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EDITION 3
SEPTEMBER,
1971

HOW
TO GET
AROUND
MIT

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H O T O G A M I T

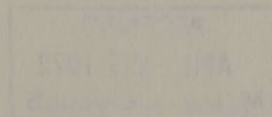
How To Get Around MIT

Edition 3
September, 1971

Dedication:

(Piet Hein – *Grook*)

"Those who can write . . ."



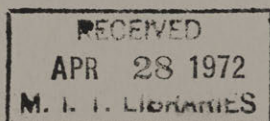
HoToGAMIT, Edition 3
September, 1971

Published by the Freshman Advisory Council
Pete Buttner, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
Oded Feingold, Editor

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ACADEMICS

EXTRACURRICULARS

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

LAW

HOUSING

SOCIAL BEAVER

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

SHOPPING

OTHER

APPENDICES

634770

To aid in the use of this book, black markings have been used to indicate the location of each chapter. Refer to this page whenever you wish to find a certain section quickly.

Emergency Information

Fire Medical Police

Call *X10* or *dorm line 100*. Your call goes simultaneously to Campus Patrol and the medical department. Emergency medical care after office hours is available in the infirmary between McCormick and Baker.

Physician Surgeon Psychiatrist

The medical department (x4481 or 4485) always has a physician, a surgeon and a psychiatrist on call. The psychiatrist especially can be consulted in confidence about anything from home trouble to a bad trip.

Money

During Office Hours

Undergrads: Go to the Financial Aid Office (5-119, x4974) to request a loan (which may be approved within a few minutes). Then go to the Bursar's Office (E19-170, open 9-5), and finally to the Cashier's Office (E19-215, open 9-2; or 10-180, open 9-3).

Alternately, you can start at the dean's office (5-104, x4861; or 7-133, x6776).

Grads: You can get an advance on your fellowship money if necessary; go to the Graduate School Office (3-134, x4868). If you are not on fellowship or need a loan, use the procedure described above for undergraduates.

After Hours

Contact the dean-on-call (x2997, see below), who can clear you for money from the Campus Patrol emergency fund. If you're off campus, the money may even be wired to you.

Dean-on-Call

There is always a dean on call outside of office hours. To reach him for any reason call Campus Patrol (x2997) and ask to speak to him.

Arrest

If you are arrested call Campus Patrol (864-6900, x2997: It's on your ID). They will arrange bail and other assistance. Don't plead guilty — just ask for a continuance in order to consult a lawyer (Campus Patrol will explain all this and more if you call).

Note: A good pamphlet "If You Are Arrested" is available free from the Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General.

Useful Rooms & Extensions

	<i>Room</i>	<i>Extension</i>
Association of Student Activities	W20-451a	3766
Building repair		4741
Bursar's office	E 19-270	3342
Campus Patrol	Armory	2997
Community Housing Service	Armory	3533
Dean for Student Affairs	7-133	6776
(counseling)	5-104	4861
(Buttner)	7-103	6771
(Holden)	7-101	6774
(Wick)	5-108	5241
Directory assistance		30
Dormitory desks		
(Ashdown)		2961
(Baker)		3161
(Burton)		3261
(East Campus)		2871
(MacGregor)		1461
(McCormick)		5961
(Senior House)		2871
duPont Equipment Desk	duPont	2914
Emergency closings 868-2420		
Financial Aid Office	5-119	4974
Graduate School Office	3-134	4869
Graduate Student Council	50-120	2195
Harvard		8135+
Information Office	7-111	4795
(after office hours)		4741
MBTA Information 722-5652		
Medical department		4481
(after office hours)		4485
Placement Office	E 19-455	4733
Psychiatric department	Bldg. 11	2917
Registrar's Office	E 19-335	4784
Selective Service Office	3-140	5836
Skating Rink		2912
Student Center Committee	W20-345	3913
Swimming Pool		4489
Technology Community Association	W20-450	4885
Telephone extension repair		4759
Tennis courts (12-2 pm)		2912
Undergraduate Association	W20-401	2696
Weather 936-1111		5211
Wellesley		824+

Acknowledgements

More than a hundred people have made significant contributions to this book, both in past and the present editions. Though only a few can be listed here, they all deserve heartfelt thanks.

Credit for inventing the book in the first place goes to Stephen C. Ehrmann '71, who guided the book from its inception through Edition 2. His organization and planning still comprise the backbone of this edition. Andrew Sherman G was coeditor for Edition 2 and added much of the information applying specifically to graduate students.

Special thanks go to the staff for this edition, Alex Aisen, Arleen Feng, Dave Moberly, Alan Wu and Sandy Yulke, who assembled, sifted and organized large masses of information. A hat tip also goes to Raymond M. Bloom, Stephen Owades and Brad Yundt, who although not on the staff wrote major reports on several topics.

Virtually the entire Dean's Office staff, ranging from secretaries to deans and innocent bystanders, made contributions to the book. This statement applies especially to Pete Buttner, Colleen Schoman and the people at FAC, where most of the work of writing this edition was done.

Several members of the Medical Department, notably Drs. Eisenberg, Kahne and Koumans in Psychiatry, gave unstintingly of their time and knowledge both in factual information and editorial comments.

Mary Morrissey and the girls in the Information Office, who know a hell of a lot about MIT, proved invaluable throughout the writing; our interaction with them was both pleasant and profitable.

In general, we thank the various faculty, students, administrators, staff and others who provided useful information, often about themselves or their activities.

Finally, our gratitude goes to Tim Kiorpes and the summer staff of *The Tech*, who handled the typesetting and arranged for the printing of this book, and who provided excellent editorial and informational assistance.

The above people have worked hard and have invested much time in making this edition of HoToGAMIT a reality. It is our hope that, despite its shortcomings, the information presented here will serve as a useful guide to getting around MIT.

Oded Feingold
Editor
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Feedback Information

This book is essentially an expanded and updated version of Edition 2. As such, it is topic-directed rather than problem-directed, meaning that the book is partitioned by fields of interest (academics, extracurriculars, etc.) and problems falling under these headings are discussed.

Over the year 1971-72 the book will be (thoroughly) reorganized to become more problem-directed, wherein basic problems are explored in greater depth, hopefully giving the reader a better understanding of the facilities and alternatives available to him. Additionally, as in preceding issues, the factual information will be updated and improved.

The group taking over the function of rewriting this book is Technology Community Association (W20-450, x4885). All feedback, from complaints to new ideas to volunteering to do some work on the book, will be appreciated and should be addressed there.

The feedback cards are enclosed to make it easy for you to send in reactions to the book. Of course, it would be preferable if you could meet with the editor and discuss things in detail, but time is a precious commodity around here.

Graduates, faculty, staff, randoms: The feedback requests above apply to you as much as they do to undergraduates. There is going to be faculty and staff participation in this book's reorganization, and if you want to contribute in any way don't hesitate to do so. One of the things we need most is greater breadth of participation, and we will be soliciting it actively.

Introductory Notes

People and Offices

The *General Catalogue* and *Institute Directory* yellow pages are your chief manfinding resources, listing most offices, deans, committees and administrative personnel. The *Student Directory* has listings of student activities in addition to listing students. If these fail you, try the Information Office (7-111, x4795) which has information on students' addresses, MIT Information (x30) which has listings of faculty and staff, or Personnel Records (x4255) which has information on secretaries and other employees. After hours call x4741 for student and faculty information.

To find specific committee members, you can call Dean Nyhart's office (7-133, x6776) or Vice President Simonedes' office (3-209, x5911).

Getting Things Done

1. Don't think your complaint or suggestion isn't justified — it probably is. Don't think it can automatically be remedied — it probably can't.

2. The people comprising the System behave more or less like people anywhere. They can be very accommodating or grossly cranky, depending on how they're approached.

3. Two truisms:

a) $1 \gg 0$. If you don't start things moving they won't move.

b) $N + 1 > N$. The more people you have with you the more effective you will be.

4. If others are awed by the 'Tute and unwilling to move from Ground Zero, don't let that deter you.

5. If you get the runaround (and you probably will), check item 3 in the minor truths on page 161 of this book.

6. Have faith. No matter how high the hurdles may be, you can almost always find a way to get over them.

7. Think out what you want, then go and get it. This place educates only those who grab their education by the throat, and your scope is virtually unlimited as long as you are aggressive and persistent enough to go after it.

How to Use This Book

HoToGAMIT (pronounced how to gam it) is designed to be a central source of information. It is presently the only MIT publication with extensive cross-references to other books; we advise you to use it in concert with the other volumes of interest to you, such as the *General Catalogue*, *Freshman Handbook*, *Graduate School Manual* or whatever. The book is organized into chapters by fields of interest, proceeding essentially from the more to the less central aspects of life at MIT. Therefore, **academics** precedes **extracurriculars** which precedes **travel and transportation** (by a significant distance). Each chapter starts off with introductory information, including reference to knowledgeable people and other sources of further information, then proceeds to list specific problems and items. The listings are thorough enough to handle most issues that ordinarily crop up, but if you don't find what you are looking for, back up to the beginning of the chapter to find a more general resource, or try rephrasing the problem. Another alternative is to just browse through, which is less efficient but often more interesting and informative.

If you're still having no luck, try the index (or the table of contents), check the general information resources listed early in the book, or as a last resort call the editor.

Note: There are certainly some mistakes in the book, whether because things have changed since the book went to press or somebody goofed. If you find one, send in a feedback card.

A few quotes and tidbits are distributed randomly through the book, and the lexicon at the end is basically meant in fun. If you have comments or suggestions in this regard, send in a feedback card.

Finally, a list of other publications and a short blurb on Wellesley are included in the **appendices**. These will be useful to people with specialized interests.

MIT Geography

The MIT campus is quite compact and often confusing to navigate, with tunnels and passageways and cleverly hidden hallways. If you're new to the place you could try walking around and getting lost once or twice just to get the hang of it, or you could get an overview by taking an Admissions Office tour. For more information, call the office (3-108, x4791).

The Institute Building Numbering System

Building 10, under the great dome, is the Center of the Universe (COU). Facing north, odd-numbered buildings are to the left of COU, even-numbered buildings to the right. Lowest numbers are near the Charles River, at least in the central complex, where numbering is symmetric about a north-south axis through the COU. Numbers are also lower the closer they are to the COU.

Some buildings have letter prefixes to indicate the regions they are in. Those east of Ames Street have an E in front (e.g. E19), those west of Massachusetts Avenue have a W (W20), and those north of the railroad have an N. The Magnet Laboratory, for example, is both west of Mass. Ave. and north of the tracks, so its number is NW14. Simple, no? Incidentally, EE means very far east and you can't even see those buildings from campus. The Kremlin deserves EEE. Some building sections are lettered, the letter coming after the number (20A).

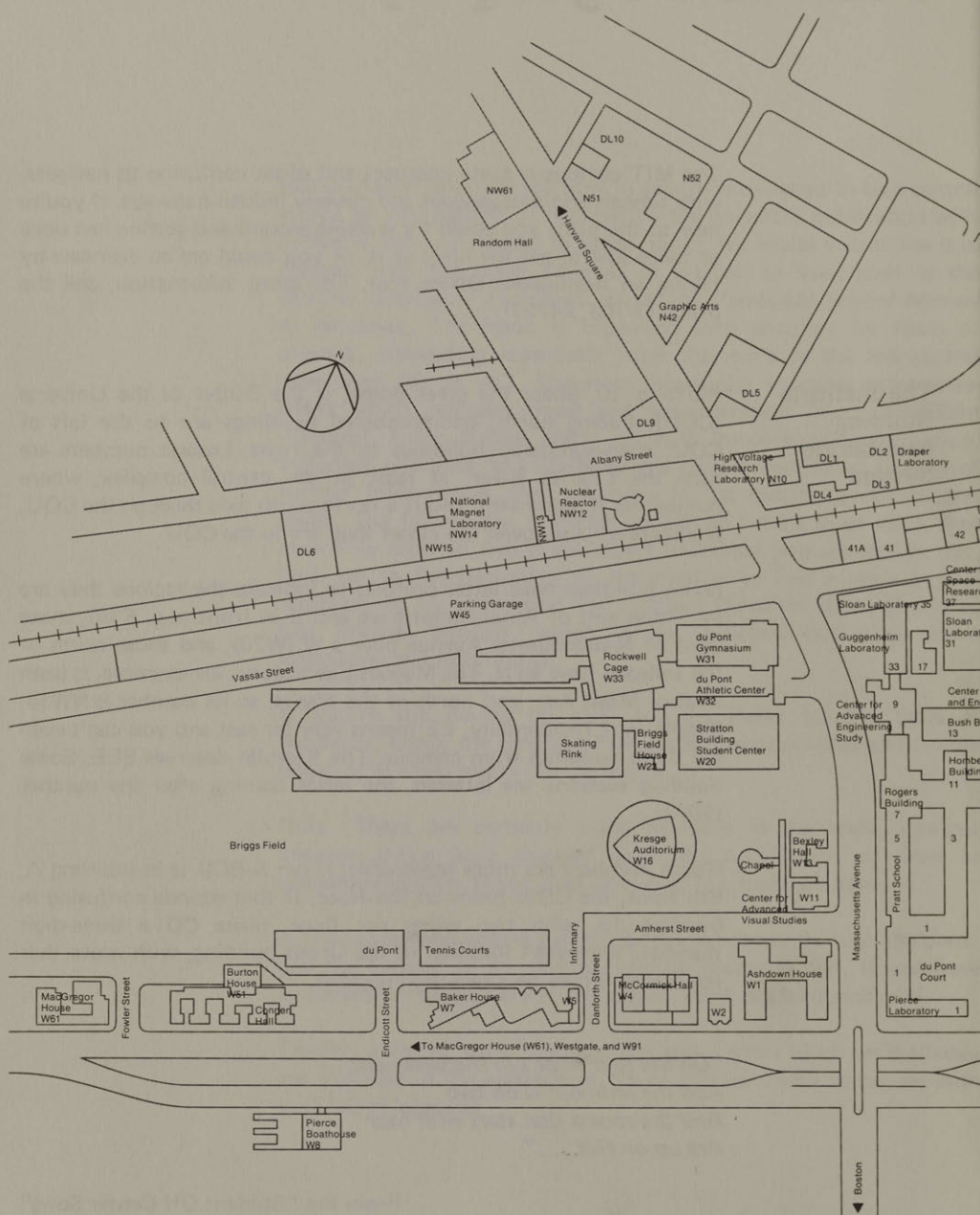
Room numbers are more reasonable; room A-BCD is in building A, Bth floor, the CDth room on the floor. If that sounds confusing in building 13, with two wings per floor, make CD a three-digit number, then start looking. In the Green building, with more than ten floors, B may be a two-digit number.

*"Oh the first floor's in the basement
And the entrance is on two
And the rooms that start with four
Are up on five . . ."*

From the "Student Off-Center Song"
By the Doormat Singers

Of a Student Center whose floors were numbered 1-6, then renumbered in such a fashion that, for a time, the elevator setting did not match the room numbers on the floor.

West Campus

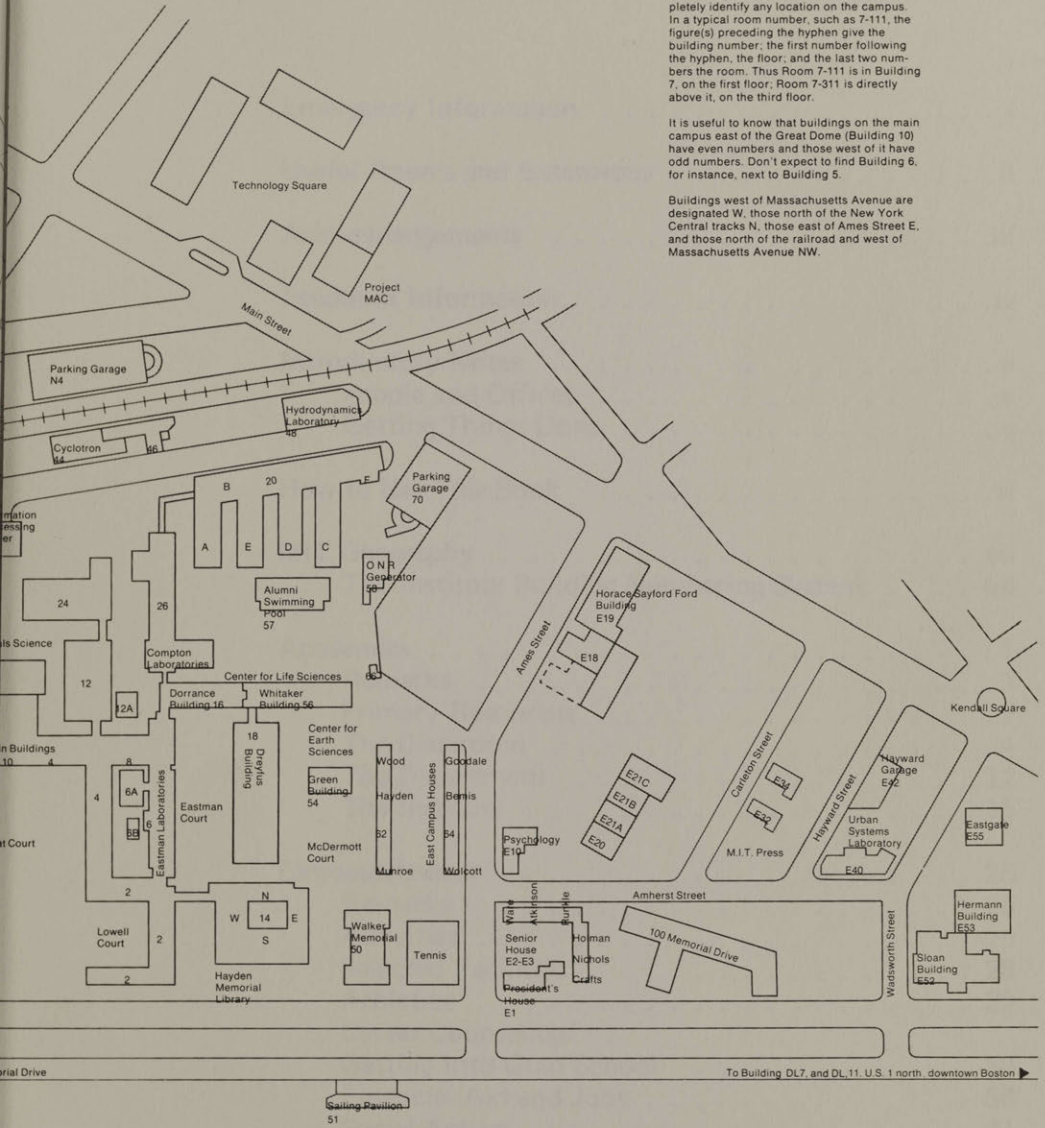


East Campus

The numbers on this map refer to M.I.T.'s building numbers. Under this numbering system, a single room number serves to completely identify any location on the campus. In a typical room number, such as 7-111, the figure(s) preceding the hyphen give the building number; the first number following the hyphen, the floor, and the last two numbers the room. Thus Room 7-111 is in Building 7, on the first floor; Room 7-311 is directly above it, on the third floor.

It is useful to know that buildings on the main campus east of the Great Dome (Building 10) have even numbers and those west of it have odd numbers. Don't expect to find Building 6, for instance, next to Building 5.

Buildings west of Massachusetts Avenue are designated W, those north of the New York Central tracks N, those east of Ames Street E, and those north of the railroad and west of Massachusetts Avenue NW.



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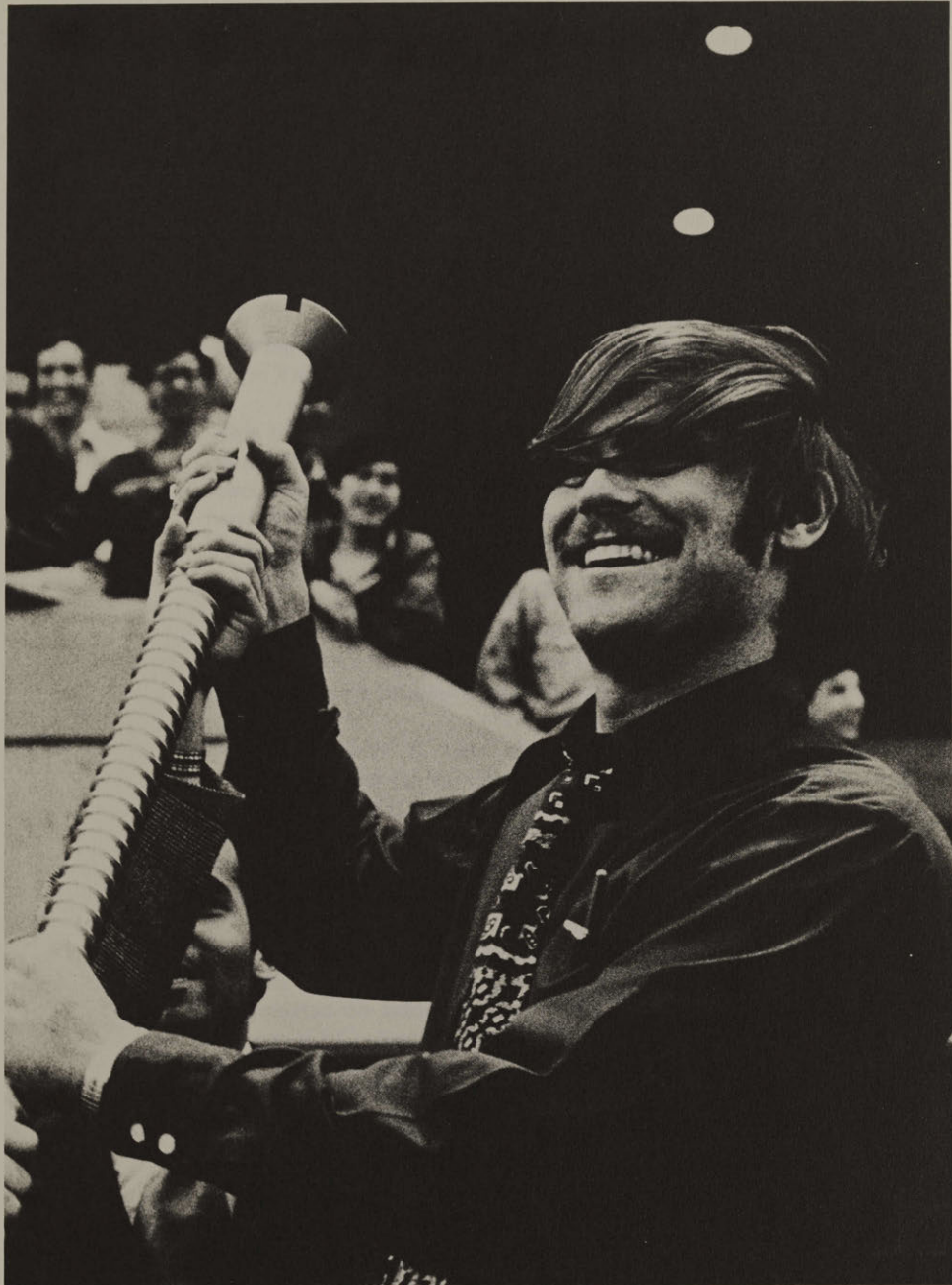
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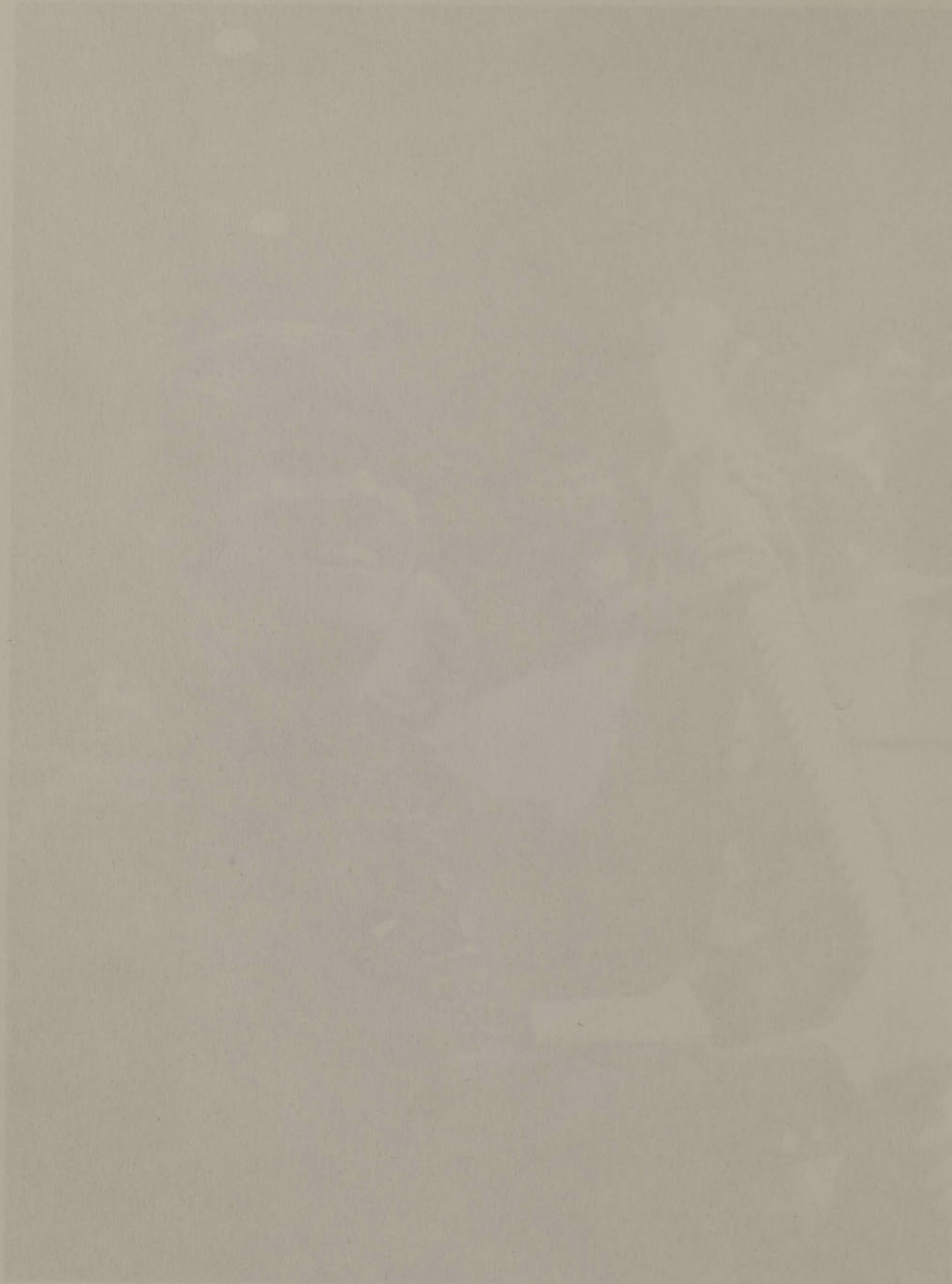
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"WELCOME TO M.I.T. . . ."



WELCOME TO M.I.T.

*Photo by David Tenenbaum
Courtesy The Tech*

Academics

Getting an education at MIT is like trying to get a drink of water from a fire hose.
Folk Wisdom

Remarks

This field is the last stronghold of traditionalism at MIT, and the one in which you will have to tread most carefully in attempting to circumvent established pathways. However, things are changing fast, and the flood of new programs and policies is transforming the Institute within a student's four-year term here.

This section of HoToGAMIT lists primary resources in many academic areas — the people you should see to do routine things as well as exotic ones. The bulk of the chapter describes methods for solving specific problems regarding formal education.

Although much of the material presented here is applicable to graduate students, this section is necessarily focused on undergraduates. The *Graduate School Manual* (available in 3-134), covers the same ground for graduates far more thoroughly than we can. However, there is some material here which is not included in the *Manual*, so we suggest you read through.

Various groups are working on educational innovation. In addition to the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) and Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP), the Education Research Center (ERC), located in building 20C, has been working on various modes of experimental education. Its more notable projects include self-paced and concentrated study, and of course PANIC (Physics — A New Introductory Course). If you have a new idea in teaching, learning, or anything academic, talk with the ERC staff. (Director — Jerrold Zacharias, 6-207, x4820; PANIC — Anthony French, x6048; psychiatric angles — Dr. Merton Kahne, x2917; Edwin Taylor, x6040; Judah Schwartz, x5383).

The Commission on MIT Education came and went over the period 1969 — 1971. Copies of its report, *Creative Renewal in a Time of Crisis*, are available from the Information Office in building 7 lobby.

Also available from the information office (x4795) are listings (and copies) of faculty, staff and Institute reports, along with listings of faculty committee memberships. The Office of Campus Information Services (5-122, x3676) has updates on faculty committee rosters.

Primary Resources

1. Your advisor — if he's good, your best source. He should know his way around the Institute, have at least some contacts in various places, and be able to suggest alternate ways to get what you want (going devil's advocate in private and public defender in public).

If you and your advisor aren't clicking — get another. Try other faculty members you know, ask department headquarters (freshmen go to F.A.C. in 7-103), or even your old advisor.

Grads: Because of the junior-colleague relationship many grads develop with their advisors, you will find your advisor especially useful. Due to such problems as research funding, it is more difficult for graduate students to change advisors than for undergrads. Check with the department head.

2. Random faculty — If you have a problem, don't be afraid to ask for help from a professor. If you wish, ask the department head for a reference. Most faculty are very worried about intruding on students, so the initiative has to be yours all the way. This suggestion is particularly valid if the fellow is in an interesting field; you can pick up a friend and research opportunities simultaneously.

3. Tutors, housemasters — These people are normally quite knowledgeable, especially on problem-set type difficulties. They can also be useful with regard to living group and personal problems, but here you have to take the initiative.

4. Institute counseling — Deans Speer (7-133, x6776), Wick (5-108, x5241), Bishop, Smith and Yohn (5-104, x4861) are paid to listen to and help students. You don't have to start off here, but there's no reason why you shouldn't. They can help cut red tape and send you to the right place. However, if the information you want (or disburse) is of a confidential nature, check what transmission it will receive. Deans and advisors occasionally compare notes, sometimes without the student's knowledge. (See Personal Problems; remarks).

The psychiatrists (x2917) are often helpful in academic matters — which may sound strange until you realize that many of them are engaged in academic projects at MIT or outside (example: Dr. Merton Kahne works in ERC).

5. SCEP (see remarks) is a general committee of the Undergraduate Association. SCEP has members working independently in several projects such as grade studies, student-taught courses, and finals. Members' names are available at the UA office (W20-401, x2696).

6. Faculty committees — Several faculty committees deal with educational problems. A practical membership list is available in the catalogue under "Standing Committees of the Faculty." Updates on

committee membership, including student members, can be obtained after October from the dean's office (x6776) or from the UA.

The main faculty committees charged with academic responsibility are:

- a) Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) – Handles most petitions, including those relating to pass/fail, dropping a course after the drop date, retroactive registration corrections and extending deadlines for finishing incompletes as well as decisions on academic warning. If you have questions or want advice, talk to Jane Dickson at x4164.
- b) CEP (see above) – Generally examines educational policy. Rather influential committee with the faculty.
- c) Committee on Graduate School Policy (CGSP) – Has charge of graduate courses and students. Cooperates with the departments on graduate scholarship and fellowship applications. This committee makes policy recommendations to the faculty as a whole. Speak to your department representative.
- d) Committee on Curricula (COC) – Handles requests for exemptions and substitutions in General Institute requirements. Also handles proposals for changing requirements.
- e) Committee on the Evaluation of Freshman Performance (CEFP) – Evaluates pass/fail. Works with the Executive Committee of the Freshman Advisory Council.

Students are chosen for these committees by the graduate and undergraduate student governments. For information on the nominating process, call the GSC (x2195) or the UA (x2696). Note: For some of the above committees, and others not mentioned here, you can participate just by coming. Contact the head of the committee you're interested in (he's listed in the information office, x4795).

A bit of explication: In any given situation, most people will want to assign power (and responsibility) to someone else. Therefore a faculty committee is either all-powerful or totally impotent at one and the same time; depends who you're talking to. A reasonable assessment of their roles in decision-making processes is as clearing-houses for reputable information and opinion. Only individuals create – committees merely winnow. A proposal that has passed through a faculty committee has improved chances of being accepted by the faculty as a whole.

If the committees are also bureaucratic high hurdles, that's life. You have to learn to get around the red tape, or else simply live with it.

7. The guy down the hall may know a thing or two. If he says something can be done, he's probably right. If he says it can't be done, he's likely wrong. MIT is that kind of place. And anyhow not many people get anywhere near the limits of what they can do.

The Classroom

Advanced Standing

Undergraduates use Advanced Standing exams to establish credit and standing much more often than grad students, apparently because the graduate student worried about placement will talk to his instructor and department, making informal arrangements.

Tests are given during each regular examination period (Sept., Oct., Jan., March, May). Incoming freshmen should check with the Admissions Office (3-108, x4791) for details and approval (see Roland Greeley who is director both of admissions and advanced placement). Other students should contact their advisors. Any person wanting to place a course should talk to the instructor teaching the course (Is the test necessary? Is the course necessary?) You can't take the exam if you've ever registered for the course, even as a listener.

You must make arrangements at least three weeks before the examination period in which you plan to take the exam: Petition the Registrar's Office, E19-335 (the form is available from the Registrar's Office, from your advisor, or from the information office in building 7 lobby). The grade goes on your transcript. First term frosh don't have failing grades recorded.

Most departments allow you to use some subjects taken at other schools to fulfill graduate degree course requirements, the minor requirement or the language requirement. Check with your department.

Commenting/Complaining About a Subject

If you have any comments at all, whether they concern problem set difficulty or room temperature, talk to the instructor. He wants feedback and will react favorably to the simple fact that you have gotten off your tail and said something — even if it is critical. Just don't burst into flames.

If that doesn't work or you don't feel like approaching the instructor, try your advisor or other faculty in the appropriate department. Or go straight to the department head.

If you're shy or for some reason unsuccessful with the preceding people, try the dean's office, especially the counseling staff (William Speer in 7-133, x6766; James Bishop, Nanette Smith and David Yohn in 5-104, x4861; Emily Wick in 5-108, x5241). They're all experienced at dealing with classroom complaints.

If you're worried that your comments are too trivial to waste someone's time with, don't. If something bugs you it probably also bugs other people and if you're sufficiently interested to start poking around for some help you're more than likely doing several people a favor by sparing them the trouble. If you're really worried, sound out another student, a dean or random faculty, but normally all you have to do is do it.

Note: Individual initiative is probably the best thing you have going for you at any given time. It's easy to be cowed (consciously or subconsciously) by the size and impersonality (??) of the Institute, and it's important that you overcome that feeling. Succeeding at MIT involves a large element of aggressiveness, and the more often you apply it the better and more interesting your education will be.

Cross-Registration, Graduate Student

MIT has cross-registration arrangements worked out with the following schools around Boston:

<i>School</i>	<i>Coordination group at MIT</i>
Tufts (mainly Dental School)	Nutrition and Food Science
Boston University (African Studies)	Economics and Political Science
Brandeis	Professor John Howard (XI; 7-333, x4408)
Harvard	Prof. R. Rathbone (14N-437, x3672)
Wellesley	Jane Sauer (x1668)
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Biology Dept. (Biological Oceanography) Dept. of Ocean Engineering (Ocean Engineering) Earth and Planetary Science Dept., Meteorology Dept. (Oceanography)

Formally these programs are quite limited (e.g. the Brandeis cross-registration program is nominally open only to course XI graduate students). However, if you're in the wrong department but can piece together a good case, then push for its acceptance; you can sometimes write your own ticket. This kind of venture requires persistence and careful planning. It helps tremendously to have a faculty member (especially your advisor) on your side.

Cross-Registration, Undergraduate, Harvard

This program is limited to a small number of juniors, seniors and fifth year students with cums better than 4.0 (either over the preceding term or in general). The course taken at Harvard must have no counterpart at MIT. Prof. Robert Rathbone (14N-437, x3672) is the MIT coordinator for the program. He also has Harvard catalogues, as does the Harvard University Information Office at Holyoke Center.

Note: Harvard's deadline for subject registration falls two weeks after their registration day. Also, their calendar is substantially different from MIT's — be sure you know their schedule and will be around during Harvard finals week.

Cross-Registration, Undergraduate, Wellesley

Guide for MIT Students describes the exchange: It's available at the information center (7-111) and is mailed out to all students a few weeks before each term's deadline. The information office also has Wellesley catalogues and calendars. (Fall term applications are accepted in May; spring term applications in January. Late applications are frowned on but accepted if the subject isn't overcrowded.)

If you're dubious about prerequisites, the meaning of "limited enrollment" or anything else, call the Wellesley instructor. The MIT-Wellesley tie-line is x824+ (+ equals the Wellesley extension). Wellesley information is x824241.

Check also with the MIT faculty coordinators, listed in the *Guide*. They can tell you about using Wellesley subjects to satisfy Institute requirements and the technicalities involved (e.g. special signatures on the registration form). The *Guide* also has information on such subjects as bus transportation and meals (MIT students on the exchange are provided Wellesley meals if they're on commons).

Jane Sauer (39-556, x1668) is the general coordinator for MIT-Wellesley exchange. She can also provide information on the residence exchange, which will include 25 students from each school first term 1971-72.

The easiest way to get to Wellesley (not counting your own car) is on the free MIT-Wellesley bus service. Exchange students get first preference, but after them the bus is filled on a first-come, first-served basis. By public transport, take the Riverside subway to Woodland, then take the bus or hitchhike. Late evening trips are a problem because the MBTA scheduling is sloppy and shut-down times tend to be irregular. If you really want to be careful, call MBTA information, 722-5652. Try finding rides with friends. Also, hitchhiking back normally isn't too difficult (you might get taken to Harvard rather than MIT, but that's a different story): Stand at the motor entrance.

The Wellesley Senate operates a bus service (\$.75 each way) on Wednesday and weekend nights. Schedules and tickets are available at Billings Hall, Wellesley, 9:30 – 5:00. Or call Wellesley information at x824241.

Discovering New Subjects

To find new subjects: Talk to friends, faculty, your advisor; read the catalogue; ask for subject lists at department headquarters (these lists usually contain more extensive information than the catalogue), watch the bulletin boards (especially in building 7 lobby) and *The Tech* for late announcements. Check the student center library for interesting books, then see for which subjects they're reserved.

Once you've found something you're interested in, talk to the instructor in charge and check with students who have taken the subject before (be careful – both students and faculty tend to give subjective reports on courses). You can often sit in on classes before you register for the course to test it out, though that's hardly necessary considering how easy it is to drop subjects. (However, it could be useful if you're wondering whether to place out of the subject.)

Don't trust the catalogue listing as anything better than a first approximation. Subjects reflect the instructor more than they do the catalogue description. This statement applies especially to time commitment.

Note: You can often take graduate subjects (if you're an undergrad) with the instructor's permission. Grads might think of undergraduate subjects in other departments, especially humanities, math and introductory subjects in various fields.

Doing What You Want: Special Projects

If you have an idea you want to work on or something you want to study you can generally get Institute backing. By manipulation of professors, petitions (to COC), and personal contacts, you may be able to get credit or satisfy Institute requirements while doing your own thing.

First, dig up an idea (Example: Writing a guidebook for the MIT community – you won't get academic credit for it, though). Several established ways of doing so are:

- a) Find a professor you want to work with and ask him for project ideas. Most faculty have lots of them which they themselves don't have time to work on.
- b) Ask at department headquarters/graduate offices for references on current research or talk to Dean Speer (7-133) who has a sixth sense for unconventional projects.

c) Drop in on a lab you're interested in and ask someone what's going on. In most cases, you'll get an *enormously* thorough description; people are very willing to talk about their work.

d) Check the *Annual Report of Publications and Theses* (Publications Office, 5-133, x2697) which lists MIT research workers' current activities. At departmental headquarters, consult the NSF Directory of Research. The Information Office (7-111) also has these listings.

e) Check with Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program, which is part of ERC. Call Amy Metcalfe (20C-222, x6044), who, by the way, is knowledgeable about a wide variety of subjects.

Second, find a way to do your thing. A few suggestions follow:

a) Register for a "projects" or "special problems" subject in your (or any other) department. The best types are those with credit "to be arranged." You must find a faculty sponsor. If the project works out well, you can do a careful writeup and petition to make it your thesis.

b) Try to make your project a part-time job with some professor. Or try to make it a summer job, possibly by getting hold of grant money. Consult your advisor or department head for how to go about it.

c) Check with UROP (see above). You receive literature about it with your registration material.

Whatever your idea, if you're really interested in pursuing it you should be able to find some help and sponsorship somewhere in the Institute. If at first you don't succeed, keep trying; not only are different people into different things, but also the same person may change his interests over short time intervals. So the professor who couldn't help you in September may be hunting you up at Christmastime.

Dropping a Subject: Status Change

To drop a subject or change from regular to listener status before the drop date (two weeks before the last day of classes), get a drop card (available with your advisor, some deans' offices, the Registrar's Office and the Information Office), have your advisor sign it, and bring it to the Registrar's Office (E19-335) or the Information Office (bldg. 7 lobby). You thereby erase the subject entirely from your transcript. However, you may not take an Advanced Standing exam in that subject later. Graduate and summer students may have to pay tuition on a pro-rata basis for the time they were registered. Make *sure* the Registrar finds out you have dropped the subject (you receive occasional status statements from his office). Otherwise he may bill you incorrectly.

After the drop date, you must petition the Committee on Academic Performance (petition forms are available wherever drop cards are, with the possible exception of your advisor) if you want to drop a subject. The CAP has outlined adequate reasons for dropping a subject late as unforeseen circumstances beyond the student's control. The fact that you are failing, by itself, is not adequate to get you off the hook.

If you're a senior and wish to change your pass/fail option subject, notify the Registrar's Office before the seventh week of the term. Afterward you must petition the CAP.

Whenever and whatever you petition, do your best to convince your advisor, since his recommendation carries significant weight.

Finals

If for any reason you cannot take a final:

Undergrads: Go to the dean for student affairs' office (5-104, 5-106, 5-108, 7-133) to get a grade of OX (deferred). If the instructor and you agree, you might simply get a grade on your other work.

Grads: Go to your instructor. If that fails, your last recourse is to the Graduate School Office (3-134, x4896).

If your objections to finals are philosophical, try convincing your instructor not to give you one. Faculty rules forbid it, but a few instructors exempt individuals from a final. To stay within the letter of the law, you may have to go to the examination room, write your name on the form, and stay the minimum forty-five minutes.

If you go to pieces or otherwise fail to perform maximally on finals, talk with your instructor beforehand; afterward, plead for an incomplete.

This exam is intended to be instructive. Consequently it is sometimes the case that part of the problem is to figure out what the problem is.

Directions for 6.258 exam

Grades

To get definitions of specific grades, check with your advisor or the Registrar's Office (E19-355, x4784), or read the back of your last set of grades, or check the *Graduate School Manual*.

If an instructor changes your grade he should fill out a Special Grade Report and mail it to the Registrar's Office, or have a department member (such as himself) deliver it personally. Students are not supposed to handle grade reports. All grade changes must be in *before* you get your degree.

HoToGAMIT

If your grades are overdue, check with the Registrar's Office and at home. If you want to know what they are in the meantime, visit the Registrar or departmental headquarters.

Problem sets, quizzes and exams are often marked by TA's or graders. Therefore, if you have any questions about the accuracy of a mark, talk with the instructor; normally he will be quite willing to see your side of it.

Graduate Subjects

Subjects toward an advanced degree need not be labeled G in the catalogue. Subjects marked U may be permissible at the discretion of the department (and your advisor). Rules on A subjects are in the catalogue.

For an alternate definition of graduate subjects, see **Discovering New Subjects**.

Incompletes

Incompletes should be made up before five weeks into the next term. You can delay this by petitioning the CAP; if the instructor approves, this procedure is fairly automatic. Incompletes are recorded on your transcript but not computed into your cum.

It's a good idea to tell your instructor beforehand that you want an incomplete and why and to plan a completion date. Many professors will go out of their way to be accommodating, even to the extent of calling up to find out whether you are alive and doing that paper. Others will merely screw you to the wall.

The laws of thermodynamics:

1. *You can't win.*
2. *You can't break even.*
3. *You can't get out of the game.*

John Campbell

Listeners

Listening to a subject has two meanings: The first is getting permission from an instructor to sit in on his classes and do some informal learning; Second, it means registering to sit in. If you do register, no attendance record is kept on your transcript (nor is it kept if you are a regular student) but you will not be allowed to place the subject later on. Over the summer, the rates for taking a subject as listener are the same as for regular students. This is also true if you are paying tuition on a per-unit basis.

If you are a graduate student, just mark the appropriate box on your rollcard. Undergraduates should also mark their registration material and send in a correction form if they want to go to regular student status later.

Anyone who can think of a good reason for registering for any subject as a listener, please write it down on a feedback card (in front of book) and send it in.

Pass/Fail

Any instructor may petition the Committee on Academic Performance to have his subject made pass/fail. However, a single section of a larger subject (such as 8.03 or 21.05) cannot be made pass/fail unless the whole subject goes that way. Any change in standard grading policy must be petitioned to the CAP.

According to the *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty* if pass/fail grading is given to one student in a subject, it must be so for all. The explicit exceptions are freshmen, who take everything pass/fail, and seniors exercising their pass/fail option (see below).

Institutionalized pass/fail programs, besides the freshman year mentioned above, include the senior's option to designate one subject per term pass/fail (it may not be an Institute or departmental requirement) and Undergraduate Systems Programs of course XV, which is subjectless and gradeless (instructor in charge: Leo Moore, E52-489, x7152). Fifth year students are not supposed to retain their pass/fail option more than one year, but if you want to try it, you can petition the CAP.

However, one should be careful regarding just what taking a subject pass/fail means. Only N (pass) or F will be recorded with the Registrar on your transcript, but at least the math and physics departments keep records of how freshmen did on quizzes, problem sets, etc. What use they make of this information is an open question. They may be used by professors when writing recommendations, but never have any official existence.

Personality Conflicts

Personality conflict is another way of saying you would rather be in another section. Just go to departmental headquarters, explain why you would enjoy being in Prof. No. 2's section (no discredit to Prof. No. 1 — he's a great guy), and so on. If there is only one section of that subject offered, try to appreciate the instructor's good points.

Other alternatives include finding a similar subject offered by the same or another department, taking the subject next term when someone else teaches it or even convincing another professor to give the subject next term, and not going to class.

Prerequisites, Subject

Don't trust the catalogue. Most prerequisites can be gotten around by talking to the instructor or substituting a subject similar to the required prerequisite. Ask your advisor about exceptions made in your department.

Registering Late

You can register for a subject up until the end of the term. Get a correction card signed by your advisor and instructor.

Schedule Problems/Conflicts

Subjects: If you have two or more conflicting subjects scheduled, check with the Schedules Office (E19-338, x4788). If you can't get into a different section, you'll have to go to half the classes of each. (Sometimes, in small sections, the time can be changed, but this is infrequent.) Discuss the problem with both instructors.

Finals: A correction form is included in the finals schedule. It should cover most problems. Otherwise, discuss the matter with your instructors.

Other: Talk with the Schedules Office, relevant professors and departments.

Theses

Undergrads: There is little published information on undergraduate theses. Consult your advisor, department headquarters and the pamphlet *Undergraduate Theses*, available in the student center library.

Grads: Read the Graduate School manual and department publications for general rules and format statements.

The Department

Academic Warning

Undergraduates: A good description of warning is quoted below from a publication of the Committee on Academic Performance, which is also the best source for more details:

"Warning: This action would be appropriate in the case of a student whose performance the past term is considered to be below standard and whose status at the Institute may be jeopardized if his performance does not improve in the coming term.

"We feel that this action ought not to be viewed as punitive, but rather as a helping mechanism that will encourage such students to plan constructive action to improve their performance."

Since the two paragraphs above were excerpted from a letter to faculty members, they are a bit stiff. The Committee itself is not so. If you are facing a warning situation or have some other interest in the subject, speak with some of the committee members (listed in the catalogue) or Jane Dickson, assistant to the chairman of CAP, at x4164. They're quite reasonable people.

Graduates: There are no hard and fast rules. Your department can

give you some information. One note: A warning from Dean Sizer is more severe than a warning from your department. Neither is a joke.

Changing Major

For undergraduates, changing major is trivial, though it becomes less so as graduation approaches. The Registrar's Office would enjoy receiving written notice, but all you really have to do is start having an advisor from your new department sign your registration forms at the start of the term. Contact your new advisor (find him yourself or go through the department) well in advance, in order that you can plan your schedule for the coming term with him.

For graduates the process is *only slightly* less difficult than transferring to another school. You will have to go through a complete application/screening by your new department. Procedures vary among departments, so consult your target department or the Graduate School Office.

Co-op

Only three courses (II, VI, XVI) presently have organized cooperative programs with industry. Total tuition for four years is the usual. Check with your course headquarters and the Registrar's Office for details. The timing of tuition payment can be rearranged to meet your needs (it normally can anyway); consult the Bursar.

Each department has great latitude for independent action — you may well be able to persuade your department to start a co-op program of its own.

The timing is not particularly rigid. One five-year student left in January of his senior year, returned in September.

At the graduate level, the School of Chemical Engineering Practice has a similar policy.

Double Degrees

If you want two bachelor's degrees, you must fulfill both departments' requirements, while adding 90 units to the number necessary for the first degree. You can't split a subject's units between the two degrees (such as giving 7 units to degree no. 1 and 5 units to degree no. 2 for a single 12-unit subject), but if you want to try, petition the COC for permission.

You must at some point deliver a petition to the Registrar's Office, listing the two degrees, your expected graduation date, and other particulars. Consult your advisors in *both* departments before you petition.

Bachelor's and master's: Some departments will award simultaneous S.B.'s and S.M.'s. Check with yours. You will have to be accepted

for graduate study; petition. (If you want a bachelor's from one department and a master's from another, you are on your own; there is no formal machinery around for facilitating such a thing. However, it has been done.)

Interdepartmental Degrees

Interdepartmental majors are presently available only to graduate students, though if you are an undergraduate with a good case you might start a crusade. Start by asking the Student Committee on Educational Policy for advice.

Back to graduate students: Although procedures have been roughed out, you must take the initiative in getting things moving. Speak with Dean Sizer at the Graduate School Office. You can get a joint degree in two departments while being registered in only one, or do a joint thesis. The Thesis Committee is usually split between two departments and you can either split the qualifying exams or pass them in your main course.

At least one established interdepartmental program, namely biomedical engineering, is already operating. Others may crop up — ask around.

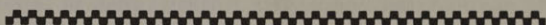
Unspecified Degrees

Several courses (I, II, III, IV, VII, X, XII, XV) sponsor programs which are flexible and can be fitted to your personal requirements. For example, the management option (Program I, the Undergraduate Systems Program) is for a management degree, while course XII-B offers almost complete freedom within the realm of science. Remember that you must fulfill Institute requirements no matter what you choose. Also, since all departments have the option of offering unspecified degrees, you can ask your department head or advisor about setting one up.

Departmental Complaints/Suggestions

Your advisor, as with most other matters, is the first person to turn to. Other natural choices are the department head and other professors within the department. The department's feedback committee, if it exists, can also prove useful. Other resources include the local Course Society, the Executive Officer, or even the secretaries at Headquarters. (These last offer information rather than brute-force pull. However, that information may prove invaluable and is unavailable elsewhere.)

Deans William Speer and Dick Sorenson (7-133, x6766) have no departmental connections but can give good advice.



I'm not sure what you mean by that, but I doubt it.

6.544 lecturer, in response to a question

The Institute

Admission, Graduate, to MIT

Consult the department and the Admissions Office. See the *Graduate School Manual*.

For some departments it will be harder to get into MIT for grad school than to other institutions of comparable quality. The reason is that departments want to avoid inbreeding. However, in no case is it impossible to get in if you really want MIT and can qualify.

The following items have been excerpted from recent first year Graduate Qualifying Examinations. They are published here as a public service for the edification of those undergraduates planning to attend graduate school.

Instructions: Read each question carefully. Answer all questions. Time limit 4 hours. You may begin immediately.

Medicine: *You have been provided with a razor blade, a piece of gauze, and a bottle of Scotch. Remove your appendix. Do not suture until your work has been inspected.*

Public Speaking: *Twenty-five hundred riot-crazed Aborigines are storming the classroom. Calm them.*

Engineering: *The disassembled parts of a high-powered rifle have been placed in a box on your desk. You will also find an instruction manual, printed in Swahili. In ten minutes a hungry Bengal tiger will be admitted to your room. Take whatever action you feel appropriate. Be prepared to justify your decision.*

Music: *Write a piano concerto. Orchestrate and perform it with a flute and drum. You will find a piano under your seat.*

Political Science: *There is a telephone on the desk beside you. Start World War III. Report on its socio-political effects, if any.*

Biology: *Create life. Estimate the differences in subsequent human culture if this form of life had developed 500 million years earlier, with special attention to its probable effects on the English parliamentary system.*

Management Science: *Define Management. Define Science. How do they relate? Why? Create a generalized algorithm to optimize all managerial decisions. Implement your algorithm on either a GE 645, CDC 7600, IBM 360/195, or PDP-8. Your program should include all the software necessary to support 100 interactive consoles.*

Extra Credit: *Define the universe. Give three examples.*

Printed in Thursday

Computer Time, Obtaining Same

There are five known ways to obtain computer time, described below. Since computation and its protocols change rapidly, you should not take the following information as gospel. If you find important exceptions, write them down and send a feedback card.

1. Subjects: If you're starting with a project already in mind, your best bet (probably) is to find a faculty sponsor and register for a special projects subject (see **Doing What You Want**). If you just want some time, look for a subject that appeals to you or go directly to SIPB (see below).

2. Jobs. 3. Association with research groups. 4. Theses: To obtain time through these agencies, you must have both programmer and project numbers from the Computation Center (39-519, x4118). To get the project number you must have a requisition slip with a dollar amount of time to be put in your account; monthly statements are mailed out telling you how much time is left in your account. Check with your advisor or others in your research group — they may already have a project number you can use.

5. Student Information Processing Board (SIPB): Located at 39-200, x7788, SIPB manages a substantial amount of money for general student use. Small requests are usually passed without hassle; large ones with some merit are also fairly routine.

Domestic Year/Term Away

You can spend a term or a year at another college in the United States provided that school has resources not duplicated here, at Wellesley or at Harvard. Your advisor and Dean Harold Hazen must approve your plan and your department must certify that unique resources are available at the other school.

There is a possibility of financial aid (especially if you already have some), there's no bother with having to reapply to MIT, and there are a lot of possibilities out there. Check with Dean Hazen (10-303, x5243) and look at the college catalogues in the Placement Bureau (E19-455, x4733) or in the Humanities Library.

Remember that you always have the option of transferring out, even if only for a term. They almost always take you back .

Foreign Study

If the prospect of studying abroad interests you at all, start checking now. It may already be too late; it's almost certainly not too early.

Don't worry about finances. Student Aid treats your case like any other. For fellowships, check with your department or the Graduate School Office.

Undergraduates: Junior Year Abroad is the usual pattern for foreign study, though you can engineer something else if you really want to. Dean Harold Hazen (10-303, x5243) is the Foreign Study Advisor. He has copies of the publication *Junior Year Abroad for MIT Students*, which should answer your first generation of questions.

Grads: You can do graduate study in many places. Go at it through your department and Dean Hazen.

The Placement Office (E19-455) has reference material on foreign study.

Graduate Record Exam

Application forms and information are available at the Graduate School Office (3-134, x4860).

Graduation/Termination

Before you receive your diploma, all library books must be returned; all keys must be back at the Office of the Superintendent of Physical Plant; all accounts with the Bursar must be settled. The Bursar will mail you deadline dates for the completion of these formalities.

Prior to termination, each assistant must file a Termination Clearance Form with the Payroll Office, with signatures certifying that he has returned all keys, books, supplies, etc. Certain labs have their own termination procedures.

Language Lab

The main facilities of the lab are located in the basement of Hayden Library (14N-0641, x2310). Remote booths exist in the Student Center Library, in McCormick and on the third floor of the Hermann Building, all with dial access to the tape library. The tape library includes 120 programs in French, German, Russian and Spanish. Tape courses in various other languages and reels of poetry, literature, plays and music are also available.

MIT Libraries

The MIT library system consists of several large libraries and many reading rooms. All are open at least from 9 to 5 weekdays, many until 11 or 11:45 at night, and the Student Center Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Check the *Guide to the MIT Libraries* for the full schedule. You can find the *Guide* at any of the libraries or at the Information Office (7-111). There does exist a more complete handbook *The Libraries*, which is dated but has detailed information on each library.

A few notes about the libraries:

1. Most of them have Xerox facilities. The charge is \$.05/page.

2. The Student Center Library does not only stock subject books. There are quite a few magazines, newspapers and popular reading material on out-of-the-way shelves. Ask at the desk.
3. The Reserve Book Room at Hayden has a good collection of mystery novels.
4. Dewey Library has material on social psychology, education and international relations in addition to its advertised contents.
5. If you don't know where to look for a certain book, check the Union Catalogue at the Humanities Library.
6. You can renew books by phone. You will usually need the call number. Fines are not collected until the fourth overdue day.
7. A sign-up list for those interested in forming musical groups can be found at the Music Library desk. The Music Library has excellent facilities for listening to records and tapes.
8. The Humanities Library has a good number of nontechnical books for leisure reading.
9. If the MIT libraries don't have an item you want, you may be able to get it via an inter-library loan. Consult a librarian.
10. If you are at all interested in MIT history, know that all *The Techs* and *Techniques* ever published are in the Hayden Library basement. Also at that location are back issues of many magazines covering many years. It's a good place to browse if you're into that type of reading.
11. An unmentioned (and fascinating) library is the MIT Science Fiction Society library at W20-421, dl 9-727. Hours are irregular and anyone may browse. You must be a member to borrow books.
12. The Student Center Library includes typing and discussion rooms; ask to use them at the desk. The library is air-conditioned and very quiet. A word of caution: the typewriters tend to be in bad condition and they cost \$.10/10 minutes or \$.25/½ hour.
13. The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) has a set of books on education kept in filing cabinets in the Undergraduate Association office (W20-401, x2696).
14. Many faculty members have personal libraries from which some students may borrow.
15. The Hillel Library at 312 Memorial Dr. has 2800 volumes of Judaica in several languages.

16. There are, as stated before, quite a few departmental and laboratory reading rooms, often containing materials unobtainable elsewhere. Many have thousands of items in specific fields. Check *The Libraries*, a large pamphlet available at the circulation desks of the regular libraries.

Locations of MIT Libraries

Aeronautics and Astronautics	33-316	x5665
Archives	14N-118	x5688
Chemistry Reading Room	18-480	x1891
Dewey	E53-138	x5676
Engineering	10-500	x5661
Humanities	14S-200	x5683
Lindgren	54-200	x5679
Materials Center Reading Room	13-2137	x6840
Music	14E-109	x5689
Physics Reading Room	26-152	x1791
Reserve Book Room	14N-132	x5675
Rotch (pronounced roach)	7-238	x7052
Science (Hayden)	14S-100	x5685
Space Center Reading Room	37-582	x3746
Student Center	W20-500	x7050

Other Libraries Around Boston

Harvard University has a tremendous library system, but it is difficult to get stack privileges. Ask at Hayden Library for further information.

Wellesley College libraries loan books to MIT students. The hours are 8:30 am to midnight on weekdays, 9 to 9 Saturdays, and 2:15 pm to midnight Sundays. You can take out as many books as you want and they stay out for four weeks. Fines are cut in half if you pay when you return the books. The Wellesley Library reference desk extension on MIT phones is 824286.

Boston University Mugar Library is on Commonwealth Avenue at the BU Student Union. It has an extensive and wide-ranging collection, pleasant atmosphere, and is a good place to study and meet BU students.

Boston Public Library at Copley Square (with branches elsewhere) is a large general library. It has many circulating books and stereo records (which are normally in rather poor shape unless you get

them when they're new). It also has out-of-town newspapers, periodicals and loads of reference material. It's open 9 to 9 weekdays, 9 to 6 on weekends. To get your card, show an MIT ID and fill out an application form.

Cambridge Public Library (449 Broadway, branches and book-mobiles) is large and easy to use (open stacks). It usually has several copies of the current bestsellers; reserve one and wait your turn. If you don't live in Cambridge you must show a BPL or other library card to get a card.

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 \$3.

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 even have film and lecture programs appealing to various groups. Check the one nearest you.

There are several special topic libraries around Boston, some (such as the Athenaeum) with formidable defenses against entrance by common students. Check with the MIT librarians if you're interested or have some special needs.

Planning Your Program, Scheduling Subjects, Reading the Catalogue

Academic programs at MIT are flexible and especially subject to change with time. Subjects change from year to year, sometimes disappear (e.g. 6.231) but more often arise from nowhere. Check periodically with your advisor or department to see if there are new and interesting offerings in your department.

Generally, you should see the instructor in charge of a subject before you register. Catalogue descriptions are frequently either dated or inaccurate, and at any rate the course will reflect the individual instructor to quite a large degree. This statement applies especially to questions of subject matter, grading policy and work load. A reasonable indicator, besides the instructor, is the reading list. Ask to see it.

In the description section of the catalogue, the notations accompanying each subject listing are explained on the first page of the section.

Especially for undergrads, a common technique for choosing subjects is to overload, then drop what you don't want. Remember that you can't place out of anything you have registered for, whether or not you dropped it.

If you want to keep a certain time block free during the day, such as for a job or a sport, indicate so on your registration forms. The Schedules Office will try to conform, but we don't guarantee anything.

Proctoring

Examinations are often supervised by teaching assistants, with duty awarded proportionately to teaching commitment. If anyone knows why, would he please send in a feedback card. Proctoring is a sacred duty; you can't get around it. If the date you're assigned is unacceptable, you can trade off. Call x4788 for information.

Registration at MIT

If you don't want to fill out registration material during the summer and intend to wait until returning to MIT in the fall, you should notify the Registrar's Office (E19-335, x4784) so that the material will be waiting for you when you return.

If you have a good reason, and especially if you notify the Registrar in advance, you can turn in your fees a few days (weeks?) late without penalty.

Grad students; see the *Graduate School Manual*.

Requirements and How to Get Around Them

Think out your reasons; get a petition; petition. Test the wind beforehand by talking informally with the people concerned, such as students (or faculty) on the committee you are petitioning, your advisors, the deans, anyone else. Ask about policies and precedents. Try to build up a believable case, which will take a major creative effort for borderline cases, but the results are eminently worth it. Don't be afraid to try. You can pick up petition forms from your advisor, the Registrar's Office or the Information Office.

The items most frequently petitioned are substitutions for lab and humanities requirements. Criteria for substitutions include anything in the spirit of the requirement or at a higher level in a sequence. Make sure you have the approval of the instructor of the subject you want to substitute.

Roll Cards

You can pick up roll cards at the Cashier's Office (E19-215) if you are registering late or for summer classes.

Special Student Changing to Regular

Go to the Admissions Office.

Summer Session

Copies of the old summer catalogue are available in the MIT section of the Student Center Library and maybe elsewhere. New catalogues

and registration material are available in the Information Office (building 7 lobby, x4795) second term.. Listening costs the same as taking the subject for credit. You normally pay on a per-unit basis, but maximum tuition is the same as for a regular term. Regular students should check with their departments or the Registrar's Office (E19-335, x4784). Special students should go to the Admissions Office. Note: The Summer Session Office is for an entirely different program. Don't go there.

MIT does not offer a very large number of subjects during the summer, but it does include several large freshman and sophomore subjects, such as 8.02, 6.01, 18.03. There are several special projects courses available, so if you want to take a subject offered during the school year but not during the summer, try to persuade a professor to teach you that subject under a special projects heading. Of course, you can always leave well enough alone and take a special projects course to do a special project.

Transcript

The Registrar's Office prepares transcripts at your request for \$1.00 each. Necessary lead time varies during the term. Check with the Registrar's Office for details. You should pay at the Cashier's Office (E19-215, open 9-2 or 10-180, open 9-3).

You personally must make all requests for transcripts, either in person or in writing. No request for a transcript from a graduate school or anybody is honored without your specific endorsement.

If the person to whom you're sending the transcript wants letter grades rather than *pass* for freshman (or senior option) grades on your transcript, you can get these from the instructors involved by having them attach a letter describing your level of performance.

Transferring Credits

Advanced subjects completed satisfactorily elsewhere may be accepted toward requirements for an advanced degree (with a recorded grade of S for subjects with exact MIT equivalents) but do not contribute to fulfillment of the residency requirement. You should request transfer credit through a petition signed by the appropriate Registration Officer if the subject has no exact MIT equivalent. Otherwise, an Additional Credit Sheet should be submitted. If the Registration Officer approves, he should indicate the amount of (A) or other credit accepted.

Students wanting to undertake work for advanced degrees at the Institute should select electives fulfilling the prerequisites for their intended advanced work. Advice on such electives may be secured from the Chairman of the Graduate Committee of the appropriate department at the Institute. Check the statements of professional prerequisites in section 4 of the General Catalogue.

Subjects completed by a former Special Student may be offered subsequently in partial fulfillment of requirements for an advanced degree. Your major department will determine to what extent such subjects are acceptable, with or without residence credit.

Transferring Out

Concerning other schools: Dig up professors in your field and get their advice. They may also give you reasons for staying here.

Counseling: Talk with whomever you like. Try the shrinks and the deans if MIT is starting to get to you. If you have family or other group problems talk to Mrs. Buck or Mrs. Rodriguez in social service (x4911).

Transferring out needn't arise from a negative reaction between you and MIT. If you want a change of pace or have something you'd like to do somewhere else and can swing it, go ahead. They almost always let you back.

Withdrawing

If you want to take off for a term, a year or more, see a dean and fill out a Withdrawal Form. You'll be expected to notify the Registrar too, and probably the Selective Service Office, but that will all be hashed out with the dean. Readmission procedures are fairly automatic in this type of case.

If you have been on warning at some point and are now doing poorly, the Committee on Academic Performance may, after consulting with your advisor, decide whether to disqualify you, advise you to withdraw, or let you stay. There's a big difference; if you negotiate a withdrawal you can return more easily. Conversely, if you decide to stay and continue to do poorly you probably won't make much headway toward solving your real problems. Virtually nobody flunks out because he isn't smart enough; if you're having trouble there's some other factor at work.

The same offices should be visited if you negotiate a withdrawal or are disqualified as when you simply withdraw (see above).

Check with the Placement Office. They can help you find a permanent job, or a somewhat temporary one if you intend to return after a term or two.

You always have the opportunity to come back. Just remember, you reapply through the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

If you are up for disqualification or being asked to withdraw and want to stay, it's best to get a faculty member (preferably your advisor) on your side. As a general rule, it's best for all concerned if you take off at least for a while.

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Extracurriculars

Remarks

This section, with its catchall title, gives a brief description of several issues not directly related to the straight academic aspects of an MIT education. However, all should be significant factors in a person's interactions with the MIT environment. The items listed cover a broad range, but are not described in detail; that is an undertaking beyond the range of this book. Those activities normally considered "extracurricular" are covered in more detail in the Social Beaver section, later in this book.

Activities

Organized "extracurricular activity" varies from the student activities (organized into the Association of Student Activities), through various hobby facilities, to athletic clubs, community leagues, intradepartment, intragroup and intramural groups, and intercollegiate teams.

Additionally, some people get involved with extracurriculars at other schools, but this book will deal only with MIT activities. However, many MIT groups are open to various outsiders, so don't hesitate to recommend them to friends who may be interested.

Association of Student Activities (ASA)

There are over one hundred student activities recognized by the ASA and funded by student government (which gets its money from the Institute). The ASA office (W20-451A, x3766) has general information about all of them, though for detailed information you should go directly to the activity involved.

Most of the large, general activities are located on the fourth floor of the Student Center or in Walker Memorial. The best way to find out about them is to walk in and ask questions; specific room numbers are listed in the front of the Student Directory.

The 1971 *Freshman Handbook* has a set of descriptions of organized activities, but some of them are two years out of date. However, the listing remains generally useful, and copies may be obtained from the FAC (7-103) while they last. If you can't get one there or don't want to make the trip, try bugging the nearest freshman. Some day the ASA may print a new edition of the *Activities Handbook* with up-to-date information. If you want to do it or have suggestions, go to the ASA office (W20-451A) and get to work.

HoToGAMIT

Listed below are some of the major categories of activities and interest groups, along with locations and phone numbers to get information.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Extension</i>
APO (Alpha Phi Omega, service fraternity)	W20-415	x3788
Art Association	W20-429	x7019
Athletics	Athletic Association W32-117	x2913
BSU (Black Student Union)	50-105 c/o 5-104	x2072 x4861
Dance groups (folk, modern, square, belly)	ASA W20-451A	x3766
Dramatic groups	Kresge	x3915
Foreign students' groups (Nationality clubs, International Students Council)	Foreign Students Office 3-107	x3795
Government, student		
Graduate Student Council	50-110	x2195
Undergraduate Association	W20-401	x2696
Intrafraternity Council	W20-413	x2441
LSC (Lecture Series Committee, presents lectures, movies)	W20-475	x3791
Literary Magazine (<i>Rain</i>)	ASA W20-451A	x3766
Music groups	Director of Music 14N-233A	x3210
(signup sheet for forming your own groups)	Music Library 14E-109	x5689
Newspapers, student		
<i>Ergo</i>	W20-444	x2358
<i>The Tech</i>	W20-483	x2731
<i>Thursday</i>	50-201	x7977
Outing Club	W20-461	x2988
Professional, course and honorary societies	Dean Robert Holden 7-101	x6774

Radio Stations		
W1MX (Ham station)	50-358	x3716
WTBS (AM-FM)	50-030	x4969
Religious Organizations	Religious Counselors bldg., 312 Memorial Dr.	x2983
SIPB (Student Information Processing Board)	39-200	x7788
<i>Technique</i> (Yearbook)	W20-457	x2986
TCA (Technology Community Association, sponsors various MIT community programs)	W20-450	x4885
Urban Action	W20-437	x2894
Other	ASA W20-451A <i>or</i> Dean Holden 7-101	x3766 x6774

Note 1: The Information Office (7-111, x4795) has listings of activity information, normally not restricted to location and extension.

Note 2: A list of the heads of most activities and groups on campus is provided in the front of the Student Directory, followed by an Institute Office Directory which lists their locations and phone numbers. Both of these listings are often out of date, so if you want to know who the current president of an activity is, call the activity itself or the UA office (W20-401, x2696). If the address or the extension have changed, try the Information Office (see note above) or Directory Assistance (x30).

How to Join an Activity

While most activities (except honoraries) always welcome new members, they make a special effort to sign up incoming students at the beginning of the year.

This effort is highlighted by individual smokers (??) and open meetings, an Activities Open House on the fourth floor of the Student Center, and the big Activities Midway in the Student Center and Rockwell Cage early in September. Note that although freshmen are the major participants in the Activities Midway the event is actually open to all.

But don't feel you have to join in September, especially if your interests haven't yet jelled or time constraints prevent definite commitments. When you get interested, drop by.

Selected Facilities

We'll just list a few of the larger and generally available physical facilities. The list is by no means complete, and people living in Institute houses should check out some of their dorms' facilities in several of the fields listed, notably hobby shops.

Hobby Shop

The Hobby Shop (x4343) is located in the basement of the Armory. It has woodworking equipment, a machine shop and a photo lab open five days and two evenings a week. Novices are greatly appreciated, since they give the more experienced users a chance to expound (teach).

Music Practice Rooms

Practice rooms *per se* are rare. A few are scattered among the dormitories. There are five lousy uprights available in the Student Center; check at the Student Center Library (W20-500, x7050) for locations and keys to the rooms. A grand piano is available at Walker, which a rank amateur might consider playable. Actually, it is beyond repair.

Non-piano players: If you don't have the score memorized, bring your own stand. There may be none in the practice room. If this situation upsets you, complain to the Student Center Committee (W20-345, x3913).

Student Art Association

Although called the Student Art Association, this facility is actually open to anyone. It has superb facilities for batik, ceramics, drawing, hand weaving, jewelry, painting, silkscreening, tie-dying, etc. It also has an excellent darkroom and general photographic facilities. Experienced people offer classes in most if not all of the activities mentioned above. Find it on the fourth floor of the Student Center in rooms W20-423, 425 and 428 (x7019).

Architecture Shop

Located on the fourth floor of building 7, this shop is open 168 hours a week. Equipment is basically limited to wood or plastic cutting machines, normally with dull blades. The collection of hand tools is pretty adequate, though. It may not be great; it may not even be a Hobby Shop. But if it's 4 am and you have a project due in the morning, this is the place to go.

Metallurgy Shop

For creative metallurgy or just hacking, 4-133 (the home of Tony Zona) is the place to be. You can learn welding, brazing and soldering by enrolling in 3.19, a prerequisite for using the shop, but the subject is highly oversubscribed. Check for metallurgy instruction over IAP if you don't get into 3.19.

Mayor declares dope war

Thursday, 1970

Athletics

The MIT athletic programs are unusual because they stress mass participation and enjoyment rather than specialized honing of selected intercollegiate teams. Anybody in the MIT community, no matter how physically unfit, is welcome to use the athletic facilities and receive trained assistance to develop his full potential. The programs offered range from intercollegiate and intramural teams to physical education classes, private and group instruction in various sports, and recreational facilities of exceptionally high quality.

The ticket to all the athletic facilities except the sailing pavilion is an athletic card, which at \$3 for students, \$25 for faculty and staff and \$60 for alumni is one of the few true bargains left in the Boston area. It entitles you to virtually unlimited use of all the facilities, including duPont Gym, Rockwell Cage, the tennis courts, skating rink, swimming pool and boathouse (crew). The shower facilities come in handy, especially on hot sweaty days or for people who do not live nearby and want to freshen up for one reason or another.

The director of athletics is Prof. Ross (Jim) Smith (W32-109, x4497). His office can provide detailed information on matters relating to athletics. Additionally, his office has the power to effect policy or other changes and mobilize the full resources of the athletic staff to help you. For information on a specific sport, call Prof. Smith's office or the coach for that sport; coaches' offices are located in the duPont Athletic Center (W32).

Intercollegiate Teams

MIT fields teams in at least 21 intercollegiate sports, more than any other college in the nation. Football is not one of them. Both varsity and freshmen teams exist for each sport, and about a fourth of the undergraduates compete in some intercollegiate sport at one time or another. There are also women's teams in several sports, notably sailing. Spectators are welcome free of charge at all MIT sporting events; consult *Tech Talk* or the Athletic Department for times and places.

Intramural Sports

The very extensive intramural program is open to all grads and undergrads, with a few exceptions (see below). Also some faculty, staff and random friends find their way into the program.

Undergrads play for teams sponsored by their living groups. Grads can play on an undergraduate team if they have ever lived in the living group that team represents, or in the case of fraternities if they were members of different chapters of the same fraternity as undergraduates. Additionally, all graduate students may play for the Ashdown House team. In addition to living group listings, anybody can organize an intramural team of friends or colleagues. Finally, anybody can be declared a social affiliate if he has friends on that team and play.

HoToGAMIT

The general exception to the above list of qualifications is that no one plays on an intramural team if he has earned a varsity letter for that sport. Additionally, a student out for an intercollegiate sport may not participate on the intramural level during that season. However, regulations are loosely enforced, with opposing teams often mutually defaulting their protest options by taking on a few ringers. But be careful if you want to stock your team with the varsity's first line: attention to rules increases as playoff time approaches, and certain sports are more nitpicky than others.

Note: In basketball, football, hockey and squash there are certain leagues restricted to graduate students.

The present intramural sports are:

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>
Cross Country	Badminton	Cycling
Football (touch)	Basketball	Rifle
Golf	Bowling	Sailing
Tennis	Hockey	Soccer
Volleyball	Swimming	Softball
	Water Polo	Squash
		Table Tennis
		Track
		Wrestling

For more information on any phase of the intramural program, contact the Intramural Office (x7947).

Community Leagues

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

Club Athletics

The athletic clubs provide their members with the opportunity to get involved in various activities which often are not available elsewhere or for which there exists an avid following. There are clubs in cricket, graduate crew, gymnastics, judo, pistol and rifle, graduate soccer, weightlifting, white water and more. For more information call the Athletic Office (x2913).

Golf

The Boston area is not well stocked with good public 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 difficult holes and Powderhorn is a good par 3 course in Lexington. For more information, talk to other golfers.

Casual Recreation

Unless reserved for intercollegiate or intramural use, all of the athletic facilities are open to members of the MIT community. All you need is the athletic card, which can be bought at either duPont or the swimming pool. The principal athletic facilities are listed below; consult the department or the facility itself to get information about open hours.

Alumni Pool (x4489) is open at different times of the day for physical education classes and open swimming, with family swimming on Fridays and Saturdays. The pool has shower and locker facilities. Towels and swim suits are provided, but women may bring their own suits.

Skating Rink is an outdoor rink near Rockwell Cage and is open from mid-November to mid-March, weather conditions permitting. It serves the intercollegiate and intramural hockey teams, while providing recreational skating for long periods during the day. Call x2914 for information about ice conditions, schedules, and skating classes, which are offered at various levels. After office hours call x2912.

Squash Courts are in three locations. There are eight courts for men only at the alumni pool, six courts (of which three are open to women) at duPont and two courts at Walker Memorial. The courts at Walker are open to women, but there are no shower or locker facilities for them there; the nearest ones are at the swimming pool. Reservation numbers: swimming pool x4489, duPont x2914; Walker courts must be reserved personally at the East Campus desk.

Tennis Courts are mainly on Briggs Field, where there are now 11. They can be reserved (in season) by calling x2912 between 12 and 2 pm. Since these are clay courts (some of them) you must have regulation tennis shoes with smooth soles. Near Walker there are four courts which may be reserved by going to the East Campus desk; these are concrete. And at the time of writing there were four indoor courts being built adjoining the open-air Briggs Field set.

duPont Athletic Center has several facilities besides those already mentioned. There is a workout room, an exercise room including high and parallel bars along with a judo mat and a horizontal ladder, a fencing room, a wrestling room, a large gymnasium which is used for everything from basketball to final exams, a 40 firing-point

shooting range (rifle and pistol), locker and shower facilities, a sauna (for men only) and various smaller rooms. For information on any aspect of the Center call x2914, unless you are an instructor wishing to use the gymnasium for finals, in which case you call x4497.

Pierce Boathouse (x6245) is the center for crew and sculling. It has an indoor rowing tank for winter practice, along with weight rooms. It is possible to take out a single or double scull if you have a small craft card and know how to scull; check at the boathouse. To get a small craft card, go to the swimming pool and take the test.

MIT Sailing Pavilion is the only facility where an athletic card won't get you in. You have to have a Nautical card which can be bought at the Cashier's Office (E19-215) and at last count cost \$6. To be an active member you must also have passed the small craft swimming test (see **Boathouse**, above). For more information call x4884.

The sailing pavilion has quite a few boats of various kinds, for which different levels of expertise are necessary if you want to sign them out. There are also sailing classes (see below) along with individual instruction. Sailing is very popular at MIT, especially during the spring and summer months.

Other facilities include a summer day camp for children of MIT people, along with skate sharpening, racket restringing and general equipment work. The equipment desk at duPont sells various small athletic items, often below list price.

Rockwell Cage is open for jogging during lunch hour over the winter, and is the scene of indoor track meets and intercollegiate basketball games. The Cage also hosts occasional exhibitions and the Activities Midway in the fall. Otherwise it is not an interesting building and not where one would go if there were any other place available.

There are also classes offered in various activities and sports. They are described in greater detail below.

Not strictly athletic but related are the bowling alleys and billiard tables in the basement of the Student Center. They close at 11:45 pm every night, except when they don't. There are ping pong tables on the second floor of the Student Center. Check with the Student Center Office (W20-345, x3913) for paddles and balls.

*If you're trying to hang yourself, that's not the most efficient way.
The Martha's Vineyard Gazette*

Physical Education Classes

In accordance with its broad-based orientation, the Athletic Department offers an enormous variety of classes in sports and general

physical education. Special interest groups and individual teachers broaden the spectrum to include almost every form of physical activity, ranging from riflery to yoga.

During the year, regular physical education classes meet two hours a week for sessions lasting a quarter (half a term). These classes cover all the varsity sports and often make up a student's first introduction to a sport in which he later participates on an intercollegiate or intramural basis. This statement is especially relevant when applied to such sports as lacrosse and squash, which very few freshmen have participated in before coming to MIT. Additionally, there are classes in development, swimming (from beginner through instructor levels), and such recreational sports as judo and archery. Finally, there are sessions in modern dance ranging from beginning to advanced, with opportunities to join in dance groups and exhibitions as part of the subject.

Although the programs were originally designed for freshmen who have to meet a physical education requirement, anybody can use them, and they are excellent ways to relax, build up physical fitness and learn a sport at the same time. Excluding a few very popular classes such as rifle, pistol, sailing and judo, they are often under-enrolled and thus especially open to upperclassmen, grads, faculty, staff... Check with the athletic office or the coach teaching the subject.

During IAP (in January) there are a number of special sessions offered, notably in ice skating. If you want to get in on one of those, sign up early: they fill up fast.

Finally, there are classes offered by either resident or visiting pros, especially in tennis, squash, golf and similar sports. Check with the Athletic Department.

Note: Yoga classes are occasionally offered by Prof. George Brinton Thomas, Jr., author of the calculus text. Check with the Athletic Department or his office, though it is not a sure bet that he will be teaching it when you want to take it, or at all.

Training Room

There is a training room in duPont Athletic Center, adjacent to the men's locker room. It has extensive facilities, including a whirlpool bath and an exercise bench equipped with elastic bands for extension and flexion exercises. It is manned by Jimmy Lester and Bob McWade, two expert (we use the term unreservedly) physical therapists, and is equipped to handle virtually every kind of a body strain short of a bone fracture.

The training room and the trainers are there for the use of the entire MIT community, whether you use any of the other facilities or not.

They are the resident experts in dealing with strains, sprains, sore backs and all the minor discomforts attendant upon either participation in sports or lack of it, and receive referrals from the Medical Department for physical therapy. If you have a sprained ankle or secretary's back (not limited to secretaries), they are the people to see. Call them at x4908.

Although the location of the training room makes it difficult for women to use the room, the trainers are willing to assist women just as they do the men. Don't hesitate to call if you have muscular aches and pains.

Daily Exercise

The best known daily exercise program is Maggie Lettvin's class, given Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from noon to 1 pm, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 2, in the exercise room at duPont. Although specifically designed for women, the exercises are more than valuable for men too. In addition, there is an informal jogging club working around noontime (out of duPont), along with various physical fitness groups specific to departments or project groups. Ask around if you don't want to work out alone.

Summary

The following quotation sums up the general situation quite nicely. If the dictum applies to you, it is not because of your lack of opportunity to do otherwise.

After a man has completed his freshman year, the faculty assumes he has good sense enough to look after his physique. Present conditions show that this is an unwarranted assumption.

The Tech editorial, 1921

Career Counseling/ Getting Into Grad School

These two services fall under the aegis of the Placement Bureau, whose director is Dean Robert Weatherall (E19-455, x4733).

Graduate Schools: Reasonably thorough collections of graduate school catalogues exist in the Placement Bureau in the Humanities Library (second floor of building 14). The Placement Bureau also has independent references on school reputations, financial aid and degrees awarded. This particular service is right up Mr. Weatherall's alley: he's assistant Dean of the Graduate School and personally familiar with many institutions.

Also of value are faculty members in your Course and Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School. The latter is particularly helpful if you want to come to MIT for graduate study. **Hint:** When applying to grad schools, it's usually best to specify the doctorate under "degree to be studied for." This and other rules of thumb may be gleaned from your advisor and other faculty if you ask for help.

General Counseling

1. The Placement Bureau collects literature for career counseling. In addition, they sponsor occasional seminars on occupational careers such as law, medicine and teaching.
2. Your department should be able to offer good career guidance, and your advisor should be capable of helping you sort out possibilities with special knowledge of your interest and preferences.
3. The Industrial Liaison Office keeps in close touch with various companies around the world. You can use it to get in touch with professionals in your field and to sniff out job opportunities. Unfortunately, at the time of writing, the job crunch makes sniffing out job opportunities a lot of sniffing with meager or nil results. However, you can do no less than try; this office is very underused.
4. The Center for Advanced Engineering Study, like the Industrial Relations Office, is pitifully underused. 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 at in the outside world (who's working on what) and to build contacts with workers in your field; men are working at the Center in almost every department area.

Additionally, try the following specialized resources:

Education

There exist extensive counseling facilities in the field of education, regarding getting into graduate school, choosing subjects, getting a job and random information. Contact Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost (7-135, x7752); Prof. Al Lazarus (VIII, 37-691, x4248, x7456); Prof. Philip Morrison (VIII, 6-308, x5086); or Prof. Peter Elbow (XXI, 14E-310B, x7894). If you are interested in the various types of experimental education practiced at MIT, contact Education Research Center (see **Primary Resources** in the **Academics** section) or one of the three experimental freshman programs (also listed in the **Academics** section). Or check with HSSP (High School Studies Program), through which you can earn hours toward a teaching certificate by teaching your own subject to high school students.

Pre-Law

Stanley Jacks (E52-443C, x2661) is MIT's pre-law advisor, and can give information on requirements, relevant courses and the like. Although there are not nearly as detailed a set of requirements for pre-law as there are for pre-med, the advisory system for pre-law

Statement: *God made man in his own image.*

Reply: *(He should have used a better camera).*

MIT Graffiti, 1970

students is being constantly upgraded. If you are interested in this type of career, check in reasonably often; things may have changed since your last visit.

Pre-Medical

The Most extensive career pre-program requirement and advisory system exist for pre-medical students. There is a faculty committee and a pre-med society set up to help you, give advice, arrange programs and provide information. The chairman of the Pre-med Committee is Dean Emily Wick (5-108, x5241); her office gives out copies of the pamphlet *A Guide to Medical School Application Procedures*. If you are considering a pre-medical program visit her office and pick one up; it is never too early.

You can also speak to Dr. Carola Eisenberg of the psychiatry staff, who can give information on specialists' fields and provide considerable additional depth to the advisory system.

Financial Aid and Jobs

Even more than usual, if you want to make headway in this area you must take the initiative yourself. You can arrange for financial aid through your department, the Financial Aid Office or one of several outside agencies. Term-time and summer jobs are the usual sources of extra money, and optimally broaden your education.

Fellowships, Scholarships and Other Grants

Graduate students: If you want financial aid, consult your department's Graduate Committee and the Graduate School Office for information. Also check the pamphlet *Financial Support for Graduate Students*, available through the Graduate School Office; it's a very good resource. Start applying early. Most outside support programs have early application deadlines.

The Graduate School Office (3-134, x4860) can be particularly helpful with applications for national and MIT fellowships of various types. You can use the office for finding information on fellowship opportunities, to get an advance on your funds (see **Emergency Information** at the front of the book), for advice on what to do when you don't get the fellowship you knew you were going to get, and for various other kinds of information. For example, it is normally a better idea to apply for twelve-month federal fellowships as opposed to nine-month; your chances are just as good, and after you have the award you can change it to nine months with no difficulty. However, the reverse is considerably more difficult.

You will find that your department is instrumental in almost all financial support decisions. It also has an intimate (normally the best) grasp of what opportunities are available, both inside and outside MIT. Be sure to check often with your advisor and departmental headquarters.

There are approximately 3300 regular graduate students at MIT; between 85% and 90% of them are receiving some sort of financial assistance, whether through MIT, their government, an outside foundation or some other means.

Below is the 1970 breakdown of the major means of graduate support. Listings marked with an asterisk are probably lower now due to federal cutbacks:

- 1100 Research Assistants *
- 500 Teaching Assistants *
- 400 Federal fellows *
- 400 Federal trainees *
- 120 mixed industrial/foundation grants
- 80 MIT awards
- 400 other support (industrial employees, Federal employees, etc.)

Some of these forms of support, such as RA and TA positions, are obtained through the department, some through the Graduate School Office (the department should always be informed) and some, such as state or federal loans, in ways arranged by the student.

There are various legalities involved; RA grants are tax free while TA grants are not. Federal fellows get allowances for dependents but RA's and TA's don't. Foreign students aren't normally eligible for Federal fellowships, and so on. Be careful to read all the fine print, and give your department and the Graduate School Office a crack at helping you if you're confused.

If you have trouble with your warrant (the official document that goes along with some types of grants) go to the Graduate School Office. It is the central disbursement agency for warrants and can be counted on to fix things up quickly.

Loans

The place to apply for loans, both for graduates and undergraduates, is the Financial Aid Office (5-119, x4974). 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. Note: If you are granted a loan, be sure to go to E19-225 and sign for it. Otherwise it is likely to go away in a month.

Money for undergraduates normally comes in package deals, part scholarship, part loan. The resources are short, but they are there to be used, so if you need money go in and check things out; don't give up beforehand.

Emergency Loans

See **Emergency Information** in the front of the book.

Academic Performance vs. Financial Aid

Academic performance may affect the grant-to-loan ratio for members of the class of '73 and preceding classes, though it will have no effect on the total amount of money disbursed. It will have no financial effect at all for the class of '74 and succeeding classes.

So the Financial Aid Office Screwed You

If you are reading this item with any vested interest, here are several suggestions.

1. Try a different interviewer. Impress upon him that you *need* the money.
2. Get in on your state loan program; check with the Financial Aid Office. If your parents earn less than \$15,000 a year, the loan will be interest-free (due to Federal subsidy) until you can afford to start paying it back. That means *after* grad school, or the Peace Corps or military service.
3. Have your parents get a loan from the bank. Graduate students have the last resort of going to the Graduate School Office and seeing whether they can help there.
4. If you can't take a job during the term for psychological reasons, get one of the shrinks to vouch for you.
5. Veterans, check your VA benefits possibilities with Associate Registrar Robert H. Cook (E19-334, x4788) if you haven't done so already. He handles VA and Social Security liaison with the Federal government.

Special Payment of Fees/Repayment of Loans

Mr. John Rogers (E19-270, x3342) is the man to see about special formats and schedules for paying the Institute. He can also help you arrange to lump payment of several loans into a single package. If you have any questions or problems, give him a call.

The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs has the power to let students pay tuition on a per-unit basis, permission for which is usually granted without difficulty. (You don't want to pay per-unit for more than 45 units, since that would exceed lump-sum tuition.) They can also help if you've run into extraordinary difficulties and don't feel you should have to pay full tuition for the term (e.g., family emergency such that you had to leave school for seven weeks, then returned in time to flunk four subjects). Every case receives

A lecture is the process by which the notes of the professor become the notes of the student without passing through the minds of either.

Anonymous

individual treatment, and the deans tend to look kindly on genuine problems. Check with them at 5-104, x4861 or 7-133, x6776.

Jobs (Staying Alive)

Finding a job is not too difficult; finding a good one demands luck, intelligence, initiative and perseverance. During the school year there are a multitude of jobs available which are open to students, even despite the more than a quarter million students around Boston for competition and the present job crunch. Over the summer things get tighter, but if you start looking far enough in advance you can normally find something.

Around MIT your first stop should be the Student Employment Office, now part of the Financial Aid Office in 5-120. They have listings of jobs both within MIT and outside, rarely very good ones but normally varied enough that you can find something you'll be able to tolerate. There is no prescribed minimum time commitment. Some jobs are as small as one afternoon a week, such as cleaning the offices of the Ripon Society in Harvard Square (that one's probably filled). There *is* a maximum for jobs inside the Institute; the Dean's Office is quite balky at letting a full-time student also have a full-time job, especially if certain obvious conditions apply. On the outside you're on your own, though you should remember that getting an education is presently your major goal, and it is probably easier to hit someone for a loan than to work 24 hours a day. For 10-12 hours a week, you can expect to earn \$600/year. Check early and often.

Two suggestions that almost always have openings:

1. Psychology experiments, x5740. Quick, easy, small money.
2. Dietary experiments. Slow, bad-tasting and restrictive, reasonably big money. Call Adrina Murray at x5130.

Keep your eyes open for opportunities within your department, or in any other department. Ask around for labhacking jobs, starting with your advisor. Drudge work can turn into interesting research with reasonable wages, a desk of your own and possibly a thesis topic if they keep rehiring you or if you stick with an open-ended job. You can probably help your chances if you know what the professor you're seeking a job from is working on, do a little reading and walk in with a reasonable proposal or two. It also helps if you're interested, but that often comes later. An especially good tack is to work on those details of a problem that the grad students won't do.

Summertime jobs at the 'Tute are also handled by Student Employment. Research opportunities are also more common, but the competition is more intense, especially for the NSF and similar programs.

A good time to decide what you want to do over the summer is before the preceding Christmas, so you can visit hometown firms over the winter vacation and beat the rush (not by much). For additional contacts, check with your department faculty and with the Industrial Liaison Office. Note: Some large cities have active MIT alumni clubs which will invite you to a gathering over Christmas vacation. MIT being what it is, a good many of these alumni are likely to be businessmen with jobs available for students from their alma mater. Check these gatherings out if you're looking for an interesting summer job.

Withdrawals: If you're planning on staying out a term or a year, check with Student Employment and the Placement Bureau. They may have a special temporary or semi-permanent job you can take in the interim.

Outside jobs: Depending on what kind of job you're hunting, your strategy may vary widely. A few tips below.

1. If you're preparing a resume, be clear and concise. Don't under-sell yourself, but similarly don't make claims you can't substantiate. There are prescribed formats for writing resumes from which you should not deviate widely, unless it's a special situation or you're quite sure of yourself.

2. Check your abilities. Do you speak Gaelic? Can you run a veeblefetzer? There are often vacancies available for people with esoteric skills even though the general job market is bad, and you should hunt them up. You might even look for foreign jobs if your particular fortes are not in demand in the US.

3. **Civil Service Exams:** Unskilled or semiskilled work for the US government isn't the greatest thing in the world, but it's often available and normally not too taxing. (The pay could be better, but it could also be worse.) If you want to take a Civil Service Exam, contact the Placement Bureau or a local post office (the MIT substation won't do) and get the necessary forms. Associate Registrar Robert H. Cook (E19-334, x4788) is the resident expert on Civil Service Exams.

4. If you're around Boston and have nothing else to do, try some of the odd jobs advertised in *BAD* or *The Phoenix*. They can lead to contacts with people who will help you land progressively better jobs, especially for people with skills such as carpentry or electric wiring (the unions haven't really cornered the market).

Permanent Placement and Jobs Abroad

The Placement Bureau (E19-455, x4733) can often help you find information about employers and jobs, opportunities abroad for work and study, career advice and help in preparing resumes. They

also have information on such topics as Civil Service Exams (See 3 above).

Getting a Recommendation

Getting a recommendation must be planned in advance. Unless you're willing to take your chances on a sketchy and composite view written by someone who doesn't know you well, you have to develop at least one close relationship with someone on the faculty. That doesn't mean you should become a sycophant, nor should you cultivate faculty acquaintances with that purpose in mind, but you do have to have something approaching a trust/friendship/professional relationship with a faculty member.

A good way to go about developing this kind of relationship is to pick out a few professors with whom you interact a lot anyhow (such as working for them or having them as instructors) and try over a period to get to know them. In the process, mutual acquaintance is inevitable. Whether it develops into a friendly relationship is a function of you and the professor.

Freshmen: Contact your MIT Educational Counselor back home, the one who should have interviewed you. If he feels he knows you, he may write you a recommendation. Otherwise try a high school teacher or an adult friend, or perhaps your advisor at MIT if you feel he knows you.

In general, you should contact the person who will write the recommendation and get his approval before using his name. It helps if you tell him what to emphasize. It helps even more to make sure beforehand that you'll get a good reference.

Faculty: If you feel you have developed a good relationship with a student you might offer to write a letter of recommendation for him; some students are afraid to ask. Conversely, if he asks for a recommendation and you're going to give him a bad one, give him a hint so he can know enough to ask someone else.

Social Action

Whether your idea of social action means registering student voters or bombing the whole town to the ground, you will find sympathizers and organized groups in the Boston-Cambridge area, more so than (probably) anywhere else on earth. Since it would be a hopeless undertaking to try to list even the major groups and feelings which flow so strongly through the area (although the FBI is making a good try), we merely make the suggestion that you keep your eyes and ears open. People with their respective messages will do their best to make themselves known to you.

At MIT there are several general information resources, listed below. The list is an almost random sampling, since it includes so few of the

many people who know what's going on. However, in the event that someone may find it useful, here goes:

1. **Urban Action**, located in W20-437, x2894 is more or less a holding company for several community (general community, not MIT community *per se*) projects organized and run by MIT and Wellesley students. It also funnels people into **Tutoring Plus**, which is a large and well-run tutoring operation in Cambridge area IV, behind Tech Square. Urban Action is well-connected with similar groups all over the area, and can provide extensive information on social and educational activities in underprivileged neighborhoods.
2. Dr. Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost (7-135, x7752) has knowledge of most of MIT's programs or knows who to ask.
3. Trond Kaalstadt (x1944) has information on USL (Urban Systems Lab).
4. Academic departments sometimes have interesting projects tucked away into corner offices. Ask around if you want to find out about them. They are not highly visible.



- Cherokee 140's, 180's, Arrows
- Cessna 150's, 172's, 182's
- Citabria Aerobatic Champ
- American Yankee Trainer

TECH FLYING CLUB

Have you ever wanted to learn how to fly? Now, through a special arrangement with the MIT Flying Club, you can take advantage of low rates, the best selection of aircraft in New England, and experienced instructors.

We'll be happy to schedule you today for a five dollar demonstration lesson. Call now - 274-0590. Happy Flying!

TECH AEROSERVICE

3rd floor, Civil Terminal,
Hanscom Field, Bedford

It's tough getting around MIT if you don't know what's going on at MIT.

For the latest news, sports, arts, and features, as well as the student viewpoint, read

The Tech

Every Tuesday and Friday

Personal Problems

Remarks

Most personal problems resist further classification. Therefore the first part of this chapter is devoted to a listing of useful resources. The listing is not exhaustive; within limits, almost anyone with a minimum of common sense and goodwill can give useful advice from without (or even from within) a problem.

The five specific topics following the listing are themselves resource directories, often repeating information provided before. However, they are less ambiguous than the listing and include short commentaries dealing with means for solving the problems mentioned.

Your primary resource is your advisor or close friends on the faculty. A friend who knows his way around is one of the two chief aids to problem-solving. (The other is honesty. Moral considerations aside, people can usually tell when you're faking it and if they're turned off, you get turned down.)

It's usually easy to get acquainted with faculty members: Just remember that they're shy and unwilling to impose themselves on students. They almost never make the first move toward establishing a relationship and rarely the second — you have to take the initiative.

The deans for student affairs have extensive knowledge both of the Institute and of student problems. They can direct you to various resources, relay comments, complaints, anything to the appropriate people, or initiate exploration (and sometimes change) of established policies on your behalf. Deans Speer (7-133, x6776), Wick (5-108, x5241), Bishop, Smith and Yohn (5-104, x4861) specialize in counseling, but all are available and competent to help.

Note: Pete Büttner (7-103, x6771) is dean for freshman and especially competent at treating their problems. Dick Sorenson (7-133, x6776) specializes in fraternity-specific problems.

CAUTION: When you speak with a dean he may keep notes on what transpired. These notes, in whole or part, may be transmitted to your advisor and kept as part of his file on you. They *never* enter your official transcript in the registrar's office. As this book goes to press, the student does not have right of access to these notes, though that situation may have changed by the time it comes out

(September 1971). As a rule of thumb, the more delicate the matter under discussion, the less likely it is that it will be transmitted without your knowledge. If you have any questions about this issue, make them the first item of discussion. Dean's office policy may be nebulous, but it does not include deception.

The Institute psychiatrists (2nd floor medical department, x2917) are very good people to talk to. In addition to strictly psychiatric work, most of them have one or more ongoing projects in the MIT community (e.g., Dr. Merton Kahne works in ERC). Whether you have problems (*any* problems), opinions on some subject, an idea you want to run up the flagpole or just want to see what makes them tick or invite one to your living group for dinner, go see them.

Note 1: Most of the people who consult the psychiatric 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 identical with those that everyone else faces, don't hesitate to visit them. They can keep small difficulties from becoming larger or merely facilitate your solving problems you could have solved by yourself. Any stigma attached to visiting them is entirely your own creation.

Note 2: All psychiatric visits are completely confidential. The records are kept separately from all others, including regular medical department records. Only the psychiatric staff can access them: not Wiesner, not FBI, not CIA, not nobody. They are *totally* destroyed after five years of noncontact — you never even visited there.

Note 3: If *for any reason* you don't hit it off with the shrink you get (unless you make a specific request you're assigned from a rotating schedule) you can switch without apology or explanation. Nobody will look askance.

Note 4: There are female psychiatrists on the staff, including Dr. Carola Eisenberg who works there full-time. If you want to speak to one of them, ask.

Note 5: The preceding four statements about the psychiatric staff are integral parts of every reference to them in this book. If you keep them in mind you will open (or keep open) access to an invaluable resource.

Mrs. Jacquelyn Buck and Mrs. Myra Rodriguez (2nd floor medical department, x4911), social workers in residence, are good sources to turn to for mobilizing and integrating various resources available for solving problems concerning interpersonal relations. They can suggest and contact various agencies providing useful resources — such as money for major expenses, pregnancy counseling or experts on dealing with runaways. They specialize in helping foreign

students (and their wives) adjust to living in the United States.

The MIT religious counselors, at 312 Memorial Drive (x2982), can provide confidential counseling and have extensive contacts both within and without MIT. Also, a weekly schedule of MIT religious activities appears in *Tech Talk*. Off campus, the Boston area is full of churches and clergymen of all types and denominations.

In short, MIT is a community of over 17,000 people of all types. Get your eyes off the floor as you walk through the halls and you can see (and make) a lot of friends. Stick your head in an office — secretaries are people too. You'll enjoy (and succeed) more if you don't make your stay at MIT a one-man odyssey.

Sex

Remarks

Sexual hangups — ranging from pregnancy to venereal disease to homosexuality in a hostile society, call for factual knowledge and professional help, not myths and guesswork. MIT has considerable facilities available for helping people in trouble.

Resources

The medical department (x4481) is the primary information resource. If you want help or just some answers, talk to a nurse; she can arrange a doctor's appointment if appropriate. The psychiatrists can be very helpful (see above), both in general and if you're suffering from stress.

The social workers (see above) are also helpful, especially if you're faced with a difficult choice of alternatives.

There are several sex information books on the market: MIT should have (a limited edition of) one of its own by September 1971. If you want to see it, bug a passing freshman (if you are a freshman omit this step) or check with the Information Office (7-111, x4795). The medical department carries pamphlets dealing with special topics. Stop by and browse.

There is also a series of sex education lectures in the spring. Watch for announcements.

Birth Control

The 2000 wives of married students can get contraceptive aid, prescriptions or devices from the medical department. Since Massachusetts laws concerning contraceptives and single people are in flux, go to the medical department for information. No matter what the law says, the doctors can give extensive information in the privacy of their offices. The medical department considers each case a strictly personal matter between doctor and patient.

Pregnancy

First, don't panic. If you have any suspicions, see the medical department and arrange for a pregnancy test. The girl involved should see a doctor (with her partner if she wants). *Don't* wait and see.

If pregnancy is confirmed and you are considering terminating it, see the physicians, the psychiatrists, the social workers. Talk to the religious counselors if you think that will help. You can also speak with the Pregnancy Counseling Service (3 Joy St., Boston, 523-1633). Checking *all* available facilities is normally the best course.

Abortion

Never opt for an illegal abortion — unless you like playing Russian roulette with five cylinders loaded. The liberalized New York abortion laws have eliminated the last shred of justification for illegal abortions.

The social workers and Pregnancy Counseling Service can direct you to good legal abortion services — not abortion mills; good agencies.

If the abortion leads to sudden financial troubles (\$300 and up) visit the counseling staff of the dean's office (5-104, x4861) or the Financial Aid Office (5-119, x4794). Or see Mrs. Buck and Rodriguez, the social workers. (This last applies especially to staff and employees). If you wish, the loan can be kept private — not even your parents or anyone other than the people from whom you negotiate the loan have to know.

Prenatal Care

The medical department has information on hospitals with excellent prenatal care facilities.

Venereal Disease

VD is presently at or near epidemic levels throughout much of the U.S. It is curable *if treated early*. If you suspect you have it, contact the medical department and get checked; lab tests are quick and accurate. If you do have it tell *all* your partners and have them tested. Remember, VD is often without early symptoms in the female.

Don't pass it on.

The differences between a man and a woman are greater than the differences between two individual men or two individual women.

The Catholic Guide for Teenagers

Homosexuality

Public prejudice makes homophile self-expression difficult, and homosexuals frequently face difficulties not encountered by heterosexuals. Two on-campus homosexual groups (SHL, Student Homophile League, and HEC, Homophile Educational Committee) have worked in conjunction with the dean's office to develop an on-campus counseling group.

Dr. Carola Eisenberg (psychiatry, x2917) and Dean Nanette Lee Smith (5-104, x4861) offer completely confidential counseling and referral to available resources. There is also a gay tutor on campus, who can be reached at all hours at 492-7871. The Homophile Community Health Service (112 Arlington St., Boston, 423-6398) is skilled in dealing with medical and psychological problems. All consultation is completely confidential — you need never even give them your name.

Recapping

If you have problems, see the medical department and do it early before they become critical. All records are confidential.

Drugs

General information resources include the shrinks (especially Drs. Koumans and Brenner) at 2917, the dean's office (especially William Speer in 7-133, x6776) and the physicians in the medical department (x4481). Regarding drug laws, the primary sources are the deans for counseling, namely Speer (see above), Bishop, Smith and Yohn (5-104, x4861), along with Campus Patrol.

If things go badly

a) **Bad reactions:** In an emergency call the infirmary at x4485 — the psychiatrist on call will come over if possible. *Make sure* the person tripping is never left alone — it may save his life.

Overnight care may be given at the infirmary without formal hospitalization. All information is completely confidential — bummers don't even go into normal medical records. Campus Patrol will provide help (restraint, transportation, reassurance) if called.

Project Place, 267-9150, will try to talk someone down from a bad trip.

The infirmary and the psychiatric department have equipment for analyzing drugs to find out what you took. Note: Out of about 30 purported tabs of mescaline tested last year, only *one* contained any mescaline at all.

b) **Addiction:** Don't worry about legal penalties. The addiction itself is penalty enough. See the shrinks — break the habit. Remember that all psychiatric visits are completely confidential.

HoToGAMIT

The psychiatrists are interested in speaking with living groups on drug issues: Decisions concerning drugs are partly a group phenomenon. The deans and Campus Patrol are also available to talk to.

Science magazine has carried a series of articles on socially relevant issues over the past two years — including several on drugs. The psychiatric department has made a habit of reading these articles, with the result that the shrinks are very knowledgeable not only about drugs but also quite a few other topics of contemporary relevance.

Drug Clinics

Dr. Joel Brenner of psychiatry is head of the Cambridgeport clinic, which provides free drug treatment for street people. If you know any street or other non-MIT people who are strung out on drugs send them there. It's at 10 Mt. Auburn St. near Putnam Circle.

In closing, if you suspect either you or a friend has even the beginnings of a problem, get help fast. It's infinitely easier to deal with a nascent problem than to cope with an emergency.

Experiments on Humans

If you are participating as a subject in an experiment, whether it's run by an MIT person or anyone else, you can contact the Committee on the Use of Human Beings as Subjects to check whether it poses a hazard to either your physical or mental well-being. Check with Dr. Point of the medical department (x7802).

Marital and Child-Care Problems

The social workers, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Rodriguez (x4911) are trained to help couples with these types of problems. They can direct you to useful resources as well as help you iron out your difficulties yourself.

If child-care during the day poses a problem, try the Technology Nursery School (Eastgate x5989, Westgate x4340, Chairman — Mrs. Connie Parkes x6942).

Race Relations

If you feel mistreated in any way for reasons of racial or ethnic bias, speak to Deans Bishop and Smith (5-104, x4861) or try Mrs. Rodriguez in social service (x4911). If you feel discriminated against with respect to job or other opportunities, you can also complain to the Committee for Equal Opportunity (check with the information office, 7-111, x4795 for details and membership listings).

The distinction between Freedom and Liberty is not accurately known; naturalists have been unable to find a living specimen of either.

Ambrose Bierce

Law

Remarks

You may run up against various laws during your stay at MIT, arranged in ascending order with student living group laws at the bottom, ranging through Institute, local, state and finally federal laws. In general, living group and MIT laws are reasonably just and designed to counteract genuine malfunctions, whereas local, state and federal laws are heavily larded with archaic and repressive regulations. Considering that very few if any members of the MIT community are thieves, murderers or felons of any similar stripe, and considering the present political realities in this country, your chances of running up against outside authorities on a reasonable charge are not as good as being hit with some repressive action on the part of authorities.

Resources

Campus Patrol (Armory, x2997)

The Patrol is your first resource if trouble erupts. On campus, their policy is to keep peace and not necessarily to make sure the evil get punished. They can be consulted unofficially as well. If you get in trouble off campus, call the Patrol with your one phone call (see **Arrest**). They'll take care of things like bail, contact with Institute lawyers if you need them and the rest.

Dean's Office (5-104, x4861)

The specialists in this area are the deans for counseling, namely Deans Bishop, Smith, Yohn, Wick (x5241) and Speer (x6776). You can talk with them for legal aid, referral to other sources of assistance, and confidential counseling. For a complete explication of the meaning of "confidential" in this sense, check **Resources** in the section on personal problems.

City Laws

You can receive information about city laws from the city halls involved simply by phoning and explaining what you need. Cambridge City Hall, 876-6700; Boston City Hall, 722-4100.

State Laws

The laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be found in room 167 of the Statehouse on Beacon Hill (Citizens' Aid Bureau, 727-2211). General information on all matters pertaining to the state can be accessed 24 hours a day at 727-2121. Also, Dewey Library at MIT (in building E53) maintains an up-to-date copy of

the laws. You can even access the laws by phone through Citizens' Aid. However, be prepared to give them some time (normally less than an hour) to look them up, and have a tape recorder available when they read them back to you; they sound like gibberish when you hear them and the reader is *not* permitted to interpret them.

Federal Laws

In the JFK Federal Building downtown, the general information office can be reached at 223-7121. The Justice Department has its own information office, through which you can presumably access information about federal laws, at 223-2361.

Student Law

Most organized living groups and living group associations (e.g., Dormcon) have judicial committees and laws which they enforce. These are student organizations enforcing student rules; consequently their power is limited, though their access to higher sources of power is excellent. Their regulations are published and usually given to incoming members of the group. Because they represent relatively small numbers of people, these rules are quite flexible and subject to waiver for special cases.

Appeal

If you have gone to the well and received a bad judgment, there are usually various ways to appeal, either within the local system, through the General Assembly (see the UAP, for instance), Graduate Student Council or the Discipline Committee (see below). Usually you should merely use your living group's appeal system or forget the whole thing.

Student Procedures

The Institute-wide student governments (GSC, UA) do not tend to pass laws. However, there are established procedures for doing various things, such as checking out booths in building 10, showing commercial movies and reserving rooms in the Student Center. Incidentally, you check out booths in building 10 by calling the UA office (x2696), get information on showing commercial films from Dean Robert Holden (7-101, x6774), and reserve rooms in the Student Center by filling out an application at the Student Center Office (W20-344, x3913).

What regulations there are will quickly become apparent when you run into them.

Institute Law

Remarks

A distinction must be made right away; procedures are those things Institute offices tell you to do in order to give service and operate more efficiently, while rules apply to conduct. Laws of the land are included in the latter category.

Rules and procedures are listed in two publications: *Policies and Procedures*, available at the Publications Office (5-133), and *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty*, available at the Registrar's Office (E19-341).

Discipline Committee

Presently the basic unit of Institute law is the Faculty Committee on Discipline, a group of eight faculty, five students (two graduate, three undergraduate) and Dean Nyhart, who is a member *ex officio*. The present chairman is Prof. Tom Sheridan (1-108, x2228). Check the catalogue for present committee membership.

The purpose of the committee is to examine complaints made against students by anyone in the MIT community, decide guilt and determine action on the case.

The range of actions open to the committee includes admonition (warning; no official records kept), disciplinary probation (warning; recorded on transcript) and recommendation that the student be expelled. Only the president (in consultation with a student-faculty board) can make the decision to expel a student, although the Committee acts with authority in cases of admonition and probation.

There are no restrictions on your activity. You're either in the MIT community with all your rights and privileges intact or you're asked to leave.

An appeal structure has been set up to advise the President in expulsion. The Dean for Student Affairs Office (7-133, x6776) can tell you its membership. Note: The Dean's Office serves as information resource for both sides in the case; information remains confidential.

Common Law

At present, the Institute functions under a system of common law. Theft, cheating and plagiarism are major offenses. However, the law regarding violent demonstrations is considerably more vague and is being progressively determined by case law. Students have been expelled both before and since the beginning of political protests on campus for participation in violent demonstrations.

The present members of the Discipline Committee try to treat each case individually – looking at the person and the motives for his action (e.g., altruism vs. greed). If you are interested in this subject, look up some members of the Committee and talk with them.

Notes for the Aggrieved

If you want to use the Institute judicial system, contact the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (Deans Browning, Nyhart, Sorenson

and Speer in 7-133, x6776; Deans Bishop, Smith and Yohn in 5-104, x4861; Dean Wick in 5-108, x5241). They can give you some idea (if you're in any way doubtful) whether your grievance is justified. They'll also brief you on procedures and refer you to a counselor who will help you draw up charges (if you want one).

Notes for the Accused

You'll get a letter from the Discipline Committee telling you of what you're accused and by whom. You have the opportunity to consult a counselor who will help you draw up a reply to the charges. He'll also tell you about the relevant Committee procedures.

For general information, consult a member of the Committee. Normally you would do well to talk to one of the deans also; they're there to help you and will do so if you ask. The major exception to the preceding statement is when the Dean's Office is the group drawing up charges.

Below is a list of your rights:

1. The Committee on Discipline consists of faculty, students and administration (see above). No member of the Committee who is involved in the particular case in any capacity other than as a member of the Committee may sit in judgment. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.
2. The student accused should be informed of the nature of the charges against him with sufficient specificity and sufficiently long beforehand to prepare for the hearing, and he should be provided with a copy of the Discipline Committee procedure.
3. The student has the right to be present at the hearing and be heard by the Committee in all disciplinary cases. A student's refusal to appear or waive his right in writing shall not prevent the Committee from considering and disposing of the case.

The student may testify and present evidence and witnesses. He has the opportunity to be present and to hear evidence against him and to cross-examine witnesses.

4. The student has the right to assistance in his case from a member of the faculty (or administration, or a student) of his choice during the hearing.
5. The decision must be based only on evidence introduced at the hearing and properly acquired. The decision will be made in closed session of the Committee and transmitted to the student in writing.
6. A summary of the hearing and the reasons for the decision shall be prepared and kept in the Dean's Office as part of the student's file.

7. The Committee acts with authority in the case of admonition or disciplinary probation. In the case of recommendation for disqualification, the final decision rests with the President, to whom the student may appeal.

8. In the event of suspension or other temporary restriction of a student by the President or other officer of the Institute, the Committee will begin review of the case within two days, according to its standard procedures.

9. The Committee may invite additional faculty or student members to assist in its deliberations.

Note: The publication *Institute Policies and Procedures* states, "If a student's infraction involves both Institute proceedings and court proceedings, and if an Institute decision might prejudice his court case, the Institute will hold its decision in abeyance until after the court proceedings have been completed."

Outside Law

Arrest

If you are arrested, use that one phone call to contact the Campus Patrol (x2997), which will send someone to bail you out and contact a lawyer if needed. Don't plead guilty; just ask for a continuance in order to consult a lawyer. Campus Patrol will tell you all this and more, should you ever make that call.

A good pamphlet, *If You Are Arrested*, is available free from the Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General. The Information Office (7-111) should also have some copies available.

Automobile Problems

If a policeman believes you have been driving under the influence, you have the option of accompanying him to the station house to be tested or surrendering your license. If the latter occurs, you must make a request in order to get your license back.

If someone is failing to service the car under the terms of the warranty, complain to the Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General (Consumer Protection Division, 727-2214).

Campus Disorders and Other Demonstrations

The federal government is enacting laws to control demonstrations, and resurrecting ancient codes meant for other purposes. The Graduate School Office (3-134, x4869) is keeping a compendium of these laws. If you want more information or have any thoughts in this area, talk to Dean Sizer at the Graduate School Office.

Note: At this point, a quote from *The Collegiate Guide to Greater Boston* (Published by the Harvard Crimson) regarding behavior in

demonstrations is appropriate.

“... If police charge, you’ll probably hear shouts of Walk, Walk! If you have any sense you’ll listen. Running away is necessary sometimes, particularly if you’re alone or in a small group, but if a large crowd starts running helter-skelter from the police, somebody is bound to get trampled. It could even be you. Rumor has it that the sight of a crowd turning tail and running is likely to encourage cops to do some sprinting too, and you probably won’t enjoy that.

“... [It is very important to] remember that there are no bystanders at a demonstration any more. If you wander into a demonstration or street-fight and don’t want to be there, get away quick. In almost every large confrontation between police and kids, a large percentage of the injured were — they thought — just onlookers. Looking on from rooftops is particularly dangerous, since police tend to be paranoid about sniping. Also, don’t think that it is necessarily safe to come up behind police lines in a confrontation. Many police are courteous even at demonstrations, but a lot of them tend to think anybody between the ages of 14 and 30 is bound to be a troublemaker...

“... If a legal or medical number is given out to demonstrators before an action, take it down. You have absolutely nothing to lose. In case you’re arrested, remember you do not have to answer any questions at all (except to give your name). It’s probably a waste of time to be overly communicative, since once you’re busted, nothing you say is likely to get you out; wait until you see a lawyer.”

(MIT people should always call Campus Patrol at 864-6900, x2997.)

“And unless you’re willing to be beaten up pretty good, don’t taunt the cops. Stories about police brutality in jail and on the way are not idle gossip. Stay in groups if possible.”

“Nothing is apolitical.”

Mike Albert, 1969

Common Law Marriage

“Marriage may be proved by existence of an admission thereof by an adverse party, by evidence of general repute, by cohabitation of the parties as married persons, or of any other fact from which it may be inferred.” (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 207, section 47).

Guns

Massachusetts law requires written authorization from a university to carry guns or have possession of firearms (definition includes air rifles and air pistols) on the campus. A fine of up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to one year (or both) may be invoked for violations.

For authorization, apply to Campus Patrol (Armory, x2997). Permission is generally limited to persons who use firearms in athletic competition.

Firearms may *not* be stored in Institute houses; secure facilities are available at the Campus Patrol Office.

To possess a firearm at home, you must have a Massachusetts firearms ID (FID) card. You must be over 18 with parental permission, or over 21 on your own authority.

To take any handgun (pistol) outside your house, you must have a Massachusetts FID, for which you must be a) a Massachusetts resident (living here over the term will suffice), or b) over 18 with written consent of parent or guardian.

To get an FID or license, apply to the police chief of your town.

Income Tax Information

Check with the Internal Revenue Service in the JFK Building downtown (100 Cambridge St., Boston 02108, 223-3431).

Legal Problems/Legal Aid

Call the Dean's Office (7-133, x6776) or Campus Patrol (x2997). They will either help you directly or refer you to the appropriate people. The Boston Legal Aid Society (227-0200) may also be of service.

Liquor Laws

The legal drinking age in Massachusetts is 21 years, and the probability that the pre-Pleistocene state legislature will lower it in the near-future is remote. Just make sure you pay attention to the law (randomly enforced, though the tendency is toward more rather than less enforcement) when you're buying or drinking in public.

Murder and Other Crimes of Violence

Call Campus Patrol (x2997).

Phone Law

The relevant paragraphs in the Massachusetts General Laws (Chapter 166, Section 42A) provide a \$100 fine or thirty days in the cooler or both for *each count* of defrauding the phone company and obtaining service through fraudulent means. That means that if they stick you with ten counts of Spiroing phone calls you may have to pay \$1,000 and spend 300 days in jail. Due to continued phonehacking by MIT people, the phone company is cracking down hard, with surprise visits by security agents at odd hours (such as 3 am). If you want to phonehack, know the dangers involved.

Runaways

This issue is one of the most sensitive points of contact between MIT and the outside world. Since MIT is a college community, it is often a haven for runaways from all over the nation. These people are often underage (legal minors, 18 or under) and sometimes quite badly off, both physically and mentally. The laws specifically dealing with runaways are often very harsh, especially toward people who give them shelter, and in some cases laws ranging from kidnapping to statutory rape are brought into cases of this kind. Due to several incidences of runaways being harbored in MIT houses over the academic year 1970-71, the local judiciary (of the warrant-issuing type) are eager to catch somebody at an indiscretion.

Two classes of information are noted below. If you ignore both, you are on your own and possibly in big trouble.

Law: Under Massachusetts law, it's a misdemeanor to be a runaway. It's a crime to aid and abet any runaway under seventeen. It's not entirely clear what "aid and abet" means in this case, but if the parents are angry enough it could mean simply letting the kid stay around and not doing anything to send him home. Drug and sexual involvement have severe penalties attached; statutory rape is legally punishable by an indeterminate sentence up to life imprisonment, and if the kid's parents are rich enough and the offense flagrant enough it just might happen. Charges like "attempting to induce a minor to use a narcotic drug" also have tremendous penalties attached. If there's any doubt in your mind, see one of the deans for counseling (Dean Speer in 7-133, x6776; Deans Bishop, Smith and Yohn in 5-104, x4861; Dean Wick in 5-108, x5241).

Counseling: Counseling resources for teenage runaways include the Cambridgeport Medical Clinic (which operates a problem center; 876-0284), Medical Service in Boston (Friday evenings, Boston, 227-3803), Project Place (Boston, 267-5280) and Project Help (Boston, 426-5200). Trivial details such as phone numbers are likely to change, so if you don't succeed by calling these numbers check with the Dean's office or directory assistance (New England Telephone; 411).

Note 1: The social workers, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Rodriguez (2nd floor of the Medical Department; x4911), have considerable expertise at helping you sort out problems of this sort, especially when the problem is a mixture of legal, medical and psychological difficulties.

Note 2: The Cambridgeport Medical Clinic, mentioned above, is a good place to send street people strung out on drugs.

Note 3: Take all the warnings above seriously. You may never know what the kid, or the kid's parents, or the neighbors may accuse.

Housing

Remarks

Issues dealing with living groups cover a wide range of problems, from finding suitable lodging to social relations to study conditions. Therefore the reader who has a specific problem within his living group should also refer to other sections of this book, notably the one on personal problems. He should also look beyond the resources listed here if they prove unsuitable.

For convenience, living groups are partitioned into four categories, namely dormitories, fraternities, Student House and off-campus dwellings.

Resources

The primary general Institute resource available for living group problems is student government, which among graduates means GSC, among undergrads, the UA. Although these organizations presently have limited power, they serve as good forums for publicizing complaints and as information resources. They also have access to people in a position to do something for you.

Additionally, the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, the Housing Office (both in 7-133) and the psychiatric department are interested in housing problems. Dr. A.J.R. Koumans especially has worked extensively with living groups.

Dormitories

For freshmen, the first resource can be your freshmen counselor or Big Sister. After that, there are floor and house governments, and finally Dormcon for the big complaints. Operations complaints can be handled by the desk staff or house government. Other problem-solvers include the house tutors, both graduate and faculty, the housemaster and the guy down the hall (not to be underestimated). In certain cases you may want to go directly to the offices mentioned under **Resources**.

Changing Rooms Within a Dorm

Usually no sweat. Consult your house government or the room assignment committee if it exists.

Coed Housing

At present East Campus, Senior House, Burton and Ashdown are the dormitories with coed housing. The same applies to Student

House and several fraternities. Check with the Dean's Office (7-133, x6776).

Commons Complaint

If a complaint calls for immediate action (e.g. they forgot to cook it) speak to a dietician. If you have more general complaints see your commons committee. Each dining hall is supposed to have one, and they are supposed to be active. If you still don't succeed, speak to Bob Radocchia in Walker, John McNeill in Ashdown, or Miss Doherty or the manager (unnamed at time of printing) of West Campus. For a national emergency, there's Dave Cantley, Stouffer's top man in E18. *Don't* vent your rage on the checkers and servers; it won't help and normally just makes things worse.

Commons is now voluntary, so the decision is yours. Several factors to consider are time commitments, your cooking aptitude and the expense involved. You won't save a fortune; food is expensive in the Boston area. If you live in a dorm with a dining hall, you will have to pay for the upkeep of the dining hall if you do not take commons.

No refunds are presently granted for meals skipped due to athletic commitments, diets (on your own) or supplementary diet experiments. However, if you go on a full dietary experiment you get a commons rebate in addition to the \$5.00/day.

Complaints

The desk staff and house manager can handle most problems arising from physical considerations, from putting your ceiling back up to changing a quarter's worth of pennies.

For problems they can't handle, try your local house government: Hall Chairman, President, Vice President, etc. Student politicians can be useful animals, especially if you get a bunch of friends together.

At the top of the pack is Ken Browning in the Dean's Office. He can handle both policy and personal problems of almost any size, providing they relate to housing. Note: the Housing Office in E18-307 is responsible primarily for operations, buildings and personnel. You are far less likely to require their services than Browning's.

If your complaint concerns a violation of house rules, first try to talk with other members of your living group to organize some social pressure on the offender. If that doesn't work, go to the local Judicial Committee.

Guests of the Opposite Sex

If you have a guest who needs a place to stay you can try the MIT dormitory system before looking to hotels or other faraway places. If your friend is female and you can find a McCormick resident to

sponsor her, she can stay in a McCormick guest room (\$5.00/night). Or she can stay in the room of a McCormick resident if you can find one willing to put her up. Cots rent for \$3.00/night. If your friend is male he can stay at one of the male living groups, if you can find a resident who will take him in. Cots can be rented if there are no empty beds (couches, soft rugs) available. If you want more information, check with the desk at the living group where you expect your friend to stay.

Leaving the Dorm in Midterm

If you get a room in the dormitory system you are considered responsible for that room unless you leave the Institute (see below), move to a fraternity or Student House, explain to Ken Browning why you deserve to be let go or come up with someone not presently living in a dormitory who wants your room. Note: Ken Browning almost certainly has a list of such people, so see him first.

If you withdraw from the Institute during the first ten weeks of the term, you get a proportionate refund. If you move to a fraternity or Student House during the first two weeks of the term you'll have your rent and commons fees refunded, minus pro-rata charges.

Graduates: If you are in Ashdown House, Eastgate or Westgate and finish your studies at any time, you will get a pro-rata rent refund when you leave.

For more information on any aspect of this problem see Ken Browning (7-133, x6776).

Locked Out of Room

With the advent of new doors and real locks in some dormitories, it has become much more difficult for the locked-out resident to pick his own lock. If a Coop card or coat hanger doesn't work, go to the desk and sign out a spare key (which is easier and less suspicious-looking). If the desk is closed, find the night watchman or call Campus Patrol.

Painting/Remodeling a Dorm Room

The Institute furnishes free paint of whatever color you want for room painting, though only once per year per room. Check with the desk in your house. The above statements do not apply to several new dorms. Non-destructive remodeling is OK in most cases, but be sure to leave the place in good shape. New dorms tend to be especially intolerant in this respect, so check with local authorities first to save yourself grief. The \$50 damage deposit will be refunded when you leave, provided the room is no worse off than normal wear and tear can account for.

Freshmen — ask an old-timer about the old Burton House.

Transferring Between Dormitories

The simplest way to transfer between dormitories is a one-for-one switch; finding someone in your target dorm to trade rooms with you. This procedure is usually easiest between terms. Once you have the switch arranged, contact the Housing Office (E18-307, x2404) for a proportional adjustment of fees.

Changing rooms without a switch is more difficult. It gets easier as the year runs out and people move out of dorms. The chief constraint is available space. Check with Ken Browning.

Other things being equal, the Housing Office tries to place newcomers, especially freshmen, where they and their neighbors-to-be seem to get along well.

Ashdown House

Procedures for getting into Ashdown House differ considerably from those of all other houses. Graduates may apply as soon as they are admitted, as well as those already here and living off-campus. A lottery is held on July 1 to fill the 150 vacancies from about 400 applicants and a waiting list is set up, of which the top 30 people (more or less) are accepted before September 1. On September 1, the waiting list is abolished and it's first come, first serve for the available vacancies. After that the probability of your getting in rises to one at the beginning of the spring term, when the house is normally slightly underfilled. Once you're in you can stay until you finish your studies.

Note: If you start during the summer you can move into Ashdown then (actually only at the beginning of the summer) and you keep your priority into the fall and beyond.

Eastgate and Westgate

Waiting times range from 9 months for an efficiency to considerably more than a year for a two-bedroom apartment. Apply early and don't entertain any false hopes.

Fraternities

Joining a Fraternity

Anyone may attend residence week, consonant with the rushing rules established by the Interfraternity Conference. Houses often hold informal second term rushes to fill the spots of departed comrades. Be sure you know what you're doing when you join a living group.

A straight line is essentially a circle of infinite radius. Please don't tell anyone I said that, it'll ruin my reputation.

An unnamed math professor

Rush Violations

The Judicial Committee of the IFC is responsible for investigating house violation of rushing rules, and with meting out penalties. If you have a complaint or want more information contact the IFC Judicial Committee chairman or the Rush Chairman. The guys in the houses know who they are.

Depledging

This issue is a traumatic one, especially since it's difficult to get help. Start by talking things over with Dean Richard Sorenson (7-133) who has specialized in fraternity affairs. Also try people in other living groups or the religious counselors. If the problem is one of interpersonal relations you can talk to a shrink in the psychiatric department (x2917); they've made a career out of studying people's interactions with themselves and with groups. However, in general, there are no hard and fast rules.

Off-Campus Housing

The housing situation around Boston is *bad*. Rents are high, quality is low and tenant rights with respect to landlords are not well established. Be very careful when looking for housing and get all the help you can find. The first resource listed below, namely CHS, should be an invaluable asset if you make adequate use of its facilities.

Community Housing Service (W31 — The Armory; x3533, x5996)

All services provided by CHS are free of charge. It's worthwhile dropping by when you are in the neighborhood if only to pick up literature on new regulations and find out what's available.

Services offered:

1. General advice for newcomers to the Boston/Cambridge area.
2. Individual help. Also such booklets as *Required Reading for Renters*.
3. Lists of apartments, homes, rooms within a 40-50 mile radius.
4. Special references for transients, girls seeking roommates and people buying homes instead of renting.
5. Sample leases; clauses to watch for.
6. Information about specific landlords found to be difficult. Ask about individuals before leaving a deposit or signing a lease.
7. Critiques of school districts around Cambridge (26 page booklet).
8. Phones available (to call agents, etc.).

9. Referrals to furniture being rented.
10. MBTA maps.
11. Lists of new apartment buildings.
12. Advice on leases in cases of draft induction.
13. Advice on the Fair Housing Act.
14. Seeking/becoming an off-campus roommate.
15. Help in case of landlord trouble.
16. Questionnaires for Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
17. Information about rent control.

Housing Notes

When you rent or lease, be careful to do business only with reputable firms. Otherwise you may get scalped. Check with CHS (see above) if you have any doubts about what's going on. *Don't ever* let yourself be pressured into signing something you don't fully understand.

If you are looking into an off-campus residence, find out who pays the real estate agent, what the definitions of furnished and unfurnished are and whether gas, heat and electricity are included in the rent. For other interesting questions to ask, check with CHS.

Furnished rooms are generally rented by the week and may or may not include provision for cooking. Most are for single occupancy and their rents range from \$15 to \$25 a week, though the uncertainty runs up rather than down. Many are near the Institute in Cambridge or Boston, but there are others in the suburbs and they are often quite pleasant.

In the apartment category, very few apartments, whether furnished or unfurnished, are available. Those that are are astronomically priced. Married students especially and all others seeking apartments are advised to start looking well in advance (such as starting in the spring for a fall apartment) and be prepared to pay a lot for very little.

Hint: Tell the landlord you "work" at MIT. It removes the student stigma, which can be very dangerous to carry around.

There exist numerous roommate matching agencies serving people who have apartments they want to share, people seeking apartments, even people who want to search together or make common

arrangements even before finding an apartment. They are listed everywhere, from matchbooks to apartment agencies to the two major weeklies around Boston, namely *BAD* and *The Phoenix*.

Speaking of these two papers, they also carry advertisements for all types of apartment business. However, the turnover rate is significantly faster than 24 hours during parts of the year. If you want to use these publications, pick one up in the morning and investigate the attractive possibilities that morning. You will probably have to make some sort of definite commitment the same day if you don't want someone else to snap it up.

Rental Commitments

Most apartments are rented on the basis of a one year lease, usually from September 1st to August 31st. Most require a security deposit of between one and three months' rent, depending whether the apartment is furnished.

All agreements between tenants and landlords should be written. If a formal lease is not used, a letter clearly stating the important terms of the rental commitment should be signed by both parties and a copy retained by the tenant. **Warning:** Never rely on oral agreements between tenant and landlord or tenant and real estate agent. This precaution can forestall major misunderstandings.

A booklet called *Required Reading for Renters* has been prepared by and is available at CHS. It explains the more technical aspects of lease arrangements and contains further suggestions on renting. Anyone considering rented accommodations should contact Community Housing Service (Armory, x3533) and pick up a copy. The CHS staff is available to read leases and agreements and offer advice to students who are considering signing such agreements.

Non-Resident Student Association

All undergraduate students not living in dorms, fraternities or Student House belong to NRSA by definition; its facilities, parties and teams are open to you.

The NRSA house at 311 Memorial Drive (x2732) has a resident tutor, beds for transients, showers, a meeting room and small library, kitchen, locker facilities, food storage facilities (including two refrigerators, one of which works well) and a (non-up-to-date) quiz file.

Candidates are like birds without feathers. We, the voters, give a candidate his feathers — one vote being another feather. When he has enough feathers, off he flies and we never see him again.

Vietnamese Villager

HoToGAMIT

NRSA sponsors regular parties, cookouts, beach parties and seasonal social events. A big part of NRSA is its athletic teams. Sign up in the house, or call the house or the Athletic Chairman.

The major advantage of NRSA is that it's a place to relax, meet people and do things you otherwise can't do between your apartment (or home if you commute) and the Institute.

Student House

Student House is the only recognized cooperative, coed dwelling at MIT. Because it is a cooperative, its members can save approximately \$400 each year over dormitory costs. Student House sometimes accepts applications in the middle of the year; for more information call, write or drop by at the house itself (111 Bay State Road, Boston, x3157, 536-2497).

Moving Between Modes

Generally, the difficulties involved in moving from one mode of residence to another are considerable. You can't move from a dorm to a fraternity unless invited, from a fraternity to a dormitory unless (usually) you haven't yet become a brother. Moving off-campus is a hell of a difficult proposition (generally), so most people would do well to stay where they are unless they really can't stand it.

Transferring from Fraternity to Dormitory

This is a difficult trick to pull. It's impossible over the summer, since such transfers are ranked below transfer students who in turn are ranked below incoming frosh.

If there are extenuating circumstances (medical, Dean's Office letter) they may help your cause — some. During the term, check with Ken Browning (7-133), as the number (if any) of rooms available varies.

The catch is that after initiation, policy states that you have to find your own housing, even if you totally disaffiliate from the fraternity. The Housing Office doesn't look kindly on people living in dorms with social lives elsewhere. Before initiation, the Institute is obliged to house you if it can.

*It's always the Institute that leads us to the slaughter
Always the student flunks the quiz
You try to prove that you're a man,
With your sliderule in your hand;
Is it worth it? Do you really think it is?*

From "I Ain't Toolin' Anymore"
Lyrics: Fred Campling of the Conner Four
All Tech Sing, 1969



"WELL, . . . IT MAY BE SLOW, BUT IT GETS ME WHERE I WANT TO GO"

THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY
IBM MANUAL

Social Beaver

Remarks

This section is a partial guide to the facilities available for enjoying yourself in and around Boston; nothing more. You will find it rather subjective in its evaluation of various facilities, which subjectivity is due to the nature of the material under discussion (e.g., restaurants) and to the many individual personalities who supplied material for this edition.

The section is not self-consistent, precisely because so many people have contributed material, some of them several years ago in preceding issues of the *Social Beaver*. Therefore do not be disturbed if your evaluation of any individual facility disagrees with ours, and if you feel strongly motivated to send us some feedback on whatever subject interests you; we would appreciate it. Remember that the material is meant to serve as a starting point and to indicate horizons, not to prescribe limits.

The mood is lighter here than in the rest of the book, partly because of the enjoyable nature of the subject matter. Enjoy it, and if you can't enjoy it ignore it.

Resources

There is extensive information available on campus, ranging from tips on sailing to Armenian restaurants, most of it accessible from the guy down the hall, unless he is a new freshman (old freshman?) and sometimes even then. The Information Office (7-111, x4795) has various kinds of tourist information, including restaurant lists, a calendar of events in Boston, hotel listings in case your parents or friends come to visit, information on tours and specific points of interest, and the like. Additionally, TCA (W20-450, x4885) maintains an entertainment bulletin board at its office and runs a (coincidentally excellent) ticket service (x4886).

The two prominent weekly newspapers, *BAD* (Boston After Dark) and *The Phoenix*, are hawked on campus each week. Additionally, special free issues of each appear from time to time. They have complete listings of each week's events, provide information on most things happening in Boston, and have extensive criticism and reviews of entertainment products and events. Their classified advertising should satisfy virtually all tastes below the price range at which new American cars start selling, and is either cheap or free. The straight newspapers, listed later, are stronger on sports events.

There are various guides to Boston available from travel agencies, the Information Office, most hotel lobbies, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and various other groups. Two pretty good ones are *Where to go/What to do in Boston* and *Boston Now*. Finally, there are the ubiquitous bulletin boards where everybody advertises his wares (or events) with great gusto and often total disregard for preceding advertisers.

The Hub

Remarks

Once upon a time somebody (in a fit of chauvinism) called Boston the Hub of the Universe. Bostonians are such that the name has stuck, and although it's a questionable title, there are certain points in its favor; Boston is certainly one of the world's cultural centers and has without a doubt the greatest collection of colleges and students ever assembled in one place.

Downtown Boston is worth several trips on foot. The major organized walking tour is the Freedom Trail, covering places and monuments appropriate to a study of the American Revolution and passing by some interesting examples of both colonial and modern architecture. The Boston Common, where you are allowed to graze your cow if you have one, is a gentle and pleasant grassy park stocked with one of the more random assortments of people you can find anywhere. The Public Garden, just west of the Common, has many labeled trees, rare flowers and a pond, and is fighting a losing battle with vandals.

City Hall at Government Center in the heart of Boston is an unusual and striking architectural creation, looking like an acid trip of planar surfaces on the outside and quite well-designed and beautiful on the inside, though somewhat labyrinthine on the upper levels. Tours of the building are offered on weekdays. Some of the tall office buildings also show a streak of architectural creativity notably the New England Merchant's National Bank Building, which has oblique surfaces above and below and somewhat resembles a quartz crystal. The old Custom Tower is a nice place to visit to look at the ocean; it used to be the tallest building in Boston and a landmark for ships before the Prudential conquered all.

On to Back Bay, a formerly marshy area which was filled in slightly more than a hundred years ago. The Back Bay Fens (near Fenway Park, Simmons College, the Museum of Fine Arts) is a pretty nice park with year-round ducks to feed. Boylston Street has many boutiques and other stores, and Newbury Street is a quiet and shaded avenue with art galleries. Commonwealth Avenue between Mass. Ave. and the Public Garden is a divided highway with a walkway down the middle. The Boston bank of the Charles River is very nice if you like polluted water, and there is an esplanade along a string of linear islands that are great for walking trips and relaxation.

Slightly further west, at the intersection of Beacon Street, Comm. Ave. and who knows how many other streets is the driver's nightmare called Kenmore Square. It is very built up and becoming more so, with shops ranging from hamburger joints to boutiques to nightclubs. It's a nice place to visit on foot if you like watching crowds of people, and especially if you like watching drivers have hysterics.

In Cambridge, Harvard Square has the most visual appeal for a walking tour, with huge crowds of all descriptions, a tremendous variety of stores and politicizers of all (and I do mean *all*) stripes looking for your support. The architecture around Harvard is pretty interesting too, ranging from staid Colonial to futuristic to plastic Quonset Hut at the business school across the river. The banks of the Charles are pretty pleasant here, with a much lower pollution level than around MIT and with big grassy areas on either side. There are often free concerts on the Cambridge Common between Harvard and Radcliffe, and, if not, there will often be somebody good enough on a guitar or other instrument worth listening to. During the summer there are concerts there each Sunday at 2 pm.

If you're above all that you can look down on the whole thing from the top of the Prudential Tower, the ugly 52-floor glass and steel monolith piercing the sky across the river from MIT. It'll cost you \$.75 but if you like viewing people as ants it's worth it. There are pay telescopes there, and if it's a clear day you can see New Hampshire (it's not forever but it's something). In fact, you can see the beginnings of the White Mountains almost 200 miles away if you have good eyes.

But soon the Pru won't be tallest. John Hancock, in true one-ups-manship style, is building a higher erection still, though the old John Hancock Tower is pretty tall. You can go to the top of that for free, though you don't yet have the pleasure of looking down at the Pru.

Some people say the best place to view Boston is the top of the Green Building, because it isn't too high and it's open-air.

A word of caution regarding walking tours. Boston is a big American city and therefore has some dangerous neighborhoods. Roxbury, Mattapan, parts of Dorchester and the South End and the areas around Northeastern University (south of Symphony Hall) at night are bad places for anybody to be. The North End of Boston is dangerous for blacks and freaks after dark. Certain sections of Cambridge are also pretty grubby, though not as bad as some of the preceding areas. *Don't* go wandering off into unknown neighborhoods unless you know what you're doing. This warning applies especially to foreign students and staff who are not used to the concept of dangerous neighborhoods in a city.

The Gray Lines Tour Company of Copley Square offers bus tours of various parts of Boston, one of which passes through MIT. If your parents come to town or you feel like seeing the city from a bus, look them up.

Music

Boston is jampacked with musical groups and facilities of all descriptions. In the classical field, the acknowledged leader is the Boston Symphony Orchestra (BSO), which although no longer one of the world's very greatest orchestras is quite excellent. Although William Steinberg is the music director, he has been in poor health recently and Michael Tillson Thomas, the associate music director, has been leading the orchestra, generally considered a change for the better. The orchestra imports many guest conductors each year, people such as Seiji Ozawa, Colin Davis, Rafael Kubelik and Bernard Haitink. The orchestra performs from September through April at its home in Symphony Hall, with concerts Friday afternoons and Saturday nights and assorted Tuesday and Thursday nights, partitioned into several series. A booklet describing the various series and giving subscription rates and information is available from Symphony Hall and can be found at the Music Library (14E-109).

There are also open rehearsals on Thursday nights, tickets for which sell either singly or as a series. They cost \$3.00 each or \$15.00 for a series of six. Discounts are available only through colleges; contact TCA (W20-450, x4886). The open rehearsals are normally run-throughs of the Friday-Saturday program following, occasionally with short retakes, which should prove especially interesting for people interested in the mechanics and thought behind concert music. Dress is informal, the crowd is pretty young, and the rehearsals generally a bargain.

For regular concerts, tickets may be purchased either singly or for a series, except for those series which are sold out long in advance (namely the Friday and Saturday performances). The operator at Symphony Hall also takes reservations for tickets returned by subscription holders; a reservation is pretty much a guarantee of a seat. Reservations are not binding on your part, so they are a good backup plan although if you do take them you pay the full price for a seat.

A new student ticket plan was put into effect last season and will probably be continued: Any tickets left unsold ten minutes before concert time are available to students with ID's at the Huntington Avenue entrance to the hall (*not* the main entrance) for \$3.00 each, regardless of face value.

The last plan, requiring more time and patience, is the rush line. Several hundred second balcony seats are sold to people waiting in line, two hours before concert time, for \$1.00 each (Fridays and

Saturdays). If it's a popular concert plan to get there quite a bit before then.

Symphony Hall puts out long streamers monthly announcing events in the Hall, including BSO and Boston Symphony Chamber Players concerts as well as other events. You can usually spot one around campus or at the Hall itself.

The other professional orchestra in town is the Boston Philharmonia, a smaller group organized by the musicians themselves. They give their own series of concerts at Sanders Theater at Harvard, as well as accompanying choral ensembles; many of the players also belong to the Cambridge Festival Orchestra, which accompanies choral groups. The Philharmonia tends to do more early and recent work than the BSO. Although their technical level is not quite as high, they make up the difference with greater enthusiasm, especially when Alexander Schneider (former second violin of the Budapest String Quartet and a regular at Marlboro) conducts; Schneider is a great favorite both of the orchestra and the audiences.

There are three operatic companies which perform in Boston. The (New York) Metropolitan Opera comes here in April on its annual tour, with a general sampling of its justly famed star singers. It performs in the John B. Hynes Civic Auditorium, which looks and sounds like a barn. Information is generally posted in the Music Library.

The Opera Company of Boston is a local company run by Sarah Caldwell. In common with many other regional opera companies, it employs New York based stars, but Sarah Caldwell is excellent at directing and producing operas, and the final product is always a fine production. The Opera Company of Boston has no home theater as yet, so its performances sometimes occur in strange places, such as the gym at Tufts. Obtaining tickets for this group is nontrivial. Supposedly they are available only by series subscription, but single tickets occasionally pop up. Call the Opera Company of Boston (*not* Boston Opera Association, which organizes the Met's tour) or try TCA (x4886). Advance plans from OCB are notoriously unavailable and unreliable; productions change with little notice, but keep looking — it's worth it.

The Associated Artists Opera Company is very new and features younger artists in off-beat repertoire. Assuming it survives and prospers, it should offer exciting performances in small enough theaters to develop rapport between actors and audience.

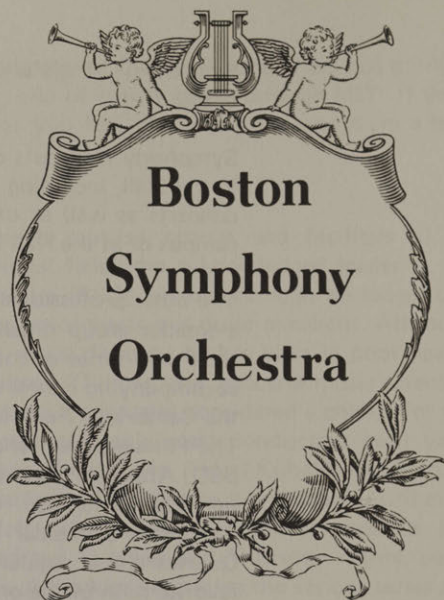
Boston probably has more good choral music than anywhere else in the country. The Handel and Haydn Society, which has been around since the early 1800's, gives six performances a year. The highlight of its season is its annual performance of Handel's *Messiah* in

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**A STRAVINSKY RETROSPECTIVE
part I**

January 7, 1972

Symphonies of wind instruments
Introitus
Requiem canticles
Rite of spring

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part II**

January 8 1972

Scenes de ballet
Violin concerto
Symphony of psalms

FOUR RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

March 31 & April 1, 1972	Bach David del Tredici Josquin des Prez Messiaen	Christ lag in Todesbanden, cantata no. 4 Pop-pourri Deploration on the death of Gehan Okeghem Et exspecto resurrectionem mortuorum
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Single tickets at \$3.00, 4.50 & 5.00
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Friday Series: October 8, January 7 and March 31
Saturday Series: October 9, January 8 and April 1
All concerts begin at 8:30 p.m.

Tickets available at the Symphony Hall Box Office 266-1492

Symphony Hall at Christmastime. Thomas Dunn, the music director of the society, is an expert on proper musical style, and each year the Society reproduces an actual performance of Handel's as exactly as possible with respect to performing forces and correct choice of alternative versions of different sections. They tend toward unusual choral and orchestral repertoire (the name is narrower than the Society), are conducted by Mr. Dunn at all times, and are accompanied by the Philharmonia.

Chorus Pro Musica is led by Alfred Nash Patterson and performs a wide variety of compositions. The Framingham Choral Society and Tanglewood Festival Chorus are both led by John Oliver, affiliated with the MIT Music Department. The Framingham group presents several concerts at Harvard's Sanders Theater, while the Tanglewood group is mainly the nucleus for the BSO's choral activities and has not given any concerts on its own. The New England Conservatory Chorus, under Lorna Cooke de Varon, is another good group which performs both on its own (meaning with the Conservatory Orchestra) and occasionally with the BSO. Harvard-Radcliffe has both the University Choir, which sings regularly at Memorial Church and each season presents two concerts of sacred music at St. Paul's Church and Memorial Church, and the Harvard Glee Club-Radcliffe Choral Society, which may be (and should be) renamed this season.

Information on the above activities and tickets are available through several sources. The MIT Music Library maintains a bulletin board with concert announcements, as does the Music Department on the second floor of building 14. There are concert listings in several papers (notably *BAD* and *The Phoenix*, the WCRB Guide (recommended for people who like music) and *Boston Arts Magazine*. Symphony Hall's box office (266-1492) is the place to call for information about all events at the Hall, including BSO concerts. Jordan Hall, at the New England Conservatory, is the home of the New England Conservatory Chorus and Orchestra, and most of the Handel and Haydn Society's concerts are given there as well. Tickets and information about the Philharmonia and the Handel and Haydn Society are available from Music Unlimited Associates (536-2950).

The BSO minus its first-desk players performs as the Boston Pops Orchestra from mid-April through late June. Arthur Fiedler, who although semi-retired still occasionally conducts concerts, is an excellent conductor if you like light music, and the Pops has many enjoyable guest conductors and soloists. A reasonably far-out example from last season was William F. Buckley Jr. reading Ogden Nash's narration for Saint - Saen's *Carnival of the Animals*. Pops programs are listed on long streamers which can sometimes be found around MIT. 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 on the second balcony in order to avoid the noise from the floor.

First chair players of the BSO comprise the BSO Chamber Players. They give several concerts a year in Sanders Theater, but tickets and information are obtained through Symphony Hall. This chamber ensemble is one of the very best around.

The New England Conservatory Symphony deserves special mention, for it is generally excellent and presents exciting repertoire. The MIT Symphony Orchestra is also quite good. The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra has slipped somewhat in quality recently, but shows promise and is generally all right.

The next item is too diversified to fit into any one category. It is the Boston University Celebrity Series which brings dozens of superb artists to Boston, performing in Symphony Hall, Jordan Hall and occasionally other places. Check their flier, which is available in the Music Library. Tickets may be bought on a subscription basis from the BU Celebrity Series or individually from the concert halls involved.

The Cambridge Society for Early Music brings a selection of guest performers to Harvard's Sanders Theater; their emphasis is on Renaissance music. The Peabody-Mason Foundation brings several solo artists to Sanders each season, where they give free recitals, but you must write away for tickets to the President of the Foundation. Check the music library bulletin board for more information on both of these agencies; they're eminently worthwhile and little known (though when CSEM imported New York Pro Musica, Sanders was packed full).

Local schools of music often present recitals by students and staff, which can be excellent and are usually free of charge. Try the Berkley College of Music (1140 Boylston St., Boston, 266-3525) and the Longy School of Music (1 Follen St., Cambridge, 876-0956).

Boston doesn't really have a resident Ballet group, but the Boston Ballet Company has a (very) short season in the spring. The season is made worthwhile by the presence of outstanding guest dancers. Otherwise, devotees of dance must make do with touring companies.

Within MIT itself there are several source of music. The Humanities Department sponsors noon-hour concerts in the Chapel on Thursdays during the term, and during IAP. These concerts are both free and interesting. The Humanities Department also sponsors a series of evening concerts throughout the year, along with random performances at odd hours. Many are free, and the rest have reduced admission for MIT students. The best places to find out about these are the kiosks and bulletin boards around the Institute.

Also, many churches and small groups in Cambridge sponsor recitals which are enjoyable and worthwhile, but you have to look around to

find them. The bulletin board in the Music Library is usually plastered with announcements and is probably your best bet.

Folk music is available at many of the coffeehouses around, along with occasional guest performances by soloists or groups. Rock music is all over, sometimes at coffeehouses, more commonly at regular concerts. Boston's huge college population is constantly pulling in the top performing and recording groups, and you need only keep your eyes open to find announcements. Sometimes MIT groups will sponsor rock concerts, but this practice has faded recently due to budgetary embarrassments.

During the summer there are performances by various groups in many of the city's parks and along the Esplanade in the Hatch Shell, along with the 2 pm Sunday concerts at Cambridge Common. Besides offering music, these Summerthing concerts provide a good way to meet people.

Unless you have specialized tastes and cast-iron ears, mixer music loses.

Theater

Since the death of the Charles Playhouse due to financial difficulties, the only resident professional group is the Theater Company of Boston (15 Newbury St., 261-2310). This group includes the New African Company (262-8949 or 566-1604), which is working toward becoming a full-time professional black theater.

There are presently only three "legitimate" theatres in Boston, namely the Shubert (265 Tremont St., 426-4520), the Colonial (106 Boylston St., 426-9366) and the Wilbur (252 Tremont St., 426-5827). These theaters preview Broadway plays, and you can see a hit musical with the original cast. Then again, you may see a bomb that will neither entertain you nor ever make it to New York. The prices are as high as in New York (\$4-\$9), so it's a risky business; nonetheless, it can be quite interesting.

Most other theater around Boston is performed by the various collegiate groups. The first among these is Harvard's Loeb Drama Center (64 Brattle Street, Cambridge, 864-2630). The student productions there are of high quality, and the theater also hosts touring professional groups, such as LaMama and the Oxford-Cambridge Shakespeare Company. The building also houses the Loeb Experimental Theater, which gives free performances on weekends; tickets are distributed at the box office the day before the showing. There are also occasional plays at some of the Harvard houses and at Agassiz Theater in Radcliffe Yard. HARPO (Harvard Producing Company, 3 Hampshire Place, Inman Square, Cambridge) is a group of professionals and amateurs giving excellent productions of rarely done classics by well-known playwrights.

Another excellent collegiate theater group is the Spingold Theater Arts Center at Brandeis University in Waltham (894-4343). Boston University has the BU Theater (264 Huntington Ave., 353-3392), and Tufts has the Tufts Arena Theater in Medford (623-3880). MIT has several groups at the Little Theater and Kresge Auditorium: the Gilbert and Sullivan Society, which includes college people from several schools, the MIT Community Players and Dramashop. For more information call the Student Center Office (which also manages Kresge) at x3913.

There are several smaller experimental groups around, such as the Atma Theater in Boston (247-8614), Rose Cabaret Theater near South Station (134A Lincoln Street, 338-7081), the Crafts Experimental Theater (46 Brookline Ave. at Kenmore Square, 262-7777), and the Caravan Theater (1555 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, 547-5515).

Of special note is the *Proposition* at Inman Square (241 Hampshire St., 876-0088), an ever-changing satirical improvisational revue which has been going on for four years and invites audience participation.

Film

The two Boston weekly papers, *BAD* and *The Phoenix*, carry complete listings of movie programs at all but the shoddiest (Washington St.) cinemas in Boston. However, a few cinemas deserve special mention here.

The Orson Welles Cinema (1001 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 868-3600) is actually a complex of two theaters, a restaurant, Cheap Thrills (a record store) and a store selling water beds, and is constantly growing. It offers a wide range of films including art films, classics, political films (Jean-Luc Godard is a favorite here) and second runs of popular films (no first runs). Prices are \$1.50 before 5 pm, \$2.00 thereafter. The program turnover is very fast (normally one to four days) and the variety excellent. Each theater usually offers a double feature, so even if you go there randomly you have a choice of four flicks.

The Brattle Theater (40 Brattle St., Harvard Square, 876-4226) occasionally has a Bogart revival, which is why it is listed here. Otherwise it is an above-average but not particularly noteworthy cinema house.

At MIT there are several groups which put on films. The MIT film society presents classical and experimental films Monday nights in 10-250; admission \$1. LSC presents films Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Pick up schedules just about anywhere or call LSC (x3791) for more information; admission costs \$.50 and times vary slightly with movie lengths, though the Sunday showings begin

uniformly at 8 pm in 10-250. The Friday and Saturday showings are in 26-100 and you need an MIT or Wellesley ID to get in.

Besides commercial movie theaters, there are hundreds of movies put on each year by various groups around Boston and Cambridge. Two examples at MIT are the Humanities Department, which has free films related to class discussions but often excellent in their own right (get schedules from course XXI headquarters) and the nationality clubs, which show films from their native lands. At Harvard several of the houses show films occasionally. Check the papers and bulletin boards; you can find almost anything you want if you look for it.

Coffeeshouses

The romanticism and Bohemian culture associated with coffeeshouses in Paris of the 1920's is nonexistent around here, but Boston does have quite a few coffeeshouses where you can relax, engage in conversation, and listen to music that suits your tastes while having light refreshment. A few of the better known ones are listed below; don't restrict yourself to them, and if you find a good one not listed here, send in a feedback card if you think it could stand the publicity.

Folk Music

Passim	47 Palmer St., Cambridge	492-7679
Turk's Head	7½ Charles St., Boston	227-3524
Unicorn Coffeeshouse	1088 Boylston St., Boston	247-9614
Nameless Coffeeshouse	3 Church St., Cambridge	864-1630
The Rose	134A Lincoln St., Boston	338-7081

Rock

The Catacombs	1120 Boylston St., Boston	247-8874
La Discotheque Nicole	96 Winthrop St., Cambridge	876-4096
Forum	464-Commonwealth Ave.	267-8450
Outside-In	1296 Boylston St., Boston	262-0698
Sugar Shack	110 Boylston St., Boston	426-0086
Ulysses	298 Beacon St., Somerville	

Jazz

Jazz Workshop	733 Boylston St., Boston	267-1300
Estelle's	888 Tremont St., Roxbury	427-0200

Mixed Bag

Crossroads Coffeeshouse	299 Berkeley St., Boston	536-8851
	Friday nights only, 8:30-12. No cover.	
Detour Coffeeshouse	185 Bay State Rd, Boston.	Fri. 8-12
The Gate	Peterboro and Jersey Streets, Boston	Saturday night 9-1. No cover.
Jack's	952 Mass. Ave., Cambridge	491-7800
The Library	0 Garden St., Cambridge	Fri. 8:30-12

O'Dee's	450 Rindge Ave., Cambridge 492-6620 Nightly 8-1. Friday night 8-2.
Paul's Mall	733 Boylston St., Boston 267-1300
Stone Phoenix	1120 Boylston St., Boston 247-1300 Open 8-1 Wednesday-Saturday

No live music

Blue Parrot	123 Mt. Auburn St., Camb 491-1551
Hamlet's	Under Brattle St. Theatre, Harvard Square, Cambridge

In addition to the above, there are quite a few coffeehouse/restaurants along Boylston and Brattle Streets near Harvard Square, which offer good food and pleasant atmosphere.

Museums and Exhibitions

Boston is richly endowed with museums of all descriptions. The foremost among them and one of the greatest in the world is the Museum of Fine Arts (MFA) at 465 Huntington Ave. by the Fenway. This museum boasts probably the finest collection of Oriental art in the world, along with tremendous selections of Mediterranean and Renaissance art and some fine French impressionist paintings from the 19th and 20th centuries. The museum also has impressive collections of American art, notably works of Winslow Homer and colonial artists. It even has a reconstructed Byzantine chapel with uncomfortable pews in which one can sit and hear recorded Gregorian chants.

There are often special showings of selected artists or periods in some of the more secluded galleries, for which one must pay extra (see below). When the weather's bad, or even when it isn't, this museum is worth repeated and thorough trips. You can't see very much if you rush through quickly, though you might get some exercise (the place is *big*). The suggested procedure is to choose some small area and examine it at leisure, then shift to others on succeeding trips.

Admission is \$1, half price on Sunday, free Tuesdays 5-9 pm. A student pass (\$5) entitles you to free admission for a year. The museum is open from 10 to 5 Wednesday through Sunday and 10-9 Tuesday (closed Monday). Recorded information is available at 267-9377.

The Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum, at 280 on the Fenway, one block from the MFA, is patterned after a 16th century Venetian palace. It was once the home of Mrs. Jack Gardner and is stocked with her collection of nearly 2000 pieces of Renaissance Italian art, with a scattering of items from other lands and periods. The collection includes paintings, sculpture, tapestries, textiles, furniture, ceramics, rare books and manuscripts. Hours are Tuesday, Thursday

and Saturday 10-4, Sunday 1-5:30, and the museum stays open until 10 pm the first Thursday of each month. Concerts are given every open day at 3 in the afternoon. Admission to all events is free. For more information call 566-1401.

The Museum of Science (Science Park, between East Cambridge and Boston) exhibits various objects of scientific interest, notably a step-by-step model of an appendectomy, a beehive, an alcohol cloud chamber and demonstrations of apoplectic strokes (?). There are also periodic demonstrations of various electrical and chemical phenomena, and the renowned Hayden Planetarium is enclosed within the museum. Hours are 10-5 daily except Sunday 11-5, and Friday 10-10. Admission is \$1.50 (less for children) and Hayden Planetarium has an additional \$.50 charge.

The Institute of Contemporary Art (33 Beacon St. in Boston, by the Statehouse) sponsors exhibitions by New England artists (free gallery admission), lectures and special events like children's art shows. Hours are 10-4:30 Monday through Saturday, Wednesday evening until 8. Call 227-6940 for more information.

The Antique Auto Museum (15 Newton St. in Brookline) houses well-preserved examples of old autos ranging back to the end of the 19th century, in an old coach house. An interesting spot for car buffs. Admission costs \$.50 and hours are 10-5 Tuesday thru Saturday, 1-5 Sunday. Telephone: 524-6630.

Harvard University has a complex of three museums along Divinity Ave., collectively known as University Museum. Admission is free in general, and hours are 9-4:30 Monday through Saturday, 1-4:30 Sunday except for the Busch-Reisinger Museum, which is closed Sundays. They are:

1. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ecology, which houses many finds of Harvard zoological, geological, botanical and of course archaeological expeditions. There is also a famous exhibit of glass flowers (\$.25 admission charge).
2. The Busch-Reisinger Museum, a reconstructed Gothic cathedral, displays medieval Germanic sculpture and art.
3. The Fogg Art Museum, which is built in the style of an Italian Palace, houses Harvard's extensive permanent art collection.

The preceding description does not do University Museum much justice. The Museum as a whole is a fascinating and well-ordered institution and certainly deserves a visit.

A museum for which you will probably need a car is the De Cordova in Lincoln. The trip is worthwhile; the museum is in a beautifully

remodeled house among 30 acres of parkland and presents lectures, exhibitions by local artists, classes, films and other educational activities. Galleries are open until 5 pm Tuesday through Sunday. Free for members under 21, \$.75 otherwise. Telephone 259-8355.

At MIT there are several museums. Hayden Gallery (in building 14) houses temporary exhibitions of works by various artists, often including MIT talent; it also sponsors a print sale in December. The Hart Nautical Museum (building 5) houses detailed wooden models of ships along with pictorial reports on advances in ocean engineering, and the Creative Photography Galleries (in the Armory) display the work of contemporary photographers. The hallways on the first floor of the main complex have displays relating to MIT's programs and environment, often incorporating a high degree of technical and artistic talent. Higher floors and those in out-of-the way places show interesting aspects of the work done in their respective regions. For instance, the fourth floor of building 10 outside of Doc Edgerton's strobe lab is full of strobe photographs.

Lastly, there are the contemporary art galleries on Newbury St. in Boston, some of them traditional and some very avant-garde. They are enjoyable to visit, and one of them may tempt you enough to buy a picture.

The New England Aquarium (State Street at Atlantic Ave., on the waterfront in Boston) has impressive marine exhibits, including a large tank with 2½" thick glass walls where sharks, groupers, sea turtles and other large marine life live together, calmly ignoring the stares of visitors. The Aquarium is open 9-5 weekdays, 10-6 Saturdays and holidays, 12-8 Sunday. Admission costs \$1.50.

Spectator Sports

Boston has major league teams in the four major sports of football, baseball, basketball and hockey, along with an impressive roster of collegiate teams, community teams, semi-professional, and special groups.

The New England Patriots football team isn't doing very well these days. In recent years, they have often finished last, and the rest of the time they have not been far enough above last to matter much. As a result, the crowds have deserted, which is bad for the Patriots but good for you if you want to get tickets for home games. For more information, call the club itself at 262-1776.

The Boston Red Sox in the American League have been playing hot-cold baseball since they won the pennant in 1967. They have star players such as Carl Yastrzemski and in general enjoy pretty good support from the Boston fans. They play at Fenway Park, which is in the middle of everything — especially traffic jams. For more information call 267-2525.

Boston's professional basketball team is the Boston Celtics of the NBA. They have not been winning championships recently, though they are not big losers either. They have not been receiving a tremendous amount of support from fans, so if you want a ticket to one of their games (played at Boston Garden, right above North Station) you won't have much trouble getting one. For tickets and more information call 523-6050.

The biggest thing in professional sports around Boston is the Boston Bruins hockey club, winner of the Stanley Cup in 1970, inexplicable loser in 1971, the most talented team on ice and the one which should win it again in '72. Tickets will not be easy to get, especially if the team does well during regular season play; Boston is first and foremost a hockey town. Like the Celtics, the Bruins play in Boston Garden. The ticket office is at 277-3200.

Other sporting events in Boston include horse racing, which draws bigger crowds than any other sport. Suffolk Downs racetrack features harness racing in the fall, flat racing in the late spring. It is easily accessible by car or MBTA, as is Wonderland, the greyhound racing center. During the summer there is harness racing at Foxboro located south of Boston on route 95. Additionally, Rockingham Park in New Hampshire and Narragansett Park in Rhode Island are within comfortable distance for people who enjoy horse racing.

Professional soccer is dead in the United States, but the Harvard varsity is one of the best teams in the nation. Additionally, Dilboy field in Somerville often sees good games between immigrants' teams. The Harvard-MIT graduate student team is a perennially strong contender among the amateurs and often plays at Briggs Field on Sundays.

The famous Boston Marathon, run each year on Patriot's Day, draws large numbers both of competitors and spectators. There is also the BAA meet sponsored by the Knights of Columbus and held in the dead of winter, which draws top collegiate and amateur track athletes.

But the meat of spectator sports around Boston lies in the collegiate teams which compete in every imaginable sport, including tiddly-winks (MIT has an excellent team). Those 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.

Dating Bars

There are quite a few nightclubs in Boston offering evening entertainment, and they serve the needs of certain sets of people.

For those reading this book who may find them useful, a quick listing of a few such clubs is included here.

For some reason, there is a heavy concentration of nightclubs around the Allston area, including:

Brandy's	Hamilton House Motel, 1110 Commonwealth Ave.
Brandy's II	1222 Commonwealth Ave.
Bunratty's	186 Harvard Ave.
Ken's Pub	1230 Commonwealth Ave.
East Side	161 Brighton Ave.
Sam's Discotheque	161 Brighton Ave.

Others include K-K-K-Katy's and Lucifer in Kenmore Square, The Improper Bostonian and Your Father's Moustache at 74 Warrenton St. and T.J.'s in Kenmore Square. There are many more, including very grubby ones on Washington Street in Boston.

Restaurants

Remarks

Boston is well stocked with restaurants ranging from good to horrible, covering the entire range of prices. Quite a few of the good ones are not listed here, simply because they are small and quiet and don't advertise, and too much publicity would ruin them. However, the list that follows is respectable, and should keep you occupied eating out for a while. Unfortunately, different entries in the list were written by different people at different times, so not only is there disparity among individual tastes but also between different time periods: things may have changed in between. Therefore, you should not use this guide as an authoritative set of evaluations but as a reasonable first approximation. If you find something we say outrageously wrong, send a feedback card and bring us up to date.

List of Restaurants

Acropolis: A fair quality Greek restaurant in the north of Cambridge. Portions are generous and the place is often crowded on weekends. Open 7 days, \$2-\$4 per person. 1680 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 354-8335.

Amalfi Cafe: Good food and wine list, ideal for dining before a Symphony Hall concert. Open 7 days, \$3-\$6. 10 Westland Ave., near Symphony Hall, 536-6396.

Anita Chue's: Fairly good quality Cantonese food in pleasant surroundings. Prices are about average or slightly above average for Chinese restaurants. Open 7 days, \$3-\$5.50 for a light meal. 1366 Beacon Street in Brookline, 734-6050.

Anthony's Pier Four: One of Boston's best seafood restaurants. The

prices are \$5 and up, the food excellent, the crowds large and the surroundings posh. The decor is plush Colonial, the service excellent and all the staff is dressed in slightly bizarre 18th century outfits. A special suggestion is to take a popover when the girl with a tray full of them goes by; they are superb. Reservations are not accepted but the wait is drowned with shellfish, free crackers with soft cheddar cheese spread and some alcohol. Anthony's food is good enough to justify the prices, something which can be said for all too few of Boston's restaurants. Northern Ave. on the harbor, 423-6363.

Athenian Taverna: A pretty good Greek restaurant with a wide selection of entrees. Greek food is an interesting experience for the uninitiated. Open 7 days, \$3-\$5.50. 569 Mass. Ave., Central Square in Cambridge, 547-6300.

Au Beauchamp: A good French restaurant with provincial cooking, pleasant (though plain) atmosphere and reasonable prices for this kind of food; \$4-\$7. The *coq au vin* was quite good at last sampling. 7 days. 99 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, 523-9299.

Beef and Ale House: A good steak house with moderate prices and good meat. The place has pleasant atmosphere and is a good place for a date. Service is reasonable; you can eat here before a show or movie. Prices run \$3-\$5. 242 Tremont St., Boston, near the Common, 542-1484.

Benihana of Tokyo: Excellent Japanese food, notably the superb steak which is cooked at your table on the hibaci. Prices are high but the food is worth it. 210 Stuart St., Boston, 542-1166.

Bob Lee's Islander: A somewhat overpriced but fun way to take in a (not quite authentic but close) Hawaiiin or Chinese meal. The drinks are especially good. Although there is a parking lot directly across the street, it is normally full in the evenings, so parking can be a problem. Open 7 days a week, \$4-\$7. 20 Tyler St., in Boston's Chinatown, 542-3997.

Bull and Oyster: Businessman's type luncheons and dinner until 10. The house specialty, *paella*, is impressive though not highly seasoned. The rest of the food is fairly good. Open weekdays only, \$3-\$7. 152 Stuart St. in Boston, 277-8650.

Cafe Marliave: Located over ye Olde Province Steps since 1868, this fine restaurant has a relaxed, informal Italian atmosphere and truly professional service. The food, which tends toward Milanese rather than Neapolitan, is excellent, and there is a roof garden cocktail lounge. Reservations unnecessary. 10 Bosworth St. (at the corner of Province) in Boston, 423-5340.

Cafe Budapest: A superb Hungarian restaurant and one of the best

restaurants in town. The decor, service, wine and food are great. Dinners for two are an unbelievable mixture of exquisitely done Hungarian specialties, and the desserts amply justify their thousand calories each. \$5-\$12. 90 Exeter St., Boston, 734-3388.

Casa Mexico: A very good Mexican restaurant with reasonably authentic (unlike most Mexican restaurants) food. The Guacamole is particularly recommended. Open 7 days, \$3-\$7. 75 Winthrop St., Cambridge near Harvard Square, 491-4552.

Cathay House: Probably Boston's most famous Chinese restaurant, the Cathay House serves excellent and almost genuine old-style Chinese Cantonese food. Open 7 days till 3 am, \$4-\$7. 70 Beach St. (Chinatown), 542-7136.

Chez Jean: Fine regional French specialties offered daily, in addition to permanent menu items. The wine list is quite good. Reservations recommended on weekends. A favorite among Harvard people if you have any feelings on the matter, and even if you don't. Open 7 days, \$4-\$6. 1 Shephard St., Cambridge, off Radcliffe, 354-8980.

Chez Dreyfus: A fair French restaurant near Harvard Square, with fair to good service and reasonable service. The decor looks as if it had once been elegant. Closed Sunday, most prices under \$5. 44 Church St., Cambridge, 547-4311.

Copenhagen Room: Located under the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Copley Square (as distinguished from the Sheraton-Boston at Prudential Center), the Copenhagen Room offers fine Danish Smorgasbord at reasonable prices, along with a good selection of wines (for which you pay extra). For people with tremendous appetites or just a yen to sample a large variety of good Scandinavian foods at one sitting, this place is ideal. It serves three meals a day, costing \$2.15, \$2.65 and \$5.75 respectively. (Sunday brunch costs \$3.50). Open 7 days a week, \$3.50-\$6 (for those who don't want Smorgasbord. Call 267-5300.

Cronin's: An old restaurant, dark and comfortable, which offers steaks, roasts and seafood. There is a bar with draft beer. Open 7 days. \$2.50-\$4.50. 114 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, off Harvard Square, 354-1366.

Dini's: Seafood and grill. Open 7 days, \$4 average. 95 Tremont St., Boston, 227-0380.

Dinty Moore's: A pleasant American restaurant near Boston Common, with a wide selection of above-average food. Overpriced at \$3-\$7. 22 Avery Street, Boston, 482-9040.

Dragon Gate: A good Chinese restaurant, with delicious food in large

portions. Not much atmosphere, but the food makes up for it, especially if you go as a group. Parking is rarely, if ever, a problem. \$2.50-\$4. Harvard Street at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 566-9021.

Du Barry: Very good French food in large helpings with good service. This restaurant is an open-air patio in good summer weather. Reservations preferred on weekends. \$3-\$5. 159 Newbury St., Boston, 262-2445.

Durgin Park: This is one of Boston's landmark restaurants and one of the most famous in the world. It is set in an old and ugly warehouse which the management wouldn't dream of redecorating, and serves real Yankee food at what used to be old Yankee prices, though recently prices have been inching upward. The waitresses are gloriously surly and can teach you street fighting on the side, especially if you don't tip them properly. The place is enormously popular and reservations are gleefully refused, so if you come on a Friday or Saturday evening be prepared for at least an hour wait. There is a way to get around it, though; go into the bar and buy a drink (getting slightly scalped in the process) — you'll get in through a back door much quicker than you would otherwise. All meals are served with mouthwatering cornbread, and you can charm the waitress into bringing you more if you have talent. The roast beef is famous, and the management disclaims all responsibility for items ordered well-done. All servings are gigantic. This place is a favorite among students and others, and should by no means be missed. The place opens at 11:30 am. Closed Sundays. 30 Market St., next to Faneuil Hall, 227-2038.

El Diablo: An inexpensive place to take a date for not quite genuine Mexican food — bring your own wine. A guitarist occasionally performs. The food, for all its non-authenticity, is pretty good. Closed Sunday, \$4-\$7. 7 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, 354-9772.

Elsie's: This place is more than a sandwich shop; it is an institution. Located near Harvard Square, this little place provides Harvard Square with thousands of sandwiches, barrels of soft drinks and megacalories of pastries daily. Be prepared to shove hard or you'll never get near the counter. Sandwich prices are similar to everyone else's, but the size and quality are far superior. However, *don't* buy frappes there; they're poor. If you really want a frappe to go with your sandwich, go to Hazen's next door on Holyoke Street. 71A Mt. Auburn St., 354-8362.

English Room: This place is a students' haven due to the low prices and large servings. Meals start with an enormous salad and include rolls, two vegetables, drinks (nonalcoholic) and fantastic desserts in addition to the main course. The atmosphere is nonexistent; you fill whatever seats are empty at long tables. Very crowded on weekends. About \$3 average. 29 Newbury St., Boston, 262-5566.

Esplanade: A quietly elegant restaurant with Spanish atmosphere. The food is good and appetizingly prepared, and the servings are large. The specialty of the house, at \$6.50, is roast beef with baked potato and Yorkshire pudding. Liquor is served. Open 11:30 to 2:30 for lunch Monday through Friday, 5:30 to 10:00 for dinner Monday through Saturday, \$5-\$8. On the second floor of the Fenway Cambridge Motor Hotel, 777 Memorial Drive, 492-7777.

F & T Diner: Let the buyer beware! 304 Main Street, Kendall Square in Cambridge.

Felicia's: One of the best Italian restaurants in town, located in the North End of Boston. There really is a Felicia in the kitchen, and she is an excellent cook. Specialties deserving mention here include *scampi a la Felicia*, *veal Scallopini* and the series of *a la Felicia* dinners. Located on the second floor of the building, the restaurant takes you away from the bustle of city life for a little while. Open 5-12. 145A Richmond St., Boston, 523-9885.

Five Chateaux: Elegant and expensive, this restaurant offers superb food with a beautiful view of the river. Service is excellent, and the drinks superb. Reservations are necessary. \$5-\$8. Located in the Hotel Sonesta, 5 Cambridge Parkway, off Memorial Drive, 491-3600.

George and Nick's Steak House: A fine place for a quick meal, offering Greek food (surprisingly good quality) in cafeteria style. The beer and wine supply is quite nice too, and there is Lowenbrau on tap for the low price of \$.55/big mug. The specialties include charcoal steaks and shishkebab (called *souvlakia* in Greek). We recommend the fine baklava (honey cake with walnuts and other calories) for dessert. \$1.50-\$3.50. 569 Mass. Ave. in Central Square, 354-9700.

Hampshire House: Elegant dining with fine food and good service; the chateaubriand is great. The bar features a fireplace in winter and is one of the most dimly lit in Boston. \$7-\$15. 84 Beacon Street, Boston, 227-9600.

Hazen's: If you're getting a sandwich at Elsie's and want a frappe to go with it, get it here. Otherwise it's a perfectly ordinary eat joint with pinball machines. On Holyoke St. in Harvard Square.

Hungry Pilgrim: New England food at fairly high prices in medium fancy surroundings. Open 7 days. \$2-\$6. In the Statler Hilton in Park Square, Boston, 426-2000.

Igo's: One of the better Cambridge restaurants offering excellent food and very competent, friendly service. The *a la carte* items include a variety of seafood dishes, salads, grill items and stroganoff. Most prices under \$5.50. 1812 Mass. Ave., 547-3733.

India Sweet House: An inexpensive Indian restaurant, whose menu is centered around curries of chicken, lamb or beef. The food is good and the service okay. Two suggestions; first, go in a group and order different items so you can swap around, and second, be sure to get a dessert (which is extra) since the desserts are delicious. Hours are 6 to 9 pm Monday through Thursday, 6 to 10 Friday and Saturday. \$2.50-\$4.50. 43 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, at Inman Square, 354-0949.

Jack and Marion's: This is Boston's (actually Brookline's) big Jewish *fresserei*, meaning the place where you order one of the smaller and can feed your whole family on it, almost. The sandwich selection is superb, and the restaurant offers so many foods that the menu is almost a square yard big. Depending upon your tastes, the food ranges from fair to good, though not great. There is a pastry shop in front along with a small delicatessen. The place is *not* kosher. Open until 2:45 am. On Harvard Street in Brookline, near Coolidge Corner, 227-4455.

Jacob Wirth's: Probably the best German restaurant in town, Jacob Wirth's provides superb sauerbraten (the other dishes are merely great) and a Germanic sawdust-on-the-floor atmosphere. Beer is served, of course, and there is a Jake Wirth's Special Dark Beer for those who like things European. Hours are 11 to 11, closed Sundays, a good meal for less than \$3. 33 Stuart St., Boston, 338-8586.

Jennie's: One of the dozen good Italian restaurants tucked away in odd corners of Boston, this place is inconspicuous and somewhat hard to find. The food is usually excellent and the service good. Prices are higher than Simeone's (see below) but the better food quality makes up for it. Costs average around \$3.50. 10 Bartlett Pl. in the North End, 723-7263.

Jimmy's Harborside: Excellent seafood and a fine nautical atmosphere overlooking the harbor, navy yard and Logan Airport. Good wine list. Reservation policies are complicated, but they are not accepted for groups of fewer than 3. \$4-\$9. 242 Northern Avenue, Boston, on Fish Pier, 426-6444.

Joe Tecci's: An excellent Italian restaurant in the North End. There is a branch on Boylston Street (Boston) that has no discernible advantages. Reservations necessary on weekends. Open 5 pm to midnight. Most prices under \$4. 55 Salem Street, 523-8974.

Joseph's: An elegant restaurant charging inflated prices for good but not great food. Reservations preferred. 279 Dartmouth St. Boston, 266-1502.

Joyce Chen's: A good but not superlative Chinese restaurant, with all regional varieties of Chinese food represented. The accent is on

Cantonese food. Helpings are large and the selection at the big restaurant just past MacGregor fairly complete, with a buffet Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Small Eating Place at 352 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge is especially good for a Saturday brunch (try the 99 cent special) and the cooking is often better there. Prices on single entree dishes average around \$3.50. Both branches are closed Mondays; the big one is open until 9:30 pm weekdays, 11:30 Friday and Saturday. The small one is open noon to 8:45. 500 Memorial Drive, 492-7373, and 352 Mass. Ave., 492-7272.

Ken's at Copley: A large delicatessen restaurant open until the wee hours of the morning (namely 3 am), Ken's at Copley is a quite good place to get such unusual foods as blueberry blintzes. Prices tend to be a bit stiff, but the quality of the food (generally) and the fascinating clientele make it worth it. There is a very good and quite expensive pastry shop in front which offers the weak-willed a fine chance to blow their diets. It tends to be crowded at the most unusual hours, especially breakfast-time and 1 am, and reservations are not accepted. Opens at 7 am; about \$4. On Boylston Street at Copley Square, 266-6149.

Kon-Tiki Ports: A very good Polynesian restaurant. \$3-\$6. In the Sheraton-Boston Hotel at Prudential Center, 262-3063.

Kyoto: Very good Japanese cooking. Averaging \$3.50. 337 Mass. Ave., Boston, near Symphony Hall, 536-9295.

Legal Seafoods: A combination restaurant/fish market giving you good, inexpensive seafood in a non-atmospheric setting. Julia Child buys her fish here. Open 9 to 9. 237 Hampshire Street at Inman Square, 547-5480.

Locke-Ober Cafe: One of Boston's most illustrious eating places, if not the king of them all. The service is impeccable and the Victorian decor majestic, fitting setting for the food from Locke-Ober's widely envied kitchens. The main dining room is closed to women, except on New Year's Eve and the night of the Harvard-Yale game if it is played at Harvard: that's called a male chauvinist's sense of humor. However, the dining room upstairs, which is somewhat more pleasant, is not, and it even offers private booths for \$.50 extra per person. The prices are high, naturally, and you can blow \$25 per person without half trying, but you can also get away with a variety of meals for under \$10. A la carte items range from \$2.75 for broiled chicken to \$15.50 for lobster thermidor, with complete dinners costing about \$3 more. Specialties here include lobster Savannah and filet mignon Mirabeau. There is a large and superb wine list and excellent cocktails at \$1 each. Reservations are

required, along with jacket and tie. 3 Winter Pl., between Winter St. and Temple Pl., in Boston, 542-1340.

Maitre Jacques: Another excellent restaurant with an elegant dining room, served by some of the best waiters in the city. The menu includes a full range of French specialties and grill items; there is also one of the best-stocked wine cellars in the city. Highly recommended for an expensive date or some special occasion. \$4-\$10. 10 Emerson Place, Boston, 742-5480.

Mei's: This one is far away, in Framingham, but high recommendations justify its inclusion. It is a Chinese restaurant said to be better than anything available in New York's Chinatown, let alone Boston. You can get there by car or MBTA. The servings are large — a single dish feeds two hungry people adequately. The selection is large and varied. Open at noon with variable closing times. \$2.50 to \$4. Members of TMRC and WTBS (x3269 and x4969 respectively) travel out there regularly: call either one for directions. 231 Worcester Road (route 9), Framingham, 1-872-9311 (it's a toll call).

Mother Anna's: This is a small, good Italian restaurant in the North End which serves a regular clientele and is not conspicuously commercialized. There is wine available. Open to midnight. 211 Hanover Street (next to Sumner Tunnel), Boston, 523-8496.

Natalie's: One of those inexpensive, candle-lit restaurants that Harvard Square ought to have, but doesn't. An excellent place for an Italian meal and some beer, with the food having a light, interesting flavor rather than the heavy, saucy Italian-American variety. Noon to 10 weekdays; 5 to 10 Saturdays. 1672 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 491-9602.

Newbury Steak House: An inexpensive restaurant located just across the Harvard Bridge from MIT. The specialty is London Broil, though a complete selection of meats is offered. In true Boston style — don't order anything rare unless you want it to moo when you stick your fork in. By ordering a level or two more done than you want it you can get it right. The place makes its own bread, small loaves which come with the meal and taste great. With a bit of luck, you can take one out with you too. You can get drinks with an ID. Open 7 days to 9 pm. Rarely above \$4. 94 Mass. Ave., Boston, 536-0184.

Nine Knox: A unique restaurant whose operation is as follows: You arrive with 25 other guests at 7:30 pm and enter a small but beautifully furnished Georgian townhouse. Then you are served a five-course meal which is the same for everyone and is chosen by the management. At 9:30 you exit, \$10 lighter and with a superb meal inside you (wine costs extra). Some of the dishes are local inventions and have no names recognizable on the outside. The restaurant is hidden away on Knox Street in the Back Bay, 482-3494.

Omonia: Still another Greek restaurant, quite a good one in fact. The main entertainment is a Greek dancing troupe, quite different from the norm of Boston entertainment. Open 7 days, \$4-\$7. 42 Stuart St., Boston, 338-9646.

Parker House: Gracious dining with excellent service at the home of the Parker House roll. The atmosphere is refined, the food well prepared but expensive. \$4.50-\$7.50. 60 School Street, Boston, 227-8600.

Parthenon: A Greek restaurant near Putnam Circle. Reasonable food, lower prices than Athenian Tavern and Omonia. About \$3.50. 924 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 491-9592.

Picadilly Inn: A good, moderately priced restaurant for steaks and lobsters near Radcliffe in Cambridge. Located beneath the Hotel Continental. 29 Garden St., 547-6100.

Polynesian Village: A fine place for Polynesian food. The decor is pleasant and the food good, with the service the only weakness. If you come in with a half-price college sampler coupon, forget it. The menu is large and varied, and the drinks are delicious. Reservations are a good idea on weekends, \$5-\$7. Hotel Somerset, 400 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 267-9000.

The Restaurant at Orson Welles: A good quality restaurant featuring a constantly changing menu of no particular nationality. There are 4-5 different entree offerings each night, including a vegetarian dish. The design is tables of eight, filled sequentially. There is also a bar upstairs serving cider, beer and wine only. Open 11:30 to 2 for lunch, 5:00 to 10:30 for dinner. Reservations are **not** accepted. \$2.50 to \$3.50 for dinner, \$.95 to \$1.50 for lunch. Note: You can go work there for 1½ hours and get a free meal. 1001 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 868-3607.

The Rib Room: One of the best restaurants in the city. The steaks are the specialty of the house. Service is good — the waiters are attentive and efficient. There is a wine cellar with a good stock, quite likely to have your favorite. Usually uncrowded, possibly because the price is so high. Open 7 days, about \$10. At the Hotel Somerset, 400 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 267-9000.

Ritz-Carlton: A classy restaurant, critiques of which conflict strongly. If you have the money, go and make your own judgment. Quoting from a favorable review published by the Harvard Crimson:

“. . . Boston's ultimate bastion of gracious dining. The spacious, regal dining room is attended by a small army of waiters and stewards whose service is unsurpassed in Boston. The menu is a curious blend of New England standards and transcendental gourmet, but is uniformly deli-

cious . . . The Ritz is a magnificent experience . . .”

Liquor is served. Open noon to 2:30 for lunch, 6 to 9:30 for dinner. Reservations are not necessary. Prices *start* at \$15. 15 Arlington Street, Boston, 536-5700.

Sanae: A macrobiotic restaurant of which there are at least two branches in Boston. The menu features fresh seafood and grains. The food is significantly different from what you normally run into, especially the tempura soups and vegetables. Macrobiotic food, in general, tends to be too bland for Western taste buds; this place is no exception. Closed Mondays, about \$2.50. 272 Newbury St., Boston, 247-8434.

Shangai: Excellent Shangai and northern Chinese food in large portions. As with all good Chinese food, it's best to order several dishes for a group and sample everything. \$2-\$4. Open 7 days, 21 Hudson Street in Chinatown, 482-4797.

Simeone's: A nearby Italian restaurant with low prices and reasonable food. Actually it's Italian-American, with a pretty good chef's sauce served generously over the pasta. The menu provides a quite adequate selection of Italian and American food, servings are quite generous, and service is prompt and friendly. Prices for full dinners run from \$2 through \$3.50. Open 7 days, 21 Brookline St., Cambridge, off Central Square. 354-9569.

Tempura Hut: Reasonable Japanese food in a reasonable atmosphere. All meals were \$3.75 at last look, which isn't quite reasonable but not too inflated. Closed Sundays. 7 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, near Harvard Square. 868-0551.

Top of the Hub: Boston's version of Stouffer's (the people who bring you commons) "Top of wherever" restaurants. Located high atop the Prudential Building (with similarly high prices), the restaurant features a fantastic view and slapdash cooking. Service is apparently okay. The decor is Oriental, and live music is provided. Reservations are a good idea evenings and weekends: the place gets crowded then. The menu is limited; the prices go from \$4.75 to \$7.75, lower at lunchtime when you can get a sandwich for less than \$2. Open 7 days, 536-1775.

Trader Vic's: Those who are leery of chain restaurants would do well to make an exception in this case, because the food and drinks here are excellent. The restaurant offers an enormous menu of continental, Polynesian and Chinese food which costs from \$4 to \$9 per person. Reservations are a very good idea. At the Statler Hilton, Park Square, Boston, 426-2000.

Union Oyster House: If you like oysters or want good seafood of

any kind, this is the place to go. The dining room is old and friendly with heavy timber beams, and the seafood selection is complete, offering items unavailable elsewhere. The service is excellent. Prices range from \$2.50 for a fish dinner to \$6.50 for the fanciest lobster dishes; they average around \$3.75. There are three branches: on Union Street behind Government Center, Stuart Street and Canal Street near North Station, all in Boston. Phone 227-2750.

The Warehouse: This restaurant was once exactly that, a warehouse. Now it is a carnival-like restaurant where you can dine in one of various exotic booths, such as a helicopter, a jail cell, or a merry-go-round. The food is good though not really special, but the atmosphere is something else. Prices are somewhat high. 25 Necco St., South Boston, near the Sumner Street Bridge. 426-1880.

Warmuth's: A rambling seafood restaurant with a maritime atmosphere and a real masthead in the lobby. The food and service are fine, and the helpings generous. Reservations are unnecessary. The prices are pretty high — around \$7. Open 11 am to 11:15 pm, closed Sundays and holidays. 280 Devonshire Street, downtown Boston, 542-4772.

The Window Shop: A pleasant, almost quaint place to have dinner and a good place to take a date. The selection is limited, offering mainly beef, chicken and veal dishes, but the food and service are excellent. Dinner costs less than \$5. The wine list is impressive and desserts include a pastry tray with a luscious array of baked goods. Closed Sundays. 56 Brattle St., Cambridge, at Harvard Square. 354-7874.

Wursthaus: This restaurant is a big German-American (as distinguished from real German) establishment at Harvard Square. The bar is fine, but the food is not especially well prepared and rather overpriced. It's a pretty good place to get lunch, though. Boylston Street, 491-7110.

On-Campus Food

There exist a few places to get food on campus. They tend toward an unexciting norm, but will keep you fed until you find someplace better.

Commons: Ashdown, Baker, MacGregor, McCormick and Walker have dining halls serving commons food three meals a day on weekdays. If you're not on commons you can buy things *a la carte* or on an unlimited-seconds unit, except at Ashdown and Walker where all noncommons food is sold *a la carte*.

Ashdown and Walker have organized facilities for noncommons eating; at the others you may have to wheedle the dietician. The Student Center dining room (Lobdell) offers lunch on weekdays and

three meals a day weekends. A concise description of its food printed several years ago goes “. . .Breakfast not intolerable, and the hot and cold sandwiches are good. The rest of the food and service have earned this place the nickname Slobdell.” That description is not out of date. Of all the places mentioned above, Ashdown has quite definitely the best food, pleasantest atmosphere and greatest general attractiveness, enhanced by the fact that it alone sells beer with lunch and dinner.

Twenty Chimneys: This is a grill room on the third floor of the Student Center. The food is pretty reasonable; the place is run by students who do all the cooking. The atmosphere is good and dark. Service goes from reasonable to putrid, but you can help things out by complaining loudly enough. Very crowded after LSC movies. Bad frappes.

Pritchett Lounge: East Campus’s version of Twenty Chimneys, on the second floor of Walker with a separate entrance (the left-hand stairs in back). Similar food, great frappes.

Thirsty Ear: Ashdown House’s version of Twenty Chimneys. Similar food, great frappes; the place sells beer too. Open to 12:30 am.

Muddy Charles Pub: Located on the first floor of the Walker Memorial, this is GSC’s own little pub. Sells beer, wine, etc. and is a good place to go.

In addition to the above, some dormitories may operate snack bars of their own. Check around if you want some food and don’t want to leave the dorm because it’s 10 pm and there’s a blizzard out there.

Not really on campus, but very close nearby are two Boston Sandwich Shops, which sell subs at lunchtime, one just past the Armory on Mass. Ave. and the other behind Tech Square at 143 Main Street. They’re so-so subs, good if you like that kind of food. Also, there are Terminus Sub Shop in Kendall Square and the Hawk Shop (open to 3 am) across the river on Mass. Ave. Hazen’s of Harvard Square has a branch on Mass. Ave., also just across the river.

Late Night Restaurants

The following restaurants are open late at night. Some of them are merely hamburger joints, which is why they are listed nowhere else; some are not, and are listed elsewhere. A word of warning: food in the wee hours tends to be greasy. Truck drivers apparently don’t have it made foodwise.

Allston Tower of Pizza

178 Harvard St., Allston (near Comm. Ave.) 254-1600. Pizza and Italian food. Closes at 3 am. Will deliver.

HoToGAMIT

Jack and Marion's

Closes at 2:45 am. See restaurant listing. Food not greasy.

Ken's at Copley

Closes at 3 am. See restaurant listing. Food not greasy.

White Tower

Central Square, Cambridge (on Western Ave.) and other locations. Always open. Greasy food.

1200 Beacon Street Restaurant Coffee Shop

Brookline, address self-explanatory. Food poor but not greasy.

Hayes Bickford Coffee Shops

546 and 1326 Mass. Ave. (Cambridge), and other places. Always open at the two locations above. May close at 4 am at other places.

Waldorf Cafeterias

1380 Mass. Ave. (Cambridge), 1070 Boylston St. (Boston) and other places. Greasy food. Always open.

Mondo's Restaurant: Really a truck stop and the king of Boston's all-night establishments. Populated by truck drivers, people with night jobs, guys in tuxedos after formal balls and so on, a very interesting combination at 4 am. The food is greasy but hearty; the pan-fried potatoes are specifically recommended. Located on Market St. behind Faneuil Hall in Boston, across the street and down the block from Durgin Park. It's labeled Coca-Cola, not Mondo's, so it's slightly hard to find. Open only at night. No known phone number (why would anyone want to call them?).

Restaurant Chains

The following are generally distributed around Boston:

Pewter Pot Muffin Houses: Has branches at Harvard and Central Squares in Cambridge, along with various locations in Boston. Open 7 am to midnight, except when they cheat and close early (as often happens in the Central Square branch). A pretty good place to buy muffins or a light meal, with prices generally below \$2.

Symmes Restaurants: Untested by HoToGAMIT staff, but quite common in downtown Boston. There is a branch in Kendall Square if you want to try it out.

International House of Pancakes: A fine place to go for pancakes, with large servings and many varieties, well made and reasonably priced. The branches significantly near MIT are at 1850 Soldier's Field Extension in Brighton, 149 Harvard Street in Brookline, and 619 Concord Ave. in North Cambridge.

Howard Johnson's: There are quite a few of these knocking around, with at least one in Cambridge, two in Brookline, three in Boston proper. The one at Coolidge Corner has all-you-can-eat specials one or two days a week. If you're into eating at Howard Johnson's you can check the others for similar offerings.

Ice Cream

There are several large ice cream parlor chains around Boston, some of them listed below. If you can't get to one of them, try a nearby drug store which will normally sell quite reasonable ice cream concoctions. However, it is not likely to be able to compete with the established places as regards variety of flavors and types of orders.

Brigham's: The most prevalent chain around Boston; you're never far from one. Sells all kinds of ice cream orders, and normally candy and other confectionery too. The helpings are large, the prices reasonable (cheaper than Bailey's, for instance) and the quality good. The only real drawback is that stores normally do not stock more than 10 or a dozen flavors of ice cream, which would bother only real connoisseurs. Just for starters, there is one at each end of Central Square and one at Harvard Square.

Bailey's: Slightly more expensive than Brigham's and their sundaes are smaller. Not as common either, except on Boylston Street in Boston where Brigham's and Bailey's come in pairs. However, the quality of the food is better and the atmosphere much more convivial, with old-style tin roofs, metal sundae cups and marble-top tables as opposed to Brigham's *formica nouveau*. There's one in Wellesley which is good for a date (or part of one).

Baskin-Robbins: A nationwide chain of franchised stores which feature 31 constantly changing flavors and sell only ice cream. Great for a cooling snack or a new taste experience. Baskin-Robbins sells ice cream of its own manufacture, which sometimes contains twice the federal minimum butterfat content. Very tasty but very fattening. Presently there are stores at Coolidge Corner in Brookline and 60 Charles Street in Boston. Soon there will be one in Kenmore Square, right underneath (and undercutting) Brigham's.

Friendly's: A chain with linguistic problems (they call frappes fribbles, or maybe awfulawfuls) and heavy syrup content in its concoctions; when you buy a vanilla soda you *really* get that vanilla. Try it out to see whether you like the style. Otherwise it's not significantly different from Brigham's. There's one at Coolidge Corner in Brookline, and other places.

Cabot's: Has the largest and fanciest products of any of the chains. On two days notice they'll produce a Great Pyramid, a sundae which feeds 60 people. Located at 743 Washington St., Newton, 244-0929.

Outdoor Recreation

Remarks

Although a metropolitan area, Boston is not far from a large variety of outdoor recreation facilities. All of New England from Cape Cod to the Canadian border is within a few hours drive, and the variety of possibilities open to people who enjoy the outdoors is impressive.

The major source for information in the Boston area is the MDC (Metropolitan District Commission) at 727-5250. It has information on boating, beaches, public pools and skating rinks, along with managing the major parks and the Blue Hills Reservation, in winter a ski area and in summer a popular picnic resort.

Pollution reports on all the city beaches can be obtained by calling 727-5215.

Fishing and hunting information comes from the Massachusetts Fisheries and Game Division at 727-3151.

Regarding the Freedom Trail walking tour, there are free leaflet guides available at Park Street Station at the start of the trail. However, any good map from a gas station will also show the points of interest on the trail.

The AMC (Appalachian Mountain Club) maintains hiking trails and shelters throughout the northeast. They also have tremendous stocks of information including maps and news on hiking conditions over the entire area. Their Boston office is at 5 Joy Street, near the Common. 523-0636.

If you're contemplating almost any kind of outdoor activity, the place to go for information is the MIT Outing Club (W20-462, x2988). They sponsor trips, have up-to-date information and good advice, and even rent equipment to members. Membership costs \$3 and gets cheaper if you enter later in the year. Canoeists should see the White Water Club.

Beaches

The MDC operates Revere (in the north) and Nantasket (in the south) beaches, which are unimpressive, even cruddy, but reachable by MBTA. Revere beach is basically an amusement park, a watered-down Coney Island.

However, the more popular (and better) beaches are further along the coast, and one needs a car to get there.

To the north are: Crane's Beach, off route 1A in Ipswich, which charges \$2.75 per car on weekends, \$1.50 on weekdays. Also Plum Island, a long and beautiful beach with limited but cheaper (\$1.00 per car) parking.

Caution: The water on these North Shore beaches is good and cold.

On the South Shore are: Nantasket Beach, with an amusement area (larger than Revere's), and Duxbury Beach, 35 miles south of Boston off route 3. Further south are Cape Cod with infinite beaches, and Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard islands.

On Cape Cod, there are several peculiarities to be noted. 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 come on a weekday, but if that proves impossible you can avoid the rush by starting at about 6 am and heading home not later than 2:30 pm, 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 everywhere 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.

On the islands, the good word is don't rent bikes. The things they rent there are poor, expensive and sometimes unsafe. Bring your own bike along or walk.

If you go to the beach during June or July, bring along some bug dope (insect repellent) or you will be eaten alive.

Hiking, Mountain Climbing, Backpacking, Etc.

Check with the AMC or the Outing Club (see Remarks). Note: Even during the summer, the weather in the mountain areas is violent and unpredictable. Take adequate clothing before venturing out there.

Check around for state and national parks, which often are located around the more spectacular scenery. The respective state governments can help you out in this regard.

Skiing

Remarks

New England is not the Alps, but it does offer a lot of good skiing. The ski season usually runs from late November to mid-April, longer at some of the northern areas, and the areas offer everything from beginner to championship runs, with ski schools teaching every style of skiing.

Because of the proximity of the ski areas, and since there are so many skiers around, you should have little or no trouble finding transportation to or from ski areas. Ask around your lab, dorm or even your advisor's office if you are looking for a ride; if you have a car, sniff out some riders who will help pay your gas bills. Check the MIT Outing Club for sign-up sheets.

Lodging similarly should not be a problem if you go about it right. If you and a group of friends are going to be going up very often, you might consider leasing a cabin somewhere. You could also try finding someone who has one and ask to use it. The MIT Outing Club owns a lodge near Intervale, New Hampshire, close to many good White Mountain ski areas, for which trips leave each weekend (see above). MIT itself owns Talbot House in South Pomfret, Vermont, which can be used by MIT groups for a fee. Additionally, trips to other areas are occasionally organized by MIT groups, with lodging included. MITOC generally runs an extended western USA ski trip over IAP.

Lift tickets cost between \$5 and \$10 per day. However, you can save money by skiing weekdays (more skiing for your ticket, sometimes lower cost too), taking advantage of ski weeks and other special programs (a great way to learn to ski) and cashing in on student discounts, which are offered at some areas.

At least two radio stations (WRKO, WBZ) give daily ski reports during the season. To interpret these reports, you can use the following conversion factors: Excellent = good skiing; very good = general snow cover, with some ice or bald spots; good = pretty bad, mainly ice and large bald areas; fair = unskiable, confluent baldness. Also, several areas have Yellow Pages listings so you can call them up yourself. Beginners' slopes are normally better off than expert slopes on the same mountain, so if you are not a wonderful skier you don't have to be quite so leery of the reports.

Listings of some ski areas follow below. Some are quite out of date, and the list is by no means exhaustive. Try MITOC (x2988) or your local pro for more information.

Close at Hand

Two nearby slopes:

Blue Hills in Canton, accessible by MBTA (take the Brush Hill bus from Mattapan station), is a beginners' area. It is also crowded, except on weekdays. Facilities include several small lifts.

Boston Hill in Andover, is not as crowded as the preceding area. It has a good intermediate slope and is open some evenings. Facilities include one J-bar and three rope tows.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire sports skiing throughout the White Mountains. The slopes are not as expensive as in Vermont, nor are they as impressive. However, they suffice for all but the hotshot racer or jet-set apres-ski fanatic.

Cannon Mountain in Franconia offers excellent skiing, and some of

the best facilities in New England, including an aerial tram, two chair lifts and four T-bars.

Mount Sunapee in Newbury is *the* local area with seven slopes and nine trails. However, it is usually crowded. Facilities include three chair lifts, a T-bar and a rope tow.

King Ridge in New London is a good novice and intermediate slope at reasonable prices. Its two T-bars and rope tows are usually not crowded.

Mount Cranmore in North Conway is noted for its long trails. The facilities are highlighted by two skimobiles, two chair lifts and a poma. It is within the triangle area of Mount Cranmore, Black Mountain and Wildcat.

Gunstock in Gilford is the closest big, uncrowded ski area to MIT. It has good slopes and trails, serviced by rope tows, chair lifts and T-bars.

Wildcat in Pinkham Notch is a full-sized ski area boasting a gondola and chair lifts, with spectacular views of Tuckerman's and Huntington Ravines on Mount Washington.

Waterville Valley is a very friendly ski area, large and well-tended, quite popular with MIT people and others.

Vermont

Vermont's ski areas are the largest in the eastern US, and include the most opulent. Whether the occasionally better skiing compensates for the crowds, expense, commercialization and travel time is an open question.

Killington Basin in Sherborne is easy to get to from MIT and is an excellent area. Its four mountains provide a variety of trails and slopes, though its hardest slopes are not as demanding as those at some other areas. Its beginners' slopes are particularly fine. Facilities include lifts, a ski week package featuring the GLM (Graduate Length Method) of learning to ski parallel and extensive snow-making facilities. (3 hours driving time).

Sugarbush Valley in Warren and **Glen Ellen** and **Mad River Glen** in Waitsfield provide the ideal setting for ski week. Each mountain is impressive in its own right and all three are within twenty minutes of each other. The variety available will keep any skier interested. Despite their proximity, each has its own character. Sugarbush is known as a glamor area, but don't let the jet-setters lead you into considering it a bunny hill; it isn't. There is expert terrain off Castlerock and plenty of intermediate and novice skiing serviced by a large and colorfully painted gondola. Glen Ellen is a friendly ski

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area, with good skiing continuing late into the spring off the upper lift. It offers a \$3 discount to MITOC members. Mad River Glen started as an almost exclusively expert area, but has developed slopes for beginners and intermediates. (3½ hours driving time).

Mount Mansfield and Spruce Peak, better known by their location at Stowe, have the most challenging trails in Vermont, led by the world-famous "nose-dive." The area has recently added a gondola and additional trails to service the two mountains. The ski school is excellent. The place is expensive, but what do you expect from the ski capital of the East. (4 hours driving time).

Madonna Mountain in Jeffersonville was once known as the area in back of Stowe, but it has come into its own since then. It has essentially everything Stowe has, excepting the crowds and high prices. There are trails at the top connecting with Stowe. (4 hours driving time).

Jay Peak at North Troy is on the Canadian border and has a good package deal, which allows you to ski several nearby areas in Canada's Eastern Townships. The area features aerial trams, innocent looking Quebecois girls, and fewer thaws (colder weather) than its southern neighbors. With its new, higher altitude snowmaking facilities, it provides skiing late into the spring. (4½ hours driving time.)

Maine

Sugarloaf Mountain at Rangeley is a challenging area featuring a gondola that serves open snow fields. The crowds aren't, the cost is low and the ski school is excellent. Distance from Boston is similar to Stowe's. (4 hours driving time).

New York

Only two New York ski areas are listed here. There are in fact quite a few of them, with a greater concentration around the western part of the state.

Gore Mountain at North Creek is relatively new. However it has large crowds on weekends, so you would do better to take the midweek package, which at \$25 for lifts and lessons over five days simply can't be beat. The area boasts a gondola and several upper mountain lifts that provide terrain for every skier. Nearby Lake George has some good night spots, and don't forget New York's 18 year drinking age. (4½ hours driving time).

Whiteface Mountain in Wilmington has more vertical descent than Sun Valley, Idaho. It provides some of the most challenging lift-served skiing in the east, with all the facilities of Lake Placid close at hand. Rugged and scenic, Whiteface suffers from lack of natural snow but has the world's largest snowmakers to compensate.

Call the Vassar Outing Club and make plans for the weekend. (5 hours driving time).

Quebec

Canada's eastern ski areas are not a whole lot farther from Boston than are New England areas; for extended stays they are insignificantly farther away. They have other advantages, namely lower costs, smaller crowds and (for some people) better atmosphere than American areas. Two are listed below, though there are many others.

Caution: Canadian ski areas tend to get very cold; temperatures of -20 degrees and a howling wind are not unusual. So if you are going anytime other than spring when things warm up, dress accordingly. By the same token, Canadian areas stay open later in the season than do American.

Mont Ste-Anne at Beaufort is a popular place for an intersession trip (end of January) because the timing coincides with nearby Quebec City's world-famous Winter Carnival, a huge week-long party. Also, who can argue with \$3.50 lift tickets and lodgings that start at \$2 per person per night?

Mont Tremblant, 80 miles north of Montreal, is eastern Canada's biggest and most famous mountain. It has a myriad of trails covering the whole mountain and ranging from beginner to suicide. Costs are a bit higher than at Mont Ste-Anne, but still cheap by American standards. The ski school is superb.

Mass Media

No matter what you're interested in in formalized communications, the Boston area has something to suit your tastes. A brief list of the resources available follows.

Radio

Boston has radio stations of all stripes. On AM, WRKO (680 kc) and WMEX (1510) play top 40 rock of the teeny-bopper variety, WHDH (850) and WBZ (1010) have news and sports, WILD (1090) has soul, and WEEI (950) has continuous news and talk shows. WBZ and WMEX also have late-night talk shows. WCRB (1330 AM, 102.5 FM) has classical, opera, and other longhair music. On FM, WBCN (104.1) has progressive rock, country music, the works; also various freak community announcements. WGBH (89.7) has classical and community programming, and the college radio stations have varied programming. In general, the two best college stations are WBUR (90.0, BU) and WHRB (95.3, Harvard).

Note: In the following listings, MOR means Middle of the Road, UMOR is Upbeat MOR (some light rock), DMOR is Downbeat MOR (Sinatra and grandparent-type music).

AM stations, arranged in order of increasing transmitting frequency:

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<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Power (KW)</i>	<i>Programming</i>	<i>Affiliation/location</i>
WEEI	590	5	News, talk shows call-ins (24)	CBS-owned Boston
WRKO	680	50	Top 40 rock (24)	RKO General Boston
WCAS	740	.25	MOR oldies, 50's and 60's music	Kaiser-Globe Cambridge
WHDH	850	50	UMOR; Red Sox (24)	Herald-Traveler Boston
WRYT	950	5	Religious (day)	ABC affiliate Boston
WBZ	1030	50	UMOR; 8pm-6am talk shows; Patriots, Celtics, Bruins (24)	Westinghouse Boston
WILD	1090	1	Soul Music (day)	Boston
WCOP	1150	5	Country and Western music (24)	NBC affiliate Boston
WKOX	1190	1	MOR (day)	Framingham
WEZE	1260	5	UMOR; rock (24)	Boston
WJDA	1300	1	MOR (day)	Quincy
WCRB	1330	5	Classical; simulcast with FM (19)	ABC affiliate Waltham
WLYN	1360	5	MOR; simulcast with FM (day)	Lynn
WHIL	1430	5	MOR (day)	ABC affiliate Medford
WMEX	1510	5-50	Top 40 rock (24)	ABC affiliate Boston
WNTN	1550	10	Progressive rock (day)	Newton
WUNR	1600	5	MOR; ethnic programs (24)	Mutual affiliate Brookline

FM stations, listed in order of increasing frequency; S indicates stereo transmission:

<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Frequency (KHz)</i>	<i>Hours/day</i>	<i>Programming</i>	<i>Affiliation/location</i>
WTBS	88.1	11	Jazz, classical, rock, folk, drama	MIT Studios at MIT
WERS	88.9	10	Classical, educational, jazz	Emerson College Boston
WGBH	89.7S	18	Classical, educational, jazz, BSO concerts	Public radio Boston
WBUR	90.9S	24	Classical, rock, drama, jazz, listener-sponsored radio	Pacifica network BU, Boston
WMFO	91.5	10	Rock, variety	Tufts Univ. Medford
WRBB	91.7	12	Rock, sports	Northeastern U. Boston
WBOS	92.9S	19	EZ background	Brookline
WHIM	94.1S	19	Country and Western	Providence, R.I.
WHDH	94.5S	24	EZ, older tunes redone, Red Sox	Herald-Traveler Boston
WHRB	95.3S	18	Jazz, classical, rock	Harvard U. Cambridge
WJIB	96.9S	24	EZ background Boston	Kaiser-Globe
WROR	98.5	24	Top 40 rock	RKO General Boston
WPLM	99.1	19	DMOR with music of '40s	Plymouth
WSSH	99.5S	24	EZ background	Lowell
WCOP	100.7S	24	MOR, country and western, talk shows	NBC affiliate Boston

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WCIB	101.9	19	MOR 6pm-2am, rest progressive rock	Falmouth
WCRB	102.5S	22	Classical, BSO, Pops, Tanglewood concerts	ABC affiliate Waltham
WEEI	103.3S	19	Top 40 with light rock	CBS-owned Boston
WBCN	104.1S	24	Progressive rock	Boston
WPJB		19	EZ; classical 6pm on	Providence B-J Providence, RI
WKOX	105.7S	19	Top 40 rock	Framingham
WBZ	106.7	18	Classical, jazz, talk show 8-12pm	Westinghouse Boston
WHIL	107.9	19	Top 30 country and western, afternoon horse racing	ABC affiliate Medford

Television

Boston has much to offer. However, if you wish to ignore it all, you can easily lose yourself among these:

<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Channel</i>	<i>Programming</i>	<i>Affiliation/ location</i>
WGBH	2	Films, documentaries, BSO concerts, exper- imental programs	Public television Boston
WBZ	4	Standard fare	NBC, Boston
* ?	5	????????????????	Boston Broadcasting Boston
WNAC	7	Standard fare	ABC, Boston
WMUR	9	Standard fare	NBC, Providence, RI
WPRI	12	Standard fare, Red Sox	CBS Providence, RI

* Recently the *Boston Herald Traveler* lost its license for channel 5 in an FCC action stemming from charges of poor community service. BBI was awarded the license, but has not yet announced its programming.

WSMW	27	Movie reruns, oldie movies, Celtics games	Independent, Worcester
WSBK	38	Movie reruns, sports, Bruins, some CBS shows	Independent, Boston
WGBX	44	Educational, medical, science reports; experimental programs and language instruction	Associated with WGBH, Boston
WKBG	56	Reruns, old movies	Kaiser-Globe, Cambridge

Newspapers

There are four daily newspapers in Boston, namely the *Boston Globe*, *Boston Herald-Traveler*, *Record-American* and *The Christian Science Monitor*.

The *Globe* is a liberal, Democratic newspaper editorially. It carries syndicated columns. The *Herald-Traveler* is generally more conservative and Republican, and is in serious financial trouble since losing its license for WHDH television (see television listings above). The *Record-American* is a Hearst product (need we say more?). It has the largest circulation of all the papers, and has extensive sports coverage. It is enamored of banner headlines, and a cat getting rescued from a tree may get written up in 2-inch type. *The Christian Science Monitor* gives news plus analysis, which is generally excellent. It has the most intelligent editorials of the Boston dailies.

Weekly papers include *BAD* and *The Phoenix* for news of events and general commentary, the *Cambridge Chronicle* for Cambridge news, and various small publications normally directed toward suburban populations or or special interest groups. There are some foreign-language newsweeklies for the minority groups in Boston.

Almost all the colleges in the area have student newspapers; MIT has three (see below). These are normally directed toward the college community involved, but sometimes have some interest for outsiders.

Finally, various political groups have weekly papers which they are continuously hawking. These are often quite biased and polemical, but make interesting reading and occasionally break stories before the regular newspapers do.

On Campus

MIT has three newspapers and a radio station, which broadcasts in FM and AM, with AM transmission restricted to the MIT campus. The papers are: (1) *The Tech*, which has news, sports and various

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commentary and comes out Tuesdays and Fridays; (2) *Thursday*, which has commentary, some news and quite a bit of creative writing along with a back page full of entertaining quotes and Feiffer; (3) *Ergo*, which is an objectivist paper staffed partially by members of Radicals for Capitalism. All are distributed free on campus and will happily accept letters, contributions and advertising.

The radio station is WTBS, 88.1 FM. It also broadcasts at 840 AM, subject to the limitation mentioned above. Its programming is a grab bag of different types of programs and can best be determined by calling the station itself (x4969).

Additionally, there is *Tech Talk*, incorporating a calendar of Institute events, which comes out weekly. Announcements may be placed at the Institute Information Service, 5-105, x2701.

Finally, there are periodic publications such as *Technology Review*, *Tech Engineering News* and the literary magazine *Rain* which come out at varying intervals and are sold in the lobby of building 10.

Colleges Around Boston

There are more than a quarter million students in the Boston area, 100,001 male, 150,000 female. You meet them everywhere, but for purposes of dating some of the established procedures are mixers, intercollegiate activities and groups, blind dates and (last and least) computer dating.

Some mixers are by invitation only, and this fact will be noted on their advertisements; if you want to go to one of these, ask a friend at the college involved or find a friend who knows someone there. Otherwise you'll have to ask around. Also, regarding blind dates, it's advisable to make arrangements early in the week for a Friday or Saturday date.

Note: Don't get too grossed out at mixers; everyone else is in the same scow.

Schools In and Near Boston

The following listing of selected Boston area schools provides terse coverage of some relevant data.

Boston College (10,000 total, 1700 undergraduate women, 700 graduate women): Located at Chestnut Hill near Newton, Boston College is a large, Catholic university and 25% of the undergraduates live on campus. 969-0100.

Boston State College (1900 male, 2400 female undergraduates): A state teachers college with no residence facilities, Boston State is located at 625 Huntington Avenue, Boston. 731-3300.

Boston University (11,000 men, 12,000 women): Boston University's campus extends along the Back Bay, across the Charles River from MIT. It offers courses, both graduate and undergraduate, 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 through Boston, Brookline and Cambridge. 353-2000.

Brandeis University (3000 total, 2000 undergraduates, 1000 undergraduate women): The only private Jewish University in the United States, 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 either in Waltham or Cambridge. 894-6000.

Emerson College (1600 total, 700 undergraduate men, 800 undergraduate women): 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). 45% of the students, namely the freshmen and sophomores, live on campus. 262-2010.

Emmanuel College (1500 undergraduate women): Emmanuel is a Catholic liberal arts college located at 400 The Fenway. 60% of the students live on campus. 277-9340.

Harvard University (16,000 total, 6,000 undergraduate men, 1,500 undergraduate women): Probably the most renowned university in the world, Harvard offers graduate and undergraduate education in virtually every field. It is located up (Memorial Drive, Mass. Ave., the Charles River) and most students live on or near the campus. The student body comes from all over the world. 491-4450.

Jackson College — See **Tufts University**.

Lesley College (600 undergraduate, 100 graduate women): Lesley is a private teachers college located right behind Harvard Law School in Cambridge (29 Everett St.). 80% of the girls live on campus. 347-2297.

Northeastern University (14,000 total, approximately 4500 women): Northeastern is a large university located at 360 Huntington Avenue and offering the usual range of courses. Something more than one-half the students commute, narrowing the field considerably. 437-2000.

Radcliffe College — See **Harvard University**.

Simmons College (70 graduate men, 2310 women, 1500 undergraduates): Simmons is located at 200 The Fenway and is a

compromise between a liberal arts and a professional school, specializing in a somewhat foreshortened range of subjects. 80% of the undergraduates live on campus. The school is convenient to Kenmore Square and the Gardner and Fine Arts Museums. 738-2000. **Caution:** Over the past 15 years *the majority* of Simmons graduates have married MIT men.

Tufts University (5000 total, 2200 undergraduate men, 1100 undergraduate women): Tufts University is located on Walnut Hill in Medford and maintains medical and dental schools on Harrison Avenue in Boston. It is a private institution offering the usual range of curricula. 92% of the undergraduates live on campus. 628-5000. Note: **Jackson College**, the women's coordinate of Tufts, has the same relationship with Tufts as does Radcliffe with Harvard, including coed housing.

University of Massachusetts, Boston campus (2000 undergraduate men, 1700 undergraduate women): This state college has no residential facilities. It is located at 1300 Arlington Street and offers a liberal arts undergraduate program. 542-6500.

Wellesley College — See appendix.

The following schools, listed with their information numbers, are also nearby and may be of interest:

Babson Institute (235-1200)
Boston Conservatory of Music (536-6340)
Burdett College (267-7435)
Chamberlayne Junior College (536-4500)
Chandler School for Women (262-2710)
Curry College (333-0500)
Fisher Junior College (262-3240)
Garland Junior College (266-7585)
Grahm Junior College (536-2350)
Katharine Dexter School for Girls (864-6949)
Katherine Gibbs School (262-2250)
Mt. Ida Junior College (969-6305)
New England Conservatory of Music (262-1120)
Newton College of the Sacred Heart (332-6700)
Pine Manor Junior College (734-9400)
Regis College (893-1820)
Suffolk University (227-1040)
Wentworth Institute (442-9010)
Wheelock College (734-5200)

Out of Town Schools

There are two obvious problems to dating out of town. First is transportation — a car is a big help. Second is lodging, which falls into two categories: (1) if you stay out there and can't be

accommodated in your date's living group, you'll have to find a nearby inn, dorm or fraternity; (2) if your date comes to Boston and can't stay with you, you'll have to find a nearby dorm (not necessarily MIT) or other lodging. Otherwise it's a hotel.

Note 1: Boston is in most ways the most interesting place in New England. You would do well to bring your date here.

Note 2: Dates with out-of-towners are usually weekend affairs. If your date is coming to Boston, she pays her own transportation costs and you pay the rest, according to timeworn custom which need not be upheld.

The following list covers a few of the best-known women's colleges nearby. Don't restrict yourself to it:

Mount Holyoke College (2000 undergraduate women): A liberal arts college located in South Hadley, Massachusetts (on route 116, near Amherst). 413-436-4000.

Pembroke College (1200 undergraduate women): This is the women's counterpart of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. Brown University switchboard; 401-863-1000.

Smith College (3000 undergraduate women): This is the largest of the Seven Sisters schools, located in Northampton. 413-584-2700. **Note:** Both Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges are located near Amherst, where you would have no trouble finding a place to stay overnight.

Vassar College: This (coed) member of the Seven Sisters schools is only 75 minutes from New York City in Poughkeepsie. Don't let the coed notation scare you; the male/female ratio is the reciprocal of MIT's, more or less. You reach Poughkeepsie by taking the Massachusetts Turnpike to the end, then the Taconic Parkway to US 44, which leads to the city. 914-452-7000.

Wheaton College (1000 undergraduate women): Wheaton is a small liberal arts college located in Norton, 30 miles south of Boston. (By car, route 1 or US 95 south, then left on route 140). By train, take the Providence local to Mansfield, followed by a short taxi ride. 617-285-7711.

Wittenberg University: Located in Springfield, Ohio. Dating a girl at Wittenberg without an airplane or a friend who has one is like swimming the Hellespont.

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Travel & Transportation

Remarks

Like the Institute, the Boston area is a difficult place to learn to navigate. Unlike the Institute, it stays difficult, even after you know how. The older sections have streets following old cowpaths, and make very little sense either to newcomers or natives. The major exceptions to this generalization are Back Bay Boston and other formerly marshy areas, which possess a semblance of order in their patterns.

Peculiarities to note:

1. Most streets are not clearly marked. Main streets are almost never marked and you can go out of your mind learning the names of every tiny little street without ever finding out what highway you are on.

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 long enough you'll get to MIT. Then you can ask someone for directions.

3. Main streets likewise bend back and forth. Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge is a primary example.

4. House numbers on a street do not go by 100 per block, but rather sequentially, with random inconsistencies. The average is about 30 numbers per block, meaning that 300 digits is far away.

5. What appears to be one street is likely to have more than one name. Example: a little street in Boston is Winter Street north of Washington Street and Summer Street south of it. Water Street turns into Milk Street 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 Street in Cambridge. Harvard Street in Brighton turns into Boylston Street as soon as it enters Cambridge.

6. The same name is used for different streets in different towns or even different sections of the same town. All the streets mentioned in point 5 are repeated again and again in various locations. Boylston St. in Cambridge has no relation to Boylston Street in Boston, nor

do any of the myriad Harvard and Washington Streets have any causal connection.

In another variation, the street names stay the same but the numbering system starts all over again, normally in the opposite direction. For instance, 84 Massachusetts Avenue in Boston is nowhere near 84 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge.

7. Adjacent suburban towns often have similar names. For example, Newton Center, West Newton, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls and Auburndale (we said often, not always) are all parts of Newton. But don't confuse Waban and Woburn (both pronounced Wahbun by the proper Bostonian); they're very different and far apart.

Certain areas of Boston have names of their own, such as Allston, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury. These names are given in the phone book as an aid to locating an address, and by the post office to tell what part of the city an address is in, especially since street names are reused as mentioned above.

Hints:

1. Get a map of the area from a gas station. The Information Office especially recommends the Arrow map of Boston (\$.50).
2. When traveling to an unfamiliar place, find an easily visible landmark near where you want to go and head for that. It's also much easier to ask strangers for directions to landmarks than out of the way places.

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 also be the quickest, 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 miss otherwise.

The MBTA, The System

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority operates almost all public transportation in greater Boston. Four different types of equipment are presently in use, namely subways, streetcar subways, trackless trolleys and buses.

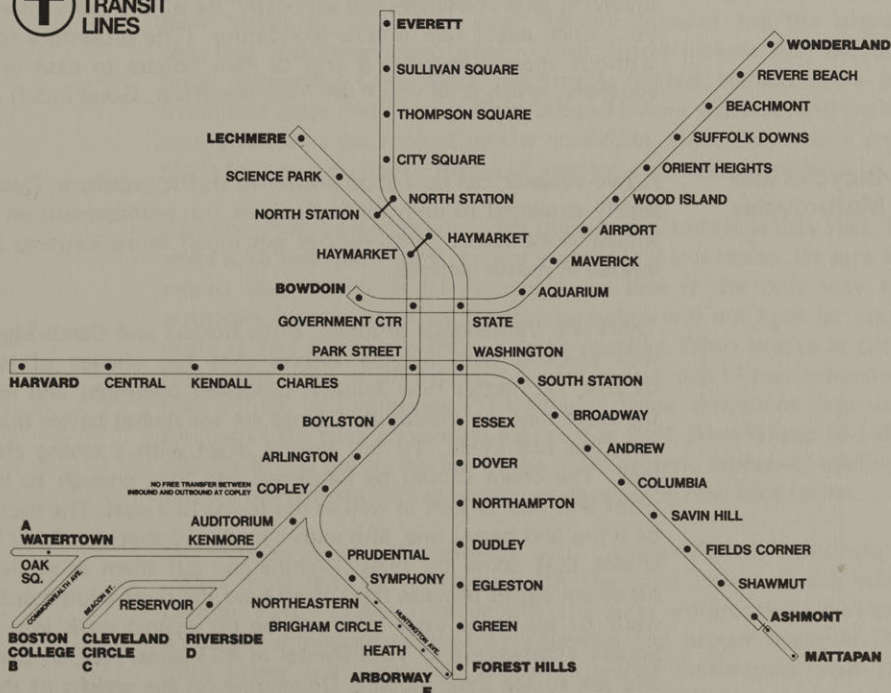
The regular rapid transit subways are comparatively modern; at stations with two underground levels, these lines are always on the lower level. The older streetcar subways operate on the upper set of tracks at the stations, and they surface at a distance from downtown and turn into streetcars. The trackless trolleys are electric buses with

overhead wires, and they follow routes similar to regular buses, though they go underground at Harvard Square. Finally and most numerous are the ordinary buses, which operate all over the place.

The central station in the system is Park Street, beneath Tremont and Park Streets in downtown Boston. This station consists of two levels. The lower level serves the Red Line, which runs north to Harvard and south to Quincy, and which includes two of the three stations closest to MIT, namely Kendall and Central Squares (the other is Auditorium, across the river). The upper level serves the Green Line (Boston College, Cleveland Circle, Riverside and Arborway routes), which leads west and southwest to most of Boston and northeast to Lechmere. The Green Line also serves Government Center (where you can change to the Blue Line for the airport, Revere and Suffolk Downs), Boston Garden at North Station and Lechmere a mile east of MIT.

A labyrinth of passages connects the various parts of Park Street Station, and if you're confused, ask someone for help. If you're really confused, check with the information booth on the upper level.

The Red and perhaps the Blue Lines will probably be extended in the near future. Check with the information booths in the stations.



The lines most used by MIT people include the Mass. Ave. bus which goes from Harvard Square to Dudley St. Station. It stops at Auditorium Station, where you can catch a subway for anywhere, at Symphony Hall and at MIT. Kendall and Central Square Stations on the Red Line of the subway are east and north of MIT, respectively. Incidentally, a large number of bus routes radiate from Central and Harvard Squares, so if you want to go somewhere that looks like an unlikely subway ride check the bus routes.

Most lines do not run past 1:00 at night, and many stop earlier still, especially on Sunday nights. Schedules late at night tend to be erratic, there may be cutbacks in runs, the driver (of a bus) may not feel like stopping, things are generally bad. In short, be careful when riding late at night or you may be left behind.

More information on routes and schedules is available from the MBTA at 722-5657. Obtain maps of the system from TCA (W20-450), the Information Office (building 7 lobby), the Park Street Station information booth, or write the MBTA Public Relations Department, 510 Causeway St., Boston 02114. (\$.25 mailing charge).

Bus fare is generally \$.20. However, on long bus rides within the city you may have to pay \$.20 getting on and \$.20 getting off. Subways cost \$.25 below ground and \$.25 above ground, so if you ride both modes you pay \$.50, even on the same subway car. Therefore trips involving several changes can get costly. Be sure to carry change with you, since exact fare is now mandatory. (The procedure for riders without change includes a trip to Park Square to cash in change vouchers, which is all you'll get from the driver. Good luck!)

Bicycles and Motorcycles

A two-wheeler can be a good answer to traffic problems. Cyclists are legally expected to obey all traffic laws, but enforcement on bikes is almost nonexistent; motorcycles get much more scrutiny and are treated as motor vehicles.

Theft is a tremendous problem. Both Boston and Cambridge are so well stocked with bicycle thieves that the chance of leaving a bicycle, no matter how cruddy, unlocked overnight and finding it the next day are miniscule. Things are somewhat better during the day, but not much. To foil thieves, start with a *strong* chain and lock. The chain should be hardened and long enough to bind the front and rear wheels as well as the frame to a post. The lock should be a big and heavy one, also with a hardened shackle. *Don't* buy the chains that come on reels; urchins can cut them as easily as the hardware stores because they often have the same equipment. If you want to see what your bike will be up against walk into Central Square Hardware and Tool Rental at 453 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge and ask to see their nippers. Depending on the weight of the chain

you can carry and the value of your bike, adequate locking equipment will cost \$15 and up. \$20 is a perfectly reasonable price to expect, and even \$27 is not unreasonable for a motorcycle. *Never* leave your bike unlocked, even if only for a minute. The inconvenience is minor compared with the certainty of losing your set of wheels.

Note: To find the best lock and chain combination (about \$20), go to Boston Cycles on Brighton Ave.

Even so, the best of chains can be cut, so park your bike in a public place where people can be *de facto* guards, or in a really out of the way place where no one would think of looking (this idea is not so good), or best of all in an office or other locked room. The bike racks in the great court are a pretty good bet because urchins hate to be boxed in. Also the space between buildings 3 and 5.

Things are worse by night than by day, and the only safe bet is to chain your bike to a policeman. Campus Patrol has been trying to develop a quick and permanent way of marking bicycles but has run into practical problems. Call them at x2996 if you have suggestions or want more information.

Bicycles and accessories can be purchased from several stores in the area; check the yellow pages. The Bicycle Exchange (864-1300, 3 Bow Street in Cambridge near Harvard Square) has the largest selection and reasonable prices. Other stores include Ace Bicycle Shop, Cambridge Cycle Mart, the Bicycle Revival, Herson Cycle or Brookline Sales and Service. Shop around before you buy, and make sure you don't get rooked on the accessories. **Hint:** Buy a lock and chain first, so you have a means of keeping your brand new bike.

Bicycles should be registered with the city at Cambridge City Hall. It costs \$.25 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. While you're at City Hall, get a copy of *Bike Ways*, a brochure and map of recommended bike routes in Cambridge. The Charles River Wheelmen organize frequent bike trips and sports events. See Prof. Dave Wilson (3-146, x2237) if you are interested in the more esoteric aspects of cycling, such as researching bike dynamics or developing new bike routes.

Motorcycles must be registered with Campus Patrol. Out-of-state cycles must also be registered with the local police. Check with Campus Patrol (x2997) for details. The state 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.

Automobiles

A car can be a great advantage, but driving in Boston includes a large set of aggravations. However, parking problems notwithstanding, a car is normally the best means of transportation for people living far from MIT. A few remarks concerning driving in Boston follow:

1. Boston traffic is heavy even during non-rush hours. During rush hours 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. One good example: Bay State Road is a good way to bypass Kenmore Square going west from Beacon Street onto Commonwealth Ave. WHDH (850 AM) Skyway Patrol regularly reports on traffic conditions, and can be invaluable to someone with a little knowledge of the area and a car radio.

2. Many intersections, which should, do not have stoplights and some of those that do also have pedestrian-operated signals. 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. Also watch for pedestrians crossing at any random point, which happens frequently around a college (such as MIT), but is generally pandemic.

3. Boston drivers are amazingly bad, even for a large American city. On any given day you can see the entire repertory 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 the street at 60 mph in order to be able to make a left turn against oncoming traffic before the light goes red. The traffic pattern at red lights is for people to keep zipping through 1½ seconds after the light turns red, but not notice when it turns green for about the same time (which balances things).

According to previous editions of this book, Commonwealth Avenue is the only street in the world where you have to parallel park to doublepark. Now that statement applies to all main thoroughfares.

4. Parking is a problem, but not too bad if you like walking long distances and feeding meters. Meter maids patrol during the daytime, so if you neglect to pay up you're very likely to get tagged. Car thieves are approximately as prevalent as bicycle thieves (see above) so keep your car locked and tempting articles out of sight, preferably locked in the trunk. There are lots of garages in the theatre and shopping districts, but they fill early and cost a lot. When going downtown for the evening, go early or be prepared to hoof it.

5. MIT parking is very tight; only faculty and some staff get stickers for the lots and garages. Others 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 7 am. Otherwise, start looking for spaces about ½ mile away. After 5 pm on weekdays and on weekends, the MIT lots are generally open to all. Dormitories have small parking lots available to residents; check at the desk. Dean Robert Holden (7-101, x6774) has some extra stickers he will give out if you can show good cause.

Campus Patrol (x2997) has information on good places to park around the Institute.

6. During the winter, snow removal is slow and inefficient; side streets often don't get plowed. There are also emergency parking bans on many major streets during snow storms. If you park in the street, be sure you are familiar with the regulations which apply at that location.

Local stations usually give snow warnings. Cars must be removed from Memorial Drive. You may use the Westgate West parking facilities overnight but must move your car in the morning. The 24 hour Cambridge parking ordinance is enforced during snow because they can tell how long you have been parked.

7. If you live in an apartment and your landlord doesn't 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 \$15 per month). Otherwise you'll have to park in the street, if it is legal. In Brookline it is forbidden to park in the street overnight, so make sure you get parking space.

Owning and Registering a Car

If you are from outside of Massachusetts, by all means keep your out-of-state registration (for insurance reasons). You must register your car once a year with Campus Patrol and the local police. You can do so in the Armory on registration day, or any other day. You must have the equivalent of the minimum insurance required by Massachusetts state law. All student-owned cars must be registered with Campus Patrol.

According to state law, you must register your car in Massachusetts within thirty days after becoming "gainfully employed" here. This regulation has been construed to include graduate students (who usually receive some stipend), so beware. Check with Campus Patrol for more information.

In order to register a car in Massachusetts (if you're that unlucky) you must have the required insurance (shop around for the lowest rates) and pay an excise tax of 6.6% of the current value of the car. Also, cars registered in Massachusetts must pass semi-annual auto inspection. By the way, it's a good idea to have more than the minimum insurance.

Questions about Massachusetts vehicle laws and regulations concerning out-of-state cars may be addressed to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, 100 Nashua St., Boston 02114 (227-7800) or to Campus Patrol (Armory, x2997), who can also tell you where to register your car. Note: A useful information sheet is included in your registration material each term.

Foreign drivers: Drivers from a number of countries may drive for one year in the U.S. on their home licenses. The end of the year is designated as the earlier of a) the end of the academic year or b) one calendar year from the date of entry into the USA. For full details call the Foreign Student Office (x3795), Campus Patrol (x2997) or the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles.

No-Fault Insurance

The following memo (and the correction following) were written by the associate director of the MIT Medical Department, Dr. Melvin H. Rodman.

"There have been some inquiries about the relationship between student health insurance and the recently-enacted "no fault" automobile insurance in Massachusetts. The facts are these:

- 1. The Student Health fee covers services provided in and by the MIT Medical Department. Injuries incurred in automobile accidents are, of course, cared for in this Department when appropriate — that is, when the severity of the injury is such that it can be treated adequately here.*
- 2. The commercial hospitalization insurance available to students through the Institute covers hospitalization for accidents. There is not now, nor will there be in this coming year (1971-2) any exclusion of accident-incurred injury from this coverage. Coverage begins with first-dollar expense. The first \$1,000 is covered completely for each accident; 80% of any additional cost is covered to an annual limit of \$15,000.*
- 3. The "no-fault" concept applies to both driver-owner and passengers. Passengers injured in an accident would look to the owner (and his insurance coverage) for payment of their medical costs. If a deductible option had been chosen, the owner might be personally responsible for that deductible amount.*
- 4. The amount of money to be saved by electing the deductible options is not very great. The premium charge for medical expenses ranges from \$9 to \$14.*

Electing the \$2000 deductible (the largest available) bodily injury liability coverage would save 10% — 15% of the premium paid for bodily injury liability insurance.

"For these reasons, students who own automobiles registered in Massachusetts should very carefully consider the risks involved in getting less than full medical expense coverage.

Correction

"... It has become increasingly apparent that the situation regarding the status of passengers in a vehicle involved in an accident is unclear. As of this date (April 15, 1971) I have conflicting opinions from knowledgeable people as to whether, under the new legislation, passengers who are not members of the driver-owner's family could look to the owner for payment of their medical costs; there is also great difference of opinion as to whether, if this were the case, the deductible option would apply to these passengers...

"Currently, further elucidation of these questions is being sought. Meanwhile, it would seem wise to indicate that there is considerable doubt and uncertainty about the status of passengers.

"The parts of the statement concerning services available to students in the Medical Department and through the commercial hospitalization insurance are correct and do still apply."

Since at last notice some issues were *not* clear, check with the Medical Department if you have any questions. If you want authoritative information on no-fault insurance, try the Public Documents Room in the Massachusetts statehouse.

Buying a Car

Shop around and be prepared to bargain with the salesman; his first price isn't usually the best he can offer. Be doubly careful about buying used cars; if you have any doubts, consult the Better Business Bureau, which keeps records on all auto dealers. It is possible to buy a car and have it registered in your home state (if you're not from Massachusetts), thereby saving the sales tax, the excise tax and the exorbitant local insurance rates.

Maintaining a Car

Car maintenance can be a problem. Many garages are shady if not outright dishonest. Find a reputable garage and stick with it; ask someone who has been around for a while. There are several tire companies in the Cambridge area that sell tires at large discounts; watch for ads in the MIT newspapers.

Keeping a Car

Keeping your car is also a problem, since thieves abound (see above). 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 the driver has left his car open. Try to park your car in a well-lit and

conspicuous spot, where an alarm buzzer will attract somebody's attention. Contact Campus Patrol for more advice.

Also, steering, clutch or ignition locks will slow down (not stop) a thief. Hook and pedal locks are especially popular on convertibles.

Riders and Carpools

If you are going out of town, you may be able to find someone going the same way to share driving or expenses, and to provide company on long trips. Check the ride board in the lobby of building 10, bulletin boards and want ads, especially in *Tech Talk*. Likewise if you have no wheels and want a ride.

You can reduce pollution, save on gas and other expenses, and perhaps make some friends if you join or organize a commuter carpool. Local ride boards for this purpose are located in the lobby of building 2, on the second floor of building 39, and possibly other places, notably some of the D-Labs.

If you want to make a long-distance trip in a car, try one of the auto delivery services listed in the yellow pages. They have cars that need to be taken to many parts of the country and will pay your expenses if you drive the car for them.

Hitchhiking

Hitchhiking is normally a fine way to get around, and is done all the time. However, it is against the law in Boston, Cambridge and other cities, the law being enforced randomly — at the whim of the particular policeman or the expediencies of city hall.

In addition to a \$1 fine for hitchhiking, Cambridge has passed a law establishing a \$5 fine for motorists picking up hitchhikers after two (presumably written) police warnings. As this book goes to press neither the Cambridge Police nor anybody else seems at all interested in enforcing the law. Brookline has a \$1 fine for hitchhikers under its jaywalking provision, which it enforces rather zealously, though normally enforcement takes the form of being told to stop rather than being ticketed. The city of Boston has a similar law, which is almost never enforced. However, the validity of the above statements depends to a great degree on subjective criteria, such as hair length and the policeman's disposition.

Hitchhiking may also be dangerous. There have been instances of rape, robbery and violence both by drivers and hitchhikers, including a case two years ago of an MIT student who was shot and seriously wounded by some people who picked him up. It is *not* a very good

We are not interested in the possibilities of defeat.

Queen Victoria, 1899

idea for girls to hitchhike alone, especially late at night. It also takes quite a bit of foolishness to hitchhike late at night in certain neighborhoods.

On the other hand, hitchhiking is not significantly more dangerous than various other activities at which no one looks askance, and it is often the fastest, cheapest, friendliest and occasionally only way to get somewhere, especially when bus lines have stopped.

A few tips:

1. Don't hitch on turnpikes or other limited-access highways. You create a real traffic hazard and risk stringent law enforcement by the police. Instead, post yourself at the entrance and carry a sign. The Allston entrance to the Massachusetts Turnpike is slightly better than the one off Mass. Ave., though both are reasonably good.
2. When hitching interstate, know that Maine and Delaware outlaw hitching entirely, and various towns and counties in other states do the same. Police in small towns, especially in the south and midwest, tend to be very hard on hitchhikers.
3. In the Boston area, main thoroughfares are the best bet; streets going through well defined, insular neighborhoods normally offer poor hitching. Example: Cambridge Street in Cambridge.
4. Wear street clothes if you can. You may get picked up by a pickup truck with the dust of the ages on the seats. Also, most people who pick up hitchhikers are freaks and tend to be a wee bit biased in favor of their own kind. It normally is not significant to dress the part, but it may help in marginal cases.
5. If a cop tells you to stop, stop at least until he goes away. If a Brookline cop tells you to stop, stop for a while or move to some other location; he'll circle up again in order to ticket you. *Don't* hassle with the cop; he's only doing his job, and if he really is doing it out of malice you have no recourse. Cambridge cops tend to be especially lenient in this respect.

Renting a Car

If you can't get a ride with someone else, renting a car may be the answer. Shop around for the lowest rates, and be sure to settle the following issues when you rent:

1. Minimum age to rent a car.
2. Whether insurance is extra.
3. Whether you can drop off the car at your destination as opposed to returning it to its point of origin.

As of this writing, the best rates are offered by Minicost (Locost) and Econo-Car.

Taxis

Taxis can be convenient since they avoid many of the usual problems associated with cars. However, they are expensive (\$.50 to start, \$.10 per 1/5 mile, waiting time \$6.00 per hour), and are least available when you need them most. During rush hour they tend to be quite hard to find, and will take sometimes ½ hour to answer a call. Just before a holiday or during bad weather they are almost totally inaccessible; if you want a cab at such times you should call not less than an hour beforehand. Taxis may be reached through MIT x2301 or x2303.

One way to save money on cabs is to split the fare among a group of people going to the same destination, with 5 passengers per cab being the usual limit. However, that normally won't help you if you're coming in from the airport on a crowded night; scalper cabbies charge everyone the same exorbitant rate. Rates are uniform (see above) but the Independent Taxi Operator's Association (ITOA, 426-8700) reputedly gives slightly better service.

Cab drivers are generally talkative, opinionated and nonviolent if you tip them 15%.

Long-Distance Travel

Boston is pretty well-equipped to take you far away, its facilities including two major bus lines, two train lines and the very busy Logan International Airport.

Buses

Boston is served by Trailways, Greyhound and several smaller bus companies, some of which operate out of the Trailways station. The stations are located near each other and Park Square: Trailways, 10 Park Ave., 482-6620; Greyhound, St. James and Arlington Streets, 423-5810. Call the companies for schedules, which cover New England and connect to the rest of the country.

Railroads

Train service to Boston, like the rest of the nation, has been cut drastically in recent years. North Station (Boston and Maine RR, 227-5070) handles mostly commuter traffic to cities north of Boston, with some service to the North Shore. South Station and Back Bay Station (near Copley Square) are part of the Penn Central (482-6800); most trains stop at both stations. Commuter service to southern and western suburbs is available, along with several trains a

There are two classes of people, the righteous and the unrighteous. The classifying is done by the righteous. Our Lady's Missionary,
Reprinted in *Thursday*

day to New York and points beyond. The trains are generally pretty poor, but the new Turbotrain to New York is worthwhile.

Airlines

Logan Airport (Massachusetts Port Authority, 567-5400) is the eighth busiest airport in the world, handling commercial flights to everywhere in the US and many foreign cities. If you are under 21, get a youth fare card from one of the airlines. You can call the airlines day or night for reservations and information. TCA has some schedules available (4th floor of the Student Center).

Travel time to Logan runs about an hour by MBTA (though it can be less), half an hour to two hours by cab, depending on traffic conditions.

Travel Agents

Some travel agencies can be called on MIT extensions; look them up in the Institute Directory. There are often special tours and charters around vacation times; check the Institute papers, bulletin boards and kiosks. They can save you substantial amounts of money if they fit your needs.

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Shopping

Remarks

Boston is a seaport, a great metropolis, and has an international airport. Consequently, you can buy almost anything here, and if not, then whatever is missing can be sent from New York (which certainly has everything) in short order. However, Boston also has the dubious distinction of having the second highest cost-of-living in the continental U.S. Therein lie your troubles.

The key to getting the most for your money lies in being an informed shopper, careful in purchasing from the best outlets and alert for sales, clearances and the like. Check the papers periodically, and when making major purchases be sure to check out the market on what you want to buy; also, check the Yellow Pages. Even so you will often have to pay high prices for certain items. However, if you exercise a little intelligence in your purchasing patterns you can save enough on others to keep your general budget within reasonable limits.

Credit Cards

Following the national trend toward cashless purchasing, many stores now accept (or issue) various kinds of credit cards. There are several general credit cards floating around, such as Master Charge and Bank Americard, which are pretty useful. There are many more specialized credit cards too, such as those issued by Jordan Marsh or Filene's, CAP cards (watered down Master Charge cards) and Coop cards, which almost all members of the MIT academic community hold. These are not as versatile nor as imposing as the preceding, but they are less troublesome if lost (see following paragraph) and easier to obtain. Remember that when using these cards you have to pay the full amount of purchases charged each month or pay a 1½% monthly (18% yearly) finance charge on your outstanding balance. Merchants must pay a percentage of each charged purchase as a service charge to the company issuing the credit card, so if you're paying cash for an expensive item at a store which accepts credit cards, ask the merchant for a cash discount. After all, you're saving him the service charge.

Along with credit cards have come credit card thieves, who are expert at changing the signatures and sometimes even the photographs on a card and running up tremendous costs with it. Most credit cards carry liability limits of either \$50 or \$100, or possibly no charge at all, 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. Note: 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, so as soon as you discover one missing, report it. Also, be careful to check out your liability commitments for each credit card you have, and if the limit is unacceptably high or nonexistent, get some insurance on your cards (available at most banks). It's cheap and very worthwhile.

Food

Other than housing, on which there is a separate section in this book, food is likely to be your biggest expense. Food is quite expensive in Boston, even in the large supermarkets, but there are various ways to get around the high prices. A few are listed below; you can find out about others by asking around and finding out the best places to buy things.

Supermarkets

There are five big chain supermarkets in the area: Stop and Shop, Purity Supreme, First National, A & P and Star Market. Competition among them is keen, and if you live near several of them you should consult the newspapers for the weekly specials. An unusual feature is that different stores will have better prices on different items, without any discernible rhyme or reason. The specific items which are more worthwhile vary with time, and it would be unsafe to make any generalizations. But if you want to cut costs you should be attuned to the likelihood that the supermarket down the block will sometimes sell meat more cheaply than the one across the street, though vegetable prices are better at the latter. Star Market has the advantage of staying open until midnight weekdays and Saturdays.

Most chain stores will cash personal checks once you get a courtesy card from their customer service desks, a process which takes about a week. There is often a trivial charge (\$.10 or \$.15) for this service. Different stores have different limits on personal checks they will cash, the average being about \$35 not more than once a week. The limit on paychecks often runs quite a bit higher.

In addition to the chain stores are a multitude of other supermarkets both large and small. Especially at the smaller ones, quality tends to run a bit higher due to greater care and faster turnover, but this additional quality is reflected in the prices. However, the same pricing disparities exist among the smaller stores as the large, and in some items the small stores are even cheaper than the big chains; you have to dig around for bargains. A prime example is Foodmaster Supermarket at 45 Beacon Street in Somerville, a block out of Inman Square, which has very low prices during sales.

Some of the smaller supermarkets are partially specialty stores for certain kinds of food (see **Foreign Foods** below) and offer better

selections in certain areas. For instance, Savenor's at 92 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, includes butcher's and liquor departments which are far above average for supermarkets, and has a generally larger selection of gourmet foods.

Finally, there are the grocery stores which are distributed thickly over all residential areas. They are often higher-priced than big stores, though sometimes not. The service and quality start at adequate and can built impressively as you become personally familiar with the owners. Some stay open till odd hours, like 11 pm or even later, and some are open on Sundays. Quite a few of them deliver on telephone orders, a useful feature for dormitory groups and large apartments.

MIT is unique among the colleges by being in the center of a mercantile wilderness. The nearest grocery store is Maholwitz Market at the corner of Main and Windsor Streets in Cambridge, behind the D-Labs (864-7777), a small self-service store which takes telephone orders (\$5 minimum, \$.75 delivery charge, no delivery charge for MIT dormitories), and has some Kosher food. The next nearest food stores are Purity Supreme in Central Square and Stop and Shops at Charles River Plaza and near the BU Bridge.

Open-Air Market

There is an open-air market in the Dock Square area in Boston, next to the Haymarket transit station and immediately north of Faneuil Hall. Although a few isolated merchants operate there all week (except Sunday), Friday and Saturday the place is jammed with people working food booths and the various meat markets on Blackstone St. Fruits and vegetables, direct from the train station and wholesale houses in Chelsea, can be bought there very cheaply, but a few words of caution are in order.

1. Prices vary from booth to booth, which can be done with impunity because the general rush makes moving from place to place extremely difficult, so comparison shopping is a tough job. In general, the booths on the fringes of the area will have slightly higher prices because they can count on receiving business from those not hardy enough to wade into the general fray, or those people in a hurry.

2. Quality can be wonderful, as will become obvious upon seeing the beautiful displays of fruit and vegetables in the front of every cart. However, the normal pattern is for the merchant to pick *your* items from a big box or bag, which does not necessarily contain as good materials as the ones you see. So watch carefully and don't let him fill up your bag without seeing what's going in there. If you're willing to face his wrath, tell the merchant to take them from the front pile; fishwives get a lot of flack but often come out with the best merchandise.

3. There are wholesale-retail meat stores in the buildings alongside the market which sell things at very low prices, but don't have unreasonable expectations; the things selling for \$.49 a pound are *not* filet mignon. Once you build up a relationship with some of the butchers you can get excellent bargains, but until then you should watch what you're getting very carefully. If you want good meat you'll have to pay for it, though not nearly as much as at a supermarket.

4. There are also grocery, cheese, leathercraft and other stores around the area. Check them out; the cheese store especially is a wonderful place to buy all sorts of cheeses at low prices. It's at 72 Blackstone Street.

5. Watch your wallet or pocketbook. Pickpockets love crowds, and are out in force on Fridays and Saturdays.

6. The market is open from 6 to 6 during the fall and winter, though only on Fridays and Saturdays. During the summer the hours get somewhat longer as daylight lasts longer. The above hours are the legal ones; merchants who haven't sold out by 6 sometimes hang on until 9, though not in very bad weather. Prices get lower as closing hour approaches, but the advantage of shopping late is dubious since the merchandise is often poorer and has already been sitting out there for as much as 12 hours.

In general, the open-air market offers prices around half those of supermarkets and is a very entertaining way to shop. If you can spare the time and effort, you should certainly get over there at least once to sample this holdover from colonial times.

Cooperatives

Cooperatives have been springing up all over the area. Now they can service almost any locality. The basic idea is that a group of people pool their food orders and buy things wholesale in order to cut costs. They offer the only way to get prices comparable to (and often lower than) the open-air market and promote cooperation among people living near each other. Many of the units are block cooperatives, though there are some that are larger and some that operate out of churches and community centers. Ask around among your neighbors if you want to get into one.

There are two disadvantages to cooperatives. They only offer staple items; you can't buy exotic things unless you buy a lot. Also, you may have to take your place in a schedule for delivering or distributing the food. However, the advantages of cooperatives far outweigh these basically trivial considerations.

Note: The IFC purchasing office in W20-413 is essentially a food cooperative, albeit one with a limited and well-defined clientele.

Foreign and Specialized Food

There are food markets in Boston catering to essentially every variety of ethnic, religious and socio-political tastes. The following description provides the rudiments of an introduction to the facilities available.

Spices and herbs can be found at various locations: first in the regular supermarkets (such as Savenor's; see above), second in the several foreign food stores and third through the nature and organic food stores. Two examples of the latter are Attar at 31 Putnam Ave., Cambridge and The Corners of the Mouth at Inman Square. Additionally, there are established spice and herb stores, such as Cambridge Coffee, Tea and Spice House with branches at Central Square and 1759 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge, 42 Charles St. and 588 Commonwealth Ave. in Boston and 267 Medford St. in Charlestown, or G.S. Cheney and Co. at 7 Union St. in Boston.

For Chinese food, go to Chinatown in Boston. You'll find a complete selection of foods, spices, everything. Japanese food is available from Yoshinoya on Prospect Street, just off of Central Square. Two of the many examples of Greek and Middle Eastern stores are Samos' Market at 221 Broadway in the South End of Boston and Tripolis Fruit Store at 133 Harvard Ave. in Allston. For Italian specialties you can try A.Baldini & Co., 27 Portland Street in Boston, or just wander into the North End of Boston (immediately east of Government Center) or up Cambridge St. in Cambridge. Cardullo's Delicatessen at 6 Brattle St., Harvard Square, has a wide selection of Indian, Mexican, Scandinavian, Japanese and many European regional foods.

Cheeses are available from a wide variety of stores, including the one mentioned above under the open-air market. The prices tend to run high, especially for people who have just come in from their lands of origin. It is not unusual to pay \$2.50 a pound and up for really interesting cheeses. The best place to buy them is at the open-air market and in the North End of Boston. The worst place to buy them is at fancy places around Harvard Square and other *haute couture* areas; the price differential is quite large.

Organic and macrobiotic foods can be purchased at several stores set up specifically for that purpose. The nearest one to MIT is Nature Food Store a block past Central Square. Another is the store attached to The Corners of the Mouth at Inman Square. Unlike several other types of stores which tend to cluster either close to or far from collegiate centers, these are pretty randomly distributed. If

It depends how carefully you think about it. If you don't think very carefully it's obvious, but if you think very carefully you'll get confused and it won't be obvious.

Professor Baltay

you want to find out more about them, ask friends who have been around. There are also macrobiotic restaurants around, some of them listed in the restaurant section of the **Social Beaver**.

Kosher foods are available from various locations, most of them in Brookline. Ask at the Hillel Office (x2982) for specific information.

Fish can be bought at Legal Sea Foods in Inman Square, which also boasts a seafood restaurant. Nobody knows why it's called *Legal* though most people seem to agree that it is indeed legal. (Julia Child of French cooking fame buys her fish there). They (fish) can also be found in the North End of Boston, notably at Giuffre's Fish Market at 50 Salem St.

Bakeries

Bakeries around Boston tend to clump together. Except for the Italian section around Cambridge St., they are either rare or nonexistent in Cambridge. (An exception is Sage's Bakery Kitchen at 60 Church St.) In Boston the bakeries again fall into ethnic groupings, the greatest concentrations occurring in the North End (Italian) and Brookline (Jewish). Most of the bakery bread consumed in Boston apparently comes from Dorchester, where there are several large bakeries. The suburbs are richer in bakeries than the inner city; check your nearest suburban center. For people around Arlington and Belmont, Ohlin's Bakery is a good one in Belmont Center (two branches).

Grocery stores normally carry bread from the nearest bakery, usually at small or nonexistent markups. This statement refers to bread baked nearby and usually the same day it is bought, as opposed to the Wonder Bread variety.

Some bakeries produce fancy pastries in addition to bread and rolls, others do not. There are several exclusively pastry shops in the North End which make excellent Italian concoctions. Restaurants such as Jack and Marion's in Brookline (Coolidge Corner) and Ken's (at Copley Square) have good but expensive pastry shops.

A good place to buy bagels is King Bagel Shop on Harvard Street in Brookline, which is open 24 hours most days of the week. If you have a favorite of your own, let us know with a feedback card.

Coke Orders

You can order cokes, Fresca and Sprite from the Coca-Cola Bottling Company just across the Charles River in Allston (782-9000). The minimum order for free delivery is 25 cases. The price per case (24 bottles per case) is \$2.88 for 16 oz. coke bottles, \$2.60 for 10 oz. Fresca and Sprite, \$2.35 for 8 oz. coke bottles. Additionally there is a \$1.32 deposit per case, refunded when you return the case and empty bottles.

Liquors, Beers and Wines

There are numerous liquor stores in the Boston area carrying the popular brands of beer and liquors, along with some assortments of wine. Prices vary but generally the larger stores have lower prices. However, they may not apply for your particular favorite beverage, so check around. Some grocery stores also sell alcoholic beverages, and most of the larger supermarkets do too, notably Purity Supreme in Central Square and Stop and Shop near the BU bridge

In order to buy liquor in Massachusetts you have to be able to prove you're 21 (see **Law**). That regulation is randomly enforced, and things get noticeably tighter around election time and after exposes on somebody's part. If you're under 21, you should usually find a friend who isn't.

The following stores either have convenient locations or above-average selections and service. The list is not exhaustive and somewhat dated, but it should be fairly reliable.

Wine Cellar: 922 Beacon Street, Boston (247-8100, 247-9300). A favorite among MIT students because of the low prices and free delivery. Let them know you're from MIT.

Berenson Liquor Market: 70 Summer Street, Boston (one block south of Filene's, 482-7272). Branches at 1024 Beacon Street in Brookline (277-7020) and Prudential Concourse, Boston (536-4515). Knowledgeable salespeople. Credit cards accepted.

Harvard Wine and Liquor Co.: Coolidge Corner, Brookline. A fine selection of wines. The proprietor is an old MIT grad with a thorough knowledge of wines, which he shares generously with bewildered novices. Credit cards accepted. The place is a headquarters for joining wine-lover's organizations.

Martignetti's: 1650 Soldier's Field Road Extension in Brighton, and other locations. The world's largest liquor store. A huge selection of anything ever fermented or distilled. Low prices. Free parking.

Brookline Liquor Mart: 135 Commonwealth Avenue in Brookline. Offers a good selection of wines with low prices and helpful salespeople. Credit cards accepted.

Harvard Provision Company: 94 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge (off Harvard Square, 547-6684). Pretty good selection of all sorts of drinks. Free parking, free delivery, credit cards accepted. There is an ice machine outside operating 24 hours a day.

Savor's Liquor Mart: 100 Kirkland St. in Cambridge (547-7300). Good selection and knowledgeable assistance. Credit cards *not* accepted, *no* delivery. Part of the Savor's Supermarket complex.

Macy's Hi-Grade Liquors: 193 Harvard St., Allston (782-3250). Very good selection, free delivery on \$10 minimum orders. Macy's guarantees that it has the lowest prices in Massachusetts.

Clothing

You can buy virtually any article of clothing in the Boston area, and if you're willing to pay you can have things custom-made, especially footwear. The following listings give a few general hints on how to go about stocking your wardrobe.

Boston's better clothing stores are along Boylston Street from the Prudential Center to the Public Gardens. Women's apparel can be found at Bonwit Teller (in what was an MIT building many years ago), Lord and Taylor and some of the smaller shops on Boylston and Newbury Streets. Men's stores include Brooks Brothers on Newbury St. and Louis of Boylston Street for elegant clothing.

There are large department stores downtown, including two of the largest in New England, Filene's and Jordan Marsh (both accessible through the Washington St. Station Rapid Transit). Others include Gilchrist's, Kennedy's and Raymond's. Filene's is famous for its bargain basement, where things get sent after not being sold in the store upstairs, and where every week their price drops 25% of the original cost (meaning they're given to charity after a month). The items sold here are normally irregulars and seconds, merchandise defective in some way — often so minor you never notice it. On busy shopping days the crowds resemble a medium-sized riot, and inhibitions disappear with people trying things on in the aisles. It's worth visiting if only for the laughs.

If you shop there, be careful that what you buy isn't very badly off, such as pants missing a zipper or something like that. All sales are final. Note: Jordan Marsh's and Raymond's also have bargain basements, though they are nowhere near as rowdy as Filene's.

The shops on Charles St., at the foot of Beacon Hill, offer far out styles, and the Freaque Boutique on Harvard St., Allston, has them farther out still. Sports and work clothes, along with counterculture Levis and pea jackets are available at the many army-navy stores dotting the landscape (cheap, but watch out).

Sears has a surplus store in Boston at 401 Park Drive (near Fenway Park) and a department store at 1815 Mass. Ave in Cambridge (near Porter Square), along with several branches in the suburban shopping malls. Good buys on children's clothing can be found at Gilchrist's (also near Porter Square in Cambridge).

The Harvard Coop (pronounced *coop* as in chicken) has stores at Harvard Square and MIT which sell clothing and much else. Clothing quality is generally very good, and the prices are correspondingly

high. However, if you are a Coop member (and almost everyone here is) a percentage (usually disappointingly low) of your purchases is refunded in October of the following year; the rebate for charge purchases is 2% lower than that for cash. Note: Cash is much quicker for small purchases. **Freshmen:** Coop membership costs \$1 and offers you charging privileges for books and other supplies. Go to the Customer Service desk at the back of the store to pick up an application form.

The Coop has cooperative arrangements with the following services; purchases made here by Coop members can be charged on a Coop card and receive the members' rebate.

Chester A. Baker (Pharmacy)
Holyoke Center, Harvard Square
or
29 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

Medical Center Pharmacy and Surgical Supply
344 Longwood Ave., Boston

Rossetti Texaco Service Station
Broadway and 6th St. Cambridge

Shopping Centers

Harvard Square has many stores catering to various tastes, but mainly the high-priced ones. If you go shopping for clothing there, a good portion of your purchasing bill will be the snob appeal of having shopped at Harvard Square. However, don't give up on it entirely. You are quite likely to pick up some good merchandise, and may get your money's worth.

Central Square is quite a bit lower priced and visibly poorer. However, the merchants are generally helpful and the goods reasonable. You can easily make a good deal there.

Coolidge Corner in Brookline also has a variety of shops within a short distance of each other. They tend to be higher priced than Central Square, not as high priced as Harvard Square. Parking spaces are generally available around this area, more so than at either of the preceding.

Boston shops range from reasonably inexpensive in the South End and North End to mixed downtown, to expensive along Boylston and the Back Bay, to astronomic at Prudential Center. Check out several of the shopping areas until you find your niche in the economy; it's difficult to predict whether cheap items at low prices are a better buy than high-class ones at high prices. There are shopping centers located along routes 9 and 128 which offer branches of Boston's downtown department stores, dime stores,

hardware, drug and gift shops. Although far from MIT they may not be far from where you live, and they offer the conveniences of one-stop shopping and generally available parking space.

Outing Supplies

Reprinted below is a letter from the equipment manager of the MIT Outing Club.

"...Hilton's Tent City sells only poor to medicore equipment at high prices. Wilderness House is not too great, and is a long way away. The best place is Climber's Corner, River St., Cambridge, which has quality equipment at lower than average costs. The Outing Club occasionally runs 20% off buying sales there - check the Club Bulletin Board (in building 3) for announcements. Other places are Central Surplus (cheap, but watch out), Great Eastern Surplus (cheaper) and Eastern Mountain Sports in Brighton, which has a huge variety."

That letter is probably more cynical than necessary, but ranks the resources pretty well. Call the Outing Club Mondays or Thursdays between 5 and 6 pm (W20-461, x2988) for more information.

Shoes

Boston is in the middle of a shoe manufacturing area being smothered by a flood of imports. It has a large number of shoe stores, including some factory outlets which sell generally cheaper than regular retail stores. In addition there are several custom sandal stores which will make sandals designed specifically for you for reasonable prices.

They include:

The First Settler Workshop
118 Blackstone St., Boston (523-6017)

Tisdell's Sandal Shop
1160 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, between Putnam Circle and Harvard Square (491-9796)

Additionally, if you wish to make your own footgear, there are several wholesale/retail leather companies near South Station in Boston which are quite helpful. Charles Street in Boston also swarms with retail leather stores. This way is the cheapest method of getting shoes but it takes some ingenuity and work.

Books

The first place to try shopping for books is the guy down the hall who just finished the one you want to read. After that try the TCA used book exchange, or check the bulletin boards for ads by people who want to sell a bunch of books, especially after the end of the

term. You can pick up all your books cheaply by this means.

After that, it's the Coop, whether in the Student Center or at Harvard Square. Although the Coop has high prices for most items, it is competitive in books and records, and often the only place where you can buy textbooks.

Books and records also provide Harvard Square stores with their one point of competitiveness. The prices there are as low as anywhere else. The Harvard Coop is the largest bookstore in the Boston area, Pangloss has an unmatched selection of used, old and out-of-print books, Harvard Book Store has new and used paperbacks and used textbooks, Schoenhof's has a fine collection of foreign books, French and German, and an unbelievable collection of foreign-language dictionaries and language texts, and the Paperback Booksmith, with vast piles of used books, is open all night except Sunday. For the theologically minded, the Thomas More Book Shop has a strong selection of religious writings, while across the street Phillips Bookstore is quite up on the current bestsellers.

The Out-of-Town Newspapers kiosk in the middle of Harvard Square deserves special mention; in addition to the ordinary American tabloids and the local newspapers, it has stocks of major newspapers from all over the world, along with a similar selection of magazines. The prices are reasonable, and as a bonus the Kiosk runs a ticket service for out-of-town theater events (492-1900).

Other areas of Boston have nowhere near the concentration of bookstores found in Harvard Square, but some are very good individually, for example Brentano's in the Prudential Center and some of the stores on Boylston Street in Boston. Goodspeed's at 18 Beacon Street, Beacon Hill, has rare books, sets and autographed editions. There is also a Goodspeed's under the Old South Church at 2 Milk St., Boston, which offers real bargains on various types of oldish books. The Booksmith at 279 Harvard Ave. in Brookline has a very good general selection and excellent atmosphere for either browsing or relaxing at the coffeeshop, which is part of the store. The Beacon Hill Book and Music Shop has a pleasant atmosphere and a good selection of used paperbacks. Its records, also used, are not recommended. There are many other shops, some good and some mediocre, distributed generally over the metropolitan area. If you run across one you find interesting for any reason, send in a feedback card and tell us about it.

Stereo and Photo Equipment

Stereo Equipment

The market for stereo equipment around this area is tremendous. The number and variety of dealers and systems makes this field a jungle for those not experts at putting a system together out of random parts. Fortunately, MIT has more than its share of such

experts, partly due to the Institute-wide mania for stereo equipment, partly due to the high technocratic ability of some of the people here. Once you decide what you want, get a friend who knows something to help you choose parts for your system. The people at the better dealers are quite knowledgeable and ready to help.

Some stereo equipment is fair traded, meaning that there is one price for all dealers and discounts from that price are either rare or nonexistent. Other equipment is not, and dealers compete keenly, offering lower prices, good advice, better service.

MIT people have found that Tech HiFi across from the Armory, and other locations, Audio Lab at Harvard Square, and Wolf and Smith at Central Square give the best prices. However, if you've picked up a fantastic deal from KLH in East Cambridge or LaFayette Radio Electronics at 584 Commonwealth Ave., Boston (267-8900) or any of the many other companies and dealers around don't be too doctrinaire. If you have the time, patience and interest you might want to build a Heathkit component and save money. Consult your local electronics jock.

There are several stores with large record selections nearby. The Coop in Harvard Square has a tremendous collection of music ranging from classical to acid rock at competitive prices, and the MIT Coop isn't far behind. Minuteman Radio and Discount Records at Harvard Square offer similarly good collections, though not quite so large as the Coop. Lechmere Sales in East Cambridge and Jordan Marsh downtown have good selections at good prices and occasional sales when prices hit rock bottom.

Music City in Kenmore Square has a very good selection of pop and rock records and tape cassettes. The same applies to Cheap Thrills on Mass. Ave. in Cambridge between Central and Harvard Squares (part of the Orson Welles complex), the Music Factory in Central Square, and several other stores. New record stores are constantly being opened, so check around your neighborhood from time to time.

Photo Equipment

Photography is a popular mania (hobby) among MIT people. You can normally find what you need at the camera stores in Harvard Square, Kenmore Camera and University Camera near Kenmore Square and Wolf and Smith in Central Square. Rumor has it that Wolf and Smith are so enamored with the joy of making a sale that occasionally they will sell an item below cost, even when they don't have to. Any confirmation or rebuttal would be appreciated; send a feedback card.

You can obtain professional photo supplies from Copley Professional Sales on Newbury St. in Boston or Crimson Camera Technical Sales in Cambridge. Cameras sometimes undergo drastic price

reductions, so watch for sales. For further information consult your local photography hacker, or try calling the *Technique* photography staff (W20-457, x2986). You can try the Coop camera department, but it is not in a class with the firms mentioned above. However, it is apparently a pretty good place to have your photographs developed.

Appliances, Furniture, Hardware

The prices for new materials in these categories tend to be quite high, but the market for used materials is excellent due to the large student population with its fast turnover. Check among your friends and the nearby bulletin boards before engaging in major shopping expeditions to the regular merchants; you can save yourself a lot of money.

Electrical Equipment and Appliances

You should normally get some advice from some knowledgeable person or organization before making major purchases in electrical appliances. The *Consumer's Guide*, a book which is a summary of the magazine *Consumer Reports*, is available from the Coop or any bookstore for a small price and provides pretty good comparative test results on various items. The magazine is also useful, though it may sometimes be hard to find items regarding the particular product you're thinking of buying.

Lechmere Sales in East Cambridge offers across-the-board discounts on all sorts of items. Other good places are Commonwealth Builders Supply Inc., 1151 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, National Sales Company at 2085 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Sears Roebuck and Co. at 1815 Mass Ave., Cambridge, and EMF Electric Supply Company at 120 Brookline St., Cambridge. Jordan Marsh's warehouse has monthly sales; watch the newspaper ads.

Wherever you shop, find out if students get discount rates. They often do, but you won't get them unless you ask for them.

Note 1: An electronics supply store nearby is Eli Hefron's in Central Square.

Note 2: American electrical equipment is made for 110-120 volts at 60 cycles per second. Such equipment cannot be used in other parts of the world where the ambient electrical characteristics are different without expensive modifying equipment, and sometimes not at all, so be careful about taking your equipment out of the country. The same holds for much foreign electrical equipment brought in here, from electric razors on up.

Hardware

There are hardware stores all over the Boston area, with industrialized Cambridge getting more than its share. We shall satisfy ourselves with two specific recommendations, namely:

Dickson Bros. Hardware
26 Brattle St., Cambridge, 876-6760. Good selection, low prices, courteous and helpful service.

Pill Hardware, Inc.
743 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, 876-8310. Very good selection, knowledgeable assistance.

In addition, Central Hardware and Tool Rental Co. has an impressive selection, and, true to its name, rents various tools and equipment.

There are several lumber yards nearby, including Somerville Lumber which delivers free for sizable purchases and Sterritt Lumber Co., which has a \$3 delivery charge on orders up to \$50, nothing for larger orders. Simpson Masonry Supplies at 300 Sidney St. in Cambridge is a convenient source of bricks and cinder blocks, along with other materials.

Furniture

There is tremendous turnover of furniture in the Boston area, especially at the beginning of summer, and if you go about it right you can furnish an apartment quite cheaply. You can also be assured of being able to resell once you finish with it.

Outside of the ever-present bulletin boards and want ads, the best place to go is the MIT Student Furniture Exchange at 25 Windsor Street, Cambridge, which is run by Technology Matrons (wives of faculty members). It's usually open two days a week; call 354-0904 for more information.

Other good bets include the Morgan Memorial Goodwill Stores which sell new and used furniture at cut-rate prices, Salvation Army, and Society of St. Vincent DePaul Stores. **Caution:** Goodwill will overprice in September. The best prices come during the summer.

Other used furniture stores without socio-religious affiliations include the Fournier Furniture Exchange, 10 Upland Rd., Cambridge, Max Keezer Co., 1109 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Circle Furniture Store, 1052 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Union Square Furniture and Storage Co., 337 Somerville Ave., Somerville.

The department stores listed previously under **Clothing** also have extensive selections of furniture, especially Jordan Marsh, which has eight huge floors of furniture and custom-makes drapes and slipcovers. Other leads include Cambridge Furniture Store at 438 Mass. Ave., Filene's warehouse on Highland Avenue in Needham, off route 128, the Fair Exchange, 19 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Pray's Furniture Store, 22 Blake St., Medford and the Burlington Mall, and Dan's Contract Sales at 259 Lowell St., Somerville.

You can buy unfinished furniture cheap from Sears Roebuck, Circle Furniture Store and General Builder's Supply at 135 Harvey St., Cambridge, among other places. For raw lumber, see **Hardware** (above).

Furniture can be rented from several stores, although it's quite expensive. They include Apartment Furniture Leasing Co., 1045 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Fournier Furniture Renting, 10 Upland St., Cambridge, Aaron Furniture Renting, 640 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, and Abby Furniture Renting Co., 2 Green St., Jamaica Plain. For more information, inquire at the Community Housing Service.

In the Yellow Pages, check the listings under Furniture, Furniture Renting and Furniture-Used. *Avoid* stores that specialize in package rooms, use high pressure sales tactics and have contracts including hidden costs. In general, remember that it may be necessary to rent a truck or trailer to get your furniture home or to pay for delivery; figure these charges in your total costs.

Water beds: A boom in water beds is sweeping Boston if nowhere else. There are now at least a dozen stores in the Boston area selling water beds, with tremendous variation in prices, quality and service. A few words about water beds: First, they are heavy; don't put a full water bed where you would be afraid to put a Volkswagen. Second, they may require special heating units for the winter, especially if your apartment sometimes gets chilly. Third, they're wonderful; everyone should try one at least once.

Late Night Shopping

This section is written for those of you who prowl the streets late at night in search of something to buy. It is not exhaustive, and it is no longer necessarily accurate — things may have changed. However, it is a good first approximation. It does *not* include all night restaurants; that section is covered in the **Social Beaver**.

Phillips Drug Co.

155 Charles St., Boston (just across the Longfellow Bridge)
Drugs, papers, some food, some other items. Always open.

Adams Drug Store

624 Mass. Ave., Cambridge (Central Square)
Drugs, paperback books, toys, some food, etc. Closes 11 pm.

Star Market

Prudential Center, Boston
Supermarket. Closes at midnight.

Eaton's

1956 Beacon St., at Cleveland Circle
Newspapers, food, tobacco. Closes at 3:30 am.

Paperback Booksmith
37A Brattle St., Harvard Square
Books. Always open except Saturday and Sunday nights.

Minuteman Radio
30 Boylston St., Harvard Square
Records, tapes, books. Open until 1 am.

Commonwealth and Granby Gulf Service Station
605 Comm. Ave. (near BU)
Always open.

Takis Shell Service Station
Mass Ave. at Main St., Cambridge
Always open.

Random Items

Knives and swords: If you crave an interesting piece of cutlery or simply a good carving knife, Stoddard's at Temple Place in Boston is the place to go.

Florists: One of the best places to get potted flowers, though it will not do any arranging for you, is Dock Square Florist at Dock Square in Boston, just south of the open-air market. You can also get fruits there occasionally, making it the southern tip of the open-air market. However, it has the advantage of being open almost all the time.

Central Florist in Central Square is friendly and inexpensive. Galgay the Florist, further up Mass. Ave., is fancier and more expensive.

Music Supplies: The largest seller of sheet music is Carl Fischer at 156 Boylston St. in Boston, which also boasts a fine selection of instruments at its subsidiary, Beacon Musical Instrument Company at the same location. The last word on woodwinds and a good statement on most other instruments can be found at Rayburn's, at 263 Huntington Ave. in Boston. Other music stores abound, ranging from specialty outlets in Boston to Central Square pawnshops. You can sometimes pick up a very good buy in one of the nearby antique shops, which rather than selling antiques *per se* merely peddle used materials from estates and clearances, but be prepared to judge both the intrinsic value of an item and how much time and effort it would take to restore it. Some antique dealers are very knowledgeable in this regard, but most are just clerks.

Stamps and Coins: Boston has a concentration of dealers around Bromfield St. Also try Jack Molesworth on School St. and S.L. Stone's on Washington St., both in Boston. One of the friendlier ones is J.J. Teaparty on Bromfield St.

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Your special store

The Coop is the complete collegiate store, organized by students in 1882 to serve their needs economically and to distribute the profits annually to members. Annual membership is \$1.00.

At the Coop you'll find up-to-date Boutiques, full lines in both men's and women's clothing and accessories, plus stationery, cameras, art supplies, sporting goods, housewares and attractive gift items. Plus Boston's biggest book store, record store and art print department.

So get in the habit to shop and save at the Coop.

**the
Coop**

HARVARD SQUARE
M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

Other

Remarks In this section are collected the various small (and some not so small) items which apparently fit into no other category. If the apparent disorganization of the section dismays you, don't let it. It is only meant to be read in bits and is ordered alphabetically, so if you call something the same thing we do you'll be fine.

Activities Cards Distributed with registration materials. Used for voting in referenda, Institute elections, house elections in dormitories, etc. Replacements available through the Registrar's Office.

Address Change Change of home address: Notify Registrar's Office (E19-335). Men should inform their draft boards and the MIT Selective Service Office (3-140, x5836).

Draft (Selective Service) Draft laws keep changing so we won't list any specifics here. The MIT Selective Service Advisor is Joanne Robinson (3-140, x5836). She can give pertinent advice or refer you to other sources of information. She can also process II-s applications and other paperwork.

Two local lawyers who specialize in draft cases are:

Mitchell Benjoya	John G. S. Flym
Crane, Inker and Oteri	20 Mead St.
20 Ashburton Place	Cambridge
Boston 02108	876-0897
227-4882	

Note: When seeking a draft lawyer, a preliminary test of his competence regarding Selective Service (according to *Consumer Reports*) is whether he subscribes to *Selective Service Law Reporter*. If he doesn't, apologize for taking up his time and go elsewhere.

The American Friends Service Committee in Cambridge (876-7939) offers draft counseling, especially with regard to conscientious objector status. So do other groups, but be careful that the person counseling you is well-trained and knowledgeable. Otherwise you might be in trouble.

*Leave us no longer pretend
2-A would last to the end,
For they looked at your form,
And found your fingers still warm --
Leave us face it
You've been drafted.*

*Leave us not blush with no shame,
Thousands are caught by the same.
They need more men every day,
And so now you're 1-A --
Leave us face it
You've been shafted.*

*Caffeine and morphine you've tried but in vain,
They say you're healthy and hearty -- and sane.*

*What though we miss your dear faces,
Others will come in your places,
4-F's and beardless boy wonders
Will cover up for your blunders --
Leave us face it
You've been drafted.*

"Coed Lament" from *The Tech*, May 12, 1944

Family

The Institute maintains an Office of Social Work Services as an adjunct to the Medical Department for consultation and referral on family matters. This office (x4911) maintains a wide list of available family services.

Foreign Student Problems Primary Resources

Your advisor

Foreign Student Office (3-111, x3795)
Eugene Chamberlain, Advisor to Foreign Students
Robert A. Schuiteman, Associate Advisor
Tekle A. Tomlinson, Assistant Advisor

Carolyn Cox in Registry of guests for Foreign Staff (7-121, x2851)

Everyone else at MIT

Elsewhere in this book we have tried to cover most of the specific problems that might arise. These are some opportunities and resources in which we feel you would be uniquely interested. If you are unable to find help from one of the specific references in this book, check with one of the primary resources mentioned above.

Adjustment Problems

For students (and especially their wives) having trouble adjusting to the cultural milieu of the United States, the social workers, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Rodriguez, have considerable expertise. They are located on the second floor of the Medical Department, x4911.

Alien Address Cards

Aliens in the United States must file an Alien Address Card with the Immigration Service each year in January. These cards may be picked up at the Foreign Student Office, a post office or the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Driver's License

Consult Campus Patrol or the Foreign Student Office for information.

Employment

Before taking a job, talk with someone at the Foreign Student Office, since permission for employment is not automatically granted under the terms of F and J visas. Wives on F visas may *not* accept paid employment. Some students holding J-1 visas and their wives (J-2) are permitted employment only if they need to work for self-support.

English for Foreign Students

Visit your advisor or the Foreign Student Office. They can refer you to opportunities to improve your English.

Host Family

Five hundred families in the area host MIT foreign students each year. We hope you and your host family enjoy seeing each other. If you do not want to see your host family, refuse their invitations politely. Don't be upset; this happens periodically. If you want to have a host family, talk with one of the staff at the Foreign Student Office.

Immigration

There exists a good chapter on this subject in the *Asian Student Orientation Handbook* which has general applicability. Copies are available at the Foreign Student Office.

Income Tax

For information, call the Alien Tax Information Office (223-3446).

I don't want men of experience working for me. The experienced man is always telling me why something can't be done. The fellow who has not had any experience is so dumb he doesn't know a thing can't be done — and he goes ahead and does it.

Charles F. Kettering

Insurance

The *Asian Student Orientation Handbook* describes the various types of insurance available to foreign students. Copies are available at the Foreign Student Office. If you have questions regarding MIT medical insurance, check with the Medical Department (x4481).

Passports and Visas

Check the pamphlet *Information for Admitted Foreign Students*, which you should have received on arrival here. If you no longer have your copy, get another from the Foreign Student Office.

Political Action

Legally speaking, you are free to participate in any sort of political action as long as you do not violate the laws of the United States. However, on the practical level it is unsafe for you to participate in activities either on the fringes of the law or which may bring down upon you the unfavorable attention of the police; immigration officials think twice about renewing the visa of someone arrested for political activity, whether or not he was subsequently convicted.

Special Problems of Freshmen

In a sense, this book was originally written for freshmen, and it has retained that flavor through four printings. This section merely concentrates a central group of problems relating only to freshmen in one location.

Problems Resulting from Pass/Fail

If you don't get evaluation forms, go to the FAC office at 7-103. Ask and you shall receive. If you don't get completed evaluation forms back, bother your advisor.

Failure (Not Passing)

Don't panic. Normally you will merely have to repeat the course if you want to get credit for it. Pleading sometimes helps. Possibly your evaluation forms did not give you a clear idea of where you stood. Talk to your professor.

Forgetting When/Where the Exam Is

Call the undergraduate or headquarters office of the department in question; departments maintain offices that can provide section numbers, exam information and so on. Additionally the Information Office (7-111, x4795) has information on final exams.

Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot.

BY ORDER OF THE AUTHOR
Mark Twain, 1884

There is a special department of Hell for students of probability. In this department there are many typewriters and many monkeys. Every time a monkey walks on a typewriter, it types by chance one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

Bertrand Russell

Complaining About Your Advisor

Advisors are pot luck. If you don't like what you get, you can ask either for arbitrary reassignment or request a specific person. All such discussion is via the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103, x6771).

Taking a Course at Wellesley

You can do this first term if you try hard. If you really want to do it, start shoving (see **Cross-Registration, Undergraduate, Wellesley** in the academics section).

Freshman Seminars

The subject you choose can be both interesting and informative. If it isn't, you can either drop or change it; don't stick with a bad one. The Undergraduate Seminar Office is located at 7-105, x3622.

Panic

If something is wrong and you can't find adequate help anywhere, go to the psychiatrists. Cry; let them know you're desperate. They will quickly get someone to help this poor freshman before he jumps off the bridge.

This tactic is a last resort, but it works. Instantly.

Gambling

If you can't pay your debts someone is out of line. Talk to your advisor, housemaster or tutor, or one of the other counseling resources. You can also notify the authorities (e.g. Judcomm, the Dean's Office).

Handicapped People

A list of ramps, walkways and other special facilities for handicapped people (and those transporting heavy loads) should be available by September 1971. Check with the Information Office (7-111, x4795).

ID Card

Pick up your ID card, when they are distributed, at 10-180. If you lose yours, you can get a replacement at E19-215. Note: If you do lose yours inform the Bursar's Office and your bank immediately. ID cards can be used to cash checks (it's quite easy to replace the picture).

Information Offices

Information Office (7-111, x4795)
Office of Campus Information Services (5-122, x3676)

**Kosher
Kitchen**

Contact Rabbi Herman Pollack (312 Memorial Drive, x2982).

**Laundry
and Cleaning**

Most dorms have coin-operated washing and drying machines. For others the best bet is one of the many laundromats all over the place. The price comes to about ten cents a pound and some will fold sheets for a little extra. Note: Cambridge and Boston are full of coin-operated laundromats that claim to be self-service, but the operator actually washes the clothes for you.

Laundry and dry cleaning service are also available at the Coop at Charlie the Tech Tailor, who also does those sewing jobs you can't handle yourself.

**Light, Heat,
Power Failure**

Call x4741 if something goes kflui in your office or lab after the regular working day. This statement also applies to elevators.

**Lost
and Found**

Call x4741 (during the day) for the main complex or x3913 for the Student Center. Also check the dormitory desks.

Marriage

1. Congratulations!

2. Financial Aid usually will *not* increase any grants you are getting, nor will it give you one if you are not already receiving MIT support. Under normal circumstances, your husband or wife is expected to work to earn the equivalent of his or her support. But by all means go to the Financial Aid Office and talk with the people there; maybe you are a special case. Some fellowships have increased stipends if you acquire dependents.

3. Men should inform their draft boards, enclosing a copy of their marriage certificate. Although with the changing draft regulations it is not clear what good that will do you, it is not likely to harm your case. Check with Joanne Robinson, the Selective Service Advisor (3-140, x5836).

Medical Aid

In addition to general medical care given by specialists in internal medicine and surgery, the Medical Department provides consultants in allergy, dentistry, dermatology, gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, otolaryngology and urology. Psychiatric consultations are available and short-term psychotherapy is given as necessary. The Medical Department now offers complete dental treatment to students and their wives, as facilities permit.

There are two consultants in social work available to assist students, faculty, staff and their families.

Outpatient medical care for students' children is not provided, though they are entitled to the accident and in-hospital benefits included in the Student Health Program. The Medical Department maintains a referral list of qualified pediatricians in the Boston area.

A 28-bed infirmary (x4485), operated by the Medical Department for the benefit of students and their wives, is located on Memorial Drive between Baker House and McCormick Hall. Children are not admitted to the infirmary but, if necessary, are referred to a nearby hospital offering pediatric care. Patients requiring major surgery or treatment for serious illness are sent to one of the Boston or Cambridge hospitals where their care is usually supervised by one of the Medical Department physicians or surgeons.

The MIT Medical Department (x4481) is centrally located in the Homburg Memorial Infirmary (building 11) in the Institute's main building group. In order to provide continuity of medical care and encourage development of a personal patient-physician relationship, all visits to the Medical Department are by appointment except in emergencies. The regular hours of the Medical Department are from 8:30 to 5 Monday through Friday except for legal holidays. At all other times emergency medical care is available in the infirmary. Visits to dormitories, fraternity houses or private dwelling units are not made, but if a student is too ill to come to the infirmary without assistance the Medical Department should be notified and will recommend suitable help.

Medical Insurance

If you are trying to decide whether to buy the optional health and accident policy offered by MIT, compare the benefits with family policies by which you are covered. Dr. Albert Seeler, head of the MIT Medical Department, considers the MIT benefits the minimum you should have to cover reasonably expected medical expenses. Questions regarding any facet of medical insurance can be directed to the Insurance Office of the Medical Department.

Missing Persons

If you're missing we can't help you. If you can't find someone else or suspect something of the sort may be wrong, call the Dean for Student Affairs Office (x6776) and the housemaster of your dorm, if you live in one. Get all the relevant information on when the missing person was last seen. *Don't* call the person's home unless it's absolutely necessary; let the Dean's Office handle it.

The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated.

Mark Twain in a cable from London

Money**Cashing Personal Checks**

You can cash personal checks of up to \$100 (or larger with the approval of the Bursar or Assistant Bursar) at the two branches of the Cashier's Office (E19-215, open 9-2, or 10-180, open 9-3). An MIT ID is required. If you want to cash a check between 3 and 5 on weekdays, go to the Cashier's Office at the Harvard Coop in Harvard Square to have your check approved, then go to the Cambridge Trust Co. office (100 yards away; the cashier will give you directions) to get it cashed.

Many supermarkets in the area cash checks 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, but averages around \$35 for a personal check, somewhat more for a paycheck.

Depositing Money

Local banks offer various types of savings accounts, so shop around for the deal you like best. The same applies for checking accounts, where several banks offer no minimum balance — no service charge checking.

Errors in Financial Statement

If you think the Institute screwed up your financial statement, contact the cashier at E19-215. However, before you jump to hasty conclusions, remember that invoices are reasonably random in time, and the bill you receive may include a debt you have already paid. Since billing deadlines are not at all strict, make sure the mistake lasts at least two monthly statements before yelling.

Paychecks

Almost all checks for hourly work are distributed at 10-180 (open 9-5 Monday through Friday). If you are supposed to get yours from a special location (such as your friendly local secretary) and it isn't there, check 10-180. MIT does not cash paychecks.

Where to Make Payment

Payments to the Institute can be made at E19-215 or 10-180. 10-180 is open later — until 3 pm weekdays. If you're confused by the listing above claiming that 10-180 is open until 5, the reason is that 10-180 is actually two rooms, a Bursar's Office and a Cashier's Office. The Bursar's Office is open 9-5, the Cashier's Office only from 9 to 3. Note: mailed payments should go to E19-215.

There are notaries public at the Bursar's Office (E19-335 and 10-180), especially Ruth Dawson, Assistant Bursar in E19. She's there 9-5 but doesn't work during lunchtime, 12-1. Both John Rogers and Carl Carey are notaries public. They have staggered lunchtimes so you can normally catch one of them in.

**Notaries
Public**

Nursery School

Tech Nursery School, a cooperative operating at both Eastgate and Westgate, offers child care during the day. Tuition ranges from \$48 to \$120 per term, depending on your child's age. See **Marital and Child-Care Problems** in the personal problems section of this book.

Patents, Copyrights

Patent Counsel

If you think you have a patentable idea, one of the resources available is the Patent Administration Office (E19-619, x5361). There you can get a copy of *Patent and Copyright Procedures* and get information about the legalities and other hassles involved.

Regarding the idea itself, you should talk with someone in your field (the Patent Administration Office can recommend someone) regarding the likely existence of previous patents similar to yours. The whole procedure is extremely complex, but the rewards of having a patent of your own make a preliminary investigation eminently worthwhile.

Physical Plant Notes

Tunnels

Significant tunnels run between buildings 16 and 54, 14 and 18, 18 and 54, and between the parallels of East Campus.

Open Doors

The following doors are always unlocked, barring unforeseen problems like bomb scares: buildings 7, 39, 56 (east side), Student Center.

Doors usually open (except when you need them) include buildings 8, 13, 14, Kresge Auditorium and the Chapel (until midnight).

Other doors are open during working hours, from 8 to 5, except where noted (e.g. pool, duPont).

Building Names

Some people hate to use numbers for all the buildings, or any of them. This listing was written just for them.

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Building Name</i>
1	Henry L. Pierce Engineering Laboratory
2	No Name
3	The Richard Cockburn Maclaurin Building
4	The Richard Cockburn Maclaurin Building
4A	Laser Laboratory
5	Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering

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6	George Eastman Research Laboratory
6A	The Spectroscopy Laboratory
7	William Barton Rogers Building
8	Metallurgy Building
9	Center for Advanced Engineering Study
10	The Richard Cockburn Maclaurin Building
11	The Homberg Infirmary
12	No Name
13	The Vannevar Bush Building (Center for Materials Science and Engineering)
14	Charles Hayden Memorial Library
16	Dorrance Building
17	Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel
17A	No Name
18	Camille Edouard Dreyfus Building (chemistry)
20	No Name
24	No Name
26	Karl Taylor Compton Laboratory
31	Sloan Laboratories for Aircraft and Automotive Engineering
32	Electrical Engineering Building
33	Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory
35	Sloan Metals Processing Laboratory
37	Center for Space Research
39	Information Processes Service Center
41	No Name
42	Power Plant
43	No Name
44	The Cyclotron
46	No Name
48	The Hydrodynamics Laboratory and Ship Model Towing Tank
49	<i>The Tech</i> , East Coast Editorial Offices
50	Francis Amasa Walker Memorial Building
50A	The MIT Sailing Pavilion
54	The Cecil and Ida Green Building (Center for Earth Sciences)
56	The Uncas A. Whitaker Building (Center for Life Sciences)
57	The MIT Alumni Building (Alumni Swimming Pool)
58	The Office of Naval Research Generator
62	Wood, Hayden, Munroe (East Campus – west)
64	Goodale, Bemis, Walcott (East Campus – east)
66	The Radioactive Waste Storage House
70	East Parking Garage (Parking Facility 1)
E1	The President's House
E2	Ware, Atkinson, Runkle (Senior House)
E3	Holman, Nichols, Craft (Senior House)
E10	Psychology Laboratory
E15A,B,C	No Name

E18, 19	Horace Sayford Ford Building (Formerly Daggett Building)
E20	No Name
E21	No Name
E32	The MIT press
E34	No Name
E38	Suffolk Building
E40	(Formerly the P.S. Webster Building)
E42	The Hayward Garage (Parking Facility 3)
E52	The Alfred P. Sloan Building
E53	The Grover M. Hermann Building (Social Science and Management Research Center)
N4	Albany Street Garage (Parking Facility 4)
N10	High Voltage Research Laboratories
N42	Graphic Arts Building
N52	Center for Space Research
N54	No Name
NW12	The Nuclear Engineering Building
NW13	The Nuclear Chemistry Building
NW14, 15	The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory
W1	Avery Allen Ashdown House (Graduate House)
W2	Non-Resident Student Association
W2A	Religious Counselor's Offices
W4	Stanley McCormick Hall (Women's Dormitory)
W5	Homberg Infirmary (Formerly Sancta Maria Hospital)
W7	Everett Moore Baker House
W8	Harold Whitworth Pierce Boat House
W11	Center for Advanced Visual Studies
W13	Bexley Hall
W15	The MIT Chapel
W16	Kresge Auditorium
W20	The Julius Adams Stratton Building (Student Center)
W23	Briggs Field House
W31	David Flett duPont Athletic Gymnasium (Armory)
W32	David Flett duPont Athletic Center
W33	Rockwell Athletic Cage
W41	Metropolitan Storage Warehouse
W45	Vassar Street Garage (Parking Facility 2)
W51	Burton House, Conner Hall
W61	The Frank S. MacGregor House
W85A-J	Westgate Married Student Housing
W91	The Aerophysics Laboratory

Off-Campus Facilities

Talbot House

Talbot House is a Vermont farm home available through the year to groups of members of the MIT community. It is located at Woodstock near several major recreational facilities, including skiing, hiking, horseback riding, golf areas and a theater. **Warning:** It costs. For more information call the Student Center Office (x3913).

Endicott House

This house, located in Dedham, is open to any group associated with MIT, but not for entertainment purposes. It costs even more than Talbot House. For reservations and more information call the director at 326-5151.

Piercing of Ears

You can have your ears pierced at the Medical Department. The price is \$8.00 for the first ear, the second one free. **Reason:** The small plastic cylinders put in the ear to keep the hole from closing are sold only in pairs.

Planning Special Events

For information in planning concerts, dances, mixers and the like contact the Undergraduate Association office (W20-401, x2696) for the report of the General Assembly Social Committee. Or contact the Dean for the Student Center, Jon Hartshorne, in W20-344, x3913. Note: If you want to plan a wedding in the Chapel, the person to get hold of is Jane Sauer (7-101, x6764).

Postdoctoral Notes

Depending on what aspect of life at MIT he is dealing with, a postdoctoral fellow will be classified as student, faculty and staff at different times. Normally this situation works to his advantage, but if he doesn't like it he can complain.

The availability of Student Health Insurance is useful, as is student status (non-candidate for a degree) for federal income tax returns. One can also claim student status in order to maintain out-of-town registration for a car (assuming the insurance company involved agrees). You must file with the local police for a student ID tag (described elsewhere in this book, or ask Campus Patrol).

Faculty status is helpful in applying for an MIT library card. Relegation to the staff category occurs with regard to parking lot assignments, obtaining a Coop card, and in purchasing an athletic card (\$25).

There is no official identification card connecting a postdoctoral fellow with the Institute. A letter of appointment from the President's Office, which should arrive a few weeks after you fill out forms with your department (if you have not filled out forms beforehand), is the most useful means of identification. If you need a temporary ID, the Registry of Guests (building 7 lobby) may give you one. Afterward your MIT library card should suffice.

Recycling

APO (W20-415, x3788) has an up-to-date list of all types of recycling information, including pickup points nearby. An addi-

tional source of information is Northeast SCOPE in Boston at 762-8456.

The Environmental Protection Agency (Rm. 2203, JFK Building, Boston 02203) produces a directory of environmental agencies, listing virtually all environmental groups in New England (and the rest of the country, if you want to access the larger version).

Religious Counselors

Several clergymen representing the major faiths spend all or part of their time counseling individual students and advising religious groups. Their names and numbers are listed in the Institute Directory. The religious counselors' building is at 312 Memorial Drive.

School Cancellations

The decision to call off classes (due to snow) is usually made at around 6 and released to WHDH radio (850 AM, 94.5 FM). Don't call the MIT switchboard because it will be swamped. Instead, call 868-2420.

Social Security, VA Benefits

The Registrar's Office is the Institute's liaison with the government regarding these two issues, and you should address your inquiries to that location (E19-341, x4788). The specific person handling these matters is Associate Registrar Robert H. Cook.

Telephones

There are three phone systems at MIT at present:

1) **Outside lines** which may be purchased from New England Telephone. The rates vary depending on what kind of service (message-unit, suburban, WATS, etc.) you order. Check with the phone company and estimate your calling pattern before you order. A common practice in the dormitories is for several students to split the cost of a phone with unlimited metropolitan service. There is a \$5.00 installment charge (even if a phone already exists from the previous tenants) and additional monthly charges for touch-tone and trimline phones. Color on a phone costs \$4.00 more initially, but nothing more per month.

2) **MIT extensions** are in Institute offices, in dormitory hallways and most fraternity houses, in lounges, some classrooms and many random places. Unless you are at a 9-line (found in many offices), you can only make calls inside the Institute. You can also call Harvard, Wellesley and selected other places by using established tielines. See the Institute Directory for general information and a list of tielines.

3) **Dormlines** are in every room in the on-campus dormitories, and

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in some fraternity houses, Institute offices, student activity offices and public areas (such as the lobby of building 7). To avoid confusion with MIT extensions, dormline numbers start with 8, 9, or 0 while extension numbers (excluding tielines) start with 1 through 7.

You can call either an extension or a dormline from outside by calling the switchboard (864-6900) and requesting the specific number. You can also call an extension from a dormline (and vice versa). The tieline from extension to dormline is 810, that from dormline to extension is 80. Barring major delays, all of the MIT telephones will go on a Centrex system in the fall of 1972.

Unless you have an outside line of your own or can access a 9-line in an office, the only way to make outside calls is from a pay phone. There are quite a few of these sprinkled throughout the Institute, never in a convenient location. Operators sometimes ask for more money after five minutes are up. Long distance calls are quite a bit cheaper from an outside line than from a pay phone. However, special rates may apply in your case; consult your friendly neighborhood phone hacker.

You can place collect, credit card and third party long distance telephone calls by calling the operator at 820 from an extension, or 80-820 (wait for the dial tone after dialing 80) from a dormline. For toll-free calls (information calls or area code 800), call the MIT operator (0). Note: You cannot dial a long-distance call directly from a 9-line. There is a toll diversion which switches you to the MIT operator, to whom you have to cough up an account number, plus your name, plus other information. It isn't trivial.

For information about extensions, dial x30, or ask the operator at 864-6900. They have a list of extensions by room numbers if you want a location and don't know who you'll get. NewEngland Telephone Information is available at 411 on an outside line. Dormlines work like extensions regarding information.

Repair service for outside lines is 611. For extensions it is x4759, for dormlines x3651 or dl 0723.

Time

To get the correct time, call 637-9999 or dormline 0765.

Weather

Call 936-1111 or x5211.

WTBS

You can listen to TBS on dormline 0768. Don't stay on too long; only one person at a time can listen.



Appendices

Folk Wisdom (Minor Truths)

1. The way to convince a professor that you sincerely want something is to sincerely keep bothering him about it.
2. The only place where typewriters exist for general use is the Student Center Library. There the typewriters are rather poor and they cost. It's much better to get hold of a typewriter (possibly with a secretary attached) at an office where you have connections (even where you don't).
3. If you want something from the lower echelons of the administration try the soft sell twice. If you don't succeed after that, go to the next level or to an independent agency such as your advisor or dean. *Don't* get nasty; almost nobody does things out of malice, though there is no known limit to stupidity.
4. Many faculty members are reticent and unwilling to take the initiative in developing relations with students. Often they sit in their offices and wonder why no one visits them. The reason they do so is a reluctance to intrude, so if you want to get to know one *you* have to do the intruding.
5. If you really want something, ask for it on paper; write a memo. People will act on memos if only to get annoying slips of paper off their desks.
6. Your seniority here makes not too much difference in what you can get done, or in how people treat you. However, low seniority raises the threshold of work you must do to get a service operating for you.
7. If you need a favor, stop in at any random office and ask for it. The primary example that comes to mind is use of the telephone.
8. Check out the reading room in your department. It will most likely contain the most compact reference source available in your field.
9. Desk calculators are scattered around the Institute and many are available for student use. Check with your department.

10. Due to an incredible influx of antropoid dung, the Charles River has no bottom; the water becomes thicker at greater depth. Doc Edgerton tried to find the bottom with his sonar pinger and failed. Rumor has it that the water is getting cleaner, and large carp (and occasionally minnows) are known to live there.
11. Old quizzes and such can often be found at the graduate and undergraduate offices of a department.
12. The swimming pool is open to all members of the MIT community. You need an athletic card to get in. Guests \$.50.
13. It's relatively easy to get an appointment with President Wiesner. In this case, "relatively" will not be defined.
14. If you need information on something about the Institute or want to know where something is, try the Information Office (7-111, x4795) or the Public Relations Office (5-105, x2704).
15. A list of extensions available for general use is in the front of the Institute telephone directory.
16. For mailing lists, check with the Office of Campus Information Services (5-122, x3676).
17. If you need something (such as a piece of equipment) constructed, look into your department's shop. You may need a grad student to sign for it. Course XXI, ignore this statement.
18. To get supplies, try Laboratory Supplies or go through your department (ask your advisor for an account number for departmental supplies).
19. MIT employs over 4200 on-campus, non-academic people, and they aren't all secretaries. Some of the foremen, machinists, glassblowers, technicians, carpenters, research engineers and even administrators have interesting jobs and hobbies, and conversation between them and students can be refreshing to both. They may also prove to be a career counseling resource.
20. It's OK for a grad student to take undergraduate subjects and vice versa. Proper etiquette calls for consulting the instructor beforehand.
21. Many instructors end up trying to teach 50% of the subject in the last two weeks of the term. **Beware!** If your instructor seems to be falling behind what he said he'd teach you, either get ahead or talk to him about it.
22. A few guidelines for finding a bathroom quickly:

a) On the main corridor, lavatories are stacked vertically, men's above ladies' and vice versa. They normally occur at the junction of two buildings, for instance, 3-101, which is a ladies' room.

b) In the other main buildings, a similar situation applies, with bathrooms occurring at the ends of buildings or just before (or after) a corner. Example: 1-101 is a men's room.

c) In the newer buildings, men's and ladies' rooms are usually close together and either centrally or peripherally located. The notable exception is building 14, with men's rooms at the western end and ladies' rooms at the eastern end, with none on the first floor.

Wellesley

The Wellesley campus is fifteen miles away from MIT, and after doing time by the Charles it's quite a change to see grass, trees, hills, a lake and the silence that comes from having much space between you and the nearest car (the silence is *not* seen).

There are other attractions as well.

Wellesley has at least two official ties with MIT in the MIT-Wellesley cross-registration and residence exchanges. There are other opportunities for getting involved in Wellesley activities, but you have to be enterprising; they aren't well publicized.

Lake Waban

In late spring there is swimming in the lake under supervision of a lifeguard (at the little beach near the boathouse). No swimming is allowed when the lifeguard is not on duty. Talk to Ben Lombard (MIT x824548) at the Wellesley boathouse about using sailing, rowing and canoeing facilities. A Wellesley Small Craft Permit or its equivalent is a prerequisite. Call Mary Hemenway (Office 3, x824420) for details.

Green Growing Things

The Hunnewell Arboretum is a natural bowl in the northeast corner of the campus, graced by hundreds of flowering trees and shrubs. At the bottom of the hollow is a small pond.

The Alexandra Botanical Garden is to the left of the path heading toward the town of Wellesley. It consists of a bunch of grass with a stream running through it, some labeled trees and shrubs, lots of flowers and Paramecium Pond.

The greenhouses which connect to Sage Hall are divided into rooms in which different climates are simulated. Plants accustomed to each climate may be found therein, ranging from tomatoes to cocconut

WELLESLEY COLLEGE



ACADEMIC BUILDINGS:
 Founders and Green: Humanities, Mathematics and Social Sciences
 Jewett Arts Center: Art, Music, Theatre
 Pendleton: Chemistry, Physics, Psychology
 Sage: Botany, Geography, Geology, Zoology
 Whitin Observatory: Astronomy
RESIDENCE HALLS: Bates, Beebe, Cazenove, Clayton, Davis, Freeman, McAfee, Munger, Pomeroiy, Severance, Shafer, Stone, Tower Court
INFORMATION, ADMISSION and ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES are in Green Hall

palms, plus some man-eating orchids. For info about accessibility call the Biological Sciences Office (x824463).

Whitin Observatory

The observatory is equipped with 6", 12" and 24" telescopes, as well as an astronomy library. The person to call about using these facilities is Miss Hill (x824324).

Jewett Arts Center

Jewett houses the Art and Music departments. Within the Art building are studios, study rooms and the art library. The second floor holds a sculpture court. The Music building contains practice and listening rooms, the music library and the auditorium.

Connecting the two halves of Jewett is the Wellesley Gallery, which displays the Museum Collection. Admission is free and the exhibits are changed every few months. For information call the Art Office (x824307).

Music

For those interested in vocal music, there are several possible opportunities for MIT coeds. The Wellesley College Choir and the more selective Madrigal Group are potentially open to coeds who want to take some initiative in opening up channels. There are at least two other singing groups at Wellesley, namely the Tupelos and W.C.T.U.; both groups use all kinds of music and give a variety of performances. The Music Office (x824401) is the place to call for information. They can tell you who to get in touch with if you're interested in trying out for any of the groups mentioned above.

Black coeds who are interested in singing might investigate Wellesley's Ethos Choir. Contact Mr. Polk, Director of Educational Services (x824461).

If you are interested in chamber music, call x824401 for information about Wellesley's Chamber Music Society.

Theater

There are at least three active theater groups at Wellesley: Barn, Experimental Theatre and Theatron, Inc. For information about any of these groups, call Mr. Barstow (x824461).

Radio

WBS, 640 AM, is Wellesley's radio station. It is located on the second floor of Alumnae Hall (x824303). Those interested in broadcasting or working there should call the station for details.

EI Table

Wellesley's Campus Exchange, better known as the EI Table, is a place to go for a quick snack. It's also where most Wellesley

activities are advertised, including rides to and from. Find it in the basement of Green Hall.

Billings

Billings, the oldest and ugliest building on Wellesley's campus, is the terminal for the Wellesley-MIT Exchange buses. It has been completely renovated and houses the new College Center. It contains study areas, an MIT lounge, meeting rooms, the Bus Office and Committee X (a small coffee house). It also holds The Well (a snack bar) and various student organizations. Part of the Billings House complex is Harambee House, a social and cultural center for black students. For information about its activities, call Mr. Polk (x824624).

General Information

For information about anything at Wellesley, contact Mrs. Twombly at the Information Bureau (second floor of Green Hall, x824241).

Lexicon of MIT Words, Phrases, Acronyms

Note: 1: Terms commonly identified by acronym or name are listed here by acronym.

Note 2: A list of all building names and their numbers can be found under **Other**.

Note 3: Don't trust this lexicon too far.

AA — Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering. (2) Athletic Association.

AIESEC — Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales; international exchange program of business and economics students.

APO — Alpha Phi Omega, service fraternity (x3788).

ASA — Association of Student Activities.

Aero — See **AA** (1).

BASIS — Summer orientation for foreigners coming into the Boston area.

Brass Rat — The MIT ring, which tradition tells us is the only college ring in the country without a stone. Tradition is probably wrong, and any confirmatory evidence would be welcomed.

Brown-bagger — Techman who studies 25 hours a day. Connotes narrowness; also cheapness. If you hear someone using it, it connotes age; the term is obsolete.

By definition – (1) Clearly, obviously. (2) Necessarily.

CAP – Committee on Academic Performance.

CEP – Committee on Educational Policy.

COC – Committee on Curricula. Also abbreviated **CC**.

CSC – Chinese Students Club.

CTSS – Compatible Time Sharing System. One of the earliest time-sharing computer systems. See **Multics**.

Caveat Emptor – Let the buyer beware.

Chancellor – The office presently held by Paul Gray. In general he assists the president of the Institute as well as working on major projects of his own.

Cheney Room – Margaret Cheney Room, for women students only. Keys available from Emily Wick (5-108, x5241). Facilities available for eating, sleeping, showering and talking. Open house once a year.

Clearly – Obviously. Often used sarcastically. Often used in general.

Coed – What MIT has been for exactly 100 years.

Compton Lecture Hall – 26-100.

Concourse – An experimental freshman program, new as of fall 1971. Prof. Louis Bucciarelli (x2272) has more info.

Coop – Co-operative store. Located at Harvard Square, first floor of the Student Center, and other locations. See **Coop** in the shopping section.

Course – (1) Department major. (2) Subject (e.g. 8.08). The Registrar's Office has declared (2) an invalid definition, for what that's worth.

Cretin – Idiot, fool, clumsy or stupid person.

DI – Dorm Line.

D-Labs – Draper Labs, formerly Instrumentation Labs. They work on inertial guidance, radar, etc. Now being spun off.

DSR – Division of Sponsored Research. An administrative apparatus overseeing outside research grants and work at MIT.

HoToGAMIT

Daggett Building – Archaic name for the Ford building (E18-19).

Dames, Technology – Social and service organization for wives, sisters and mothers of MIT students, research and teaching assistants.

Deke – Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Diagnostic – A test given to determine one's ability and knowledge in a certain course area, or something like that.

Dormcon – Dormitory Council. The central dormitory governing and coordinating body. Presently in a state of disrepair.

Double E – See EE.

Drop – Deregister from a subject during the term.

EE – Electrical Engineering, course VI.

ERC – Education Research Center. See **Resources** in the academics section.

ESG – Experimental Studies Group. A bunch of instructors, frosh and George Valley working together on full-time mutual education. Located at 24-612, x7786.

ESP – Educational Studies Program. See **HSSP**.

Emeritus – Retired from service with honor. See **Professor**.

FAC – (1) Freshman Advisory Council. (2) Friday afternoon club, located in the GSC pub at Walker Memorial and open to any grad student.

FRC – Fraternity Radical Caucus.

Field Day – A long-obsolete battle between the collective freshman and sophomore class, traditionally part of Junior Prom Weekend.

Fiji – Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Finboard – Finance Board. The undergraduate body charged with proposing and administering the Undergraduate Association budget.

Flushed – (1) Turned down or out. Disappointed in some endeavor, usually involving selling oneself. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer." (2) Get a reddish hue on one's face from heat, exertion or embarrassment. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer."

G – Graduate student.

GSC – Graduate Student Council. The governing organ of graduate students as a group (50-110, x2195).

General Assembly – Undergraduate governing, coordinating and information distributing agency. Consists of the sum of living group representatives. Moribund over the past year and possibly dead as of fall 1971. See **Inscomm**.

Generate – Create, come up with.

Gronked – Kaputt, nonfunctioning.

Grungy – Dingy and grubby. What you feel like after studying 20 hours straight for a final in 85 degree heat.

HSSP – High School Studies Program. Educational program run by ESP for high school students, in which MIT students design and teach their own courses to high school students.

Hack – (1) A noun denoting a trick or prank. For example, welding a streetcar onto the tracks or getting elected UAP are fine hacks. (2) A verb denoting goofing off, talking randomly, just hanging around. (3) A verb meaning to apply oneself very earnestly to something. Example: a computer hacker. Also connotes fanaticism. (4) Harrass somebody, whether for fun or maliciously.

Harvard – A large (though not so large as BU) multifaceted university located 1½ miles up Massachusetts Ave., Memorial Dr., or the Charles River.

Head – (1) Bathroom. (2) Someone who smokes Mexican tobacco.

HoJo – Howard Wesley Johnson, present chairman of the MIT Corporation and former president of MIT. No relation to the ice cream and motel magnate.

HoToGAMIT – This book, pronounced How to gam it.

Huntington Hall – 10-250.

IAP – Independent Activities Period. The month of January.

IFC – Interfraternity Council. The central coordinating and governing body of the fraternities. Quite a bit more alive than its counterpart, namely Dormcon.

IHTFP – I Hate This Place. If you can't figure it out correctly you don't deserve to know.

I-Labs – Instrumentation Labs. See **D-Labs**.

ISC – International Students Council.

Infinite – More (noun) than you can (verb). Examples: doughnuts-eat, problems-look at, cards-keep track of.

Infinitely – Can be synonymous with *exceedingly, really, quite*. Example: "Infinitely screwed up."

Inscomm – Institute Committee, the old undergraduate governing body. Heroically slain by someone who happened to be around at the time, it was replaced by the General Assembly in 1969. With undergraduate student government undergoing major reorganization over the summer of 1971, it may now be revived. Check with the UA office (W20-401, x2696) if you're interested.

Institute – MIT.

Institute Professor – See **Professor**.

Instructor – (1) Man who stands in front of people taking subject and lets fall pearls of wisdom. (2) Academic rank in the lower echelons of the junior faculty.

Interphase – Summer pre-orientation program for educationally disadvantaged freshmen.

Intrex – A project group working on advanced methods of information storage and retrieval, planning an operational library system for MIT.

Intuitively obvious – (1) Something too simpleminded to deserve explanation. (2) More often, something too abstruse to explain, if indeed the speaker understands it at all.

JYA – Junior Year Abroad.

Jock – (1) An athlete. (2) An athletic supporter. (3) Someone who does a lot of some activity. Examples: an aero jock, a computer jock.

Judcomm – Judicial Committee, a generic term signifying a group of students charged with enforcing student laws, usually in living groups.

L-Lab – Lincoln Laboratory, a special laboratory located in Lexington. Its specialties include optics, radio physics, data systems, radar and re-entry systems.

LSC – Lecture Series Committee. A student organization that puts on movies, lectures and other entertainment for the MIT community.

Lambchops – Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Lecturer – (1) He who lectures. (2) Low academic rank among the junior faculty.

Living Group – The place where you live.

MAC – Project MAC. Both “machine-aided cognition” and “multiple-access computer.” Interdepartmental facility devoted to research in the computer and information sciences (x6201). See the catalogue.

MBTA – Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority. Operates Boston area mass transit, not too horribly. MTA is technically obsolete but not really.

ME – Mechanical Engineering.

MIC – Military-Industrial Complex.

MIT Community – Over 15,000 students, faculty, researchers, staff and employees at MIT. Sometimes used more expansively to include alumni.

MITOC – MIT Outing Club.

MITSDS – MIT Students for a Democratic Society.

MITSFS – MIT Science Fiction Society. Pronounced mittsfiss.

March 4 – Refers to a 1968 conference concerning the role of MIT research in society, sponsored by UCS (Union of Concerned Scientists). Researchers were urged to halt work that day, come to Kresge auditorium and participate.

Matrons, Technology – Social and service group for wives of faculty and staff. Analogous to **Dames, Technology** listed earlier in this lexicon.

Meat – (1) Tool. (2) Jock (in the athletic, human sense).

Meatball – (1) Tool. (2) Fool. This definition is the more widely used.

Moat – The thing wrapped around the Chapel. A good place to throw obnoxious people.

Multics – MULTiplexed Information and Computing System; a general time-sharing computer system operated on the world's only GE 645. At Project MAC.

N – A random number with various connotations. There are N ways to beat (or get screwed by) the system as N goes to infinity.

NRSA – Non-Resident Student Organization.

NUC – New University Conference. A radical multi-university faculty group.

Nontrivial – (1) Very difficult. (2) Impossible. See **trivial**.

Nurd – Undesirable person. General insult noun, not necessarily unfriendly. Frequently connotes contempt. Also spelled **nerd**, **gnurd**.

Petition – (1) As a noun, a form used to request something unusual with regard to academics. Example: placing out of all your upperclass requirements. (2) As a verb, petition means fill out a petition form, submit it to the proper authorities and satisfy other protocols associated with that kind of activity.

Phi Mud – Phi Mu Delta fraternity.

Placement – The process of career counseling, graduate school counseling and helping a student get a job (summer, temporary or permanent).

Postdoc – Postdoctoral fellow.

Postgrad – Graduate student.

Professor – (1) Person standing in front of students taking subject. (2) Academic rank with three graduations (full, associate, assistant), comprising the main body of the senior faculty. Most full professors have tenure. (3) Institute professor: eminent academic post recognizing exceptional distinction, normally of scholarly nature and breadth of interest. It is not in the normal line of succession. The Institute Professor can work as he wishes on research and teaching without regard for formal departmental boundaries or duties. (4) Professor Emeritus: faculty member who has reached mandatory retirement age but who is working at (legally) up to 50% of his former load.

Provost – The senior academic officer reporting to the president of the Institute, working as his assistant in addition to carrying on projects of his own. Presently the provost is Walter Rosenblith.

Psych out – (1) Understand (usually a person). (2) Understand a person sufficiently to stay one jump ahead of him.

Punt – Determine after analytical deliberation not to do something, said something usually being academic in nature.

RA — Research Assistant. Usually a graduate student employed by his department and receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for his research duties.

RL — Rosa Luxembourg SDS. A defunct campus radical group.

RLE — Research Laboratory of Electronics. Housed in 20A, 20B, 26.

Random — (1) Any. (2) Indeterminate, sometimes connoting number. (3) Without order, garbled. (4) Student from Random House (obsolete). (5) Average. Without a doubt the favorite word at MIT.

SAA — Student Art Association.

SACC — Science Action Coordinating Committee. MIT group of concerned students, faculty. Opposes MIRV, ABM, war research and war.

SCC — Student Center Committee.

SCEP — Student Committee on Educational Policy. Pronounced skep.

SDS — Students for a Democratic Society.

SEG — (CENSORED — smile and ask an upperclassman.)

SGS — Strategic Games Society.

SIPB — Student Information Processing Board. Pronounced sip-bee. See **Computer Time**; **Obtaining Same** in the academics section.

Sala — Sala de Puerto Rico. Large all-purpose room in the Student Center.

Sammy — Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

Screw — (1) Bad thing, such as the Institute screw or Screwed to the Wall. (2) Three-foot long, left-handed metal screw awarded each year by APO to a deserving member of the faculty or staff.

Secretary-General — Chief information officer of the Undergraduate Association, unless it's obsolete.

Shrink — Psychiatrist.

Smoot — Unit of measurement of the Harvard Bridge. Can be partitioned into ears, but nobody knows how many.

HoToGAMIT

Snow — (1) Impress, as a date. (2) Favorably confuse with a profusion of detail.

Spin-off — Cause an organization formerly connected with MIT to become an independent entity. Example: the D-Labs. Other examples: most of the research firms lining route 128.

Springfield Oval — The coarse humor that passes for Institute toilet paper.

Stud Center — Student Center.

Stud House — Student House. Cooperative, coed, MIT living group.

Subject — One or two professors, N students, a room, a formal curriculum, a formal number and a formal grade, except when it isn't.

TA — Teaching Assistant. Usually a grad student employed by his department, receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for teaching duties.

TCA — Technology Community Association. Has an office and paid staff on the fourth floor of the Student Center. Sponsors various community-related projects such as blood drive, ticket services, a used-book exchange, renting prints of art works (W20-420A, x4885).

TDM — Too Damned Much. Refers to tuition.

TFM — See **TDM**.

TIP — Technical Information Project.

TMRC — Tech Model Railroad Club. Pronounced tumurk.

Technology — (1) MIT (archaic). (2) That which a certain New England technical school is (ostensibly) not really polarized around.

Tektite — Someone who enjoys jumping out of a plane, especially with a parachute. Member of the MIT skydiving club.

Tool — (1) To study. (2) One who studies to an extreme. Connotes over-concentration with problem sets. Supertool: an extreme extreme. (3) MIT student. Slightly derogatory.

Trivial — (1) Obvious. Often said sarcastically. (2) Easy to do.

Tuition Riot — Formerly an annual rite of spring. Oh where are the joys of yesteryear?

Tute – MIT.

U – Undergraduate.

UAP – Undergraduate Association President. Presides over Undergraduate Assembly plus other random duties.

UCS – Union of Concerned Scientists. See **March 4**.

USL – Urban Systems Laboratory, located at Amherst and Wadsworth Streets.

USSP – Unified Science Study Program. Experimental freshman program wherein education is accomplished by means of originating and carrying out research projects. Administered by Educational Research Center (ERC).

Undergraduate Association – Organization of all MIT undergraduates.

W20 – Student Center.

WTBS – MIT radio station, pronounceable wittibus. News coverage oriented toward MIT. 640 AM and only detectable on-campus. 88.1 FM.

Information Resources

Following is a listing of publications by and about MIT. They can serve as resources for detailed or specialized information.

Educational Programs and Instruction

The General Catalogue, published annually around August 1, is a complete summary of curricula, courses and degree requirements, together with a wealth of descriptive material about the Institute. Available at the Information Office and many other places. In 1970, 76,000 copies were published.

The Summer Session Catalogue, published annually in March, provides complete information concerning academic activities during the summer. Available from the Information Office, the Registrar's Office and the Summer Session Office.

Class Schedules and Typical Course Schedules, published prior to each term, is available from the Registrar's Office and the Information Office.

The Freshman Handbook is a compendium of information useful to frosh, including academics, counseling activities and resources. Published by the Freshman Advisory Council.

Rules and Regulations of the Faculty The Official statement of an organization and operation of the faculty and its rules and regulations. Published by the Registrar's Office.

Graduate School Manual is the definitive statement of policies, procedures and the organization applicable to graduate students. Published by the Graduate School Office and available from GSO, the Information Office and most departmental headquarters.

Annual Reports

The President's Report to the MIT Corporation is published about November 1. A much larger edition, including the reports of the deans and administrative officers, is published in January. From the Office of Publications.

The Treasurer's Report to the MIT Corporation also comes out about November 1. A report of operations, gifts, plant facilities and investments for the preceding fiscal year. From the Office of Publications.

Publications and Theses lists all professional publications, books and reviews by the staff, as well as laboratory technical reports and theses for masters', doctors' and engineers' degrees. It's issued by the Office of Publications and is available at the Information Office and the Office of Campus Information Services. It is cross-referenced according to subject and author, and is a good place to look for an interesting project idea.

Benefit Plans and Personnel Policies

Major Medical Insurance has details of major medical expense coverage. From the Office of Publications.

Faculty Children Scholarship Plan is a leaflet describing assistance available to faculty members with children in college. From the Financial Aid Office.

Administrative Policies

Purchasing Policy and Procedures is a brief handbook on purchasing regulations. From the Director of Purchasing.

Catalogue of Laboratory Supplies is a price list of supplies and equipment regularly in stock. From the Office of Laboratory Supplies.

Catalogue of Office Supplies is a price list of supplies regularly stocked. From the Office of Laboratory Supplies.

Accident Prevention Guide is a handbook of safe procedures for handling chemicals, machinery and other supplies. From the Safety Engineer.

Directories

Institute Telephone Directory has office and home addresses for faculty and staff. From the Telecommunications Office.

Student Directory has home addresses, term addresses, outside lines, extensions or dormlines, course registrations and class listings. It also contains a foreign student directory, along with listings of office and activity telephone numbers. From the Information Office. Published in October.

Faculty Picturebook is published once every few years. Normally out of date but there is a new one coming out fall term 1971. From the Publications Office.

Directory of Foreign Staff is published in November. From the Registry of Guests.

Alumni Register is a complete listing of all former students and staff. It also has historical data. Published once every five years by the Alumni Association.

Periodical Publications

Tech Talk is published every Wednesday by the Public Relations Office (5-105, x2701). This is the MIT community newspaper, directed at students, faculty, staff and visitors. It has absorbed the Institute Calendar, which lists events occurring each week.

Institute Report is published irregularly by the Office of Campus Information Services. It gives notice of special occurrences at the Institute, such as establishment of a new faculty committee, selection of Jerome Wiesner as president of MIT, and so on.

Technology Review is published monthly except July, September and November by the Alumni Association. It carries articles on social issues and contemporary technology, in addition to disseminating news about alumni.

Reports on Research is published (approximately monthly) by the Public Relations Office (5-105). Aimed primarily at outsiders, this publication focuses on ongoing research at MIT.

Guides

The Visitor's Guide is a map, guide and digest of general information about MIT. From the Office of Publications.

Guide to MIT Libraries is a description of MIT libraries and how to use them. From the Director of Libraries.

Family Guide to MIT is a guidebook prepared by the Technology Matrons to acquaint MIT families with the Institute and the social,

cultural and recreational opportunities open to them. Available from the Technology Matrons (10-342, x3656) and from the Publications Office (5-133).

Student Life and Activities

Living in and Around Boston is a good book listing housing, schools, shopping and more. Available from the Community Housing Service (Armory).

Undergraduate Residence at MIT has material on undergraduate living groups (prepared by the living groups themselves). It is published annually by the Freshman Advisory Council and mailed out to incoming freshmen.

History of MIT

The Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers is a book in two volumes edited by his wife with the assistance of William T. Sedgwick. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1896. The definitive biography of MIT's founder.

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, by Henry Greenleaf Pearson, is a biography of MIT's sixth president. MacMillan Company, New York 1937.

Technology's War Record is an interpretation of the contribution made by MIT, its staff, former students and undergraduates to the cause of the Allies in WWI. Published by the War Records Committee of the MIT Alumni Association, 1920.

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

Mid-Century: The Social Implication of Scientific Progress, by John E. Burchard. The Technology Press and John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York 1950. A verbatim account of MIT's great Mid-Century Convocation, March 31 and April 1-2, 1949.

When MIT was Boston Tech by C. Samuel Prescott. The Technology Press, Cambridge 1954. A history of MIT from its founding in 1861 through its move to Cambridge in 1916.

Scientists Against Time, by James Phinney Baxter III. MIT Press 1968. An account of the scientific developments of WWII, with a large section on the activities of Radiation Labs (now D-Labs).

Pieces of the Action by Vannevar Bush. An account of the author's experiences with regard to several technological advances, including basic work leading to the development of the computer. This book is not really about MIT, but it does reflect the activities of one of the Institute's leading lights.

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