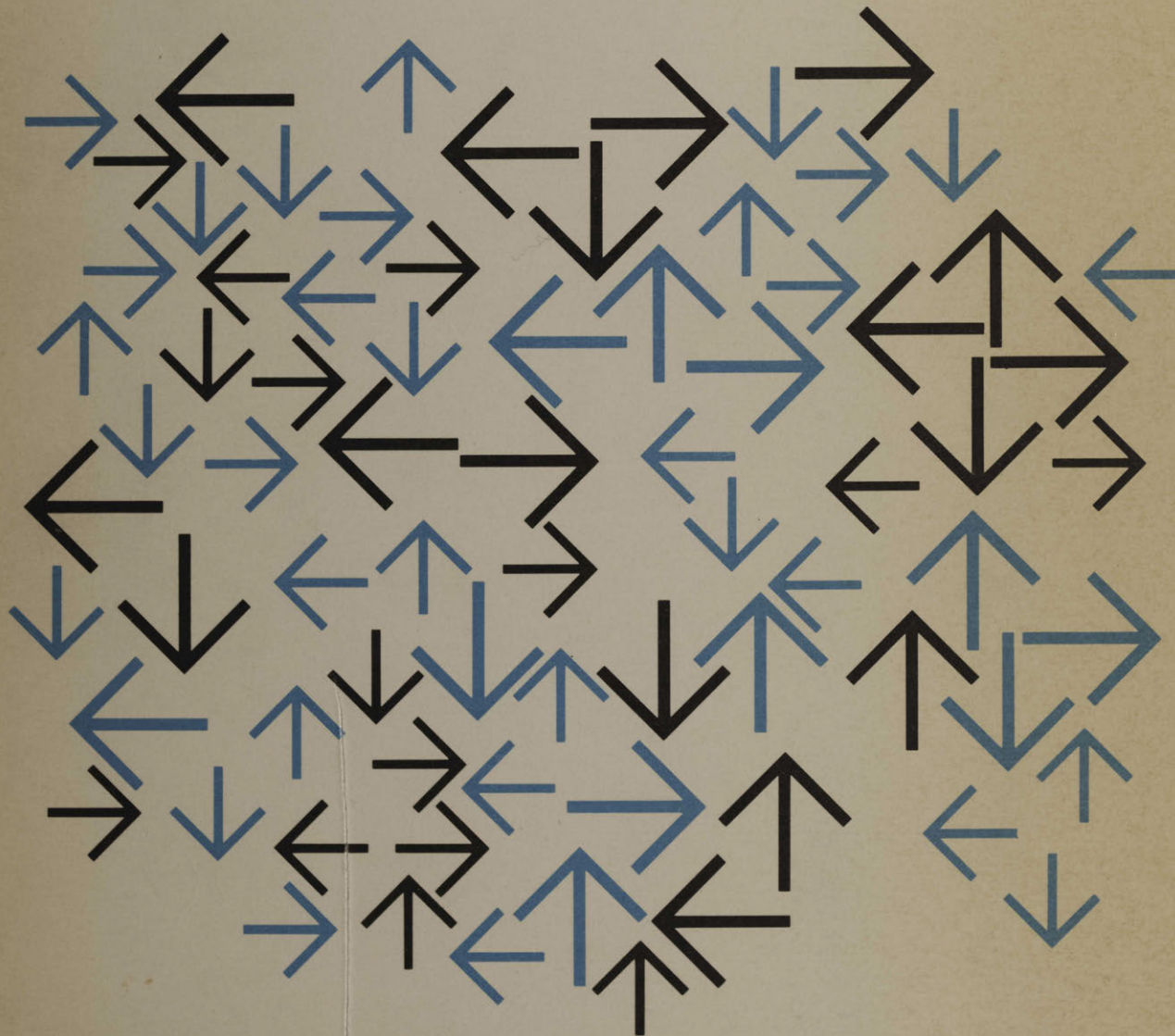


Second Edition
September, 1970

How To Get Around MIT

T171
.M42h
.H847



Emergency Information

Fire }
Medical } X10,
Police } Dorm Line 100

In an emergency when minutes count, dial MIT Extension 10 or Dorm Line 100 for ambulance or other medical assistance, fire, or police. Your call will be placed simultaneously with the Campus Patrol and the Medical Department. Emergency care or more ordinary medical assistance after hours can be given at the Infirmary in the Sancta Maria Building between McCormick and Baker.

Physician
Surgeon
Psychiatrist
Bad Trip

The Medical Department has on call on a 24 hour basis a physician, a surgeon, and a psychiatrist. Between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m. they can be reached via x4481 or x4485. In particular, the psychiatrist can be spoken with 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, open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.); if the cause is good, your loan can be approved in a couple of minutes. Following the instructions given, go to the Bursar's Office (E19-270, open 9-5) and finally to the Cashier's Office (either E19-215, open 9-2; or 10-180, open 9-3). First contact with the emergency money system can also be made through the Dean's Office.

Grads: you can get part of your fellowship money in advance if necessary; visit the Graduate School Office (3-134).

After hours, on weekends, and holidays: Contact the Dean-on-call (X2997; see below). Explain the case. He can clear you for money from the Campus Patrol emergency fund. If you're off campus, the money can even be wired to you.

Dean-on-Call
X2997

The Dean for Student Affairs Office maintains an on-call schedule outside of normal business hours. To reach the Dean-on-call for any reason, call the Campus Patrol (X2997) and ask for the Dean-on-call.

Second Edition
September, 1970

How To Get Around MIT

Who's Who What's Where Here's How

Dedication:

Man is distinguished among the animals for his persistent and occasionally successful attempts to do what cannot be done.

Harvard Alumni Bulletin

Acknowledgements

T-I
H847

The present book is an expansion of previous editions. About fifty people have made contributions to the total. We would like to extend our thanks here to those who made the effort, above and beyond, for this edition of HoToGAMIT: James Bishop, Dotty Bowe, John Carley, Dr. Sam Clark, Wells Eddleman, Ed Grossman, Bill Hecht, Leah Jamieson, Janet Koch, Dave Krackhardt, Judy Leuchter, Avi Ornstein, Josie Pian, Teddy Preuss, Warren Shaw, Howard J. Siegel, William Speer, Charlie Sprouse, and several people who sent in lengthy, accurate, and anonymous information.

Our gratitude goes especially to those people who did research or wrote sections of this book: Charles Bahne, Leslie Berger, Becky Donnellan, Oded Feingold, Gary J. Felser, Charlie Mann, Ron Francis and the staff of the TCA Social Beaver, Dave Moberly, and Steve Stapczynski.

TCA: The Technology Community Association, a graduate-undergraduate group, will be taking over responsibility for rewriting and updating *How To Get Around MIT*. If you have any interest in writing, researching, or just offering helpful hints, contact the TCA Office (W20-450; x4885) or, if no one is around, the Dean for Student Affairs Office (7-133; x6776), which provides the money for this little bundle of information. A little added interest: a paid summer editor may possibly be appointed.

Stephen C. Ehrmann '71
Andrew Sherman G



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Full tables of contents for each chapter may be found on the tabbed pages. This set-up is an experiment; if you don't like it, send us a reply card.

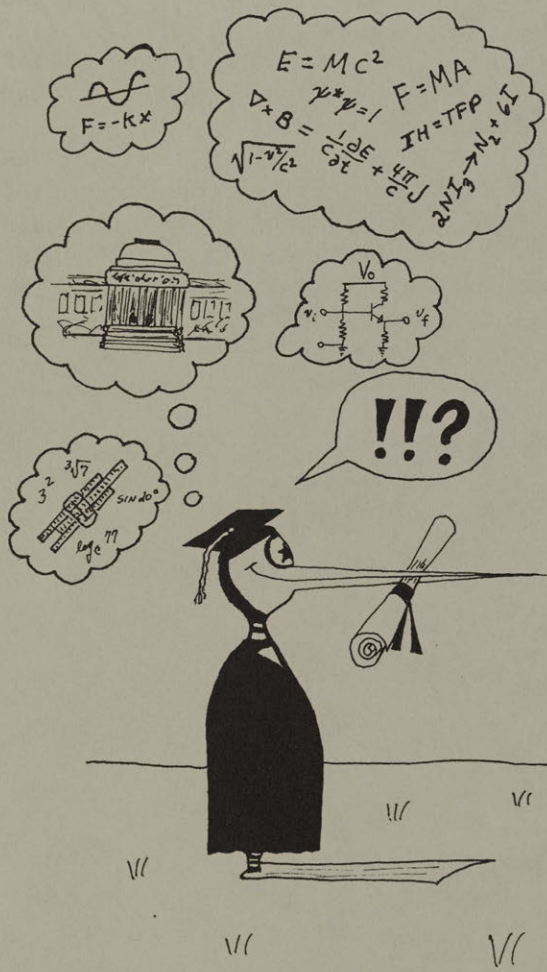
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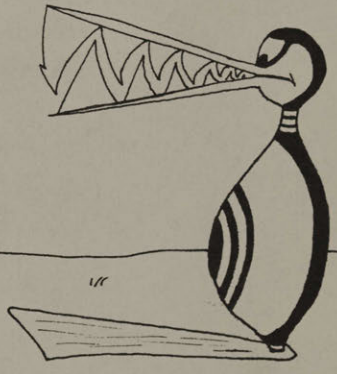
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ONLY WAY TO GET AROUND MIT IS NOT TO COME HERE



How To Use This Book

The question was this: how to get around MIT? If you want to get something done, whom do you see; if you want to complain, who can do something about your gripe.

Our answer was to pool the experience of some students and staff, ask a lot of questions, and start writing down the answers.

What we have here isn't perfect; it's just what a few people think of the problems and the solutions. It may give you a start. Whatever your problem, chances are it has given someone grief in the past.

HoToGAMIT (pronounced How to gam it) is designed to be a central source of information. It is presently the only MIT publication which has cross-references to other books. We advise that you use it in concert with the General Catalogue plus volumes of interest to you (e.g. *Graduate School Manual*, *Freshman Handbook*).

How To Get Around MIT is organized, after a fashion. We start off with an introduction to give you a general idea of who's who, what's where, and how to do it — it may prove helpful, particularly if you're new to problem-solving around here, or even if you are just having trouble finding your way around.

The body of the text is organized into sections. Each section begins with some introductory material on the people who know what's going on and the sort of things they know about. The bulk of the chapter is organized around specific problems you might encounter.

To find the answer to a specific question, you can go to the table of contents of the relevant section, or to the index of this book,

or browse through (inefficient but more entertaining).

If you can't find the information you need, try rephrasing the problem. If you're still not having any luck, figure out (by looking at the material heading the section) a good person to talk to; give him or her a call.

Just before the index you'll find some folk wisdom about this place, listings of useful MIT publications, some seductive information about Wellesley, and our little lexicon. All definitions are completely anonymous, unguaranteed, and probably at least close to being accurate. *Caveat emptor*.

The warning goes for the entire book. In some cases the solutions we offer may not be completely correct. They have been checked with other students and with the relevant offices of the Institute, but sometimes special cases and things-taken-for-granted can render generalizations invalid. Opinions are the sole property of the authors.

Throughout the text, we have scattered little tidbits and quotes. If you come across anything interesting in this line, we'll be happy to hear from you.

Thus endeth the reading of the lesson. If you have read this far, you are an unusual breed of man and deserve everything you get. With luck and some effort, you can get a lot more from MIT than just a degree. Good luck!

Introduction

Who's Who . . .

The General Catalogue and the Institute Directory "yellow pages" are your chief manfinding resources. Most officers, deans, committees, and administrative personnel are listed. Subsidiary resources for finding one person include the Information Center (student phones and residences; located in lobby of Building 7; x4795), MIT Information (x30; for staff, faculty, employees; manned 24 hours, 7 days), and, after hours, the watchman's desk in Building 7 (x4741; for student and faculty information). To find specific committee members you can also call the secretaries in Dean Nyhart's office (7-133; x6776) or Vice President Simonides' office (3-209; x5911).

What's Where . . .

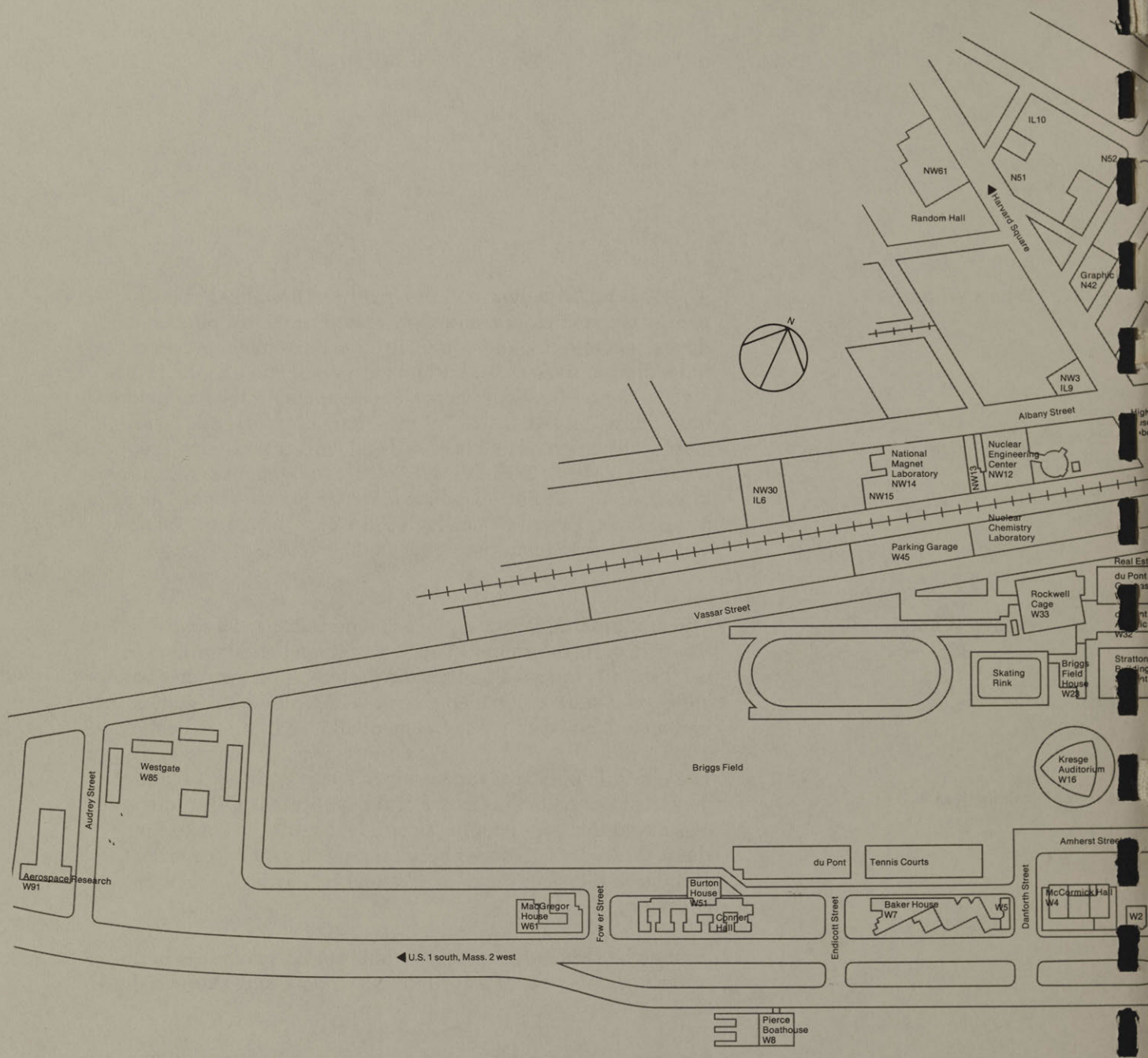
You are thinking that this place is impossible to navigate through, or in, or around. You are right, and will continue to get lost until you get a feel for the pattern. (On the other hand unless you stare at the map and/or walk around, the numbering system will make no sense to you at all.)

See:
Building Names and
Numbers, pg 143

The Institute Building Numbering System: Building 10 (under the Great Dome) is the Center of the Institute (COI). Odd buildings are to the left of center as you face north, evens to the right; the lower numbered buildings are in general near the COI and the lowest near the river; the higher may be found at the periphery.

As may be seen from the map, numbering is symmetric in the central complex about a north-south axis passing through the COI.

Room numbers are ordered in quite a logical manner. Room Q-RST is in Building Q, on floor R, with the particular room being the STth on the floor. This is a bit confusing in Building



Audrey Street
Westgate W85
Aerospace Research W91

◀ U.S. 1 south, Mass. 2 west

MalGregor House W61

Fowler Street

Burton House W51
Center Hall

Baker House W7

Endicott Street

Pierce Boathouse W8

Danforth Street
McCormick Hall W4
W2

Amherst Street

Stratton Building
Briggs Field House W21

Kresge Auditorium W16

Skating Rink

Rockwell Cage W33

Parking Garage W45

Nuclear Chemistry Laboratory

Nuclear Engineering Center NW12

National Magnet Laboratory NW14
NW15

NW30 IL6

Albany Street

Random Hall

NW61

IL10

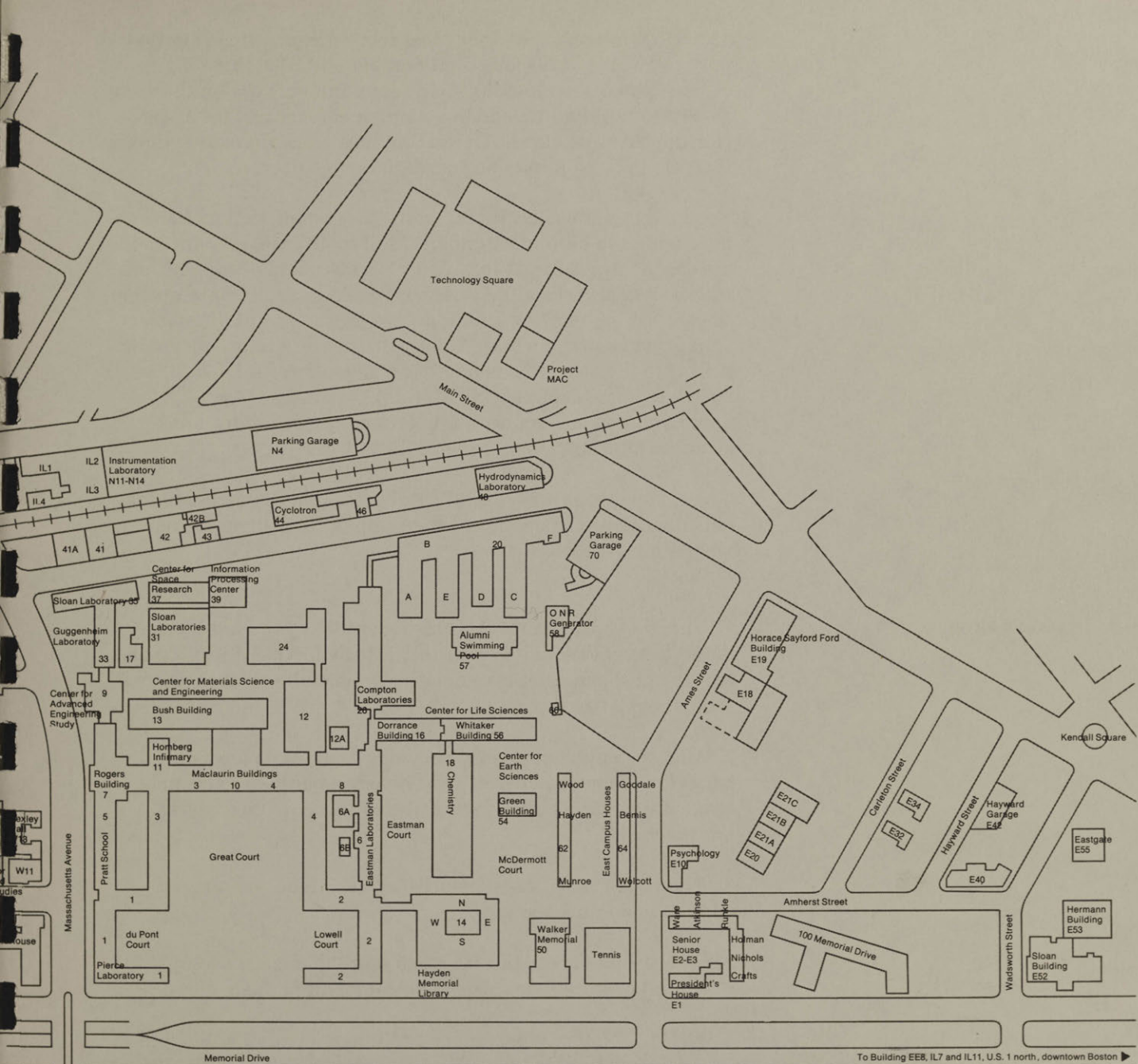
N51

N52

Graphic N42

NW3 IL9

Harvard Square



To Building EE8, IL7 and IL11, U.S. 1 north, downtown Boston ▶

13, with two wings per floor. Just remind yourself that in that particular case, R is a one digit number and ST a three digit number; then start looking. Odd room numbers are on the wing closest to Building 10, and low numbers are closest to Massachusetts Avenue. In the Green Building, since there are more than nine floors, R may be two digits.

To make things easier (if you know the system), letters have been added to building numbers. Buildings prefixed with an E are east of Ames Street (e.g. E19); N's are north of the railroad tracks; W's are west of Massachusetts Avenue; the intersection of sets N & W, the NW buildings, are those west of Massachusetts Avenue and north of Albany Street. Buildings labeled EE are far to the east (EE8 is another designation for DL7). DL means Draper (nee Instrumentation) Laboratory (e.g. DL7). Some building sub-sections are lettered; these letters come after the building number (e.g. 20E, 14S, 17A).

To get more oriented with MIT's physical plant, you might take an Admissions Office tour of the campus. Call them (3-108; x4791) for details.

Here's How . . .

1. This place isn't perfect. Consequently, if you have a complaint or suggestion, it is probably justified. That doesn't mean that the problem can be automatically solved — just that a real problem exists.
2. MIT is a bunch of people obeying people-type laws of behavior. Consequently, it can be very flexible or extremely cranky, depending upon personalities and how they are approached.
3. The above two theses give rise to two great theorems of educational innovation:
 - a. $1 \gg 0$: one person can do much more than zero persons; if you don't complain or suggest, nothing will happen.
 - b. $N + 1 > N$: if you get a friend to join you, more will happen. This tactic is particularly effective if one of you goes into the target office officially representing the other. If temporarily at a loss, you can say "I understand your viewpoint perfectly, but my friends still are awfully irritated," or words to that effect.

4. You've got to do it yourself. When it comes to making suggestions, most people around here turn out to be overawed (at least subconsciously) by the Mighty 'Tute and are unwilling to move from Ground Zero. Individual initiative and thought are therefore quite strong if used correctly (see Point #2).

5. Be patient. The "Institute runaround" is not a conspiracy against you but a bureaucracy's natural conspiracy against itself. When you're trying to get answers, you may have to travel several places due to the fact that very few people know what most of the rest are doing; sometimes they don't know what they themselves are doing. We know of one fellow who was shuttled on three round trips between two offices before he found out which had the information he wanted. This is admittedly rare. Just remember that, eventually, he did get the information.

6. Have faith. Regardless of how high the hurdles may seem, the quality of the individual around here is very high. Compared to most institutions, MIT people usually work well together. Getting something done may frequently take a while, but at the end of the interval, the thing will usually be done, and, if past experience serves as a guide, some new friendships will probably have been formed.

7. Figure out what's bothering you; then talk about it. Though it may not appear so, this system really only educates those people who go out and grab their education by its throat. You can get a degree by wasting time correctly for a few years, but we refuse to call that an education. The academic staff and employees are usually responsive people and will let you do more than you would ever believe, but only if you ask for it, state why you want it, and are persistent.

Take Me Back To Tech

Tune, "Solomon Levi"

I wish that I were back again
At the Tech on Eoylston Street
Dressed in my dinky uniform,
So dapper and so neat.
I'm crazy after Calculus;
I never had enough,
It was hard to be dragged away so
young,
It was horribly, awfully tough—

Chorus

'Rah for TECHNOLOGY!
'OLOGY, 'Ology, oh—
Glorious old TECHNOLOGY
'Ology, 'Ology, 'Ology, 'Ology.

Take me back on a special train
To the Glorious Institute—
I yearn for the inspiration of
A technological toot!—
I'd shun the physical, quizzical Prof.,
And chapel and all that;—
But how I would love to go again
On a Scientific Bat.

Back to the days that were free from
care
In the 'ology, Varsity shop,
With nothing to do but analyze air
In an aneometrical top;
Or the differentiation
Of the trigonometric powers
Of the constant pi that made me sigh
In those happy days of ours.

M-A-S-S-A-C-H-U-S-E-T-T-S
I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-E-O-F-T-E-
C-H-N-O-L-O-G—and Y comes
after G

The Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology.

Words by I. W. LITCHFIELD, '85.

Sons Of M.I.T.

Words and Music by John D. Wilson, '33
Arranged by Frank D. Gage, '38

Music score for "Sons Of M.I.T." featuring piano and vocal parts. The score includes lyrics such as "Back to the days that were free from care" and "M-A-S-S-A-C-H-U-S-E-T-T-S I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-E-O-F-T-E-C-H-N-O-L-O-G—and Y comes after G".

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People-Type Problems

Remarks and Resources

Most difficulties pigeon-holed as people-type problems stubbornly resist further classification. For this reason, a large part of this section is devoted to an inventory of some resources that might be of use.

The first Institute resource that comes to mind are the people that live and work with you: other students, technicians, secretaries, tutors, housemasters, janitors, whatever.

Next person to think of is your advisor and/or closest friends in the faculty. To have a friend in the Institute who knows his way around is one of two real aids to success in problem-solving. (The other is honesty. Moral considerations aside, people can usually tell when you're trying to fake it, and if they're turned off, you get turned off.) It's usually easy to get to know the faculty as long as you remember that they don't want to bother students; they almost never make the first move and seldom make the second.

Try the various Deans' Offices. In particular, Deans William Speer, Emily Wick, James Bishop, and David Yohn have learned to listen rather than tell you what's wrong with you. They can send you to someone who might be specifically concerned with your problem, introduce you to faculty members (if you're looking for someone to work with or just to get to know), or relay comments and suggestions to appropriate faculty committees. To find them, look in your Institute Directory or walk down the first floor of Building 5. Freshmen, look to the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103; x6771).

The Institute psychiatrists ("shrinks") are good folk to talk to. They've also had a lot of practice in listening to people talk and in caring about what they say. If you get it out of your head that

psychiatrists are only for psychotics and the mentally infirm, you'll be OK. Look for them on the second floor of the Medical Department, x2917; tell 'em *HoToGAMIT* sent you. They're also interested in problems that groups of people get from living together, and they'd like to know your views on MIT as an organization of people. If you'd like to sound them out or just invite one over for dinner, do it.

Mrs. Jacqueline Buck, our social worker in residence, is a good person to know if personal problems get mixed up with a need for physical-type help, especially if it has to do with your family. She can direct you to services you might need and go to bat for you in a number of ways. She also has been a big help to foreign students (and their wives) having trouble adjusting. You can find Mrs. Buck on the second floor of the Medical Department.

Boston is a city of churches and church people. The religious counselors connected with MIT keep pretty much to themselves, with some exceptions, and can provide an ear in the quiet. They also have contacts, however, and can direct you if you are in need. Their offices are at 312 Memorial Drive, between Ash-down and McCormick. You might try calling x2983. A schedule of church services can be found in the weekly *Institute Calendar*.

The issue can be put more simply. People-type problems need human ears to listen and human eyes to see solutions. MIT is a community of upwards of 15,000 people, all shades, grades, and persuasions. Walk down a hall and you'll see them. Stick your head in an office and talk to one of the secretaries; they're nice people. (Not isolated examples are Dotty Bowe in 5-108 and the gals in 7-133; we happen to know them and they know a lot of answers. The coffee's good too.)

Sometimes the roof is near to falling in. Sometimes it is just chips of falling plaster that get in your eyes. You are, however among friends.

MIT is, and should continue to be, a student-centered institution of learning.

Report of the President, 1968

Remarks and Resources

Birth control. Pregnancy. Venereal disease. These are areas where you need facts and sympathetic help, not guesswork. The Medical Department is the first place to go to get the answers. If you think you have a problem or you just want some information, see a nurse and explain what you need. She'll help you, arrange for you to see a doctor if necessary. The point is to get a definite answer as soon as you can. The Institute psychiatrists ("shrinks") can help in many ways, both with general knowledge and advice and if your personality is being affected adversely.

Mrs. Jacqueline Buck, MIT's social worker in residence, is another person you might consider talking to; she just might be able to help you sort out the problem.

Recently several "sex information" books have been published. Some good, some bad, some straight, some funny; you'll have to pick and choose. The libraries at MIT, we're told, contain little practical information. A kind request to the librarian to order some more useful books might help. The MIT Medical Department carries many pamphlets dealing with special areas. It might be worthwhile to stop by and browse.

Birth Control Information

The 2000 wives of married students can get contraceptive aid, prescriptions, or mechanical devices from the MIT Medical Department. Due to the fact that, at this writing, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has just struck down a certain statute of the Commonwealth as unconstitutional, and due to the additional fact that the Office of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts intends to appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, we advise that all single people wanting information as to the current state of the law check with the doctors at the Medical Department.

If the law is upheld by the Supreme Court, just remember that it does not mean that the doctors cannot give a lot of practical help and advice in the privacy of their offices. The MIT Medical Department has no set policy but believes that each case is a strictly personal matter between doctor and patient.

Pregnancy

If the question of pregnancy arises, get a knowledgeable answer. Don't panic. The Medical Department is the best place

to check for the facts. The nurses, such as Mrs. Dingle, are very understanding and can arrange for a test or consultation for you or your friend in short order. Don't just wait and see. Get the facts. The girl involved should see the doctor, either alone or with her partner.

If pregnancy is certain and you are trying to decide whether to let it continue, seek aid first from the physicians and psychiatrists of the Medical Department. In addition, we recommend Reverend John Crocker (x2983) and Reverend Jim Sessions (x2327), both located at 312 Memorial Drive. For further counseling, information on the laws, and possibilities of abortion, we suggest the Pregnancy Counseling Service, 3 Joy Street, on Beacon Hill (523-1633). Never look for an illegal abortion unless you've exhausted all the legal alternatives. Illegal operations are not only much more expensive, they are also more dangerous to health — and life.

If abortion is the path picked, it can lead to sudden financial problems since abortions cost \$300 and up. Visit the counseling staff of the Dean for Student Affairs Offices (5-104) or the Financial Aid Office (5-119); they have funds that can be lent in confidence for emergencies — if you wish, nobody besides yourself and the person to whom you speak will know the purpose of the loan. Your parents need not be notified of the existence of any loan from the Financial Aid Office to you.

Prenatal Care

The Medical Department will give you an idea or two about good hospitals whose care is excellent.

Venereal Disease

Venereal disease is 10 times as frequent as it was 5 years ago. It is curable if treated in time. The Medical Department carries a pamphlet describing the symptoms. If you suspect that you may have it, go to see them. A lab test is the surest way of correctly diagnosing the disease. The important thing is to cure the disease. Also, it's nice to remember your friends; venereal disease is often without symptoms in the female.

Don't pass it on.

See:
Family, pg 135

Remember: if you have problems, go to the Medical Department. They can help you in many ways, physical and mental, with a minimum amount of pain and fuss. Ask early before the problem becomes critical. All records are confidential.

Drugs

1. A lot of people around here are willing to talk about problems and trends relating to drugs, everything from whether or not to smoke grass through what to do if you see others using drugs, to whether MIT should act as a lobbyist for alteration of various laws.

Some general information resources include the "shrinks," the Deans' Office staff (an especially good consultant in this area is Dean William Speer in 5-104; x4861), and the physicians in the Medical Department. Both the campus patrol and Dean Speer can give you an idea of the laws in this area.

2. If things don't turn out well because of

a. Bad reaction: in case of emergency, have your friends call the Infirmary (x4480). Stay put and make sure that you're not alone. In such cases, the psychiatrist-on-call will come over if possible. All information in these (and all) cases is completely confidential; it doesn't even go into the normal medical records. You can use an assumed name if you wish, although we don't think that's necessary. Overnight care can be given without formal hospitalization, if needed. You can also talk to the Campus Patrol (Armory; x2997).

Project Place will give a try toward talking someone down from a bad trip. Emergency number: 267-9150.

The Psychiatric Service and the Infirmary have equipment with which it can test the stuff you took to find out what hit you. (Recent studies of the area reveal that 85% of the mescaline sold in this area contains no mescaline; grass is usually more reliable than that.)

b. Addiction: don't worry about being penalized; the penalty is the addiction itself. See the shrinks; break it quick.

3. The psychiatrists are available (and eager) to be consulted by living groups (if you're curious, go over and size them up). Turns out that decisions and problems related to drugs are

usually group phenomena as well as individual; they have some experience there. Also available to talk to are the Deans and Campus Patrol.

4. If you think you've got even the beginning of a problem (or that a friend does), get help fast. It's a lot easier to work with an emerging problem than it is to cope with an emergency.

5. Laws concerning drugs: consult Deans Speer, Bishop, and Yohn (5-104-106; x4861).

Seal: "Mens et Manus" = Mind and Hand. The altar is surmounted by the lamp of learning.

*In the Institute lamp of learning
Ever wonder what they're burning?*

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Academics

It is in this area that MIT is most bound by the traditional ways of doing things and the one in which you must walk most carefully.

See:
Cross Registration,
Undergraduates,
Wellesley, pg 26

Change is in the wind, however. A Commission is studying the entire MIT system of education. Several quite refreshing experiments are being tried (e.g. various brands of pass-fail, self-study, Wellesley exchange). People are willing to listen — and to try.

This section of *HoToGAMIT* contains information on primary sources of information and help: the people you might go to see first. The bulk of the chapter contains methods for solving specific problems concerning your formal education, from getting around prerequisites to dropping a course the day before the final, almost.

Remarks

While much of the material in this section is applicable to graduate students, there is an intentional effort to direct it to undergrads. The *Graduate School Manual* covers the same ground, but from the grad student's standpoint, and is far more complete than we could hope to be. We do feel that some material covered in this section is not in the *Graduate School Manual* and suggest that you browse through.

Various groups are considering the problems of educational innovation. In addition to the Committee on Educational Policy and the Student Committee on Educational Policy (described in Primary Sources), you might talk to one of the following groups about your ideas:

The Commission: studying the nature and purposes of the MIT

education. Chaired by Prof. Ken Hoffman, it is housed on the sixth floor of Bldg. 39 (x1971). Students: Marvin Sirbu (G); Bill Lever (G); Charlie Mann (U); Larry Storch (U). They are presently aiming for a preliminary report on Oct. 15, 1970 and a final sometime near the end of the academic year, although the latter has not been definitely decided. See our addenda for updates on this information.

The Commission is interested in hearing from you if you've got something on your mind. Incoming students usually have a different slant on things. One interesting person for you to talk to in this regard is Prof. Arthur Steinberg (x1971).

The Education Research Center (ERC) is a group associated with MIT, with offices in Building 20. Its chairman is Prof. Jerrold Zacharias. ERC is pursuing research and project work in self-study (e.g. the Unified Science Study Program for frosh, self-study versions of various physics courses), concentrated study, the development of PANIC (Physics — A New Introductory Course), computer applications to education, health, medicine, and so on. They hire a lot of students; go have a talk with one of the staff. We would recommend, among others, Dr. Zacharias (x4280), Prof. Anthony French (PANIC, x6048), Dr. Merton Kahne (psychiatric angles, x2917), Edwin Taylor (x6040), and Judah Schwartz (x5383).

Primary Sources

1. Your advisor — if he is good, your best source. He ought to know his way around the 'Tute and can probably suggest a number of methods to help you get what you want, going Devil's Advocate in private and public defender elsewhere. If he isn't doing this, then see our section on Advisor Problems (p. 24) for suggestions on how to get a new one.

Because of the junior-colleague relationship most grad students have with their advisor, grads will find it most useful to talk with him first. Departmental registration officers also have lots of experience in handling the idiosyncracies of the Institute's procedures. Note: the Deans for Student Affairs are for all students.

2. Random faculty — if you've got a problem, don't be shy about finding someone in the faculty to help. If you can't think of anyone else (and your advisor isn't suitable), talk to your

department chairman. Most faculty are extremely worried about "intruding." If you make the first move and then follow it up, you've got a pretty fair chance of making a friend and gaining an ally. This is particularly good if the fellow is in an interesting field. If you ask, he can probably help you get involved in research you'd like to do or help you solve almost any problem.

3. Tutors; Dormitory Housemasters — good men to talk to. If they can't help you with the problem set, they can suggest resources. They probably will be able to help you with non-academic problems, but only if you go and ask for help.

4. Institute Counseling — in particular, we mean Deans William Speer (5-104; x4861), Emily Wick (5-108; x5241), Jim Bishop (5-106; x5313), and David Yohn (5-104; x4861). They each have the profession of talking with students and can be a real aid in pinpointing problems and solutions. Nobody should feel that he "ought" to start in this office, but anyone can. Cutting red tape, finding out about unconventional projects, and sending people to the right ears are among their specialties.

It could also be that you ought to talk to a "Tute shrink." The psychiatrists are good guys, and several, particularly Dr. Merton Kahne, have taken an active interest in changing MIT to fit the student. Inasmuch as the proper study of an MIT shrink is MIT, they're interested in hearing from you about the Institute that you see changing around you. Shrinks can be reached at x2917.

5. The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) is a general committee of the Undergraduate Association. SCEP has members working independently on any number of projects connected with educational policy (e.g. grade studies, student-taught courses, and finals). The names of the current officers are available at the Undergraduate Association Office (W20-401; x2696).

6. Faculty Committees — Several faculty groups deal with the problems of the Institute education; student members vote on all of them. Membership lists are included in the General Catalogue under "Standing Committees of the Faculty." More up-to-date information on committee membership can usually be obtained later in the year from the Undergraduate Association Office (W20-401; x2696) or the Dean for Student Affairs

Office (7-133; x6776). Note that student members are not included in the Catalogue listing.

The major faculty committees charged with matters concerning MIT academics are:

a. Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) — general examination of educational policy. Generally possesses high influence with the faculty as a whole.

See:
Graduate School Manual

b. Committee on Graduate School Policy (CGSP) — has charge of graduate courses of study and students working for advanced degrees. It cooperates with the departments on applications for graduate scholarships and fellowships, including postdoctoral appointments. The committee makes recommendations on matters of policy to the faculty as a whole. The person to talk to first is your department representative.

See:
Doing What You Want,
(Re: Institute Lab
Requirement) pg 28

c. Committee on Curricula (COC) — handles all requests for exemptions and substitutions in General Institute requirements; deals with proposals for change in requirements.

See:
Dropping a Subject:
Status Change, pg 29
Pass-Fail, pg 31
Incomplete, pg 30
Academic Warning, pg 33

d. Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) — makes decisions on academic warning.

e. Committee on the Evaluation of Freshman Performance (CEFP) — charged with evaluating the pass-fail experiment.

Also of interest in this regard is the Executive Committee of the Freshman Advisory Council (FAC) which has student members.

Students are selected for these committees by the graduate and undergraduate student governments. For information on the nominating process, call the Graduate Student Council Office (50-110; x2195) or the Undergraduate Association Office (W20-401; x2696). Note: for several of these committees (and others not listed here), you can participate by just coming, without being a member. Call the chairman of the committee of your choice.

The urge to say something more seizes us at this point, so we will: everybody usually feels that someone else has got the power in any given situation. The faculty committees are often looked upon either as the repository of that "power" or as use-

less appendages, depending on the person asked and his mood. A more accurate assessment of their role is as centers for the collection of reputable, researched ideas. Only individuals can create, but the committees can winnow through innovations, sift out the ones probably unacceptable to the faculty, make sure others are prepared and researched properly, and give them a flying start toward acceptance. (The committees may also be bureaucratic high hurdles, but that sort of thing has to go to be experienced to be learned and then to be gotten around.)

7. Undergraduates might consider talking to a local graduate tutor, particularly if he was an undergrad here.

8. The guy down the hall, though often misinformed and not energetic enough to do half of what he might, has been through it and might give you an angle. If he says something can be done, he's probably right. If he says something can't be done, he's usually wrong. MIT is just that kind of place.

Advanced Standing

Undergraduates use the Advanced Standing Exams to establish credit and placement much more often than graduates, apparently because the graduate student worried about placement will talk to his instructor and the department. Informal arrangements are made.

Tests are given during each regular examination period (Sept., Oct., Jan., March, and June). Incoming freshmen should check with the Admissions Office (3-108; x4791) for details and approval (see Roland Greeley who doubles as Director of Admissions and of Advanced Placement). Others, contact their advisors. Everyone ought to talk with the instructor in charge of the course (is this test necessary; is this course necessary?). You can't take the exam if you've ever been registered for the subject (even as a listener).

Arrangements must be made at least three weeks before the examination period begins by petitioning the Registrar (you can get the form from your advisor or the Registrar's Office [E19-335]). The grade goes in your transcript. First term frosh don't have failing grades recorded. Most departments allow some subjects taken at other schools to be used to fulfill graduate degree course requirements, the minor requirement, or the language requirement. Check with your department.

Advisor Problems

If you and your advisor aren't clicking, get another and do it quickly. You might try some other faculty member of your acquaintance; resources available to find the man include department headquarters and your old advisor. It is more difficult, due to research funding among other reasons, for a grad student to change his advisor, but it can be done.

Freshmen ought to go to the FAC Office (7-103; x6771) and see Pete Büttner. You might also try talking to your associate advisor about the problem.

Commenting/Complaining about a Subject

If you have suggestions or complaints about subject content, professorial technique, or room temperature, your instructor is the best person to talk to. He's human, wants feedback, and (if you don't burst into flames) there's a good chance that improvements can be made.

Next best bet is your advisor or that member of the faculty in your course whom you know best. You might try the department chairman also. Don't gasp; it has been done and it works.

If you're shy, try any of the counseling deans — James Bishop, William Speer, Emily Wick, and David Yohn on the first floor of Building 5. They're not connected with any department but are willing to listen and help if they can.

Worried that your comments might be too trivial to waste someone's time with? Don't. You might try them out on a classmate or tutor to see if they're reasonable, but only if you're worried. Otherwise, just go see the guy.

Computer Time, Obtaining Same

There are several routes for obtaining time and these can be summarized in the following classes: (1) subjects, (2) jobs, (3) associations with research groups, (4) theses, and (5) Student Information Processing Board (SIPB) funds.

The "way to do it" depends upon your needs and experience; if you talk to the guys at SIPB, they can give advice on how it is best to proceed. Many languages and machines are available; much is free and trivial to obtain.

Any small request of SIPB funds probably can be filled without

problems; larger requests with "some merit" also stand an excellent chance.

SIPB is located at 39-541; x7788. Hours are 3-5 Monday to Friday.

Getting time through a subject: if you're starting with a project in mind, it will probably be best to look for a faculty member to sponsor it and then find a special projects subject number under which to register (See: Doing What You Want, p. 28). If you just want some time, look for a subject that tends to fit your needs or go to the SIPB and get time directly.

Getting time for thesis or sponsored research: you must get both a programmer and a project number 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 telling how much money is left in the account. Check with others in your research group or with your advisor. Maybe they already have a project number you can use.

Cross Registration-Grad Student

To:	<i>Coordinating Department, MIT:</i>
Tufts (mostly Dental School)	Nutrition
Boston U. (African Studies)	Economics and Political Science
Brandeis	Professor John Howard (7-333; x4406)
Harvard	Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784)
Wellesley	Dean of Science (x1668)
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Biology Dept. (Biological Oceanography) Naval Architecture Dept. (Ocean Engineering) Earth Sciences and Meteorology Depts. (Oceanography)

Formally, these programs are rather limited. If you're not in the "right" department (e.g. the Brandeis program is formally limited to graduate students in Course XI), you may still be able to participate. Just put together a rational case about why you need the subjects offered at the other school and get your advisor or some other qualified members of our faculty to agree. It will take a degree of persistence.

Cross Registration, Undergraduate, Wellesley

Guide for MIT Students describes the exchange and is available at the Information Center (7-111; x4795). It's mailed out to all students a couple of weeks before the deadline for each term. You can also see catalogues and schedules there.

See:
Wellesley, pg 153

Applications for the fall term are accepted in May; applications for the spring term, in January. Late applications are frowned upon but accepted if there is still room in the subject.

When in doubt about prerequisites, limited enrollment subjects, or just what is being taught, call the Wellesley instructor. Wellesley directories are available in the Information Center; from MIT phones dial 824 (the tieline to Wellesley) plus the Wellesley extension. Information at Wellesley is 824241.

You can also consult with the MIT faculty coordinators for the exchange. Their names are in the *Guide*. They should be able to tell you which subjects you can use to satisfy MIT requirements and what, if any, technicalities are involved (e.g. special signatures on the registration form).

The *Guide* also contains a lot of useful information about where things are, bus transportation, meals, and such (MIT students on Commons get free weekday meals if they're on the exchange; a set of buses free to cross-registrants runs to and fro). It's a good document; you can get a copy (probably) and other information from Jane Sauer (39-627; x1668) or from Dean Albery's office (6-215; x2456).

Probably the easiest way for you to get to Wellesley (excepting automobile and hitching) is the MIT-Wellesley bus service. Check with Jane Sauer or the MIT Information Center (see above).

By public transit: take the Riverside subway to Woodland (the stop after Waban) and either wait for the bus or hitch to go the

rest of the way. Ask people riding with you on the train or Wellesley information for more precise instructions. Late evening returns are sometimes made difficult by irregular shut-down times of the bus line or subway. Finding rides with friends is recommended; try the APO rideboard in Building 10. Hitching back is usually rather easy, particularly at night when the Wellesley to Cambridge flow is great. Stand at the motor entrance.

Senate bus: The Wellesley Senate operates a bus service (75¢ one way) to and from Cambridge on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Traffic generally flows toward Cambridge early and back toward Wellesley later in the day and evening. The schedule is small but worth knowing in view of the week-end transit. Schedules are available and tickets are sold at Billings Hall at Wellesley, 9:30-5:00, Monday through Friday.

Cross Registration, Undergraduate, Harvard

The program is limited to juniors, seniors, and fifth year undergraduates with 4.0 cums (for the previous term or overall) or better.

See Prof. Bob Rathbone (14N-437; x3672) first. He has Harvard Catalogues; you can also pick them up at the Information Center in Holyoke Center at Harvard. Subjects are limited to those not duplicated by ones at MIT.

Note: Harvard's deadline for registering for a subject falls two weeks after their registration day.

Discovering New Subjects

To find a new topic of interest: talk to friends, ask your advisor, read the Catalogue, ask to see the list at department headquarters which usually includes more subjects than are in the Catalogue, watch the bulletin boards and the *Tech* for late announcements, and look in the Student Center Library for interesting books and then see for which subjects they are reserved.

Once you've found an interesting subject name, check it out by talking to the instructor, looking at the texts, finding people who've taken it, signing up for it, and then dropping it if you don't like it.

Note: don't trust the Catalogue description of subject matter or time commitment, especially the latter.

See:
Doing What You Want,
Special Problems and
Projects, pg 28
See:
Cross Registration,
Graduate, pg 25
Cross Registration,
Undergraduate, Harvard,
pg 27
Cross Registration,
Undergraduate, Wellesley,
pg 26

Grad students may find it worthwhile to consider undergrad subjects in other departments. Favorites are humanities, math, and introductory subjects in new fields.

Doing What You Want: Special Problems and Projects

The idea is simply this: if you have an idea you want to work on or an area you want to study, you probably can. You ought to try. By petitioning the COC, you may even use the work to satisfy the Institute laboratory requirement.

See:

Discovering New Subjects, pg 27

See:

Co-op, pg 34

Cross Registration, pp 25-27

Interdepartmental Degree Program, pg 35

Listeners, pg 31

Unspecified Degree Program, pg 35

See:

Domestic Year Away, pg 36

Foreign Study, pg 37

See:

Planning Your Program, pg 41

1. The first step toward doing a project that interests you is to get an idea.

a. Find a professor you'd like to work with and ask him for project ideas.

b. Ask at department headquarters/graduate offices about on-going research or talk to Dean William Speer (who has a sixth sense for finding unconventional projects).

c. Drop in at labs whose work is interesting to you and ask what they're doing. In most cases, the researchers will tell you in great detail exactly what's going on.

d. See the Annual Report of Publications and Theses (Publications Office; 5-133, x2697) to find out what is being done by whom. Consult the NSF Directory of Research at department headquarters.

2. Finding a way to do your thing.

a. Register for a "special problems course" or "projects" in your department. Consult your Catalogue for local listings. The best types are those with units "to be arranged." You must find a professor to sponsor you. If the project has merit, you can do a better writeup and petition to make it your thesis.

b. Try to wangle doing your idea as a part-time job.

c. One excellent way to do either of the above is to take advantage of the Undergraduate Research Opportunities program. Its goal is for you to do the type of work you feel necessary for your education. Just read the literature (it will come with your registration material). Information can be had from Prof. Margaret MacVicar (x3241; 8-413).

See:
Finals (below)

Got an idea? Try it. A subject you want to read up on? Do it. Want to work on your own, work with a research firm, do work with any department here? Try.

Dropping a Subject: Status Change

To drop a subject or change from regular registration to listener during the first thirteen weeks of the term (for the summer, up to two weeks from the end), get a "drop card" from and signed by your advisor and bring it to the Registrar's Office (E19-335). Dropping a subject erases it completely from your record, although graduate and summer students may have to pay tuition on a "pro-rata" basis. For this reason, make sure that the Registrar's Office knows that you have dropped the course. If they give you any static or attempt to bill you incorrectly, get your ex-instructor and advisor to help.

To try to drop a subject or change from regular to listener after that deadline, get a petition form from your faculty counselor or the Registrar's Office; it goes to the Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) and, if your reasons are plausible, is usually approved.

See:
Pass-Fail, pg 31

If you're a senior and wish to switch your pass-fail subject, notify the Registrar's Office before the seventh week. Afterward, you must send a petition to the CAP.

Whenever you petition, do your best to convince your advisor, as his recommendation is given a great deal of weight.

Finals

If you cannot take a final for medical or personal reasons:

1. Undergrads: go to the Dean for Student Affairs (5-104, 5-106, or the Freshman Advisory Council) to get a deferment (grade of "OX"). If the instructor thinks he knows your quality, he may give you a grade on your other work.
2. Grads: (a) go to your instructor; (b) if that fails, your last recourse is the Dean of the Graduate School (Dean Sizer, 3-134; x4869).

Undergrads: if your objections to finals are philosophical, try convincing your instructor not to give a final for the subject. Although faculty rules call it illegal, a few instructors exempt individuals from a final; to stay within the letter, you may be

asked to go to the final room, sign your name, wait the mandatory forty-five minutes and leave.

See:
Academic Warning, pg 33

If you choke, panic, or otherwise fail to perform maximally on finals, talk to your instructor beforehand; afterward, try pleading for an incomplete.

Grades: Description, Problems

To get definitions of particular grades, call your advisor or the Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784) or look on the back of your latest set of grades or in the *Graduate School Manual*.

If an instructor changes a grade for you, he must fill out a statement to that effect and personally take it to the Registrar's Office. The office won't accept changes brought in by students. Make sure all changes are made before you get your degree. Afterward, no can do.

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

Problem sets, quizzes, any exams are sometimes marked by graders and teaching assistants. This is one more reason to be forthright and direct if you don't agree with a mark and talk it out until the two of you agree. The instructor will generally be quite willing to try to see your side. Test him out and see if we are right.

Graduate Subjects

Subjects being used toward your degree do not have to be designated by a G in the Catalogue. Subjects marked U may be permissible at the discretion of your advisor and department. Rules on (A) subjects are in the Catalogue.

Incomplete

Incompletes usually should be "made-up" during the first five weeks of the term. This can be done later by petition to the Committee on Academic Performance; if your instructor approves, the petition is almost always granted. Incompletes are kept on your transcript but are not computed in your "cum."

It is good policy to tell your instructor that you wish to receive an incomplete and plan a completion date for the uncompleted work. Many profs will go out of their way to help you, keeping

after you to turn in the work, taking it upon themselves to find out if you're alive and doing that paper. Others will merely screw you to the wall.

Listeners

"Listening" to a subject has two meanings. The first is getting the permission of an instructor to sit in on his class in order to do some informal learning.

Being a "listener" also means registering to sit in. If you do register, no record of your attendance is kept on your transcript. Temporary records are kept, however, and you will not be allowed to place the subject later on.

If you are a graduate student, just turn a roll card in to the instructor with the appropriate box marked. Undergrads should mark their registration material in addition or send in a correction card to the Registrar (get it signed by your advisor and the instructor) if you decide to register later.

Pass-Fail

Any instructor may petition the Committee on Academic Performance to have his subject made pass-fail. A greater chance of success comes if the subject is a seminar or if the department approves. Policy has never been tested on individual sections of a single subject (e.g. 8.03). 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 frosh who are graded pass-fail, even in so-called upperclass courses, and seniors exercising the option described below.

Institutionalized pass-fail programs include the entire freshman year, the senior's option to designate one course/term pass-fail (see: Dropping a Course; Status Change p. 29 for relevant regulations; five year students are supposed to get only one year of one course/term pass-fail, but if you wish, petition the Committee on Academic Performance; state your reasons), and the Undergraduate Systems Programs (USP) in management which is gradeless and courseless (instructor in charge: Professor Leo Moore, E52-586; x7152). It is the option of the department and the Committee on Educational Policy to set up programs analogous to USP.

Personality Conflicts

“Personality conflict” is a polite way of saying that you’d rather be in a different section. Just go to departmental headquarters, explain why Prof. #2 would be so well-fitted to your educational needs (meaning no disrespect to Prof. #1 who is a fine fellow) and that you would like to transfer out of Prof. #1’s section. Words to that effect.

If there is only one section, we would advise that you try to appreciate the professor’s good points.

Other alternatives: find a similar subject offered by a different department, cross register, convince another professor to offer the subject next term, don’t go to class.

Prerequisites, Subject

The first tenet is “don’t always trust the Catalogue.” Ask your advisor about exceptions made in your department. If you think that you can do without a prerequisite for a subject, chat with the professor thereof. Do this and you can save yourself a term of work if your professor agrees. If the professor says all right, no formalities are required.

Just remember that the prerequisites in the Catalogue are not binding.

Registering Late for a Single Subject

Have your advisor and your instructor sign a correction card, then bring it in to the Registrar’s Office. You can register late without petition until the end of classes.

*It’s always the Institute 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*

Schedule Problems/Conflicts

Subjects: If two conflicting subjects have been scheduled, check with the Schedules Office (E19-338; x4788). If it turns out that two subjects you want to take are given at the same time, you'll just have to pick one or go to half the classes of each. (Sometimes, in small sections, the time can be changed; this is infrequent). Discuss the problem with both instructors.

Finals: A correction form is included in the finals schedule. It should cover most problems.

Other: Consult Schedules Office, relevant professors, and departments.

Theses

Undergrads: There is very little generally published information on undergraduate theses. Consult your advisor, the department's headquarters, and the pamphlet *Undergraduate Theses* (see Student Center Library).

Grads: Read the data in the *Graduate School Manual* and department publications for general rules and format statements.

Describing the annual frosh smoker: "And though a group of strangers awed perhaps by their first day at Tech will gather on Registration night . . . when all voices are lifted to 'it's always fair weather when Tech fellows get together', . . . they leave as a body of comrades united in one common purpose — to catapult the class to heights never before scaled for the greater glory of MIT.

The Handbook, 1934

The Department

Academic Warning

Undergraduates: The best definition can be quoted from a publication of the Committee on Academic Performance (also a good source for more details). "Warning: This action would be appropriate in the case of a student whose performance during 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."

"Warning is also appropriate action when . . . the student is not making satisfactory progress toward an academic degree ('satis-

factory progress' includes satisfaction of Institute and department requirements as well as accumulation of credits at a reasonable rate) . . ."

"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."

Due to the fact that the letter from which the above was excerpted was addressed to faculty, it is a bit stiff. Not so the committee. If you want more information, have a suggestion or three, or just want to protest some outrageous shaft, go see one of the members of the committee (listed in the Catalogue). They're extremely reasonable.

Graduates: Again, there are no hard-and-fast rules. Your department can give you information on this one. One small clue: a warning from Dean Sizer is more severe than a warning from your department; neither is a joke.

Changing Major

For undergraduates, changing one's major is trivial. The Registrar's Office would like to be informed on paper, but all that is necessary is to start having an advisor from your new department sign your registration forms at the start of the term. Contact your new advisor (find one yourself or through your department) well in advance, so that the two of you can plan your schedule for the coming term.

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 may vary so consult your "target" department or the Graduate School Office.

Co-op

Only three courses (II, VI, XVI) have an organized co-operative program with industry. Tuition total for four years is the usual. Check with your own course headquarters and with the Registrar's Office for initial data or finances. Chemical Engineering Practice School has a similar program. Payment of tuition can be arranged to fit your needs for timing; consult the Bursar. Each department has great latitude for action. You may very well be able to persuade your department head to let you (help you) do something along the lines of a co-op. The time is not

See:
Summer Subjects, pg 43

rigid nor is the beginning of the period. We know of a five year student who began his program in January of his senior year and was away through September of his fifth year.

Departmental Complaints/Suggestions

Naturally, the first person to think of talking to if you've got a criticism of your department or some section thereof is a professor (your advisor?) within it or the department head. Try also the department's feedback committee (if there is one), the Department Chairman, and Graduate or Undergraduate Committees (and members thereof). You might also try the local Course Society, the Executive Officer, or the secretaries in Headquarters.

If you would rather talk to an "independent," chat with Deans William Speer or Dick Sorenson (5-104; x4861) who represent no department.

See:
Graduate School Manual

Interdepartmental Degree Program

The procedures for interdepartmental majors are presently only applied to graduate students, although if you are an undergraduate and have a good case, you may be able to start a crusade. Start with Student Committee on Educational Policy (W20-401; x2696) for advice.

As we were saying, graduate students wishing to obtain an interdepartmental major have procedures roughed out for them. You are expected to take the initiative, however. Go to the Graduate School Office for details.

One can get a joint degree in two departments (while being registered in only one) or do just a joint thesis in two departments. The Thesis Committee is usually split between departments and one can split the qualifying exams or pass the qualifiers in his main course.

See:
General Catalogue
See:
Doing What You Want, pg 28

Unspecified Degree Programs

Several courses (I, II, III, IV, VII, X, XII, XV) sponsor programs which are, in varying degrees, flexible to your personal preferences. The management options (Program I, the Undergraduate Systems Program) are for a management degree, for example, while course XII-B is almost complete in its freedom. Institute requirements must be fulfilled. All departments have the option of offering unspecified degrees, so talk with the department heads or your advisor.

In addition, the Rules of the Faculty state that departments can allow major departures from their own degree requirements. By taking advantage of this freedom, you can structure your program to your needs. For information, talk to the Department Chairman or Executive Officer.

We tend to spend about six months intellectualizing about any problem before we admit that our initial visceral reaction of "Yug!" was correct.

*Bill Hecht, Chairman
MIT Educational Council*

The Institute

See:
Foreign Study (by
Domestic), pg 37
See:
Transferring Out, pg 45
See:
Jobs, pg 59

Admission, Graduate, MIT

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

Domestic Year/Term Away

MIT will let you spend a term or a year at another college or university in the United States, provided that school has resources which are not duplicated here, at Wellesley, or at Harvard.

Your advisor and Dean Harold Hazen must approve the plan; your department must certify that unique resources are available to you at the other school.

There is a possibility of financial aid, there's no bother at having to reapply to MIT, and there are a lot of unique resources out there. Check with Dean Hazen (1-207; x5243) and take a look at the college catalogues in the Placement Bureau (E19-455; x4733).

Don't forget the option of transferring out, even if you just want to be away for a term; they almost always take you back.

Double Degree Programs

Two Bachelor's Degrees: You are required to fulfill the requirements of each department while adding an additional 90 units for the second degree. According to procedures, you can't split a course between the two degrees for its units (e.g. 7 units of a 12 unit course to degree #1 to total 360 units, the other 5 to degree #2 to total 91 units). If you feel you must split that

See:
Interdepartmental
Degree Programs, pg 35

course, petition the Committee on Curricula for permission.

You must submit a petition to the Registrar's Office at some point, listing the two degrees, your expected date of graduation, etc. Consult with your advisors (get the new one's name from the department) before petitioning.

Bachelor's and Master's: Some departments will award simultaneous S.B.'s and S.M.'s (if you want an S.B. from Dept. #1 and S.M. from Dept. #2, you are on your own; good luck); check with your department. You will have to be accepted for graduate study; petition.

Foreign Study

No matter who you are, if the prospect of studying abroad interests you in the slightest, start investigating now. It may possibly be too late; it almost certainly isn't too early.

If you are worried about finances, don't. Student aid treats your case like any other. For fellowships, check with your department or the Graduate School Office for information.

Undergraduates: Junior year abroad is the usual year. The Foreign Study Advisor, Dean Harold Hazen, has an excellent publication, *Junior Year Abroad for MIT Students*, which should answer your first generation of questions. His office is 1-207.

Graduates: Graduate study can be done in many universities around the world. Go at it through your department and Dean Hazen's office.

Information: Room E19-455: reference material on foreign study.

Graduate Record Exam

Application forms and information as to the times of the tests are available in the Graduate School Office (3-134; x4860).

Graduation/Termination

Before diplomas are delivered, all library books must be returned; all keys must be returned to the office of the Superintendent of Physical Plant; all accounts with the Bursar must be settled. Dates for completion of the above formalities will be mailed to graduating students by the Registrar.

See:
Transferring Out, pg 45
See:
Permanent Placement and
Jobs Abroad, pg 60

See:
Interruption of
Graduate Study,
Graduate School Manual
For Description of
Graduate Diplomas,
Robes, See:
Graduate School Manual

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

Language Lab

It was hard to decide where to locate the article on the Language Lab because, like the libraries and free computer time gotten through SIPB, it's something you can use to educate yourself, if and when you want to.

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

The lab is open every day during the school term and every evening Sunday through Thursday. The remote booths can be used 24 hours a day.

Libraries

The MIT library system consists of several large libraries and a number of smaller reading rooms. All are open from 9 to 5 weekdays, a few are open earlier, some are open later into the evenings, and the Student Center Library is open 24 hours a day. Check the *Guide to the MIT Libraries* for the full schedule. This guide (obtainable at any of the libraries) also contains information about fines, descriptions of each library, and other information. The more complete handbook, *The Libraries*, is dated but contains detailed information about each library.

Some hints about the libraries at MIT:

1. Most of the libraries have Xerox facilities; the usual charge is 5¢ per page.
2. Much popular reading material is kept on out-of-the-way shelves at the Student Center Library. Ask at the desk.
3. A good collection of mystery novels is in the Reserve Book Room at Hayden.

4. Dewey Library has material on social psychology, education, and international relations in addition to its advertised contents.
5. If you are uncertain about which library a book is in, look it up in the Union Catalog 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. There are a number of departmental and laboratory reading rooms, many having materials not included in the larger libraries. Most contain thousands of books, pamphlets, reports, and periodicals. Check the pamphlet entitled *The Libraries* (65 pages) available at the circulation desks of MIT libraries.
8. A sign up list for those interested in joining or forming musical groups is located at the music library desk.
9. A good number of non-technical books for leisure reading is in the Humanities Library.
10. If the MIT library system doesn't have a book or journal you want, it may be possible to get it on an inter-library loan. Consult a librarian for help.
11. Want to get a first hand look at MIT history? All *The Techs* and *Techniques* are in the basement of Hayden. Go down and ask for help until you find them. At the same location are collections of magazines dating back many years, which make for interesting browsing.
12. An unmentioned library is the Science Fiction Library on the fourth floor of the Student Center. Anyone may browse, but you must be a member to borrow. (W20-421; dl. 9727).
13. The Student Center library has typing and discussion rooms; ask at the desk to use them. The library is air-conditioned and quiet.
14. The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) Library of books on education is kept in the filing cabinets in the Undergraduate Association Office on the fourth floor of the Student Center (W20-401; x2696).

15. Many faculty members have personal libraries from which they allow some students to borrow.

16. The Hillel Library in the Religious Counselors Building (312 Memorial Drive) has 2800 volumes of Judaica in several languages.

Locations of MIT Libraries

Aeronautics and Astronautics 33-316; x5665

Archives 14N-118; x5668

Chemistry Reading Room 18-480; x1891

Dewey E53-138; x5676

Engineering 10-550; 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 like coach) 7-238; x7052

Science 14S-100; x5685

Space Center Reading Room 37-582; x3746

Student Center W20-500; x7050

Other Libraries in the Boston Area

Harvard University has an extensive library system, but it is difficult to get to use it. Ask at Hayden Library for further information.

Wellesley College Libraries loan books to anyone with an MIT ID card. The hours are 8:30 a.m. to midnight weekdays; 9 to 9 Saturday; and 2:15 p.m. to midnight on Sunday. There is no limit on the number of books you can borrow and they stay out for 4 weeks. Fines for overdue books are cut in half if you pay when you return the book. To call the Wellesley Library Reference Desk on an MIT phone, dial 824286.

Boston University Mugar Library is on Commonwealth Ave. at the BU Student Union. It has books on all subjects and is a good place to study and meet BU students.

Boston Public Library (Copley Square and smaller branches throughout the city) is a large general library. It has many circulating books and stereo records. It also has out-of-town newspapers, many periodicals, and loads of reference material. Open

until 9 on week nights and until 6 on weekends. It is easy to get a card, but you may have to pay a small fee if you don't live in Boston proper.

Cambridge Library (449 Broadway and branches) is large and easy to use (open stacks). Its collection emphasizes general reading material, both fiction and non-fiction. It usually has several copies of the current best sellers; reserve a copy and wait your turn. Library cards are free. If you don't live in Cambridge, you must show a card from the Boston Public Library (or other local library) to get your card.

Brookline has a public library (361 Washington St. and branches) whose collection is similar to that of the Cambridge Library. Cards are free to residents of Brookline; others must pay \$3.

The suburbs and towns around Boston each have their own libraries. Collections vary but are aimed at the general reader. All the public libraries have special children's sections. Some have film and lecture programs appealing to various age and interest groups. Check out your local library.

There are a few special topic libraries around the area; look for one that fits your interests. Check with one of the MIT librarians for some insight.

Planning Your Program: Scheduling Subjects; Reading the Catalogue

Your academic program is a flexible thing. Subjects at the Institute have been known to change from year to year.

Check periodically with your advisor to see if new subjects which might be of interest have been formed in your department.

It's always a good idea to see the instructor in charge of a subject before you register. Catalogue descriptions are frequently out of date and often do not give an accurate idea of subject matter, work load, et al. Look at the reading list.

To understand the hieroglyphics accompanying each subject description, look at the page immediately before the section of subject descriptions; it is titled Descriptions of Subjects.

See:
Discovering New
Subjects, pg 27

Undergrads especially: one technique frequently used to explore courses is to overload, then drop uninteresting subjects. You can't place (i.e. take an advanced standing examination) any of the subjects that you've dropped.

If you want to keep a certain time block free during the day (e.g. for a job or sport), indicate this on your registration forms. No guarantees, but you've got a chance.

Now you'll notice that MIT always puts education before research in its publicity but puts research before education in the budget.

Completely Anonymous

Proctoring

Examinations are sometimes proctored by teaching assistants with duty awarded (for some reason) on a scale proportional to your teaching commitment. Inasmuch as proctoring is a sacred duty, you can't shuck it. If a date is unacceptable, you can trade off. For information, call x4788.

Registration at MIT

If you don't want to fill out registration material during the summer but intend to wait until coming back to the Institute in the fall, it will be more convenient and may avoid a fine for late registration if you so notify the Registrar's Office, so that the material will be ready for you on Registration Day.

If you've got a good reason (and especially if you let the Registrar's Office know in advance), you can usually turn your fees in a couple of days late without penalty.

Requirements/How To Get Around Them

Get a petition; figure out your reasons; petition. Stick your toe in the water first: talk informally with the students on the committee to which you are petitioning (or other contacts you can find; if you know no one on the committee, pick a member at random). Ask about policies and precedents. Try to build up a believable case. It takes some strategic planning for the borderline, but the results are worth it. Never say it's impossible until you've tried.

Petition forms may be obtained from your advisor or the Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784).

Frequently petitioned are substitutions for lab requirements and humanities requirements. Criteria for possible substitutions: anything in the spirit of the requirement or at a higher level in a sequence. Make sure you get the approval of the instructor of the subject.

Roll Cards

Roll cards may be picked up 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 Subjects

Copies of the old summer catalogue are in the MIT section of the Student Center Library and may be available elsewhere. The new catalogues and registration material will be available in the Information Center (7-111; x4795) second term. Listening costs as much as taking the subject for credit. Maximum tuition is the same as for a term. Regular students — check with your department or the Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784). Special students — apply at the Admissions Office. Do not look in the Summer Session Office; that's for a different program.

See:
Listeners, pg 31

Relatively few subjects are offered, but these include several large freshman and sophomore requirements. Several special projects are available; this provides an opportunity, among other things, to take a subject offered during the year but not in the summer. (If you can get the instructor to agree to teach you, you then can probably swing getting the special projects subject to satisfy the same requirements that the original subject would have. Good luck.) (This is a great place to be over the summer by the way.)

Transcript

The Registrar's Office prepares transcripts at your request; cost \$1.00. Necessary lead time varies during the term. Check with the Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784) for details. Payment should be made at the Cashier's Office (E19-215; hrs. 9-2).

All requests for transcripts must either be made by you, in person or in writing, and signed by you. The fact that you apply to

a company for a job does not automatically give them the right to your record.

Transfer of Credits

Advanced subjects completed satisfactorily elsewhere, in special cases, may be accepted for credit toward requirements for an advanced degree (with a recorded grade of "S" for subjects with exact MIT equivalents), but they do not contribute to fulfillment of residence requirements. Transfer credit should be requested through a petition, signed by the appropriate Registration Officer, if the subject offered 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.

College students desiring to undertake work for an advanced degree at the Institute will find it advantageous to select electives that will satisfy 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. Attention is called to 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. The student's major department will, in each case, determine to what extent such subjects are acceptable, with or without residence credit.

A Regular Graduate Student may petition to take an examination for advanced standing during the examination periods in each term, provided that he has never registered for the subject of the examination nor has attended classes at the Institute in that subject. A petition, approved by the faculty member in charge of the subject and by the student's registration officer, must be filed with the Registrar at least three weeks before the date of the first examination in the period. The resulting grades will be posted to the student's permanent academic record. Subjects passed by examinations for advanced standing shall not be used for residence credit.

Youth is wholly experimental.
Robert Louis Stevenson

See:
Domestic Year/
Term Away, pg 36
Foreign Study, pg 37
Withdrawing and How
Not To, pg 45

Transferring Out

Concerning other schools: Dig up professors in your field of interest and get their advice on schools. They may also give you reason to stay here.

Counseling: Chat with whomever you like. You might try the shrinks (psychiatrists) or the Deans' Offices (Deans Speer, Wick, Bishop, and Yohn) if MIT is starting to get to you. If family problems are bugging you, try talking with Jacqueline Buck, the social worker at the Medical Department.

Graduate School Catalogues are kept in Hayden and at the Placement Bureau. Ask for their location. It is easier to get into another school if you withdraw from MIT than if you are disqualified.

Withdrawing and How Not To

If you have been on warning at some point and now are doing poorly, the Committee on Academic Performance (Chairman: Prof. Campbell Searle, 4-206; x4184) may, after consulting with your faculty counselor, decide whether to disqualify you or to advise you to withdraw (there's a big difference; if you withdraw, you can come back more easily) or allow you to stay.

All three of these are possibilities. Especially if you wish to stay, it is best to get a faculty member (preferably your advisor) on your side.

In addition, some people decide to withdraw for a while just to get away and do something different.

If you withdraw or are disqualified, you must touch base at the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, the Registrar's Office (E19-335; x4784), and (probably) the Selective Service Office (3-140; x5836).

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

Don't forget that you have the opportunity to come back, whichever way the chips fall. If you're academically disqualified and want to return, check with the Committee on Academic Performance; otherwise, contact the Dean for Student Affairs.

See:
Interruption of Graduate
Study, *Graduate School Manual*
See:
Graduation/Termination, pg 37

"A minor activity, but one of deep moment, is the encouraging of students to sing together. To this end has been published a Technology Song Book, largely compiled by the lamented Bullard, '87, and enshrining his 'Stein Song' as his chiefest legacy to Tech."

Technology Review, 1909

The M. I. T. Stein Song

Give a rouse, then in the May-time
For life that knows no fear!
Turn the night-time into day-time
With the sunlight of good cheer!
For its always fair weather,
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
And a good song ringing clear.

Chorus

For its always fair weather
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
And a good song ringing clear.

Oh, we're all frank and twenty
When the spring is in the air;
And we've faith and hope a-plenty,
And we've life and love to spare;
And it's birds of a feather
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
And a heart without care.

Chorus

And it's birds of a feather
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
And a heart without care.

For we know the world is glorious
And the goal is a golden thing,
And that God is not censorious
When His children have their fling;
Then life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
In the fellowship of spring.

Chorus

And life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
In the fellowship of spring.

When the wind comes up from Cuba
And the birds are on the wing,
And our hearts are patting juba
To the banjo of the spring,
Then life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
In the fellowship of spring.

Chorus

Then life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
In the fellowship of spring.

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The Other Education

You are what you learn. It goes all across the board of curricular and extracurricular and down the road toward the end of all learning. As a sampling of the other education, we include some of the Institute's extracurriculars, the problems of finding a job, and, because it's close to the employment problem, financial aid.

Activities, Hobby Facilities, Athletics

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

In addition, some people get involved with extracurricula at other universities in the area. Here, however, we limit ourselves to pointing out some of the MIT action.

Activities

*"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 an Institute fashion that, for a time, the elevator setting did not match the room numbers on the floor.

There are over one hundred organized activities recognized by the Association of Student Activities (ASA) and funded by student government (which gets its money from the Institute).

Information About Activities

Most of the large general activities are located on the fourth floor of the Student Center (Building W20) or in Walker Memorial (Building 50). One way to find out about them is to stroll through their facilities. Specific room numbers are listed in the front of the Student Directory.

The 1970 *Freshman Handbook* has a set of descriptions of organized activities (which are two years out-of-date for some of the organizations). Copies are useful, however, and may be obtained from the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103; x6771) while they last. At some point the ASA may print a new edition of the *Activities Handbook* with up-to-date information. The ASA Office is W20-451A; x3766.

Below are some of the major categories of activities and interest groups with places to get information.

Religious Organizations	Religious Counselors' Office 312 Memorial Drive	x2983
Dramatic Groups	Kresge Auditorium	x3915
Music Groups	Director of Music, 14N-233A	x3210
Professional, Course, and Honorary Societies	Dean for Student Affairs, 7-101	x7144
Foreign Students' Groups	Foreign Student Office, 3-111	x3795
Sports	Athletic Association, W32-117	x2913
Other Activities	Undergraduate Association, W20-401, or Dean for Student Affairs, 7-133	x2696 x6774
Black Student Union	Walker Memorial, 50-105, also c/o 5-106	x4861

*"Tech is a place for men to work and not for boys to play.
Nonetheless . . ."*

President Francis A. Walker, 1894

How to Join an Activity

While all 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 in mid-September.

Don't feel you have to join in September. If nothing organized is going on now, just find the name of something interesting, get some more information from the ASA Office or someone in the activity, and go. Chances are that they'll be glad to have you even if you're just stumbling around and don't want to make an immediate commitment.

Hobby Facilities

We aren't even going to attempt to make a complete listing here, just list a few of the larger ones. If you live in a dormitory, don't forget to check out your own house's options first.

Hobby Shop

The Hobby Shop (x4343) is located in the basement of du Pont Gymnasium (also known as the Armory or Building W31 and to be kept distinct from du Pont Athletic Center W32 which ad-joins it). It has woodworking equipment, a machine shop, and a photo lab open five days and two evenings per week. They tell us that novices are appreciated as they like to have inexperienced people around; we figure they just like to teach.

Music Practice Facilities

Practice rooms are rare. A few are scattered through the dormitories; five upright pianos are available in the Student Center. They are lousy, by all accounts. Inquire at the Student Center Library (fifth floor) for location and keys. A grand piano is available at Walker Memorial; a rank amateur might call it playable, but it is actually beyond repair.

Non-Piano Players: If you don't know the score, bring your own stand, as 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

This is halfway between an activity and a facility. It is located on the fourth floor of the Student Center (W20-423, -425, -428; x7019) and has facilities and classes in (among other things) silkscreening, ceramics, drawing, painting, batik, tie-dying, hand weaving, pottery . . . you get the general idea. They also have a darkroom.

Architecture Shop

Located on the fourth floor of Bldg. 7, this shop is open 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Equipment is limited mainly to wood or plastic cutting machines which tend to have dull blades. The collection of hand tools is just about adequate. But, if you've got a project due and it's 4:00 a.m., dis is da plaze to go.

Metallurgy Shop

For creative metallurgy or just hacking, 4-133 (the home of Tony Zona) is the place to be. Welding, brazing, and soldering are among the many skills to be acquired by enrolling in 3.19. Since the subject is so overcrowded, it is unclear how much time and equipment will be available to the unregistered.

Athletics

See:
Spectator Sports, pg 80

Professor Ross (Jim) Smith (W32-109; x4497) is the Director of Athletics at MIT. Since MIT's athletic program places unique emphasis on personal development, Professor Smith and members of his coaching staff are often able to assist many students. The athletics program includes varsity and freshman intercollegiate teams, intramurals, athletic clubs, and casual recreation. For specific information on any sports, call Professor Smith's office or contact the coach of the sport in which you are interested. Coach's offices are located in duPont Athletic Center (W32).

Intercollegiate Teams

MIT teams compete in 21 intercollegiate sports (the notable exception is football). Both varsity and freshman teams exist for each sport, and about a fourth of the undergrads participate in some sport. No previous experience is necessary to join one of the teams. There are a number of sports in which MIT has women's teams in intercollegiate competition. Spectators are welcome free of charge at any MIT intercollegiate (or intramural) game or competition; consult the weekly calender or the Athletic Department for times and places.

Intramural Sports

The intramural program is open to all grads and undergrads. The sports played in the program are:

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

Undergrads play for teams sponsored by their living groups. Grads may play for an undergrad living group if they once lived in that group, or for a fraternity team if they are former members of that fraternity at another school. Also, any grad may play for the Ashdown House teams or may play on teams organized by themselves or their friends from their course. There are special leagues in football, hockey, basketball, and squash, which are restricted to grads. For information about any phase of the intramural program, contact the Intramural Office, x7947.

Community Leagues

In some sports there are leagues for people just interested in playing the sport. Teams are formed by groups from departments or labs, and everyone is welcome. There is a Community Hockey League and a Summer Softball League. Check with your friends to see if there is a team you can join; call the Intramural Office for more information.

Club Athletics

The athletic clubs provide members of the MIT Community with the opportunity to participate in some sports not otherwise available to them and other sports for which there is an avid following. There are existing clubs in cricket, graduate crew, gymnastics, judo, pistol and rifle, rugby, graduate soccer, water polo, weightlifting, and white water. For more information call x2913.

Where to Play Golf

The Boston area does not have a large number of good public courses, and most are rather far from MIT. The better courses are Brookline Municipal (expensive unless you live in Brook-

line), George Wright in Boston, and Ponkapoag in Canton (this one has 36 holes and low greens fees). There are a number of privately owned courses which have daily fees. These are further out and more expensive but usually in better shape. Stowe has 36 difficult holes and Powderhorn is a well-kept par 3 course in Lexington. As you meet other golfers, you'll hear about other courses to play.

See:
The Great Outdoors, pg 88

Casual Recreation

All of the facilities of the Athletic Department are available to members of the MIT Community (unless the facility is reserved for intercollegiate or intramural use). All you need is to have an Athletic Card (\$3) which can be bought at Alumni Pool or du Pont. Below is a list of the principal facilities of the Athletic Department; consult the department or the individual facility to get information about open hours.

Alumni Pool has a schedule of times for use by various groups of the community. The pool has locker and shower facilities. Towels and swim suits are provided, but women may bring their own suits.

Skating Rink, an outdoor rink next to Rockwell Cage, is open from mid-November to mid-March, depending on the weather. Call x2914 for ice conditions, schedules, and information about skating classes.

Squash Courts are in three locations. There are 8 courts for men only at Alumni Pool; x4489 for reservations. Du Pont has 6 courts, 3 of which are open to women; x2914 for reservations. There are 2 courts at Walker Memorial; x2871 for reservations.

Tennis Courts are on Briggs Field. One of the 15 courts may be reserved by calling x2912. Near Walker are 4 courts for which no reservations are necessary.

Du Pont Athletic Center has several facilities besides those mentioned above. There is a workout room, gymnasium which may be used for basketball, volleyball, badminton and other sports, locker facilities, sauna bath, rifle range, and various other rooms.

Pierce Boathouse is the center for crew and sculling. It has an indoor rowing tank. It is possible to take out single and double sculls; check with the boathouse for information.

Sailing Pavilion is the only facility where an Athletic Card does not get you in. You must join the Nautical Association by purchasing a sailing card for \$6 at the Cashier's Office (E19-215). To be an active member you must also pass a swimming test. For information about the Nautical Association call x4884.

Other Facilities include a summer day camp for children of members of the MIT Community, skate sharpening, racket re-stringing, jogging, classes in tennis, swimming, and skating.

Bowling alleys and pool tables exist in the basement of the Student Center. Consult the department for more information; the number is x2913.

"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; Dean Robert Weatherall, Director (E19-455; x4733).

Graduate school: A complete-as-possible library of graduate school catalogues is maintained, including independent references on school reputations, financial aid, and degrees awarded. This particular service is up Mr. Weatherall's alley; as Assistant Dean of our Graduate School, he's familiar with many institutions across the country.

Hint: In the sciences it is usually best to specify doctorate if the grad school application asks for "degree to be studied for." There are other little rules of thumb which you can discover by consulting with our own faculty in departments analogous to the ones to which you are applying. Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School, and his staff may also be of service in this respect.

General Counseling

1. The Placement Bureau is collecting literature for career counseling. In addition, they sponsor occasional seminars (e.g. law, medicine, teaching).

2. Department: Your advisor, the department's career advisor, and other professors serve as general consultants.

3. Industrial Liaison Office: This office keeps in close touch with various companies around the world. You can use it to get in touch with professionals in your field. (5-207; x2691).

4. Center for Advanced Engineering Study: This center, like Industrial Liaison, is pitifully underused. Its function is to give a refresher education to people from industry. You can use it to build contacts with people in your field-to-be (and men are working in almost every department area). Try it out. In addition we suggest the following specialized resources:

Education

Help is available for getting into graduate school, choosing courses, getting a job, or just chatting about the field. Contact Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost (37-271; x7523); Professor Al Lazarus (VIII; 37-691; x4284; x7456), Professor Philip Morrison (VIII; 6-308; x5086), or Peter Elbow (XXI; 14E-310B x7894).

Pre-Law

Stanley Jacks (E52-541; x2661) serves as pre-law advisor. There are not nearly the requirements of study for pre-law as for, for instance, pre-med. Dr. Jacks can give advice, information on relevant courses, and the like.

Pre-Med

The most extensive "pre-program" requirements and advisory system exist for pre-medical students. A faculty committee and a pre-med society exist to help you, give advice, arrange programs, and provide solace in times of need. Chaired by Dean Emily Wick (5-108; x5241), the pre-med advisory committee can be a real help. Visit her or her assistant, Dotty Bowe, and get a copy of *A Guide to Medical School Application Procedures*. It is never too early.

The median salary offers to Class of '68 graduates was \$775/month, for Master's candidates, \$916, and doctoral candidates, \$1200.

Financial Aid/Jobs

The initiative must be yours, as ever. You can arrange for financial aid through your department, the Financial Aid Office (5-119), or an outside agency; term-time and summer jobs are also common ways to get funds and, hopefully, an aid to education.

Fellowships/Scholarships/Other Grants

Graduate students: Consult your department's Graduate Committee and the Graduate School Office for information. See also the publication *Financial Support for Graduate Students*; it's one of the best of its kind. Get to work early. Most outside support programs have early application deadline dates.

The Graduate School Office can be particularly helpful with applications for national and MIT fellowships of various types. Use the office for fellowship opportunities information to secure an advance of your funds, for advice on what to do if you don't get the fellowship you know you were going to get, and other helpful hints. For instance, apply for twelve-month federal fellowships as opposed to a nine-month term; your chances are just as good, and when you have got a full year award, you can always change to nine months. The reverse is considerably more difficult.

We have neglected the departments in this description, but you will find that your department is instrumental in almost all financial support decisions and has an intimate grasp of the kind of support its students can get inside and outside MIT. There are approximately 3300 regular graduate students, of whom 85-90% are receiving financial support through MIT, their government, employer, or by other means.

A breakdown of the major means of graduate support:

- 1100 Research Assistants*
- 500 Teaching Assistants*
- 400 Federal fellows*
- 400 Federal trainees*
- 120 Mixed industrial/foundation
- 80 MIT awards
- 400 Some form of outside support (employees from industry, Federal agencies, etc.)

*Figures as of Summer, 1970. Declines are anticipated as federal programs are cut back.

Some of these (RA, TA, etc.) are obtained through the department, some through the Graduate School Office (although the department should be informed), some in ways arranged by the students.

The ramifications are many: 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.

If you have trouble with your warrant (the official document that goes along with some types of financial grants), go to the Graduate School Office. They are the central dispersing agency for copies of the warrant and can be counted on to locate the trouble quickly.

Loans

For both graduates and undergraduates, the place to go to apply for or to inquire about loans is the Financial Aid Office. Although scholarships are provided on a "scheduled" basis; loans (or jobs) can often be arranged to fill a gap.

Money can come for undergraduates by scholarship and/or loan. The resources are not unlimited, certainly, but they are there for you to use. Go in and check it out.

Efficiency is how things were done before you got there or how they will be done as soon as things are worked out.

Anonymous

Academic Performance v. Financial Aid

Academic performance may affect the grant to loan ratio of members of the Class of '73 and older classes on financial aid; it will play no part for '74 and succeeding classes.

Getting an Emergency Loan

If disaster blows up in your face and you need an ultra quick loan, go to the Financial Aid Office (5-119; x4974). If feasible, a loan can be approved in ten minutes or so. Scoot over to the Bursar's Office (E19-270). If luck holds, the process can be completed and cash put in your hands within an hour.

Graduate Students: If you're on fellowship, go to the Graduate School Office. Within an hour you can have a cash advance on the next payment of your grant.

So the Financial Aid Office Screwed You

If you are not getting as much money from Financial Aid as you think, by right, you merit, several solutions are recommended:

1. Try a different interviewer. Impress upon him that you need the money.
2. Get in on your state loan program: check with Financial Aid for details. If your parents earn less than \$15,000/year, the loan will be interest free (due to federal subsidy) until you can afford to start paying it back (after school/service/Peace Corps).
3. Have your parents get a loan from the bank. Graduate students: You also have the last resort of going to the Graduate Student Office and seeing if they can help you.
4. If you feel you can't work during the term for psychological reasons, get an Institute psychiatrist to vouch for you.

Special Payment of Fees/Repayment of Loans

Mr. John Rogers (E19-270; x3342), the Assistant Bursar, is the man to see about special arrangements outside of the normal modes of payment of fees. He can also work to lump payment of several loans into a single plan. If you have questions or problems, give him a call.

The Office of the Dean has the power to allow students to pay tuition on a "per-unit" basis. In addition, they can help if you've run into extraordinary difficulties and don't feel you ought to pay full tuition for the term (e.g. family emergency such that you had to leave school for 7 weeks and came back just in time to fail four courses). Every case is special, so check at the Office (5-104; x4186, or 7-133; x6776).

Jobs

Term job: Start out with Student Employment (now part of the Financial Aid Office in 5-120).

There is no minimum time commitment, either in hours per week or in total length of employment; some are as short as one afternoon. For 10-12 hours/week, you might expect to earn

See:
Transcripts, pg 43

\$600/year. Check early and often.

Quick, easy, small money: psychology experiments.

Quick, bad-tasting, big money: dietary experiments.

Keep your eyes open for opportunities within your department; ask around, starting with your advisor. Drudge work can develop into interesting research if they keep hiring you.

Summer jobs are also handled by Student Employment. A good time to start is before Christmas so that you can visit hometown firms over the holiday. For additional contacts, check with your department faculty and with the Industrial Liaison Office.

Note: The Student Employment Office is interested in serving as a helping resource. Try them out with your problems of hours, pay, and conditions.

Withdrawals: If you are planning on staying out for a term, check with the Student Employment Office. They may be able to help you into a somewhat special, somewhat temporary job.

Permanent Placement and Jobs Abroad

The Placement Bureau (E19-455; x4733) can help by giving you information on employers and jobs, study and work abroad, career advice, and the preparation of resumes. In addition, about three hundred recruiters per year visit the bureau to interview students. They also can give information on such topics as civil service exams.

*Tuition is \$250 per year
But that's not including breakage.*

1916 Handbook

Getting a Recommendation

This is something which really must be planned in advance. Getting recommendations requires one of the same ingredients as getting the most out of MIT.

You've got to make some friends in the faculty. We're not calling for you to go "hail-fellow-well-met," but something ap-

See:
Foreign Study, pg 37

proaching a trust/friendship/professional relationship is necessary.

Probably the best way to go about it is to pick a professor (or two) and try, over a period of time, to get to know him. In the process, mutual acquaintance is inevitable.

Frosh: contact your MIT Educational Counselor back home, the person who interviewed you. If he feels he knows you, he might write you a letter of recommendation.

You should contact the person before using his name. It helps if you tell the writer what kinds of things should be emphasized. It also helps if you make sure beforehand that you'll get a good reference.

Social Action

When we first wrote this section last year, it was extremely difficult to be complete in our crass generalizing. It is now impossible.

We suggest the following information resources:

Urban Action: student groups (Student Center W20-437; x2894).

Dr. Louis Menand: has knowledge of most of the Institute's programs or knows whom to ask (37-271; x7523).

Trond Kaalstadt: information on Urban Systems Lab (x1943).

Much more can be learned by keeping your eyes pored. Political action groups of all persuasions will do their best to make themselves known to you.

Academic departments have a few interesting projects tucked into corner offices. Call various department headquarters.

OFFICIAL ORNAMENTATION

A PROPOS of the present discussion of the nature of the proposed Standard Senior Ring, the facts of the case might well be presented to the Undergraduate body. The Ring Committee, in reporting to the Institute Committee, asked for a show of hands of those favoring the Beaver and those upholding the Institute Dome as the insignia to be used. This body favored the Dome design by a small majority, and the Ring Committee was given more time for the consideration of the problem.

In favor of the Beaver stands the argument that this animal has become regarded as the official mascot of Technology, although the original circumstances surrounding its adoption hardly justify the assumption. On the other hand, the designs submitted with the Beaver as the central figure were far from satisfactory, while those using the Dome as the motif were imposing and more realistic.

The original circumstances of the connection of the Beaver with Technology are related in the Technique of 1915. Here it is stated that the Technology Club of New York at its annual banquet in 1914 formally presented the Beaver to President Maclaurin. Likening the animal to the students at Technology, Hornaday's "Animals of North America" was quoted as saying, "Of all the animals of the world, the Beaver is noted for his engineering and mechanical skill and his habits of industry. His habits are nocturnal, and he does his best work at night". This does not indicate that official adoption of the Beaver as the mascot of Technology took place, and arguments for the Beaver on this score lose effectiveness. The views of the student body should be consulted in the matter, and any signed communications regarding it will be welcome.

From *The Tech*, November 15, 1929.

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Living Groups

Remarks and Primary Sources

General Resources

Talk with people in your living group government (e.g. hall chairman, Non-Resident Student Association officer). They usually have a real good idea of what is going on, how to be a part of it, and how to change it.

Find out who your student government representative is (General Assembly for undergrads; Graduate Student Council for graduate students). He will not only know what is going on, but for large size problems, he has a large organization to turn to. Student government has a mixed reputation, but if a problem is faced squarely, these two organizations can bring a great deal of real power to bear.

Resources in Dormitories

For freshmen, your first resource ought to be your freshman counselor or Big Sister, that certain nearby upperclassman who knows it all. For everyone in the house, there is the house (and usually floor) government plus the interdormitory organization (Dormitory Council) for the big complaints. Operational complaints can be handled by the desk staff or house government. General problem-solvers include the resident tutors (both graduate students and faculty), the housemaster, and the guy down the hall to whom it happened before. In certain cases, you may want to try to go directly to certain Institute Offices such as the Dean for Student Affairs, Dining Service, or Housing Office.

If you are looking for a guy who is outside of the whole mess, try your advisor or one of the religious counselors. Psychiatrists are people-experts also and can give good advice if you visit them.

Fraternities Resources

For a freshman, the first port of call is your "big brother." As a

pledge, your best bet for help would be an upper-class roommate (unless he's the problem), next the pledge master (unless he's the problem). After that try the house executive committee. Very often talking to friends in other fraternities will give you some insight as to how certain problems in your house could be solved. Other problems can usually be brought up informally or at the house meeting. For the system, you might talk to your Inter-Fraternity Conference (IFC) representative or to one of the IFC officers. Within the Institute, there are Dean Richard Sorenson and Associate Provost Paul Gray, two gentlemen who have interested themselves in fraternity-type problems.

If your problem is one of people to people, try your advisor, the psychiatrists, or the religious counselors.

Student House

Although of course completely unique as a living group, Student House is one with the other living groups in its problems and solutions. The names have been changed to protect the innocent.

Non-Resident Students

Your biggest resources in technical matters (outside of your landlord, who may be your biggest technical problem) is the Community Housing Service. For psychological comfort, try your fellow members of the Non-Resident Student Association if you are an undergraduate man. If not, you may join them in spirit, or seek solace in your own fashion. Seriously, outside of NRSA, there is no real organization for non-residents. Women could repair to Dean Wick's Office (5-108) for advice; she and Dotty Bowe will help in any way they can. For the rest, speak with your advisor, the staff of the Dean's Office, and your representative on the Graduate Student Council; we'll see you in class.

Dormitories

Changing Rooms Within a Dorm

Consult your local house government or room assignment committee if there is one. Usually no sweat.

Coed Housing

Things are looking good. In the '70-'71 year, East Campus, Senior House, Student House, and Ashdown will definitely be open to MIT coeds. The same may be true for Sigma Nu, No. 6 Club, The Commonwealth (nee Tau Epsilon Phi), and other groups. Check with the Deans' Office (7-133; x6776).

Commons Complaint

The first thing to do about a commons complaint, if it needs immediate action (i.e. the portion's too small, or they forgot to cook it), is to speak to the dietician. For more general problems or suggestions see your common committee — every commons dorm and Walker has one, and they are supposed to be active. If neither of the above work, try speaking to one of the managers — there's Dave Kelley for West Campus and Bob Radocchia in Walker. And in case of national emergency there's Dave Cantley, Stouffer's topman at MIT (over in E18). But don't take out your anger on the checkers and servers — it doesn't help and only serves to aggravate the situation.

The following reasons are good enough to get you off compulsory commons with a full, pro-rata refund, provided you are cleared by the Deans' Office:

1. Withdrawal from the Institute, or moving out of "compulsory" commons living unit.
2. Complete dietary experiment (no "common" food allowed).
3. A medical excuse approved by the MIT Medical Dept.
4. A religious excuse, e.g. students observing kosher diet laws, vegetarians.
5. Students enrolled in Co-op courses which require them to be away from the Institute during meal hours.
6. Members of the Experimental Studies Group (refunds for lunches).
7. Any special cases deemed valid by the Dean for Student Affairs Office.

If you eat at Ashdown or Walker and decide to withdraw from Commons, you can get a partial refund.

No refunds are presently granted for skipping meals because of athletic teams, diets, or supplementary dietary experiments.

For information on the so-called "club plan" (which entitles you to eat on a per-meal basis if you pay the equivalent of the upkeep of the dining facilities), call Dining Service (x2718).

Complaints

As is usual here, you have an unusually large number of people you can complain to; we won't bother you with all of their names and jobs.

The desk staff and the house manager can handle most of the problems that arise from just physically living in the place, from changing a quarter's worth of pennies, to putting your ceiling back up.

For problems they can't handle, go to your local house government: Hall Chairman, President, Vice President, etc. Student politicians can be useful animals if the herd backs them up, so get some friends. Together figure a strategy of attack upon commons, housing office, pinball machines, or whatever, remembering the time worn escalation route: (1) reasonable talk at length, (2) if that doesn't work, scream softly, (3) scream louder and with more people.

If your complaint concerns a violation of house rules, it's best to talk with other members of your living group so as to exert a little "social pressure" on the offender. If this doesn't work, consult your local Judicial Committee.

Guests of the Opposite Sex

If you have a guest coming for a weekend who needs a place to stay, it may be possible to get accommodations in one of the living groups. If your friend is female, you can reserve one of the guest rooms at McCormick (as far in advance as possible) for \$5 per night. She can also stay in the room of a McCormick resident if you can find one who is willing to put her up; cot rental is \$3 per night. If your friend is male, he can stay in a room at one of the male living groups, if you can find a resident who is willing to take him in; cots can be rented if you can't find an empty bed. Check with the desk of the living group where you expect your friend to stay for more information.

Leaving the Dorm in Mid-Term

If you get a room in the dormitory system, the Campus Housing Office considers you responsible for the room rent unless you leave the Institute (see below), move to a fraternity or Student House, explain to the Housing Office why you deserve to be let go, or come up with someone who wants your room and is not presently living in a dormitory. (Note: the Housing Office may have a waiting list of such people, so check with them first!).

If you withdraw from the 'Tute during the first ten weeks of a term, you get a proportionate refund.

Moving to fraternity, Student House: If you move during the first two weeks of the term, you'll get a refund of rent (and commons) fees, less "pro-rata" charges.

For information, call Ken Browning at Campus Housing (E18-307; x5149).

Set up as a temporary overflow dormitory, Building 22 has proved itself as one of the active dormitory residences at Tech. — It accommodates approximately 600 students.

MIT Handbook, 1948

Note: Building 26 is there now. The old Barbour Field House is now 26-100.

Locked out of Room

Dormitory locks do not affect the bolt of the door, only the handle. A hanger or similar object may be used to open the door if you are locked out, we're told. Going to the desk and getting the spare key may be easier, however. After the desk is closed, simply call the Campus Patrol; they have master keys.

Making Additions and Corrections to a Dorm Room

The Institute (check with the desk in your House) furnishes free paint of whatever hue you wish. In some cases, they will ask for a deposit to obligate you to paint it a more gentle color before you depart.

Non-destructive remodeling is OK in most cases. Just be sure to leave the place in good shape. Check with local authorities first to save yourself grief. New dorms do tend to be somewhat intolerant in this respect.

Transferring Between Dormitories

The simplest way to transfer between dormitories is a one-for-one switch: finding someone in the target dorm to take your room while you take his. This is usually easiest between terms. Once you have the switch arranged, contact the Housing Office (E18-307, x2404) to arrange for a proportional adjustment of fees.

Changing dorms without a switch is a bit more difficult. It gets easier as the year runs out and people fall by the wayside (i.e. off-campus); available space is the chief constraint. Again, check with the Housing Office.

It might also be wise to check with your House President or room assignment committee; they can pull strings sometimes.

Eastgate and Westgate

Last time we looked, the waiting lists were on the order of a year in length. Apply early.

The following information concerning (MIT) should be understood by every freshman.

1. *The colors of Technology are cardinal red and silver gray.*

Handbook, 1945

Fraternities

Joining a Fraternity

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

Depledging

This is a tough one, rough for you, difficult to get help.

You might consider talking it over with Dean Richard Sorenson (x4861) or Associate Provost Paul Gray (x7752) who have concerned themselves with fraternities. You may also want to talk with guys in other living groups or with one of the religious counselors. If it is a problem of "interpersonal relations," you might consider talking with one of the "shrinks;" they've made a career out of studying how people interact with one another and with themselves.

There are no hard and fast rules. Just remember, this whole place is full of people. You never have to be alone.

Rush Violations

The Judicial Committee of the IFC is responsible for investigation and penalties associated with violations of rushing rules

by houses. If you have a complaint or want more information, contact the IFC Judicial Committee chairman or the Rush Chairman. The guys in any of the houses will know who they are.

Off-Campus Housing

Uses of Community Housing Service (W31 — The Armory; X3533, X5996)

1. Individual help. Also booklets such as *Required Reading for Renters*.
2. Lists of apartments, homes, rooms within 40-50 mile radius.
3. Special references for transients, girls seeking roommates, and people buying instead of leasing/renting.
4. Sample leases available: clauses to watch for
5. Information about specific landlords found to be "difficult." Ask about individuals before leaving a deposit or signing a lease.
6. Critiques of school districts in/around Cambridge (26 p. booklet).
7. Phones available to call agents, etc.
8. Referrals to furniture being rented.
9. MBTA maps available.
10. Lists of new apartment buildings.
11. Help for you in case of landlord trouble.
12. Advice on leases in case of draft induction.
13. Advice on Fair Housing Act.
14. Seeking/becoming an off-campus roommate.
15. Questionnaires for Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

All services provided by Community Housing are free of charge. It is worth dropping by when you are in the neighborhood just to pick up some literature so you know what is available.

Housing Notes

Be careful, when you rent or lease, to do business with a reputable firm. Check with the Community Housing Service (Armory; x3533) if you have any doubts about the agency.

If you are looking into an off-campus residence, find out who pays the real estate agent, what the definition of furnished and unfurnished is, and whether heat, gas, and electricity are included in the rent. For other interesting questions to ask, contact the Community Housing Service.

Furnished rooms generally are rented by the week and may or may not have some provision for cooking. Most rooms are for single occupancy and their rents range from \$15 to \$25 a week. Most rooms are near the Institute in Cambridge or Boston, but several are in the suburbs and the latter are often quite pleasant. We advise that you start looking for your fall apartment during the spring and summer.

In the apartment category, very few furnished apartments or efficiency apartments (bedroom, living room combined) are available at any price. One and two bedroom unfurnished apartments are very expensive and are in short supply; consequently married students and others wanting their own apartments should begin their search as early as possible. Start looking in the spring for an apartment for the fall.

Hints: watch out for the neighborhood you rent in; tell the landlord you "work" at MIT — it removes the "student stigma."

Costs generally are as noted below: they are rising fast, however.

Probable Apartment Rentals for 1970-71
(Check addenda for any more recent data)

	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Good</i>
One Bedroom	\$125-\$150	\$150-\$200	\$200-up/month
Two Bedroom	\$150-\$185	\$185-\$250	\$250-up/month

Information from Community Housing Service (x3533)

The roommate matching service lists those who would like to join with others in looking for an apartment to share, and also those students who already have apartments and are looking for

roommates to share their apartments. You might try one of the commercial roommate services advertised in newspapers such as *Boston Occurrences* and *Cambridge Phoenix*.

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 one, two, or three months' rent, depending on whether the apartment is furnished or not.

All agreements between tenants and landlords should be in written form. 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 signed copy retained by the tenant. Another warning: don't rely on oral agreements with landlords or real estate agents. Make sure all terms of your agreement are in writing. This precaution can forestall misunderstandings between tenant and landlord.

A booklet entitled *Required Reading for Renters* has been prepared and is available in the Community Housing Service. It explains more technical aspects of lease arrangements and contains further suggestions on renting. Anyone considering rental accommodations is advised to contact the Community Housing Service to obtain this booklet. The CHS Staff is available to read leases and agreements and to offer advice to students who are considering signing such agreements.

Non-Resident Student Association

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

The Non-Resident Student House at 311 Memorial Drive (x2732) has a resident tutor, beds for transients, shower, 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.

Regular parties, cookouts, beach parties, and social events by the season are sponsored throughout the calendar year by the NRSA.

A big part of NRSA is its teams. Sign up in the House or by calling the House or Athletic Chairman.

The main advantage of NRSA is as a place to relax, meet people, and do things that just can't be done otherwise between your apartment and the 'Tute.

Moving Between Modes

In general, the difficulties of moving between one mode of living and another are fairly extreme. One can not move from a dormitory to a fraternity unless invited, from a fraternity to a dormitory unless (usually) you have not become a brother; when you start talking about moving off-campus, you're speaking of a very difficult proposition indeed. Housing is to be found, but prices are high and the quality generally low. For information on this score, talk to non-resident friends and, especially, to the staff at the Community Housing Service (the Armory; x3533).

Leaving the Dormitory in Mid-Term

A proportional refund will be made through the first ten weeks of the term. You forfeit your fees after that.

Transferring from Fraternity to Dormitory

This is a very difficult trick to pull; over the summer it's nearly impossible, as such transfers are rated below transfer students who are in turn beneath incoming frosh.

If there are extenuating circumstances (medical, Deans' Office letter), it will help your cause — some. During the term, check with the Housing Office, as the number of rooms available varies.

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

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The Hub

Remarks and Resources

You can read about what's there and you can go to see it: those are the routes into Boston, long ago nicknamed the Hub of the Universe. The most convenient information sources for MIT students are presently distributed free on campus: *Boston Occurrences & B.A.D.* and *The Phoenix*. You might also check *Where (To Go/What to Do/When in Boston)* which may be found on the racks and lobby couches of most Boston hotels; it's published weekly for the tourist trade and is full of most everything. We make no claims for its objectivity. TCA (W20-450; x4885) maintains an entertainment bulletin board next to its ticket service for most entertainment events in Boston; when you can't get tickets anywhere else, you can frequently buy them through TCA.

There are many places to go on foot: follow the Freedom Trail through the heart of Boston, walk through Harvard Square on Sunday, hear a free concert on Cambridge Common. In the summer there is usually free entertainment in many Boston parks.

On the other hand, you can always let your eyes do the walking from a 75¢ perch on the glassed-in Skywalk at the top of the Prudential Tower. (John Hancock: not quite so tall but free.)

Classical Music

An extensive calendar of musical events is available in Boston each year. The Boston Symphony Orchestra (BSO) gives several concerts a week during its fall-winter-spring season. There are 24 concert series on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, smaller series on other nights of the week, and a series of ten open rehearsals on Thursday evenings. Tickets for all of the series are sold principally by season subscription, and some of

the shorter series and the open rehearsals are surprisingly inexpensive. However, it is possible to buy tickets for individual concerts in several ways. You can pay the full price at the box office, obtain the \$1 "rush seats" by coming to Symphony Hall 2 hours before the Friday or Saturday concert when they go on sale, or you can come ten minutes before concert time when all remaining tickets are sold to students for \$3. The best buy is the rush ticket if you don't mind the inconvenience. There are a number of other orchestras in the area, which often give excellent and unusual programs. Try a concert by the Boston Philharmonia, the Civic Symphony, or the MIT Orchestra for an inexpensive and entertaining evening. The Boston Pops takes over Symphony Hall in the spring, and also gives a number of free "Esplanade Concerts" at the Hatch Shell on the bank of the Charles in early summer.

The BU Celebrity Series annually brings a selection of world famous orchestras, soloists, and entertainers to Boston. Tickets are sold by subscription with the remaining tickets sold individually beginning about 3 weeks before the performance. Boston has resident ballet and opera companies, each of which mount several first rate productions annually. Watch for announcements of their performances. The Metropolitan Opera has a week of performances each year in late April. Tickets are expensive and hard to get but well worth it. Consult the TCA for information and help in getting tickets to any musical event. Also watch *Boston Occurrences* for announcements of special attractions.

Theater

If you're in the mood for a flick, *Boston Occurrences & B.A.D.* and *The Phoenix* have listings of the 20-odd movie houses that display the celluloids' best works. Of particular interest are the theaters around Harvard Square. The Orson Welles Cinema (868-3600, 1001 Mass. Ave., Cambridge) specializes in classic performances. The Brattle Theatre (876-4226, 40 Brattle St., Cambridge) occasionally has a Bogart Festival. A choice of two feature films can be had at the Symphony Cinemas I & II (262-8820, 252 Huntington Ave., Boston).

Boston's theater district is centered around Tremont and Boylston Streets. The three theaters there are the Wilbur, Shubert, and Colonial. They usually get pre-New York run musicals or tours of past hits. Special mention must be made of the Charles St. Playhouse (70 Charles St.). It has a unique merger of an

experimental theater and a coffee house. The Proposition (241 Hampshire Street, Cambridge) is an extremely amusing improvisational group. The Theater Company of Boston (136 Mass. Ave.) and the Caravan Theater (1555 Mass. Ave., Camb.) are two excellent theater groups presenting limited engagement productions. By far the greatest and possibly most imaginative work being done in the theater is on the campuses in the area. The performances are inexpensive and close to professional caliber. *Boston Occurrences & B.A.D.* contains listings of the colleges offerings.

Museums

Boston is richly endowed with museums (musea?) of all descriptions. Foremost is the Fine Arts Museum at 465 Huntington Ave., which houses a huge collection of American portraits and furniture, Oriental and Mediterranean art and artifacts (these are the world's finest), Renaissance and 19th-20th century French (especially impressionistic) art, along with a reconstructed Byzantine chapel interior, and a gallery for limited showings.

Admission is \$1.00, half-price on Sunday, free Tuesday evening (when the museum closes at 9:00). A student pass (\$5.00) entitles you to free admission for a year. The museum closes at 5:00 except Tuesday (see above) and Monday.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (280 The Fenway, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:00-4:00; Sun., 2:00-5:00, free) resembles a 16th century Venetian palace. It houses 2,000 works, including 14th-16th century Italian paintings, works of European and American artists, sculpture, tapestries, textiles, furniture, ceramics, rare books, and manuscripts.

The Museum of Science (Science Park, Mon.-Sat. 10:00-5:00; Sun. 11:00-5:00; \$1.60), exhibits various objects of scientific interest, such as step-by-step models of an appendectomy, strobe demonstrations, a beehive, and an alcohol cloud chamber. There are periodical demonstrations of electrical and chemical phenomena. The museum also houses The Hayden Planetarium (50¢ more: you can't go to Hayden alone).

Harvard University has three museums on campus along Divinity Ave. (open to 5 p.m., free). The Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ecology houses many finds of Harvard archeological expeditions, geological, zoological, and botanical ex-

hibits. An exhibit of glass flowers costs 25¢ admission. The Busch-Reisinger Museum (Divinity & Kirkland Sts.) is a reconstructed Gothic cathedral. It houses German art. The Fogg Art Museum (Quincy St.) is in the style of an Italian palace and houses Harvard's permanent art collection. In addition, there are galleries for touring or loaned exhibits.

Note: The union of Peabody, Busch-Reisinger, and Fogg museums is referred to as University Museum.

At MIT, Hayden Gallery, Hart Nautical Museum, and MIT Creative Photography Galleries are the main exhibitions. Hayden Gallery houses short-term touring collections and sponsors a Winter Print Sale. Hart Nautical Museum (Building 5) houses ship models of various types along with technical models and pictorial reports on events of current maritime interest. The MIT Creative Photography Galleries are in the Armory.

There are various displays in the MIT hallways, ranging from student-drawn murals to seldom-seen models of esoteric objects in out-of-the-way places.

Lastly, there are contemporary art galleries, both avant-garde and traditional, on Newbury St. in Boston.

The New England Aquarium (Aquarium Station, State St. and Atlantic Ave.) has marine exhibits and is open 9:00-5:00 on weekdays, 10:00-6:00 on Saturday, and 12:00-8:00 on Sunday. Admission is \$1.50.

Spectator Sports

Boston has year round sports attractions, with four major league teams. There are the Red Sox (baseball), who play in Fenway Park, the Patriots (football), who will eventually play in Foxboro, and the Celtics (basketball) and Bruins (hockey) who play at Boston Garden. Boston Garden is also the scene of boxing and wrestling. Roller Derby can be seen at Norwood Arena. Racing fans will find flats and trotters at Suffolk Downs and dogs at Wonderland. There are many college sports attractions such as BC, BU, Northeastern, Harvard, and Tufts football in the fall, basketball at all schools (including MIT) in the winter, and crew races in the spring. On Patriot's Day the Boston Marathon takes place; it's one of the famous track events in world competition.

Restaurants

Remarks

This is an attempt to present a useable survey of the restaurants available in Boston. It is not an exhaustive listing, nor is the information more than a reasonable personal opinion. Boston offers an unusual variety of restaurants in all price ranges and culinary styles. The best way to really learn where to eat in a city is to experiment; try different places and new foods. Eating can be anything from a recreation of the highest order to the bare maintenance of the human organism. Whatever your intent, some common sense as to dress, tips, reservations, and so on is essential. The better restaurants require more respectable dress and are more likely to necessitate reservations.

Acropolis: A Greek restaurant of fair quality in the north end of Cambridge. Open seven days, prices \$2-4. 1680 Mass Ave. 354-8335.

Anita Chue's: Fairly good quality Cantonese food in pleasant surroundings. Prices are about average or slightly higher for Chinese restaurants: \$3-5.50 for a light meal. 1336 Beacon St. 7 days.

Anthony's Pier Four: One of Boston's fine seafood restaurants. The prices are high, the food excellent, the crowds large, and the surroundings very lush. This is for celebrations and such. Reservations are not accepted, but the wait is pleasantly drowned in alcohol. Anthony's food is good enough to justify the prices, a compliment to be paid to all too few of this city's eating places. Northern Ave. on the harbor.

Athenia Taverna: Another of Boston's Greek restaurants. The food in most all the eating places is of good quality and the prices are reasonable. Greek food is an interesting and pleasant experience for the uninitiated. Prices \$3-5. 569 Mass. Ave. 7 days.

Au Beauchamp: An old French restaurant with good provincial cooking, a pleasant though plain atmosphere, and (for this kind of food) reasonable prices: \$4-7. The coq au vin is quite good (at last sampling). 99 Mt. Vernon St.

Beef and Ale House: This is a good steak house for moderate prices and fairly good meat. The atmosphere is pleasant, so this is a good place for a date. Since the service is reasonable, a meal can be had before theater or a movie. \$3-5. 242 Tremont St. near the Common.

Bob Lee's Islander: Bob Lee's is a favorite spot for a fancy date. The food is perhaps not the most authentic Chinese and Polynesian, but the atmosphere must have been created by a decorator with Hawaii on the brain. Prices are fairly high: \$4-7. 20 Tyler street in Chinatown (an interesting place to prow).

Casa Mexico: Reasonably authentic Mexican food at fairly low prices \$2-6. 75 Winthrop St. near Harvard Square. 7 days.

Chez Dreyfus: a fair restaurant near Harvard Square. It is one of the less expensive French restaurants with prices ranging from \$3-6.25. Most items are \$3 or \$5. The restaurant looks as if it were once elegant. The food is fair to good, but nothing exceptional, and service is efficient but somewhat slow.

Clipper Ship: American and seafood. Quality is perhaps not as high as prices, but a reasonable dinner can be had in pleasant surroundings. Close to campus: 540 Memorial Drive.

Cronin's: An old restaurant, dark and comfortable. Steaks, roast, and seafood. There is a bar and draft beer. Prices are good, \$2.50-4.50, and the food quality is about average.

Dinty Moore's: American variety in a pleasant dining room near the Common. The quality is above average, but the food is still overpriced. 22 Avery. \$3-7.

The *Dragon Gate* is a good place for a Chinese meal. It is a little out of the way but worth an occasional trip. Prices are quite reasonable, usually between \$2.50 and \$4.00. The food is delicious, and the portions are quite large. The Dragon Gate has little atmosphere to speak of, but it is a good place for dinner with a group of guys.

Durgin Park: This is an experience that shouldn't be missed. The food is served by gloriously surly waitresses. Portions are enormous and served in a dining room much like it was in 1827. \$3-5. A great place for lunch. The roast beef is famous. 30 Market St. (next to Faneuil Hall).

Elsie's: near Harvard Square, is more than a place to eat; it is an institution. Elsie's produces hundreds and hundreds of huge sandwiches (about 75¢), gallons upon gallons of drinks, and megacalories worth of pastry every day. If you want to eat at Elsie's, be prepared to push and shove or you won't even get

near the counter. From early morning to early morning, Elsie's is full of students — if you don't know why, try the sandwiches.

English Room: This is the students' haven. Meals start with a fabulous salad, rolls, main dish, two vegetables, drink, and *fantastic* desserts — all for about \$3.00. The atmosphere is non-existent. There are long tables where you fill whatever seats are empty. Crowded on weekends. 29 Newbury.

Five Chateaux: This restaurant is elegant and expensive. The food is superb, the prices high, and there is a beautiful view of the river. Their service is excellent, and if you can afford it, this is a great place to eat. \$4-8. Reservations necessary. The Sonesta, 5 Cambridge Parkway, off Mem. Drive.

Hungry Pilgrim: New England food at fairly high prices in medium fancy surroundings. \$2-6. Park Sq. in the Hilton.

Igo's is one of the nicer Cambridge restaurants offering excellent food and very competent, friendly service. The a la carte items range from a variety of seafood dishes, salads and stroganoff, to grill items. Prices range from \$3.25 for scallops to \$6.75 for Chateaubriand with most dishes priced under \$5.50. *Igo's* is eminently well suited for a date if you are in the north end of Cambridge.

Jack and Marian's is a colorful delicatessen that ought to be tried at least once. The menu is one of the most impressive features — a single card three and a half feet high and two feet wide, suitable for decorating your room (if you can get one out of the place). The sandwiches are a specialty, and they are as good as anything you've had. The desserts, especially the sundaes, are creations of a splendor nearly matching the sandwiches. Your meal will cost from \$2 to \$5 depending on how much you can eat. A good place for a date or a weekend meal.

Located in the North End, *Jenny's* is one of the dozens of good Italian restaurants tucked away in corners of Boston. You may, in fact, have a little trouble finding it the first time you go, but it will be worth your trouble. The food is excellent and the service is good. Prices are somewhat higher than Simeone's, but the difference is more than made up in quality. It may be necessary to wait on a busy Saturday or Sunday evening. Average price is about \$3.50.

Jimmy's Harborside: Another fancy seafood restaurant. The menu is large, including most seafood and beef. \$4-9. 248 Northern Ave at the fish pier. Reservations recommended. The food is excellent.

Joyce Chen's is one of the finest Chinese restaurants in the country. The menu offers a complete (or as complete as any restaurant we've seen) Chinese menu. The cuisine includes not only the typical Cantonese food in America, but also North Chinese, Mandarin, and Shanghai cooking. Some of the dishes are really special. For example, the mooshi chicken is a fragrant concoction of chicken, lily flower, noodles, and vegetables served with almost transparent Mandarin pancakes. The Mandarin sweet and sour shrimp is one of their best Chinese dishes. It is a wonderful combination of flavors in a sweetish sauce served over crisply breaded shrimp. There are several Joyce Chen restaurants, but only two are close to campus and those are nearly on it. The Small Eating Place is mainly for lunch (try the 99¢ special), but there is a large Joyce Chen on Memorial Drive just past Burton House (try the \$1.50 buffet lunch). Prices for single dishes run from under \$2 for some dishes with about \$3.50 for most. A dinner for two with appetizer, two entrees, and dessert (try the Mandarin oranges) should cost about \$7.50 or \$8.

Ken's at Copley: It's a late night sandwich and breakfast place whose clientele is composed of grubby students, little old ladies, people in tuxes coming from balls and proms. The sandwiches are great and the menu includes dozens of items under \$2.50. A great place for after midnight.

Kon Tiki Ports: A very good Polynesian restaurant with surprisingly reasonable prices. This is a good place for a medium-to-expensive date: \$3-6. Sheraton at Prudential.

Locke Ober Cafe is easily Boston's most illustrious eating house. Conveniently located a half block from the Park Street subway station, Locke Ober's represents the epitome of fine dining. The service is impeccable, and the Victorian decor provides an atmosphere suitable for the grand cuisine prepared in Locke Ober's widely envied kitchens. The main dining room is closed to ladies except for New Year's eve and the evening of the Harvard-Yale game when it is played at Harvard. Upstairs there is a dining room for men and women where for 50¢ additional per person you can have a private room with your own

waiters. The prices are of course high (it is relatively easy to spend from \$12 to \$20 for a meal, although there is a surprisingly large selection possible for less than \$10), but the meal is well worth it. The menu is really a la carte with prices ranging from \$2.75 for the broiled chicken to \$15.50 for the lobster thermidor. Specialties include baked oysters, turtle soup, baked lobster Savannah, filet mignon, chicken under glass (a mere \$3.75), sweetbreads under glass, sultana roll with claret sauce, and spumoni, and are to be particularly recommended. A complete dinner is about \$3.00 extra. A wide variety of wines is offered with prices averaging \$2.50 for the half bottle. Cocktails are excellent, especially the Tom Collins, which has a little more lime than usual, and are around \$1.00 apiece. Reservations are essential, but may be made relatively late (a day or two in advance). A jacket and tie, of course, are required, but a suit would be preferable.

For the gourmet or celebrant *Mître Jacques* can offer one of the finest meals in Boston served in a most elegant atmosphere. The restaurant, located adjacent to the Charles, has a beautifully appointed dining room in which you will receive the ministrations of a crew of the best waiters in the city. The service is truly fine, not merely prompt and courteous, but gracious. The menu includes a full range of French specialties and grill items. A fine dinner of filet of sole, beef Bourguignon, or roast chicken in champagne may be had for \$4.75. A fine seafood Mornay is offered for \$5.75 and prices range up to \$7.25 for steak or filet mignon. A good suggestion would be to start with the excellent lobster bisque and end with some of the luscious pastry. *Mître Jacques* has one of the best wine cellars in the city, so if you are in the mood for a good vintage (there is a stock of 1951's), you will have a wide range from which to choose. *Mître Jacques* is highly recommended for a date (if you can afford it) or some special occasion. The atmosphere is elegant and rather formal.

Your best bet for a pleasant and inexpensive dinner date is the *Newbury Steak House*, located just the other side of Harvard Bridge on Massachusetts Avenue. The menu includes steak (the meat is of very good quality and skillfully cooked), seafood (lobster varies but can be had for only \$4.75), chops, and sandwiches. The atmosphere is quiet and old. It's not fancy but it is comfortable and the service is excellent. Steaks and other entrees run from \$1.75 to \$3 or a little more. Drinks are served (if you have an ID). You can't go wrong on this one; it's a good

place for a date or for Sunday dinner with some friends.

Nick's Steak House: charcoal steaks, shish kebab, and so on. Most meals for about \$3.00 and the food is good. This is a fine place for a quick meal. Try the lamb shish kebab with baklava for dessert. 569 Mass. Ave., Central Square.

The Pewter Pot restaurants offer quick, tasty meals in pleasant surroundings. The menu includes chowder, hamburgers and a few other sandwiches, soda items, and desserts. The prices are moderate, ranging from 75¢ to \$2.00. This is a good place to go for lunch or a snack before or after the theater.

Located in the Somerset Hotel on Commonwealth Avenue, the *Polynesian Village* is a fine place for Polynesian food. Prices are surprisingly reasonable, averaging between \$5 to \$7 per person for an entire meal. Service is usually efficient and quite good but substantially deteriorated if you come in with one of those half-price college sampler tickets. The menu is large and varied and all the items are quite good. The island drinks are delicious and the Scorpion Punch is especially good.

Purcell's is one of the more interesting Boston dining places. The room is old with antiques on the walls and small comfortable booths for most of the seating. The atmosphere is somewhat pub-like, dark and quiet. The menu features seafood and steaks at moderate prices. Costs range from \$2 to \$5 for most items, with lobster \$4.75. A seafood platter is offered that provides a very good mixture of shellfish for \$2.25. Drinks are served from a well-stocked bar and the service is better than average.

The Rib Room, one of the best restaurants in the city, is located in the Hotel Somerset. Their steaks, the specialty of the house, are among the best to be found. In addition, the wine cellar is quite large and it's likely to have your favorite in stock. Service is good and the waiters are attentive and efficient. While the facilities are not very large, the Rib Room is usually uncrowded. It has a masculine atmosphere of the sort one expects to find in a steak house. As with all good things, the cost is high; the average price per person for a full meal is about \$10.

Sanea is a highly unusual place to eat. The food is grain and fresh seafood. The flavors are very unusual and pleasing. Prices are low and a filling dinner will cost about \$2.50. This is a res-

restaurant worth trying at least once. The tempura vegetables and the soups are excellent. 272 Newbury St.

Simeone's is the ideal restaurant for a pleasant and inexpensive weekend meal. The menu features an excellent selection of Italian dishes and some American items. The food is reasonably prepared and served in generous portions. Prices for full dinners run from \$2 to \$3.50 for a meal which includes soup, salad, entree, dessert, and beverage. The atmosphere is plain but fairly comfortable, and on weekends the restaurant is full of students. The onion soup, pasta with *Simeone's* special sauce, and spumoni are especially good. The veal dishes are also recommended and *Simeone's* serves a very good chicken *cacciatore*. The service is prompt, sometimes startlingly so. *Simeone's* also has the advantage of proximity to the MIT campus since it's only a ten minute walk from the Student Center.

Tempura Hut: good Japanese food in reasonable atmosphere. All meals were \$3.75 at last look. Mt. Auburn near Putnam Circle.

The *Top of the Hub* is one of the more spectacular Boston restaurants. Located on the 52nd floor of the Prudential Center, this is the Boston version of Stouffer's "Top of the Wherever" restaurants. From this perch the diner is treated to a spectacular view of Boston and its suburbs. The decor of the restaurant is elegant and oriental in theme and live music is provided. While the menu is somewhat limited, the food and service are excellent. A la carte prices range from \$4.75 for fried filet of sole to \$7.75 for Boston strip steak. More reasonable prices are to be found on the luncheon menu, which includes sandwiches for less than \$2.00. Reservations are essential, as the restaurant is always crowded.

Trader Vic's is a fine restaurant with an enormous menu of continental Polynesian and Chinese dishes. The food and fancy drinks are excellent and the service is fine. Prices run from \$4-9 and an excellent meal for two may be had for \$12. Reservations are a good idea. Statler Hilton, Park Sq.

If you like oysters, the place to go is the *Union Oyster House*. The dining room is old and friendly with a ceiling of heavy handhewn beams. The menu features one of the most complete selections of seafood to be found, including a variety of oyster

and clam dishes that are not found anywhere else. The service is excellent. Prices range from \$2.50 for a fish dinner to \$6.50 for the fanciest lobster dishes. The average price is about \$3.75. This is probably your best bet for a seafood restaurant while on a date since the prices are reasonable and the atmosphere pleasant.

The Window Shop has a modest atmosphere and is almost quaint. The menu is short, including a variety of beef, chicken, and veal dishes, but the service and cooking are excellent. A complete dinner costs less than \$5. The wine list offers an impressive selection of imported wines and the desserts include a pastry tray that displays a luscious array of baked goods. It is a pleasant place to have dinner and a good place to take a date, whether a Cliffie or not.

Wursthaus is a Harvard tradition. The menu includes sausages and German food along with the American variety. The food and beer are excellent and prices are good: \$1-4. A very good place for weekend lunch or a light dinner. Harvard Square.

The Great Outdoors

See:
Casual Recreation, pg 54

Remarks and Resources

The sources for official information on the nearby areas are:

Boating, beaches, public pools, skating rinks, Blue Hills Reservation ski area. Metropolitan District Commission: 727-5250.

Fishing and Hunting — Mass. Fisheries and Game Division: 727-3151.

Beaches — The MDC operates Revere and Nahant Beaches, both of them rather poor. Revere Beach is basically an amusement area. Marblehead Beach is off to the north. Crane's Beach (off Route 1-A in Ipswich), no beer allowed. (\$2.75 per car weekends and holidays, \$1.50 weekdays, closes at 9 p.m.) Plum Island (Newburyport, 50¢/car and 25¢/person) is beautiful and less crowded than Crane's Beach. There is a limit to the number of cars allowed.

South of Boston are: Nantasket Beach, which has a larger amusement section than Revere Beach. Duxbury Beach, 35 miles south of Boston. Cape Cod with beaches all over. The best beaches are on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island.

Note: If you go to a beach during green fly season (June-July), be sure to bring insect repellent along. We don't know what green flies are either; consult the MIT Outing Club (W20-462; x2988) for this and other information. Between these people and the White Water Club, most things that can be done out of doors get done: rock climbing, canoeing, cycling, mountain climbing, hiking, skiing, and white watering. Amateurs and pros are welcome. Notices are posted in the Building 3 section of the Main Hall.

Skiing

New England is in many ways a skier's paradise: a tremendous variety of areas, several major mountain ranges (if one state doesn't have snow, chances are still good one of the others will), good interstate highways penetrating deep into snow country, and a lot of skiers (good for finding rides and friends, bad on weekends). The secret to consistently good skiing lies in developing a few basic skills. The most important of these is finding other skiers. Other skiers make transportation easier and cheaper. If you don't have a car, find skiers with cars. If you do have a car, find riders who'll pay for your gas. They are also good as contacts for cheap lodging with friends, relatives, etc. Skiers as a rule are a convivial bunch. They keep their eyes open for discount schemes, cheap areas, and any other information that might be useful. This they pass along and trade with other skiers. Another important skill involves knowing the characteristics of the ski areas. As you ski a number of areas, you get a feel for which areas will be uncrowded, cheap, nearby, or have a good ski school. The final skill is especially important to skiers based in cities away from the ski areas. This is the interpretation of ski reports. There are at least two radio stations in Boston (WRKO, WBZ) that give daily New England ski reports that provide an overview of conditions, weather, and have good advice on choosing from among the many ski areas accessible from Boston. The Yellow Pages also lists many numbers you can call for reports on specific areas. Look under "Skiing Centers, Lodges, & Resorts." There is some judgment involved in interpreting the validity of these reports in terms of which trails you will be skiing at which areas, but you will pick this up very quickly. In general, when conditions are good or better, the beginners slopes will be quite skiable. These are the general skills of a successful skier. Now for some specifics.

The average cost of all-day lift tickets is \$7.00, but prices vary

between \$5.00 and \$10.00. Most areas offer a substantial reduction in price (up to \$3.00) for weekday skiing. Special rates can often be obtained for "package deals." In addition, a student with an ID card can get special student rates (sometimes \$2.00 to \$3.00 below the regular price).

Five-day skiing weeks that include lessons, lifts, and entertainment average between \$30 and \$40 at most areas. Many fine ski schools in New England provide different approaches to skiing technique, and the average charge for a two-hour lesson is \$5.00.

MIT Outing Club owns and operates a cabin near Intervale, New Hampshire, a ski resort close to many of the best White Mountain skiing developments. Trips to this cabin leave almost every weekend in December, January, and February.

In addition, trips to other New England areas are organized occasionally, and the Outing Club usually offers an extended skiing trip to the western United States each intersession. Equipment can be rented from the club at very modest prices (provided you get there early in the week), and members can often supply invaluable information about lodging, transportation, and ski conditions. The Outing Club sign-up board, located in Building 3, is the best way to find transportation to weekend skiing. MIT now owns Talbot House, located in South Pomfret, Vermont, in the center of Vermont's best areas, which can be used by ski groups for a minimal charge.

Vermont

Vermont has the largest areas in the East, and probably the best. Although a bit more expensive in places than New Hampshire, the quality of skiing often compensates.

Killington Basin, Sherborne, is reasonably easy to get to from Boston and is a really great area. Its four mountains provide a tremendous variety of lifts and trails at all levels. Particularly fine are its beginners' slopes serviced by three double chairlifts. Ski week packages are good, featuring the GLM (Graduated Length Method) of learning parallel skiing quickly. (3 hours driving time)

Sugarbush Valley in Warren and *Glen Ellen* and *Mad River* in Waitsfield provide the ideal setting to spend a week or more skiing. Each mountain is impressive in its own right, yet all

three are within twenty minutes of each other. The almost unlimited variety will keep any skier interested. Despite their proximity, however, each area has a character of its own. Sugarbush Valley became famous as a glamour area, but don't let the beautiful people mislead you into thinking the area is a bunny hill. There is really expert terrain off of the Castlerock Chair and plenty of intermediate and novice terrain served by a colorfully-painted gondola. Glen Ellen is a very friendly area with a lot of family appeal. There is good skiing late into spring off of the upper lift. It offers a \$3.00 discount to MITOC members. Mad River Glen gained fame as a difficult skiers-only area with a lot of truly expert terrain. In the last few years, though, it has developed some beautiful novice and intermediate terrain called Birdland. The old diehard Mad River fans think it's for the birds, but if you're just learning you'll love it. (3½ hours driving time)

Mount Mansfield and *Spruce Peak*, otherwise known by its location, *Stowe*, has the most challenging trails in Vermont, as shown by its world famous "Nosedive." The area is two mountains and has recently added a gondola and additional trails. The ski school is excellent and will have you skiing the real thing in no time. The area is expensive, but what would you expect from the "Ski Capital of the East"? (4 hours driving time)

Madonna Mountain, Jeffersonville, once known as the area on the back of *Stowe*, is fast establishing its prominence in Eastern skiing. It has just about everything that *Stowe* has, without the crowds and high prices. There are trails at the top connecting with *Stowe*. (4 hours driving time)

Jay Peak, North Troy, is at the Canadian border and has a good package deal allowing you to also ski several mountains in Canada's nearby Eastern Townships. The area features an aerial tramway, innocent looking French Canadian girls, and fewer thaws than its southern neighbors. With a new, higher altitude snow making machine, it provides late spring skiing. (4½ hours driving time)

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

New York

Most of New York's areas are too small to be worth the trip, but two are definitely worth mentioning.

Gore Mountain, North Creek, is relatively new and unknown, except on weekends. The midweek package offers lifts and lessons for five days at \$25 and can't be beat. The mountain sports a gondola and several upper mountain lifts that provide terrain for every skier. Nearby Lake George has some good night spots that are finding the winter patronage as profitable as their glamorous summer clientele, and don't forget New York's 18 year drinking age. (4½ hours driving time)

Whiteface Mountain, 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 benefits of Lake Placid close at hand. Rugged and scenic, Whiteface suffers from lack of natural snow but has the largest snow makers in the world. Call the Vassar Outing Club and make plans for the weekend! (5 hours driving time)

Québec

The charm of the French-Canadian countryside is irresistible. Only French is spoken, which provides as much fun and challenge as the skiing.

Mont Ste-Anne, Beaufré, is a popular place for an intersession ski trip, because the dates usually coincide with nearby Quebec City's World-famous Winter Carnival (a week-long party that is comparable to the better New England areas), and \$3.50 lift tickets are hard to beat. Good lodging can be had from \$2.00 per man per night.

Mont Tremblant, 80 miles north of Montreal, is Eastern Canada's biggest and most famous mountain. It has over 25 trails and covers most of both sides of the mountain. Costs are a bit higher than Ste-Anne, but still cheap by American standards. French Canada provides the experience of a new and different country, with good skiing at low cost.

Radio Stations

On AM, it's WRKO (680 kc.) and WMEX (1510 kc.) for top 40 rock. WHDH (850 kc.) and WBZ (1010 kc.) for news and sports, and WILD (1090 kc.) for soul. WEEI (95 kc.) has relatively continuous talk shows with good quality news interspersed: two

two-hour segments each day. WBZ and WMEX have late night talk shows. For classical music, it's WCRB (1330 AM; 102.5 FM); they publish a monthly schedule of programs sold at news stands. On FM, there is WBCN (104.1) for progressive rock, WGBH (89.7) for classical and community interest programming, and the college stations: WTBS (88.1 FM; 640 AM; this one is ours), WBUR (90.0), and WHRB (95.3) have varied programming.

Colleges around Boston

There are a quarter million students in the Boston area — 150,000 of them female. You can meet them at mixers all over Boston, some of which are by invitation only (so ask around). You can also meet them through intercollegiate activities and youth groups, or by chance, or via blind dates (be nice and phone her early in the week). Lastly, there is computer dating.

Note: Don't get grossed out at mixers: everyone else is in the same boat. Another note: Wellesley girls cross-register at MIT.

Schools in and near Boston

The following listing of selected Boston area schools provides terse but comprehensive coverage of relevant data.

Boston College (10,000 total, 1,400 undergraduate women, 700 graduate women). Located at Chestnut Hill near Newton, Boston College is a large Catholic university including a liberal arts undergraduate and several graduate schools. 40% of the undergraduates live on campus. Telephone: 969-0100.

Boston State College (1,800 male, 2,100 female undergraduates). A state teachers' college with no residence facilities, Boston State is located at 625 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Telephone: 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 university with Methodist ancestry. 70% of its students live on campus. Telephone: 353-2000.

Brandeis University (3,000 total, 2,000 undergraduates, 1,000 undergraduate women). The only private Jewish university in

See:
Graduate Cross
Registration, pg 25

See:
Graduate Cross
Registration, pg 25

the United States, Brandeis is located in Waltham (7 miles west of here) and offers both graduate and undergraduate liberal arts courses. 75% of the students live on campus and most live either in Waltham or Cambridge. Telephone: 894-6000.

Emerson College (1,600 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, and education). 45% of the students, namely freshmen and sophomores, live on campus. Telephone: 262-2010.

Emmanuel College (1,500 undergraduate women). Emmanuel is a Catholic liberal arts college located at 400 The Fenway. 60% of the girls live on campus. Telephone: 277-9340.

See:
Graduate Cross
Registration, pg 25
Cross Registration,
Undergraduate, Harvard,
pg 27

Harvard University (16,000 total, 6,000 undergraduate men, 1,500 undergraduate women). Probably the most famous university in the world, Harvard offers graduate and undergraduate instruction in almost all fields. It is located up (Memorial Drive, Massachusetts Avenue, the Charles River), and most students live on or near the campus. The student body comes from all over the world. Telephone: 491-4450.

Jackson College — See *Tufts University*.

Lesley College (600 undergraduates, 100 graduate women). Lesley is a private teachers' college located right behind Harvard Law School (29 Everett Street). 80% of the girls live on campus. Telephone: 347-2297.

Northeastern University (14,000 total, approximately 3,500 women). Northeastern is a large university located at 360 Huntington Avenue and offering the usual range of courses. Something less than one-half the students commute, narrowing the field considerably. Telephone: 437-2000.

Radcliffe College — See *Harvard University*.

Simmons College (70 graduate men, 2,130 women, 1,450 undergraduates). Simmons is located at 300 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 con-

venient to Kenmore Square and The Gardner and Fine Arts Museums. Telephone: 738-2000. *Caution:* 54% of Simmons graduates marry MIT men.

See:
Graduate Cross
Registration, pg 25

Tufts University (5,000 total, 2,200 undergraduate men, 1,100 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 undergraduate population lives on campus. Telephone: 628-5000. Note: *Jackson College*, the women's coordinate of Tufts, has the same relation with Tufts as Radcliffe does with Harvard — including coed housing as of this year.

University of Massachusetts: Boston Campus. (1,700 undergraduate men, 2,300 undergraduate women). This state college has no residential facilities. It is located at 100 Arlington Street and offers a liberal arts undergraduate program to Boston residents. Telephone: 542-6500.

Wellesley College — See appendix.

The following schools, listed with their information numbers, may also 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
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 large help, but trains, buses, and rides (prearranged or hitched) are available; second is lodging, which falls into two categories: (1) If you stay out there, you'll have to find a nearby inn, dorm or fraternity — unless you're lucky, and (2) if your date comes to Boston (see below), you may find a place for her (him) at a dorm or a nearby university. Otherwise, it's a hotel, unless you're lucky.

Note 1: On big MIT weekends, some fraternities provide chaperoned lodging for their dates.

Note 2: Boston is in many ways the most interesting place in New England. You would do well to bring your date here.

Note 3: Dates with out-of-towners are normally weekend affairs.

The following list covers only the four best-known women's colleges nearby. Don't restrict yourself to it.

Mount Holyoke College (2,000 undergraduate women). A liberal arts school, located in South Hadley, Massachusetts (on Route 116, near Amherst). Switchboard number: 413-436-4000.

Pembroke College (1,200 undergraduate women). This is the women's coordinate college of Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island. Brown University switchboard: 401-863-1000.

Smith College (13,000 undergraduate women). This is the largest of the Seven Sisters schools, located in Northampton. Switchboard number: 413-584-2700.

Wheaton College (1,000 undergraduate women). Wheaton is a small liberal arts college located in Norton, 30 miles south of Boston. (By car, Route 1 or U.S. 95 south, then left on Route 140. By train, take the Providence local to Mansfield, followed by a short taxi ride). Switchboard number: 617-285-7722.

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Remarks and Resources

Campus Patrol (Armory, 2nd Floor; x2997)

The patrol is your first resource if trouble erupts. On campus, their policy is to keep peace, not necessarily to make sure that the evil get punished. They can be talked to “unofficially” as well. If you get into trouble off campus, call the patrol with your one phone call. They’ll take care of things like bail, contact with the Institute lawyers if you need them, and the rest.

Deans’ Office (Bldg. 5, 1st floor; x4861)

The specialists in this area are the Deans of the counseling sections — Speer, Bishop, Wick, and Yohn. You can use them for counseling that will be kept quiet, for legal aid, or for directory assistance.

Student Law

See:
Rush Violations, pg 70

Most organized living groups and living group associations (e.g. Dormitory Council) have judicial committees and certain concepts of law and order which they enforce. These are student organizations enforcing student rules. Their regulations are published and usually are given to incoming members of the group.

Appeal

If you have gone to the well and gotten a bad judgment, there are usually various ways to appeal, either within the local system, through the General Assembly (talk to the UAP, VP, a member of the Executive Committee, or your own representatives), Graduate Student Council, or the Discipline Committee (see “Tute Law” and any addenda on new legal systems). It is usually advisable to use your living group’s appeal system or to forget the whole thing.

Student Procedures

The Institute-wide student governments (Graduate Student Council, Undergraduate Assembly) have tended not to pass laws. Nonetheless, there are a number of procedures floating around, usually concerned with the way one does things such as checking out booths in Building 10, showing commercial movies, or reserving rooms in the Student Center. These you will learn when and if you run into them.

Freshman Rules 1928

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is interested not only in turning out well trained engineers, but makes every endeavor to develop in its students those attributes of character that distinguish the well rounded and educated man from the merely technically trained engineer.

Development of Technology spirit, of a real pride in the position of our school in the collegiate world and the formation of lasting friendships, is fostered as much as possible by the undergraduates.

In order to create the necessary interest in Technology among the entering class and to familiarize them with its traditions, the following Freshman Rules are presented to it for its information and guidance:

- 1. All Freshmen should wear regulation ties, four-in-hand, with cardinal and gray stripes. These should be worn when on the Institute grounds from the day classes begin until the beginning of Junior Week. These ties are to be sold on registration day by the Freshman Rules Committee, and after that by the Coop.*
- 2. Freshmen are expected to speak to all members of the faculty and to tip their hats to the president of the Institute and the Dean.*
- 3. Freshmen are expected to say "Hello" to all students they meet on the Institute grounds.*
- 4. Freshmen should not loiter around the Main Lobby, or sit on the benches in the Lobby. If the Freshmen win Field Day, this restriction shall be abandoned.*
- 5. Administration of the above rules shall be delegated to a*

Freshman Rules Committee which shall consist of the vice president of the Institute Committee as ex-officio chairman; two Juniors, one of whom shall be the president of the Junior Class; four Sophomores, one of whom shall be the president of the Sophomore Class; two Freshmen section leaders. The Junior and three Sophomores shall be appointed by the vice-president of the Institute Committee, the presidents of the Sophomore and Junior classes subject to the ratification of the Institute Committee.

6. When an upper-classman or a Freshman sees another Freshman violate the above rules, he shall immediately inform the Freshman Rules Committee, by dropping a card or a slip of paper in an institute mail box, stating the rule violated, and the date of violation. When four violations have been reported against one Freshman, he shall be sent a summons to appear before the committee.

7. Enforcement of the rules is at the discretion of the Freshman Rules Committee.

These rules have been adopted for the purpose of bringing about a more congenial spirit at the Institute, and of fostering interest in Technology among the entering class. Consequently, the rules do not include measures which are merely for the purpose of humiliating the first year men.

The end of the Freshmen rules regime at Tech comes early in the spring at which time there is held a big rally of the Freshman class. A tree is planted to commemorate the occasion and then a huge snake-dance is formed by the entire class and they wind slowly by a large bonfire, each one throwing his necktie into the flames. Thus ends the Freshman rules and no longer need the Freshmen fear the upper classmen.

1928 Handbook

**'Tute Law
(Discipline Committee et al.)**

Remarks: Resources

A distinction must be made right away: Procedures are those things which Institute Offices tell you to do in order to give service, operate more efficiently, and the like; rules (by our definition) apply to conduct. In this latter category, we will include the laws of the land insofar as they interact with the student community.

Rules and procedures are encoded in dying prose in two volumes: *Policies and Procedures* which you can pick up at the Publications Office (5-133), and *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty*, available at the Registrar's Office (E19-341).

If you are reading an edition of *HoToGAMIT* distributed after September, 1970, check the back of this book for addenda. The Institute judicial system is in a state of flux and it is quite possible that the following remarks may be quite out of date.

Presently the system has as its basic unit the Faculty Committee on Discipline, a group of eight faculty members and five students. 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, to decide guilt, and to determine action on the case.

The range of actions open to the committee includes admonition (warning; no official record kept), disciplinary probation (warning, recorded on transcript), and recommendation that the student be expelled. Only the President (in consultation with a faculty student board) can make the decision to expel a student. At present, this is all the committee can do. There are no restrictions on your activity. You're either in the 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 cases of expulsion. The Dean for Student Affairs Office (7-133; x6776) will be able to tell you its membership. (The Deans' Office acts as information resource for both sides in the case; information will remain confidential.)

Common Law

At present, the Institute functions under a system of common law. Theft, cheating, and plagiarism are major offenses. Somewhat more vague is the common law regarding violent demonstrations. Students have been expelled both before and since the beginning of political protest on this campus; just where the line is drawn is being defined by "case law."

The present members of the Discipline Committee are doing

their best to treat each case individually — looking at the person and the motivation for his action (altruism v. personal gain or greed, for example). If you are interested in this subject we advise that you look up one or two of the members of the Committee and talk with them.

Notes for the Aggrieved

If you want to use the judicial system, contact the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (Bill Speer and David Yohn at 5-104, x4861; James Bishop at 5-106, x4861; Emily Wick at 5-108, x5241; Dan Nyhart at 7-133, x6776). They'll be able to give you some idea (if you want one) of whether your grievance is justified. They'll also brief you on procedures and refer you to a counselor who will help you to draw up charges (if you want).

Notes for the Accused

You'll get a letter from the Discipline Committee notifying you of what you are accused and by whom. You will have the opportunity to consult a counselor who, if you like, will help you draw up a reply to the charges. He'll also give you an idea of the procedures of the Committee.

For general information, consult any member of the Committee. You really ought to talk to one of the Deans; they are willing to help you if you ask.

Below is the list of your rights.

1. The Committee on Discipline consists of faculty, students, and administration. No member of the Committee who is involved in the particular case other than as a member of the Committee will sit in judgment. A quorum consist of a majority of the members.
2. The student should be notified in writing of the charges against him with sufficient specificity and in sufficient time to prepare for the hearing; and he should be provided with a copy of the Discipline Committee procedure.
3. The student has a right to be present at the hearing and be heard by the Committee in all disciplinary cases. The refusal of a student to appear or to 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 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 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 following the hearing 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 Deans' office as part of the student's file.

7. The Committee acts with power 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.

The publication *Institute Policies and Procedures* states: "If a student's infraction involves both Institute judicial 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."

Law 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. The Campus Patrol will tell you this and more, should you ever have to make that one call. A good pamphlet, *If You Are Arrested*, is

available free from the Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General.

Automobile Problems

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

Campus Disorder

The Federal Government is enacting laws to control conduct on campus. The Graduate School Office is keeping a compendium (3-134; x4869). In '69-'70, MIT refused to knuckle under one repressive state law. If you have thoughts in this area, you might talk to Dean Sizer at the Grad School Office.

Common Law Marriage

Marriage may be proved by evidence 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 Legal Code, Chapter 207, Section 47.)

Guns

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

Authorized firearms cannot 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 card. (You must be between 18 and 21 with parental or guardian permission, or over 21 on your own authority.)

To take any handgun (pistol) outside of your house, you must have a Massachusetts firearms license, for which you must be a) a Massachusetts resident (living here over the term may suffice), or

See:
Owning and Registering
a Car, pg 117

b) over 18 with written consent of parent or guardian.

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

Income Tax Information

General resources: Internal Revenue Service, JFK Federal Bldg., 100 Cambridge St., Boston, Massachusetts 02139 (LA 3-8600).

Legal Problems/'Tute Lawyers/Legal Aid

The Institute lawyers should be contacted through the Deans' Office (Deans Speer and Rolla: 5-104; x4861; Dean Hammerness; W20-343; x7974). The Institute usually pays the lawyers if the case concerns the 'Tute. The first call is free. The Boston Legal Aid Society may also be of service (CA 7-0200).

See:
Gambling, pg 138

Murder, Theft, Arson, Jay-Walking, Rape, Vandalism, Kidnapping, Forgery . . .

Call Campus Patrol (x2997).

Again the Boston and Albany Railroad has had to complain about students crossing their tracks and jumping over the fence . . . This is absolutely forbidden by law, and is dangerous to the men who do it. It is hoped that most of the offenders are freshmen and not upperclassmen, but whoever they are, they are bringing discredit to the Institute. Especially is this true of the freshmen who do this when in uniform, which proclaims them surely to be Techmen.

It is hoped that when the men realize that their actions in this respect reflect upon the reputation of the Institute as a whole, they will no longer offend.

The Tech editorial, 1929

Runaways

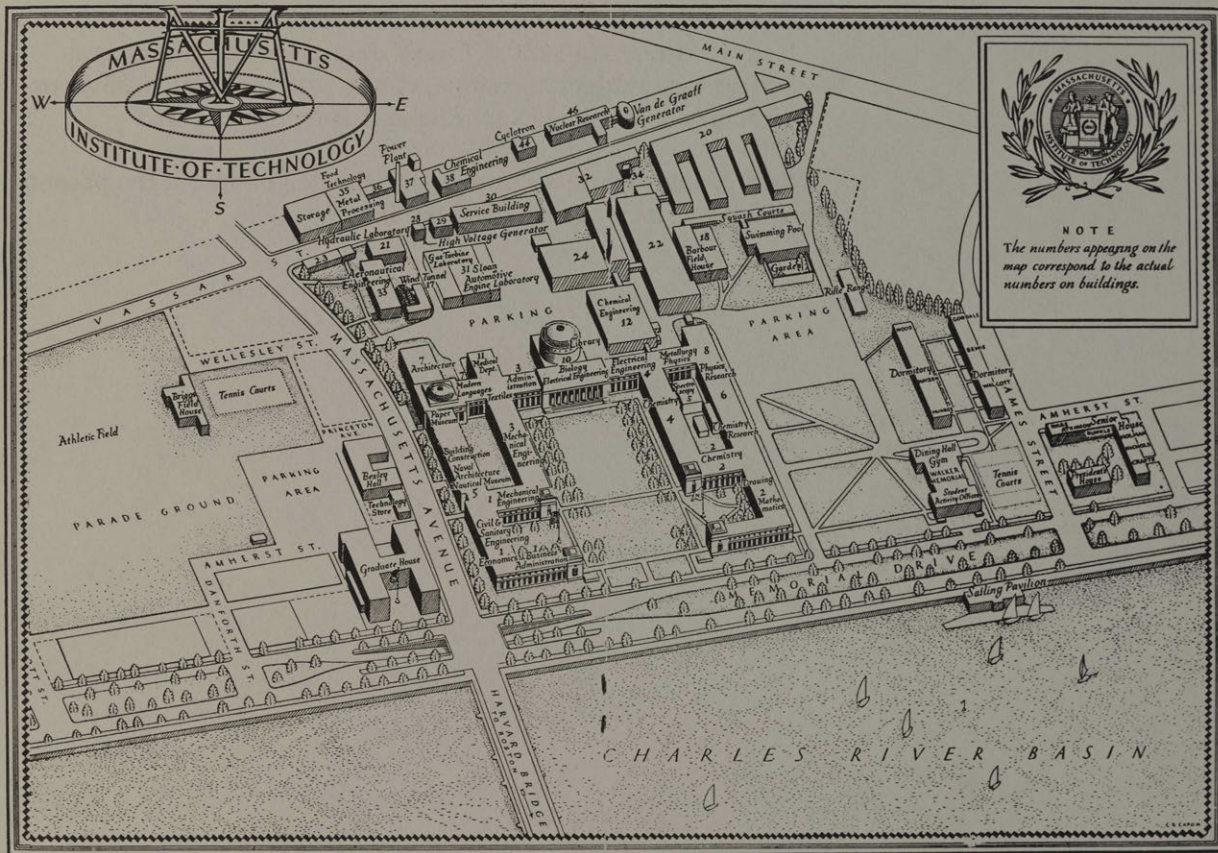
Two classes of information that you might need in dealing with someone who's run away from home: the law and counseling resources. If you ignore both, you're on your own.

Law: Under Massachusetts law, it's a misdemeanor to be a run-away; it is a crime to "aid and abet" anyone under seventeen. It's not entirely clear what "aid and abet" means in this case;

in the eyes of vindictive parents, it could mean giving shelter and not doing anything to get the kid to go home. The problems are complex and depend upon personalities and things like "attempting to induce a minor to use a narcotic drug" and "sexual involvement." If there's any doubt in your mind, we advise you to chat with any of the Deans in counseling (Speer, Bishop, Yohn, Emily Wick, or her assistant Dotty Bowe). They can give you a briefing in confidence.

Counseling: Community resources for teenage runaways include the Cambridgeport Medical Clinic (operates a problem center; 876-0284), Medical Service in Boston (Friday evenings; 227-3803), Project Place (Boston; 267-5280), and Project Help (Boston; 426-5200). Trivial details such as phone and address are subject to change; check with the Dean's Office or directory assistance (New England Telephone: 411).

Watch out; you never know what the neighbors (or the parents or the kid) may accuse. Sad but true.



Campus map: circa 1945

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Travel

Travel and Transportation

Boston and its outlying communities can be more than a little confusing to newcomers. The streets, like the cow-paths from which they literally grew, are narrow and winding. (The exception to this is the Back Bay section of Boston, where everything is in neat rectangles and the streets are named alphabetically from Arlington through Hereford westbound.)

Peculiarities to note:

1. Lots of streets are not clearly marked. It is an unusual custom that main streets rarely show street signs.
2. The Charles River bends from north to south and back again and is not a good direction index. Likewise main streets often change direction.
3. Street numbers do not go by 100 per block. More usually there are 20 to 30 numbers per block, and 300 numbers are likely to be quite a distance away.
4. What appears to be one street can actually have two names. For instance, north of Washington is called Winter Street, but south of the intersection the same pavement is called Summer Street.
5. The same name is used in different towns (or different parts of one town, yet) for different streets; for instance, Boylston Street in Boston has no relation to Boylston Street in Cambridge. Some street names change upon crossing town lines (River Street in Cambridge becomes Cambridge Street in Allston), others do not (it's Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge and Boston); but in some cases the numbers start all over again, so that 94 Mass. Ave., Boston, is nowhere near 80 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

6. Adjacent suburban towns have similar names; for instance, Newton Centre, West Newton, Newton Highlands, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, and Auburndale (how did it get there?) are all part of Newton. But don't confuse Waban and Woburn, which are very different. Certain areas of the City of Boston also have their own names, such as Roxbury, Allston, Brighton, and so on. These names are used in the phone books 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:

Obtain a map of the area from a gas station.

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 to out of the way places.

Walking

In many cases walking is the best form of transportation available. It doesn't cost anything, is healthful, and surprisingly often is fastest in the crowded areas of Cambridge and Boston; for example, during the rush hours it is often faster to walk from MIT to Harvard Square than to travel by bus or car. Another advantage of walking is that you usually see interesting things along the way and may discover shops, etc. you might miss otherwise.

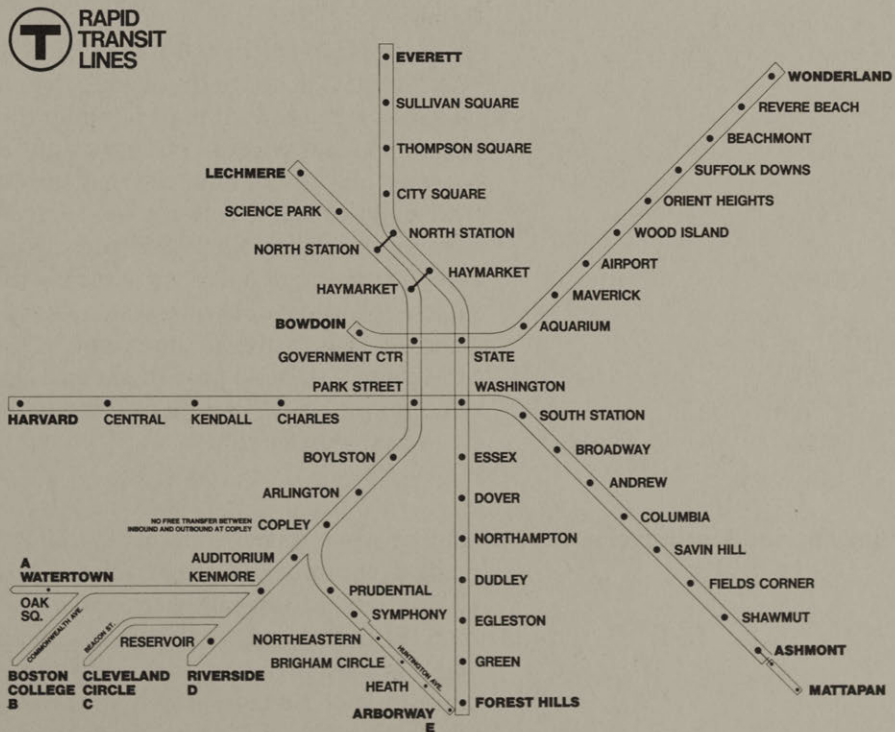
The MBTA

The System

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority operates nearly all public transportation in greater Boston. Four different types of lines are in operation: regular 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 sets of tracks while underground and emerge from underground, after going a distance from downtown, to become streetcars. The trackless trolleys operate on routes similar to buses, although they do go underground at the Harvard Square stop. Finally, and most numerous, are the ordinary buses, operating in all sections.

The central station in the system is Park Street Station, which is near the heart of downtown at the corner of Tremont and Park Streets on the Boston Common. This station consists of two levels. The lower level, called "Park Street Under," serves a single rapid transit subway, with northbound trains marked Harvard and southbound trains marked Ashmont. The upper level has two separate platforms, eastbound and westbound. On the eastbound platform the trains are marked Government Center (where you can change trains for the subway to the Airport), North Station (and Boston Garden, which is above it), or Lechmere. The westbound platform has trains heading out of town to suburban locations. There are four lines which are listed on overhead signs: Arborway via Huntington, Boston College via Commonwealth, Cleveland Circle via Beacon Street, and Riverside. All four westbound lines stop at Boylston, Arlington, and Copley stations, and the last three listed go to Auditorium and Kenmore stations. A labyrinth of passages connects the various platforms and levels at Park Street. Just follow the signs or ask a fellow-traveler. There is an information booth in the station for those really confused.



The lines most used by MIT people include the Mass. Ave. bus which runs on Massachusetts Avenue in front of the Institute between Harvard Square and Dudley. This bus stops at Auditorium station, where you can take the subway downtown or out to the suburbs as explained above. East of MIT is the Kendall Square station, which is a stop on the Harvard Square-Ashmont subway line; use this station to get downtown fast if you happen to be on the east side of MIT. This line also has a stop at South Station if you still take trains.

Most lines do not run past a certain hour at night, usually about midnight. Check with an MBTA person concerning particular lines.

Maps and Schedules

Maps and schedules of the MBTA system are available at TCA (fourth floor of the Student Center), at the Park Street information booth, or by mail (for 25¢ mailing charge) from Public Relations Department, MBTA, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass. 02114. The phone numbers for information are 722-5657 and 722-5672.

Fares

Bus fare is 20¢, although it may be more for longer runs. Subway fare is 25¢, more if you ride the streetcar subway after it gets above ground. It is possible to transfer from one subway line to another without paying an additional fare, but you must pay another fare to change from subway to bus or vice versa. This makes trips involving several changes quite costly. Be sure to carry some change if you plan to use the MBTA. Pending rule changes may make it necessary to have the exact change on buses, and some subway stations have turnstiles which accept quarters. Don't give a bus driver anything larger than a dollar bill to change. We know of several cases where people have wound up with \$5 in dimes or \$20 in nickels because "I don't have anything smaller."

Bicycles and Motorcycles

Having a two wheel vehicle may be just what you need to get through that thick Boston traffic. Cyclists are expected to obey all the traffic laws, but enforcement is more lenient for bicycles than for motorcycles, which are considered to be motor vehicles. Theft is a big problem. Get as strong a chain and lock(s) as possible and use them to attach your set of wheels to a building whenever possible. Check with the campus patrol for other

hints. They are working on a new system of licensing that would make your bike considerably safer. Briefly, the licensing would be rather permanent and very visible and would make the bike a more difficult piece of stolen property. Park inside if you can or, at least, in either a very inconspicuous or extremely public place.

Bicycles should be registered with the city at Cambridge City Hall. It costs 25¢ but helps to recover your bike if it is stolen. Be sure to record the serial number of your bike since it's the only positive way to tell that it's yours if it is stolen and then recovered. Besides, Cambridge police will look for it only if you know the number. The chances of recovery will still be mighty poor. 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 have an interest in the more esoteric aspects of cycling, such as researching bike dynamics or developing new bike routes.

Motorcycles must be registered with the campus patrol. Out-of-state cycles must also be registered with the local police. Check with the Campus Patrol for details on how to go about this. You are required by the state to have a certain amount of insurance. Proper headgear for both driver and passenger are mandatory. There are several motorcycle organizations in the area. Ask other bikes or cycle dealers.

Automobiles

Having a car can be a great advantage, but you must be prepared to accept the costs and aggravations that driving a car in Boston entails. Most people who do not live on campus, near MIT, in Cambridge, or in the Back Bay find that a car is the best way to get to and from MIT, parking problems notwithstanding. Here are a few words of wisdom about operating a car in the Boston area.

1. Boston traffic is quite heavy even during non-rush hours; at rush hours it's sometimes impossible. As you become familiar with the area, you will find some shortcuts to avoid traffic, such as using side streets or circuitous routes. Become familiar with when and where jam-ups happen often so you can avoid such areas at times when a jam is likely.

2. Many intersections have no stop lights and those that do sometimes have pedestrian-operated crosswalk signals. Be careful: you never know when another car or pedestrian will disobey the signal. Also, watch for pedestrians crossing at any random point; it happens often around this area.

3. Boston drivers are, shall we say, different. On any given day you can see the entire repertory of wrong turns, U-turns, nerve-wracking lane changes, light crashing, weaving, and double parking. Be prepared. Commonwealth Avenue is the only street in the world where you have to back in to doublepark.

4. Parking is a problem, but in general it is possible to find a street space if you don't mind feeding a meter. Meter maids patrol during the day, so you're pressing your luck to park illegally. Lock your car, and don't leave tempting items where they can be seen through the windows; Boston is loaded with car thieves and experts at robbing cars. In the shopping and theatre areas there are lots and garages, but they are expensive and frequently filled up. If you're headed for an event with a definite starting time, be sure to allow time to find a parking space.

5. Parking at MIT is very tight. Only faculty and some workers get stickers for the lots and garages. Others park on the street. To get a street space reasonably close to the main building, you must get it at about 7 a.m.; otherwise you'll be stuck with a space about ½ mile away. After 5 p.m. on weekdays and on weekends, MIT lots are generally open to all. The dorms have a limited number of spaces for their residents; consult the staff of the dorm to find out about these. Dean Robert Holden (7-101; x7144) has some extra stickers which he will give out if you can show cause.

For information concerning good places to park around the Institute, call Campus Patrol (Armory; x2997).

6. In the winter, the snow removal proceeds at a leisurely pace. Often the side streets never get plowed. There are also emergency parking bans on some streets during snow storms. If you park your car in the street, be sure you are familiar with such regulations for the streets where you park.

Local stations will usually give snow warnings. Cars must be removed from Memorial Drive. You may use the Westgate West

Lot and garages overnight but must move your car in the morning. The 24 hour Cambridge parking ordinance is enforced during snow because they can see how long you have been parked.

7. If you live in an apartment and no off street parking is provided by the landlord (if he promises to provide it, make sure it says so in your lease), you may be able to park in the street if that is legal (in Brookline all night parking is not allowed; hence be sure of a space off street when renting an apartment), or you can rent a space in your neighborhood. Going rates vary but plan on \$10 to \$15 per month.

Owning and Registering a Car

If you are from out of state, by all means keep your out of state registration. You must register your car once a year with the Campus Patrol and the local police. This is done at the Armory on Registration Day. At other times of the year go to the Campus Patrol Office (Armory). You must have the equivalent of the minimum insurance required by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All student owned cars must be registered with the Campus Patrol.

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; it's a good idea to have more than the minimum) and you must pay an excise tax of 6.6% of the current value of the car. Also, cars registered in Massachusetts must pass the semi-annual auto inspection.

Questions about Massachusetts vehicle laws and about regulations concerning out-of-state cars may be referred to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, 100 Nashua Street, Boston 02114 (227-7800) or to the Campus Patrol (Armory; x2997), which can give advice on where to register your car.

Foreign drivers in the USA: Drivers from a number of countries may drive for one year in this country on their home licenses. The end of the year is designated as the earlier of the following two dates: the end of the academic year, or one calendar year from the date of entry into this country. For full details on the exceptions and details of the rule, call the Foreign Student Office (x3795), Campus Patrol (Armory; x2997), or the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Buying a Car

Shop around. Be prepared to bargain with the salesmen — his first price usually isn't the best he can offer. Be doubly careful about buying used cars. *Caveat emptor*. Consult the Better Business Bureau; they keep records on all auto dealers. It is possible to buy a car here and have it registered in your home state (if you aren't from Massachusetts), thereby saving the sales tax, the excise tax, and the extremely high 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's been in the area for a while for his recommendation. There are several tire companies in Cambridge that sell tires at large discounts; watch for ads in the MIT newspapers.

Keeping a Car

Keeping your car is also a problem. We could tell tales of theft and foiled precautions . . . Why don't you contact the Campus Police (Armory; x2996) and get the facts.

Riders and Hitchhikers

If you are driving out of town, it may be possible to find someone else going where you are to share driving and expenses. Check the ride board in the lobby of Building 10, bulletin boards, and want ads. Likewise if you're looking for a ride to somplace. *Tech Talk* is also a good place to look.

If you need a car for long distance trips, try one of the auto delivery services listed in the Yellow Pages. They have cars to be taken to many parts of the country and will pay your expenses if you drive the car for them.

Hitchhiking is done all the time in Boston both by males and females. Although it is against the law (randomly enforced), it is usually safe, fast, and a friendly way to go. But it can be very dangerous. Recently an MIT student was shot and seriously wounded by some people who gave him a lift. If you're going to thumb, be careful. It is possible to thumb rides to other cities, but be doubly careful.

Renting a Car

If you can't get a ride with someone else, renting a car may

answer a question of transportation. Important factors to consider when picking an agency: minimum age to rent one of their cars, rates, if insurance is extra, if you can drop the car off at your destination as opposed to having to return it to point of origin.

As of this writing, favorable rates are offered by Minicost (Locost) and Econocar.

Long Distance Travel

Buses

Boston is served by Trailways, Greyhound, and several smaller bus companies. Local bus terminals are: Trailways, 10 Park Ave.; and Greyhound, St. James and Arlington Streets. Both are near the Arlington Street subway station. The smaller lines operate out of the above terminals. Call the companies for the numerous schedules.

Railroads

Train service to Boston has been cut drastically in recent years. North Station (Boston and Maine RR) handles mostly commuter traffic to cities north of Boston. There is some service to the North Shore. South Station and Back Bay Station (near Copley Square) are part of the Penn Central. Most trains stop at both stations. Commuter service to the south and west is available along with several trains a day to New York and points beyond. The trains are usually ill equipped, but the new Turbotrain to New York is worthwhile.

Airlines

Logan Airport in East Boston handles all commercial flights to everywhere in the country and to some foreign cities. Get a youth fare card from one of the airlines, if you are eligible. Call the airlines day or night for information and reservations. Some schedules are available at the TCA office (fourth floor of the Student Center).

Travel Agents

Some travel agencies can be called on MIT extensions; look them up in the MIT phone book. There are often special tours and charter flights around vacation times. These can save you some money if they fit your needs. Watch for ads and announcements.

Taxis

To get a cab, call x2301 or x2303.

TECH CHEERS

E to the X du dx, E to the X dx!	M. I. T. Rah! Rah! Rah!
Cosine! Secant! Tangent! Sine!	M. I. T. Rah! Rah! Rah!
3 point 1 4 1 5 9 !	M. I. T. Rah! Rah! Rah!
Square root, integral, u dv	Technology! Technology!
Slipstick, slide rule, M. I. T.!!	Technology!

WE ARE HAPPY—TECH IS HELL

T-E-C-H-N-O-L-

O-G-Y

TECHNOLOGY! TECHNOLOGY! TECHNOLOGY

TEAM! TEAM! TEAM!

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Shopping

Shopping

The Boston area has stores that sell everything you probably will ever need. The key to getting good value for your money when you buy is to be an informed customer, so comparison shop and watch for ads of sales. Your money will go much further if you know what the market is for what you want to buy.

Credit Cards

Following the national trend to cashless buying, many stores now take any of several different credit cards rather than cash. In this area, Master Charge, CAP, BankAmericard, and Unicard are the prevalent types. You get these cards through your bank. Most MIT people have a CAP or a Master Charge as a result of Coop membership. Remember that when using the cards you have to pay the full amount of charged purchases monthly or else you pay 1½ % interest per month. Merchants must pay a percentage of each charged purchase as a service charge. Therefore, if you pay 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.

If you do have credit cards, make sure you don't lose them. If you do, you are responsible for anything charged on the card until you report it to the issuing company. There is a racket involving stolen cards. Look into credit card insurance; it costs very little and may save a lot.

Supermarkets

There are five big chains of supermarkets in the area: Stop and Shop, Purity-Supreme, A & P, First National, and Star Market. This leads to a lot of competition, and the wise shopper who is conveniently located to several stores should consult a newspaper for the weekly specials. Most stores will cash personal checks once they check your credit ratings, but Stop and

Shop is unique in requiring only local identification.

You often get better quality at the somewhat smaller markets but at higher prices (try the Broadway Supermarket, for instance) and sometimes even at lower prices (check the Foodmaster during sales). A majority of these markets stay open until 11:00 p.m. or later, seven days a week. If you have the time and transportation, explore Inman, Central, Harvard, and Porter Squares to find stores that best fit your needs. Shoppers come from all over Cambridge to Legal Sea Foods in Inman Square. Closet to MIT is the Mahlowitz Market on the corner of Main and Windsor Streets in Cambridge, a smaller self-service store. Their prices may be slightly higher; however, they do deliver on telephone orders. Wherever you live, it's a good idea to look around since food is often a student's greatest expense.

Open-Air Market

The Boston area has an open-air market where fruits and vegetables can be bought very cheaply. Plans have been made to move it from its long-time location in the Haymarket district to the suburbs (a victim of urban renewal). If business continues as usual, good quality produce should be available at a half to a third of supermarket prices. Any Boston area resident should be able to tell you its whereabouts. Also to be relocated are the wholesale-retail meat markets in the Haymarket area. Although the prices are very low here, a close look at the quality is advisable.

Foreign Food

For exotic additions to your casseroles: Spices and herbs are found at G. S. Cheney Co., 7 Union Street, Boston, and the Cambridge Coffee, Tea, and Spice House, 1765 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; for Italian specialties try A. Baldini Co. 87 Portland Street, Boston; and for Near East specialties, Euphrates Grocery and Pastry, 101 Shawmut Street, Boston. Probably the closest and the one with perhaps the widest selection of all is Cardullo's Delicatessen, 6 Brattle Street, Harvard Square, which carries Indian, Mexican, Scandinavian, Japanese, and most European regional foods.

Liquors, Beers, and Wines

The popular brands of liquor and beer as well as an assortment of wines may be found at any the numerous liquor stores in the Boston area. Prices vary; usually the larger stores offer the

best prices. When a less common brand of liquor or beer or a better quality wine is desired, one must go to one of the better stores. A good reference for information about alcoholic beverages in *Grossman's Guide to Wine, Beers, and Spirits*, available at the MIT library. You must be able to show proof that you are 21 to buy alcoholic beverages; if you're not, find a friend who is. The following stores have a convenient location and/or better selections.

Wine Cellar, 922 Beacon Street, Boston (247-8100,-9300). A favorite with MIT students because of the low prices (let them know you're from MIT) and free delivery.

Stop and Shop, Memorial Drive, Cambridge.
Close to MIT.

Berenson Liquor Mart, 70 Summer Street (one block south of Filene's), Boston (482-7272). Branch at 1024 Beacon Street, Brookline (277-7020). Branch at Prudential Concourse, Boston (536-4515). An excellent selection of rare cognacs, liqueurs, and imported wines. Knowledgeable salespeople. Credit cards accepted.

Harvard Wine and Liquor Co., Coolidge Corner, Brookline. A fine selection of wines. The proprietor, who incidentally is an old Tech grad, has an excellent knowledge of wines, and he shares it generously with bewildered novices. Headquarters for joining organizations of wine lovers. Credit cards are accepted.

Martignetti's, 1650 Soldier's Field Road Ext., Brighton, and other locations. The world's largest liquor store. A huge selection of just about everything. Low prices. Free parking.

Brookline Liquor Mart, 1354 Comm. Ave. A good selection of wines, with a helpful staff. Low prices. Credit cards accepted.

Harvard Provision Company, 94 Mt. Auburn St. (1 block south of Harvard Square), Cambridge (547-6684). Good selection of all sorts. Free parking, free delivery, credit cards accepted. There is an ice machine outside from which you can get ice any time.

Clothing, Etc.

The Harvard Cooperative Society (Coop, pronounced as one syllable) operates stores in Harvard Square and at MIT. A year's membership costs \$1 and entitles you to a refund at the end of the year of a percentage of your purchases. As part of the membership you get a Master Charge or CAP credit card, which can be used at many other stores (no refunds, however). As mentioned below, the MIT Coop is the logical place to buy most textbooks and course material. The Coop has a large selection of items for sale; in reality it is a small department store. Most things sold by the Coop are top quality. Some prices tend to be high, so compare with the goods offered by other local merchants. Purchases at the following places will be included in your Coop refund if you tell them your Coop number at the time of the purchase:

Chester A. Baker (Pharmacy)
Holyoke Center
Harvard Square
and
29 Mass. Ave.
Boston

Medical Center Pharmacy and Surgical Supply
344 Longwood Ave.
Boston

Rossetti Texaco Service Station
Broadway and 6th St.
Cambridge

Harvard Square is the location for a number of clothing stores carrying both men's and women's clothing of all sorts. In an afternoon of window shopping you will see what's available. Central Square is a lower priced shopping district. Here you will find two surplus stores which sell levis and sporting goods.

Boston's better clothing stores are along Boylston St. from the Prudential Center to the Public Gardens. For women's apparel, try Bonwit Teller (in a building formerly occupied by MIT many years ago), Lord and Taylor, and some of the smaller shops on Boylston and Newbury Sts. Men will find Brooks Brothers and Louis headquarters for traditional attire.

Downtown Boston has Filene's, Jordan Marsh, and Raymond's

department stores. Filene's is famous for its Bargain Basement, where you may need shoulder pads to come out uninjured on a busy day. If you can stand the crowding, there are good buys on quality clothing down there.

Department stores sometimes advertise "seconds" or "irregulars" on special sale. This means that the merchandise is of good quality but it contains imperfections such as oil stains, flaws in weaving, etc. The imperfections are sometimes almost invisible and often do not affect the wearing quality of the articles, but you do have to examine the things you buy to be sure of what you are getting. Filene's, Jordan Marsh, and Raymond's basements are especially noted for bargains on seconds and cancellations.

The shops on Charles Street offer some of the less conservative clothes. There are several leather goods stores where you can buy sandals or have them made to order.

Coolidge Corner in Brookline is another area with many types of stores.

Good buys on children's clothing can be found at Gilchrist's (Porter Square) in Cambridge.

Outing supplies can be found at Hilton's Tent City and Surplus in downtown Boston, or at Wilderness House at two locations in Brighton.

Aside from the regular shoe stores in the area, there are a number of factory outlet stores in greater Boston or in nearby towns like Brockton. You can often get discounts of 50% and more on top quality footwear at these outlets.

Shopping Centers

Shopping Centers located along Routes 9 and 128 offer branches of Boston's downtown department stores, dime stores, hardware, drug, and gift shops. They are all a fair distance from MIT but offer the convenience of one-stop shopping and plenty of free parking.

Buying Books

Places to try: the nearest person who just finished one that you want, TCA used book shelves, the Coop (MIT and Harvard), stores on Boylston St., Brentano's in the Prudential Center,

and stores in Harvard Square.

High Fidelity Equipment and Records

The market for audio equipment is very active in this area with several large dealers, each offering the prospective customer good service, advice, or low prices. Some stereo equipment is fair traded, meaning there is one price at all dealers and discounts on these items are rare. Other equipment is not fair traded; hence most dealers try to beat the competition's price. Also, most stores offer discounts when you buy a complete system. After you decide what you want, look around for the best deal. MIT people have found Tech Hi Fi (across from the Armory), Audio Labs (at Harvard Square), and Wolf and Smith (Central Square) to give the best prices.

There are several stores having very complete record selections. The Coop, Minuteman Radio, and Discount Records (all at Harvard Square), Lechmere Sales (Cambridge), and Jordan Marsh (downtown Boston) offer about the same prices, but watch for sales which occur regularly.

Photographic Equipment

Photography is a popular hobby with MIT people. You can find most of what you'll need at the camera stores at Harvard Square, Kenmore Camera and University Camera near Kenmore Square, and Wolf and Smith at Central Square. Professional photo supplies can be obtained at Copley Professional Sales on Newbury St. or Crimson Camera Technical Sales in Cambridge. Cameras are sometimes heavily discounted, so shop before you buy.

Refrigerators

To buy: watch the ads. A good time: round about graduation when people are moving and want to shed heavy stuff.

Note: Refrigerators running on some poison gases (sulphur dioxide, ammonia) are forbidden in dormitories. Refrigerators there must be regularly inspected; ask at the dormitory desk or call the Housing Office (E18-307; x5145) for information.

Furniture

There is a great turnover of used furniture in this area and, therefore, it is possible to furnish an apartment at quite reasonable prices. You can also be assured of being able to resell when you no longer need your furniture.

Used furniture is the stock in trade of the MIT Student Furniture Exchange at 25 Windsor Street, Cambridge, run by Technology Matrons (wives of faculty members). It is usually open two days a week. Call 354-0904 for more information. Other good bets are Goodwill Industries, Salvation Army, and the Society of St. Vincent dePaul stores. Goodwill tends to overprice in September; best buys are found in the summer. St. Vincent dePaul has cheap but good stuff and free delivery. Other used furniture stores compare favorably with the above; examples: The Fournier Furniture Exchange, 10 Upland Road, Cambridge; Max Keezer Cd., 1109 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; Circle Furniture Store, 1052 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; Union Square Furniture & Storage Co., 337 Somerville Ave., Somerville.

The department stores listed in the previous sections are good places to start looking for new furniture. Jordan Marsh has a very large selection of good quality furniture. They also custom-make drapes and slipcovers. No furniture shopping trip is complete without visiting their eight huge floors. Other leads: Cambridge Furniture Store, 438 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; Filene's Warehouse, off Route 128, Highland Avenue, Needham; The Fair Exchange, 19 Dunster Street, Cambridge; Pray's Furniture Store, 132 Tremont Street, Boston; Don's Contract Sales, 142 Portland Street, Boston; and the monthly Jordan's warehouse sale.

New unfinished furniture can be purchased at Sears Roebuck, Circle Furniture Store, and General Builders Supply Co., 135 Harvey Street, Cambridge, among other places. Lumber can be bought right behind MIT at the Sterritt Lumber Co., 50 Albany Street. Sterritt has a \$3 delivery charge, but Somerville Lumber delivers free for sizable purchases.

Furniture may be rented from several stores (although it's expensive), including Apartment Furniture Leasing Co., 1045 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; Fournier Furniture Renting, 10 Upland Road, Cambridge; Aaron Furniture Renting, 640 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain; Abby Furniture Renting Company, 2 Green Street, Jamaica Plain. Inquire at the Community Housing Service (Armory).

Many other stores are listed in the Yellow Pages. Look under Furniture, Furniture Renting, and Furniture-Used. Avoid stores that specialize in "package rooms," use high pressure sales tactics, and have contracts that may include hidden costs.

Remember, it may be necessary to pay for delivery or to rent a truck or trailer to get your furniture home.

During the school year bargains can often be found in the MIT *Tech Talk* and on bulletin boards around the Institute. In this area it is possible to find nearly anything in the way of furniture, rugs, and other items by scavenging the alleys of Back Bay and Cambridge streets. You'd be surprised what some people throw out that still is quite usable.

Electrical Equipment and Appliances

It is wise to get advice before any expensive equipment such as a vacuum cleaner, camera, typewriter, or toaster. The *Consumer's Guide* will give you an objective comparison of the products offered by most manufacturers. This guide can be bought at the Coop or any bookstore for a small price and is available in public libraries. There are discounts available at some stores such as Lechmere Sales, 88 First Street, Cambridge; Commonwealth Builders Supply, Inc., 1151 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; National Sales Company, 2085 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; Sears and Roebuck and Company, 1815 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; and E.M.F. Electric Supply Company, 120 Brookline Street, Cambridge. Watch the newspapers for ads for Jordan Marsh's monthly warehouse sales. Wherever you shop, find out if MIT students get special prices. Many places will give discounts to students if asked.

Electrical equipment of any kind made in the United States almost without exception is made for 110-120 volts and 60 cycles. Such equipment cannot, therefore, be used in many other countries of the world without expensive modifying additions and in some cases cannot be used at all.

Late Night Shopping

For you night owls who find it necessary to buy things at odd hours, here is a non-exhaustive list of places which are open when you do your shopping.

Phillips Drug Co.

155 Charles St., Boston (just across the Longfellow Bridge)
Drugs, newspapers, some food, and other items. Always open.

Adams Drug Store

624 Mass. Ave., Cambridge (Central Square)
Drugs, toys, books, food, etc. Closes 11 p.m.

Star Market
Prudential Center, Boston
Supermarket. Closes at midnight.

Eaton's
1956 Beacon St., Brighton at Cleveland Circle
Newspapers, food, and tobacco. Closes at 3:30 a.m.

Paperback Booksmith
37A Brattle St., Cambridge (Harvard Square)
Books. Always open except when it closes at 10 p.m. on
Sundays.

Minuteman Radio
30 Boylston St., Cambridge (Harvard Square)
Records, tapes, and books. Open until 1 a.m.

White Tower
25 Central Square, Cambridge
Short order counter-type restaurant. Always open.

1200 Beacon St. Restaurant
Brookline
Coffee shop. Always open.

Hayes Bickford
1326 Mass. Ave (near Harvard Square)
Cafeteria. Closes at 3:30 a.m.

Ken's at Copley
549 Boylston St., Boston
Deli-type restaurant. Closes at 3 a.m.

Allston Tower of Pizza
178 Harvard St., Allston (near Comm. Ave.)
Pizza and Italian food. Closes at 3 a.m., will deliver.

Commonwealth and Granby Gulf Service Station
665 Comm. Ave. (near BU)
Always open.

Takis Shell
Corner of Mass. Ave. and Main St., Cambridge
Always open.

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Other

Activities Cards

Distributed with registration material. Replacements through Registrar's Office. Used to vote in Institute elections, etc.

Address Change

Change of home address: notify Registrar's Office (E19-335). Men ought to inform their Draft Boards and the MIT Selective Service Office (3-140; x5836).

Change of MIT address: Find out as soon as possible what your new address is; all mail routed to you via MIT will go to the mail room (24-007; x3912) and stay there until MIT can figure out your new address or until you come looking for your mail. Inform the Registrar and, if you move during the term, change the data in the Information Center (7-111; x4795).

Draft (Selective Service)

Check in regularly with Joanne Robinson at the Selective Service Office (3-140; x5836). Regulations seem to change rather rapidly so, if you want to take advantage of them, it's a good idea to keep abreast of current developments.

If you're thinking of Conscientious Objector status, one source of information is the American Friends Service Committee in Cambridge (876-7939).

Another form of aid: the Selective Service Office may be able to refer you to an attorney.

Family

See:
Pre-Natal Care, pg 141
Medical Aid, pg 140

The Institute maintains an Office of Social Work Service as an adjunct to the Medical Department for consultation and referral on family matters. A wide list of available family services is maintained by this office.

$$\ln \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} \right)^z \right] + (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh y \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2 y}}{2^n}$$

Foreign Student Problems

Primary Resources

Your Advisor

Foreign Student Office (3-111, x3795)
 Eugene R. Chamberlain, Advisor to Foreign Students
 Robert A. Schuiteman, Associate Advisor
 Tekle A. Tomlinson, Assistant Advisor
 (Mrs.) Karen Schwitters, Receptionist

Carolyn Cox in Registry of Guests for Foreign
 Staff (7-121, x2851)

Everyone else in our community

Elsewhere in this book we have tried to cover most problems that might arise. These are some opportunities and resources in which we felt you might be uniquely interested.

If you are unable to find help from specific references in this little book, please talk to one of the "primary resource" people listed above. Don't hesitate to ask for help.

Alien Address Cards:

Aliens in the U.S. 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 or a U.S. Post Office or in the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Driver's License

Consult the Campus Patrol or Foreign Student Office for information.

Employment

Before accepting a job, talk with one of the staff at the Foreign Student Office, as permission for employment is not granted automatically under the terms of "F" and "J" visas. Wives on F visas are *not* permitted to 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 tell you about opportunities for improving your usage of English.

Host Family

Five hundred families in this area serve as hosts to MIT foreign students each year. We hope that you and your host family will see one another from time to time while you are in this country. If however, you do not wish to continue seeing the family, refuse their invitations politely. This happens periodically. If you want to have a host family, talk with one of the staff of the Foreign Student Office.

Immigration

There is a good chapter in the *Asian Student Orientation Handbook* which can be helpful to everyone; copies are available at the Foreign Student Office.

Income Tax

For information, call the Alien Tax Information Office (223-3446).

Insurance

The *Asian Student Orientation Handbook* describes the various types of insurance available to you; copies are available at the Foreign Student Office. If you have a question about MIT student health insurance, inquire at the Medical Department. (Bldg. 11, on the main corridor; x4481).

Passports, Visas, Alien Address Cards

Look in the pamphlet *Information for Admitted Foreign Students*. If you no longer have your copy, get another from the Foreign Student Office. Remember to send your alien address card every January.

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.

Special Problems of Freshmen

Problems Resulting from Pass/Fail

Failure to get evaluation forms: go to the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103; x6771); ask; receive.

Failure to Get Back Completed Evaluation

Bother advisor.

Failure (Not Passing Type)

Do not panic. The only thing that will happen to you in most cases is that it will be necessary to repeat the course. Pleading sometimes helps. You may, as a result of the evaluations, not have as clear a picture of your situation as might be desirable. Talk to your professor.

Forgetting When/Where the Exam Is

Call the Undergraduate or Headquarters Office of the course in question; departments maintain offices that can provide section numbers, exam information, problem sets, notes, and so on.

Complaining About Your Advisor

Advisors are pot luck. Sometimes the pot is not what you want. In that case you may ask for arbitrary assignment of a new advisor or to be assigned to some specific person. All such discussion is via the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103; x6771).

Taking a Course at Wellesley

This can be done first term if you really want to try hard. If you are determined, start shoving.

Freshman Seminars

If you are lucky, the subject that you choose will be interesting and perhaps you will learn something. Seminars can be dropped or changed; don't stick with a bad one. The Seminar Committee is at 12-112, x4568.

Panic

If and when something is wrong and despite your best efforts you cannot seem to get the Institute to budge or someone to answer your question, go to the psychiatrists. Cry; let them know you have reached panic. Panic worries the psychiatrists. They will call someone and tell them to help this poor freshman before he jumps off the bridge. This is a last resort, but it will work. Instantly.

See:
Academic Warning, pg 33
Withdrawing, pg 45

See:
Cross Registration,
Wellesley, pg 26
Wellesley, pg 153

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 may also notify the "authorities" (e.g. Judicial Committee, Deans' Office).

ID Card

Pick up your ID, when they are distributed, at 10-180. Replacements for ID's may be obtained at E19-215. If you lose yours, inform the Coop, the Bursar's Office, and your bank immediately, as it can be used to cash checks.

Information Office

Information Center (7-111; x4795)
Office of Campus Information Services (5-122; x3676)

Kosher Kitchen

Contact Rabbi Herman Pollack (312 Memorial Drive, x2982). People eating Kosher Kitchen are excused from compulsory commons.

Laundry and Cleaning

Those living in most dorms will find coin washing and drying machines. For those outside, the best bet for bulk wash is one of the many laundromats in the neighborhood; price is about ten cents a pound, and some will fold sheets for a bit extra.

Note that Cambridge and Boston are filled with laundries that claim to be self-service, but actually do the laundry for you.

For shirts, most dorms have an arrangement with a local laundry; just leave them at the desk. Service is relatively inexpensive but slow (4-5 days minimum). Laundry and dry cleaning service is also available at the Coop at Charlie-the-Tech-Tailor, recommended for reasonable prices and for those sewing jobs that 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.

Lost and Found

Try x4741 for the main complex or x3913 for the Student Center. Good luck.

Marriage (Corollaries)

1. Congratulations!

See:
Family, pg 135
Medical Aid, pg 140

2. Financial Aid will not usually increase any grants you are getting or give you one if you are not now receiving MIT support. Under normal circumstances, your husband or wife is

expected to work to earn the equivalent of his or her support. By all means, go to Financial Aid and chat. Maybe you are a special case. Some fellowships have increased stipends if you acquire dependents.

3. Inform your draft board, men. Enclose a copy of your marriage certificate. Any questions should be checked with the Selective Service Office. If you haven't had a II-S deferment since June 1967, you are eligible for a III-A (father) when you have children. If you are in rough shape financially, you may rate a III-A (hardship). Check with Selective Service (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 and otolaryngology. Psychiatric consultations are available and, if necessary, short-term psychotherapy is given. The dental service is limited to diagnosis and dental hygiene; patients requiring dental therapy are referred to qualified dentists in the community. A consultant in social work is available for assistance to students 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 30-bed infirmary (x4485), operated by the Medical Department for the benefit of students and their wives, is located on Memorial Drive between McCormick Hall and Baker House. 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 Homberg 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 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday except for legal holidays. At all other times emergency medical care is available at 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

When it comes time 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. Al Seeler of the MIT Medical Dept. 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 are missing, we can't help you. If you have lost someone else or suspect that something of the sort may be wrong, call the Dean for Student Affairs Office (x6776) and, if you live in a dorm, the Housemaster. Get all the relevant information on when the missing person was last seen. Don't call your friend's home if it doesn't seem necessary; let the Deans' Office handle it.

Money

Cashing Personal Checks

You can cash personal checks 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 Monday-Friday); 10-180 (open 9-3 Monday-Friday). MIT ID is required.

If you want to cash a check between 3:00 and 5:00, Monday through Friday, go to the Cashier's Office at the Harvard Coop (in Harvard Square) and get your check approved (until 4:45 p.m.), then go to the Cambridge Trust (a brief walk away; the cashier will give directions) to get it cashed.

Many supermarkets in the area cash checks (usually \$25 or less) if you have a local ID. Such places are open until 9 p.m. except Sunday. (A local ID means proof that you live in this area, i.e. something with your local address on it, such as a Mass. driver's

license. Student cards are not accepted at many places. Some supermarkets issue their own ID cards to regular customers. Also, some will accept a telephone or other utility bill as ID.)

Depositing Money

Local banks offer several types of savings accounts. Shop around for one that fits your needs. If you want to open a checking account, you can get one without service charge if you keep a minimum balance in the account.

Errors in Financial Statement

If you think the Institute screwed you or otherwise made an error in your financial statement, contact the cashier at E19-215.

Paychecks

Almost all checks for hourly work are distributed at 10-180 (open Monday-Friday, 9-3). Paychecks are not cashed by MIT. If you are supposed to get yours from a special location (e.g. your friendly local secretary) and it isn't there, check 10-180.

Where to Make Payments

Payments to the Institute can be made at E19-215 or 10-180. Open later is 10-180 — until 3:00 weekdays. Mailed payments should be sent to E19-215.

Notaries Public

There are notaries public at the Bursar's Offices. At 10-180; Assistant (Bursar) Ruth Dawson 9-5. Watch out for lunchtime. At E19-270; Both John Rogers and Carl Carey are notaries public. They are 9-5 and have staggered lunch-times, so you have a good chance of catching one of them anytime.

Patents, Copyrights

Patent Counsel

If you think you have got a patentable idea, one of the resources available is the Patent Administration Office (E19-619; x5361). The man there can give you a copy of *Patent and Copyright Policies and Procedures* and will be happy to tell you about the legalities and nuances of the game.

As for the idea itself, it would be wise to chat with someone in your field (the Patent Administration Office can also give you information on that score) as to the likelihood of existing patents relevant to your idea.

The whole process is extremely complex, but the rewards, if only having the right to claim a patent on your resume, make a preliminary investigation worth it.

Physical Plant Notes

Tunnels

Significant tunnels run between Bldgs. 16 and 54, 14 and 18, and between the parallels of East Campus.

Open Doors

The following doors are always unlocked (barring unforeseen problems, like bomb scares, etc.): 7, 39, 16 (south side), Student Center.

Doors usually open (except when you need them): 13, 14, Kresge, Chapel.

The door in Building 8 (east end) sometimes doesn't close all the way.

The remaining doors are open during normal working hours (around 8 a.m. to 5 a.m.), except where noted (e.g., pool, du Pont).

Building

Number Building Name

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
6	George Eastman Research Laboratory
6A	The Spectroscopy Laboratory
6B	The Solvent Storage House (Acid House)
7	William Barton Rogers Building
8	Metallurgy Building
9	Center for Advanced Engineering Study (CAES)
10	The Richard Cockburn Maclaurin Building
11	The Homberg Infirmary
12	No Name
13	The Vanevar 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
33	Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory
35	Sloan Metals Processing Laboratory
37	Center for Space Research
39	Information Processes Service Center (IPC)
41	No Name
42	Power Plant
42B	MIT Refrigeration Plant (Chilled Water Plant)
43	No Name
44	The Cyclotron
46	No Name
48	The Hydrodynamics Laboratory and Ship Model Towing Tank
50	The Walker Memorial
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 Pool)
58	The Office of Naval Research Generator (O.N.R.)
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 the Daggett Bldg.)
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	The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory
NW15	The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory
NW61	Random Hall
W1	Avery Allen Ashdown House (The Graduate House)
W2	Non-Resident Student Association
W2A	Religious Counselor's Office
W4	Stanley McCormick Hall
W5	Homberg Infirmary ("Sancta Maria Building")
W7	Baker House
W8	Harold Whitworth Pierce Boat House
W11	Center for Advanced Visual Studies
W13	Bexley Hall
W15	The MIT Chapel
W16	The Kresge Auditorium
W20	The Julius Adams Stratton Building (Student Center)
W23	The Briggs Field House
W31	The David Flett duPont Athletic Gymnasium (Armory)
W32	The David Flett duPont Athletic Center
W33	Rockwell Athletic Cage
W41	Metropolitan Storage Warehouse
W45	Vassar Street Garage (Parking Facility #2)
W61	Burton House, Conner Hall
W85	The Frank S. MacGregor House
W85A-J	Westgate Married Student Housing
W91	The Aerophysics Laboratory
NE40	Technology Square Building, Alpha
NE43	Technology Square Building, Beta

Off-Campus Facilities

Talbot House

A Vermont farm home available through the year to groups of students and faculty. Talbot House is located in Woodstock

near a whole bunch of recreation-type activities, to wit, skiing, hiking, horsing, golf, theatre going, and maple sugaring. Preference given to student groups, but it costs. Contact Dean Hammerness (W20-344; x3913).

Endicott House

This house, located in Dedham, is open to any group connected with MIT, but not for entertainment purposes. It costs more. For reservations and information, call the director at 326-5151.

Piercing of Ears

You may have your ears pierced at the Medical Department. Price \$8.00/first ear; the second one is free.

Planning Special Events

For information in planning concerts, dances, blasts, and the like, contact the Undergraduate Association (W20-401; x2696) for the report of the General Assembly Social Committee or contact Dean Hammerness for advice.

Postdoctoral Notes

In dealing with the various aspects of life at MIT, a post-doctoral fellow will find himself categorized at different times as faculty, staff, or student. This is quite advantageous.

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 one's insurance company agrees); this requires filing with the local police for a student ID tag as described elsewhere in this book. The election to faculty status is helpful when a postdoctoral fellow applies at the MIT library for a library card. Relegation to the staff category occurs in parking lot assignments and in obtaining Coop membership and an athletic department card (\$15 per year, from July through June).

There is no official identification card connecting the post-doctoral fellow with the Institute. A letter of appointment from the President's Office, which will appear a few weeks after you have filled out forms with your department if no forms were sent to you beforehand, is the most useful means of identification. If a temporary ID is needed, the Registry of Guests might be persuaded to issue one to you. Later, your MIT library card is often sufficient.

Religious Counselors

Several ministers, representing the major faiths, devote all or a large part of their time to counseling individual students and advising the student religious organizations. (Religious Counselors Building, 312 Memorial Drive). Their names and numbers are in the Institute Directory.

School Cancellations (e.g. snow)

The decision to call off classes is usually made at about 6:00 a.m. and released to WHDH. Try not to call the switchboard, as they're usually swamped. Instead, call 868-2420.

Telephones

There are three phone systems at MIT. *Outside lines* may be purchased from New England Telephone. The basic rates vary from \$5.80 to \$9.40 per month plus tax (subject to change very soon), depending on what kind of service — message unit, suburban, etc. — you desire. Check with the phone company and estimate your calling patterns before you make a decision. A common practice in dormitories is for several students to split the cost of a phone with unlimited service. There is a \$5.00 installation charge (even if a phone already exists from the previous tenants), and there are additional monthly charges for touch tone and trimline phones. Color on a standard dial phone costs \$4.00 initially, but nothing more per month. Check with the phone company for details.

Extensions are in Institute offices, dormitory halls and lounges, and most fraternities. You cannot make outside calls from extensions, except in some Institute offices. You can, however, make calls to places such as Harvard and Wellesley. See the MIT phone book for details.

Dormlines are in every room in the on-campus dormitories, and in some student activities and Institute offices. To avoid confusion, dormline numbers begin with 8, 9, and 0, and extension numbers begin with 1 through 7.

You can call either an extension or a dormline from outside by calling MIT (864-6900) and asking to be connected. Also, you will soon be able to call dormlines from extensions and vice versa. Watch for details on this.

Unless you have an outside line of your own or access to someone else's, the only way to make outside calls is from a pay

phone. Operators sometimes ask for more money after five minutes is up.

Long distance calls are cheaper from a regular outside line than from a pay phone. However, special rates may apply in your area. Consult your neighborhood phone hacker.

You may place collect, credit card, and third party long distance calls from an extension by dialing 820. For toll-free calls (area code 800), call the operator (0).

For information about extensions, dial 30 or ask the operator at 864-6900. (They also have a list of extensions by room number.) For dormlines, call the relevant dormitory desk or student information, or see the student directory.

Repair service for extensions is x4759. To get a dormline fixed, call dormline 0-723 or x3651.

Time

To get the correct time, call dormline 0765 or 637-9876.

Weather

x5211; 93-1111.

WTBS

To listen to TBS without a radio, dial dormline 0768. Don't stay on too long as only one person can use it at a time.

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Folk Wisdom

1. The way to convince a professor that you sincerely want something is to sincerely keep bothering him about it.
2. The only place we know of where typewriters exist for student use is in the Student Center Library typing rooms.
3. If you want something from the lower echelons of the Administration, try the soft sell twice. If no result, speak in louder tones with a gleam of the true believer in your eye.
4. Many faculty members seem reticent and unwilling to make a first (or even second) move in making acquaintances with students. Many then retreat to their offices and wonder why students fail to visit them. Their reason for not establishing contact: a reluctance to "intrude."
5. If you really want something, ask for it on paper; write a memo.
6. Your seniority here makes little difference in what you can get done, or in how people treat you.
7. To really work with MIT and get it to do good things for you, you have to look at it as a bunch of people and their collective history.
8. If you need a favor, stop at any random office and ask for it; for example, use of their telephone.
9. Dormitory desks will sometimes lend tools to non-residents.
10. Check out the reading room in your department.

11. Desk calculators are scattered through the Institute and many are available for student use. Check with your department.
12. Due to an excessive influx of anthropoid dung, the Charles River Basin has no bottom. The fluid which fills it gradually becomes thicker at greater depths.
13. Old quizzes and such are often available at the Graduate and Undergraduate Offices of a department.
14. The swimming pool is open to everyone; you need an athletic card which can be purchased there. Guests: 25¢.
15. It's relatively easy to get an appointment with President Johnson.
16. If you need information on something about the Institute or want to know where something is, try the Public Relations Office (5-105; x2704).
17. There is a dormline off the lobby of Building #7 to your left as you come in from Massachusetts Ave.
18. For mailing lists, check with the Office of Campus Information Services (5-122; x3676).
19. If you need to get something made, look into your department's shop (Course XXI ignore). You may need a grad student to sign for it.
20. To get supplies, try Lab Supplies or go through your department (ask your advisor for an account for departmental supplies).
21. MIT employs about 4200 on-campus, non-academic people, and they aren't all secretaries. Some of the foremen, machinists, glassblowers, technicians, carpenters, research engineers, and even administrative types have interesting jobs and hobbies, and a little conversation between students and them can be refreshing to both. Might be a career counseling resource too.
22. It is OK for a grad student to take "undergraduate" subjects and vice versa. Getting the permission of the instructor first might be considered proper etiquette for the situation.

23. Many instructors end up trying to teach 40% of a subject in the last 10% of the time. Beware.

24. To double your chances of finding a lavatory quickly, just remember these two guidelines:

(1) In the main buildings:

(a) On "The Corridor," lavatories are stacked vertically, men's above ladies' and vice versa.

(b) In Buildings 1 and 2, go to the south side (facing the Charles).

(2) In the new buildings, men's and ladies' rooms are adjacent and usually pretty obvious on every floor.

Wellesley

See:
Wellesley, pg 26, 138

One way to get around MIT is by way of Wellesley. The campus is fifteen miles from the 'Tute and, after doing time on the campus by the Charles, there is nothing quite like grass, trees, hills, a lake, and the kind of silence that comes from having a lot of air between you and the nearest car. There are other attractions as well.

Wellesley has at least one official tie with MIT in the Wellesley-MIT Exchange. Other opportunities for MIT people to get involved in Wellesley activities exist, but you have to be enterprising. They aren't well publicized.

Lake Waban

In late spring, there is swimming under the supervision of a lifeguard at the little beach near the boathouse. Call MIT x824420 for information about hours. There is no swimming allowed, however, when there is no lifeguard on duty. The person to talk to about using sailing, rowing, and canoeing facilities is Ben Lombard, at the boathouse, MIT x824548. He can give you information about fees and the hours the facilities are available. A prerequisite is a Wellesley Small Craft Permit or its equivalent; call Mary Hemenway in Office 3, MIT x824420, for details.

If a Wellesley girl has been escorted around Lake Waban by the same man three times and he has not yet proposed marriage, it is said that she has the privilege of throwing him into the lake. By the same token, if he has proposed, and she has said no, she may regret it.



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, Claflin, Davis, Freeman, McAfee, Munger, Pomeroy, Severance, Shafer, Stone, Tower Court
INFORMATION, ADMISSION and ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES are in Green Hall



Growing Things

The Hunnewell Arboretum is a natural bowl in the northeast sector of the campus graced by hundreds of flowering trees and shrubs. At the bottom of the hollow is a small pond.

To the left of the path that runs past the observatory toward the "Vil" (the town of Wellesley) is a bunch of grass with a stream sunning through it, some labeled trees and shrubs, lots of flowers, and Paramecium Pond. That's the Alexandra Botanic Garden.

The greenhouses, which connect to Sage Hall, are divided into rooms in which different climates are simulated. Plants peculiar to each climate flourish, from tomatoes to cocoanut palms. (Beware of the man-eating orchids.) For info about accessibility, call the Biological Sciences Office, MIT x824463.

Whitin Observatory

The observatory is equipped with 6", 12", and 24" telescopes, as well as with an astronomy library. The person to call about using these facilities, either day or night, is Miss Hill, MIT x824324.

Jewett Arts Center

Jewett houses the Art and Music Departments. Within the art building there are studios, study rooms, and the art library. On the second floor is the sculpture court. Within the music building there are 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 exhibits are changed every couple of months. For information, call the Art Office, MIT x824307.

Music

For those interested in vocal music, there are a number of possible outlets open for MIT women. The Wellesley College Choir, and perhaps the more selective Madrigal Group, are potential opportunities if enough interested coeds want to take the initiative to open up some channels. There are at least two other singing groups at Wellesley, notably the Tupelos and W.C.T.U.; both groups use all kinds of music and perform in a variety of situations. The Music Office, MIT x824401, would be the place to call for information: they can probably tell you who

else to get in touch with if you're interested in trying out for any of these groups.

Black women who are interested in singing might investigate the possibility of becoming involved with Wellesley's Ethos Choir. Mr. Polk, Director of Educational Services, MIT x824624, would be the one to give you direction.

For those MIT people interested in chamber music, call MIT x824401 for info about Wellesley's Chamber Music Society.

Theatre

There are at least three active theatre groups based at Wellesley: Barn, Experimental Theatre, and Theatron, Inc. For information about any or all of these groups, Mr. Barstow, Chairman of the Theatre Studies Department, MIT x824461, is the person to call.

Radio

WBS, Wellesley's radio station, 640 on your AM dial, is located on the second floor of Alumnae Hall, MIT x824303. Those interested in broadcasting or working behind the scenes should call the station for details.

El Table

Wellesley's Campus Exchange, better known as the El Table, is a place to go for a quick snack. It is also where most Wellesley activities are advertised, including rides to and from. You can find it in the basement of Green Hall.

Billings

Billings Hall, 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 area, an MIT lounge, meeting rooms, the Bus Office, Committee X (a small coffee house), The Well (a snack bar), and it is the home of various student organizations. Part of the Billings complex is Harambee House, a social and cultural center for black students. For information about its activities, call Mr. Polk, MIT x824624.

For information about anything at Wellesley, call or see Mrs. Twombly at the Info Bureau, second floor, Green Hall, MIT x824241. She's a wonderful person and will do her best to help you find out anything you want to know.

**Lexicon of MIT Words,
Phrases, Acronyms**

Note 1: Terms commonly identified by acronym or name are here listed by acronym.

Note 2: A list of all building names and their corresponding numbers may be found by looking on page 143.

AA: (1) Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, (2) Athletic Association.

AIEMEC: Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales; International exchange program of business and economics students.

APO: Alpha Phi Omega; service fraternity.

ASA: Association of Student Activities.

Aero: Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering.

Brass Rat: The MIT ring which, tradition tells us, is the only college ring in the country without a stone. It's famous.

Brown-bagger: Techman who studies 25 hours/day. Connotation of narrowness; also connotes cheapness (archaic term).

By definition: clearly, obviously.

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. 7094 computer and consoles of various positions geographically separate from the main facility. Some consoles are in the outlying provinces. See: Multics.

Cage: Rockwell Cage (W33); exhibition basketball court, indoor track, Activities Midway, and beer blasts in season.

Caveat emptor: let the buyer beware.

Cheney Room: Margaret Cheney Room; reserved for female MIT students and faculty; keys from Dotty Bowe (5-108; X5241); facilities for eating, sleeping, showering, and talking; open house once a year.

Clearly: obviously; often used in a sarcastic sense; often used in any sense.

Commonwealth, The: (1) Massachusetts, (2) a living group at 253 Commonwealth Avenue. Formerly Tau Epsilon Phi (TEP).

Compton Lecture Hall: 26-100.

Coop: Co-operative store; first floor Student Center; Harvard Square Branch.

Course: (1) Department, major, (2) also used synonymously with "subject" as "8.01 is a course." The Registrar's Office has sternly declared this to be an invalid definition, so don't use it.

DL: Dorm line.

DSR: Division of Sponsored Research; an administrative apparatus which administers outside research grants and work at MIT.

Daggett Building: archaic, now the Ford Building (E19).

Dames, Technology: One of the first organizations for student wives in this country; membership is open to wives, mothers, or sisters of MIT students and of research and teaching assistants.

Deke: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Diagnostic: a test given to test one's knowledge and aptitude in a course area as an aid to proper placement. Something like that.

Dormcon: Dormitory Council; central dormitory governing, coordinating body.

Double E: Electrical Engineering.

Drop: to deregister from a subject during the term.

ERC: Education Research Center (see Academics: Primary Sources).

ESG: Experimental Studies Group. Group of professors, frosh, and George Valley working together on full-time mutual education. Located in 24-612; X7786.

ESP: Educational Studies Program.

Emeritus: retired from service with honor. See: Professor.

FAC: (1) Freshman Advisory Council, (2) Friday Afternoon Club, located at Ashdown's Thirsty Ear, for any grad student.

FRC: Fraternity Radical Caucus.

Field Day: A traditional battle between the frosh and the sophs; part of the traditional Junior Prom weekend.

Fiji: Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Finboard: Finance Board; undergraduate committee charged with proposing, administering Undergraduate Association budget.

Flushed: (1) turned down or out; disappointed in some endeavor, usually involving selling oneself, as: "I got flushed at the mixer," (2) to get a reddish hue on one's face from heat or exertion, as: "I got flushed at the mixer."

G: Graduate student.

G&S: Gilbert and Sullivan Society.

GSC: Graduate Student Council; governing organ of the graduate students (50-110; X2195).

General Assembly: Undergraduate governing, coordinating, information distributing organ. Composed of living group representatives (Student Center 401; x2696; dl. 9798).

Generate: create, come up with (term becoming archaic).

Gronked: non-functioning, busted.

HSSP: High School Studies Program; educational program run by ESP for high school students.

Hack: (1) a trick, prank, parlay — to weld a streetcar onto its tracks, fool the newspapers into thinking you have created indoor snow, or become UAP are great hacks; (2) as a verb, to talk randomly, goof off: "What were you doing?" "Hacking."

HaHvaHd: The place both Up The Street and Up The River.

Head: (1) bathroom; (2) one who smokes Mexican tobacco.

HoJo: Howard Johnson, President, small New England technical school.

HoToGAMIT: pronounced How to gam it. This book.

Huntington Hall: 10-250.

IFC: Interfraternity Conference; central coordinating, governing body of fraternities.

IHTFP: approximately "I hate this place." (This definition is taken approximately from the New York Times.)

ISC: International Students Council.

Infinitely: can be synonymous with "quite," "really," "extremely," as in "infinitely suave," "infinitely cool." "infinitely screwed."

InsComm: Institute Committee; old undergraduate governing body. Heroically slain by who ever happened to be around at the time. Replaced by General Assembly in 1969.

Institute: MIT.

Institute Professor: See: Professor.

Instructor: (1) man who stands in front of people taking subject; (2) academic rank in the lower echelons of the junior faculty.

Interphase: summer program for incoming frosh, special course work and extracurriculars included.

Intrex: a project group working on advanced methods of information storage and retrieval, planning an operational library system for MIT.

Intuitively obvious: something which is completely simple-minded or, usually, too difficult or abstruse to explain.

JYA: Junior Year Abroad.

Jock: (1) an athletic supporter; (2) an athletic supporter; (3) one who does something, usually an academic or activity, a great deal; as: an aero jock, a computer jock.

Judcomm: Judicial Committee; a generic term signifying a group of students charged with the enforcement of student laws, usually in living groups.

L Lab: Lincoln Laboratory; special laboratory: located in Lexington. Specialties include optics, radio physics, data systems, radar, and re-entry systems.

LSC: Lecture Series Committee; puts on movies, lectures, other entertainment for community.

Lambchops: Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Lecturer: (1) he who lectures; (2) low, low academic rank.

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. See: Catalogue; x6201.

ME: Mechanical Engineering.

MIC: Military-Industrial Complex: not to be confused with MIT.

MIT Community: the over 15,000 students, faculty, researchers, staff, and employees who are MIT; sometimes used in a more expansive sense to include alumni.

MITOC: MIT Outing Club.

MITSDS: A campus group of radicals.

MITSFS: MIT Science Fiction Society; pronounced as a word. Try it.

MTA: MBTA; Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority; operates Boston area mass transit. "MTA" is technically an obsolete expression but is still used.

March 4: refers to a '68 conference concerning the role of MIT research in society, sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists. Researchers urged to halt work that day, come to Kresge and participate.

Matrons, Technology: Soon after the turn of the century, a small group of faculty wives initiated the pleasant custom of meeting at MIT for sociability and a cup of tea. Their records are meager and undated, but there are records of such events as "pleasant thimble party," dances and gatherings at which sumptuous refreshments were served at prices that seem fantastically low to modern housewives. The total membership was referred to in one place as "a possible 70 ladies." Mrs. Richard C. MacLaurin, whose husband was President of the Institute from 1909 to 1920, formally organized the wives into an association. They chose the name Technology Matrons and adopted a constitution and bylaws.

Meat: (1) tool; (2) jock (in the athletic, human sense).

Meatball: (1) tool; (2) fool.

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, a variable calculus connotation: there are N ways to get a degree where N goes to infinity, where N is a very large number, etc.

NRSA: Non-Resident Student Association.

NUC: New University Conference; a radical multi-university faculty group.

Non-trivial: worthy of your attention, impossible, a final, all of the above.

Nurd: undesirable person; general insult noun, not necessarily unfriendly; frequent connotation of contempt. Variant spellings: gnurd, nerd.

Petition: a form; used to request something unusual, such as dropping a course after 13 weeks into the term, omitting a course from your degree requirements. To “petition” is to submit such a form.

Phi Mud: Phi Mu Delta fraternity.

Placement: the process of career counseling, grad school counseling, and helping to get a student into a summer, temporary, or permanent job.

Postdoc: postdoctoral; scholarly work or worker done after the doctorate has been earned.

Postgrad: graduate student.

Professor: (1) guy who stands in front of students taking subject, (2) academic rank with three gradations: fully (usually tenured), associate, assistant. Professors are the backbone, soul, and spirit of the Institute; (3) Institute Professor: eminent academic post recognizing exceptional distinction, primarily of scholarly nature and breadth of interest. It is not in the normal line of academic succession. The Institute Professor can work as he wishes on research and teaching without regard to departmental boundaries or formal departmental duties; (4) Professor Emeritus: a 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; responsible for the intradisciplinary activities of the Institute’s five schools. MIT has had only three provosts (Julius Stratton, Charles Townes, Jerome Wiesner) in its history, and for each man the title has signified a unique function. Provost Wiesner has the entire academic portion of MIT within his range.

Punt: to determine, after analytical deliberation and with studied concern, not to do something, “something” usually being academic.

RA: Research Assistant; usually is a graduate student employed by department; receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for research duties.

RL: Rosa Luxemburg SDS; a campus radical group.

RLE: Research Laboratory of Electronics (Housed in 20A, 20B, 26).

Random: indeterminate, sometimes connoting number. A "random student" is equivalent to "average," "non-distinguished," "Techman."

SAA: Student Art Association.

SACC: Science Action Coordinating Committee; MIT group composed mainly of students; against MIRV, ABM, War.

SCEP: Student Committee on Educational Policy; pronounced as one word.

SCC: Student Center Committee.

SDS: Students for a Democratic Society; both of them. See: MITSDS, RL.

SEG: Shit-eating grin.

SGS: Strategic Games Society.

SIPB: Student Information Processing Board; see: Getting Computer Time (Academics).

Sala: Sala de Puerto Rico; large, all-purpose room in Student Center.

Sammy: Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

Screw: used in various senses to connote bad things such as "The Institute screw," "what a screw," "screwed to the wall."

Secretary-General: Chief information officer of the Undergraduate Association.

Shrink: psychiatrist.

Smoot: a unit of measurement of the HaHvaHd Bridge.

Snow: (1) impress; (2) favorably confuse with a profusion of detail; (3) what they didn't actually make in a Baker shower room.

Springfield Oval: the coarse humor that passes for Institute toilet paper.

Stud Center: Student Center.

Stud House: Student House; cooperative dwelling for studs and girls.

Subject: one professor, N students, a room, a formal curriculum, a formal number, and a formal grade, except when it isn't.

TA: Teaching Assistant; usually is a graduate student employed by department; receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for teaching duties.

TCA: Technology Community Association with an office and paid staff on the fourth floor of the Student Center. They do things relating to the Community (e.g. blood drive, ticket service, used books, and editing this book henceforth).

TCC: Tech Catholic Community.

TDM: Too Damn Much; used in regard to tuition.

TIP: Technical Information Project.

Techman: MIT stud; slightly archaic, never used in polite conversation.

Technology: (1) MIT (archaic); (2) that which a rich New England technical school is not really polarized around.

Tepe: Tau Epsilon Phi. See: Commonwealth, The.

Tool: (1) to study; (2) one who studies to an extreme; can connote an over-concentration on problem sets; supertool: an extreme extreme.

Trivial: obvious (sometimes used sarcastically or by professors); word has mathematical roots.

'Tute: Institute, MIT.

U: Undergraduate.

UAP: Undergraduate Association President; presides over Undergraduate Assembly plus whatever.

UCS: Union of Concerned Scientists.

USL: Urban Systems Laboratory, located at Wadsworth and Amherst Streets.

USSP: Unified Science Study Group — Experimental Freshman education, administered by Educational Research Center.

Uncle Jay: Dean Jay Hammerness.

Undergraduate Association: organization of all MIT undergraduates.

W20: Student Center.

WTBS: MIT radio station; sometimes pronounced as “Wittibus.” News coverage oriented toward MIT.

Information Resources

Educational Programs and Instruction

The General Catalogue, published annually about August 1. A complete summary of curricula, courses, and degree requirements together with descriptive material about the Institute. From the Information Office.

The Summer Session Catalogue, published annually in March. Complete information concerning academic activities during the Summer Session. From the Summer Session Office.

Class Schedules and Typical Course Schedules, published prior to each term. From the Registrar's Office.

The Freshman Handbook, compendium of information useful to frosh: academics, counseling, activities, resources. From the Freshman Advisory Council.

Rules and Regulations of the Faculty, the official statement of the organization and operation of the Faculty and of its rules and regulations. From the Registrar's Office.

Graduate School Manual, the definitive statement of the organization, policies, and procedures applicable to graduate instruction. From the Dean of the Graduate School.

How to Get Around MIT

Annual Reports

The President's Report to the MIT Corporation, published annually about November 1. A 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, published annually 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, published annually. Lists all professional publications, books, and reviews by the staff; laboratory technical reports, and theses for master's, engineer, and doctor's degrees for the previous academic year. From the Office of Publications.

Other reports of particular interest include the annual reports of the Center for International Studies and the Center for Materials Science and Engineering, as well as the quarterly progress reports of other interdepartmental centers and laboratories.

Benefit Plans and Personnel Policies

Major Medical Insurance, details of the major medical expense coverage. From the Office of Personnel Relations.

Faculty Children Scholarship Plan, a leaflet describing the assistance available to members of the faculty with children in college. From the Student Aid Center.

Administrative Policies

Purchasing Policy and Procedures, a brief handbook on purchasing regulations. From the Director of Purchasing.

Catalogue of Laboratory Supplies, price list of supplies and equipment regularly stocked. From the Office of Laboratory Supplies.

Catalogue of Office Supplies, price list of supplies regularly stocked. From the Office of Laboratory Supplies.

Accident Prevention Guide, a handbook on safe procedures for handling chemicals, machinery, and other materials. From the Safety Engineer.

Directories

Institute Telephone Directory, office and home telephones and addresses, for faculty and staff; for students: term addresses and telephones, home address, foreign student directory, dorm extensions, all dormline numbers, extensions and locations of Institute offices, and class and course information; published in October. From the Information Office.

Faculty Picturebook, Publications Office.

Directory of Foreign Staff, published in November. From the Registry of Guests (7-121).

Alumni Register, a complete roster of all former students and staff, published every five years. From the Alumni Association. Also has historical data.

Periodical Publications

The Institute Calendar, weekly summary of activities at MIT; distributed and posted all about. From the Campus Information Services.

Institute Report, published irregularly (at this time) by Campus Information Services. Institutional newsletter. Primary direction: faculty, students.

Technology Review, published monthly except August, September, and October by the MIT Alumni Association.

Tech Talk, published every two weeks by the Public Relations Office. An institutional newsletter distributed through the Institute mail system. Primary direction: staff, employees.

Guides

Visitor's Guide, a map, guide, and digest of general information about MIT. From the Office of Publications.

Guide to the MIT Libraries, a description of library facilities and how to use them. From the Director of Libraries.

Family Guide to MIT, a guidebook prepared by the Technology Matrons to acquaint MIT families with the Institute and with the social, cultural, and recreational opportunities available to them. From the Technology Matrons, or from Publications, 5-133.

Student Life and Activities

A Family Guide to MIT, general information, women's activities, Boston information. From Publications, 5-133.

Living In and Around Boston, great book, housing, schools, shopping, furniture, cooking, prices, libraries, children's activities, baby sitting. From Community Housing Service, Armory, 1st floor.

Student Directory, published annually. Contains, in addition to much information, phone numbers and officers of activities.

Undergraduate Residence, material on undergraduate living groups. Published annually about July 1 by the Deans' Office. From the Freshman Advisory Council.

The History of MIT

The Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers, edited by his wife with the assistance of William T. Sedgwick; in two volumes. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1896. The definitive biography of the founder of MIT.

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, by Henry Greenleaf Pearson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1937. A biography of MIT's sixth president.

Technology's War Record: An interpretation of the contribution made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, its staff, its former students, and its undergraduates to the Cause of the United States and the Allied Powers in the Great War, 1914-1919. 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 Implications 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, April 1, and April 2, 1949.

When MIT Was Boston Tech, by Samuel C. 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 3rd. MIT Press, 1968. An account of the scientific developments of World War II, with a large section on the activities of the Radiation Labs.

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