**Social life non-existent**

*Coeds discuss experiences*

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Segregation between men and women who worked at opposite ends of the room. The whole time she was here she almost never talked to a man.

At this point in the seminar, discussion began among the 15 or 20 coeds in Cheney room. One freshman noted that in one of her classes, where number of students almost equals number of seats, if she sat down first, a number of seats around her would remain empty and a number of students would remain standing until the teacher asked them to sit down. Asked if the time spent here was a waste, one woman answered, "MIT teaches you to think; you can really see your brain changing."

Why do women go on to graduate school? Most agreed that it was determined by the nature of their fields of interest.

Most start work.

Ninety-three per cent of the coed graduates do something in their field after receiving a degree, though the time period varies greatly. One person may have as original motivating factors for working, and added that "once started, many continue on the job."

Not all fields are completely open to women today, even ones with MIT degrees. Architecture majors cited their area as the last of the major professions to go; and they're hiring on hard. According to the coeds, many firms in Massachusetts still use the eight-hour working day limit for women as an excuse not to hire them.

*Negative reactions*

What kind of reactions occur at the idea of women attending MIT? Many parents try to discourage their daughters from coming here. Outsiders often comment that the females at MIT "must be frustrated, not real women." One surprised coed's reaction to that was, "Anyone with four children can't say that!"

Women students here are far more likely to marry as undergraduates than men. About ten per cent of the female undergraduates are married, as compared to about four per cent of the males. Girls who marry while in school almost always marry MIT men; those who marry after almost always marry non-MIT men.

*Female ratio decreasing*

Although the number of coeds at MIT has increased, the ratio of women to total enrollment has decreased.

Eighty-seven per cent of the female undergraduates would choose to come to MIT again and eighty per cent would be willing to choose the same field.

**Which M.I.T. man is a decision-maker at General Electric?**

*(They all are)*

Charles E. Reed joined General Electric as a research associate after receiving a Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering from M.I.T. Today he's Vice President and General Manager of the Chemical and Metallurgical Division.

Decision-maker? You bet! But every M.I.T. grad gets his share of responsibility at General Electric.

Take laser physicist, Dave Dusten, EEE '65. Since graduating from M.I.T., Dave has been doing research work with laser beam control and laser ion interaction.

Floyd Dunn, '65, is a nuclear engineer at the General Electric operated Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, New York. He works with digital computers to evaluate and improve the procedures used in designing nuclear reactor cores.

Responsibility and decision-making come early at General Electric. We're growing so fast and in so many challenging areas that there's no waiting for the big opportunities.

How about you? Do you have what it takes to make important decisions for General Electric? If you think you do, talk to the General Electric recruiter when he's on campus.