Masada excavated by volunteers

(Continued from Page 1) and boiling and the fire to be said. Yadin described some of the people who came, a doctor from the U. S. who said he was going to break me up, and a portrait painter from Chelsea who moved heavy stone blocks and said that he was going to break me up, and a tax-taker and charwoman from France who wanted to lose weight and did. Yadin found the sight of all these volunteers refreshing. Masada is a large natural rock 300 feet above the Dead Sea with many sharp cliffs. There is one make-like path which takes about an hour to climb and is near a main road and water and electricity. There is another less steep path which is far from civilisation. They camped near the second path, however, as it was easier to climb and to bring heavy equipment up this way.

Ancient Roman camp

There was little level ground on which to camp as most of it was covered with gullies. The best spot turned out to be one on which the 10th Roman legions in pursuit of the Zealots had camped, and of which they found some ruins. Instead of camping over the spot, they set up camp next to it. A double casement wall surrounded the top of Masada and had about 200 rooms inside. It was mostly these rooms which the Zealots inhabited. More than half of the volunteers spent the whole time rebuilding all 1000 yards of it.

Inaccessible water system

Since Masada is in the desert, one of the most obvious problems would be the water supply. The workers found holes in the rock, 4000 meters each, which were once cisterns to hold water. Although it rarely rained, when it did, it came down in torrents, quickly filling all the cisterns from an intricate system of gulfs and dams. From these, water used to be carried up in baskets to the top of the rock.

Bones found

Also in the side of the rock, the diggers found a series of caves filled with bones. The Hebrew words were written on the bones of men, women, and children. In discussing what they thought they were the bones of the Zealots themselves, possibly a dump of those killed earlier.

The heat was hard on the excavators too. Many wafted away in the drying fields. Professor Yadin remarked that many of them were more hoopy exposing the present than the past." He added that they all worked very hard nevertheless, and that the whole job—which would have taken about 25 years in the ordinary manner— took less than one year.

Bones, heat, fierce profits.

Other things found as the place was rebuilt and the ashes and the dirt which were swept, sandbags, coins saying "Freedom of Zion," frescoes, the oldest mosaic in last bars, and a temple. There were also many large stones. The stonecisterns they dug up were very well planned, necessitating only one guard for a large area. Even food, preserved by burial, was found, including pomegranate, nuts, and olive stones. Corn, figs, pears, some spindles, and spoons were also found.

Many of the scrolls they recovered fitted in with other findings from the area. One was attributed to be a lost original Hebrew scroll from the book of Ezekielisation. The Masada altars

Today the Israeli army appears on the Masada site seven times a year that "Masada shall not fall again." In closing, Professor Yadin remarked, "If Masada appeals to everyone in his own way.

Committee cites Kon for research

(Continued from Page 10) a British subject in 1956, and received the first Doctor of Science degree from the University of Reading. In 1964 Queen Elizabeth II honored Professor Kon by appointing him to the Order of the British Empire. Then in 1966, he was elected president of The Nutrition Society in Great Britain

Outstanding researcher

The E.T.M. Selection Committee, chaired by Prof. Samuel A. Goldblith, Chairman of the Dept. of Nutrition, cited Dr. Kon for his outstanding research into the biological value of proteins, calcium metabolism and the effects of commercial food processing upon nutritive value.

The Underwood-Prescott Medieval Lectureship, established in 1962 by the Win. Underwood Co., oldest food canners in America, it honors the late William Lyman Underwood, grandson of the founder of the company, and the late Samuel Cate Prescott, MIT's first Dean of Science.

Todes to talk tonight on success's ideology

Dr. Samuel J. Todes, formerly professor of philosophy at MIT, will deliver a first entitled "Technology and the Ideology of Success" in the Vannevar Bush Room tonight at 8 p.m. The lecture is co-sponsored by the Course XCI Societies and the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

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Room Tuesday at 8 pm. The lecture entitled "Success" in the Vannevar Bush Room tonight at 8 p.m. The lecture is co-sponsored by the Course XCI Societies and the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.