Field Day '66 to be held Friday

By Dean Baker

Field Day 1966, to be held Friday, will highlight a scattering of the new and the old. TheField Day Council of the freshmen class against the sophomores class will feature new contexts of wit and strength such as the Bed Marathon, Tug-Of-War, and the exciting Globe Flight. In addition, this year's event acts proposed to being the first contest to be held on a Friday.

The theme of this year's Field Day is that of war games extracurricular activities of the Freshman class on Venus and wherever possible this theme is to be worked into each class's own contest and construction.

All participants are urged to wear their class colors—green for the class of '79 and blue for the class of '69—as there may be random maneuvers which may or may not be assigned to the back of each competitor.

Competition will begin promptly at 10 a.m. on Briggs Field.

Chemistry Nobel Prize goes to ex-undergraduate

By Gerry Bassney

Dr. Robert S. Mulliken has a reputation as a dreamer, the kind who would go off in a corner and come back with a fool's gold treasure.

It was for some of those theories that Mulliken was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Mulliken, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago, was cited by the Royal Academy of Sweden for his theoretical studies, beginning in the 1920's, of the chemical bond that holds atoms together.

His prize includes a cash award of about $60,000.

Importance of Theory

The scientific states that Mulliken's work had opened the way for studies on molecules "incapable of experiment" appearing as compounds of importance to the life processes.

Professor Erich Rodbell, the academy spokesman who made the announcement on behalf of the academy, said, "The studies could help planners work on aspects of substances as viruses, enzymes, and even vegetables.

"The future significance of the Mulliken calculations may be in synthesizing new molecules through the use of computers," Rodbell observed.

Goldberg delivers lecture on life of Shalom Aleichem

by Steve Carhart

Shalom Aleichem, the famous Yiddish folk writer, was the subject of a lecture delivered Saturday evening at Kravitz by his non-nephew, Dr. B. Z. Goldberg. Mr. Goldberg, considered by many to be the dean of American Yiddish journalism, appeared under the auspices of the MIT Hillel Foundation. His lecture was part of a series of guest lectures on Yiddish, under which a noted author appears each term to discuss some aspect of Yiddish.

Cheat and Brashly

A Russian Jew living under the curse, Shalom Aleichem led a full life which unfortunately affected his work. He was born in 1859, and was one of twelve children. Persecution was a way of life. A statistical study of his work in 1939, on the other hand, showed that his work was produced by the same group of people who were the backbone and crust of humankind.

A vailed life such as this could not help showing through in an author's work. Everywhere in his writings, Shalom Aleichem was influenced by the legacy of the Jewish position in his day—"the name under which most of the world is known".

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