



WALLS OF ARMAGEDDON

Archaeologists of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago have unearthed these earliest known fortifications for the famous battle-ground.

ARCHAEOLOGY

## Scientists Find Giant Wall At Famed City of Armageddon

Famed Battle Site Was Walled and Fortified City As Long Ago as 3,000 B. C.; Carvings Unearthed

ARMAGEDDON, famed battle field of the ancient world and the site of the battle at the end of the world according to Biblical prophecy, was a walled city as early as 3,000 B. C., it has been determined by excavations of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

During the digging season at Armageddon, in the Near East, archaeologists uncovered some 150 feet of a great stone wall, 15 feet high and 24 feet wide, according to Gordon Loud, field director of the expedition, who has just returned.

This wall of an ancient city was found at the eighteenth level of culture. Bed rock is immediately below the 20th level of culture represented in the great mound at Armageddon. Small caves had been dug in the bed rock of soft limestone, the expedition found, which were probably used as granaries and storage

bins. They represent a level of culture dating back approximately to 3,500 B. C.

In level No. 19, some 5,000 years ago, there was found a large ornamented flagged pavement in which were outline carvings of horned animals. Some of these animals are depicted with excessively long tails completely out of proportion with any known animals. The grotesque paving leads to a rough mud brick building which is believed to be a shrine. Further excavations must yet be made before this can be determined with certainty, however.

The great wall found in level 18 shows remarkable ability at stone facing and fitting, says Mr. Loud. The outer faces are carefully constructed while the central portion consists merely of loose stone and rubble tossed in a fill. Originally the wall was but 12 feet thick. Later its thickness apparently was doubled.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

## Scientists Urged To Fight For Intellectual Freedom

MORE important than the actual discoveries and inventions being made today is the preservation of the right to engage in research. For several years the intellectual world has been shocked and disturbed by repeated instances of eminent men of learning forced to leave their work because of intolerance of governments to race, politics, religion or other special viewpoints.

This has brought forth many protests, among them declarations of the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science, the Rockefeller Foundation, and various codes of ethics and protestations. In England the journal, *Nature*, has editorialized persistently to arouse the scientists to impending danger.

"If science and learning are to regain everywhere the immunity from interference or persecution to which they have been regarded as entitled in all civilized communities for several centuries, it will not be by the efforts of a minority of scientific workers." This is *Nature's* latest editorial warning.

"Science will only be re-established in its unique place among the interests of mankind when scientific workers everywhere recognize their responsibilities and are prepared to make fresh sacrifices in the cause of intellectual freedom. They must educate their fellow citizens to the realization that science is a common interest of mankind, and that whatever may be the barriers or the difficulties or the struggles between them, civilized societies must accord a certain immunity and tolerance to those engaged in scientific discovery and learning.

### Must Observe Conditions

"Besides this, there must be a widespread recognition by scientific workers of the normal conditions of tolerance and immunity for scientific pursuits in a civilized State. These restraints—not to meddle with or be dominated by divinity, morals, politics or rhetoric must be clearly understood and firmly accepted by scientific workers. The loyal acceptance of such a code of ethics or discipline is all the more important today, not only if objective research in the social sciences is to be pursued, but also if what is often termed the frustration of science is to be overcome."

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