinners from \$7-20 (less if you share).



Chapter XI

Entertainment



Where To Start

- boston.com
- *Boston Globe* Calendar (Thursdays)
- MIT Events Calendar, events.mit.edu

Boston, being both a real city and a multi-college town, offers an unparalleled selection of theater groups, concerts, professional and amateur sports, bars, clubs, and other ways to entertain yourself.

RESOURCES

There are many places to look for up-to-date listings of things to do.

There are several newspapers that carry listings for plays and movies. Perhaps the best is the *Boston Globe Calendar* that appears in the Thursday issue. It contains listings for most movies and professional plays in the Boston area, and capsule reviews of the movies. Unfortunately it doesn't have much about movies and plays showing at colleges. Another good source, with pretty much the same information as the *Calendar*, is the free *Boston Phoenix*. It contains capsule reviews of plays as well as movies. For information on things showing in New York, the Sunday issue of the *New York Times* is your best bet.

The Tech carries fairly extensive off-campus arts listings in On the Town. For Harvard events, the best newspaper for listings is probably the *Independent*, which you can find at the Mount Holyoke Information Center on Mass. Ave. It also reviews plays showing at Harvard. Fifteen Minutes is the Crimson's weekly entertainment magazine, and it is generally hard to find. The best place to find it would be at one of the Harvard houses. Posters can also be found at the Loeb Drama Center and scattered around campus. Often events will be announced only by poster so it is a good idea to look every now and then. Also, near the beginning of each play season, you may be able to find a copy of the *Drama Calendar*, which contains listings for most plays to be shown that season.

Other colleges list their events in their newspapers, as well as at various places around campus. For example, BU has listings of events on Commonwealth Avenue.

The growth of the Internet has led to an extensive array of on-campus listings. For on-campus events, the MIT Events Calendar is likely the most comprehensive (events.mit.edu), while the Office of the Arts also lists arts events (web.mit.edu/arts). General Boston listings can be found at boston.sidewalk.com, the Globe's boston.com, and many other sites.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE



Classical Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra (BSO)

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Seiji Ozawa, is one of the world's finest orchestras. Seiji will be leaving for Vienna in a few years, so catch him while you can. Other outstanding conductors like Simon Rattle and Bernard Haitink make frequent guest appearances.

Concerts are given in Symphony Hall (corner of Mass. Ave. and Huntington Ave., Boston; #1 bus to Symphony). They are divided into several series, which are sold on a subscription basis. There is also a set of eight open rehearsals. These feature unreserved seating, informal dress, a half hour lecture on the works to be performed, and a run-through and rehearsal of the coming Friday-Saturday pair's program. The rehearsal subscription series is one of the most popular and is usually sold out by early fall.

Here are some ways to acquire tickets: First, you can buy a subscription for a series at Symphony Hall. This is a good buy, with a guaranteed location and renewal rights, if you know you'll be free and interested in going to all the concerts (or you can sell the extra ones). For single tickets (that is, any number of seats for a single concert) you can try SymphonyCharge (266-1200, www.bso.org). They often have seats for sale for weeknight series, but they are at full marked price. Occasionally, an MIT community member will be unable to use his subscription seats on a given night; check the Music Library bulletin board for such announcements. Also, try the box office a few hours before a performance; subscription holders unable to attend often turn their tickets in for resale at the last minute. This is often the easiest way to get tickets. They are sold at full price.

However, the absolute best way to see the BSO is for free, through the MIT Council for the Arts. MIT students can receive a ticket to any Thursday evening or Friday afternoon show, subject to availability, from the Symphony Hall box office on the day of show with ID. A hotline has been established to check MIT student availability. Call 638-9478 after 10am on the day of the concert.

The BSO, minus its first-chair players, performs light classics and popular music as the Boston Pops Orchestra, directed by Keith Lockhart, from mid-April through mid-July. The seats on the floor of Symphony Hall are replaced by tables and the suit-and-tie patrons by noisy champagne drinkers, but it's all in the Pops' style. If you go, try to sit in the second balcony in order to avoid the noise from the floor. Tech Night at the Pops (an annual tradition) is generally attended by alumni, and tickets are available through the Alumni Association. You, too, can sing Arise All Ye of MIT to the strains of the Boston Pops!

First chair players of the BSO comprise the BSO Chamber Players. They give several concerts a year in Sanders Theatre. Information can be obtained through Symphony Hall. Tickets can be obtained through subscription from Symphony Hall only. This chamber ensemble is one of the very best around.

During the summer The Boston Pops Esplanade Orchestra plays free along the Esplanade in the Hatch Shell during the first two weeks of July, but crowds can be very large. The BSO moves to Tanglewood in western Mass. for the summer. For information call 266-1492.

Beyond the BSO — More Classical Music

Boston has perhaps more musical organizations per capita than any other city in the U.S. While the BSO has the most far-reaching reputation, there are many other outstanding ensembles worth a listen.

Other professional orchestras in town include the **Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra** (661-7067), the **Boston Philharmonic** (868-6696), and the **Boston Classical Orchestra** (423-3883). The Boston Modern Orchestra Project specializes in new music.

For early music, try the **Boston Camerata** (262-2092), Boston Baroque (484-9200), or the **Handel & Haydn Society** (266-3605). The H&H's name is narrower than the Society, whose programs include works by other Baroque and Classical composers as well. The **Museum of Fine Arts** (www.mfa.org) and the **Longy School of Music** (876-0956) have early music series, and the **Boston Early Music Festival** (www.bemf.org) in June is not to be missed.

The Boston Lyric Opera (542-OPRA) is Boston's leading opera company; among its recent productions are Mozart's *Le Nozze de Figaro* and Verdi's *La Traviata*.

Boston probably has more good choral music than anywhere else in the country. **Emmanuel Music** (536-3356) presents Bach cantatas in Emmanuel Church on Sunday mornings. The **Cantata Singers** (267-6502) primarily perform Baroque works although they occasionally include contemporary pieces. The **Boston Cecilia** (232-4540) and the **Chorus pro Musica** (267-7442) performs a broad spectrum of choral music.

If chamber music's your thing, check out the **BSO Chamber Players** (see above), the **Boston Chamber Music Society** (www.bostonchambermusic.org), or the **Chameleon Arts Ensemble** (236-7785). Boston's the hottest place for new music outside of New York; the **Boston Musica Viva** (354-6910), **Dinosaur Annex** (482-3852), and the **Auros Group for New Music** (931-2000) have excellent reputations.

The **FleetBoston Celebrity Series** (482-2595) brings dozens of superb artists (e.g., Berlin Philharmonic, Jessye Norman, Yo-Yo Ma) to Boston. They perform in Symphony Hall, Jordan Hall, and, occasionally, other places. The **Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum** (566-1401) also has a fine concert series.

Local schools of music such as the **New England Conservatory** (585-1100) and the **Longy School of Music** (876-0956) often present recitals by students and faculty which can be excellent and are usually free of charge.

Jazz/Blues

Two terrific venues for jazz are **Scullers** at the Doubletree Guest Suite Hotel, Allston (562-4111) and the **Regattabar** at the Charles Hotel, Cambridge (876-7777). There's always something happening at the **Berklee College of Music** (266-1400 ext. 8820), from student performances in recital halls or faculty concerts in the Berklee Performance Center to visiting artist clinics by top musicians. Most events are free and open to the public. **The House of Blues** in Harvard Square (491-BLUE) brings in leading jazz and blues artists.

Folk/World Music

The center of the Boston folk scene is **Passim** (47 Palmer St., Harvard Sq. 661-1513), which attracts nationally famous performers and charges \$4 to \$8 depending on the performer and the night. Nameless Coffeehouse (3 Church St., Harvard Sq., 864-1630) is free, and always jammed to the gills. The quality of performers is quite varied. The **Plough and Stars** (912 Mass. Ave., Harvard Sq.) is an Irish pub with Irish music on traditional instruments and occasional folk and blues. Jonathan Swifts (30 JFK St., Harvard Sq.) sometimes books top folk performers in addition to its staple of rock and jazz. There are three excellent venues for folk and world music in Davis Square, Somerville, right at the red line T stop: the **Somerville Theatre** (625-5700), the **Burren** (776-6896), and **Johnny D's Restaurant** (776-2004).

The **Boston Folk Festival** (287-6911, www.wumb.org/bff) is a several-month series of events including a free annual folk festival, open to the public and held in the greater Boston area, to expose broad audiences to the diversity and vitality of the Massachusetts folk arts communities.

Local colleges, most notably Harvard, sponsor folk concerts which can also be quite rewarding.

Music at MIT

At MIT there are several sources of music. The Music and Theater Arts Section sponsors free noon-hour chamber music concerts on Thursdays in the Chapel as well as periodic concerts in Killian Hall (Building 14). The Music Section's concerts are generally free and open to the public. Call the music office (x3-9800) to get on their mailing list. There is a myriad of performing organizations at MIT of all musical genres; students can be performers as well as listeners. For detailed information on these groups, consult web.mit.edu/arts/musicgroups.html. You can also find concert listing on the MIT Events Calendar (events.mit.edu). To receive the Music Section's calendar during the school year, fill out the form at web.mit.edu/mta/www/email.html or call x3-2826.

Rock Music

Rock music is all over — sometimes at coffeehouses but more commonly at regular concerts. Boston's huge college population is constantly pulling in top performing and recording groups, and you need only to keep your eyes open to find announcements. *Rolling Stone* magazine, and WBCN and WFNX radio stations tell about upcoming events and concerts also.

Most of the major concerts occur either at the **Tweeter Center** in Mansfield, the Worcester Centrum (508-755-6800), or the **Fleet Center** (624-1000) in downtown Boston. Tickets can be bought at the box office or at Ticketmaster (931-2000, www.ticketmaster.com). NEXT Ticketing (423-6000, www.nextticketing.com) also sells tickets to some of the big concerts in town. Some groups perform at the **Orpheum Theatre** (Washington St., Boston, 679-0810).

Boston is a great place to see new groups in club settings. Clubs which often attract national acts include **The Roxy** (279 Tremont St., Bos, 338-7699) and **Avalon** (15 Lansdowne St., Boston, 262-2424). See also the Bars, Clubs, and Dancing section later in this chapter.

Dance

The **Boston Ballet** (695-6950) presents, among other things, the most well-attended production of *The Nutcracker* in the world. The season runs from November to May and often features outstanding guest dancers. Other fine local dance companies include the **Nicola Hawkins Dance Company** (666-5372) and **Dance Umbrella** (482-7570).

Dance at MIT

At MIT you can hip hop, waltz, or hora. Some of the groups include the **Ballroom Dance Club** (web.mit.edu/bdclub/www/Club/bdc.html), which holds weekly workshops to teach classic ballroom dances; the **Casino Rueda Group** (web.mit.edu/rueda/www/) promotes and instructs in different salsa dance styles; the **Dance Troupe** (web.mit.edu/dancetroupe/www) offers classes and sponsors a performance of student-choreographed works each term; the **Folk Dance Club** (x3-FOLK, <http://www.mit.edu:8001/activities/fdc/home.html>) holds three nights of dancing every week; **Movements in Time** (web.mit.edu/movements/www) is an amateur dance group designed to expose dancers in the MIT community to professional quality choreography and dance techniques; **Tech Squares** (x3-7000, www.mit.edu/activities/tech-squares) is the square and round dance club of MIT.

Theater

The **Theater Arts Office** (14N-215, x3-1131) is an excellent source of performing arts information. They operate a 24-hour recorded information line (x3-4720) which has information about all MIT theater and dance performances. Information is also available at tech-calendar.mit.edu.

Dramas abound at **Harvard University**, ranging in price from free to \$15 for big productions. The seasons run from October to December and from March to May. There are typically over 40 productions covering the entire range of theater. Large productions are shown on the Main stage of the **Loeb Drama Center** (64 Brattle St., Cambridge; 547-8300). Also in the Loeb is the Experimental Theatre, which shows plays weekly for free. You can pick up tickets up to one day in advance. Go early — the tickets are usually gone. Despite the name, the plays shown are not always experimental, but rather high-quality productions of plays ranging from musicals to Pinter. Harvard also has a **Gilbert and Sullivan** company which does one production per term at the Agassiz Theatre in Radcliffe Yard; they tend towards slapstick rather than real musical theatre, though.

Most plays are shown at the various Houses at Harvard, which explains the huge number of productions. They are generally done in common rooms or basements or dining halls, with limited seating. Despite the atmosphere, the quality of the plays tends to be excellent. Tickets are sometimes available at the Holyoke Information Center; otherwise you can get them at the door maybe a half hour before the show begins.

Other colleges in the area also show plays. Brandeis University produces plays at their Springold Theater (781-736-3400) of a very high quality, comparable to Harvard. Wellesley, Boston University, Tufts, Emerson, etc., all have drama groups of varying quality. Try them out and see.

Downtown Boston is home to several “legit” theaters at which Broadway-bound shows preview and established touring companies visit. The **Shubert** (265 Tremont St., Boston; 482-9393), the **Wilbur** (246 Tremont St., Boston; 423-4008) and the **Wang Center** (270 Tremont St., Boston; 482-9393), all in the theater district near the Boylston MBTA stop are Broadway-style with steep ticket prices.

There are also many active professional theaters in the Boston area. The nationally famous **American Repertory Theatre** (547-8300, www.amrep.org) shares the Loeb Drama center with Harvard. They specialize in world premieres as well as radical reinterpretations of classic plays. Prices are high but you can usually get student rush seats by bringing your ID there, and if there are seats before the show begins you can get them for a bargain. It's a good idea to call ahead and ask about the potential availability of such a rush. Even better if you plan to see everything in one season (which covers the whole school year) is to buy a student pass in the early fall, which entitles you to see five plays for \$55. Student passes also come with discount coupons for other theaters. Other professional theaters often have student rush and/or student passes; check with the theater.

Other good theaters are the numerous ones in residence at the **Boston Center for the Arts** (539 Tremont Street, Boston; 426-5000); the **Charles Playhouse**, home of the long-running Blue Man Group (74 Warrenton St., Boston; 426-6912); the **Lyric Stage** (140 Clarendon St., Boston; 536-2768 go.boston.com/sites/boston/bostonftp/lyricstage/home.html) and the **Huntington Theater Company** (264 Huntington Ave., Boston; 266-0800 www.bu.edu/huntington/) at Boston University. All typically produce modern classics and some older plays. The **Mobius** (354 Congress St., Boston; 542-7416) specializes in experimental work. The **Emerson Majestic** (219 Tremont St. 824-8000, <http://www.maj.org> www.maj.org) is the home to several area and visiting dance and opera companies and provides the venue for Emerson College student productions. Most of these companies use volunteer ushers so you can see their productions for minimal effort and no cost.

Tickets at half-price for same day performances can be obtained at BOSTIX in the Faneuil Hall Marketplace (723-5181) and at 100 Boylston St. (482-2849). Full price tickets for future dates can be obtained there as well. BOSTIX is open Monday-Sat 11 am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Advance half-price tickets may be obtained from Arts/Mail (Arts/Boston, Suite 508, 59 Temple Pl., Boston, 02111). They charge \$1 for handling per transaction.

Theater at MIT

There are a number of theater groups that offer curricular and extra-curricular activities. Music and Theater Arts runs **Dramashop** (web.mit.edu/dramashop/www x3-2908) and the **Shakespeare Ensemble** (<http://www.mit.edu/activities/ensemble> x3-2903), as well as the annual Playwrights in Performance evening of one-act plays. Extra-curricular theater troupes include the **Musical Theater Guild** (web.mit.edu/mtg/www x3-6924), the **Gilbert & Sullivan Players** (web.mit.edu/gsp/www x3-0190), the **MIT Community Players** (web.mit.edu/mitcp x3-2530) and MIT's improv comedy troupe, **Roadkill Buffet** (<http://www.mit.edu/activities/roadkill/home.html>). The Office of the Arts (E15-205 x34003) maintains web calendars at web.mit.edu/arts/events.html and events.mit.edu.

MOVIES

Movie Theatres

Most popular films are presented at MIT by the **Lecture Series Committee** (W20-469, x8-8881, <http://lsc.mit.edu>), which also sponsors lectures by famous personalities (e.g., Douglas Adams and Leonard Nimoy) from time to time. An entertainment series featuring recent films is shown in 26-100 or 10-250 on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Unlike many other college film groups, LSC shows films in 35mm format, frequently with digital sound. Friday evenings, LSC runs Classic movies. Admission is \$2.50 for all movies; schedules and term calendars may be picked up at Registration or at LSC. You can also buy an LSC ExpressPass which entitles you (with guests) to a total of 11 admissions for \$25. It's a little cheaper, and it saves you the waiting in long ticket lines.

The best screens and sound are at the new **General Cinema** at Fenway. Most of the downtown cinemas play typical first-run movies on pitifully small screens. The more artsy films show at **Copley Place** and the **Nickelodeon** (both in Boston), and at the **Harvard Square, Kendall Square** and **Janus** theaters in Cambridge. Advanced ticketing is a requirement when new films come to Boston due to high demand and limited seating; tickets can be ordered at 333-FILM or www.movielink.com.

There are very few repertory cinemas. The **Brattle Theater** (Harvard Sq., Cambridge), the **Somerville Theater** (near Davis Square) and the **Coolidge Corner Theater** (Brookline) show older films. You can see a large variety of films also at the **Harvard Film Archive** (Cambridge) and French films at the **French Library of Boston**. Schedules are available at each theater (at the Holyoke Information Center in the case of the Harvard Film Archive), and the Brattle Theater often drops its schedule at Lobby 7.

Probably the best place to see older films is at LSC (with a Friday night Classics series and middle-aged movies on Sundays) or some other college-run showing. Harvard, Boston University, and other nearby colleges also show films; check with the particular university's publications.

Video Rentals

Another possibility is to rent videotapes. **Videosmith** (the nearest is in Central Square on Massachusetts Avenue) has probably the largest selection in Cambridge, and publishes a magazine available in each store with a complete listing of the overall inventory. There is a **Blockbuster** in Central Square on Massachusetts Avenue. **Tower Records** in Boston on Massachusetts Avenue also rents videos, with a very large selection. There are other, smaller video rental places around as well.

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Boston has major league baseball, basketball, football and hockey teams, along with an impressive number of collegiate, semi-professional, and special groups.

The **Red Sox** specialize in frustrated fans. In recent years the Sox have been near the top of the American League East. They enjoy fanatic support from the Boston fans. They play at Fenway Park, which is near Kenmore Square; convenient by foot or subway, guaranteed traffic jam by auto. For more information, call 482-4769 or visit redsox.com. Tickets range between \$12-\$35.

The **Celtics** have been NBA World Champions 16 times in 40+ years. Celebrity coach Rick Pitino leads a not-so celebrity crew trying to regain former Celtic glory. The Celts play in the Fleet Center, located by North Station and the old Boston Garden and easily accessible by T. Buy your tickets early, especially if you want to see them play the Bulls, Rockets, or Knicks. For tickets (\$10-\$85) and more info call 931-2222 or visit celtics.com.

The **New England Patriots** have plenty of rude fans and feature expensive tickets. No one knows how well Drew Bledsoe and the Pats will fare in the AFC East this year. Home games are played at Foxboro Stadium. For information and tickets, call the club at 800-543-1776 or visit patriots.com. Round trip fare to the stadium from South Station is around \$8 for special MBTA rail service.

The **Boston Bruins**, like the Celts, play in the Fleet Center. Tickets (\$20-\$75) are available by mail at the beginning of the season, and at the box office starting a few weeks before the game if they are any left. Watch the papers for announcements of sale dates or call the box office at 931-2222 or bostonbruins.com.

The **Boston Marathon**, run each year on Patriot's Day draws large numbers of both competitors and spectators. Information starts appearing in the papers a month before the race. The race goes through Wellesley and Kenmore Square, and finishes at the Boston Public Library on Boylston Street.

For women, there is the ten kilometer **Tufts Road Race** in October on the Monday closest to Columbus Day. The race starts and finishes at the Common, and the course goes down Memorial Drive, past the MIT dorms.

The **Head of the Charles Regatta** is the largest single-day rowing regatta in the world and draws crews from all over the world, including MIT. It is held the second-to-last Sunday in October (which is during Parents' Weekend). The race starts at the B.U. boathouse and finishes at the Cambridge Boat Club. The bridges along the river are good places to watch the race.

Another sporting event in Boston is horse racing. **Suffolk Downs** racetrack (567-3900) features harness racing in the fall and flat racing in the spring. It is easily accessible by car or by MBTA as is **Wonderland**, the greyhound racing center. During the summer there is harness racing at **Foxboro**, located south of Boston on Rt. 95.

The collegiate events which draw the greatest crowds include football at Harvard and Boston College, basketball at the same two schools, and hockey and crew races in general. This specific listing is not meant to belittle anything not mentioned, merely to point out the most obvious popular events.

NIGHTLIFE

Bars, Clubs, and Dancing

There are countless bars and clubs in Boston and Cambridge. This is only a sampling of those that are more popular with MIT students. Check the newspapers for listings of the types of music at clubs on a given night.

Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Transgendered and friendly students should consult MIT's *The Lavender Guide* (web.mit.edu/lbgt) for a comprehensive listing of LGBT-friendly hangouts and activities.

Remember, the legal drinking age in Massachusetts is 21. Any night of the week, though, you can find an 18+ night at some club. Call around, or check the newspapers.

Axis (13 Lansdowne St., Boston, 262-2437) All types of music, including punk and funk. Two floors. Recorded and live music. Cover: \$5-8.

Avalon (15 Lansdowne St., Boston, 262-2424) Techno and Electronica. Similar in crowd and atmosphere to a New York City club.

Bill's Bar (5 1/2 Lansdowne St., 421-9678) has a cool college crowd and features live bands many nights.

Cask N Flagon (62 Brookline Ave., Boston, 536-4840; MBTA: Kenmore and 335A Huntington Ave.) Rock music, college and townie crowd. Usually no cover.

Cactus Club (939 Boylston, 236-0200) features a nice atmosphere and an twentysomething crowd.

Crossroads (495 Beacon St., Boston, 262-7371) Just over the Harvard Bridge. Food and/or drinks. No cover. Guinness Stout on tap.

Dick's Last Resort (55 Huntington Ave. in the Copley Mall, 267-8080) features rude service. Dick's is a great place to go on your birthday — you get extra harassment from the waitstaff, and they'll even make you a balloon hat.

Jake Ivory's (1 Lansdowne St., 247-1222) features live dueling pianos every night. The show is a lot of fun — everyone should go at least once.

Karma Club (9 Lansdowne St., 421-9595) features dancing most nights.

Pravda 116 (116 Boylston, 482-7799) is a yuppyish bar.

Middle East Restaurant (472 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 492-9181). A very vibrant scene with Boston's best local bands, national acts, and Middle Eastern food. Free shows in the Bakery.

The Phoenix Landing (512 Mass Ave Cambridge, 576-6260) books mostly small and local bands.

The Roxy (279 Tremont St., Boston, 338-7699). Live music, with lots of national acts lately.

T.T. The Bear's Place (10 Brookline & Mass Ave, Cambridge, 492-0082) books local and national bands, and is owned by the same people as the Middle East.

Whiskey's Food and Spirits (885 Boylston, 262-5551) is another yuppyish bar.

Comedy

There are a few good comedy clubs in the area. Some have no cover or minimum, others do. Discount coupons are frequently distributed in papers and on Mass. Ave.

The Comedy Connection (Quincy Market, 248-9700) National level acts every night of the week. Cover around \$10. Tickets can be bought in advance.

Nick's Comedy Stop (482-0930), is in the theatre district.

Coffeehouses

Coffeehouses are pleasant places to study, talk, relax. Some have music every night; others simply have tea, cake, and a pleasant ambiance.

Algiers (Truc. Complex, 40 Brattle St., Cambridge, 492-1557; Harvard Sq.) Cozy basement coffeehouse, with interesting coffees. At random times, guitar pickers visit and perform for free.

Greenhouse Coffeeshop (3 Brattle St., Harvard Sq., 354-3184; Harvard Sq.) A coffeehouse in a greenhouse. (What will they think of next?) No music, but a great place to go to talk.

The Other Side Café (407 Newbury St., 536-9477) is hard to find (it is across Mass. Ave from Tower Records) but features a relaxed atmosphere with good recorded music.

Nameless Coffeehouse (3 Church St., Harvard Sq., 864-1630) Has folk singers and contemporary rock musicians. The performers are volunteer, and range in quality from poor to excellent. New acts every half-hour, so be patient if you don't like what you hear. No cover charge. Open weekends. Call for info. Refreshments including hot cider and cookies served free, but donations are requested.

Passim (47 Palmer St., Cambridge, 661-1513; Harvard Sq.) Barely a coffeehouse. Better classified as a folk club, it offers nightly concerts by the top local musicians and a high cover. WERS broadcasts live from Passim's every Sunday afternoon.

Starbucks (31 Church St, Cambridge, 492-7870, 655 Mass. Ave, Cambridge, 354-5471, and elsewhere) features great coffee but little atmosphere.

1369 Coffeehouse (757 Mass Ave., Cambridge) is convenient to the MIT campus.

Trident Booksellers and Café (338 Newbury St., 267-8688) browse books and eat breakfast, which is served all day.

Almost every college in the area has its own coffeehouse during the academic year. Harvard's coffeehouses can be quite good.

The 24 Hour Coffeehouse (253-7972) in the Student Center sells donuts, bagels, candy, coffee, fruit drinks, and some other items. It's a great place to go for a 3am coffee break in the middle of an all-nighter.

The Muddy Charles Pub (50-110. 253-2158), operated by GSC, is open in Walker during lunch and in the evening on weeknights. The pub serves beer, wine, and munchies. The Thirsty Ear Pub, run by graduate students and located on the basement of Ashdown House features a wide selection of beers (imported and domestic), munchies, music, and competitive prices. It is also available for rental to private parties. (Call for details). Open Wed, Thurs, and Fri nights.

Chapter XII

Getting Around

Where To Start



- MBTA (subway/bus schedules), 222-3200, www.mbta.com
- boston.com
- boston.sidewalk.com
- Boston Common Information Kiosk (536-4100) on the Common near the Park Street T station

COLLEGES AROUND BOSTON

There are more than a quarter million students in the Boston area, 100,000 male and 150,000 female. The following list provides terse coverage of local schools. Wellesley College has a special relationship with MIT, and is discussed in greater detail at the end of the section.

Boston College (14,000 students)

Located at Chestnut Hill near Newton, Boston College is a large Catholic university and 68% of the undergraduates live on campus. (552-8000).

Boston University (30,000 students)

Boston University's campus extends along the Back Bay, across the Charles River from MIT. It offers both graduate and undergraduate courses in all fields, and draws students from across the nation and around the world. It is a private institution with Methodist ancestry. 50% of the students live on campus, and most of the rest are scattered throughout Boston, Brookline, and Cambridge.

Brandeis University (2900 students)

Brandeis is located in Waltham and offers both graduate and undergraduate liberal arts courses. 75% of the students live on campus and most of the rest live in either Waltham or Cambridge. Brandeis has a very large Jewish student population. It is located at the end of the #70 Bus line from Central Square (781-736-2000).

Emerson College (2600 undergraduates)

Emerson College is located on Beacon Street between Arlington and Clarendon Streets. It is a specialized, private school concentrating in communication (speech, drama, mass communication, education). Freshmen and sophomores (45% of the student body) live on campus (824-8500).

Emmanuel College (700 undergraduates)

Emmanuel is a Catholic liberal arts college. Its undergraduate college is for women. 60% of the students live on campus (400 The Fenway, Boston, 277-9340).

Harvard University (21,000 students)

Although not as prestigious as MIT, Harvard offers graduate and undergraduate education in virtually every field. The student body comes from all over the world. Harvard is located two miles up Mass. Ave. from MIT, and most students live on or near the campus. Maps of Harvard are available at the Information Center. MIT has a cross-registration program with Harvard. (495-1000)

Lesley College (6,000 students)

Lesley is a private college located right behind Harvard Law School. Its undergraduate women's college has 500 students. The remaining students are in programs for adult learners or graduate study. (868-9600)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (10,000 students)

The world's greatest technical school, located on 153.8 acres that extend more than a mile along the Cambridge side of the banks of the Charles River. Graduate and undergraduate education polarized around science and technology. (253-1000).

Northeastern University (12,000 students)

Northeastern offers the usual range of courses. 46% of students live on campus (373-2000).

Simmons College (2,300 undergraduate women students)

Simmons is a compromise between a liberal arts and a professional school, and specializes in the sciences. Eighty percent of the undergraduates live on campus. The school is convenient to Kenmore Square and the Gardner and Fine Arts museums (521-2000).

Tufts University (8,000 students)

Tufts University is located on Walnut Hill in Medford and maintains a medical and dental school on Harrison Ave. in Boston. It is a private institution offering the usual range of curricula. 92% of the undergraduates live on campus. You can travel by bus from Harvard Sq. or Lechmere (628-5000).

University of Massachusetts, Boston Campus (12,500 students)

This state college offers a liberal arts undergraduate program. No residential facilities (287-5000).

Wellesley College (2,300 students)

Wellesley College is about fifteen miles from MIT, straight out the Mass. Pike., a small women's liberal arts school. After spending time by the Charles, it is very refreshing to see grass, trees, hills, a lake, and the silence that comes from having much space between you and the nearest car. (OK; you can't actually see the silence, but it's there nonetheless.) There's a large bell tower that can be climbed on weekdays from which a wonderful view of the countryside and the Boston skyline can be seen.

There are other attractions as well. Wellesley is officially linked with MIT by the MIT-Wellesley cross-registration program, so that classes and athletic programs are open to MIT students. Beware: if you are a man you will be called a co-ed! There are other ways to get involved in Wellesley activities but you have to be enterprising: they usually aren't well publicized.

Getting There Although it is 15 miles from Cambridge, Wellesley is not hard to reach. A free bus service is part of the cross-registration program, and runs approximately once an hour, Monday through Friday. Bus schedules are available in the Student Services Center, 11-120. In addition, there is a bus sponsored by the Wellesley Senate that runs on Friday nights and all day Saturday and Sunday. Schedules and tickets are available at Schneider Center at Wellesley and at the 24-Hour Coffeehouse at MIT. If you have to resort to the MBTA, the Green Line goes to Woodland, the nearest T-stop to Wellesley, with a \$10.00 taxi ride from Woodland to Wellesley.

Lake Waban There is a fairly large lake on the campus. Popular activities include walking along the perimeter, swimming, and boating. In late spring and early fall there is a lifeguard on duty at the beach by the boathouse. There are also canoes, sailboats, and windsurfing boards for free rental. A Wellesley Small Craft Permit, MIT sailing card, or an equivalent (like a WSI certificate) are needed to rent the boats; canoes are available with a Wellesley or MIT Swimming Certificate. Call the boathouse (MIT x253-9676) for more information.

Green Growing Things Wellesley is full of real green vegetation — it is certainly a refreshing sight. Especially in early spring and late fall the campus is full of flowering trees and multi-colored foliage. There is an extensive Arboretum and Botanical Garden, which includes a spring, winding stream, and Paramecium pond, plus all kinds of labeled exotic trees and shrubs, and lots of flowers.

Whitin Observatory The Observatory is located on a hill behind the Science Center. It is equipped with 6", 12", and 24" telescopes, as well as an astronomy library. For use of the facilities call the Observatory at x781-283-2726.

Jewett Arts Center Jewett, which forms one side of the Academic Quad, houses the Arts and Music Departments. In the Art building are studios, study rooms, the Art Library, and a sculpture court on the second floor. The Music building has practice and listening rooms, the Music Library, and Jewett Auditorium. Connecting the two halves is the Wellesley College Museum. Admission is free and exhibits change every month or two. Call the Art Office (781-283-2042) for more information.

Music For those interested in singing, there are several opportunities for MIT women and men. The Wellesley College Choir and the more selective Toons are open to women who want to try out, and the Toons is also open to MIT men. There are other groups on campus, most notably the Wellesley Widows and the Tupelos, both of which sing a cappella and give a variety of performances. The Music Office (781-283-2077) is the place to call for more information and to find out whom to get in touch with if you want to try out for any of the groups. Also, black women who are interested in singing can find out about Wellesley's Ethos Choir by contacting the Black Students' Association in Harambee House (781-283-2133).

If you are interested in chamber music, call the Music Department at 781-283-2077 for information about the Chamber Music Society. Additionally, the Carillon Guild on campus is always interested in students who want to learn how to play the carillon in the Great Tower above Green Hall. Call the Music Office for more information.

Theatre Performances are put on by Shakespeare House, and by the Wellesley College Theatre in Alumnae Hall. Call the Theater Department, at x187-2029 for more information.

Schneider One of the oldest and most interesting buildings on Wellesley's campus, Billings Hall has been expanded and renovated and now fronts Schneider College Center. It is the main stop for the MIT-Wellesley Exchange Bus and contains study areas, lounges, meeting rooms, "Cafe Hoop" (a small coffee house), the InfoBox, a candy shop, and a convenience store. It also has a snack bar with grill and limited deli and various student and College organizations. There are live bands every Thursday night, and often on Saturdays.

Near Schneider is Harambee House, a social and cultural center for Black students. For more information, call x187-2133. Also, near Schneider are TZE and ZA, the pseudo-sororities nominally devoted to the Arts, but notorious for their parties.

General Information For further information on almost anything at Wellesley, including students' telephone numbers and information on activities and events, call the student-staffed InfoBox at x187-2670. You can also call the Info Bureau at x187-2387, open Monday to Friday, 9 to 4:30, on the second floor of Green Hall.

The following schools, listed with their information numbers, are also nearby and may be of interest.

Babson College, Wellesley 781-235-1200

Bentley College, Waltham 781-891-2000

Berklee College of Music, Boston 266-1400

Boston Architectural Center, Boston
536-3170

Boston Conservatory of Music, Boston
536-6340

Bunker Hill Community College, Watertown
228-2000

Burdett College, Worcester 508-849-1900

Curry College, Milton 333-0500

Eastern Nazarene College, Boston 773-6350

Fisher College, Boston 236-8800

Katherine Gibbs School, Boston 578-7150

Lasell Junior College for Women, Newton
243-2000

Mass. College of Art, Boston 232-1555

Mass. College of Pharmacy, Boston 732-
2800

Mt. Ida College, Newton 928-4500

New England Conservatory of Music, Boston
585-1100

Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill 731-7000

Regis College, Weston 781-768-7000

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
267-6100

Suffolk University, Boston 573-8000

Wentworth Institute of Technology, Roxbury
442-9010

Wheelock College, Boston 734-5200

SIGHTSEEING

Every once in a while you may feel like playing tourist. Over IAP or the summer students can visit the museums and sights in and around the fun-filled city of Boston. These are also wonderful ways to get away from the Institute when the pressures of the term are getting to you. (And they're a good, neutral thing to do with parents.)



Resources

There are several guides to Boston available from travel agencies, most hotel lobbies, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other groups. A wide variety of topical (e.g., dining out) and general guidebooks to Boston and Cambridge are available at most bookstores. The *I Love Boston Guide* by Marilyn Appleberg is an excellent one to buy. For free maps, brochures on most tourist attractions, and information on current happenings in the city, visit one of the following information booths. The Greater Boston Convention and Visitor's Bureau operates the Boston Common Information Kiosk (536-4100) on the Common near the Park Street T station. It is open daily 9-5 and located at the start of the Freedom Trail. You can also stop by their headquarters at the plaza level of the Prudential Plaza. The National Park Service Visitor Center (242-5642), located across from the Old State House on 15 State Street, operates 7 days a week from 9-5. It is close to the State St. T Station. For a quick reference, the Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism has a web site: www.massvacation.com.

Walking Tours

The best way to see Boston at first is probably on foot. There are well-marked, do-it-yourself walking tours, the oldest and most famous of which is the Freedom Trail (see below). You can also take free tours led by the rangers from the National Park Service Visitors Center or choose one of the many tours offered for a fee. They focus on a section of the city or on different interests like architecture, history, or ghosts. You can even take a walking tour led by an historical figure, like Benjamin Franklin. A good place to check out options and prices is at the Boston Common Information Kiosk, which is also at the start of the Freedom Trail.

The Freedom Trail

One of the best and most popular ways to become familiar with the sights of Boston and to brush up on your American history is to walk the Freedom Trail or to follow the "big red stripe down the middle of the sidewalk." The tour will lead you from the Common to the Bunker Hill Monument. Along the way, you will see 17 historical sights — the State House, Park Street Church, Granary Burying Ground, Kings' Chapel, site of the first Public School, the Old Corner Book Store, Old South Meeting House, Old State House, Boston Massacre site, Quincy Market, Faneuil Hall, the Paul Revere house, Old North Church, Copp's Hill Burial Ground, U.S.S. Constitution, and Bunker Hill monument. Many of the sites close at 4:30pm, so start at least 3 hours before then to allow enough time. The trail starts at the Boston Common, near the Park Street T Station. Then just follow the red path. It's a good idea to stop at the Information Kiosk and get a guide and a map, but it will cost you \$1.50. Most of the attractions are free,

but a few of the major sites will charge a slight admission fee. Many will give you discounts for an MIT ID.

On the Freedom Trail: the **Boston Common**, bounded by Boylston, Charles, Beacon, Park, and Tremont Streets, is the oldest public park in the U.S. You can no longer graze your cow there if you have one, but it is a pleasant grassy park filled with a random assortment of people and activities every day of the year.

Free tours of the gold-domed **State House** (727-3676) on Beacon and Park at the edge of the Common are given Mon-Fri 10 am-4pm and Saturdays at variable times.

The **Old South Meeting House** (310 Washington at Mild St.; 482-6439; State) is one of Boston's three remaining 18th century Anglican churches. It is now a National Historic Landmark. The Boston Tea Party began at "Old South." Hours: weekdays, 10-3:45; weekends, 10-5. Admission fee.

The **Old State House Museum** (corner of Washington and State; 720-3290; State), the center of colonial government, is the city's oldest surviving public building, now a museum open to visitors. It was in front of this building that the Boston Massacre happened. Hours: 9:30-5. Admission fee.

Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall (Government Center) are a great mix of old and new on the Freedom Trail. These newly refurbished structures are now the Greatest Place on Earth to be with full wallet and an empty stomach. The buildings accommodate booths and booths and booths of food, food, and more food as well as lots of cute shops. A native Bostonian once said that Heaven smells like Quincy Market, and this statement has never been disputed. But the area is also a tourist trap, so be prepared to pay for this wonderful occasion. Most shops in the Marketplace are open Mon-Sat 10-9 and Sun 12-6.

The **Paul Revere House** (19 North Square in the North End; 523-1676; Haymarket), built in 1676 and now restored to its original appearance, is the oldest dwelling in Boston. Hours: 9:30-5:15 (4:15 in winter until April 15) daily. Admission fee.

The **U.S.S. Constitution** (426-1812; Haymarket, then take the #92 or #93 bus to Charlestown City Square) is the world's oldest warship. "Old Ironsides" is on the Freedom Trail but located in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Hours: 9:30-3:50 daily. Tours of the ship are free. Also in the Navy Yard is the U.S.S. Constitution Museum, (open 9-5 daily), which does have an admission fee.

The **Bunker Hill Monument** (242-5641; Community College) is at the end of the Freedom Trail. The 221-foot landmark is free to anyone interested in climbing 294 dark, damp steps. It offers a great view of Charlestown, Boston, the Harbor, and the rivers. Worth the climb if you can make it. Hours: 9-5 daily. At the Bunker Hill Pavilion (55 Constitution Road, Charlestown; 241-7575; on the Freedom Trail), the Battle of Bunker Hill is recreated through sight, sound, and other theatrical effects. Hours 9:30-4. Admission fee.

Black Heritage Trail

Another do-it-yourself walking tour of Boston, this one explores the history of Boston's black community. The tour starts at the **Museum of Afro-American History** at Smith Court, 46 Joy Street on Beacon Hill, and ends at Dudley Station. Get a map from the Museum (725-0022) or from the National Park Service Visitors' Center (see Resources above).

Harborwalk

The newest walking tour of Boston is the Harborwalk. It is similar to the Freedom Trail, but the Harborwalk follows a blue stripe and focuses on the city's maritime past. It begins at the Old State House and ends at the Boston Tea Party Ship. Free maps are available at the Boston Common Kiosk or the National Park Service next to the Old State House.

Some Other Interesting Places

Back Bay was a swamp sewage trap filled over 100 years ago to produce 580 acres of residential area. The broad, straight avenues actually have some order (alphabetical) here! The **Back Bay Fens** (near Fenway Park, Simmons College, and the Museum of Fine Arts) is a nice park with ducks to feed (and very polluted water). Warning — this is not a safe place to be wandering at night. There are also some Victory Gardens left from World War II, which are still maintained by private citizens. **Boylston Street** has many boutiques and other stores, and **Newbury Street** is a shaded avenue with art galleries, restaurants, and more boutiques. **Commonwealth Avenue** between Mass. Ave. and the Public Garden is a divided roadway with a shaded mall down the middle. The Boston bank of the Charles River is great for picnics and sunbathing. The tree-lined **Esplanade**, a long string of linear islands, is great for walking, running, inline skating and relaxation. During the summer, the Boston Pops and other groups give free concerts at the Hatch Shell there.

Christian Science Center

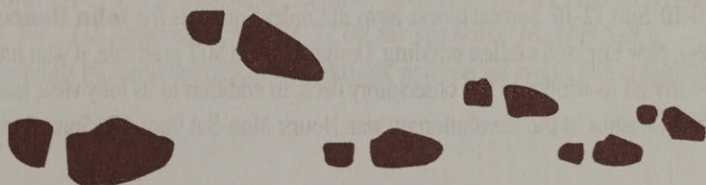
Just southwest of the Prudential is a collection of modern buildings associated with the “Mother Church” of this religious group. Tours of the buildings are given when they are not in use, and the reception given to non-members is low-key and friendly. Of special note are the Mapparium, a huge stained-glass globe which allows you to view things “from the center of the Earth,” and the Sunday School, an unusual architectural work. The Christian Science Center is just a walk down Mass. Ave. at the corner of Huntington (Symphony stop on the #1 bus). Call 450-2000 for information and hours.

City Hall

The City Hall at Government Center (635-4000; Government Center) in the heart of Boston is — um, an unusual and striking — yeah, that's it — architectural creation. Tours are given weekdays, but be sure to call for a time.

Copley Place

It is a beautiful mall complete with marble floors, a waterfall, and ritzy, fashionable stores (Saks, Tiffany, and Godiva Chocolate, to name a few).



Kenmore Square

Slightly further west, at the intersection of Beacon Street, Comm. Ave., Brookline Ave., and three other streets, is the driver's nightmare called Kenmore Square. It is built up and becoming more so, with shops ranging from hamburger joints to boutiques and nightclubs. It's a nice place to visit on foot if you like watching crowds of people, and especially if you like watching drivers in hysterics.

Chinatown

Yes, Boston has a Chinatown, America's third largest. It is located between Beach, Harrison, Tyler, and Hudson Streets, and it's a great place to eat or visit, especially for Dim Sum. It's on the Orange Line.

Harvard Square

The Square has a lot of visual appeal for a walking tour, with huge crowds of all descriptions, a tremendous variety of stores, and solicitors of all (and we do mean all) types looking for your support. The architecture around Harvard is also interesting, ranging from staid Colonial to futuristic. The banks of the Charles are pretty pleasant here, with a lower pollution level than around MIT and big grassy areas on either side. Tour Harvard yourself or pretend to be a prefrish and take a structured tour from the Harvard Information Center, 1350 Mass. Ave. (495-1573). They also offer tours for the general public twice daily (10am and 2pm Mon—Fri), and one at 2pm on Sat. This is the office to approach for a (free) map of the Harvard campus.

Cambridge Common

Visit the Cambridge Common just north of Harvard Yard. Washington took control of the Colonial army here in 1775. There are often free impromptu concerts on the Common, and there are scheduled concerts on most summer Sunday afternoons at 2pm.

Public Garden

Just west of the Common, across Charles Street, is the 24-acre Public Garden. Here, visitors will find many labeled trees, rare flowers, lots of birds, and a pond. In the summer, for \$2.00, you can ride on the swan boats in the pond. It's a wonderfully romantic way to be silly. In the winter, bring your skates and enjoy some outdoor skating.

Tall Buildings

If it's a view you're looking for and not a tour, climb a building. MIT's Green Building isn't the only tall building with a view. **Prudential Tower** or "the Pru" (800 Boylston; 236-3114; Prudential) is 52 stories of glass and steel. You can get a panoramic view of the city from the 50th floor observation deck. With pay telescopes, you can see New Hampshire and the White Mountains on a clear day. Hours: Mon-Sat 10-10, Sun 12-10. Several blocks away at Copley Square is the **John Hancock Tower** (572-6420; Copley), New England's tallest building. Designed by an MIT graduate, it won national attention for losing nearly all its windows. The observatory deck, in addition to its lofty view, has a fascinating narrated exhibit of Boston in the Revolutionary war. Hours: Mon-Sat 9am-10:15pm, Sun 12-10:15.

Bus Tours

There are many bus and boat tours of Boston which are good for orientation, fun, and when parents come to town. See the Yellow Pages under "Sightseeing Tours" for more information.

Of particular note are the **Boston Duck Tours** which depart from Prudential Center (Boylston St, 723-3825). These tours take place in a converted World War II amphibious cruise boat and last around an hour, including a dip in the Charles. Tours run from late April to late November. Tours run around \$18 for adults.

A plethora of replica trolley buses also cruise the streets of Boston. Most tour operators have kiosks at the foot of the Freedom Trail (Park St), which is a great place to check out and compare the various options. Expect to pay around \$25 for a full day adult pass on one of these buses.

Critter Watching

The **New England Aquarium** (State St. at Atlantic Ave., on the waterfront in Boston, 973-5200, www.neaq.org) has impressive marine exhibits, including an enormous cylindrical tank with glass walls 2.5" thick in which sharks, groupers, sea turtles, and other large marine life live together, calmly ignoring the stares of visitors. Dolphin/sea lion shows daily. The aquarium is in the middle of a large building project that will end in 2002. Hours: Mon-Thurs 9-5; Fri, Sat, Sun, and holidays 9-6 (extended hours in summer). Admission: \$12.00 for adults. Group rates offered.

Franklin Park Zoo (Franklin Park Road, 541-5466, www.zoonewengland.com; Franklin Park) has been undergoing renovations in recent years to modernize and expand its facilities. Hours: Daily 10-4 (extended hours in summer). Admission: \$6 adult.

Museums

*Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Ave, 267-9300, Green Line to Museum of Fine Arts
Hours: Mon. & Tues. 10am-4:45pm; Wed-Fri. 10am-9:45pm; Sat. & Sun. 10am -5:45pm.*

One of the most comprehensive museums in the Boston area is the Museum of Fine Arts. This museum boasts one of the finest collections of Oriental art in the Western World, excellent selections of Mediterranean and Renaissance art, and some fine French impressionistic works. They also have an impressive collection of American art, notably the works of Winslow Homer and colonial artists. One can sit in a reconstructed Byzantine chapel with uncomfortable pews and hear recorded Gregorian chants. Best of all, admission to regular exhibits is free with MIT ID. There are often special shows, for which you must pay extra, of selected classical and contemporary artists in some of the more secluded galleries. The museum also holds concerts, films, lectures, classes, and children's events. This museum is worth repeated and thorough trips.

*Institute of Contemporary Art, 955 Boylston St., Boston, 266-5152 Green Line to Hynes
Hours: Wed-Sun 11-5, Fri 11-8 Admission: \$2.50, \$2.00 for students; free Fri 5-8*

This museum sponsors exhibits by contemporary artists, lectures, and special events like children's art shows.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 280 The Fenway, 566-1401

Green Line to Museum of Fine Arts, one block away from MEA

Museum hours: Tues.-Sun. 11-5. Admission: students \$5 (\$3 Wednesday); adults \$10; and \$3 on Wednesdays for students with college ID.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum is patterned after a sixteenth-century Venetian palace. It was once the home of the flamboyant Mrs. Jack Gardner and is stocked with her collection of nearly 200 pieces of Renaissance Italian art, with a scattering of items from other lands and periods. The artworks are placed in strange combinations and juxtapositions and are often poorly illuminated; her will stipulated that nothing be changed. The collection includes paintings, sculpture, tapestries, furniture, ceramics, and rare books and manuscripts. There is a beautiful indoor garden growing all year at the core of the building. An excellent series of chamber music concerts is given Tuesdays at 6pm, Thursdays at 12:15, and Sundays at 3pm.

The Museum of Science, 723-2500, Green Line to Science Park

Hours: Daily 9-5, Fri 9-9

The Museum of Science exhibits objects of a scientific bent, notably a step-by-step model of an appendectomy, a beehive, an alcohol cloud chamber, and strobe displays. They also have the impressive Theatre of Electricity, containing a two-megavolt Van de Graaf generator. MIT students get in free to the exhibits with MIT ID. The renowned Hayden Planetarium is also part of the museum, which recently merged with The Computer Museum.

The Children's Museum, 300 Congress St., Boston, 426-8855, Red Line to South Station

Hours: Tues.—Thurs, Sat-Sun, 10-5, Fri 10-9 (open Monday in summer)

Admission: adults \$7.00, children \$6.00. Fri night from 5-9, \$1

Following the milk-bottle-shaped signs downtown should bring you to the forty-foot Hood Milk Bottle (where you can buy ice cream and frozen yogurt) and to Museum Wharf, the home of a rather unusual museum. The Children's Museum is designed to let children 2-12 years of age learn about the world around them through "hands-on" experience. Here, the curious can learn about other people in other cultures, wildlife inside and outside the city, and even (gasp!) computers. They have an educational miniature golf game, too!

The Boston Tea Party Museum, Congress Street Bridge, Boston, 338-1773,

South Station or via the free Tea Party Courtesy Shuttle from the Old State House

The Boston Tea Party Museum is a full-sized working replica of the Beaver II, one of the ships raided by the colonial "Indians" in the protest against British taxes. Hours: 9-5. Admission free.

The John F. Kennedy Library and Museum, Columbia Point, Boston, 929-4500, JFK/Umass

The JFK Museum can be reached via a free shuttle bus from the Red Line. The museum, reinstalled in 1993, features exhibits on Kennedy's life; sections include artifacts from the Cuban Missile Crisis and patriotic films. Hours: 9-5 daily. Admission fee.

Across the BU Bridge, and very near the ZBT fraternity house, is the **John F. Kennedy National Historic Site** (83 Beals St., 566-7937; Coolidge Corner). This restored house should send just about everyone's family through oceans of nostalgia. Admission: \$1. Hours: 10-4:15 daily.

Museums at Harvard

Harvard University has eight museums in Cambridge. The first four are part of the same complex (Oxford St. and Divinity Ave.), which has an admission charge of \$5.00 adult/\$3 student, free Sat 9-11. Following are brief descriptions, which in no way do justice to the museums. All are fascinating and merit repeated visits. Call 495-9400 for more information.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (496-1027) is an anthropological museum with many Indian artifacts. Hours: Mon-Sat 9:30-4:15, Sun 1:00-4:30.

Mineralogical Museum (495-3045) offers mineral exhibits.

Botanical Museum (495-3045) features a renowned display of glass flowers.

Museum of Comparative Zoology (495-3045) features dinosaurs and stuffed animals.

Busch-Reisinger Museum (29 Kirkland St., 495-9400), a reconstructed Gothic cathedral, displays medieval German art. Organ recitals are at 12:15 on Thursdays during the school year. Hours: Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5, Thurs 10-9. Admission: \$5 (\$3 student), free Sat 10-12.

Fogg Art Museum (Quincy St. and Broadway, 495-9400), built in the style of an Indian palace, houses Harvard's extensive permanent art collection in addition to a wealth of temporary exhibits. Hours: Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat 10-5, Thurs 10-9, Sun 1-5. Admission: \$5 (\$3 student), free Sat 10-12.

Sackler Museum (Quincy St. and Broadway, 495-9400), is devoted to Oriental and Islamic art. Hours: Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5, Thurs 10-9. Admission: \$5 (\$3 student), free Sat 10-12.

Semitic Museum (6 Divinity Ave., 495-9400), a recently-opened museum featuring Mideast cultural exhibits. Hours: Mon-Fri 11-5, Sat 1-5. Admission: free.

Carpenter Visual Arts at Harvard (on Quincy St.) is the only building in North America designed by Le Corbusier. It usually contains art exhibits. You can often watch artists at work, too.

MIT Museums

MIT has a variety of museums and exhibition spaces on-campus. The **MIT Museum** (2nd floor, N52, web.mit.edu/museum) has displays pertaining to the history of science and technology, including the world's largest collection of holograms. While the outside world is charged admission (\$5; \$2 students/seniors; \$1 children 5-18), entry is free with an MIT ID. Hours: Tues-Fri 10-5, Sat-Sun 12-5.

Some exhibition spaces are open 24 hours a day. **The Hart Nautical Museum** (Building 5) houses a permanent collection of ship models and exhibits on advances in ocean engineering. **Compton Gallery** (Building 10) presents various exhibits throughout the year. **Strobe Alley** (Building 4, fourth floor) is a corridor exhibition of strobe photography by Harold "Doc" Edgerton. Student artwork is exhibited in the **Wiesner Student Art Gallery** (Student Center, 2nd floor).

The **List Visual Arts Center** (E15 253-4680 web.mit.edu/lvac/www) presents temporary exhibits of works of contemporary art of all media. It also administers the annual Student Loan Art Program. You can enter a lottery and potentially receive one of several hundred works on paper on loan for the school year.

The **Dean's Gallery** (E52-466 x3-9455 mitsloan.mit.edu/deansgallery) showcases the creative talents of MIT and New England artists in photography, sculpture, painting and mixed media. Hours: Weekdays 9-5.

Art Galleries

There are the contemporary art galleries on Newbury St. in Boston, some of them traditional and some very avant-garde. They are fun to visit and may even tempt you to buy something. For complete listings of galleries in the Boston area, try the *Boston Phoenix*.

TRANSPORTATION

This section covers every mode of transportation in the Boston area, as well as tips on getting to the airport and finding your way around the area, and different methods of long-distance travel.

Air Travel

Airplanes are useful, especially for those whose families live far away. People who intend to make a reservation for a “supersaver” flight for winter break should start in October, if not earlier for some destinations (Florida). You can call most airlines day or night for reservations and information.

With the growth of the Internet, it's becoming increasingly easy to research and buy travel online quickly. Airlines frequently offer bonus frequent flier miles for booking online; these miles can lead to a free ticket. Not all airlines will let you join their program online, however, so you may have to call first.

Unfortunately, flying short distances can be extraordinarily expensive. In fact, fares on Boston-New York flights are the highest in the country on a per-mile basis. However, they're extremely convenient especially when used on youth rates. The US Airways Shuttle and Delta Shuttle depart hourly for New York-La Guardia and Washington-National; no reservations are required for either. Youth passes are also available for both that provide travel between 10am-2pm and after 7pm at reduced rates to La Guardia (around \$75/one way with purchase of 4 coupons).

Here are the airlines currently flying to Logan Airport along with their terminals. As part of Logan Airport's \$1 Billion modernization, many airlines are shifting between terminals, so it is a good idea to confirm the terminal with the signs at the airport.

Aer Lingus, E, 1-800-223-6537, www.aerlingus.ie

Air Canada, E, 1-888-247-2262, www.aircanada.ca

Air France, E, 1-800-237-2747, www.airfrance.com

AirTran Airways, D, 1-800-247-8726, www.airtran.com

Alitalia, E, 1-800-223-5730, www.alitaliausa.com

America West Airlines, B, 1-800-235-9292,
www.americawest.com

American Airlines, B, 1-800-433-7300, www.aa.com

British Airways, E, 1-800-247-9297,
www.britishairways.com

Canadian Airlines, B, 1-800-426-7000, www.cdnaair.ca

Cape Air, A, 1-800-352-0714, www.flycapeair.com

Colgan Air, 1-800-272-5488, www.colganair.com

Continental Airlines, A, 1-800-525-0280,
www.continental.com

Delta Air Lines, C (Delta Shuttle: A), 1-800-221-1212,
www.delta-air.com

Eastwind Airlines, A, 1-888-327-8946,
www.eastwindairlines.com

Frontier Airlines, A, 1-800-432-1359,
www.flyfrontier.com

Icelandair, E, 1-800-223-5500, www.icelandair.com

KLM, E, 1-800-374-7747, www.klm.com

Korean Air, E, 1-800-438-5000, www.koreanair.com

Lufthansa, E, 1-800-645-3880, www.lufthansa.com

Metrojet, 1-888-638-7653, www.flymetrojet.com

Midway Airlines, B, 1-800-446-4392,
www.midwayair.com

Midwest Express, A, 1-800-452-2022,
www.midwestexpress.com

Northwest Airlines, A, 1-800-225-2525,
www.northwest.com

Olympic Airways, E

Sabena, C, 1-800-955-2000, www.sabena.com

Spirit Airlines, A, 1-800-772-7117

Swissair, E, 1-800-221-4750, www.swissair.com

TAP Air Portugal, E, 1-800-221-7370, www.tap.pt

Trans World Airlines, C, 1-800-221-2000,
www.twa.com

United Airlines, C, 1-800-241-6522, www.ual.com

US Airways, B, 1-800-428-4322, www.usair.com

Virgin Atlantic Airways, B, 1-800-862-8621,
www.fly.virgin.com

Airports

Logan Airport (Massachusetts Port Authority, 1-800-235-6426, www.massport.com) is the eighth busiest airport in the world, handling commercial flights to major cities in the US and many foreign cities. Travel time from MIT to Logan runs about 45 minutes by MBTA, or half an hour to two hours by cab, depending on traffic conditions. Avoid rush hour if possible.

International Arrivals for all airlines are in Terminal E; many international flights depart from other terminals, however.

Shuttle buses provide free service between airline terminals and the Airport T Station on the MBTA Blue Line. Shuttle Bus 22 serves Terminals A and B. Shuttle bus 33 serves Terminals C, D, and E. Shuttle bus 11 is for transport between all terminals, but does not stop at Airport Station. Shuttles run between 5:30am and 1:00am.

The T is the best and most inexpensive way to get to the airport, provided you don't have much to carry. From MIT, take either the Red Line to Park Street or the #1 Dudley bus to the ICA/Hynes station). Once on the Green Line, take it to Government Center. Transfer to the Blue Line and get off at the Airport stop. A free Massport bus takes you to your terminal. You can also take an MBTA bus, #CT3, from Central Square directly to any and all Logan Airport Terminal. Cost is 60 cents. Leave early during rush hour as things tend to get very hectic. Even so, it is probably the fastest way during rush hour since cars slow to a crawl through the airport tunnel.

Other airports include T.F. Green Airport in Providence, Rhode Island and Manchester Airport in Manchester, New Hampshire. Both can be reached via buses from South Station (\$15-20, 1-2 hrs). These two airports are known as "low-cost" centers; both are served by Southwest Airlines (www.southwest.com, 1-800-435-9792) which provides low-fares to Baltimore and beyond. However, it's not cheaper a lot of the time once the bus fare is added in.

Travel Agents

American Express Travel (x3-7961) is the official Institute travel agency.

Other travel agencies include **Council Travel** (x5-2555), in the basement of the Student Center, which caters to students, and can be especially useful if traveling abroad.

Internet-based travel services offer a convenient way to research and book travel for many airlines at once. Some of the best are **Travelocity** (www.travelocity.com), operated by a subsidiary of American Airlines, **Expedia** (www.expedia.msn.com), which is operated by Microsoft, and two independent travel agencies: **Preview Travel** (www.previewtravel.com) and **ITN** (www.itn.net). Many times, each service will return different fares for a given day to a location, so it can help to do a bit of research before booking fares.

Bicycles

A two-wheeler can be a good answer to traffic and parking problems — if the thought of facing Boston drivers doesn't scare you off. Cyclists are legally expected to obey all traffic laws (although many don't, angering drivers, especially cabbies, to no end and making for general mayhem on the streets). Enforcement of traffic laws for bicycles has been increasing following some nasty incidents involving bicycle couriers, so obeying the law is a good idea.

It is advisable to put a full set of reflectors on your bike along with a headlight (they're required by law) and to wear a safety helmet (how much is your head worth?). Extra precautions, including proper reflector and lights, must be taken by law when you ride at night.

The **Charles River Wheelmen** (131 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge) organize frequent bike trips and sports events. See Prof. David Wilson (3-455D, x3-7923) if you are interested in the more esoteric aspects of cycling such as researching bike dynamics or developing new bike routes.

Some dormitories have bike repair facilities. Generally these are for the use of dormitory residents only. Also, the MIT Outing Club sometimes holds bicycle repair sessions and organizes bike trips.

On-campus Bicycle Parking

There are indoor or covered bicycle parking areas located in the breezeway under building 39, in the basement of Buildings 3 and 13, and in most of the dormitories. The area in Building 13 has a card-key system. You can register for a card-key at Campus Police headquarters for \$2.50. Other bicycle areas are located throughout the campus. But don't take it for granted that a high-traffic area is safe: it probably isn't.

The wide variety of bicycle racks is the result of several experimental designs tried by the Department of Facilities, the Planning Office, and others. If you have any particular favorite or suggestions for new designs, Facilities (x3-3940) would like to hear about them.

One place where bicycles should never be parked is on the handrails of the steps of the Hermann Building (E53) (or any other handrails). There have been several accidents involving blind people falling over bicycles there, and Facilities has been known to cut chains and remove bicycles from improper locations. They have no objections to the use of light poles, no-parking signs, or trees as long as safety hazards are not created. In addition, never park your bike on any wheelchair ramp, including the ramps in front of the Student Center.

Theft

Theft is a tremendous problem. Both Boston and Cambridge are so well supplied with bicycle thieves that the chance of leaving even a cruddy bicycle unlocked overnight and finding it the next day is minuscule. Things are somewhat better during the day, but not much.

The only two bike locks which stand much of a chance of saving your bike are the Citadel and the Kryptonite. Boston thieves, however, frequently take wheels, seats, and anything else not locked on.

Bicycles should be registered with the Campus Police and with the Cambridge Police in Central Square (5 Western Ave.). It costs 25 cents but helps them recover your bike if it is stolen. Be sure to record your

bike's serial number since that is the only way to positively identify it. Also, Cambridge police will not look for your cycle if you can't give them a serial number.

Transporting your bicycle

Bicycles are absolutely forbidden on MBTA buses. They are only permitted on the subways from 10-2 and after 7:30pm, and on Saturdays and Sundays, and then only with a permit and not on the green line. Check with the MBTA for more information. (See The T, below.)

If you are traveling on Amtrak, you can bring your bike for about \$4 if you remove headlights and batteries and turn down the handlebars, reverse the handles, and box it. Be sure to show up at the station a half hour early and try to be on hand when the bike is loaded and unloaded. Make sure there are baggage rooms at the stations at both ends of the trip and avoid the Metroliner which has no baggage cars.

Most major airlines will provide boxes for shipping bicycles. They charge a set fee (generally around \$50) for shipping anywhere in the US.

Buses

As part of the Big Dig construction, all bus terminals in Boston were consolidated into the South Station Transportation Center; the bus terminal is now hanging over the commuter rail platforms of South Station. Within the next few years, an elevated moving sidewalk will transfer passengers from the Red Line to the bus terminal, but until then, you'll have to walk down Platform 1 at South Station and try to avoid all the construction.

Major bus companies serving Boston include **Greyhound** (1-800-231-2222, www.greyhound.com) and **Peter Pan**, a regional company serving the east coast (1-800-343-9999, www.peterpan-bus.com).

Greyhound will take you almost anywhere on the continent, and they are the cheapest form of transportation on most routes. Don't give up trying to call Greyhound. You may think that they forgot you when they put you on hold, but generally someone will answer if you wait fifteen minutes or so.

Cars

A car can be a great advantage, but driving in Boston involves a large set of aggravations (including Boston drivers). In addition, registration, insurance, maintenance, and gas can get pretty expensive. MIT parking permits are scarce and first-year students are ineligible for them. (See "Motor Vehicles and Parking" in Appendix I.) There is a good chance you can get by without a car in Boston and save a lot of money and aggravation. However, parking problems notwithstanding, a car is normally the best means of transportation for people living far from MIT.

Keeping your car is a non-trivial problem, since thieves abound. Boston has the highest auto theft rate in the country. Even daylight thefts are amazingly frequent; professionals can steal a car in less than five minutes. Try installing an alarm, especially if your car is new or otherwise desirable. However, be attentive to locking your car properly when you have one; car thieves listen for an alarm that indicates that the driver has left his door open. Try to park your car in a well-lit and conspicuous spot where an alarm buzzer will attract somebody's attention. Don't leave anything of value in the passenger area for thieves to see. Also, steering, clutch, or ignition locks will slow down (but not stop) a thief. Contact Campus Police for more advice. They have a list of anti-theft devices with an evaluation of each one.

Driver's License

In order to get a Massachusetts license to drive one has to go to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, located currently at 630 Washington Street in Chinatown (617-351-4500, www.state.ma.us/rmv/). If you don't already have an out-of-state license you have to take both the written test and the driving test. Otherwise, you just have to cough up the cash. After a \$52.50 fee in both cases you have a genuine Massachusetts license. Note that most students don't need to get a Massachusetts license; out of state licenses will be fine.

Insurance

Massachusetts auto insurance always seems to be in a state of flux. However, one thing that remains constant is the cost; it is among the highest in the nation. Insurance has changed somewhat over past years. It has fluctuated between the "fault" and the "no-fault" systems. Information on insurance requirements can be found by talking to the Commonwealth's Office of Consumer Affairs (617-727-7780, www.state.ma.us/consumer).

If you are insured in another state, you must have the equivalent of the minimum insurance required by Massachusetts state law. In addition, at the beginning of the new year when you renew your policy, you must inform your insurance company that your car is now principally garaged in Massachusetts. This will result in your having to pay Massachusetts insurance rates. Please note that you should give your company the name of the city you are actually living in as rates vary by city (Boston being the highest and Cambridge one of the next highest). While you might be tempted not to report to your insurance company that your car is in Massachusetts, you would be running a serious risk. The company would not normally catch you, but if you get into a collision, they could easily find out in the process of the investigation and refuse to pay you anything at all. Thus, you may effectively have no insurance coverage.

If you were insured in another state, you will save money (cancellation fees and the like) by insuring with the same company in Massachusetts if they have agents here. Likewise, you will do well to insure with a nationwide company if you are not a permanent Massachusetts resident. Check around with a few agents and see what they have to offer, since auto rates in Massachusetts are fixed by law.

Registration

All student-owned cars must be registered with the Campus Police annually. In addition, out-of-state cars must be registered with the local police. You can do this in Johnson during fall Registration Day or anytime at the Campus Police Office at 120 Mass. Ave. (W31-215). The information sheet "MIT Motor Vehicle Regulations" gives information about motor vehicles and MIT.

Massachusetts Registration: In order to register a car in Massachusetts you must have the required minimum insurance and pay an excise tax of 2.5% based on the value of the car. Also, cars registered in Massachusetts must pass an annual auto inspection which includes an emissions test. Tests can be done at most service stations that have repair facilities. Emissions tests generally run by numbers on your license plate. Inspections run on a yearly basis.

Out-of-State Registration: Rules vary depending on which state you are from, but the following generally applies: If you are from outside Massachusetts you will probably do well to keep your out-of-

state registration. According to state law you must register your car within thirty days of becoming “gainfully employed” here. (Graduate students receiving a stipend or having a fellowship or assistantship may fall under this category.) Otherwise, you are probably able to keep your registration, provided you don’t become a legal resident of Massachusetts. (Registering to vote or getting married may affect your status.) In any of these cases check with Campus Police or the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Questions about Massachusetts vehicle laws and regulations concerning out-of-state cars (including insurance) may be addressed to the Campus Police (x3-1212).

A useful information sheet is included in your registration material each term.

Carpools

You can reduce pollution, save on gas and other expenses, and perhaps make some friends if you join or organize a commuter carpool. The classified ads in *Tech Talk* and the Planning Office (x3-5831) are handy for locating rides/riders.

Car Rental

Most companies require a major credit card and won’t rent to anyone under 21 (25 at airport locations), but several nearby agencies will rent on a cash basis to students 18 and over with an MIT ID. All require a valid driver’s license. Shop around for the best deal since rates vary considerably. Which agency offers the lowest price depends in part on when and where you’ll be traveling, how long you’ll be gone, and how many miles you’ll be driving. Some offer week-long, weekend or overnight rates, some have unlimited free mileage, and some restrict travel to within New England. For a short trip, a cheap “rent-a-wreck” from a small, local firm may be all you need, while you may want to rent from a reputable national agency for a long journey. With a national company, you can rent one-way, although usually this is prohibitively expensive. In general, the places closest to MIT (including branches of national agencies) have the lowest rates, airport locations the highest, with Hertz and Avis the most exorbitant. Note that all rentals in Boston are assessed a \$10 fee to cover costs of the new convention center, making rentals from Cambridge and other suburban areas much more advantageous.

Before you sign any rental agreement, read it thoroughly. Check who else is authorized to drive the car and make sure the odometer reading written down is correct and that any damage to the body of the car has been noted. People have rented cars with malfunctioning heaters, burned out lights, flat spare tires, and no jack, even from well known national agencies — so take the time to look over the car carefully. Don’t be intimidated by an impatient salesperson; you’re the one who will be driving and will be responsible for this many-thousand-dollar metal heap. Note that many credit cards let you waive the rental company’s insurance.

Driving, Distance

If you own a car, driving can be the most convenient way to get where you’re going if your destination is far away. However, if you are traveling alone, driving can be extremely expensive and tiresome. Riders and drivers can find each other through the APO ride board on the second floor of the Student Center. Want ads in *Tech Talk* and the *Boston Phoenix* also work.

One way to get a car for a long distance trip is to call one of the auto delivery services listed in the Yellow Pages under Automobile Transporters. They have cars that need to be taken to many parts of the country, and they will pay some expenses.

Driving Tips

Many intersections that should have stoplights do not. Some of those that do also have pedestrian-operated lights, but watch out for pedestrians who blithely cross against the light and expect you to come to a screeching halt. The area is full of them. (MIT students are among them, as pedestrian behavior at 77 Mass. Ave. illustrates.) Watch also for pedestrians crossing at any random point, which happens most frequently around a college (such as MIT), but is pandemic.

Boston drivers are extremely aggressive, even for a large American city. On any given day, you can see the entire repertoire of wrong turns, U-turns, nerve-wracking lane changes, light crashing, weaving, speeding (too fast or too slow), plus some new tricks, such as charging up the left side of a street at 60 mph in order to be able to make a left turn against the oncoming traffic before the light goes red. The traffic pattern at red lights is that people keep zipping through 1 1/2 seconds after the light turns red but don't move when it turns green for about the same time (which balances things). Massachusetts has one of the lowest auto fatality rates in the country, but may be #1 in fender-benders.

Parking

Parking is very limited, but it can be found if you don't mind walking long distances and feeding meters. Meter-maids patrol until 6pm Monday-Saturday, so if you neglect to pay up you're very likely to get tagged. There are many garages in the theater and shopping districts, but they fill early and cost a lot, especially in the evening; go early or take the T.

Parking on certain Cambridge streets is banned from 7am-10am due to Environmental Protection Agency regulations. However, cars with resident parking stickers are allowed to park on streets within one half mile of their owner's residence. Stickers are available only for cars with Massachusetts plates and cost \$8. They are available at Cambridge City Hall Annex (57 Inman Street, www.ci.cambridge.ma.us/~Traffic).

If you live in an apartment, your landlord may provide off-street parking. If he promises to provide it, be sure it says so in your lease. You may be able to rent garage space nearby. (Rates run around \$50 a month.) Otherwise, you'll have to park in the street if it is legal. (In Brookline it is illegal to park in the street overnight, so make sure you get a parking space.)

On-campus parking

MIT parking used to be very tight, but lessened as the rate for stickers increased from \$20 to \$390/year. Some people park in the street, frequently blocking fire-lanes, pedestrian access, and each other. To get a street space reasonably close to the main buildings you should plan to arrive around 7am. On weekends and after 4-5pm on weekdays, the MIT lots are generally open to all. However, be wary of the parking garages at night. They are high-risk areas for theft and assault.

Dormitories have small parking lots available to residents; check at the desk. Stickers are usually issued at the beginning of each term (for \$360). The Campus Activities Complex (W20-500) handles stickers for special exceptions.

During the winter, snow removal is slow and inefficient, especially on the weekends; side streets often don't get plowed. There are also emergency parking bans on many major streets during snowstorms. If you park in the street, be sure you are familiar with the regulations that apply to that location.

If your car is parked in Cambridge, make sure that you will know if any official "snow emergency" is declared. At such times, all parked cars must be removed from Memorial Drive and other locations marked by a red-and-white "Snow Emergency" sign. You can use the Westgate West parking lot overnight, but you must move your car in the morning. The 24-hour Cambridge parking ordinance is enforced during snow because it is easy to determine how long you have been parked.

Radio stations WEEI, WBZ, WRPT, and WRKO will broadcast announcements of snow emergencies. (See Radio in the Media section.) Also, you can call the appropriate municipal Departments of Traffic and Parking. In Cambridge the number is 349-4700.

Boston traffic is heavy even during non-rush hours. During rush hours (7-9 am, 3:30-7pm) and especially on Friday it becomes ridiculous. As you become familiar with the area, you should notice and use shortcuts and circuitous routes which will avoid the major jam-up areas. Example: Bay State Road is a good way to bypass Kenmore Square if you're going west from Beacon Street onto Commonwealth Ave.

Toll roads

There are some toll roads in and around Boston. Some examples are the Callahan/Sumner Tunnels and Ted Williams Tunnel (from/to the airport), the Tobin Bridge (to Revere), and the Mass. Turnpike (Interstate 90). One-way tolls charge inbound on the tunnels and the Tobin Bridge. Tolls are \$2 and \$1 cents, respectively. Tolls for the Mass. Turnpike are assessed according to the number of miles you travel. Commuter passes are recommended.

Boston Geography

It is impossible to find your way around the Boston area without a map. It is only slightly less impossible to find your way around with a map, but any advantage helps. The streets in the older sections follow former cowpaths and shorelines and make very little sense to newcomers. Occasional grids exist, e.g., in Back Bay and South Boston, but even here confusion reigns — the numbering changes from street to street.

To really understand Boston's street layout, you need to realize that its roads run from "square" to "square." Learn where each square is, and the streets just fall into place. Peculiarities to note:

1. Most streets are not clearly marked. Main streets are almost never marked; you can go out of your mind reading the name of each tiny side street without ever discovering on which highway you are located.

One key to finding your way in Back Bay: side streets are in alphabetical order, starting with A (Arlington) at the Public Garden and ending at K (Kilmarnock) in the Fenway.

2. The Charles River is not a good direction index. It bends from north to south and back. The only certain thing about it is that if you follow it downstream or upstream far enough you'll get to MIT. Then you can ask someone for directions.

3. Main streets likewise weave back and forth. Massachusetts Avenue is a primary example, weaving its way from Lexington through Cambridge into Boston. If you don't believe this, try figuring out how Mass. Ave. and Memorial Drive both lead to Harvard.

4. House numbers on a street do not go by 100 per block but sequentially, with random inconsistencies. The average is about 30 numbers per block, meaning that 300 numbers is far away. Some streets have odd or even numbers on the same side, numbers increasing on one side and decreasing on another!

5. What appears to be one roadway can sometimes have more than one name. For example, the same pavement is Winter Street north of Washington Street but Summer south of it. Water turns to Milk in a similar maneuver. A favorite trick is for a street to change names as it crosses a town line. Cambridge Street in Allston turns into River St. as soon as it enters Cambridge.

Not only that, but the same name is used for different streets in different towns or even different sections of the same town. All of the streets mentioned above are repeated again and again in various locations. Boylston St. in Cambridge has no relation to Boylston St. in Boston, nor do any of the myriad Harvard and Washington Streets have anything in common. In another variation, the street names stay the same, but the numbering system starts all over again, normally in the opposite direction. For instance, 840 Mass. Ave. in Boston is nowhere near 840 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge.

6. Town names are no less confusing than street names. Present-day Boston includes the old townships of Allston, Brighton, Charlestown, Hyde Park, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, South Boston, Dorchester, East Boston, and Roslindale. At the core of all this is Boston Proper, which includes all the neighborhoods of the North End, West End, South End, Downtown, Chinatown, Beacon Hill, and Back Bay. In addition there are unofficial terms, such as Readville, South Cove, Columbia Point, and Orient Heights, in common use. The various governments, the post office, the telephone company, and the local people all differ concerning which of these terms should be used. (But note that Brookline, although an inner suburb, is not a part of Boston.)

7. Adjacent areas often have similar names. For example, Newton Center, West Newton, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, and Auburndale (how did that get there?) are all parts of Newton.

8. When traveling to an unfamiliar place pick an easily-visible landmark near where you want to go or know the name of the nearest square (roads tend to run from square to square) and head for that. For example, in Cambridge, it is easier to find the general location of MIT by looking for the Green Building. It is also much easier to ask strangers for directions to landmarks than to out-of-the-way places.

Maps

Maps are an indispensable aid to travel in the Boston area. Good, free maps are difficult to come by. The Information Center (7-121, 253-4795) and many dorm desks have maps you can consult.

For a few dollars, the Coop sells several good maps of Cambridge and Boston, including *The Arrow Street Guide of Boston and Surrounding Communities*, the *Rand McNally Map of Boston and Neighboring Communities*, and *Car-free in Boston and all Massachusetts*. The latter is an excellent book with all sorts of transit, biking, and walking maps as well as tips on using mass transit, taxicabs, and bicycles.

Motorcycles

Motorcycles must be registered with Campus Police. Out-of-state cycles must be registered with the local police also. Check with Campus Police (253-1212) for details. State law requires that you have a certain minimum amount of insurance and proper headgear for both driver and passenger. There are several motorcycle organizations in the area. Check with other owners or dealers. Wear a helmet! (It is state law.)

Public Transportation

Boston has one of the oldest unified mass transit systems in the country. Operated by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, it is commonly known around Boston as the "T," although many also refer to the subway as the "T." The MBTA offers a variety of passes, ranging from bus only (\$20/mo) and subway only (\$27/mo) to combination and commuter rail passes. Note that off-campus students and on-campus students with off-campus jobs may receive subsidized T passes through the Parking and Transportation Office (x8-6510, web.mit.edu/parking/www).

Coordinated information for all T services can be reached at 222-3200 or www.mbta.com.

Buses

Bus fare on most lines is 60 cents. On some longer-distance lines, the fare is based on a zone system, with additional zones costing 35 cents each. Some lines (especially many leaving from the Harvard station) make you pay as you get off, not as you board. Exact change is required on all lines. Most of the major bus routes in Cambridge radiate from either Harvard or Central stations on the Red Line.

The bus route most often used by MIT people is Harvard-Dudley (MBTA Bus #1), which stops at several rapid transit stations as it threads its way on Mass. Ave. through Cambridge and Boston. The buses are supposed to travel on 8-10 minute intervals during weekdays. Allow extra time in case you have to wait. The bus starts at Harvard Square (Red Line), runs along Mass. Ave. through Central Square (Red), and passes the MIT Building 7 entrance. From MIT it travels into Boston via the Harvard Bridge, then continues along Mass. Ave. It stops at Hynes (Green), Symphony (Green), and Mass. Ave (Orange). Finally, there is a short leg south on Washington Street to Dudley, where the bus turns around for the return trip.

To find bus stops just look for signs or ask bus drivers.

Commuter rail

Commuter rail service to locations north and west of Boston is available at Porter Square and at North Station. Lines to the south and west of Boston originate at South Station.

Subway

Boston has one of the oldest subway systems in the country; it recently celebrated its 100th anniversary. Park Street station, in a tunnel that has been declared a National Historic Landmark, is the oldest subway station in the nation.

The subway consists of four main lines, each of which is identified by a color. The Red Line has two branches at its southern end, and the Green Line branches into four variations (labeled B through E). The four Lines cross in the middle of Boston.

Tokens for the subway are \$0.85 each, available at every station and most dorm desks. Most subway stops have a booth for making change and/or selling tokens, but don't count on them late at night.

Where the Green Line is above ground (past Boston University), it is free outbound and requires exact change inbound. The D (Riverside) line has extra charges that depend on the distance traveled. There is an extra \$.85 charge for Red Line service to Quincy Center, Quincy Adams and Braintree. Inbound service from Mattapan costs an extra 60 cents.

Most lines do not run after 1am, and many stop earlier. Schedules late at night tend to be erratic; there may be cutbacks in runs, the driver may not feel like stopping; things are generally bad. Be careful when riding late at night, or you may be left stranded. MBTA service usually starts around 5:30am.

Taxis

Taxis can be convenient since they avoid many of the usual problems associated with cars. However, they are expensive (at least \$1.20 initially, \$.20 per 1/7 mile, plus \$18 per hour for Cambridge cabs) and are least available when you need them most. During rush hour they tend to be quite hard to find and will sometimes take a half-hour to answer a call. Just before a holiday or bad weather they are almost impossible to find quickly; if you want a cab at such times you should call not less than an hour beforehand. Note that each city regulates its own cabs; out-of-city cabs cannot stop in another city to pick up a fare. The taxi fare to and from the airport is almost invariably around \$20 after tolls and airport fees are included.

In Cambridge, Ambassador Brattle can be reached at 492-1100; Checker Cab can be reached at 536-7500. In Boston, Town Taxi can be reached at 536-5000.

Taxis can often be found in front of 77 Mass. Ave., near the Kendall Square T stop, at the Kendall Square Marriott, the University Park Hotel, and (almost always) outside the Hyatt Regency (right next door to Next House).

Cab drivers are generally talkative, opinionated, and nonviolent if you tip them around 15%.

Safe Ride

If you need a somewhat-quick and somewhat-safe way home, use the Safe Ride service operated by Parking and Transportation. It is composed of a set of vans that travel in set routes over the campus and to many of the ILGs across the river. There are four vans: Cambridge East and West and Boston East and West. The routes take about 20-25 minutes. Maps and schedules can be obtained from Campus Police or from the front desks in most dorms. The service runs until 3am Sunday-Wednesday and until 4am on Thursday-Saturday.

Trains

Trains provide a reasonably comfortable way to travel. They have enforced smoking regulations (smoking and non-smoking cars), plenty of leg room, space to walk, and snack service. Amtrak operates trains out of Boston to New York, Washington and points south, and to Albany, Detroit, Chicago, and points west. Connections are available to the entire US from Chicago and New York.

Prices are somewhat competitive with buses. Trains to the South tend to be as fast or faster than buses; to the West, the trains are slower than horses. Scheduled travel time to New York is about 5 hours, although they tend to run late, particularly during holidays.

Amtrak trains leave Boston from South Station (Red Line) and from Back Bay Station, 145 Dartmouth St., behind the John Hancock Tower in Copley Square. During holiday seasons trains can be standing room only, and it is always easier to find a good seat at South Station (where the trains originate) than at Back Bay. For information call Amtrak (1-800-872-7245, www.amtrak.com). Schedules change every 2 or 3 months.

Amtrak is introducing its new “Acela” high-speed service (see www.aceia.com). As part of this, other services will also be renamed under the Acela brand, and it’s likely that prices will rise as a result. Still, the new trains will offer 3-hour service to New York, potentially, and will feature comfortable seating and dining. Pricing for it will likely be similar to the airline shuttles (see Air, above).

Walking

Compared with many other cities, Boston is a city of microscopic distances, and walking is often the easiest form of transportation. During rush hour it may be faster than driving, especially from here to Harvard Square. Another advantage of walking is that you get a chance to meet people and see shops and activities you would otherwise miss.

If you are walking at night, find a friend or two to go with you, especially if you are going off campus or into an unknown area. Otherwise, use your common sense. Boston and Cambridge have high crime rates. Use only well-lit, well-traveled streets; don’t take shortcuts. Even if you plan to avoid the notorious Combat Zone, remember that just walking along Memorial Drive to look at the river by moonlight can be deadly. The Campus Police can give you information about danger zones around the MIT campus.

Hitchhiking

Although hitchhiking may be a popular way to get around, it is illegal in Massachusetts. Usually, the police will ask violators to stop and will not bother to issue tickets. Laws and penalties vary from one jurisdiction to the next.

Unfortunately, police are not the only hazard to hitchhikers. There have been a number of students (drivers and hitchhikers) shot or robbed. It takes a lot of nerve for even a gorilla to hitchhike in some neighborhoods.

If you haven't hitchhiked before, Boston isn't the place to start. If you plan on hitchhiking anyway, remember that you are taking your life into your own hands. It's usually worth the money spent to avoid playing Russian Roulette.

Chapter XIII

Media

Where to Start



- MIT Cable TV, Room 9-050
- *The Tech, Counterpoint, The Thistle*

RADIO

Boston is one of the largest radio markets in the country. The programming offered by the commercial stations unfortunately isn't that much wider than what you'll find in most cities due to consolidation. Boston also has a large number of public, network, and college stations, generally commercial-free, featuring music not played by the majority of commercial stations (jazz, classical, folk, etc.). WGBH is the local public outlet. Eight college stations are listed here, mostly at the low end of the FM dial. WMBR (MIT), WHRB (Harvard), and WBUR (BU) are the most easily received on campus.

The MIT radio station, WMBR (50-030, x3-8810) broadcasts on 88.1 FM to the entire Boston area. Monthly schedules are sent out free upon request.

If Boston's stations don't satisfy you, or if you are homesick, you can listen to numerous out-of-town AM stations at night. Continuous news can be heard on WCBS (880) and WINS (1010) from New York or WBBM (780) from Chicago. Top 40 booms in on WLS (890) from Chicago. Excellent programming is on WQEW (1560) in New York. Non-crime news can be heard on WBBR (1130) from New York. Incidentally, WBZ-AM (1030 AM Boston) can be heard in 38 states at night.

TELEVISION

Clear reception of all Boston VHF channels is very difficult to achieve on campus, thanks to ghosts bouncing off the Muddy Charles. If you're seeing double, you can try one of the more distant stations listed below; they may be a little fuzzy but will be ghost-free. For the final solution, see MIT Cable Television, below.

MIT Cable Television

MIT has a cable TV system with cable drops in all dormitories, lobbies 7 & 10, and various other locations. The control center is located in the basement of Building 9. Channels 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 have included live and taped lectures, foreign and classic films, student projects, and rebroadcasts of commercial (usually news) programs. Earthshaking developments that the networks are carrying (space shuttle, assassinations) are routed to the lobby monitors. People interested in working MITV should

AM Stations

WRPT 650 Boston. A mostly talk radio station, with topics ranging from current events to sports to movies.

WRKO 680 Boston. The Talk Station (i.e. no music)

WEEI 850 CBS/Boston. All news 5 AM-10 PM; Sports Radio

WROL 950 Boston. Mostly talk and ethnic music.

WBZ 1030 CBS/Boston. Daytime: news. Night: Talk. Weekends: Sports Talk

WAMG 1150 Boston. Favorite oldies.

WMKI 1260 ABC/Boston. Radio Disney

WNTN 1550 Newton. Many different types of ethnic programming.

WUNR 1600 Brookline. Super Soul

FM Stations

WBUR 90.9 interferes with the reception in the BU area and on the west side of campus; WBCN (104.1) has its transmitter on top of the Prudential Tower and can be found across the dial at times. Station logos are included in the description when available. All are stereo and 24 hours a day unless noted otherwise.

WMBR 88.1 MIT/Cambridge. WMBR is Walker Memorial Basement Radio, staffed by students and non-MIT people. Their transmitter is atop Eastgate, the highest point in Cambridge. Music runs the gamut from new wave to rock to Indian music. Program guides are available at the station or by calling 253-8810.

WERS 88.9 Emerson College Radio. Classical, rock, folk, etc.

WGBH 89.7 PBS/Boston. Classical on mornings and weekends, jazz all night. Live music (BSO and New England Conservatory concerts) and good tapes (BBC, CBC), organ recitals. Poetry, literature, public affairs. Program guide available.

WZBC 90.3 mono; Boston College/Newton. Country, folk, bluegrass, rock, modern, classical.

WBUR 90.9 Boston U/Boston. National Public Radio news. The source for Morning Edition and All Things Considered. Heavy focus on BBC programming nights and weekends.

WZLY 91.5 Wellesley

WMWM 91.7 Mono; Salem State College. Soul, mellow rhythm and blues. Some rock and jazz. AP news.

WBOS 92.9 Brookline.

WQSX 93.7 Lawrence. General rock and roll.

WJMN 94.5 Boston. JamLn, R&B, dance, rap.

WHRB 95.3 Harvard U/Cambridge. Jazz, classical, folk, rock; few commercials. Big classical-music programs during Harvard reading period. Program guide available, call 495-4818. 3 Kwatts.

WTKK 96.9 Talk radio

WBMX 98.5 Mix. Pop music without the rap and hard rock.

WPLM 99.1 Variety. Big Band, Bruins.

WKLB 99.5 Lowell. Country.

WZLX 100.7 Boston. Classic rock. Mostly 60's and 70's.

WFNX 101.7 Boston Phoenix/Lynn. Boston's pioneer alternative rock station, with jazz on Sunday mornings.

WCRB 102.5 Waltham. BSO, Pops, and Tanglewood concerts Friday-Sunday evenings. The classical music station with commercials. WCRB Saturday Night comedy show weekly about 11:30 PM. Few commercials 1-6 AM. Occasional simulcast with WGBH-TV. Program guide available online.

WODS 103.3 Boston. Oldies.

WBCN 104.1 Boston. Alternative Rock, with Howard Stern in the mornings. New England Patriots Football.

WRBB 104.9 Northeastern U/Boston. Progressive music.

WROR 105.7 Framingham. Adult contemporary with DJ personalities.

WMJX 106.7 Boston. Magic 106 plays soft rock and adult contemporary.

WAAF 107.3 Worcester. Hard-core rock.

WXKS 107.9 Medford. Kiss-108. Contemporary hits leaning toward dance beat. Sometimes they'll play the same song three times in one hour. Plus annoying DJs. Boston's #1 radio station.

Television Stations

Station (Affiliation) • Broadcast Channel/MIT Cable Channel • Description

WGBH (PBS) 2/37 Public TV. Some simulcasts with WCRB-FM. Boston

*WBZ (CBS) 4/38 Standard CBS fare. Boston

*WCVB (ABC) 5/39 Standard ABC fare. Boston

WLNE (CBS) 6 Standard CBS fare. New Bedford

*WHDH (NBC) 7/40 Standard NBC fare. Boston

WJAR (NBC) 10 Standard NBC fare. Providence, RI

WPRI (ABC) 12 Standard ABC fare. Providence, RI

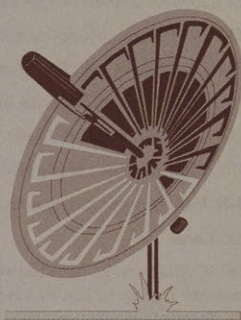
*WFXT (Fox) 25/41 Fox Television, movies. Boston

WSBK (UPN) 38/42 Reruns, old movies, sports, UPN programming. Boston

*WGBX (PBS) 44/43 Educational. Associated with WGBH. Boston

*WLVI (WB) 56/44 Reruns, old movies, and sports, plus WB programming. Cambridge

WQTV (Ind.) 68 Variety of syndicated programming. Boston



contact the Student Cable Programming Group (9-034). Student cable (x2-1694) broadcasts on channel 36.

MIT Cable TV also relays Boston TV channels 24 hours a day. By purchasing a cable converter and connecting it to a cable outlet, you can receive all the MIT channels and perfect reception of all stations marked with an * above. Converters are available from the MIT Cable TV office, 9-050. Of course, you don't need a converter box if your TV is cable-ready.

NEWSPAPERS

The two daily Boston newspapers are the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*. In addition, there are many good national papers available.

The *Globe* is a liberal, Democratic newspaper. It is a local newspaper that once tried to become national until it was bought by the *New York Times*. It has a great sports section and great comics, and the Calendar section (on Thursdays) has a fairly complete schedule of events and things to do around Boston.

The *Herald* is fond of banner headlines, and tends toward sensationalism. If all you care for is sports, turn to the *Herald*.

The *Boston Phoenix* is a local example of the "alternative" press. It regularly publishes "muck-raking" articles about world, national, and local affairs. Reviews of entertainment products and programs, complete listings of the week's events, and some incredible classified ads are also featured. It has excellent listings of events about Boston.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* and other smaller weekly publications such as the *Tab* are oriented toward local communities. There are some foreign-language weeklies for minority groups in Boston.

Bay Windows, a weekly publication distributed for free on Thursdays in Lobby 7 and the Student Center, is the main New England newspaper serving the lesbian, bisexual, gay and transgendered communities.

Many living groups subscribe to out-of-town newspapers as well as locals. *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* are favored since they arrive on the issue date. The *Washington Post* arrives a day late. The Out of Town News Agency in Harvard Square carries a wide selection of national and international papers, as well as magazines.

USA Today is a national newspaper full of pretty color pictures and charts aimed at people with the attention span of sixth graders. The sports section is not bad.

Finally, several political groups have weekly papers that they are continuously hawking. These are often quite biased and polemical but make interesting reading and occasionally break stories before the regular newspapers do. They sometimes ask for a donation, sometimes in an intimidating manner. The best response is often to politely give the paper back.

On-Campus Newspapers

There is one main student newspaper published at MIT. *The Tech* (W20-483, x3-1541) has news, sports, community, and arts reviews, and is distributed on campus Tuesdays and Fridays during the school year. It has provided continuous news service to MIT since 1881. The Tech Index, a microfiche topic and person index of articles that have appeared in *The Tech*, is available, along with microfiche of the newspaper, for use by the MIT community. Call *The Tech's* office for details.

Counterpoint (W20-443, x5-9531) is an MIT/Wellesley political opinion newspaper, which publishes articles on all sides of campus and national issues. It used to publish an extremely honest (and thus very offensive in some cases) guide to all of the ILG's in the fall, but now it has softened up a little and is less useful.

The Thistle (W20-413, x3-0399) is a fortnightly newspaper which serves MIT and the surrounding community. First published in June 1987, the *Thistle* provides campus, local, national, and world news as well as opinion and art by students and community members. Unlike most newspapers, the *Thistle* operates as a collective. There are no editors in chief. All decisions are made by the group and everyone has equal say.

Both these papers are given out free on campus and will accept letters, articles, and advertising.

Tech Talk (5-111, x3-3094), the MIT house newspaper, is distributed free on campus every Wednesday. It includes a calendar of the week's events, a listing of seminars, feature articles, classified ads, and a listing of available MIT jobs. Ads are accepted from the entire MIT community. Articles of general interest are sometimes accepted.

Chapter XIV

Hacks and Songs

MIT SONGS AND SUCH

Arise Ye Sons of MIT

Music and lyrics by John B. Wilbur '26

(The closest thing MIT has to an old alma mater.)

Arise all ye sons of MIT, in loyal brotherhood.
The future beckons unto ye and life is full and good.
Arise and raise your steins on high; tonight shall ever be
A mem'ry that will never die, ye sons of MIT.

Once more thy sons, oh MIT, return from far and wide
And gather here once more to be renourished by thy side,
And as we raise our steins on high to pledge our love for thee
We join thy sons of days gone by in praise of MIT.

Oh loyal sons of MIT, when clouds of war burn red,
In foreign land on distant sea, your battle line is spread,
To you we raise our steins on high wherever you may be
And join you voices from the sky, ye sons of MIT.



Arise All Ye of MIT

(The closest thing MIT has to a new alma mater.)

Arise all ye of MIT, in loyal fellowship.
The future beckons unto ye and life is full and good.
Arise and raise your glass on high; tonight shall ever be
A mem'ry that will never die, for ye of MIT.

Thy sons and daughters, oh MIT, return from far and wide
And gather here once more to be renourished by thy side,
And as we raise our glasses on high to pledge our love for thee
We join all those of days gone by in praise of MIT.

Take Me Back to Tech

I wish that I were back again at Tech on Boylston Street,
Dressed in my dinky uniform so dapper and so neat.
I'm crazy after calculus, I never had enough;
It's hard to be dragged away so young, It was horribly awfully tough!

Hurrah for Technology, 'ology 'ology oh,
Glorious old Technology, 'ology 'ology oh!

Back in the days that were free from care in the 'ology varsity shop,
With nothing to do but analyze air in an anemometrical top.
The differentiation of the trigonometric pow'rs
The constant pi that made me sigh in those happy days of ours.

Hurrah for Technology, 'ology 'ology oh,
Glorious old Technology, 'ology 'ology oh!

Take me back on a special train to that glorious Institute,
I yearn for the inspiration of a technological toot.
I'd shun the quizzical physical profs the chapel and all that,
But how I'd love to go again on a scientific bat.

Hurrah for Technology, 'ology 'ology oh,
Glorious old Technology, 'ology 'ology oh!

M-A-S-S-A-C-H-U-S-E-T-T-S (and)
I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-E-O-F-T-E (but)
C-H-N-O-L-O-G and Y comes after G
(and what does that spell?)
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology!
Hey!

E to the U du dx! (aka the Tech Cheer)

E to the U du dx, E to the X dx!

Cosine! Secant! Tangent! Sine!

3 point 1 4 1 5 9!

Integral, radical m dv

Slipstick, slide rule, M.I.T.!

WE ARE HAPPY — TECH IS HELL

T-E-C-H-N-O-L

O-G-Y!

M.I.T. RAH! RAH! RAH!

M.I.T. RAH! RAH! RAH!

M.I.T. RAH! RAH! RAH!

Technology! Technology! Technology!

The Ballad of 5.60

(To the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic")

Free energy and entropy were whirling in his brain
With partial differentials and greek letters in their train
While delta, sigma, gamma, theta, epsilon and pi
(DSGQEP)
Were driving him distracted as they danced before his eye.

Glory, glory dear old thermo
Glory, glory dear old thermo
Glory, glory dear old thermo,
We'll pass you by and by.

Heat, Content, and fugacity revolved within his brain
Like molecules and atoms that you never have to name.
And logarithmic functions doing cakewalks in his dreams,
And partial molar quantities devouring chocolate creams.

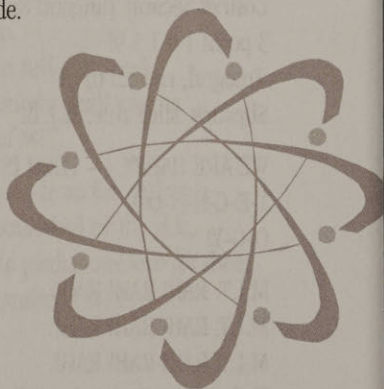
They asked him on the final if a mole of any gas
In a vessel with a membrane through which Hydrogen could pass
Were compressed to half its volume what the entropy would be
If two-thirds delta-sigma equaled half of delta-P. ($\frac{2}{3} \Delta S = \frac{1}{2} \Delta P$)

He said he guessed the entropy would have to equal four
Unless the second law should bring it up a couple more
But then, it might be seven if the Carnot law applied,
Or it might be almost zero if the delta-T should slide.

The professor read his paper with a corrugated brow.
For he knew he'd have to grade it and he didn't quite know how
'Til an inspiration in his cerebellum suddenly smote,
And he seized his trusty fountain pen and this is what he wrote:

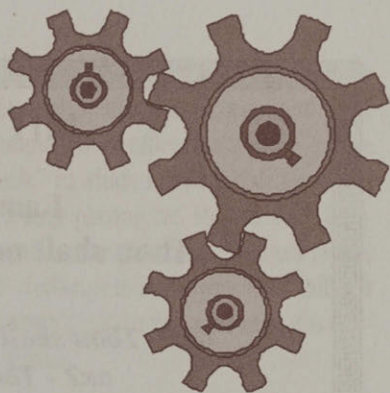
Just as you have guessed the entropy, I'll have to guess your grade,
But the second law won't raise it to the mark you might have made.
For it might have been a 100 if your guesses all were good,
But I think it must be zero 'til they're rightly understood.

Glory, glory dear old thermo
Glory, glory dear old thermo
Glory, glory dear old thermo,
We'll try again next term.



M.I.T. (To the tune of "Let It Be")

When I find myself in times of trouble,
Charles Vest comes to me,
Speaking words of wisdom: MIT.
And now I find I'm losing
What's remaining of my sanity.
I'm told that that's expected: MIT
MIT, MIT, what have you done to me?
I think that I'm OD'ing; too much technology.



And even though the night is cloudy
There's a light that shines on me.
It must be a laser: MIT.
And if the light proves dangerous I'll go to the infirmary
Provided it is open: MIT.
MIT, MIT, computer running free
Athena's at the stem of everything I see.

I wake up to the sound of lectures
Some professor's telling me
 $du/dh=BS - du(dt)$.

Although the course seems difficult
The catalogue says it's elementary
Everything's so simple: MIT.
MIT, MIT, you weren't true to me.
You promised me an education, and gave me misery.

And when I'm doing a problem set
I find they're all too hard for me.
There will be an answer: MIT.
I'll go and threaten the tool next door
And he will do them all for me.
Cheating is so simple: MIT.
MIT, MIT, I'm as desperate as can be.
If a B's a bit too much I'll settle for a C.

I gaze at the towering building
And emotion sweeps all over me,
Standing on the campus: MIT.
How many times I've thought of jumping
From the buildings that I see.
That is not the answer: MIT.
MIT, MIT, you don't agree with me.
A dome is not a home: MIT.

MIT Commandments

I am Athena thy Goddess
Thou shalt not have false gods before me.

- ox1 - Thou shalt not take the name of OLC in vain*
- ox2 - Thou shalt not eat at Lobdell*
- ox3 - Thou shalt keep holy the hour of Star Trek*
- ox4 - Honor thy professors, for they are the source of grades*
- ox5 - Thou shalt not decrease entropy*
- ox6 - Thou shalt not connect PWR to GND*
- ox7 - Thou shalt not sex toads*
- ox8 - Thou shalt not exceed the speed of light*
- ox9 - Keep holy the month of IAP for it is a time of rest*

- oxA - IHTFP*
- oxB - Thou shalt not sleep*
- oxC - Thou shalt consume caffeine*
- oxD - Thou shalt not take pass/fail in vain*
- oxE - Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's HP*
- oxF - Thou shalt not divide by zero*

HACKING

Roof and tunnel hackers specialize in knowing how to get around MIT. They take great pride in knowing where the most interesting nooks and crannies of the Institute can be found and how to get to classic hacking spots such as the top of the Great Dome. It's fun to find your way into a rumored hacking location such as the bricked-in shower or the Tomb of the Unknown Ladder, or, better yet, to be the first to discover a particular "tomb" (an interesting, out-of-the-way, unused spot), but the greatest challenge is to do so without leaving a trace of your actions.

Another side to hacking is what is known as "pulling a hack". A hack, in this sense, differs from ordinary college pranks in that emphasis is placed on cleverness, timeliness, the ability to overcome technical obstacles, and avoiding damage to the object being hacked. The most recent hack received worldwide recognition when the MIT Great Dome was converted into an oversized replica of the droid R2D2. The hack celebrated the premiere of the Star Wars prequel, Episode One: The Phantom Menace. Some of the best known hacks in recent years have been the beanie propeller placed on top of the Great Dome,

a shower placed in the student center Athena cluster (for those who needed it), Mass. Toolpike, in which the Infinite Corridor was transformed into a highway, complete with road signs, a rotary, and a car parked in Lobby 10 (the car was given a ticket by a dutiful Campus Police officer), a working phone booth that was put on the Great Dome, and the famed "Die Hack," in which Random Hall turned an enormous cubical metallic sculpture hanging in Lobby 7 into a large playing die. Most famous, however, of recent hacks, was the life-size fiberglass model campus police car placed on the Great Dome, complete with a dummy CP and boxes of Dunkin Donuts. It's a challenge to make your hack difficult for Physical Plant workers to remove (therefore ensuring its longevity), but, in the same vein, it is considered classy to remove your own hack after a suitable length of time.

Hacking has long been an MIT tradition, with a strong emphasis on ethics and ingenuity. You can learn more about hacks by visiting the MIT Museum and asking to see the folders on student pranks in the student activities file. They have several inches of photos and newspaper clippings dating back to 1910, and they welcome any information about current hacks. They hold a talk and slide show every IAP, and have published an excellent picture history of hacks. The book, by MIT hackologist Brian Leibowitz, is called *The Journal of the Institute of Hacks, Tom Foolery, and Pranks*.

Exploring dates back for many years. The oldest known piece of graffiti is from a plumber on the fourth floor of Building 10, dated 1915, found in 1985 by hackers known as Heretic and Circumscribed Triangle.

Hacking Groups

Delta Kappa Epsilon

DKE is famous for the balloon hack at the November 1982 Harvard-Yale football game. That hack received more publicity than any other hack in the history of MIT. See *Technique 83* for details. DKE has tried to hack the game before, most memorably in the late 1940s when they buried explosive cord in a pattern that would spell out "MIT". Unfortunately, Harvard discovered the hack and set up a trap. They arrested several students wearing coats lined with batteries. A dean, who had been informed about the hack after the arrest, went down to bail the students out. He pointed out to the detective that the battery-lined coats were only circumstantial evidence. At this point the dean opened his own battery-lined coat and declared "all Tech men carry batteries."

Jack Florey

Jack Florey's, Ye Ole. No. 5 East, Roof and Tunnel Hackers is based just under the roof of East Campus's east parallel. (If you need to find your way to Baker House, Jack is the person to ask.) Jack's strength has generally been exploration. While his numbers have waned from time to time, Jack remains a prominent figure in the hacking community.

James Tetazoo

The Third East Traveling Animal Zoo is based in East Campus. They were probably the best hackers during the late seventies, and continue to amuse East Campus residents and the Institute with their antics. During the dedication of building 66 (the triangular Chemistry building), they lowered an anchor over the bow, dropped a banner christening the "USS Tetazoo," broke a bottle of champagne across the point,

and blasted “Anchors Aweigh” on their stereos. In exploring they were the first group to sign in under the steps of 77 Massachusetts Avenue. The first week the Arts and Media Technology building (E15) opened, James Tetazoo’s Sans Knife appeared overnight to rave reviews. It was a commons tray with plate, tumbler, and utensils except for a knife.

Larry West

Conglomerated around the 41st floor of the western front of East Campus, Larry manages to involve himself in much hacking around the institute. Archnemesis to James Tetazoo and self-appointed champion of Elvis and Fred, Larry is an instigator and participant in much mischief around the Institute.

Order of the Random Knights

ORK is a small tightly knit hacking group based in Random Hall. They are mainly an exploring group and are best known for discovering one of the missing half stories in Building Ten. ORK’s most famous hack was the die hack mentioned earlier.

Smoots

Although not technically a hacking group, Lambda Chi Alpha still repaint the Smoots every year. Just what is a Smoot? Oliver Smoot, an unfortunate pledge of that fraternity in 1959, the first year the marks were painted.

Technology Hackers Association

Reputed to have once been the largest group on campus, THA pulled off several widely known hacks requiring lots of manpower such as the Massachusetts Toolpike in 1985 and the Home on the Dome in 1986.

Chapter XV

Boston and MIT Lingo

MWOH ABOUT BOSTON

Those of you unfamiliar with Boston may think that you are coming to just another American city which uses English as its native tongue. If so, you are due for something of a shock. So: as another of its continuing services, we have persuaded a true native Bostonian to compile this Guide to the Language of Boston Together with Commentary on the Strange Customs Thereof with Pronunciation Guide and a Glossary of Native Vocabulary

Introduction

The accent of Eastern New England is characterized as a “twang.” This means that the speech is quick and clipped. Rumor has it that in northern Maine it’s so clipped that it sometimes dies off into pure silence. This, however, is not a problem in Boston. A “twang” also means it has a tendency to be nasal. An example of a nasal sound in English is the “ng” at the end of “looking.” Now try applying this to a vowel and you’ve almost got it.

Of course, not all New England accents are the same. People in western New England talk almost like the rest of the country, and many suburbanites are altogether too affected by the bland language of national TV. Proper Bostonians talk almost like Britishers, and Mainiacs have a delightful accent all their own.

It’s only in Boston and nearby that one can hear the sweet dulcet tones of pure Bostonian English. While it may at first sound grating and harsh, even cacophonous to the inexperienced ear, you will soon grow to love it. [Editor’s note: Ha!]

Specific Characteristics

The disappearing “R”

This is the most distinctive aspect of Bostonese. The combination “or” is pronounced “awe.” In extreme cases it is pronounced very nasally (approximately “woh”) as in “Dorchester” (pronounced “Dwohchestah”). Note, however, that “or” and “er” at the end of a word are pronounced “ah.” JFK talked about “vigah.” No one in Boston thought that strange. The classic example is “I parked my car in Harvard Yard,” pronounced “I pahked my cah in Hahvahd Yahd.”

The reappearing “R”

Having discarded so many r’s, Bostonians must put them somewhere, and they often end up pronouncing the words ending in “a” as though they ended in “er.” Hence “Cuber” (Cuba) and “bananer” (banana).

The mysterious extra syllable

Many words which you think have one syllable appear to have two. This is even more common in Maine than in Boston. Example: “there” (“they-ah”), “door” (“doe-ah”), and “Revere” (“Re-ve-ah”).

The broad “A”

The words “calf,” “half,” and “laugh” rhyme and have the same “a” sound as in “father.” This is known as a “broad A” and in extreme cases may appear in words like “glass” and “grass.”

“Phantom” Negatives

Bostonians often insert negatives in places never intended, with the meaning only to be figured out in context. Example: Bostonian 1: “I wicked wanna go to Glosta to get some clams!” Bostonian 2: “So don’t I!” The second Bostonian just expressed agreement. Go figure.

Localities

Boston - (Baw-ston), a city north of Quincy

Eastie - East Boston

Southie - South Boston

Quincy - (Quin-zee), a city south of Boston

Worcester - (Wus-tah), second largest city in Massachusetts (and New England)

(Westawusta - no man’s land.)

Gloucester - (Glos-tah), a seaport north of Boston

Medford - (Meh-fuh), a city north of Boston

Revere - (Re-ve-ah), a city north of Boston

Peabody - (PEE-buh-DEE, not PEE-BOD-ee, not Pu-ber-ty), another city north of Boston

Down East - Maine

Cradle of Liberty - (1) Boston; (2) Faneuil (fan-yul) Hall

Athens of America - Boston

Hub of the Universe - Boston

Midwest - area around Worcester, Mass.

West - area around Springfield, Mass.

Edge of Civilization - The Connecticut River

Indian Country - land west of the Berkshire Hills

New York - (New Yawk), city, a suburb of Stamford, Connecticut

Ireland - (Island), lawtsa Bostonians are from this country

Food

Tonic - generic term for "soft drinks" (also acceptable). "Soda" ("soder") is gradually filtering into usage from visitors. "Pop" is not used.

Frappe - what you think of as a milkshake.

Milkshake - milk and flavored syrup, shaken up. Contains no ice cream.

Hoodsie - a small ice cream in a paper cup

Jimmies - sprinkles for ice cream

Steamed Clams - the world's best food.

Fried Clams - the world's biggest crime to the world's best food.

Clam Chowder - absolutely heavenly treat; contains no tomato.

Manhattan-Style Clam Chowder - tomato soup. Rumored to contain some clams, but this has never been substantiated.

Government

The Great and General Court - The official name of the legislature; what the legislature likes to call itself.

Those Crooks on Beacon Hill - What everyone else call the legislature.

Governor's Council - A popularly-elected group of nine wheeler-dealers who must approve appointments by the Governor. About 20 years ago they almost had a quorum in the state prison.

Town - Main unit of local government throughout New England. Every square inch of Massachusetts is part of some city or town. Counties have insignificant power.

Town Meeting - An assembly of voters in a town. It runs the local government and is presided over by a moderator.

Selectmen - A board of local magistrates (generally 3 to 5) who run the day-to-day affairs of the town, according to the instructions of the town meeting.

Commonwealth - What Massachusetts is. There are 46 states and four commonwealths (Ma., Pa., Va., and Ky.) in the United States.

Highway Terms

Motorist - someone granted a license to hunt pedestrians and bicyclists.

Pedestrian - a hazardous occupation.

Bicyclist - a suicidal occupation.

Crosswalk - strange paintings on some city streets, the significance of which is unknown to the natives.

Traffic Light - a signalling device for drivers; red means stop, green go, and yellow accelerate. Red and yellow together mean to stop in all directions - pedestrians crossing. Blinking green means to be prepared for the light to turn red.

Miscellaneous

Harvard - (Hah-vahd), a small liberal arts college up the creek.

Blue Laws - laws left over from the Puritan days, which say that anything you want to do on Sundays, you can't. Recently partially repealed.

Yankee - (1) to a foreigner, an American; (2) to a Southerner, a Northerner; (3) to a Northerner, a New Englander; (4) to a New Englander, a Vermonter; (5) to a Vermonter, someone who eats apple pie for breakfast.

Common - a park in the center of a city or town. Generally has public buildings and churches clustered around it.

Bubbla - a water fountain.

Barrel - a wastebasket.

Townie - a young native of more backward parts of the Boston area. Characterized by their Trans Ams (in males of the species), big hair (in females of the species), and use of phrases such as "That would be a wicked pissa" and "Let's go down Joey's for a tonic."

Wanna Go? - Do you want to fight?

A Whole Notha — A totally different thing.

Wicked - (adj.) very. Ex.: Kiss 108 is a wicked awesome radio station.

Wicked pissa - something really good.

Wicked f*ing pissa** - just about the best thing in the whole world.



MIT DICTIONARY

The following is a “dictionary” of MIT words, phrases, and acronyms. Terms commonly identified by either acronym or name are listed here by acronym. Alphabetically, acronyms are listed before words. A useful resource, if you should come across an acronym not listed here, use ‘whats’ database on Athena. After typing “add siph”, you can run “whats <acronym.” for expansion of a huger collection.

Add - to include registration for a subject during the term

ARC - Academic Resource Center.

AI - Artificial Intelligence.

Airport Lounge - the place to sit, eat, or nap on the second floor of the Student Center

Alumni Association President's Court - A nice place to sit, if you can find it.

APO - Alpha Phi Omega, a national co-ed service fraternity.

ASA - Association of Student Activities. Coordinating body for student activities, clubs, etc.

armadillo - A small set of drawers common to a selected few dorms.

Athena - The MIT “distributed computing environment,” running on cluster machines and many private workstations in offices and student rooms.

beaver - The MIT mascot.

Big Sail - The official name of the steel sculpture south of the Green Building. Often called the Great Sail.

Big Sail, Working Model - A preliminary scaled-down version of the Big Sail, in front of Building 9. Often called the Little Sail.

Big Screw - A 36”, solid aluminum, left-handed thread, wood screw presented by APO during the spring to the faculty or staff member voted most deserving.

blooter - (1) Any person or object of unbelievably large size, e.g., “That’s a blooter corn muffin you have there.” (2) The nickname of the 16 oz. “extra large” coffees sold by The 24-Hour Coffeehouse during finals week.

blow off - (1) To flush. (see flushed) (2) To punt. (see *punt*)

Bomber - Resident of Burton Third.

Brass Rat - Hunk of gold some MIT students and alums wear on a finger.

Bridge Circuit - A running course along the Charles River which includes the BU, Harvard, and/or Longfellow Bridges. Not to be confused with a circuit bridge.

Bronze Bunny - Sculpture in Lowell Court (building 1). Officially named “Three Piece Reclining Figure, Draped.”

Bruno - A unit of volume resulting from a piano falling six stories onto Amherst Alley from the roof of Baker House.

BSO - Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BSU - Black Students Union.

bug - A natural or introduced flaw, often the cause of a crash.

busted - (1) Broken. (2) Arrested.

CAC - Campus Activities Complex

CAP - Committee on Academic Performance.

CAES - Center for Advanced Educational Services (building 9).

CAVS - Center for Advanced Visual Studies (in Media Lab).

CGSP - Committee on Graduate School Policy

Chancellor - A senior office of the Institute, responsible for interdisciplinary projects and for ODSUE.

ChemE - Chemical Engineering (Course X).

Cheney Room - Margaret Cheney Room (3-310), for women students only. CSS has the combination.

Chocolate City - All male, minority living group on the top three floors of New House 1.

choke - To snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.

Chorallaries - Close-harmony mixed-voice vocal group.

CivE - Civil Engineering (Course I).

COC - Committee on Curricula.

COD - (1) Committee on Discipline. (2) Cash on Delivery.

Compton Lecture Hall - Room 26-100.

Concourse - An alternative freshman program located on the first floor of Building 56.

Coop - Co-operative store. Located in Kendall Square, the Student Center, Harvard Square, and other locations.

Corporation - MIT's board of directors.

Course - Department major.

CP - Campus Police.

CPW - Campus Preview Weekend, when pre-frosh visit in April.

crash - (1) To sleep in a place where one does not pay rent, such as a friend's apartment. (2) To join a party without being invited. (3) To cease functioning, as in a computer system.

crock - (1) Something that has been botched, e.g., “What a crock.” (2) Bucket, e.g., “This is a crock of shit.”

crunch - (1) What happens at the end of the term. (2) To process mindlessly, as in “number crunch”.

CSA - Committee on Student Affairs

CSC - Chinese Students Club.

CSR - Center for Space Research, Building 37.

CSS - Counseling and Support Services, Building 5.

CUP - Committee on the Undergraduate Program.

dope - (1) Marijuana, rarely other drugs. (2) Trace impurity added to pure substance to alter properties. (3) Moron (archaic).

DormCon - Dormitory Council. The central dormitory governing and coordinating body.

Double E - see EE.

Draper - Formerly MIT Instrumentation Lab. Works on inertial guidance systems, radar, etc. Hires many MIT students.

drop - To cancel registration for a subject during a term.

DSL - Dean for Student Life

Duct Tape - The most useful non-consumable substance on campus.

DUE - Dean for Undergraduate Education

EE - Electrical Engineering (Course VI-1).

EECS - Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (Course VI).

EIT - (rhymes with “fight”) (1) The Engineer in Training exam, given each year to students en route to becoming professional engineers. (2) An exclamation used when someone is unfairly destroyed. Can be used as virtually any part of speech, e.g., “I got eited on my 18.03 test.”

ESG - Experimental Study Group. An alternative freshman program located on the 6th floor of building 24.

ESP - Education Studies Program. Runs HSSP (High School Studies Program), in which MIT students design and teach their own courses to high school students.

elephant - A large piece of furniture resembling a closet; common to a selected few dorms.

emeritus - Retired from regular service with honor. See professor.

Feeb - an officer in the UA or DormCon

FDC - (1) Folkdance Club. (2) Freshman Defense Corps.

FinBoard - Finance Board. The undergraduate body charged with proposing and administering the Undergraduate Association budget and funding student activities.

First-year - A freshman, at Wellesley.

Fishbowl, The - A former workstation cluster of Project Athena located off the Infinite Corridor (building 11) which is the home of the new Student Services Center. Some claim that the building 12 cluster is a recreation.

flushed - (1) Turned down or out. Disappointed in some endeavor, usually involved with selling oneself (2) To get a reddish hue on one's face from heat, exertion, or embarrassment. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer."

flame - To speak obnoxiously and/or at great length.

FOC - Freshmen on Campus decision, to be implemented when the new dorm is done.

FPC - Faculty Policy Committee.

FPOP - Freshman Pre-Orientation Program

frappe - In New England, a beverage made up of milk, syrup, and ice cream. It's called a "milkshake" in other regions.

FSILG - Fraternity, Sorority, or Independent Living Group

F— Truck - The Wellesley Senate Bus

G - Graduate student.

GAMIT - Gays at MIT.

Giraffe - shelves of particular dorms

GSC - Graduate Student Council. The governing body for graduate students as a group.

generate - To create; to come up with.

glitch - A bug.

Great Dome - (1) Bigger than the Little Dome; (2) Above Lobby 10, not Lobby 7.

Great Sail - see *Big Sail*.

Green Line - One of Boston's four subway lines.

Grogo - Mascot of Technique, the MIT yearbook. A big ape.

GRT - Graduate Resident Tutor.

Grumpy fuzball - the SIPB mascot

grunge - to throw away, especially an item in a public space. "The Grunge Crew grunged my shopping cart!"

Grunge Crew - People hired to clear hallways and clean empty rooms in dorms, especially prevalent just after spring term.

grungy - (1) Grubby and dingy. What you feel like after studying 20 hours straight for a final in 85 degree heat. (2) The opposite of elegant; long, boring, complicated, painful, but often necessary. "This 18.03 problem set is disgustingly grungy." Grungy work is often called "grungework".

hack - (1) A trick or prank. For example, having a balloon pop up out of the field in the middle of the Hahvahd-Yale football game or getting elected UAP are fine hacks. (2) A quick shortcut to get something done quickly, for example in a computer program. (3) To goof off, talk randomly, or just hang around. (4) To apply oneself, work hard, or try earnestly. Example: a computer hacker. Also connotes fanaticism.

hacker - (1) One who hacks. (2) One who does a lot of some activity, e.g., pinball hacker.

Hacker Heaven - A summer program at LCS.

Hahvahd - The big red-brick school, both Up The Street and Up Chuck River; little liberal arts school.

Hahvahd Bridge - The Mass. Ave. bridge from MIT to Boston, which measures 364.4 Smoots + 1 ear in length.

How To GAMIT - The old name for this book.

Hosed - Bugged down with work.

Hub - Boston.

Huntington Hall - Room 10-250.

IAP - Independent Activities Period. The month of January at MIT.

IFC - Interfraternity Conference. The central coordinating and governing body of the FSILG's. Counterpart to DormCon.

IHTFP - (1) I Hate This #\$\$&*!@ Place. (2) I Have Truly Found Paradise. (3) It's Hard To Fondle Penguins. (4) I'd Hate to Fail Physics. (5) I Have To Forever Pay. (See TDM.)

IS - Information Services (N42).

ISP - Integrated Studies Program, an alternative freshman program.

Infinite Corridor - A quarter-mile hallway through the heart of the Institute. The longest continuous straight corridor in the world.

Institute - MIT.

Institute Professor — see *professor*.

instructor - (1) Person who stands in front of students and lets fall pearls of wisdom. (2) Academic rank in the lower echelons of the junior faculty.

Interphase - An intensive summer academic program for minorities, designed to ease the transition from high school to MIT.

intuitively obvious - (1) Too simpleminded to deserve explanation. (2) More often, too abstruse to explain if the speaker understands it at all. (3) Set of videos created to discuss diversity and race issues on-campus.

“Is this the way to Baker House?” - Classic line said by a freshman to a Campus Police officer when caught in steam tunnels or rooftops.

Jack Florey - (1) Mythical resident of Fifth East, East Campus. (2) A hacking group associated with Fifth East.

James Tetazoo - (1) Mythical resident of Third East, East Campus. (2) A hacking group associated with Third East.

J. Arthur Random - Mythical resident of Random Hall.

joek - (1) An athletic supporter. (2) An athletic supporter.

JudComm - Judicial Committee, a generic term signifying a group of students charged with enforcing student laws. Usually attached to a living group.

k - One thousand (of anything).

KK - Kosher Kitchen.

Killian Court - The large courtyard in the middle of main campus, surrounded by buildings 1-4, building 10, and Memorial Drive. Called the Great Court until it was named for former MIT President Killian after his retirement.

kiosk - (1) A large cylindrical bulletin board located in an Institute hall. (2) A newspaper stand located in the street, such as the one at Harvard Square.

kludge - (rhymes with “stooge”) (1) A Rube Goldberg-style device which appears unlikely to work but does anyhow. (2) Something complex that doesn’t work, e.g., this definition.

Kresge - The hump between the Oval and the athletic field. Used for lectures, theatre, movies, concerts, conferences, and —less frequently— skiing.

LBGT - Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Transgendered

LCS - Laboratory for Computer Science. Interdepartmental facility devoted to research in the computer and information sciences.

LSC - Lecture Series Committee. A student organization that puts on movies, lectures, and other entertainment for the MIT community.

lecturer - (1) One who lectures. (2) Low, low academic rank.

living group - The place where you live (may not apply for some people found in the Student Center).

Lincoln Lab - A special MIT-affiliated laboratory located in Lexington. Its specialties include optics, radio physics, data systems, radar, and re-entry systems.

Little Dome - The dome on top of building 7. Smaller than the Great Dome, but easier to see from Mass. Ave.

Logs - Short for Logarithms, a small, all-male vocal group.

Loser - Figure it out for yourself.

mariah - A long piece of laboratory rubber tubing filled with water; useful in waterfights. Also spelled "moriah."

MBTA - Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority. Operates the Boston area mass transit, well, not too horribly. Known as the "T".

MechE - Mechanical Engineering (Course II).

Media Lab - An experimental laboratory including studios for audio and video, and laboratories for electromagnetics, materials, optics and perceptual studies. It's one of the few places in the world where computers outnumber people by a significant margin. Also the source of many well funded UROP's.

MEng - Master's in Engineering.

MIT Community - Nearly 20,000 students, faculty, researchers, staff, and employees at MIT. Sometimes used more expansively to include their families and also alumni.

MITOC - MIT Outing Club.

MITSFS - MIT Science Fiction Society. Pronounced "mittsfiss" or "mitt-siffs," but never "misfits."

MITV - MITelevision.

MTG - Musical Theatre Guild.

midnight requisition - How you get something when normal suppliers are closed.

milkshake - Snack made with milk and syrup, but no ice cream. If you want a "milkshake," order a frappe.

moat - The wet thing wrapped around the Chapel. A good place to throw obnoxious people.

MOF - Smile and ask a Baker resident. (Most Obnoxious Freshman)

mumble - A verbal expression used to replace actual mumbling.

n - A random number with various connotations. There are n ways to beat (or get screwed by) the system.

nerd - (pronounced gnurd) Someone who studies too much. Frequently connotes contempt. General insult noun, not necessarily unfriendly.

Nightline - The main student-run help service on campus

nonoptimal - (1) In need of improvement. (2) Horribly bad.

nontrivial - (1) Very difficult. (2) Impossible. See trivial.

nuke - (1) Nuclear power plant. (2) Nuclear weapon. (3) To attack with a nuclear weapon, e.g., "Nuke 'em 'til they glow." (4) Damage caused by a microwave oven, e.g., "Nuke alert!", or by a jock, e.g., "He nuked my knee." (4) To cook in a microwave oven, e.g., "I'll just nuke some dinner."

ORK - Order of Random Knights, a hacking group based in Random Hall.

OSP - Office of Sponsored Programs. An administrative apparatus overseeing outside research grants and works at MIT.

petition - (1) A form used to request something unusual with regard to academics, such as placing out of all your upper-class requirements. (2) To fill out a petition form, submit it to the proper authorities, and satisfy other protocols associated with that kind of activity.

placement - The process of career counseling, graduate school counseling, and finding a job (summer, temporary, or permanent). Occurs at the Office of Career Services and Preprofessional Advising.

postdoc - Someone who already has a Ph.D but is still here.

postgrad - Graduate student.

powertool - (1) An electrically operated tool. (2) What one has to do to catch up on the entire term in any given course the night before the final exam in that course.

prefrosh - Those happy few who are deciding whether or not to come to MIT.

President - Chief Executive of MIT, hired by the Corporation

professor - (1) Person teaching a course. (2) Academic rank with three levels (assistant, associate, full) comprising the main body of the faculty. (3) Institute Professor: Academic post recognizing exceptional distinction. Institute Professors can work as they wish on research and teaching, without regard for formal boundaries and duties. (4) Professor Emeritus: Faculty member who has reached 70 (mandatory retirement age) but who is working (legally) at up to 50% of his or her former load.

Provost - The senior academic officer, who assists the President of the Institute in addition to carrying on projects of his own.

punt - (1) To determine after analytical deliberation not to do something, said of something often academic in nature. (2) To be in the process of not doing something.

putz - (1) To do something in a ridiculous manner or for no justifiable reason. (2) One who putzes.

quantum mechanics - People who repair quanta.

RA - (1) Research Assistant. Usually a graduate student employed by a department, receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for research. Funded by outside grants. (2) Resident Advisor.

Rat, the - The Rathskellar, a punk bar in Boston's Kenmore square. Known for the derelicts who hang outside at 3am.

RLE - Research Laboratory of Electronics, an interdisciplinary lab in building 36.

RLSLP - Residential Life and Student Life Programs

ROTC - Reserve Officer Training Corps. Military officer training program operating within MIT and some other colleges. Pronounced "rotsie."

random - (1) Any. (2) Indeterminate, sometimes connoting number. (3) Without order, garbled. (4) Average person.

Random - Resident of Random Hall.

Red Staple - Sculpture by Tang Hall. Officially named "For Marjorie."

rip-off - (1) A theft. (2) Something so outrageously expensive as to be almost a theft, e.g., "Tickets to Bruins' hockey games are a real rip-off."

RSI - (1) Research Science Institute (2) Repetitive Stress Injury

SAA - Student Art Association.

SCA - Society for Creative Anachronism.

SCEP - Student Committee on Educational Policy.

SGS - Strategic Games Society.

SIPB - Student Information Processing Board. Pronounced "sip-bee."

Sala - La Sala de Puerto Rico. Large all-purpose room in the Student Center donated by a Puerto Rican alum.

screw - (1) Bad thing, such as the Institute Screw or "screwed to the wall." (2) What nuns don't do.

scrod - (1) A baby codfish. Example: "I got scrod by the Dining Service." (2) Past tense of screw. Example: "I got scrod by the Dining Service."

secretary - One who is paid starvation wages to run everything.

Sloanie - a major in Course XV, the Sloan School of Management

Smoot - Unit of measurement of Harvard Bridge (see Hacking).

snow - (1) To impress someone, such as a date. (2) To confuse favorably with a profusion of detail. (3) Brown, cold particles that cover sidewalks and gutters through Boston winters. Reputed to contain water.

Sport Death - Philosophy at Senior House.

Squanch - (1) Resident of East Campus Third East. (2) A short fellow with a picket sign and a wilted flower.

Stratton House - (1) Student Center (3rd, 4th, and 5th floors). (2) Not just a living group, it's a way of life

Steer Roast - Annual Senior House party at which said animal is actually roasted. Tradition dates back to the mid-sixties.

Stud Center - Student Center.

subject - One or two professors, N students, a room, a formal curriculum, a formal subject number, and a formal grade, except when it isn't.

TA - Teaching Assistant. Usually a grad student employed by a department, receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for teaching duties. Funded by the Institute.

TDM - Too Damned Much. Refers to tuition.

TFM - See *TDM*.

TMRC - Tech Model Railroad Club (pronounced "tumruk")

Tech - archaic. MIT. Now called the Institute.

Tech Talk - The official MIT newspaper published every Wednesday (except summers and Institute holidays).

Tech, The - A student-written and published newspaper that appears in Lobby 7 and other random places on Tuesdays and Fridays (except summers and Institute holidays).

Technology - Very archaic name for the Institute. See *Tech*.

Tech Square - (1) Member of the MIT Square Dancing Club. (2) Group of buildings located northeast of MIT, location of LCS and the MIT AI Lab.

Tomb - An enclosed space, often created when a new building is put next to an old one without fully coordinating the floorplans. They tend to be named by the first explorers to find them.

tonic - Soda, New England style.

tool - (1) To study. (See *powertool*.) (2) One who studies to an extreme. Connotes over-concentration on problem sets. *Supertool*: an extreme extreme. (3) MIT student. Slightly derogatory.

Transparent Horizons - Pile of scrap metal left by Louise Nevelson in the East Campus courtyard, best appreciated by facing away from it. Tends to be buried whenever there is enough snow to do so.

trash - To destroy or vandalize, especially during a riot.

trivial - (1) Obvious. Often said sarcastically. (2) Easy to do.

Tuition Riot - Traditional "spontaneous" demonstration held to celebrate a tuition increase. See *TDM*.

turkey - (1) A chestnut-stuffed, giblet-jammed Tom gobbler. (2) One lacking common sense.

'Tute - MIT.

U - Undergraduate.

UA - Undergraduate Association. Organization of all MIT undergraduates (W20-401).

UAP - Undergraduate Association President; head feeb.

UROP - Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program. A source of credit and dollars for many undergrads.

Vardebedia - Fifth floor of New House 4 (archaic).

Vigilante - Resident of MacGregor F-entry.

Virjin - Resident of MacGregor J-entry.

Women's League - Service and social organization for all MIT women. Formerly Tech Matrons.

W3C - World Wide Web Consortium (in LCS)

Appendix I

Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT

For more information, contact:

- Standards: Residential Programs, W20-549, x3-9777
- Housing: Residential Services, E32, x3-2811

Introduction

Massachusetts Institute of Technology publishes a number of documents regarding the behavior of its faculty, students, and staff. This document, "Standards and Procedures for Students," summarizes the rules, regulations, and procedures that apply to all students at the Institute (graduate and undergraduate). Much of this material has been quoted or summarized from two documents published by the Institute: *MIT Bulletin* and *MIT Policies and Procedures*. The *Bulletin*, which also describes each year's courses and degree programs, is provided free of charge, in the fall, to all incoming and continuing registered students. *Policies and Procedures* is a manual of general Institute policies found in most administrative offices and available at web.mit.edu/policies.

The "Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT" contains standards, guidelines, regulations, and procedures regarding general behavior and policies and procedures relating to all undergraduate and graduate students including those residing in Institute-approved living groups.

Enforcement

In the majority of instances, enforcing these regulations falls under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Dean for Student Life (DSL), and/or the Committee on Discipline (COD).

Changes

The Institute reserves the right to make additions, deletions, or changes to these regulations at any time.

GENERAL STANDARDS

All students, residents, and their guests are expected to comply with all city, state, and federal laws, as well as MIT rules and regulations. All members of the MIT community are expected to conduct themselves with proper respect for one another and for each other's property. The Institute strongly discourages behavior which would detract from an atmosphere conducive to academic and personal growth.

This is not intended to be a complete list of Institute, legal, and departmental regulations applying to students, nor a substitute for the wording of the regulations themselves. In every case, it is the wording of the applicable regulation, not the synopsis here, that governs. In addition, some departments and programs, including the Registrar's Office, the Athletics Department, and the Athena Computing Environment, have rules not cited here of which students need to be aware. Consult the appropriate department for such information.

Students who violate the following may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension from the Institute. The list below is not inclusive of all behaviors and should be used as a guide.

Improper Use of Institute Property

Improper use of Institute property or facilities, including keys/key cards, computers, telephones, and so forth, or misuse of MIT's name, or violation of Institute regulations. Included in "improper use" is providing MIT telephone directories or similar listings to persons outside of MIT, or using a directory for non-Institute purposes.

Academic Honesty

The following information is condensed from Policies and Procedures. Significant parts of this policy were intended to provide guidelines for faculty in resolving suspected cases of academic dishonesty; they are included here in order to advise students of this process and their rights. Because significant parts of the following material have been condensed or rephrased from the original, this section is provided only as a guideline. For the complete statement as approved by the Faculty Policy Committee and the Academic Council, see the September 30, 1992 publication of *MIT Complaint and Grievance Procedures*.

"MIT assumes that all students come to the Institute for a serious purpose and expects them to be responsible individuals who demand of themselves high standards of honesty and personal conduct. Cheating, plagiarism, unauthorized collaboration, and other forms of academic dishonesty are considered serious offenses for which disciplinary penalties can be imposed...

"At the beginning of each term, faculty members are encouraged to make clear to the students in their classes their expectations regarding permissible academic conduct... Some expectations are obvious: students should realize they are expected not to copy other students' responses during quizzes, or to represent term papers written by others as their own work.

"There are gray areas, however, in which the standards can vary... A particularly troublesome area is the question of working together on problem sets and other homework assignments. The use of old solution sets or lab reports presents a similar problem. Because homework assignments have two roles—helping students learn the material and helping instructors evaluate academic performance—it is not always obvious how much collaboration or assistance from old materials, if any, the instructor expects... [It is therefore important that a student understand her or his instructor's expectations about the nature and extent of collaboration or assistance from old materials that is permitted or encouraged]... Where assistance from old materials is expected...materials [must be] equally available to all students...

"...Within each department..., a senior member of the Faculty, such as the department head, [is available to] provide guidance to faculty members and to students in cases of suspected academic dishonesty... In addition, deans in the...DUE and DSL, as well as the Ombudspersons, are available for consultation...

"When a faculty member believes that a student has violated the expected standards of academic conduct, it is generally advisable to arrange to talk privately with the student as soon as possible. The request for a meeting should be in writing...and care should be taken to protect the student's privacy. [The suspected student has a right to come accompanied by any other member of the MIT community except a lawyer]...

"[If as a result of this meeting, the faculty member concludes that the student has] ... behaved dishonestly..., [he or she] may decide to take direct action...or to bring the case to the DSL or to the Committee on Discipline (COD) for resolution... Among the direct actions that [can be taken are]: • Reduced Grade...• Faculty Warning Letter... • [Redoing the] assignment or exam...

"If the COD handles the case, its decision is final unless the Committee recommends that the student be either suspended or expelled, in which case the final sanction is decided by the President... If the faculty member handles the case, ...[and the student disagrees with the disposition], it can be reviewed by the head of the department. Further review may be requested of the dean of the appropriate school. If the student feels aggrieved after these steps have been taken or attempted, the student is encouraged to consult the DSL for advice...and...the MIT complaint policy described in the Courses and Degree Programs Catalogue [MIT Bulletin] under 'Institute Regulations'..."

Harassment

The following statement on harassment was recommended by the MIT Committee on Sexual Harassment in October 1990 and approved by the Faculty Policy Committee and the Academic Council to replace the statement on harassment contained in the March 1990 edition of Policies and Procedures. It is included in *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*.

"Harassment of any kind is not acceptable behavior at MIT; it is inconsistent with the commitment to excellence that characterizes MIT's activities. MIT is committed to creating an environment in which every individual can work, study and live without being harassed. Harassment may therefore lead to sanctions up to and including termination of employment or student status.

"Harassment is any conduct, verbal or physical, on or off campus, which has the intent or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's or group's educational or work performance at MIT or which creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational, work or living environment. Some kinds of harassment are prohibited by civil laws or by MIT policies on conflict of interest and nondiscrimination (see relevant sections of Policies and Procedures).

"Harassment on the basis of race, color, gender, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age includes harassment of an individual in terms of a stereotyped group characteristic, or because of that person's identification

with a particular group.

“Sexual harassment may take many forms. Sexual assault and requests for sexual favors which affect educational or employment decisions constitute sexual harassment. However, sexual harassment may also consist of unwanted physical contact and requests for sexual favors, visual displays of degrading sexual images, sexually suggestive conduct, or offensive remarks of a sexual nature. The Institute is committed under this policy to stopping harassment and associated retaliatory behavior. All MIT supervisors have a responsibility to act to stop harassment in the areas under their supervision.

“Any member of the MIT community who feels harassed is encouraged to seek assistance and resolution of the complaint. To implement the policy on harassment, MIT provides a variety of avenues by which an individual who feels harassed may proceed. These procedures are intended to assure confidentiality, prevent retaliation, and achieve prompt resolution of complaints while protecting the rights of the person bringing the complaint and of the person accused of harassment.”

General complaint procedures are described in *Policies and Procedures* Section 3.33.

While the preceding policy does not specifically delineate grievance procedures, it is particularly important to note that students who feel harassed within their living groups can request and receive alternative housing from the Residential Life Office (E32-200), pending the resolution of a complaint. The guide *Dealing with Harassment at MIT* (1993) gives information about resources and options that are available for complainants, bystanders and supervisors and also for people who are told they harass. Please refer to this booklet if you have any questions about how to deal with offensive behavior.

There is a “Quick Guide” in the front of the booklet and a fold-out list of MIT resources which may be especially helpful. Additional resources are available from the Ombudspersons, each MIT department, in DSL, within living groups (including Graduate Resident Tutors and Housemasters and Resident Advisors), from the Campus Police, religious advisors, social workers, health care providers, etc.

Hazing

Chapter 269, Sections 17-19 of the Massachusetts General Laws prohibits the practice of hazing as follows:

“Whoever is a principal organizer or participant in the crime of hazing, as defined herein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

“The term ‘hazing’ as used in this section...shall mean any conduct or method of initiation into any student organization...which liquor, beverage, drug or other substance, or any other brutal treatment or forced physical activity which is likely to adversely affect the physical health or safety of any such student or other person, or which subjects any such student or other person to extreme mental stress, including extended deprivation of sleep or rest or extended isolation...

“...Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section to the contrary, consent shall not be available as a defense to any prosecution under this action. Whoever knows that another person is the victim of hazing...

“...and is at the scene of such crime shall, to the extent that such person can do so without danger or peril to himself or others, report such crime to an appropriate law enforcement official as soon as reasonably practicable. Whoever fails to report such crime shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars.”

When an MIT Living Group, organization, and/or individual is found to be involved in a possible hazing activity, the Institute shall initiate disciplinary action. Such action shall be conducted in accordance with normal Institute disciplinary proceedings. MIT will not tolerate hazing within its community. In addition to immediately reporting such incidents to the Campus Police, any victim of such acts should also report such to his/her House Judicial Committee, DSL, the MIT Campus Police (W31-215), his/her Graduate Resident Tutor, Resident Advisor, House President, Housemaster, or one of the Ombudspersons.

Policy on the Use of Alcohol

Full information on the MIT Alcohol Policy can be found at web.mit.edu/rslsp/alcohol.

MIT observes all laws and regulations governing the sale, purchase, and serving of alcoholic beverages by all members of its community and expects that these laws will be adhered to at all events associated with the Institute. This includes activities on the MIT campus, in MIT independent living groups, and at off-campus functions sponsored and supported by MIT or any of its affiliated groups.

The Institute does not intend through its guidelines or policies to restrict the responsible use of alcohol by members of the MIT community who are at or above the legal drinking age. Efforts to observe existing laws and regulations in an environment in which the majority of the undergraduate student body is not of drinking age will,

however, almost certainly impose some constraints on those who are of age.

No alcoholic beverages may be served or consumed in any work area of the Institute at any time, except in Institute dining areas or at official Institute functions when expressly authorized by a member of the Academic Council.

Institute funds may not be used by student-run organizations to purchase alcohol. This includes both graduate and undergraduate groups and residence halls. As a result, "house taxes" and student activities funds may not be used to purchase alcohol; however, they may be used to hire bonded bartenders and/or party monitors.

MIT departments, including academic departments, laboratories and centers, and administrative units, may not use Institute funds to purchase alcohol for events where persons under the age of 21 are present. This prohibition may be waived with the approval of the relevant dean, vice-president, or other member of the Academic Council, based on a determination that the requirements for serving alcohol at events are understood and will be observed.

All non-student-sponsored events where alcohol is served must be registered through the Conference Services Office, after being authorized by a member of the Academic Council. All student-sponsored events where alcohol is served must be registered through the Residential Life and Student Life Programs Office, after being authorized by the appropriate dean in the Office of the Dean for Student Life. Violations of this policy may be grounds for serious disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

Off-Campus Behavior

Off-campus misconduct is a basis for MIT action if the Institute considers such misconduct to be in violation of the educational mission of the Institute or if it is deemed to be a clear and present danger to Institute functions. Students may be subject to the Institute's judicial process for misconduct which occurs off campus in instances where the violation may affect the individual's suitability as a member of the MIT community. Off-campus behavior can subject a student to the Institute judicial process for violating Institute policy in situations:

- (a) where other members of the MIT community are affected;
- (b) where Institute property is involved;
- (c) where the student is off-campus participating in an Institute-sponsored program (e.g., a semester-away program) or on Institute business; or
- (d) where the student fails to live up to Institute standards.

The Institute has a strong interest in protecting its members and property from dangerous behavior. Consequently, off-campus behavior can subject a student to the Institute judicial process when such behavior would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the individual would present danger to the members or property of the Institute.

In addressing off-campus behavior, DSL and/or the COD will review the nature of the charges and determine whether the matter warrants action or a hearing. If a criminal charge has been filed as a result of the off-campus behavior, action may be delayed pending the outcome of criminal proceedings.

Drugs

The use, sale, distribution or possession, or facilitating the use or sale of any illegal or controlled drug(s) is specifically prohibited by MIT policy in addition to being violations of the law. Such actions can subject a student to arrest by the MIT Campus Police or other law enforcement agencies. Violations may also be referred to the Committee on Discipline or DSL.

Weapons

Firearms, air rifles, air pistols, and ammunition are not permitted on MIT property on in any Institute approved living group. Possessors of firearms are required by law to obtain permission from the Chief of the MIT Campus Police to bring firearms on campus. All students are reminded that firearms must be licensed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Violators are subject to a one-year mandatory jail sentence and up to a \$1,000 fine. More information on firearms regulations may be obtained from the Campus Police Office.

Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls

The placement of an obscene or harassing telephone call is a criminal offense, punishable in the courts to the full extent of the law; offenders are also subject to MIT disciplinary action. For anyone receiving such a call, information and support are available from the Campus Police and DSL.

Physical Assault

MIT students are expected and required to comply with all city, state, and federal laws. It is, however, particularly important to note that each member of the MIT Community has the right to be free from acts of violence and threats of violence. Acts of or threats of physical assault are forbidden.

In addition, the Dean for Student Life may deny a student the right to register, or require a registered student to take a leave of absence, for nondisciplinary reasons. These reasons may include, but are not limited to, the student's arrest or the pendency of criminal charges against the student, and serious concerns about the student's health or safety or the health or safety of others in the community caused by the student. While such action by the Dean is not a disciplinary one, the student may also be subject to disciplinary proceedings if his or her behavior warrants such a charge.

DISCIPLINE PROCEDURES

If an MIT student wishes to hold another MIT student accountable for actions against her/him, there are many options: mediation, the Institute judicial structure, or the local, state, federal, or municipal legal systems and their courts. To decide a course of action, a complainant or potential complainant may wish to consult one of the Deans in DUE, DSL, or GSO; Campus Police; or the Ombudspersons for available options. Possible sanctions arising from the discipline process include, but are not limited to: written apologies, fines, community service, educational programs, disciplinary probation, removal from an area of a house, from the house entirely, being banned from a living group, losing the privilege of residing in MIT approved housing, and recommendation to the President for suspension or expulsion from MIT.

Please refer to Appendix II, Student Conflict Resolution and Discipline at MIT for the complete process. A student may not graduate while involved in an unresolved discipline case in which formal charges have been brought and have not been concluded.

MIT RESIDENTIAL LIFE SYSTEM

The MIT residential life system seeks to further the aims of MIT's educational program by providing an environment which will enhance academic progress as well as the overall personal growth and development of students. Both undergraduates and graduate students are part of this community. Traditionally, MIT students bring great talents and skills to the Institute and have sought responsibility for the general well-being of the community. In turn, the residence system works to provide a worthwhile and supportive environment that will foster self-governance, respect for community standards, tolerance of, and appreciation for the pluralism existing within our community.

The residence community also provides opportunities for the development of leadership, interpersonal skills and coping skills to enhance students' academic and personal development. Residence hall governments and social committees are but two examples.

Residence in an Institute-approved house is a privilege which carries a responsibility to respect the physical facility and the rights of those who live and work there. It is necessary for each member of a living group to be cooperative with, tolerant, and understanding of others.

Traditionally, MIT students have accepted considerable responsibility for the establishment and administration of regulations necessary for the general well-being of the residence community. Each resident of an Institute House is expected to abide by the basic standards established by both the House student governments and Institute officers. Students who do not do so may lose their privilege of residence, and may be subject to disciplinary action. The Dean for Student Life may require a student to withdraw temporarily, but immediately, from MIT housing while the procedures applicable to such actions are followed.

Students living in Institute Housing are required to sign Confirmation Cards or License Agreements, which state that the signee has read "Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT" and agrees to abide by the stipulations therein. Any changes in Housing policies will apply immediately after notification to the student government and posting of this information within each appropriate House. The Confirmation Card is also a contract for the full rent for the entire academic year.

Staffing in the Institute Residence Halls

Housemasters and Graduate Resident Tutors

Each Institute Residence Hall has at least one faculty in residence and several graduate students (GRT's) who live in-house with the students. These individuals and their families, selected jointly by the residents of the house and the Dean's office, are chosen because of their knowledge of the Institute and their abilities to relate well with students. They may serve as informal counselors, academic tutors, initiators of study breaks, and resources for information on how to navigate successfully through MIT.

Housemasters are senior faculty members (and spouses) who live in campus residences. They take part in the life and spirit of the houses, and bring their personalities and professional experiences to add to the well-being of the residence. Housemasters are involved with their residents in many ways, perhaps most importantly as more experienced advisors, counselors, and problem-solvers.

One role of the Housemasters is to help guide the Graduate Resident Tutors. GRTs are assigned to areas in the undergraduate houses. They are meant to act as resources and to play integral support roles within the houses. Your GRT, or tutor, is who should be there for you when you need guidance. In many cases, GRTs can be invaluable resources for helping you resolve many kinds of questions and problems. They also coordinate educational and social events to provide a respite from the rigors of academic life at MIT.

Residence Hall Security — The “Nightwatch” program

Ensuring that residence halls are safe and secure is a top priority at MIT. At night, there is a security watchman assigned to each hall. When the watchmen begin their shift, they secure the ground floor. Later they staff front desks in order to watch the main entrances.

Each watchman makes periodic rounds in the hall from the top floor to the basement, checking all public areas for intruders or problems. If you have any questions on security, please contact the Security Night Manager at x3-1500. Faculty and Graduate Resident Tutors work with House Managers, house governments and students to help set the tone of each house. The various houses do have different identities and styles. This diversity is one of the strengths of the MIT residential program.

Housing Regulations

Students are expected to respect the rights and property of fellow residents, and not abuse the facilities or furnishings of the Houses. Most issues involving student conduct in the Houses are dealt with through the self-governing system by student judicial committees, or by the staff. In case of serious infractions of Institute policies and procedures, the Dean's Office or the Committee on Discipline may also impose sanctions, including suspension from Institute housing.

Discipline Procedures for the Institute Houses

Within a residence there exist several options for resolving internal cases, in addition to those outlined in Appendix II, “Student Conflict Resolution and Discipline at MIT.” These include: Informal resolution among the residents, resolution with the assistance of the Graduate Resident and/or Housemaster, or bringing charges against another resident before the House Judicial Board or DormCon.

Health, Safety, and Sanitation

Corridor and enclosed stairway doors that are considered fire doors are not to be obstructed, “blocked” or propped open. Students are expected to maintain their living areas, including kitchens and bathrooms, in a safe and sanitary condition. Obstructions, fire hazards, and unsanitary conditions can affect the comfort and safety of all residents. If these standards are not maintained, the House Manager may have the area cleaned. Any special cleaning required to maintain safety and sanitary conditions will be billed to the appropriate residents of the House. In extreme conditions, the Manager may close a kitchen if unsanitary conditions continually prevail. The Cambridge Health Code does prohibit cooking in student rooms (including the use of microwaves, toaster ovens, hot plates, etc.); city inspectors have the authority to close a House for flagrant and continual violations.

Fire Safety

Setting fires, tampering with fire fighting equipment, fire-alarm systems, fire protection sprinklers, or smoke detectors, turning in false alarms, making a bomb threat, or refusing to evacuate during a fire alarm are serious offenses under Massachusetts law and MIT regulations, and can result in severe disciplinary action. The use of flammable decorations, including natural evergreens, in any room, corridor, stairwell, lounge, dining hall, lobby

and other public areas, is prohibited by Massachusetts fire laws. The use of non-flammable decorations must be approved by the House Manager. No objects may be placed in any exit or on fire escapes. Residents are not permitted on the roofs of any House, except in designated areas approved for assembly use. Use of fireplaces needs to comply with MIT guidelines.

Dangerous Objects/Chemicals (Biobazard-Radioactive)

The possession, manufacture, storage, or use of dangerous or flammable chemicals, explosives, or ammunition in the Houses is forbidden. Detonation of firecrackers or other explosives and the throwing of missiles of any kind from within the Houses are forbidden; fire crackers are considered to be Class C Explosives in Massachusetts, for which a State license is required to possess or handle. The use of charcoal lighter-fluid and gasoline within a House is forbidden; gasoline engines and all flammable-liquid and flammable-gas powered vehicles, devices, and containers are not permitted within a House.

Additionally, the storage or usage of flammables and accelerants, such as gas grills, hibachi's or charcoal grill is strictly forbidden.

Room Furniture

All rooms in the Institute Houses are furnished with a bed, mattress, dresser or wardrobe, desk and chair, bookshelves, and wastebasket for each resident. All beds are twin extra-long (39x80). Students must supply their own desk lamps. In furnished accommodations, each student is responsible for his or her room furniture. This furniture is to be used only in the space to which it has been assigned. If a student wishes to remove furniture from a room, he or she must first notify the House Manager and make the necessary arrangements for storage or transfer within the residence. Students are responsible for insuring that stored furniture is returned to rooms before they vacate for the year (even if they are returning in the fall) to avoid being charged for replacement costs.

Common Area Furnishings

Furniture assigned to a House lounge and/or apartment common area may not be appropriated for a student's personal use. Furniture must not be physically removed from the house/hall.

Alterations and Additions

Alterations to physical conditions of rooms and hallways (including painting, building lofts, etc.) must be approved by the House Manager. Residents are not permitted to alter or add to any part of the building structure, mechanical, or electrical systems.

Lofts

Plans for construction of lofts must be submitted to the House Manager, who will review and approve adequacy of structural design. For reasons of safety and to ensure that sleeping residents are visible in a building fire search, lofts may not be attached to building components or be enclosed with drapes, curtains or doors. The structure must have smooth surfaces with no protruding nails, bolts, or angle forms. Per electrical code, no electrical wiring or lighting fixtures may be fixed to the loft structure.

Sprinklers must not be blocked or shielded and "coffins" are prohibited. Additional regulations cover location, height, and size and are available from the Safety Office. Completed structures are subject to inspection by the House Manager for approval.

Waterbeds

While waterbeds are not prohibited in those houses where they can be accommodated structurally, approval must be obtained from the House Manager prior to installation. Waterbeds do present some serious problems which residents should be aware of. The two major ones are the risks from leakage and electrocution from faulty heaters. Electric heaters must be U.L. approved.

All waterbeds must be enclosed in a tank capable of holding all the water if a leak occurs. Students using heaters in conjunction with water beds should be aware there is a potential danger of electrocution or shock. A student installing a waterbed must accept full responsibility for any damage or injury that may be caused by the waterbed. Before installing a waterbed, a resident must sign a release form accepting responsibility for all damages to the residence hall structure, mechanical systems, and personal property of other residents that may be caused by it. The resident is responsible for all labor costs associated with draining and moving the waterbed to facilitate repairs to the residence hall structure or mechanical systems. The resident must remove the waterbed when she/he moves out of the room or leaves for the summer or must pay the labor costs for the housing staff to remove it. Waterbeds are not permitted in the graduate halls or apartment buildings.

Mail, parcel post, and express service

Each Institute House room or suite has a separate locked mailbox, usually located near the House Manager's Office. In addressing mail or packages to a student in the Institute Houses, please specify the House, the room, and the street address of the House.

Keys/Key Cards

Residents are not permitted to duplicate room, apartment or house keys, or to possess a master key. Unauthorized use of keys may result in disciplinary action up to and including separation from the Institute. You will be charged for the loss of keys and lock change by the House Manager. All keys must be returned to the House Manager upon check-out.

Student MIT Cards are used for residence access. Each residence outside door is equipped with electronic readers to replace the outside door key system, thus enhancing security in the housing system. If you lose your Student I.D. Card, contact your House Manager and report the loss immediately.

Linen

Students in all Institute Houses must provide their own bedding, towels, and soap. Linen is provided for first-year student temporary assignments only. Towels are not provided.

Laundry

Coin-operated washers and dryers are located in each Institute House. House governments share the revenue generated from the operation of these facilities.

Storage

Limited storage space is available for residents, but the Institute assumes no liability for personal property, and articles must be removed when occupancy is terminated. Articles not removed are subject to sale at auction in the term following the graduation or withdrawal of the owner.

Telephone Service

All residence hall rooms are provided with a telephone. Students are provided with local service, and may make long-distance calls with a credit card, or by subscribing to PaeTec's CampusLink services. For additional information on CampusLink please call 1-800-962-4722. Telephones in MIT's on-campus residence hall rooms operate through MIT's 5ESS telephone system. These phones provide service to the campus and to the local Boston-Cambridge area (617 area code).

MIT offers campus residents direct dial telephone service through CampusLink, with a Personal Identification Number (PIN) for each resident, providing individual billing. Call waiting and voice mail are also available to on-campus resident students. Charges for these services are added to a student's bill.

Bicycles

Bicycles must not block halls or stairways and must not obstruct handicapped ramps or access ways. Check with the House Manager about bicycle storage facilities within the House.

Refrigerators

Refrigerators may be kept in student rooms and some lounges in the Institute Houses. Refrigerators and locations must be approved by the House Manager and are subject to inspection for safety and sanitation. Damage caused by a refrigerator will be charged to the owner(s). Refrigerators which use sodium dioxide or ammonia for a refrigerant are not permitted. Refrigerators must be kept in sanitary condition at all times, including vacation periods.

Commercial Use

Legal restrictions on student residences do not allow the Institute to permit any student residing in an Institute House to conduct a business operation from within a House or to use an Institute House, mailbox, Internet access, or telephone for commercial purposes. Commercial activities in the halls are therefore forbidden.

Noise

DSL leaves it up to each Living Group to determine any enforced "quiet hours." However, a resident and/or neighbor has the right to object to noise (especially caused by loud music) which prohibits him/her from studying or sleeping, or which is audible well beyond the student's own room. Refusal to cooperate in lowering disturbing noise can result in disciplinary action by the House and/or DSL.

Smoking

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is committed to providing students with a safe and healthy living environment. MIT Residences are responsible for and encouraged to initiate their own smoking policies that will respect both the rights of the community and individual rights. Residence Halls should designate at least one public area as non-smoking. Room and suite mates are also encouraged to discuss their differences regarding what type of environment (smoking or non-smoking) they would prefer in their suite and/or room.

Pets

A pilot program for the Fall of 2000 will allow a very limited number of cats by current upperclass students in the following residence halls: East Campus, Bexley, Senior House and Random. Policies, rules and regulations that need to be observed can be found at web.mit.edu/dormcon/www. In the other six undergraduate residence halls and in the graduate residences, no pets may be kept by residents or guests. The term "pets" includes mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Fish are not specifically prohibited. Students accompanied by a Guide Dog or Hearing Dog are exempted from the prohibition of pets on campus. Roommates will be informed of the presence of this type of pet and allowed to transfer if a problem arises.

Overnight Guests

Students are allowed to have guests, not to exceed three nights in any given week. Overnight guests are permitted in Institute Housing with the advance permission of all students of the room/suite in which the guest is staying. The host student(s) is (are) responsible for the conduct of her/his guests including damages caused by them. Students within Institute Housing are collectively responsible for their own conduct as well as the conduct of their guests. Sleeping overnight in the public areas of a House (e.g., lounges) is prohibited. Consideration should be given to the rights of roommates at all times.

Unauthorized Occupancy

An undergraduate or graduate resident may not sublet, transfer, or share an Institute room, nor may an unassigned person reside there at any point during the academic year, including summer. A resident may not trade places with another person in or out of the Institute House system. If a resident of an Institute House is discovered at any point to be in violation, the Institute reserves the right to cancel his or her assignment, even if previously confirmed, and take disciplinary action as appropriate.

Right of Entry

Because the residence halls and apartments are MIT property, authorized MIT personnel have the legal right to enter student rooms. However, MIT recognizes that entry into a students' private living space is a serious matter and the Institute respects student privacy within their living areas to the maximum possible extent.

The Institute however reserves the right to enter a room or apartment at any time when imminent danger to life, safety, health or property is reasonably suspected as determined by Campus Police, DSL, the House Manager or their authorized representative. The Institute also reserves the right, with advance notice to the residents whenever reasonably possible, to inspect the condition of the room or apartment, conduct a room inventory, to show an apartment or room to prospective residents, to inspect for fire and health hazards, to enforce the rules and regulations of the Institute, to make repairs, installations, additions or alterations to the room or apartment or building or to remove placards, signs, fixtures, alterations or additions to the premises which are in violation of MIT standards.

Students with Disabilities

Spaces designated for students with disabilities may be assigned to other students with the understanding that a transfer to a different space may be required during the contract-period if a unit designated for students with disabilities is needed for a student who requires one. Such a transfer would be arranged quickly to avoid inconvenience to the individuals involved. Rent for a new space assigned will be charged from the day of transfer.

Room Condition Inventory Forms or Apartment Condition Statements

Damage to Institute property in an Institute House is the responsibility of the residents. Each student is responsible for any damage caused by him/herself and by his or her guests. Damage to the entire House or any part thereof will be charged to the appropriate residents of the House. Individual House governments may determine the individuals liable to assessment. At the start of an occupancy, room condition inventory forms or apartment condition statements must be signed and turned in to the House Manager. Failure to do so within two weeks of issuance of the form will result in the manager's assumption that the room and furnishings are in excellent condition; damage charges will be based on the assumed conditions, which may result in the student's being charged more than he or she would otherwise have been charged. Extraordinary cleaning or repair costs for room, floor, or door damage will be charged at the end of the academic year, or when a student moves out of the room. Charges are also levied for damage other than normal wear and tear, and for extraordinary cleaning expenses caused by a resident.

Check-Out Procedure

Students are expected to clean their rooms or apartments before leaving and to return the room to a condition ready for occupancy (this includes returning any furnishings removed at any time during the year). The student is responsible for having the unit checked, locking the door, returning the keys, and checking out at the desk with the House Manager before leaving. Failure to do so will result in a fine. Rent continues to be charged until all keys are surrendered to the House Manager.

Responsibility for Personal Property

The Institute assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to personal property of students or guests. This includes, but is not limited to, loss by fire, theft, water, and malfunction of electrical or mechanical systems. Residents are advised to obtain insurance to cover their personal property or check if their parent's homeowner policy will apply.

Rent Schedule

The rent schedule reflects rents which are necessary to cover estimated operational expenses for the academic year. Because of fluctuations in energy costs and other expenses, prior to the beginning of the second academic term the energy costs incurred for the first term will be reviewed, and new estimates made of such costs for the remainder of the academic year. In accordance with MIT policy, energy costs will be adjusted accordingly for refunds or additional charges as costs dictate. If an increase creates financial hardship for any resident, he or she should contact the Student Services Center, 11-120.

Motor Vehicles and Parking

A student who drives or parks any motor vehicle on MIT property must register that vehicle each academic year with the Campus Police, or be subject to a fine or towing at the owner's expense. An MIT parking permit is required for any vehicle on MIT property and all vehicles are subject to the MIT motor vehicle regulations.

Parking permits are extremely scarce and first year students are ineligible for them. Exceptions to the parking policy for first year students are rare and made on a case by case basis. On-street parking is limited and subject to towing regulations and emergency bans.

Transfer and upperclass students living on campus may be eligible for parking permits through a house lottery. Since fewer than 200 parking spaces exist on campus, each house holds a lottery each fall to allocate them. Do not bring a car to campus until you have secured a parking permit.

Students living off-campus may be eligible for a parking space in the MIT West Lot. Applications for the limited commuter spaces are accepted in early September.

Safe Ride

Safe Ride is a shuttle sponsored by the Campus Police, DSL, and Undergraduate Association (UA). The fleet of four vans, two of which are wheelchair accessible, drive on a set route to the main Cambridge campus, as well as to all graduate and undergraduate living groups in Cambridge and Boston. It operates seven days a week,

every day of the year, from 6pm until 3am Sunday-Wednesday, and from 6pm until 4am on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. After hours of operation, and until daylight, the Campus Police will give rides in marked cruisers on request to both Cambridge and Boston.

Safe Ride is a free service that is constantly changing and improving. Safe Ride runs on a schedule so that the vans reach every destination at a pre-determined time. The drivers are full time service assistants who are employed by the Campus Police, and who drive through the route with a veteran before they drive alone. They have direct radio contact with the Campus Police at all times.

This service provides all members of the community with a safe means of transportation to all on-campus destinations and every MIT living group, on- or off-campus.

Sexual Assault Awareness

Rape and what is called acquaintance rape (or “date rape”) and sexual assault are extremely difficult to imagine happening. However, some experts believe that women are most at risk in their first month at school, and estimates are that as many as one in ten to one in four women are assaulted in some manner during their four years of college.

Although MIT has had an extremely low rate of reported rapes over the years, there is a great deal of awareness about this crime, and information and programs about personal safety, acquaintance rape, and sexual assault are presented during Orientation. If you would like additional information on our crime prevention programs and services, you may call Counseling and Support Services at x3-4861 or the Campus Police at x3-1212.

Specific Rules Pertaining To Undergraduate Residences

This section applies to all undergraduate residence halls. These specific rules, although having counterparts in the graduate residences, are meant to apply only to the undergraduate residence hall.

Eligibility

Only regular undergraduate students and transfer students are eligible for Institute House residence. Spouses, children or other relatives are not eligible for housing in residences designated for single undergraduates. First-year students who pledge a fraternity or sorority and then “depledge” are also eligible for Institute House residence.

A student’s eligibility for residence in the Institute Houses terminates at the close of his or her eighth semester registered at MIT (excluding summer terms), or upon graduation or termination of student status at MIT, whichever comes first. Terms at another institution for which a college transfer is granted MIT credit are counted toward those eight terms. Terms on Junior Year Away, Domestic Year Away, and Co-op are also counted toward those eight terms, as are any other terms during which a student is registered at MIT.

Students wishing to return to an Institute House after returning from an approved program away must notify RLSLP before leaving on such a program in order to file an application for a return to residence hall housing.

An undergraduate who receives his or her degree at the end of the fall term, and who is continuing as a graduate student at MIT for the spring term, may remain in an undergraduate House for the spring term with permission from the Residential Operations Office (E32-200). A student who has been disqualified or withdrawn, and who is petitioning this decision should notify RLSLP at once.

Return housing is not guaranteed to students who have taken a leave of absence or withdrawal, although whenever possible, preference is given to students who have left for reasons beyond their control. Return housing into the residence hall system is guaranteed to students who are returning from an approved program away, but a specific House is not guaranteed. Contact the Residence Life Office to apply for housing as soon as you are sure of your return date.

First-Year Student Residency Requirement

First-year students are required to live in one of the ten Institute Houses or thirty-seven recognized fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups. The Associate Dean for Residential Life and Student Life Programs may grant an exemption from this policy to a first year student in special circumstances upon submission of a petition.

Assignments

Assignments or reassignments to a House, changes from one House to another, or changes from an Institute House to an off-campus address are made and approved by DSL. Responsibility for making room assignments

and changes in room assignments within an Institute House is normally delegated to the student government of that House in consultation with the faculty member in residence and the House Manager. The House Manager must be notified of all assignments or reassignments within that House before they are made. No assignment is final until approved by DSL.

DSL reserves the right to move students at its discretion in order to consolidate or fill vacancies (especially if crowding exists), to meet the demands upon facilities, to reconcile personal problems, to resolve conflicts and discipline issues, or for similar reasons. DSL also reserves the right to make specific assignments in cases which it deems special or extraordinary, such as those involving medical or personal problems, etc. In such cases, guaranteeing the students' right of privacy and confidentiality may require direct assignments overriding House lotteries. Please also see the section in this document regarding spaces designated for differently abled students.

Changing Your Housing Assignment

A change of residence is occasionally desirable because of personality distinctions, or because a student discovers she or he would like to try a different living arrangement. Here are the steps you must take to request a change:

1. If a move to another area in the same living group will solve the problem, contact your Room Assignment Chair in an Institute House.
2. If you wish to move from one Institute House to another, contact the Residential Operations Office (E32-200) for process information and approval. When possible, all requests for change are granted, although space shortages can cause delays depending on where you want to move. Such changes are usually easier at the end of a term as more students are moving at that time.
3. You may not move into an off-campus apartment during your first year without the approval of the DSL.

If you pledge a fraternity or sorority and then discover that it is not for you, you may "depledge" and are guaranteed, as space allows, to move into an Institute House at any time during your first year. You may also wish to discuss the decision with a member of the DSL staff. As housing is tight, you may have fewer choices as to where you are assigned, but you will be housed.

Students who commute during their first year and then decide to move on campus may also apply for on-campus accommodations. On-campus housing is guaranteed as long as you apply by registration day of your sophomore year. After that, it is extremely difficult to get on-campus housing.

4. If you wish to move into a fraternity or sorority from an Institute House, contact the Residential Operations Office to discuss the timing of the move. It is not possible to move at every time during the year and receive a full refund on housing fees as we pro-rate housing fees.

5. Residence in an Institute House is for the academic year, and if you wish to move off-campus, your rent will be prorated up to the last two weeks of the semester. Contact the Residential Operations Office if you want to pursue the move.

If you think you might wish to change residences but are not sure, you should feel free to go to the Residential Life Office to discuss your specific circumstances.

Undergraduate Vacancies

As a general rule, students may not occupy doubles as singles, triples as doubles, and so forth. If extra spaces are available, students may occupy rooms at the Institute's discretion with the understanding that new residents may be assigned to the room at any time. Attempts to dissuade prospective roommates from moving in are not acceptable and may result in lost privileges, suspension from the House, additional rent charges or fines, or other disciplinary action.

Undergraduate Crowding

In many houses, it has been necessary to "crowd" rooms designed for fewer occupants. This usually affects first-year students in some of the larger rooms. The rent for residents living in crowded rooms is reduced accordingly, and thus some upperclass students may elect to crowd if they so wish. Once vacancies occur, students in crowded rooms are given priority over uncrowded first-year students in moving to these vacancies, subject to room assignment policies in each House. If one student in a crowd elects to "uncrowd," then the rent for the students remaining reverts to full rate. Residents may be required to "uncrowd" if vacancies exist in their House. Voluntary crowding may not be permitted if vacancies exist in the House.

Confirmation and Reconfirmation of Assignments

All students who in residence in the spring will receive a confirmation card that must be signed and returned by the announced deadline in order to confirm or cancel housing for the subsequent. Signing the confirmation card means that the student has read "Standards and Procedures for Students" and agrees to abide by its stipulations, and is liable for the rent for both fall and spring terms. A student from whom no card is received will automatically lose his or her assignment and will be fined.

An assignment is not valid until the student returns the confirmation card and receives in return a validated copy. It is the student's responsibility to see that this entire process is completed. Students newly assigned to a House must sign these cards as directed by DSL.

Cancellation Prior to Beginning of Academic Year

A student who has confirmed his or her intent to reside in an Institute House for the following academic year and who wishes to cancel that assignment must notify, in writing, Residential Operations, E32-200, by August. Cancellations received after the stated deadline will be subject to a CANCELLATION FEE starting at \$100 and increasing by \$5 per business day up to registration day. An upperclassman who does not take up a confirmed room assignment by 4pm on Registration Day of the fall term will be charged \$500 and the assignment will be canceled, unless prior arrangements have been made, in writing, with both the House Manager and the Residential Operations Office to occupy the room at a later date.

Although housing contracts are for the academic year, some students may wish to cancel their assignments prior to the beginning of the spring semester. Permission to do so must be received from DSL. Cancellations for the spring term must be received by the second Friday before Registration Day; otherwise cancellation fees will be assessed as for the fall term.

Cancellation During Academic Year

A cancellation fee will be charged for cancellations in the first two weeks of either term in addition to any rent charges which have accrued. Rent for the semester will be pro-rated to the day that the student turns in their keys and checks out of their assignment. If you cancel your housing assignment, or withdraw from MIT, you must move out of your residence hall/house.

Prorating Rent

If a student leaves the Institute House system as provided above or is assigned to the system after the start of the term, rent will be prorated. Stays of more than two weeks will be prorated over fifteen weeks of occupancy consistent with the policy under Cancellation During Academic Year. For example, a stay of three weeks would result in a charge of one-fifth of the term rate, and so on. No refunds will be made for students who leave during or after the last week of classes or who are removed from housing for disciplinary reasons. For purposes of proration, occupancy is considered to begin when a student moves in, or in the case of residence continuous with a previous term, the day following the last day of occupancy for the previous term. Please contact your house manager if you have any questions regarding your housing bill.

Period of Occupancy

Returning residents may begin occupancy of their rooms on the weekend prior to the fall term Registration Day. Residents participating in Orientation week activities may return earlier only in accordance with the specific procedures of, and approval from, DSL. Occupancy ends at 6 pm on the day following the last day of the scheduled spring term final examination period for all students except those being graduated, who may continue in residence without charge until noon on the day after Commencement. Students desiring to occupy rooms later than these dates may do so only by making prior arrangements with the Residential Operations Office.

Fall term occupancy ends on January 15. Students leaving school or leaving the Institute House system must vacate their rooms by this date. Exceptions to this policy must be approved by DSL. Any student still in his or her room will be charged a fine and will have all belongings removed from the room.

(Occasionally, students planning to graduate in February require additional time to complete their theses or other academic work and are therefore unable to move by the mid-January deadline. These students should contact the Residential Operations Office to request permission to remain in their halls during a portion of the IAP period.)

Summer Housing

Applications are restricted to (in order of priority):

1. Full-time MIT undergraduates;

2. Graduated seniors;
3. Wellesley undergraduates.

Eligible students may apply for the entire ten-week summer session, or the first five-week session. The housing application is a contract which binds the applicant to pay the full rent for the length of stay applied for. There will be no other proration of partial stays. The fine for late cancellation of summer housing is \$200. Rent continues to be charged until a student formally checks out at the House desk and turns in his or her keys.

Fines

The housing contract for students living in the undergraduate housing system is for the entire academic year. A student who has confirmed his or her intent to reside in an Institute House for the following academic year and wishes to cancel that assignment must notify, in writing, the Residential Operations Office, E32-200, x3-2811.

Students who agree to live in Institute Housing are required to submit a Confirmation Card, the signing of which indicates that the student has read, and agrees to abide by, "Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT."

Those students who fail to comply with the housing policies stated in this document are subject to the following fine(s):

Prior to Beginning of Academic Year

- Missed Cancellation Card deadline: \$100, increasing by \$5 per business day up to Registration Day.
- Failure by Upperclassman to take up a confirmed room assignment by 4pm on Registration Day: \$500 (and assignment automatically canceled).
- Unauthorized Early Return: \$350.

During Academic Year

- Leaving housing system after four weeks into the term: In most cases, if student leaves in the first 12 weeks, rent is prorated.
- Cancellation of room within first two weeks of academic term: \$100 plus payment of prorated rental charge.
- Late Cancellation of Spring Term Room assignment: \$100, increasing by \$5 per business day up to Registration Day.
- Late or no submission of Confirmation Card: \$100. Summer Housing
- Missed Summer Housing Cancellation Deadline: \$100.

Specific Rules Pertaining to Graduate and Family Residences

This section applies to all graduate buildings. Please refer to the appropriate section for additional information specific to graduate halls or apartments.

Eligibility

Only full-time, regular graduate students are eligible for residence in on-campus single student housing. Only full-time regular graduate and undergraduate families are eligible for student family housing. Failure to register as a full-time graduate student (single student housing) or a full time graduate or undergraduate student (family housing) for either the Fall or Spring Term or any change in student status may result in the loss of eligibility for campus housing.

Single Student Housing

Fully registered graduate students not residing with their family are eligible for single student buildings (halls and apartments). There is a strict guest policy of no more than three successive nights.

Student Family Housing

Fully registered graduate and undergraduate students residing with their families are eligible for residency. These buildings are for students and their immediate family only (partner, spouse, and/or children). Residents must submit proof of family status at the time of occupancy and family members must reside with them on a full-time basis. Changes in family status may affect a eligibility and should be reported immediately. Family status changes may include a change in the number of immediate family members residing in the apartment or an extended trip planned by the student or family member. If there is a family status change and the student remains eligible for campus housing, a transfer to a more suitable apartment may be necessary.

There are variations on registration status that affect eligibility for graduate housing:

Non-Resident Doctoral Thesis Candidates

This registration status is available to Ph.D. students who have received permission from the Graduate Students Office to conduct research off campus. This status offers a lower tuition rate while not interrupting the student's continuous registration. Students in this registration status are NOT eligible for on campus housing unless there are no fully registered graduate students on the waiting list.

Fifth-Year Students

These students are typically in their fifth year either because of an interruption in their undergraduate studies or because they will be receiving a SB and SM degree at the end of their fifth year. Students registered for both degrees are eligible for graduate housing. Students registered only as an undergraduate are normally not eligible for graduate housing, but may be housed if there are no other qualified applicants on the waiting list.

Assignments and Period of Occupancy

Here, a "First-Year Graduate Student" is defined as any student who has not previously registered as a graduate student at MIT. A "Continuing Graduate Student" is defined as any student who has registered in previous semesters as a full-time graduate student. "Coop" students who have been registered as both graduate and undergraduate students in their senior undergraduate year are considered to be "continuing students."

First-Year Graduate Students

All applications are due by the last working day in April for verification and placement in the lottery held on the first Monday in May. Applications received after the last working day in April will be filed chronologically at the end of the lottery list.

Assignments are offered to first year students as follows:

Ashdown and Green Hall: September 1 through the end of the academic year with an option for the summer through August 15. There is no option to renew unless reassigned in the March continuing student lottery.

Edgerton House and Tang Hall: September 1 through August 15. In Edgerton House there is no option to renew unless reassigned in the March continuing student lottery. Tang Hall is for first year student residents only and all residents must vacate by the end of the first year.

Eastgate and Westgate: September 1 through August 31 with one renewal to August 15 of the second year. There is no option to renew beyond August 15 of the second year unless reassigned in the March continuing student lottery.

Continuing Student Assignments

(Applies to both Single and Student Family Housing)

Vacancies occurring during the academic year: Students who have not received an assignment and are still interested in housing occupancy during the academic year (September through May) must reapply in September. Assignments made to continuing students applying at the start of the fall term will also be non-renewable based on the following schedule of occupancy:

Assignments with an occupancy date of September 15 through November 30 will expire at the end of that license agreement (August 15 for apartments, end of finals in the halls with an option for the summer through August 15). Assignments made to this list with an occupancy date of December 1 through May 31 will expire at the end of the license agreement of the following year.

Vacancies occurring between June 1 and September 1: Student interested in housing occupancy in the summer and/or the following fall will be included in a lottery held on March 1. All assignments made to the continuing student waiting list established in the March 1 lottery will be renewable as long as the student status is maintained.

Graduate Residence Halls

Confirmation and Reconfirmation of Assignment

Continuing Students Only

During the spring term, students who renew their housing for the following fall will receive a confirmation card; this card must be signed and returned by the announced deadline in order to confirm acceptance. Signing the confirmation card means that the student agrees to abide by Institute Regulations and is liable for the rent for both Fall and Spring Terms. Failure to submit this confirmation by the deadline will result in the loss of the assignment. An assignment is not valid until the student returns the confirmation card and receives a validated copy in return. It is the student's responsibility to see that this entire process is completed.

Cancellation Prior to Academic Year

First Year Students

A new student assigned to the building during the summer for the coming academic year may cancel their assignment by the cancellation deadline stated in the assignment letter. If this deadline is missed, the assignment cannot be canceled and the student will be responsible for the rent for the entire academic year.

Continuing Students

A student who is newly assigned to the building during the summer for the coming academic year and wishes to cancel the assignment must notify Residential Operations, E32-133, with 30 days notice in writing. Cancellations received after the stated deadline will be subject to a cancellation fee starting at \$100 and increasing by \$5 per business day up to registration day, to a maximum of \$300.

Any student who does not occupy the confirmed room assignment by 4:00 pm on fall term Registration Day will be charged the maximum cancellation fee and the assignment will be forfeited unless prior arrangements have been made in writing with the House Manager and/or the RLO.

Cancellation During the Academic Year

First Year Students

Entering graduate students who received an assignment are responsible for the rent for the entire academic year and cannot cancel their residency.

Continuing Student Residents

Assignments may be canceled by submitting a cancellation form to the Residential Operations Office, E32-133, at least 30 days prior to departure. Any student who checks out of their hall without giving advance notice will be responsible for 30 days rent from the date of departure and will be assessed a fine of \$50.

Prorating Rent

Rent will be prorated on a weekly basis if a continuing student resident leaves the hall under the cancellation terms described above or if a continuing student occupies the hall during the academic year. No refunds will be made for students who leave during or after the last week of classes or who are removed from housing for disciplinary reasons.

Summer Housing

Eligible students may apply for the entire ten-week summer session or the first five-week session. The housing application is a contract which binds the applicant to pay the full rent for the length of stay applied for. There will be no other proration or partial stays.

In all cases rent continues to be charged until the student completes a cancellation form and formally checks out and returns the keys to the House Manager or the Desk.

On-Campus Apartments

Confirmation and Reconfirmation of Assignment All apartment assignments are made from the waiting list as vacancies occur. A License Agreement is signed by the resident committing the resident to responsibility for monthly rental payments and occupancy of the unit until the end of the rental period.

Cancellation Prior to Beginning of Academic Year New and continuing students newly assigned to apartment housing on campus may cancel their assignment by providing 30 days written notice prior to the occupancy date to the Residential Operations Office, E32-133. If the unit is not reassigned with this thirty day notice period, the security deposit will be forfeited.

Cancellation During the Academic Year: First Year Students Students who received and occupied assignments as entering graduate students are responsible for the rent for the entire academic year. These contracts cannot be canceled.

Cancellation During the Academic Year: Continuing Students Graduating residents must give a minimum of thirty days written notice of their final departure date to the Residential Operations Office.

Prorating Rent Rent will be prorated on a daily basis if the occupancy or departure date is other than the first of the month, keeping in mind the cancellation notice requirements listed above.

Rent continues to be charged until the student completes a termination card, and formally checks out and returns their keys to the House Manager.

Specific Rules of the FSILG's

In addition to complying with "Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT", MIT-approved fraternities, sororities and independent living groups (FSILGs) are reminded that as Institute approved housing units, they are expected to provide their members and residents an environment that fosters academic achievement and moral and social development, and supports the overall mission and goals of the Institute. With those expectations in mind, The Office of the Dean for Student Life (DSL) requires that as a condition for MIT Approved Housing status and Institute recognition, all fraternities, sororities and independent living groups be in compliance and where applicable, make every reasonable effort to ensure that each of their members shall be in compliance with the following:

Compliance with IFC and Panhel Rules

In addition to "Standards and Procedures for Students at MIT," FSILG's shall be in compliance with all applicable MIT Interfraternity Council and/or Panhellenic Association rules, regulations and guidelines. Copies of these are available from house officers and Dean of FSILG's (W20-549).

Violations

Violations of Institute policies or regulations by an MIT fraternity, sorority or independent living group or their members may lead to disciplinary proceedings by DSL, the Interfraternity Council/Panhellenic Association, or both.

Discrimination and Harassment

FSILG's shall comply fully with Institute policies on non-discrimination and harassment and be sensitive to issues of human dignity, including but not limited to race, ethnic origin, gender, creed, religion, sexual orientation and physical disability.

Hazing

FSILG's are to be free from hazing practices as defined by Mass. General Laws, Chapter 269 Sec. 17. and the IFC Policy on Hazing and Pledge Education.

Personal Safety

FSILG's are to exercise care to assure the personal safety of their members and persons attending events in the house or which they organize, with particular provisions for constructive measures to prevent sexual assaults.

Drugs

Independent Living Groups are to be free of illegal drugs and transactions involving them.

Alcohol

Underage persons are not to consume, possess or be served alcoholic beverages in the house or at an FSILG-sponsored activity. All other relevant state and local laws and regulations concerning the use of alcohol are to be followed including the ban on kegs and other excessive quantities of alcohol in ILG's licensed by the cities of Boston and Brookline.

Health and Safety

FSILG's shall ensure that their facilities meet or exceed all Institute safety and health requirements as well as all applicable city and state health, safety and building codes and shall cooperate with the Institute in any health or safety related inspections or surveys.

Emergencies

FSILG's shall cooperate with and assist Institute officials in any situation designated as an emergency.

Lodging House Licenses

FSILG's shall maintain a current Lodging House License as required by their respective community and Mass. General Laws, Chapter 140.

Non-Payment of House bills by Individuals

The Institute maintains a policy which allows MIT to assist recognized FSILG's with the collection of unpaid house bills. Provided certain requirements are met and procedures followed, MIT may prevent registration for the following term, or graduation if the student is a degree candidate, for outstanding balances owed to a student's FSILG. MIT FSILG's are asked to follow these guidelines when requesting the aid of the Institute with the collection of overdue accounts:

1. There must exist an understanding and commitment by the members to their FSILG through the use of a written and signed contract approved by MIT, a sample of which is available on Microsoft Word for Macintosh. Anyone may bring a blank disk to the Assistant Dean to Fraternities, Sororities and Independent Living Groups' office (W20-549) to copy the document.
2. Each FSILG should have a policy involving the undergraduate chapter and its alumni house corporation that addresses the issue of overdue and uncollected house bills.
3. The undergraduate chapter and its house corporation shall have made a good faith effort to deal with these issues internally prior to enlisting the aid of MIT.
4. When MIT assistance is desired to collect overdue debts, a written request from an officer of that FSILG's House Corporation shall be directed to the Assistant Dean to Fraternities, Sororities and Independent Living Groups at least one month before the end of the term.
5. The Institute shall act only after satisfactory evidence is presented that a significant debt is outstanding and that the FSILG and its house corporation have made a diligent effort to collect the debt through internal means and have been unable to work out satisfactory arrangements for payment with the resident.

Such evidence would include copies of the FSILG's financial records indicating an unpaid balance, letters to the student that identify the amount due and requesting payment, unfulfilled promissory notes and any other correspondence between the FSILG and the students that would help to substantiate a good faith effort on the part of the living group to collect the funds.

The Institute hopes that the effective use of housing contracts along with the prospect of MIT's blocking registration or graduation will serve as a deterrent to students who might otherwise fail to fulfill their financial commitments to their living group.

FSILG's wishing to make use of this assistance should contact the Assistant Dean to Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups, W20-549, x3-7546.

Appendix II

Student Conflict Resolution and Discipline at MIT

Contents

- I. Options for Resolving Conflicts Between Students and Disciplinary Action at MIT
- II. Specific Types of Complaints: Approaches for Resolving Them
- III. The Operation Of Student Conflict Resolution And Discipline Procedures
- IV. Office of the Dean for Student Life (DSL) Conflict Resolution Options/DSL & Committee on Discipline (COD) Disciplinary Procedures
- V. Records of Disciplinary Actions
- VI. Appendices
 - A. Description and Procedures for Mediation
 - B. Procedures for Formal Hearings by DSL Panels
 - C. Sanctions Imposed or Recommended by DSL Hearing Panels
 - D. Committee on Discipline Rules and Regulations

Preface

This document provides students, staff, and faculty with information regarding a variety of options for handling student conflicts and complaints against students. The principal options for student conflict resolution and student disciplinary processes have been included. A summary of the options for conflict resolution and discipline available through The Office of the Dean for Student Life (DSL) and the Committee on Discipline (COD) are set out in Part IV of this document.

The two principal forums at the Institute for student conflict resolution and discipline are DSL and COD. Academic departments and Housemasters in Institute housing also have responsibilities for conflict resolution and discipline. In addition, the Institute recognizes both student based judicial or complaint resolution mechanisms, including those under the aegis of the Undergraduate Association, Graduate Student Council, InterFraternity Council, Panhellenic, and Dormitory Council. In appropriate circumstances matters that begin in such other processes may be referred to DSL or COD at the request of one of the participants or the suggestion of DSL.

Other Institute administrative units, including the Campus Police and Institute Ombudspersons, have separate responsibilities for addressing student complaints and conflicts that are independent of COD and DSL, although COD or DSL procedures are available to Institute administrative units in appropriate cases.

Introduction

MIT expects that students come to the Institute for a serious academic purpose, and that they will be responsible individuals who conduct themselves with high standards of honesty and regard for others. The creation and nurturing of a community is a challenging task. There are times, however, when behavioral and interpersonal issues arise that require attention. MIT has sought to provide responses that are appropriate to the nature of the matters at issue. Our students are expected to become familiar with the expected standards of conduct and policies on disciplinary procedures explained in Appendix I of this handbook and the *MIT Bulletin*. Other sources of information include the following publications:

* *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*

* *Departmental Guidelines Relating to Academic Honesty*

* *Athena Rules of Use in Welcome to Athena*

- * *Policy Statement and Procedures on the Use of Alcohol*
- * *The Graduate School Manual*
- * *Student Handbook*
- * *A Guidebook for Planning Events*
- * *MIT Information on Drug Prevention and Alcohol Abuse Policies, Programs and Resources*

MIT students who are employed by the Institute are expected to be familiar with and to conform to appropriate sections of Policies and Procedures that apply to them.

MIT students may obtain or review any of these documents from the DSL Office (4-110), or that office will be able to direct students to where the documents may be obtained.

1. Options for Resolving Conflicts Between Students and Disciplinary Action at MIT

Over the years MIT has established a number of processes for resolving conflicts between or among students. In some cases the nature of the conflict and the identity of the parties may suggest the appropriate process or decision forum. In many cases, however, there may be overlap among several possibilities that are available, and the selection of one may be subject to the preferences of the parties and to the discretion of the individuals who administer the processes. Certain disciplinary matters may require resolution by a DSL Administrative Review or a hearing before a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD.

The principal options for resolving conflict and/or imposing discipline, when appropriate, are described briefly below. Further information on the options that relate to DSL is given in Section III. For more guidance and information on the options described, people may also wish to consult a Housemaster, an Ombudsperson, the DSL Program Administrator or other appropriate staff members in the DSL Office, the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education (DUE), and the Graduate Education Office (GEO).

A. Generic communication, in which an individual asks an intermediary, such as a Dean or an Institute Ombudsperson, to communicate general concerns about offensive behavior to a group that includes the alleged offender. This approach allows the behavior to be addressed generically without the need for lodging a specific complaint or even identifying any individual

B. Direct communication between the complainant and the alleged offender by means of private discussions or written notes or letters (E-mail via Athena may be used, but the lack of guarantees of privacy on electronic networks needs to be remembered).

C. Third-party intervention in which a third party communicates back and forth between the complainant and the alleged offender, or in which a third party is asked to bring the parties together, in order to resolve the problem. Informal third parties may be students, Housemasters, other faculty, graduate resident tutors, or staff members.

D. Mediation through mediation@mit is a private, voluntary process in which the parties are helped by a trained mediator to reach their own resolution of the dispute. If agreed to by all parties to the dispute, the settlement may be placed on file with the relevant administrative office.

E. A DSL Administrative Review, which occurs when a complaint has been filed with the Head of the DSL section related to the nature of the complaint. The Reviewers, the complainant, or the respondent may choose to have the matter transferred to a hearing before a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD at any time prior to the conclusion of the review. Once the review has been completed, any sanction or decision not to impose a sanction may be appealed to the Dean for Student Life.

F. Formal complaints, which are written and signed. These complaints go to the DSL Program Administrator, or may be brought directly to the Chair of COD. DSL may also refer a complaint to COD. In either case, the Chair of COD decides whether the matter should be heard by the COD. Formal complaints regarding alleged violations of law may also be brought to the Campus Police. The Campus Police will assist the complainant in considering how to proceed, including if necessary filing a complaint in the courts, using an Institute process, or both. The Campus Police may in appropriate cases itself file a formal complaint with DSL or COD.

G. In a formal complaint process, the weight of the evidence (that is, the preponderance of the evidence) must establish that a violation of MIT policies and/or standards occurred for the complaint to be found justified. (The respondent is presumed innocent unless proved otherwise.)

H. Anonymous reporting to appropriate MIT offices that keep statistical records of such complaints, but do not record individuals' names or conduct any investigations. The Campus Police and Ombudspersons can assist in the pursuit of this option. These records can be valuable as contributions to the overall statistical records of the Institute.

Reference: *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*, available in the Information Office, room 7-121, ext. 3-4795.

II. Some Specific Types of Complaints and Possible Approaches for Resolving Them

A. Complaints Made by a Member of the Faculty or Teaching Staff Regarding a Student's Academic Integrity

These complaints are often handled directly between the instructor and the student, sometimes with the assistance of the instructor's academic department headquarters. The resolution may involve a lowered grade (for the assignment or examination in question), and possibly a warning letter written to the student with a copy to be kept on file within DSL. The contents of such letters may be considered when determining appropriate sanctions in any future case of misconduct by the student.

Complaints that involve serious breaches of academic standards and complaints that cannot be resolved within an academic department may be brought by the instructor or others aware of the situation to DSL for formal resolution by a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD. A student who disagrees with a resolution reached within an academic department on a charge of academic misconduct may seek review by the appropriate department head or school Dean.

Advice on these matters is available for students, instructors, and department heads from Deans within DSL, DUE, GEO, from Housemasters, and from Ombudspersons.

Reference: *Departmental Guidelines Relating to Academic Honesty*, available from the Program Administrator for Student Conflict Resolution and Discipline, room 5-119, ext. 3-7848.

B. Complaints Regarding Any Kind of Harassment by a Student

Certain of the options given in Section I above can be particularly helpful in dealing with problems of harassment. The guide *Dealing with Harassment at MIT* outlines the various options available for resolving a harassment complaint. In addition, many resources, including staff within DSL and Ombudspersons are available to help people explore the available methods for handling a particular situation.

Reference: *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*, available in the Information Office, room 7-121, ext: 3-4795.

C. Complaints Regarding the Behavior of a Student or Student Organization in the Context of Student Government, Student Activities, and Student Living Groups

MIT traditionally has placed considerable responsibility on student governing groups to deal with problems in the student community, e.g., the Dormitory Council and the InterFraternity Council. Nearly all Institute houses and independent residences have judicial procedures that deal with disputes and violations of rules and regulations which may occur in these living groups.

Complaints of this nature may be handled via the appropriate student judicial structures (UA, GSC, inter-living group Councils, individual living group judicial committees, etc.). Individual complainants or respondents may transfer such complaints to DSL, and DSL may itself require the transfer of a particular case to DSL for consideration of an appropriate process.

References: Policies and Procedures, Appendix I of this handbook.

D. Complaints That May Result in Criminal Charges

These complaints may be brought to the appropriate MIT official, including the MIT Campus Police, or to other appropriate law enforcement agencies. At the discretion of MIT officials, any ongoing Institute disciplinary process relating to such charges may be suspended, or the commencement of such an Institute process may be postponed, until the completion of the judicial process. When the Institute has deferred Institute disciplinary proceedings until after court processes have been completed, interim measures, including temporary suspension, may be taken by administrative action after an appropriate review. When Institute proceedings are not deferred in such cases, students are advised to consult with their legal counsel regarding the potential effect on those processes of statements they make during Institute proceedings.

III. The Operation Of Student Conflict Resolution And Discipline Procedures

The procedures described in this document are applicable to conflicts between students and complaints filed against students, including complaints arising from a student's employment at the Institute. Complaints against a recognized student organization may be filed against the organization in the organization's own name, in which case the organization shall designate which of its members will be responsible for representing the organization. Complaints against a student organization may only result in sanctions against the organization as a whole; in the usual case, individuals are subject to sanctions only if they have been named as individuals in the complaint. References in this document to complaints against students include situations in which a complaint is made against a student organization in the name of the organization itself.

Complaints against students by individuals who are not members of the MIT community (including persons who are not currently students, faculty, or staff but who participate in or are members of an MIT organization) will be reviewed by DSL on a case-by-case basis to determine whether such complaints should be pursued in an Institute process, and, if so, how the complaint should be resolved.

Complaints against non MIT students or against members of MIT student organizations who are not otherwise affiliated with MIT are not covered by these procedures, but may be handled by other MIT officials, when appropriate, including the Campus Police.

Complaints against the Institute, faculty, staff, or administration are not covered by these procedures. Complaints by students against members of the MIT faculty, staff, or administration should usually be handled within those members' academic or administrative departments. In cases of student complaints against such other members of the MIT community, staff members from DSL and Ombudspersons may be able to offer advice and guidance.

The structure and operation of student conflict resolution and discipline procedures at MIT are based on the following fundamental principles:

- * every graduate and undergraduate student should have available one or more MIT complaint resolution processes;
- * MIT complaint resolution processes should operate to the extent feasible in a like manner for all students;
- * in appropriate cases, attempts at informal resolution are encouraged, but never required, before a formal complaint process is initiated;
- * DSL will attempt to facilitate fair resolution of conflicts between students and conflicts within and between student organizations; in cases of disciplinary charges brought against students, DSL or COD will evaluate the complaint and take the necessary action to assure that, when Institute standards are not met, appropriate sanctions are imposed;
- * the privacy of participants in conflict resolution and disciplinary processes will be protected to the extent feasible, but participants should understand that the rights of persons against whom complaints have been brought make appropriate disclosure necessary; in addition, statutes or other legal considerations may require reporting or other disclosure in certain cases.
- * The Institute reserves the right to adjust the procedures for conflict resolution and disciplinary processes as it deems necessary in appropriate cases, and at all times to take prompt action outside of such processes in situations where there may be imminent risk of serious harm.

IV. Summary Of DSL Conflict Resolution Options/DSL and COD Disciplinary Procedures

Complaints against students, including both undergraduate and graduate students, and including complaints that have begun in a different forum, may be handled by DSL in accordance with the principles and procedures described in this section.

MIT encourages individuals involved in a conflict to attempt, as a first resort, to resolve the situation between themselves. However if such an attempt is not appropriate or is unsuccessful, or if the matter is of a disciplinary nature, other options as listed in Section I may be pursued. This section provides a summary of DSL options to help people decide whether one of these options would be appropriate in a particular situation. Additional information on other options is available in the guide *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*.

A. Options and Procedures

1. DSL Administrative Review. Any member of the MIT community may request a DSL Administrative Review by filing a complaint in writing with DSL against a student. The complaint should be filed with the Head of the DSL section related to the nature of the complaint. The Dean for Student Life (or Dean's designee) will appoint an Administrator and a student who will investigate the case, try to determine if the complaint is warranted in whole

or in part, and if the respondent accepts responsibility, may determine a sanction or resolution in consultation with the Dean for Student Life (or designee). At any time prior to the determination of sanction, the complainant, the respondent or the Reviewers may withdraw the matter from Administrative Review and request a formal hearing before a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD. When a sanction has been determined, it will be put in writing and a record of the sanction and the facts relating to the complaint will be filed with the DSL Program Administrator. After the sanction has been determined either party may appeal the sanction or a decision not to impose a sanction to the Dean for Student Life.

2. Mediation. Parties to a complaint may choose to submit their dispute to mediation. In this process, the parties meet with neutral mediators, who facilitate the discussion between the parties and help them identify and resolve their issues. No decisions are imposed by the mediators; the mediators help the parties find their own solution, if one can be found. The mediation process is designed to be private and confidential. Only the parties, the mediators, and the Coordinator of mediation@mit need be aware that a matter has been submitted to mediation. The mediators and the Coordinator of mediation maintain no record of the dispute. However, the parties may agree to have the settlement on file with an appropriate administrative office as a condition of the resolution of the dispute.

Mediation is entirely voluntary. In order for mediation to take place, all of those involved must ask for the process, and any party may withdraw the matter from mediation at any point. Neither MIT nor a mediator monitors or enforces a resolution that has been achieved through mediation, because the resolution belongs only to the disputants. People who resolve their disputes in mediation rely on the parties involved to honor their agreements.

The mediators are drawn from a pool of trained MIT students and staff and serve as volunteers. Most cases are resolved in one mediation session. Any student may inquire about using mediation by calling the mediation voice-mail number in the MIT phone directory or writing e-mail to mediation@mit.edu. Additional information on mediation may be found in the Appendices below.

3. Written Complaint and Hearing. A hearing is a formal means of resolving alleged violations of MIT policy and/or standards before a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD, and may be utilized if informal methods are not appropriate or if a resolution through other means was previously attempted but was unsuccessful. The decision to request a hearing is typically made by the complainant, although any of the parties involved in an Administrative Review may also request a hearing. The determination by DSL or COD whether or not to hear a case is final, and is not subject to appeal. If a hearing is denied, the parties may pursue the other options set out in Section I of this document.

Students serve as members of the COD. Hearing Panels of DSL have student members, except when either party has requested that students be excluded from the hearing and the request has been approved by the Dean for Student Life.

Hearing procedures are designed to provide those hearing the case the opportunity to gain an understanding of what occurred, and to allow the complainant and respondent to present information and to question others involved. Members of Hearing Panels review evidence regarding the incident in question; determine what, if any, violations of MIT policy and/or standards occurred and who was responsible for those violations; and impose or recommend appropriate actions.

Subject to exceptions determined necessary by a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD in a particular case, both the complainant and the respondent shall have the right: 1) to a timely hearing before an impartial Hearing Panel, 2) to written notice of the nature of the complaint a reasonable time before the hearing is held, 3) to present their respective cases through the testimony of witnesses and the presentation of physical evidence, 4) to hear testimony and to examine evidence presented against them, 5) to cross examine witnesses, 6) to be assisted at a hearing by an advisor of their choice from the MIT community, other than a relative or lawyer, 7) to a decision based on and supported by the evidence presented at their hearing, 8) to receive timely, written notification of the results of the hearing, and 9) to have access to the records of the proceedings relating to their hearing. As long as the Hearing Panel has been given prior notice, when a person with a disability participates in the hearing, whether as a party or a witness, reasonable accommodation will be made for the person's disability.

In a formal complaint process, the weight of the evidence (that is, the preponderance of the evidence) must establish that a violation of MIT policies and/or standards occurred for the complaint to be found justified. (The respondent is presumed innocent unless proved otherwise.)

A complainant requesting a hearing must submit a written, signed complaint to the DSL Program Administrator. The Administrator will consult with the Dean for Student Life (or designee) and the Chair of COD for a decision on whether the complaint will be heard, and, if so, whether by a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD. The Administrator will notify the parties involved of the decision. If a hearing is denied, the Administrator will notify the parties involved of the decision and the rationale for that decision.

Procedures for DSL Formal Hearings can be found in the Appendix Procedures for hearings before the COD, which is a standing committee of the Faculty, are contained in the COD Rules and Regulations. These rules and regulations are set out in the Appendix of the guide *Dealing with Harassment at MIT*.

B. Sanctions

Although each case is considered on its own merits and circumstances, there are certain guidelines useful in determining a sanction for a specific offense. Sanctions may consider precedents in similar circumstances, but will be based on the particular circumstances of the case itself, including the student's past record, the seriousness of injury inflicted, malice, and intent. Impairment of judgment due to alcohol or drug use is not a defense and will not be considered as an excuse in determining sanctions.

After a DSL Administrative Review or a hearing by a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD, sanction(s) that can result include but are not limited to the following:

- * reprimand
- * fine/restitution
- * community or Institute service
- * removal from particular living group
- * removal from MIT approved housing
- * probation

An administrator conducting a DSL Administrative Review, a Hearing Panel of DSL, or COD may recommend suspension or expulsion from MIT or revocation of or withholding a degree, but decisions involving these sanctions can be made only by the President. If the President decides not to suspend or expel the student or revoke/withhold the student's degree, then an alternative sanction may be imposed by the person or body that made the recommendation of suspension, expulsion, or withholding/revocation of a degree.

A more complete list of sanctions with definitions has been included in Section C of the Appendices below.

C. Appeals

1. DSL Administrative Reviews

A sanction imposed or a decision not to impose a sanction, by an administrator conducting a DSL Administrative Review, may be appealed to the Dean for Student Life. Grounds for appeal are limited to sanction(s) not commensurate with the findings.

An appeal must be received in writing by the Program Administrator for appropriate processing within ten Institute working days from the date of receipt of the letter determining the sanction(s).

2. DSL Hearing Panels

A decision by a DSL Hearing Panel may be appealed to the Dean for Student Life by either the respondent or the complainant. Grounds for appeal are limited to: 1) a procedural error or irregularity that materially affected the decision of the Panel; 2) new evidence not previously available that could have materially affected the decision (in which case the Dean for Student Life may send the matter back to the DSL Hearing Panel for consideration of the further evidence), 3) lack of adequate evidence to support the findings of the Hearing Panel, 4) error regarding which MIT policies and regulations are applicable or how they are to be interpreted, or 5) sanction(s) not commensurate with the finding of a violation of MIT policies and/or standards.

Procedural errors include denial of appropriate rights of parties or lack of impartiality by the Panel. In reviewing the adequacy of the evidence, the Dean for Student Life will not make independent factual findings, and will give due deference to the fact that the Hearing Panel was able to observe the demeanor of the parties and other witnesses at the hearing.

The decision of the Hearing Panel on all other issues, and the decision of the Dean for Student Life on these five issues is final, except where suspension, expulsion, or revocation/withholding a degree are recommended, in which case the final decision rests with the President. If there is an appeal, the request for appeal and decision of the Dean for Student Life will be included in the formal record of the case.

An appeal must be received in writing by the DSL Program Administrator within ten Institute working days from the date of receipt of the letter informing the respondent of the sanction(s).

3. COD

The decision of COD is final, except when suspension, expulsion, or revocation/withholding a degree are recommended, in which case the final decision rests with the President.

D. Privacy of Information

When a complaint is subject to a DSL Administrative Review or a hearing before a DSL Hearing Panel or the COD, the persons hearing the complaint should not voluntarily disclose the information they obtain in considering the complaint (except as part of the appropriate process). The parties and witnesses involved in a review or hearing will be asked not to disclose any information whatsoever to any individual or party not involved in the hearing.

V. Records Of Disciplinary Actions

Records should be prepared and maintained of any incidents at MIT that result in a disciplinary action (including a warning) against a student. A copy of the record should be sent to the DSL Program Administrator by the administrator in the case of a DSL Administrative Review, a DSL Hearing Panel, the COD, and any Housemaster, student organization, or MIT administrative unit imposing the discipline. In addition, reports regarding academic dishonesty or other disciplinary action at the department level should also be sent to that individual. A student's DSL file may also include records of actions taken elsewhere in the Institute (for example, Athena, Athletic Department, classroom and laboratory sanctions) that have been brought to the attention of DSL.

Records of student disciplinary action maintained by the DSL Program Administrator will be used to provide information for consideration if a student is found guilty of a subsequent violation of Institute policy, prior to the determination of a sanction. They are also used to provide verification of "good standing" for professional schools and other appropriate sources which the student has authorized MIT to provide or MIT is otherwise authorized or required by law to provide.

Formal probation, suspension, or expulsion, termination of these sanctions, and revocation /withholding of a degree, are noted both on the student's official transcript and on the student's internal grade report.

All records maintained in the DSL file are subject to the privacy requirements of the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (20 U.S.C. § 1232g). MIT students may obtain or review this document from the DSL Office (Central 4-110), or that office will be able to direct students to where this document may be obtained.

Statistical reports of actions taken through the various disciplinary processes will be prepared periodically, and may be made public without disclosure of information concerning specific individuals.

VI. Appendices

A. Description and Procedures for Mediation

Mediation is a voluntary, private option for dispute resolution. The two (or more) people who have a disagreement meet with neutral mediators, who facilitate their discussion, help them identify their issues, and come to their own resolution of the dispute if possible. Mediation is not a disciplinary proceeding. No outsider decides the case. Neither MIT nor the mediators monitor or enforce any settlement that may be reached. The agreement for resolution, if any, belongs to and is kept only by the disputants unless they agree as a condition of settlement that the settlement should be kept on file in an appropriate administrative office.

The mediation process is designed to be private and confidential. No one but the parties and mediators and Coordinator is present at the mediation. The mediators and Coordinator will not voluntarily disclose information they receive as part of the mediation process. However, if DSL has referred the dispute to mediation@mit, the Coordinator of mediation will notify DSL whether or not a settlement was reached by the disputants.

Mediation is voluntary. In order to start the process, both (or all) parties must request this option, and any person may withdraw at any point. No formal rights are affected by mediating.

The time for mediation is scheduled by the parties. Most disputes are resolved with one mediation session, usually scheduled within a few days of the first contact with the mediation Coordinator, at a time convenient for all. Occasionally parties may choose to extend the time for resolution. Mediators are volunteers from the MIT community. They are a diverse group of MIT undergraduate and graduate students and staff; they receive no compensation for acting as mediators. They receive training in mediation at MIT.

Many types of disputes between students (who want to work out their differences) can be mediated. Examples include: roommate differences, harassment, disagreements between spouses or significant others, disputes in the lab, and interracial or cross cultural misunderstandings.

Mediation does not work for all cases. A discussion of the specific situation with the mediation Coordinator may help to decide if it is an appropriate option for dispute resolution in a given case.

The procedures for starting a mediation process:

1. In the usual case, one of the parties contacts mediation@mit by E-mail or leaves a phone message at the mediation number in the MIT phone directory. The Coordinator will then talk with the person who has left a message. The mediation Coordinator checks with the other party to see if he/she also would agree to mediation.
2. All parties sign a written request for mediation.
3. The Coordinator selects a pair of mediators and schedules the mediation session.
4. The mediators begin by meeting with all parties together and then suggest how to proceed, which may involve alternating private discussions, first with one party and then with the other. These meetings continue until the parties have worked out their differences and are ready to finalize their agreement, unless any party decides first to withdraw from the process. A session usually lasts about three hours.

The agreement, if any, is written and signed originals are given to all parties. The parties may agree to have the resolution on file with an appropriate administrative office as a condition of the settlement of the dispute. While the agreement is not enforced by MIT or the mediators, MIT experience suggests that people usually abide by mediation agreements.

B. Procedures for Formal Hearings by DSL Hearing Panels

(Note: the Institute reserves the right to adjust these procedures as it deems necessary in appropriate cases, and at all time to take prompt action outside of these processes in situations where there may be imminent risk of serious harm.)

1. General Procedures

If a case is referred to a hearing or if a request is made for a hearing, the respondent should be notified in writing of the scheduled hearing at least seven working days prior to its occurrence. He or she will then have time to review applicable procedures, contact possible witnesses, and prepare information to present on his or her behalf. The complainant will be doing the same. In cases where students identify difficulties arising from language and/or disabilities, the Program Administrator shall make a good faith effort to address these concerns. On request, the Institute will provide an interpreter for any party whose native language is not English. No one shall be required to attend a hearing on his/her religious holidays. In general, up to three witnesses can be called by any party, though more may be called with the permission of the Chair of the Hearing Panel.

a) A written charge and request for a formal hearing must be filed with the Program Administrator in DSL. This complaint should include the name of the persons charged, the nature of the charge, the applicable MIT policy and/or standard that the charge is based on and that the respondent allegedly violated, information relevant to support the charge (such as a chronological/factual description of the incidents in question), the names of the complainant's witnesses and advisor, if any. It must be signed by the person filing the complaint. The guide *Dealing with Harassment at MIT* lists the elements of a formal written complaint when the complaint is based on a violation of the MIT policy on harassment.

b) The written notice of a hearing should be sent at least seven Institute working days prior to the hearing to the complainant, the respondent, and their advisors. This notice should typically include the following: a list of the charges; information or documents relevant to those charges; the name of the complainant as well as his/her witnesses and, if one has been selected at that time, advisor; the date, time, and location of the hearing; the names of members of the Hearing Panel; and a copy of these procedures. In appropriate cases there should also be a warning against any reprisal or improper contact between the parties or anyone else involved in the case pending the hearing. The parties will be advised to read the hearing notifications carefully.

c) The persons charged should provide a written reply to the written complaint through the Program Administrator. This reply should include any information or documents relevant to the charge that the respondents wish to provide, and the names of their witnesses and advisors, if any. This written reply should be received by the Program Administrator at least three Institute working days prior to the hearing, who will make a copy available as soon as possible to the complainant and his/her advisor, if any.

d) If the Chair of the Hearing Panel intends to call any witnesses, including any expert witnesses, at the hearing, the complainant and the respondent should be advised of that fact at least three Institute working days prior to the hearing.

e) Both the respondent and the complainant are welcome to bring a (non-family, non attorney) member of the MIT community as advisor to the hearing. (Individuals may, if they wish, retain counsel or ask family members to assist them in preparing for a case.) The advisor's role is to support and to help clarify the presentation of information. The advisor may speak or question witnesses at the hearing with the permission of the Chair of the Panel.

f) Cases will be heard by an impartial Hearing Panel. Any person who has a significant conflict of interest regarding the case may not serve on the Hearing Panel for that case. A party who believes that a member of a Hearing Panel may not be impartial may bring that concern to the attention of the Chair of the Hearing Panel, who will determine if a member should be excused. The Program Administrator will provide both parties with an opportunity to notify the Chair of such concerns at least two Institute working days before the hearing date. Each Panel for a hearing will be comprised of three staff and two students (one undergraduate and one graduate student) chosen by the Dean for Student Life or his/her designee from a pool of trained students. The pool will normally consist of 25 students: ten appointed by the UA Nominations Committee (including two from the IFC and two from the Dormitory Council), ten appointed by the Graduate Student Council, and five appointed by the Dean for Student Life or his/her designee. Members of the pool should be chosen so as to represent broadly the cultural, social, and economic diversity of the MIT student population. All students selected to serve must be in good conduct standing at the Institute. The selection of DSL staff as members of a Hearing Panel will be from a pool of trained individuals who are appointed by the Dean for Student Life or his/her designee. Hearing Panel Chairs are Deans appointed by the Dean for Student Life or his/her designee. The Chair will vote only in case of a tie. Students and staff will serve on Hearing Panels on a rotating basis. If a complainant or a respondent requests that students be excluded from the hearing and the Dean for Student Life has consented, the Hearing Panel will consist of three staff appointed by the Dean for Student Life.

g) A Hearing Panel may postpone a hearing or grant a continuance in any case for any reason deemed appropriate by the Panel. Hearings will be taped for the sole use of the Hearing Panel. The tape shall be destroyed when the Hearing Panel reaches its determination of the case.

h) All hearings will be closed to individuals not directly involved in the proceedings, except that the Hearing Panel may request or permit others to attend in circumstances deemed appropriate by the Panel.

i) Any allegation of reprisal prior to a hearing will be considered at the hearing as an addition to the complaint (or will become a counter complaint) and will be considered as part of the hearing process.

If the respondent fails to appear at a hearing after receiving proper notification the Hearing Panel may, should it choose, hear the case without the student present.

j) The Hearing Panel shall warn any participant it deems to be disruptive or to be harassing or intimidating any other participant. The Hearing Panel may, if the warning is ignored, close or postpone the hearing, terminate that person's participation in the hearing, remove that person from the hearing, or take any other action deemed necessary by the Hearing Panel to ensure an orderly hearing.

k) Both parties are expected to offer their own testimony and the testimony of witnesses, if any, concerning the matters alleged in the complaint. Both parties have the right to question the testimony of the other party and the witnesses. The members of the Hearing Panel shall determine what testimony and other evidence is admissible; decide whether, and if so how, to consider additional alleged offenses that come to light in a hearing; resolve questions of fact; and determine which MIT policies and/or standards are applicable and how they are to be interpreted.

l) A party who is concerned that his/her testimony may risk possible self-incrimination of the hearing prior to the start of the hearing, by explaining the circumstances on which his/her concern is based and request the hearing be held when the possibility of self-incrimination no longer exists. The Hearing Panel may, but is not required to, grant a postponement for a reasonable time in such circumstances. A Hearing Panel may take into account the fact that a party chooses not to testify at a hearing on his/her own behalf, whether because of self-incrimination concerns or other reasons.

m) The Chair of the hearing may decide to permit witnesses to be present at the hearing only during their testimony.

n) Members of the Hearing Panel may question any participant in a case at any time during the hearing.

o) Dishonesty before a Hearing Panel by any participant is considered an independent violation of the MIT standard of conduct and may result in appropriate disciplinary action.

p) In a formal complaint process, the weight of the evidence must establish that a violation of MIT policies and/or standards occurred for the complaint to be found justified. (The respondent is presumed innocent unless proved otherwise.) The Hearing Panel will determine, by a majority vote of those voting, whether there is a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent committed a violation of MIT policies/standards as alleged in the complainant's charge.

2. Hearing Agenda

Unless otherwise determined by the Chair of the Hearing Panel, the hearing will generally follow the order described below:

- a) Members of the Hearing Panel introduce themselves and ask all present to do the same.
- b) The Panel Chair briefly reviews the hearing procedures as outlined here.
- c) The charges are read and the respondent is given the opportunity to admit or deny responsibility for the violations of MIT policies/standards alleged in the complaint.
- d) The complainant will first present his/her testimony. Members of the Hearing Panel may question the complainant at any point during this presentation. The respondent will have the opportunity to question the complainant after this testimony is finished (or, if allowed by the Chair, during it).
- e) When the complainant has finished, the complainant's witnesses will each present testimony, with the Hearing Panel and the respondent permitted to ask questions as in step d) above.
- f) When the complainant has produced the evidence he/she wishes to present, the respondent will be given the opportunity to present his/her testimony and witnesses' testimony as in iv and v. above. Again, both the Hearing Panel and the complainant will be permitted to question the respondent and his/her witnesses.
- g) When the respondent has produced the evidence he/she wishes to present, the Hearing Panel may ask further questions of either party or recall witnesses. The Hearing Panel may call brief recesses at any time to discuss the proceedings, and may ask further questions upon return from any such recess.
- h) The Chair may call witnesses, including expert witnesses, to aid the Hearing Panel in its consideration of the case.

When the Hearing Panel's questions have concluded, the Chair should inform the parties that a written decision will be sent to them, when it is expected to be sent, and advise them of applicable appeals procedures. The Chair should reiterate the warning against any reprisal by any party against any participant in the hearing and remind the Panel members and others who participate in the hearing that the information presented at the hearing should be treated as confidential. The hearing will then be adjourned.

3. Records and Privacy

Written notes of the testimony may be made by members of a Hearing Panel for their own purposes during the hearing, and shall be destroyed after the Panel reaches its determination.

Because of the privacy of students records, no taping of a hearing will be permitted by the participants, other than the official taping for use of the Hearing Panel. The parties and witnesses involved in a hearing will be asked not to disclose any information whatsoever to any individual or party not involved in the hearing.

4. Timing

Within five Institute working days after the conclusion of a hearing, the Chair of the Hearing Panel should send a letter of decision to the complainant, the respondent, and their advisors, if any. Attached or included in the letter should be procedures for appeal.

C. Sanctions Imposed or Recommended by DSL Hearing Panels

The Hearing Panel may impose any sanction, except suspension or expulsion from MIT or revocation of a degree. If the Hearing Panel believes that suspension or expulsion or revocation is warranted, it shall make such a recommendation to the President. If the President decides not to suspend or expel the student or to revoke a degree, then the Hearing Panel may impose other sanctions that it deems appropriate.

The choice of sanctions may take into account precedents in similar circumstances, but will be based on the circumstances of the particular case, including the student's past record, the seriousness of injury inflicted, malice, and intent. Impairment of judgment due to alcohol or drug use is not a defense and will not be considered as an excuse in determining sanctions.

Sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Revocation/Withholding of Degree

An academic degree may be revoked if it is determined that it was obtained fraudulently or that a significant portion of the work submitted in fulfillment of the requirements of such degree was fabricated, falsified, plagiarized, or otherwise failed to meet MIT's standards. A degree may also be revoked or withheld if the recipient is found to have committed an act as a student that would have resulted in either his/her expulsion or suspension from the Institute.

2. Expulsion

Student status at the Institute is permanently revoked. Any student who has been expelled from the Institute shall not be permitted to participate in any Institute-recognized or Institute-affiliated activity, nor reside in Institute-approved housing.

3. Suspension

Student status at the Institute is revoked for a specified period of time. Any student who has been suspended from the Institute shall not be permitted to participate in any Institute-recognized or Institute-affiliated activity nor reside in Institute-approved housing during the specified period of time. In the case of recognized student organizations, this sanction is equivalent to loss of Institute recognition or approved housing status and privileges associated with such status.

4. Notation on Transcript

Entry of the disciplinary action on the student's permanent academic record may be ordered as a separate or additional sanction. The entry may be removed at the student's request after a period of time specified by the Hearing Panel.

5. Loss of Privileges

The student or student organization is denied specified privileges normally associated with student or organization status, such as residence in Institute-approved housing and participation in Institute activities or use of Institute facilities. In appropriate cases, persona non grata notices may be issued that revoke the privilege of being on MIT property and subject the student to liability for prosecution as a trespasser on MIT property in the future.

6. Probation

A student or student organization may be placed on probation, with or without loss of designated privileges, or with deferred sanctions for a specified period of time. Probation is a time during which the student or student organization will be subject to critical evaluation and examination by the Institute and whose conduct is expected to be free from further violations of Institute policies/standards.

7. Community/Institute Service

The student or student organization is required to render a designated number of hours of labor in service of the Institute or the community.

8. Restitution

The student or student organization is required to replace or restore damaged, stolen or misappropriated property, or otherwise make amends for the behavior that led to the sanction.

9. Fine

Punitive monetary sanctions may be imposed.

10. Reprimand (Warning)

The student or student organization is given written notice that the conduct engaged in is inconsistent with Institute policies/standards, and informed that future violations may result in the imposition of more serious sanctions.

11. Administrative Referral

The student or student organization may be required to seek counseling or educational programming on or off campus.

D. Committee on Discipline Rules and Regulations

I. Purpose

The mandate of the Committee on Discipline is to adjudicate cases of alleged misconduct by a student brought to its attention by any member of the MIT community, the MIT-Harvard Exchange Program, or the MIT-Wellesley Exchange Program. In all cases, the Committee acts with power, except when the offense is so grievous as to warrant a recommendation of expulsion or suspension to the President.

The Institute reserves the right to take any action that it deems as necessary or appropriate to protect the intellectual integrity, safety, and well being of the campus community. To that end, MIT students are expected to abide by the rules, regulations, and policies of the Institute, as well as city, state, and federal laws.

In addition, MIT students who cross-register at Harvard, or participate in the MIT-Wellesley Exchange Program, are expected to demonstrate good citizenship at those institutions as well. While students are in attendance at either Harvard or Wellesley, they are governed by the rules, regulations, and policies of the host institution. Cases of alleged misconduct by an MIT student may be referred by the host institution to MIT for adjudication.

II. The Committee's Authority

The Committee on Discipline is a Standing Committee of the Faculty. Its function and membership are prescribed by the Rules and Regulations of the Faculty, paragraphs 1.71, 1.73, and 1.76.3.

1.71 "There shall be Standing Committees on the following: Faculty Policy, Graduate School Policy, Undergraduate Programs, Curricula, Academic Performance, Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid, Student Affairs, Discipline, Nominations, Library System, Industrial Liaison, and Outside Professional Activities."

1.73 "Each of the Standing Committees shall, in addition to the specific duties listed, be responsible for (1) formulating and reviewing educational policies and other policies which relate to its work, (2) requesting any needed clarification of such policies from the Faculty Policy Committee, (3) recommending to the Faculty Policy Committee any changes of such policies which it deems to be advisable, and (4) performing such other duties as may be delegated to it by the Faculty Policy Committee or by the Chairman of the Faculty."

1.76.3 "The Committee on Discipline shall consist of the Dean as specified in the Rules and Regulations of the Faculty, ex-officio, six elected members of the Faculty, three undergraduate and two graduate students. The Committee shall consider such cases of alleged misconduct by students as shall be brought to its attention by the Dean specified or by any member of the MIT community. An accused student shall be given the opportunity to appear in person at a meeting of the Committee. If the findings of the Committee include a recommendation that a student be required to withdraw from the Institute, the recommendation with the finding shall be reported to the President for approval or disapproval; otherwise, the Committee shall act with power."

Consistent with rule 1.73, the Committee adjudicates cases within the framework of Institute policies. Revisions to such policies are properly the concern not of the Committee on Discipline, but of the office or committee that is responsible for considering changes in the policy. In connection with its consideration of a particular case, the Committee on Discipline may seek an interpretation or clarification of an Institute policy relevant to that case through the Faculty Policy Committee.

Except to the extent inconsistent with the Rules and Regulations of the Faculty, the Committee, after consultation with the Faculty Policy Committee, may from time to time amend these rules and regulations.

The Chairman may appoint Associate Chairmen of the Committee for a period of time, usually an academic year, who will be empowered to chair hearings.

III. General Procedures

A. Who May Bring Charges

Anyone in the MIT, Harvard, and Wellesley communities, directly aggrieved, may file a charge against an MIT student. Moreover, charges of misconduct as related to an Institute function may originate from individuals responsible for such functions or for a department. For example, a Director of a laboratory, the Chief of the Campus Police, the Chairman of the Faculty, an Administrative Officer, an Officer of the Student Government, an officer of student residence, and a manager of facilities may initiate a complaint against a student.

B. How Charges Are Brought

A complaint against a student should be submitted to the staff member to the COD within The Office of the Dean for Student Life (DSL) by the aggrieved individual. If preferred, it may be sent directly to the Chairman of the Committee on Discipline. A complaint should include the charge and the names of any witnesses and copies of any documents the complainant plans to present at a hearing in the event one is held. Once a charge has been initiated, the DSL staff member will contact the student being charged.

The DSL staff member to the Committee is available from the beginning to the end of each case to offer guidance, information, and advice to the complainant and the accused student.

The charge and its documentation is transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, if the Chairman did not receive it directly from the complainant. After a review of the documentation, the Chairman will decide whether or not a hearing is warranted. In some cases the Chairman may consult the Dean specified and/or the Chairman of the Faculty in reaching this decision.

The complainant and accused student are then notified of the Chairman's decision and advised of their rights. Both the complainant and the accused have the right to have an advisor and witnesses present at the hearing. Each advisor must be a member of the MIT Community. If a hearing is not warranted, the Chairman may recommend that the complainant seek a resolution through either the Office of the Dean for Student Life or other Institute grievance processes.

Off-campus misconduct is not a basis for MIT action unless the Institute considers that such misconduct impinges on the well being or functioning of the Institute. The Institute reserves the right to determine its jurisdiction on a case by case basis.

C. Committee Procedures

In adjudicating cases, the Committee adheres to the following procedures:

1. If a hearing is warranted, the accused student will be provided with a written copy of the charges with sufficient specificity to prepare for the hearing, including the names of any witnesses and copies of any documents that will be presented by the complainant.

The accused student is also provided with a copy of the Committee on Discipline - Rules and Regulations and given ten official Institute working days in which to prepare a response to the charges. To expedite the scheduling of a hearing, the accused student may waive the right to this ten day period. The waiver must be submitted in writing to either the Chairman of the Committee or the DSL staff member. The accused student should respond to the charge in writing. Included in the response should be the name of the advisor, the names of any witnesses who will be testifying at the hearing, and copies of any documents that will be presented at the hearing.

A student may not graduate if subject to a pending discipline case, defined as one where formal charges have been brought and the case is either in the process of being heard or about to be heard. The restriction of graduation is limited to cases that are sufficiently serious that disciplinary action, if taken, would likely bring a penalty of suspension or expulsion. This judgment of seriousness will be made by the Chairman of the Committee on Discipline after consultation with the Associate Provost and the specified Dean. The President will, after the completion of the disciplinary procedure, determine whether a degree should be awarded.

In the event that a case is brought after graduation, for actions that occurred before graduation but were unknown at that time, academic degrees may be withdrawn. The withdrawal may be for a specified period of time after which the degree will be reinstated (appropriate to a judgment the equivalent of suspension from the Institute), or it may be without limit of time (the equivalent of expulsion).

2. The accused student has the right to assistance in preparation of his/her defense by any person, such as a member of the Faculty, an administrator, another student, or a person of his/her choice, who is a member of the MIT Community. If the student decides to seek assistance from an individual who is not a member of the MIT community, the student should be aware that such a person will not be allowed to be present at the hearing. Members of the MIT Community are Faculty members, students, and employees. Only members of the MIT community directly associated with the case are allowed at the hearing. The student may ask DSL for a referral to an adviser within the community. The advisor may speak or question witnesses at the hearing with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

Attorneys for either the accused or the complainant will not be allowed to be present at a COD hearing. The Chairman may allow the presence of an attorney to the Committee itself in unusual cases. When there is significant concern with respect to self-incrimination because of potential or pending criminal charges, the Chairman can defer the COD hearing until after any charges have been heard in court. When the COD has deferred the hearing until court proceedings have been completed, interim measures, including temporary suspension, may be taken by administrative action.

The hearing is scheduled as soon as possible after the accused student's written response has been received by the DSL staff to the Committee or the Chairman. Once the hearing date has been established, any modification of the charge or additional charges must be submitted to the DSL staff member and the accused student at least three days prior to the scheduled hearing.

The accused student has the right to be present at the hearing and to be heard by the Committee. However, refusal or failure by the student to participate in the hearing shall not prevent the Committee from proceeding with the hearing and adjudicating the complaint.

The accused and complainant may testify and present evidence in their behalf. They also may question witnesses presented by either party.

The Chairman may call witnesses including expert witnesses to aid the Committee in its deliberations. Expert witnesses for the accused and the complainant will be allowed by the Chairman only in unusual cases, and the Chairman should act to insure impartial expert testimony.

4. A hearing may be held by a quorum of the Committee. A quorum consists of a majority of the members of the Committee. No member of the Committee who is involved in a particular case will sit in judgment. The hearing will be chaired by the Committee Chairman or Associate Chair.

Members who have finished their terms on the Committee may, for a period of three years after their service on the Committee, be called to fill out a quorum for a particular hearing, only one such member to be at a given hearing.

5. In some cases, the Chairman of the Committee may determine that a panel shall act for the full Committee, using the same procedures and criteria for judgment. The panel will be chaired by the Committee Chairman or Associate Chairman and will further consist of one faculty member, one student member, and the specified Dean or the designated representative of the Dean. If either the complainant or the accused student(s) dissents from the judgment of the panel, he/she has the right to appeal for a rehearing of the case by a quorum of the Committee. Such an appeal must be received by the Committee within ten official Institute working days from the date of the letter notifying the parties of the panel decision.

6. All hearings of the Committee are closed to individuals who are not directly involved as the complainant, the accused, advisors, and witnesses identified in advance by each party.

The Chairman of the hearing may decide to permit witnesses to be present at the hearing only during their testimony. The Chairman of the hearing may make an official tape recording of the testimony, but not of the deliberations, for the sole use of the Committee and then destroyed. No other tape recording may be made.

7. The decision of the Committee is based on evidence introduced at the hearing. Formal rules of evidence that apply to civil judicial processes shall not be applicable. The decision is made in executive session following the hearing, and based on a majority vote of the participating members. The standard for determining guilt is the preponderance of the evidence.

If the Committee's decision does not involve a recommendation for either suspension or expulsion, the decision is final and is transmitted by the Chairman of the Committee to the accused and the complainant in writing.

If the Committee recommends to the President that the accused student be either suspended or expelled, the President decides the final sanction and informs both the accused and the complainant in writing. Upon receiving notification, the suspended or expelled student may request that the President reconsider the decision.

8. A record of the proceedings should be kept with the records of the Committee. This record should consist of (1) a summary of the issues and the specific charges, (2) the outcome of the deliberations, and (3) all documents submitted in the course of preparing and conducting the hearing. This record is not intended to convey testimony or deliberative discussions.

IV. Specific Procedures For Conducting A Hearing

To permit an orderly sequence at the hearing, the Committee adheres to the following steps:

- 1) Opening statement by complainant
- 2) Opening statement by accused student
- 3) Testimony by complainant and his/her witnesses
- 4) Questioning of complainant and his/her witnesses by accused student
- 5) Testimony by accused student and his/her witnesses
- 6) Questioning of the accused and his/her witnesses by complainant
- 7) Committee members may ask questions of any party at any time

After all the testimony and statements have been completed and all questions asked, the hearing is concluded and the Committee meets in executive session to reach its decision. The Committee shall decide either to dismiss the complaint or to impose sanctions in accordance with Section V below.

V. Sanctions

Sanctions vary according to the seriousness of the offense. Three general categories of offenses are perceived: (a) those impinging upon academic affairs and standards; (b) those violating non-academic internal regulations or standards of conduct at MIT; and (c) those against City, State, and Federal laws. Each case brought before the Committee on Discipline is treated individually.

The Committee has the authority to impose any sanction it deems appropriate. Possible sanctions include, by way of example, reprimand, informal probation, and formal probation with or without monitoring. Sanctions may include requiring direct restitution and/or designated service to the Community.

If the Committee decides to recommend that a student be either suspended or expelled from the Institute, the recommendation shall be reported to the President for approval or disapproval.

A. Probation

A decision to place a student on probation must stipulate the number of semesters for which probation is to be imposed. Only those semesters for which the student is registered at MIT count toward the fulfillment of the probationary period.

Informal probation shall be noted only on the student's record in the Office of the Dean for Student Life. At the discretion of the Committee, formal probation may be recorded on the student's official transcript and may be communicated to the student's faculty advisor, Housemaster, or other party with a need to know of the probation sanction.

B. Suspension

Suspension is imposed for a definite period of time. It presumes that the student will be readmitted to MIT after this stated period. At the time the recommendation to suspend is made, the Committee shall stipulate whether the student should be readmitted through the Office of the Dean for Student Life or through the Committee on Discipline.

If a student is suspended, the DSL staff shall notify the student's faculty advisor and Housemaster (if any) and have the appropriate disciplinary notation placed on the student's official transcript.

C. Expulsion

Expulsion implies that the student should not consider MIT for further education. However, to give the student the right of review, the Committee recommendation to expel must include a time period after which the student may request the Committee to review the case. If a student is expelled, the DSL staff shall notify the student's faculty advisor and Housemaster (if applicable) and have the appropriate disciplinary notation placed on the student's official transcript.

VI. Disciplinary Notations

Formal probation, suspension, expulsion, and termination of expulsion, are noted both on the student's official transcript and on the student's internal grade report, but not on end-of-term grade summaries except by request of the Committee. At the time the Committee imposes formal probation or recommends suspension or expulsion, it shall set two time limits:

1) The first time limit shall be established to indicate when a student may petition the Committee to remove the disciplinary notation from the official transcript and internal grade report. This time limit cannot be more than:

- * for formal probation: The limit is the end of the formal probation period.
- * for suspension: The limit is the end of the suspension period.
- * for expulsion: The limit is two years after the effective date of expulsion.

2) The second limit is the period after which the disciplinary notation shall be removed automatically. This time limit cannot be more than ten years for formal probation or suspension.

VII. Conditions For Removal Of Disciplinary Notation

To justify early removal of disciplinary notations from a student's transcript, the Committee on Discipline will require clear and convincing evidence that:

- 1) removal of the notation is necessary to avoid undue and unforeseen hardship, or
- 2) community standards have changed in such a way that the offense for which the sanctions were imposed is no longer deemed grounds for imposing such a sanction, or
- 3) the individual is not likely in the future to engage in the kind of activity for which he or she was penalized by the Committee. The student must present suitable evidence that similar misbehavior will not occur in the future. Testimonials are not necessary, but may provide additional information, especially when they originate from MIT sources.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

2. The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also notes that accurate records are necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the determination of the tax liability of the business.

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