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Papert's ideas about education go far beyond the "New Math" or other current "revolutions" of that genre. Rather, he questions some of today's basic assumptions about education, such as what he calls the pop-nodular and "the don't-think-chattering" parodies. One of his provocative ideas involves teaching computer science as early as possible in the school curriculum and using that as a tool for teaching such things as the sciences.

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By Mark Hale

The MIT Faculty recently held its regular October meeting on Wednesday, October 15, and the two and a half hour session was devoted to the educational directions which MIT is planning to give the undergraduate program in areas of high technology and included the need for continued development in new areas such as Health and Technology. He also mentioned the area of energy development, which was discussed later in the meeting. He then turned to the educational areas of discussion that would be discussed at future faculty meetings this year. They included many facets of the undergraduate program: the need for more resources as well as the continued support of existing programs.

The idea that the graduate department of MIT has a first rate reputation and is world renowned as a leading university at all levels, from elementary through postgraduate, he said that the same high degree reputation has not been established for the undergraduate education at MIT.

Rogers said that there were many good trends in the MIT undergraduate program and the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) and he also included the many different modes of education available to students, as in the Experimental Study Program and Concourse.

But he continued to stress the problems in competing with other institutions for the best freshmen and said that the MIT administration does not feel that undergraduate education as well as its program content could still be improved. In the area of research and development, Rogers praised MIT's past Successes in areas of high technology and included the need for continued development in new areas such as Health and Technology. He also mentioned the area of energy development, which was discussed later in the meeting.

The Final Plan for the Colloquium is a lecture series being planned to give a seminar series for credit. The course will be to present a seminar on the nature of scientific thought.

By Bert Halstead

MIT's newly formed Education Division is planning to offer a series of planned courses in educational and interdisciplinary research efforts. This means that faculty might not always be available, but the Division might even have its own courses, which are not that important. The purpose of the Division is to provide guidelines for undergraduate education as well as from MIT. The next issue of the Education Division Colloquium is a lecture series being planned to give a seminar series for credit. The course will be to present a seminar on the nature of scientific thought.

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Winning bridge:

(Charles Martel, representing MIT, won the 1972 New England Intercollegiate Bridge Championship, and went on to finish sixth in the National Intercollegiate Tournament. — Editor)

This hand, played in the Intercollegiate tournament, shows that if declarer is careful, he can sometimes turn two losers into one. North's one club bid showed a 12-16 point balanced hand, and East's two heart overcall was preemptive. South's four club bid showed the ace of clubs and also showed North held four diamonds to show the ace and then to six spades since he had two aces and excellent trump support. Oddly, North's excellent trump support was partly wasted. If North's jack was in clubs or diamonds instead of spades, six spades would have made easily. But in the actual hand, South must find a way to avoid two diamond losers.

Opening lead: Diamond King

West thought for awhile before leading diamonds; so, South placed East with the diamond jack. If East had the King, Queen, Jack of diamonds, he would probably have led a diamond fairly quickly. South realized that he could make six spades by careful play if East had one or two diamonds.

Dummy won the opening lead and played the ace of hearts. South ruffed a heart. He then led a trump to the king and ruffed a heart with the spade ten. The ace of trumps was then cashed and East pitched a heart. Three high clubs were cashed and a club was ruffed in dummy while West pitched a diamond. The three card ending was now:

North

South

East

West


A diamond was led from dummy and the defense was helpless. If East wins the diamond he must give South a ruff and stuff, and if West overtakes the Jack, he sets up the diamond ten. South showed that the Jack of spades was worth as much as the Jack of clubs or diamonds.

May well be the most beautiful film ever made.

— Newsweek.
FAC considers problems

By Wendy Pelks

The Freshman Advisory Council, under the leadership of Hale Brandt, had its first meeting October 5, 1972. This year's group is comprised of advisors, associate advisors, and members.

The issues discussed at the meeting included the addition of the various preeminents in the Freshman handbook, the role of the Freshman advisors, the importance ofAccreditations, and the experimental programs.

The boldface comments (quotes from students, staff faculty, etc.) about various aspects of MIT's present great problem last year. Many people were opposed to the whole idea behind the freshman advisor, and the chief reason was that the advisor's advice were the strongest concerning co- subjects. The advisor on algebra, for example, "18.001 is like the Springfield Oval, there are easier ways of getting the same thing," upset instructors and gave some subjects a bad name. As a result of the protest, a section of last year's book had to be rewritten in order to cool these controversial comments. The advisor problem took up a good deal of the group's time. There was considerable debate about whether the advisor's membership of the group's time was regulated by the undergraduate body. Those more advanced this year, and fewer of them are faculty members. Some members of the group wondered if this would cause fewer freshmen to be satisfied with their programs.

One point that the discussion brought out was that the freshmen seemed less prejudiced than the other members of the group as to whether they felt the professor would make a better advisor than a staff member, for example. The group felt that, in order to get a better answer, one should talk to a group of people that were not representative of freshmen. Hopefully, it would be able to get two opinions - one fairly soon, and one later in the year - to see how they compare with each other.

The freshman problem with IAP was not discussed in much detail. It was mentioned that freshmen are treated differently than upperclassmen with respect to the lack of alternatives open to them. The pass-fail system is presenting a problem to the FAC. Special programs and other new programs are demanding freshmen grades for admission. The question open to discussion is whether this would undermine the pass-fail system.

The experimental programs (for example: ESG, Comonomer, Environmental Project Year) had very poor enrollment this semester. Freshmen know very little about the programs, and most are unwilling to try new things that they know little about. The handbook did not give enough information about the various options, and the advisors knew little more than the freshmen. As a result, all programs except Concourse received little student interest.

The group's advisors are:
Prof. James Annable, Prof. Robert Brandt, Susan существующим более чем у 70%.

The major purpose of the laboratory would be to provide new research in energy technology and to serve as the coordinator for all of MIT's existing programs in energy research, which currently exceed $5 million.

This new interdisciplinary laboratory could help stimulate new ideas, research, and commercialization. The laboratory would be located in the newly constructed Building 36, which could accommodate up to 100 people.

Village by Village

A documentary about the bombing of North Vietnam.

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McGovern campaign: riding the surge

By Peter Peacock
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 18 (In Octo-
ber 1971, Peter Peacock reported on a
student initiative at MIT to help elect George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) to the dem-
ocratic nomination in the 1972 election. In Jan-
uary 1972, however, one week after Senate
Edward M. Shuble (D-Me.) en-
nounced McGovern's candid-
acy, our Washington corres-
dent, who was watching the cam-
aign closely, observed and wrote about the trends which led to the successful end to
Mckowski's 1972 White House bid.-

Current trends point to an extremely close finish in the next six weeks. These trends have been clearly expressed in the recent Gallup, Harris, and Yankel-
volk polls but have gone unattended by many of the nation's leading political reporters.

The polls, when taken as an aggregate and viewed in a light of discussions with knowledgeable observers in the key states, suggest a dramatic and major shift in the way in support of McGovern. Since Labor
Day, McGovern has scored astounding gains among the younger voters in five
major population groups. All of these gains reflect the McGovern challenge, which is the product of the most reliable of the established national organizations doing political polling. That is not to say that the Gallup poll is reliable in an absolute sense.

Polls are predicated on the theoretical assumption that a probability sample on which the poll purports to represent has an equal chance of being included in the survey sample. The true nature of an election is those voters who actually vote on Election Day. Both the Gallup and Harris firm remove non-registered voters from their sample before making projec-
tions, so we do not know how many of the interviewees included in their adjusted sample will vote.

The Yankelvolk research survey firm, which has been reported by The New
York Times and Time, utilizes telephone interviews. Hence, those voters who do not have a telephone have no chance of being in-
cluded in the Yankelvolk sample (Ac-
cording to a recent analysis, 13% of all households and 42% of non-white households did not have a telephone according to them.) Perhaps this explains part of the reason for Yankelvolk's poor primary election predictive record of 1972. However, if poll analysts
telephones tend to be poorer than younger voters, and this is the case, then these people have been more attracted to McGovern's banner than have more affluent voters.

There are many problems inherent in projecting trends from admittitude inaccur-
acies. However, if poll analysts are performing with an understanding of the usual limitations, voter surveys can be utilized to spot trends, if not to predict exact election results. (E.g. with the typical accuracies and size of approximately 1500 used by most of the pollsters, any of the candidate's percentages can be in error by as much as four percentage points in either direction.)

From the Gallup poll for which interviews were conducted on August 25-28, it
appears that McGovern is gaining on Nixon. This trend is supported by a sampling of floors, phone interviews, and a recent interview with a McGovern supporter who was on the campaign trail with McGovern.

Finally, in the August survey, Nixon was favored by 40% of the registered
Democrats interviewed, while in the Sep-
tember survey, 37% favored McGovern. Democrats indicated that if the elections
were held today, 47% would vote for Nixon. This rate of McGovern gain approaches 39 weeks.

The September Gallup poll was com-
pleted six weeks after November 7. If the above mentioned trends continue and if the apathy among McGovern suppor-
tors begins to wane, McGovern can expect to win more than 70% of the votes cast by Catholic, Catholics, union members, and under-30 voters.

During the arduous primary campaign, while the pollsters with national reputations were seeing serious respect with respect to picking winners in the state primaries, one polling firm has stood out in their ability to predict primary results correctly. That person was Patrick Caddell, Senator McGovern's pollster.

This reporter contacted Caddell re-
cently. According to him, as of the first week in October, McGovern was 10-11 behind Nixon in the large electoral vote states. This figure reflects the huge McGovern gains mid-September when Caddell found McGovern to be 22% behind Nixon. McGovern stake a smaller gap in the large states.

That is not to say that the Gallup poll is scoring rapid, sizable gains among many sectors of the electorate. State polls by independent organizations are also find-
ing significant gains for McGovern.

If Caddell's current soundings are correct (bear in mind that Caddell, alone among McGovern's poll-takers, has been correct this year), McGovern has a good chance to defeat Nixon in most, if not all, of the more populous states.

McGovern strategy is to concentrate on these states (electoral votes indicated after each state) is California: New York (41), Pennsylvania (27), Ili-
nois (26), Texas (24), Ohio (25), Mich-
igan (18), New Jersey (15), Massachusetts (14), Missouri (12), Wisconsin (11), Min-
nesota (10), Maryland (10), Washington (9), Connecticut (8), Arkansas (6), Ore-
go (6), West Virginia (6), Rhode Island (4), South Dakota (4), and the District of Columbia (3). The 1st of these 12 states account for 275 electoral votes. 270 electoral votes are required for election, for Nixon. Two factors work in favor of McGovern if he can force the election if he captures the Big Eight (e.g. Texas, New Mexico, and Arkansas). McGovern's recent gains in two of the Big Eight (e.g. Texas and Pennsylvania), he could force the election when he captures the Big Eight. If McGovern loses in two of the Big Eight, his chances of winning are slim. One other factor, which might shudder to contem-
plate is a Nixon victory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri and Arkansas. McGovern wins the rest of his strategic states. Such a decision by the electorate would give each candidate 269 electoral votes and place the election squarely in the hands of the House of Represen-
tatives and the Senate.

To sum up, the poll results consist of projection from answers to questions of the type: "If the election were being held today, which candidate would you vote for?". That is to say, the one which will be conducted by McGovern. Yankelovich's poor recent efforts and the stong and persuasive indications that this poll's results will be quite close.

The Tech
PAGE FOUR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1972

Continuous News Service

McGovern still holding onto edge

By Barb Moore
Senator McGovern's poll-takers are still holding onto the edge, but they are also holding on to their lead in the polls as the November 7 election nears.

Recent trends point to an extremely close finish in the next six weeks. These trends have been clearly expressed in the recent Gallup, Harris, and Yankelvolk polls but have gone unattended by many of the nation's leading political reporters.

The polls, when taken as an aggregate and viewed in a light of discussions with knowledgeable observers in the key states, suggest a dramatic and major shift in the way in support of McGovern. Since Labor Day, McGovern has scored astounding gains among the younger voters in five major population groups. All of these gains reflect the McGovern challenge, which is the product of the most reliable of the established national organizations doing political polling. That is not to say that the Gallup poll is reliable in an absolute sense.

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From the Gallup poll for which interviews were conducted on September 22-25, McGovern gained 21% on Nixon among college students and 11% among members of the large groups of 18 and 29. The Yankelvolk group detected a marked McGovern swing in its interview responses between its pre-Labor Day and post-Labor Day surveys. It is the most reasonable to assume that the McGovern surge began after Labor Day. (It was also mentioned on Labor Day that McGovern finally resolved interac-
ting-intra-staff quarrels and was able to devote all of his energies to campaigning.) This implies that McGovern's weekly gain during the three weeks from Labor Day to the September 22-25 sampling period was more than seven points.

Between the Gallup of September 22-25 and that of September 29-October 3, McGovern's gains were 15% among 18-24 year olds, 17% among 25-36 year olds, and 13% among independents. It is difficult to ascertain when the bulk of the latter intervals were conducted, and thus the weekly McGovern gain, in as much as notably the Gallup firm does not release sufficient research organization dis-
closes its research techniques (they are also alakליה manufacturing secrets), in any event, these latest gains are statistically significant.

A seemingly logical solution would be for one tower to be coeducational and the other to be all female. This possibility is logically the next key step to any dormii-
tory construction or expansion, if the number of women desiring coed housing far exceeds the space available. If more

The WIZARD OF ID


WHAT WILL WE DO WHEN WE CRASH INTO THE WIND?

I HAVE A SOLUTION! WHAT WILL MOTHER HUBbard SAY IF WE CRASH INTO THE WIND?

BY BRENT PEARSON AND JOHNNY BARD

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Simplex plans remain unformulated

(Continued from page 1) and light industry, apartments, and on the medium and lower income housing, and grad-
duates' interests are not being favored by the faculty and cor-
poration members, wanted to create a "Facultyport" to keep insular community of faculty families and some grad housing, with some commercial develop-
ment to help keep rents down. These differences were not in any development plan: the eco-
nomic conditions were poor, there were difficulties with plac-
ing in the area, and the area was not large enough to make the "environmental" effect the Insti-
tute wanted. In line with this last objective, MIT bought eleven smaller parcels of land in the area, to "round out" the original tract.

In an article in The Tech, dated September 21, 1971, it was stated that, although rising of the original plans was not completed, there were no formalized plans for develop-
mint. Representatives of the Planning Office, which is in

charge of planning for Simplex, said a report should be released in the near future, that announce-
ment "may be within two months. To date, there has been no announcement.

What has become of the ad-
mittance of the "Facultyport" promise to keep the community informed? Why have there been no plans an-
ounced for this multimillion dollar property?" Right now, we are in a hold mode," said Ken-
ward Wadleigh, Administrative Vice President. "With the eco-
nomic and budgetary situation we have, MIT simply cannot afford to start development right now. We'd rather let Simplex ride for a while than take tuition again. The Institute's basic aims remain the same, he explained, but there are no formalized plans yet, although three years have passed since MIT bought the property. "We would espe-
cially like to go ahead with our housing projects, but simply cannot afford not to," Wadleigh added. MIT and Harvard have an immense effect on Cambridge, and Simplex is a manifestation of this. Every time an acquisi-
tion like Simplex is made, the public expresses two fears - that the property will be removed from the tax rolls, and that the city is being "remade" in the image of the universities. Al-
though the first fear was allayed by MIT's statements at the time of the purchase and repeated since, an answer to the second is not so clear. Indeed, it was a stated purpose of the Institute to upgrade the area and possibly exclude heavy manufacturing that led to the purchase (and to the subsequent SDS charge that MIT had tempted Simplex into selling for this purpose).

"Cambridge is a city in transi-
tion, and MIT and Harvard are the reasons," said Mr. Russo of the Cambridge Assessors Office. "The city is changing from a manufacturing area to a center for professional people, research companies, and things of that nature." He pointed out that MIT and Harvard are the top two employers in Cambridge, hiring 12,000 and 13,000 em-
ployees, respectively. Polaroid is a poor third with 4500. Russo felt the changes would be for the better: "Without these univer-

sities, Cambridge would be just like Medford or Somerville - another suburb of Boston. Besides," he added, "the people who bitch the loudest about the schools are first to go to Harvard or MIT when they've got land to sell."

What will become of the Sim-
plex property is not too clear at the moment. No plans have been released, no zoning permit has been requested, and no contract assigned. What is even worse is that so few people know what the situation is; the community certainly has not been kept in-
formed. The administration of-
officially consented say that MIT plans to stand by its original goals, but how these goals will be implemented remains to be seen. For the present, the Sim-
plex site is just 800,000 square feet of rubble and empty lots, with neither MIT nor Cambridge profiting by it.

Music attracts MIT students

By George Harper

It's a fact - music rates
high as a hobby or avocation
with much of the campus popula-
tion. A calculation of the stereo/student ratio would yield a figure somewhere between 0.5
and 1.0. The Tech Coop is known for its high record sales. Music courses are popular as electives. And, of course, there are the on-campus performing groups: the Glee Club, Choral Society, Loga
rhythms, Symphony Orchestra, Concert Band, etc.

The two groups with which this reporter are familiar are the Glee Club and the Choral So-
ciety. So, not surprising that the bulk of this article will be de-voted to these two groups.

The MIT Glee Club is the second oldest glee club in the US (only Harvard's is older). It is an all-male group, primarily per-
forming in concerts with choruses from regional girls' schools such as Wellesley, Holy-
ce, and Smith. Concerts are generally in the Boston area, through periodic tours are made. Although in its early days the Glee Club's image (deservedly) was that of a straw-hat-and-banjo variety, it has long since moved into the area of "serious" mu-

sic. Works performed in the 1971-72 season included a Haydn Mass, a Bach cantata, two Brahms choral works, and the Bach St. John Passion.

The Glee Club is made up primarily of MIT under-
graduates, while the Choral So-
ciety is open to any member of the MIT community. Both groups perform an average of three
different concerts per year. The Glee Club performs each of its concerts (twice) generally during the first term and two during the second term.

Tickets can be picked up Free in Building 10 Lobby before concert

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case Concorde, and you can be in a European country in less than a month. If you earn a modest salary, you can get there by bus and train. Then you can use your own money to travel around. Then you can have a grand tour of Europe from the British Isles to the French Riviera, and around the Mediterranean Sea. Enjoy your tour! The more you do, the less it'll cost.
Glenn's analysis of the season notes, which highlighted the key events and performances of the teams, was included in the IM Notes section. The Volleyball results were also provided for the week, along with the IM Cycling results, which showed the top performers in the sport. The Math tennis and IM tennis sections also featured significant updates, including the results of the matches and the rankings of the players. The Golf season finishes were summarized, with MIT's men's and women's teams finishing strong. The full schedule of the Math Department's Fall season was provided, along with the results of the matches. Additionally, the IM Notes section included a cycling event and a volleyball tournament, with details on the participants and outcomes. The IM Volleyball scores were also recorded, with the final results and rankings for the season. Overall, the report provided a comprehensive overview of the various sports activities at MIT, highlighting the achievements of the teams and individuals. The report also included a section on the MIT Math tennis tournament, featuring the results of the matches and the rankings of the teams. The detailed notes on the Math tennis tournament included the dates and venues of the matches, as well as the rankings of the players. The full schedule of the Math tennis matches was also provided, with details on the dates, times, and locations of the matches. The report also included a section on the IM tennis tournament, which provided a comprehensive summary of the tournament, including the results of the matches and the rankings of the teams.
SPORTS

Soccer wins shutout as team offense excels

By Sandy Yolke

MIT brought its season record in soccer to 3-3 Wednesday, with a 2-0 shutout of Brandeis. The game was clearly dominated by MIT, who had 44 shots on goal compared to Brandeis' 14.

Though there were no individual standsouts, the MIT team played its best game of the year, with teamwork as its keynote. The MIT offense was more aggressive than it has been all season, following up on shots that did not score, and keeping the ball in the Brandeis penalty area. All this offensive activity kept the Brandeis goalie busy, as he registered 25 saves, several of them very good, particularly one in the far corner.

MIT's goalie, Ritchie Stkaff '74, who has done a very good job so far this season, had a relatively easy day, thanks to the excellent offense, with only five saves.

The first of MIT's goals came with 24:30 left in the first of the two forty-five minute halves which make up a soccer game. It was scored by Esref Umsal '75, on a shot from outside the penalty area. He kicked the ball into the Brandaes penalty area. He kicked the ball into the Brandeis goal, but the goalie made a good save. batting it out with his hand. Umsal then followed the shot up, kicking it back in to score.

The other MIT goal was scored by aos Arboleda '74, with only 5:22 left in the second period. Though there was no one credited for an assist on either of the MIT goals, Arboleda's goal was in actuality assisted by the Brandeis goalie. The kick hit the crossbar, dropped down onto the goalie's back, and rolled into the goal. In one of the few offensive mistakes made by MIT in the game, Arboleda missed an open net from five feet out very early in the first period.

The next MIT home game is tomorrow at 2 pm against Lowell Tech, on Briggs Oval.

By David Katz

The eighth annual Head of the Charles regatta will take place this Sunday, October 22, starting at 12 noon, on the Charles River. The Head is a three mile crew race beginning at the Boston University boathouse on Memorial Drive and going upstream past Harvard to the WBZ tower on Soldier's Field Road.

Styled after England's "Head of the River" races, the Head is a race against the clock for the 1400 participants from 76 schools and rowing clubs around the US and Canada. Since it is the first "big" regatta of the school year, many Midwestern schools will be coming out to see the competition and to scout recruits.

This year, MIT will be entering eleven of the seventeen events. The varsity Heavyweights are entering the Elite 4 with cox, Intermediate 4 with cox, Intermediate 8, and pair without cox. The varsity Lightweights will be entering two boats in the Lightweight 8's, and one in both the Lightweights 4 and the Pair without cox. Both Frosh crews will be entering two boats in the Junior 8's and one boat in the Intermediate 8's. The Women's crew will be entering one boat in the Women's 8's. The grad crew will be entering the Double sculls and the Elite 8's.

Some of the most famous races of North America will be here Sunday to race in the Head. These include the Olympic Silver medal winners rowing in the Elite Eight Event under the colors of the Union Boat Club, and the Northeastern eight that won the Eastern Sprints and came in second to the Russians at the British Royal Henley, rowing in the same events. Rowing in the Elite Sgingles will be last year's winner.

Ezef Umsal '75, scoring the first of MIT's two goals in its 2-0 shutout of Brandeis Wednesday on Briggs Oval. Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

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