The Children Of Kanchenjunga

(Continued from page 1.)

this day. The Bongthings—the wizard-priests of the Lepchas—and their female partners the Mun, are frequently consulted even by those members of the tribe, who have become Buddhists, and it is quite a common practice that in case of need both the lamas and the Bongthing with his helpmate will be called into the house to perform the necessary ceremonies—in different rooms ceremonies—in different rooms and each in their own way. The simultaneous adherence to two religious systems, naturally in-volving considerable expense, is partly responsible for the strained economic conditions in which some of the Lepchas are living.

The pantheon of the old Lepcha faith comprises a great number of benevolent deities, who all bear the title "Rum". To the group of the Rum belong the seven group of the Rum belong the seven divine brothers who live in the mythical country of Mayel, which lies somewhere behind Mt Kanchenjunga, also Sakyu Rum, the god of fortune, who has to be propitiated at the time of harvest, and Li Rum, the protective spirit of the Lepcha dwellings—to name just a few. They stand in opposition to a host of malignant demons called "Moong" who live in rocks, trees, on peaks of mountains and in the water of rivers and lakes. These evil spirits are held responsible for illness, death and all other misfortunes and accidents which might befall men. One of the chief tasks of a Lepcha One of the chief tasks of a Lepcha sorcerer consequently is to avert the wrath of the various Moong by performing appropriate ceremonies, which are mostly connected with animal sacrifice. One of the strangest figures of the Lepcha pantheon is the Chu Moong or glacier goblin, who is believed to be the protector of all wild animals. Many an old Lepcha hunter claims to have encountered the Chu Moong on one of his hunting expeditions to the higher regions of the Himalaya and the description of this odd being shows, surprisingly enough, greatest similarity to that of the legendary. Abominable Snowman of the Sherpas and Tibetans. One of the chief tasks of a Lepcha of the Sherpas and Tibetans.

An old, mysterious ceremony of the Lepchas, which can still be witnessed occasionally, is the recalling of a dead man's soul. After a funeral, all the family members will assemble in the house, in which the death had occurred. Towards evening an oxis killed and its severed right foreleg is placed in a basket, which is later taken inside the house. At the beginning of the rite a Bongthe beginning of the rite a Bong-thing will recite a short prayer and then a Mun sorceress will enter the house and take her seat in such a way as to face Mt Kanchenjunga, behind whose ice-walls the land of the spirits is supposed to be situated. A rope is now fastened with a loose sling to the little finger of her left hand

and the other end is tied to the leg of the sacrificed animal, which lies in the basket nearby. After darkness has fallen, the sorceress, assisted by the Bongthing, will work herself into a trance and in a loud-pitched voice she soon begins her rhythmia she soon begins her rhythmic incantations. First, she calls out to the spirit of the man for whom this ceremony is being performed, to realize that from now on he belongs to the world of the dead, but before leaving the sphere he belongs to the world of the dead, but before leaving the sphere of living beings, the spirit should accompany the soul of the Mun on a last great journey through the Lepcha country. For many hours, the sorceress now sings a long rhymed account, in which she describes the beauties of Silking anymerating to the spirit. she describes the beauties of Sikkim, enumerating to the spirit of the deceased all the nearby snow-peaks, valleys, lakes and rivers. Lastly, the Mun guides the spirit to Sikkim's main stream, the Tista, and following its course together they cross the Indian plain, so that the spirit of the dead "may see the great ocean." When reaching this point of her account, the sorceress admonishes the deceased not to gaze too long at the endless sea, as this very night he will have to return to the land

of the Lepchas. Then again the Mun leads the spirit to the Tista and following the river upstream, the deceased returns to the house from which he set out for the vovage.

In the early hours of the morning, when white veils of mist are spread over the valleys and the light of the stars begins to fade, the ceremony reaches its climax. At this time all the relatives of the deceased, who are present in the house, assemble in front of the sorreress and then front of the sorceress and then all the personal belongings of the dead, together with food offerings are placed near the Mun, now finishes her incent are placed near the Mun, who now finishes her incantations and falls into a deep trance. Her eyes close, her face becomes ashgray and mask-like—and suddenly tears begin to flow down her cheeks. This is supposed to be the moment at which the spirit of the deceased enters the body of the Mun and using her as a medium, starts speaking through her mouth. He mostly tells his relatives the cause of his death and expresses his last wishes; then some food is offered wishes; then some food is offered to the deceased and shortly after-wards the spirit leaves the body of the sorceress who then regains full consciousness.



Lepchas performing the "Dance of the Rivers" which symbolizes the legendary marriage of the Rivers Tista and Rungeet.





The Camera Reports

INDIAN NAVY IN THE MAKING

Discipline and efficiency were the keynote of the evolution, "Away All Boats", which the cadets of the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" recently carried out at their prize-giving in Bombay harbour. Left: Mr. G. D. Birla, who presided, and Capt. R. C. G. McClement, taking the salute as the boys, lighting red flares (above) file past.—Photos, H. C.



ALIGARH HONOURS PRINCE OF BERAR

The Prince of Berar (X), on whom the degree of Doctor of Laws was recently conferred by Aligarh University, in the University's convocation procession.—Photo, P. S. C.



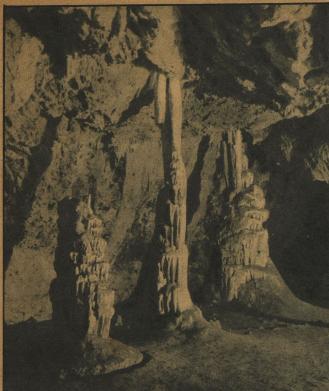
THE "HEIGHT OF APPRECIATION"

Mr. C. E. Aitken, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Bombav, who recently visited Dhulia, complimented the local Public Works Department on their splendid progress in war activities,—Photo, R.



SERIOUS PARLEYS?

Sir Henry Craik, Governor of the Punjab, and the Maharaja of Kapurthala talk things over when they met at the wedding of the Kapurthala Home Minister's son.—Photo, R. G.



Grail Mystery Solved?

the Ariege, where in the Middle Ages the mountain passes led to the Kingdom of Aragon, traces of the Grail Cult might be found.

The pictures show the magnificent subterranean world, full of secrets and mysteries, where men prayed, suffered and died. They also give an impression of the physical difficulties of Rinderkneit's undertaking, which made the highest demands on the Alpinistic skill of the explorer.

Knights Templars

WERE there any connections between the Knights Templars and the Grail Cutt? During their stay in the Holy Land the Knights Templars not only enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Oriental princes, but also absorbed much of the spiritual and religious life of the East. There they also came into contact with Manichaeism (and the Grail Cutt) which at the time of the Crusades was widespread in Asia Minor. It may therefore be deduced that in France the Knights Templars felt themselves bound to the Cathars, a Manichaean sect.



SENSATIONAL FINDS—a fresco representing an altar with the Grail symbols (Flames, Lance, Red Disc and various Crosses).

BIZARRE stalactite formation in one of

through a golden reed, strongly re-miniscent of a pagen cult. In all cases the Grail can be interpreted as a source of 'ife, spiritual and physical.

Grail Cult From Persia

Grail Cult From Persia

New light was thrown on the origin of the Scrall Cult by the publication of the sensational results of his investigations by the Austrian Professor Subtscheck (1931-1933). He proved that the Grail story originated in Persia and already existed there in the fifth century in the form of the Manichaean epos, the Parsivalinama. Here, as in all Grail legends, the Manichaean system of worshipping Light as the good primal spirit, and man's quest to strengthen and purify the elements of Light (Good), freeing himself from the elements of Darkness (Evil) is reflected.

Considering Professor Suhtscheck's revelations, and after extensive studies of all available sources, the young Swiss, Karl Rinderknecht, concluded that in the wild mountain valleys of



THE HUGE PENTAGON hewn in the rock was probably used by the Cathars for their mysterious initiation rites. Step-holes hewn in the rock lead up to the Pentagon.



A KNIGHT'S TEMPLARS' CROSS, found by Rinderknecht scratched into the rock, is carefully cleaned.



AN OLD IRON OIL LAMP with a cross beaten into its arm, which was found in one of the caves.



FORTIFIED PARTS called "Spulgas"—a an attacking enemy. of the caves hard nut for



THE HOLES HEWN ALL AROUND the walls probably served for the oil lights which lit up the underground Cathedral during the mysterious rites performed by the Cathars.—Photos, P. P.

UNDERGROUND CATHEDRALS of the

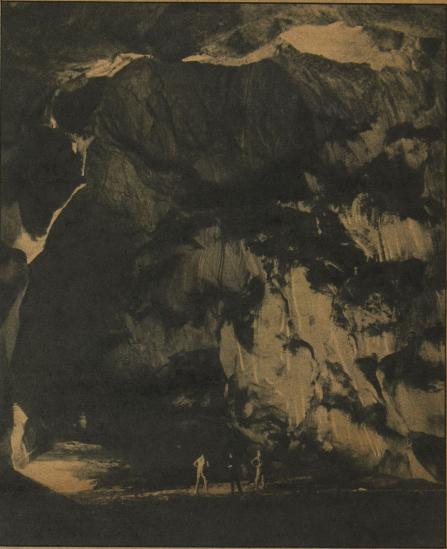
HOLY GRAIL

Sensational
Discovery
in the Pyrenees



KARL RINDERKNECHT searching the unapproachable castle rock of Montsegur for trails and hidden cave entrances.

After exhaustive study of all sources relating to the Grail Legend, a young Swiss, Karl Rinderknecht, came to the conclusion that a Grail Cult existed. For years he searched the caves and castle ruins in the mountain valleys of the Ariege, in the South of France, once a religious centre of the Cathars. His sensational findings are shown here.



A "CATHEDRAL" inside the mountain. It was here that the Cathars performed their secret rites.

Many signs have been found scratched into the walls of the rocks. This natural Cathedral is about 250 ft. high and over 900 ft. long, and is reached after about half-an-hour's walk inside the mountain.



ON THE SUMMIT OF MONTSEGUR there are some mighty ruins of an old castle which was the last place of refuge of the Cathars and which, in the light of new investigations, may be regarded as being the Castle of the Holy Grail on Mont Salvat.

T would be difficult to tell exactly what the Grail is, that famous talisman of Arthurian romance, object of quest of the Knights of the Round Table. There is a diversity of statement about the origin and nature of the Grail around which many a legend has been written with Perceval and others as the heroes. In the Christian Grail Legend it is reputed to be the cup or chalice of the

Last Supper into which the blood of the crucified Saviour flowed. A more realistic legend speaks of it as a foodproviding talisman; it may be the "Holy" Grall, source of spiritual life, having no defined form and made of no material substance.

Then again, as in Wolfram Von Eschenbach's fine romance "Parzifal," it is the stone, the mere sight of which preserves the life and even the youth of all inhabitants of the Grail Castle; it may be the crystal vase filled with blood from which the Fisher King drinks



NO LESS DIFFICULT is the investigation of the caves inside the mountain, the explorers often having to crawl through holes or scale narrow chimneys.

Who Dines With The Devil

WILL NEED A LONG SPOON

PROLOGUE

ETTER from Mrs. Higget, enclosed in a parcel containing a twisted strip of airship girder, of perforated duralumin. and some sections of wheel spokes of the same material. Posted insufficiently stamped, addressed to:—"The Superior Air Officer, London." Received Air Ministry, White-hall—two pence to pay.

19 Mount Road Potter's Bar 17. June

The Superior Air Officer London

Dear Str

Dear Sir

Hearing as how the Govinment was wanting bits of alluminum and sech like for making airyplanes, I am sending you some of the right stuff, for Sir it come off that German Zellerpin that was shot down here on 1|10|16 as you can see by the label my old man wrote-on it at the time. He says as how the thin bit with holes in it was a bit of the ribs, and the thick bit come off the Captin's steering wheel, annyway we both of us hopes as how these bits of Zellerpin will help to pay out them Nazis in their own dirty coin, for trooth to say, Sir, we don't want them in our house. Hoping this finds you in good health, I remain

Yours trooly (Mrs.) Alf Higget.

> Air Ministry Whitehall 19th. June 1940.

Mrs. A. Higget, 19th Mount Road. Potter's Bar.

I am instructed by the Air Council to express their appreciation for the gift of 1 lb. 3½ oz. of Duralumin received, and to inform you that it is being applied to the purpose that you suggest.

I have the honour to be Madam.

Your most obedient servant (signature illegible) Air Commodore.

From Air Ministry, Whitehall,

rom Air Ministry, Whitehan,
To O i|c Metal Salvage, London Area, W.
27|6|40.

Below, letter from Mrs, Higget with 1 lb. 31/2 oz. PASSED TO YOU, PLEASE.

(Initialled, illegible.)

Dept. of Metal Salvage L. C. C. Buildings 28th. June '40.

Lionel M. Burton Esq. Branch Manager. Vickers Aviation, Brooklands, Weybridge. Dear Lionel.

I take the liberty of writing a personal letter to an old school friend, as I think it will amuse you to receive with it this rather unusual gift, and to read Mrs. Higget's letter that accompanies the "case"! I wonder whether you can fall in with her suggestion? If not you, someone at least has been committed in advance—by the Air Ministry—to do so!

Yours sincerely, Jimmy Crosswaithe.

Weybridge 29th. June.

Dear Jimmy,

Thanks for the bits of "Zellerpin"—I dare say we can use them all right. I hope Pie-face Cholmondeley appreciated being addressed as the "Superior Air" officer? Suits him, anyway.

Yours, L. B.

Extract from the home mail

of James Mortimer, Indian Forest Service.

Camp Lakikop Bombay Pres. 25th. December 1940.

destroy the wonderful peace of these jungies. Just back from another world, one appreciates it as never before. I find it hard to believe that I re-

AN EERIE TALE BY JOHN CURNOW

turned from leave only a fortnight ago! I am enjoying this Xmas Camp to the full, and although I have not previously met any of the Bombay Forest men, now that my job is to tour the Provinces for co-ordination of war supplies, I shall be well content if other Provinces come up to their standard of hospitality!

Our party here consists of the Chief Conserva-tor and his wife; two burra sahebs of the P.W.D., a Colonel Stamford I.A. (on leave) and a young couple, not long wed—who are still too wrapped up in each other to count. I think calf-love must have a tendency to put a man off his shooting, but the others are wizards at duck and snipe.



That You'll KEEP SMILING Is Our Christmas Wish THIS YEAR

WHILE half the world is wrapped in mortal

And deep suspicion stalks the other half, We can't in conscience bid you merry be It seems to us like scattering useless chaff.

But all the same, at this glad time of Yule, We have no right to wear a gloomy mask, For are not many little buds of hope So near to blossoming for our great task?

The Navy, that protects us here in Ind. Still rules the waves. To air command we go. The Empire's factories work as ne'er they did. To arm the Empire's armies as they grow.

In that New World which old Columbus found We have a friend to back us to the end; Game Greece has ended Mussolini's dream: No storm or threat the sturdy Turk can bend.

And here, in sunny Hindustan, we find The hand of battling Prince and peasant laid Upon the hilt of that great sword, by which Aggression's grim account will soon be paid.

Here Spartan mothers send their sons to war: Here loyal fathers help to pay the bill; And even little children daily strive To help pour money in the gaping till.

So while our airmen cross the Great Divide, And while our lads fight on, on land and sea, We'll cut the usual "merry" out, but hope You'll all smile on and work for victory.

"SNILLOC".

Give my regards to my young brother—I shall probably be called upon to yarn about experiences in wartime England tonight, around the camp fire. If so, I will tell them—he knows what

JAMES MORTIMER'S STORY

As the Colonel was saying (observed Jimmy a trifle inaccurately), the uncanny can often happen in war. My baby brother—he is rising 24 and is a pilot in the R.A.F.—came across a remarkable instance of it, and it browned him off very badly indeed. To be "browned off", I should explain, is R.A.F. slang—an expressive phrase signifying cooked i.e., over-done or "done up" for the time being. A state of mind necessitating a period of holiday, in fact.

All our family have a slight tendency to be psychic, and in the case of my brother it is most marked in his hands, which are of the sensitive, tapering type. You know there are two main types

of hands, the square, practical variety, and the other sort called the artistic type. These latter are comparatively rare—though when you do find them, they will be found hard and calloused by manual labour nearly as often as soft and manicured for the finer arts.

My brother tells me from his own observation that both types of hands make equally fine R.A.F. pilots in the air: but on the ground, and in the Mess, you can naturally expect more mental sympathy to exist between men of similar types. And as already remarked, the artistic type of hand, and especially the psychic type that is one of its rare variations, is very much in the minority.

especially the psychic type that is one of its rare variations, is very much in the minority.

Consequently, when Charlie Manton joined the squadron, my brother, who is particularly observant of people's hands, knew that he had found a pal. He got young Manton, who was just out from Cranwell, posted to him as second pilot for training in long-range night bombing, and things went swimmingly for some weeks. Then came a short spell of thoroughly bad weather for long-distance raids, if these were to be conducted with the accuracy that our side, at least, insists upon; and the officers of the squadron got the long-needed chance to relax, for once, and Ghest Night was celebrated in the Mess.

It was a convivial evening. My brother tells me that Manton and he were more abstemious than the majority, but the fact that the pair of them retired at 2 a.m. to Manton's hut, playing football on the way with a German steel helmet—a trophy of the 1914-18 war that used to hang in the Mess—goes to indicate that they were somewhat lit-up. And as neither of them was anxious to call it a night and turn in, they got talking.

WELL, you know how conversation has the weirdest trick of commencing with some ordinary subject and working round to something quite extraordinary? Within ten minutes the pair of them were chatting about telepathy, and presently my brother said: "Take that Boche helmet, for instance, one is bound to wonder why Jerry was first issued with that lid? What a tale inanimate objects could tell us, if only they could speak!"

Manton fell silent for some seconds, then said, slowly, "But they can speak sometimes: and there is more than mortal danger when they do. "They be now sayfetie to be gained by gayrds of holieness if the monyster hath power to speak three woode and stoene." So runs a passage in the Sigismund Manuscript, in rusty ink on vellum yellowed by the passage of six centuries. In normal times if you should call at the British Museum and enquire for it, the librarian of the reading room will turn it up for you."

"Do you suppose there was the slightest foundation for the superstitions of the fourteenth cen-

"Do you suppose there was the slightest foundation for the superstitions of the fourteenth century?"

"As much as for the superstitions of every other century after it! Even today, if a man says that he does not believe in ghosts, it always reminds me of one who would declare that he had no belief in germs—simply because he himself had never contracted tetanus from a cut or scratch. In fact both examples show the intolerance of untutored thought! People who talk about "ghosts" or "germs" reveal their ignorance of those subjects! A doctor will not refer to bacilli as germs, unless he is speaking to someone who never in his life has looked through a microscope.

"Just as the doctor knows that bacilli may be either coci, or streptococci, or spirochaetes—and that some forms constantly defeat science by remaining invisible even when their presence is being most felt—so also the student of the occult is generally able to diagnose and classify abhuman manifestations. Some manifestations turn out to be true Saittii, the most terrible and dangerous sort and against them there is no certain protection. Others, mischievous though less malign, may pertain to Aetherii.

"But all of them, even in the rare instances where they materialise in forms of seductive beauty, have one thing in common: they are about as much connected to bygone humanity as a toe-nail paring lying wedged within a floor crack of the planking of a room. In most cases of manifestation, what you see when you are in rapport is an ectoplasmic cine-film, with the Devil working the projector."

"Why is it that most men and women go through life without ever seeing that sort of thing?"

"WELL, I will tell you what I think: the exultimate the reason why every
cut and scratch on your protective skin does not
infect you with tetanus. Human beings are not
sent into this world without inward protection, to
the end that souls and bodies may work out their
appointed destinies. But let a man deliberately
invite invasion, and provide some suitable medium
for favourable reception of any of the invisible
forces of evil, and he may see the invisible manifest
itself in a form that he will never forget! It
may kill his body, or destroy his reason, or it may
inflict worse injury upon his indestructible soul."
"Have you ever tried—?"
"Never! Just as I do not choose to drink alone,
and would not take morphia for fun, or smoke
opium in secret! But that is just because I have

(Continued On Facing Page)

L'EXPÉDITION DU MONT EVEREST A PIED D'ŒUVRE

Une vue magnifique des membres de l'expédition, dont nous avons relaté dé à l'héroique ténacité et les premières difficultés, se dirigeant vers l'hari après avoir quitté C autsa. Les hommes courageux dont « Parissoir » continuera à publier, en ex susvirté, les passionnantes aventures, viennent d'ésuyer une terrible tempête de neige.

Paris-soir

LE PREMIER MAI A L'ÉTRANGER



LA VEILLE DU PREMIER MAI, LES TROUPES PROCÈDENT A UNE RÉPÉTITION DU DÉFILÉ SUR LA PLACE ROUGE A MOSCOU

Briton Perishes High on Everest, Making Forbidden Ascent Alone

Maurice Wilson, 38, After Weeks of Training, Eluded Authorities Disguised as a Tibetan-Last Seen by His Porters Crossing a Glacier at 23,000 Feet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, July 19.—It is condisappearance was not noted by firmed that Maurice Wilson, a forthe government until March 28. mer British Army captain and a member of the London Aero Club, attempted to climb Mount Everest alone and perished, his porters estimated, at an altitude of about 23,000 feet, about 6,000 feet from the summit. Not since Longfellow gave the world the ballad "Exceisior" has there been a story like Wil-son's, either in fact or in fiction.

Wilson, who flew from London to India last year, had long been pondering an attempt to plant the Union Jack at the summit of Everest. He believed most expeditions had been hampered by their size and the weight of their stores. He had been known to say that the man who would get ap Everest was an Indian Yogi, who had no possessions and was inured to hard, simple living. He trained for months for the task, and in this faith he appears to have dared and

His three porters have returned to Darjeeling and told the full story to the police. All had had Everest experience and they had waited a month high up on the track for him to return.

Wilson, who had been forbidden to make the attempt and had been under political surveillance for several months, left Darjeeling with three porters about March 25. All wore Tibetan clothes, and Wilson's

He reached Rungpo on the evening of March 28, passed the outpost unsuspected and crossed Sikkim by night marches. Once in Tibet he wore European clothes, as there was little likelihood of his being stopped, except by direct or-ders from Lhasa, since he was then ahead of being caught by political communications from the rear.

He reached Rongbuk Monastery on April 18, or twenty-five days out from Darjeeling, beating the time taken by the Ruttledge expedition in 1933 by ten days, a remarkable feat, especially as part of his route was covered by night and he had only three porters and one pack pony. He rested one day at Rongbuk and then advanced to the Ruttledge Camp 2, using a light tent, while his porters used a Tibetan tent.

After several days he returned to

Rongbuk for a rest. Refreshed, he set out again on April 30 and by slow marches reached Ruttledge Camp 3 at 21,000 feet. From there, on May 17, he started alone on his last climb.

From the porters' story his ascent is believed to have ended at about 23,000 feet. He carried three loaves of bread, two tins of porridge and

The porters last saw him making

Continued on Page Ten.

FRIDAY, JULY 20,



Associated Press Photo.

DIES ON MT. EVEREST. Maurice Wilson.

LONE BRITON DIES IN EVEREST CLIMB

Continued From Page One.

off along a glacier. He had ordered

off along a glacier. He had ordered the porters to wait at Camp 3 for a fortnight. They waited a month and then almost foodless, as well as ill-clothed for that height, they returned to Kalimpong, arriving on July 7, and thence to Darjeeling.

Wilson told the porters he expected to find the track and ropes left by the Ruttledge party. From Camp 3 this track goes over a glacier, continually swept by avalanches, where the temperature is probably 50 degrees below zero. There is no hope of his having survived, it is stated.

Wilson, who was 38 years old, was a son of the late Mark Wilson, a woolen manufacturer of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. He served in the West Yorkshire Infantry during the World War and won the Military Cross for gallantry.

Originally he had intended to

won the Military Cross for gallantry.

Originally he had intended to alight in the airplane in which he flew to India on the slopes of Mount Everest at about 10,000 feet below the summit, then to climb to the top. The government of India, however, refused him permission to fly over Nepal.

DR. LAUFER IS KILLED IN AN 8-STORY PLUNGE

Noted Anthropolist, 60, Falls or Leaps to His Death at Hotel in Chicago.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Dr. Berthold
Laufer, 60 years old, curator of
anthropology at the Field Museum
and one of the foremost authorities
in America on Asiatic history and
ethnology, was killed late this aftertoon when he leaped or fell from
an upper story of the Chicago
Beach Hotel at 1,660 Hyde Park
Boulevard.

The body struck on a porch roof
at the second-floor level. The point
at which the plunge started could
not be determined accurately. Dr.
Laufer lived in the hotel with his
wife, Mrs. Bertha Laufer, and his
stepson, Ormond Hampton. His
fall, however, was on the west side
of the hotel, at a considerable distance from his apartment.

Mr. Hampton said that the scientist had been active in his work
until about a month ago, when he
underwent an operation for a chest
allment. He had since been in poor
health and had not been to the
museum, Mr. Hampton added. The
police were of the opinion that Dr.
Laufer had climbed to the roof or
out upon a fire-escape at the eighth
floor or higher.

In the purse of the anthropologist
the police found a note addressed
"To my son Ormond." It read:
"This is for you. Be a good boy
and take care of your mother.

[1930272]



ARMAGEDDON'S EARLIEST FORTIFICATION UNEARTHED

The first known stronghold of the world's most famous battleground, the city walls of which date back o about 3,000-2,500 B. C., which has been uncovered by the Mediddo Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

ARMAGEDDON BUILT F WALLS IN 3000 B. C.

Archaeologists Find Ancient City of Famous Name Was a Trouble Center

Special to The New York Thors.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Excavations conducted by archaeologists of the University of Chicago at Armageddon have disclosed that the ancient city was preparing for trouble centuries ago.

Returning today from the Near East, Gordon Loud, director of the university's Oriental Institute, which has been excavating the site of the ancient city, reported that Armageddon was a walled city as early as 3,000 B. C.

The original wall was twelve feet thick, but the inhabitants did not feel secure behind even so formidable a barricade, and later doubled the thickness.

The expedition has dug through twenty levels to bedrock, reaching a cave in which neolithic flints and shards dating from the arrival of the earliest dwellers, prior to 3,500 B. C., were found.

About the time the wall was built. Mr. Loud said, ornamented flagged paving was laid for a mud brick building which contained an altar and was evidently a shrine. Horned animals' with tails twice as long as their bodies were incised on the stones, as were human figures.

The expedition excavated some 150 feet of atone wall fifteen feet high and twenty-four feet wide, which probably encircled the entire city site, for it parallels the sides of the mound which has been built up from the debris of some twenty periods of civilization.

In date and similarity of construction the Armageddon wall is like the famous wall of the biblical city, Al, discovered three years ago by French archaeologists, Mr. Loud said,

Characteristic of early Bronze period construction, the wall shows considerable skill in the construction of the joints of the rough limestone blocks. The two faces of the wall are much more carefully constructed than the inner part, which was filled with stone and rubble.

In completing the cut, the expedition reached bedrock, a soft, chalky limestone, which slopes away from the site. Bedrock is immediately below the twentieth level of culture represented in the mound. The city wall was found at level eighteen.

Two levels above, at stratum

CINING MUGIC

Vill

AN

of

einer unter den 450 Deutschen, der das versammen möchte?

mogles Mag sein, daß nicht jeder die Weihe des Tages empfindet, daß mancher extiegt dem Trubel des Gebotenen. Dennoch überwiegt das Gefilfs eines meum zeitöffdrittet in Curopa, der begann, als Abolf hitter und Wulfolini die Hände ineinander

legten.
Mohin wir kamen an dem schönen Rachmittag des gestrigen Conntags, das Deutschland dieb lang immer wieder auf. Nein, das war nicht organisert, das kam aus dem echen Gesübl sür Freundschaft. Und das ist der Sinn dieser Kdr-Kaptr nach Italien diese Freundschaft. Und das ist der Sinn dieser Kdr-Kaptr nach Italien diese Freundschaft in die Breite au wertiesen, von Mensch au Wensch, aus der Kenntnis heraus, daß viel mehr uns gemeinsam ist, als wir ahnen.
Aus wir Samptag weduntete des Etherschaftschafts der Scholausschaft

meinjam it, als wir ahnen.
Alls wir Sonniag nachmittag den Tiber ent-lang die vielen Dopalavaro-Deime beluchten, Ge-lände an Gelände, "Atub" an "Atub", möchte man lagen, mit fröhlichen, gliddlichen Menichen, die Fröhlichfeit und Freude über ums schillet-ten, haben wir doch spontan empfunden, daß die eine Neufchöpfung des Bolfstebens über Sport und Spiel und Freizeit Form gefunden hat, die unserem neuen Lebensstill unendlich nache ist.

Um nächflichen Meer bei Offia

Um nächtlichen Meer bei Oftia

Und dann tamen wir an das nächtliche
Neer dei Dita, an den Nido von Rom, dessen
hellter und ichönfter Festsaal uns aufnahm. Da
legten wir uns, statiener und Deutsche, Bertiner
und Auslandsdeutsche, Frauen und Münner, erählten und tranten und langen Lieder, deutsche
Lieder. Und mitten an der gedocken Tacie grifsen wir unter die Arme und ichunkelten den Retroin oder standen grüßend, wenn die Nationaldhymmen aufbrausten. Wir habe den uns verstanden, wenn auch manchmal das Wort zwischen
Die Achse Berlin- Nom sier auf klasse
wie Eprachen dunkel bisch.
Die Achse Veruns in Bann schäge wie nur
gestenssäche der Deutschen Abost grüse und ber
Italiere Moden, der uns in Bann schäge wie nur
gespenssäche der Deutschen Abost gitters und der
Statiener Amsschieden Abost gitters und der

Bottsete bunsoums gewarden.

Botsgruppenseiter Ettel und der deutsches under geschen unter uns. Und Cianetti, der Mann, der mit Dr. Len jenes schöpferische Abbommen vor wenigen Monaten ischoe das die Genapfische od, damit under gegenseitiges Berstehen mur tiefer werde und seiner.

werde und sester.

Wie sagte Auccetts, der Prösident des Dapos lavoro? Angesichts des "Mare Noltrum"—heute Signum des ikalientschen Imperitums—hade er das Bedützinis, uns Deutsche willkommen au beisen. Angesichtseigenes Mitselmeeres, au dem Italien Wache halte für die Kulfur Europas. Und Gauwart A dam, der Kihrer diese erken Kößerliegesellichaft, der namens des Reichselters Dr. Len den Dank aussprach sie den Fertlichen Empfang, der uns dies auteil wich, feterte Italien als einen Staat des Friedens, der Ordnung und des Ausfaues.

Eine uralfe Stadt ichmudt fich für die Jugend

Ichmust 11ch fur die Jugeno
3ch fuhr zurüch nach Kom. Am Palazzo
Kenezia, dem Sit Wussolinis, stacketen wie
an viesen anderen Nationalbauten der Stadt, Lichter zu Chren des Gründungstages der soschischen Saus ist sin zeichen Aussile in zugend zu Chren des
ist ein Zeichen ihrer Kraft und ihrer neuen Größe, die in den beiden großen Ausstellungen der
soficifistschen Kevolution und zu Chren des Kaifers Augustus in machtvoller Konzentration ihren
Ausdruck fucht und findet.

Das gewaltige Rund des Colosseum zeichnete
seine Konturen im Strahsenlicht der Scheinwerfer ...

serier ... Open der ist eine ragentagt der Egytte werfer ... Hun aber ist ein neuer Tag angebrochen. Er beginnt mit einer ernsten Erunde, der doten des Arieges und der Aerolution. Bor und auf dem Capitol eine Stunde

Die Festung Shihkachwang von den Japanern erobert / Die Chinesen leisteten zwei Tage lang verzweifelten Widerstand

Kabelbericht unsere New-Yorker Schriftleiters Heinrich von Eckardt

Sapanischen Meldungen aus Zufi zusolge ge-lang es den japanischen Truppen in Nordchina durch ein glänzendes Mandbur, dem eine Rethe schwellte nachter Angriffe folgte, den letzten chine-sichen Widerstand in der fildlichen Spoet-Proving zu örechen und die Festung Shiftlachwang zu er-

Chinesische Melbungen geben zwar den Kall der Festung Shistiachwang noch nicht zu, melden je-doch, daß dort die schwerzte Schlacht des ganzen bisherigen Krieges in Nordschin im Gange ist, an der von japanischer Seite 150 000 Mann und

Rem Bort, 11. Ottober auf dinefifder Seite 200 000 Mann beteiligt find. Die Chinesen leisteten längs des Suto-Flusses vei Tage lang verzweifelten Widerstand, Ihre awei Tage lang verzweifelten Wiberlind, Ihre Malchinengewehre mähten die tobesmutig vorgehenden japanischen Engreifslinien nieder. Es bedurfte des schwersten japanischen Luft- und Artillerie-Bombardements, um den chinessische Section nach fast Aftündiger Schlacht zu brechen. Die Japaner gahmen sofort die Berfolgung des sich zurückziehenden Gegners auf, entschloßen, nach der Unterwerfung der Hopet-Proving nunmehr in die Schangsi-Proving nigudringen umd deren michtigkte Eckat Ta in un an zu erobern. Es wird angenommen, daß große Teile der sliehenden chinessischen Armee vor dem Ansturm der militä-

rifchen überlegenen Sapaner hoffnungslos verloren find.

And einer Berlautbarung der japanlichen Admiralität hat die eigene Luftwaffe von den in China eingeleigten 1133 Jiuggeugen nur 39 verloren, während die japanlichen Flieger allein in Luftkämpfen eine 1800 ginefliche Walchinen zur Etreck brachten und über 140 Flugzeuge auf den Flugfelbern zerliörten.

And Schähungen aus hineflicher Quelle beträgt die Zahl der Opfer aus den Kämpfen der leigten acht Wochen um Schanghat etwa 76 000 Tote und Verwundert. Die chineflichen Komandolfellen glauben, die entifiondenen Lüden durch Retruiterungen und Freiwillige füllen zu können.

Englands Stellungnahme zur Antwort Italiens wahrscheinlich erst Mittwoch

Keine Möglichkeit soll verschüttet werden

Eigener Drahtberich

London, 11. Oftobe Die italienische Antworknote an England und Frankreich über die Zurücksiehun der Freiwilligen aus Spanien hat in London ein tible, aber teineswegs ganz und ga peffimiftifche Aufnahme gefunden. Di Stimmen, die von der italienischen Ablehnung be Stimmen, die von der italienischen Ablehnung der solvotigen Ausbruch einer schweren Krise etwarte ten, sind verstummt. Allgemein sommt in der Presse aum Ausbruck, daß England allen Grunt hat, jeht langsam und vorsichtig vorzugehen, un keine Möglichtet au verfchütten. Die Keußerung des französsischen Ausbeminnisters, jeh müsse gehandelt werden, ist sicheren sich bie Nei nung der Nehrzahl der englischen Blätter. Daß die englische Regterung sich jest langsam weiterlosten wird, ist die Ueberzeugung, die vor allem die "Dailn Wail" zum Ausdruck bringt. Sie betont, daß die Kegterung nicht die Absich hätte, sich durch die hysterischen Ausschausgen der Ausbrarteien in übereilte Attionen hinein-besen zu lassen.

besen au lassen. Die Mitglieber der englischen Regierung werden, wenn nicht von Frankreich eine überralcheide Entwicklung berausbelchworen wird, nicht von der übstigden Aschinetisssung am Mitkwoch Stellung au der italientigen Antwort nehmen. Sie alle find gestern mit einem langen Nenvorumben beliefert worden, das Aussenminister Eden liber die Lage in Spanien abgefast dat und das die obtgen Totslachen als auch Jinweise auf die jest au ergreisenden Schrifte enthült.

der Negierung Ausgaben in Höhe von etwa 15 Millionen Mart verurlacht, Lieber 30 000 Sof-daten wurden bei den verschiebenen Expeditionen eingeset und über 200 Mann haben in den Kämpfen den Tod gefunden.

Ein Blick genügt... Kurz-Hachrichten aus aller Welt

Bei einem Preisangeln in Bornemouth (England) wog die ganze Beute der 255 Teilnehmer nur 9 Kilogramm. Allzu flares Wasserbatte die Kische vorsimmen laften. Der erste Preis fiel an den glüdlichen Besther eines 350 Oranm schweren Fildes.

Das Statistisch Mnt des amerikanischen Innenministeriums gibt bekannt, daß die Bürger der Bereinigten Staaten 1936 fast 6 Milliar-den Vollar für reine Bergnügungen aus-

Durch die eben begonnene großzligige Organi-jation der Jugendfilmfunden in die Hiteringend in der Lage, jedem Witglied monatlich einen Filmbesuch zu ermöglichen.

Bur 50-Sahrseier der Hamburg-Altonaer Fisch märtte hat eine ganze Reise von Ländern Fischerei-Schußboote zur Teilnahme anangelagt. Unter ihnen England, Dänemart, Schweben und Belgien.

Auf dem gegenwärtig in New Yorl statt-sindenden Astronomen-Kongreß ertlätte Profssor Etetson vom Technologischen Institut Massa-chustets, daß er in den vielen Jahren seiner Beobochtungen stels "spwarze gage" der Berein Berbindung mite "schwantungen der Gonnen-stedentätigkeit seinesellt hade.

Der 72jährige Gärtner Frederic Poore hei-ratete in der englischen Graffcheft Dorfet ein loffäbriges Mächen. Der "junge" Chemann ist Urgroßvater.

In Lyons (USA) meldete eine ältere Dame ber Polizei einen Eindruch, bei dem ihr außer Schmuckfachen ihre 180 Pfund wiegende große dänische Dogge gestohten wurde,

meinifgaft "Kraftdurch Freude beits wahnen.
Für Mittwoch ist eine Fahrt zur Autobahn.
Für Mittwoch ist eine Fahrt zur Autobah von einer Beschitzung der Aury Cröffinse vorgesehen und am Donnerstag erfolgt dam nach einer Beschitzung der Autobahn Berlim-Braunischweig die Meiterfahrt nach Bielefelb. Damit besimt die sich and von Beluch der Reichschaupflickanschieben und unter der Führung von Reichseungsreise durch zahlreige deutsche Beschickungsreise durch zahlreige deutsche Beriebe, Giedlungen und Einrichtungen der Deutsche Beriebe, Greichungen und Einrichtungen der Deutsche Kreiber frende" Anseschauf werden der Perzeg und die Berzogin zwälf Tage in Deutschland bleiben, um dann nach Paris zurückzeichen.

bleiben, um bann nach Paris zurüczufahren.

Der Herzog von Windfor wird dort nämlich
ein Terfprechen eintssen, das er genau vor acht
Zagen dein Beluch des Deutlichen Jaules auf der
Weltausstellung gegeben hat. Dieser Beluch erfolgte am verzagngenen Dienstag, und dabei sprach
auch der Berzog über die im Deutlichen Haus ausgesellten Gegenstände der deutlichen Haus ausgesellten Gegenstände der deutlichen indufriellen Trzeugung seine Bewunderung aus. Deim Möchiebe erlätzte er dann, daß er nach einer Midskehr aus Deutlichsamd dem Deutlichen Haus nöhmals einen Verzag von Mindor nach Deutlichand gesommen ist, denn er hat ja von jeher ein großes Anterese tilt Deutschland betundet und auch mehrmals Deutlichand bestudet. Er weiste zusammen mit seinem jüngsten Bruder u. a. vor wenigen Jahren auch in Hamburg.

Immer wieder Plünderungen in Britisch-Indien

London, 11. Oftober

Bährend des laufenden Jahres hat die Be-tämpfung des Bandenunwelens im Waziristin

Nächtliche Feierstunde im Theater

Ausklang von Sorft Weffels
30. Geburtstag

30. Geburtstag

Nach Abfchluß des großen SU. Appells und der Gebenflunde für den Borlämpfer Horft Wesselfs sam der Kamplen der Korlt Wesselfs sam der Kamplen der Korlt Wesself fand am Sonnabend aus Anlaß diese Tages vor einem Kreis geladener Gäste, die sich in der Kamplsche aus Trägern des goldenen Chrenzeichens und den Formationsführen der Berliner SU. aufammenseht, eine Sondervorstellung im "Theater am Horft-Wesselfel-Alaß" satt. Auf Aufstelligen und der Genape des Schaupiel von Otto Semerich Groß, die Fahner. Der Theaten der Gausselfellung ermöglicht murde, die Senfellung ermöglicht murde, die ebenfalls dem Gedensten Horft Wesselfels, des Dichters der nationalsozialistischen Revolution, gewidmet war.

des Dichters der nationassozialistischen Revolution, gewidmet war.

Das Silid, mit dem vor kurzem die Winterspielzeit im "Ahgeder in der Saardandstraße erspisset wurde, wurde mit lechafteste Weissal aufgenommen. Die meisterbalte Varstellung mit Christian Kaußler und Warta Kaußler an der Spite verhalf des Henna des Beetes aur vollendeten Wirtung. Das Hopelied soldhaliger Mitchersüllung und die Ueberlegenheit staatsmannischer Berantwortlichkeit, die in der staaten und weitbsickenden Personische die in der staaten und weitbsickenden Personische den verlörert ist, gegenüber den prachmentarischen Käntespiel muste gerode vor diese Ahörerschaft einen begeisterten Widerhall wecken,

Der Herzog von Windsor in Berlin Abend wird dann das Herzogspaar einer Ber-liner Beranftaltung der RG. Ge-meinfdalt "Rraft durch Freude" bei-wohnen.

Fortsetzung von der 1. Seite

Dem Bunich des Herzogs, die fozialpolitisch inrichtungen des neuen Deutschland sowie Dem Munis des Herzogs, die lozialpotitigen Einrichtungen des neuen Deutschland lowie die Arbeits- und Lebensbedingungen der schaffenden deutsche Menschein an Ort und Stelle kennenzulernen, entipticht vor allem das Programm des morgigen Tages. Junäösst werden der Kerzog und die Herzog der dem Haupt der RE. Bolls wohlsche der Molten der Molt

des Gedenkens, in der Berstehen und Jusammenklingen heiliger Gestihle sich Bahn brechen.
Danach aber: auf ein neues Beträstigung der Freundschaftl Ein Autoausssung in die Castelli Komani gibt dem Oppolauoro von frasquati Ge-legenheit, noch einmal italienischer Gaststeund-lickeit ein neues Denkmal au sehen. Morgen, Dienstag, verfossen wir Rom, mit vollen Herzei-Florenz wird unserer Italiensahrt einen vollen Schlufattord geben.



In den Familien, in Gaststätten und auf öffentlichen Plätzen, in ganz Deutschland wurde gestern der erste Eintopf des WHW. 1937/38 gegessen. Im Bild: Reichsfinanzminister Graf Schwerin v. Krosigk mit seiner kinderreichen Familie beim häuslichen Eintopf. — Siehe Seite 8

10 Pfennig Auswärts 15 Pf. Fam Mittag

Berlin, Montag, 11. Oktober

Der Start zum Jukball-Pokal

Berlin, Westfalen u. Mitte ausgeschieden

> Ausführliche Berichte und Bilder im Sport

Heute früh 843 Uhr auf Bahnhof Friedrichstraße Der Herzog von Windsor und die Herzogin in Berlin eingetroffen

England sucht neue Wege in der Spanienfrage Politische Freundschaft wird vertieft Ueberall herzlich begrüßt

Heute die ersten Besichtigungen

Verlag Ullstein Berlin SW68 Kochstraße 22/26. Fernruf: Sammel-Nummer 174901

Der Herzog und die Serzogin von Bindjor, die gestern nachmittag Karis ver-lassen saben, sind heute früh 8.43 Uhr mit dem Vordegreis in Becklin auf dem Bahnhof Friedrichstraße angekommen, wo ihnen von

den Berlinern ein freundlicher Empfang bereitet wurde. Auf den Bahnsteigen und auf den Straßen von dem Bahnhof standen viele Berliner, die den Seegog und die Bergogin, als fie ben Bahnhof



Herzog und Herzogin von Windsor

verließen, sichtlich erfreut lebhaft begrüßten und besonders der Herzogin Blumensträuße über-

Trog ber zeitigen Bormittagsstunde hatte fich Trop der zeitigen Vormittagsfunde hate ind die große Wenschemmeng isson lange vor Antunft des Juges eingefunden. Auf dem Bahusteig selbst waren zum Empfang Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Len und Staatsrat Schmeer, Stellu. Ber-liner Goulleiter Staatsrat Schweer, Stellu. Ber-kennen Wiedemann von der Abjutantur des Kührers sowie mehrere herren vom Büro des Botschafters von Kibbentrop erschienen. Ze weiter der Zeiger der Uhr vorrückte, desto größer wurde das Gedränge auf dem Bahusteig

und auf ber Strafe und unter ben vielen Men-ichen fah man felbstverftanblich auch viele in Berlin lebenbe Engländer.

Auch die Beltpreffe mar fehr ftart vertreten. Bunktlid lief bann ber Rorberpreß in die halle ein, und taum hatte ber 3ug halt gemacht, begann ein mahrer Sturm auf ben ersten Wagen, in bem der Serzog und die Serzogin die Fahrt von Paris nach Berlin gemacht hatten.

Alls erster gennigh ginen.
Alls erster verließ dann ber Herzog von Windsor den Wagen, dem kurz darauf die Herzogin
solgte. Reichsorganisationsletter Dr. Ley sowie
die anderen zum Empfang erschienenen Herren
begrüßten ben Herzog und die Herzeich
herzlichste, und Dr. Ley überreichte der Herzogin
einen großen Strang gelder Rosen.

Unter größter Müße gelang es dann, das Serzogpaar durch die nach vorn drüngenden Menichen, die mehrind die Abspertketten durch brochen hatten, zu bringen. Auf dem Wege vom Bahnsteig zu dem in der Georgenstraße haltenden Auto wurden dann der Herzogin von den Berlinern und auch von ihren Landsleuten unzählige Blumen überreicht.

Unter lebhaften Beilrufen ber Menge fuhr Reichsorganijationsleiter Dr. Jen mit dem Het-zogspaar zum Hotel Katlerhof, wo fich ebenfalls eine hundertsache Menschemenge eingefunden pagspaar am. Den Arter Anter Den geringenunden hatte. Dott, wie am Bahnhof mußte das herzogspaar immer wieder für die ihm bereitete Begrufpung durch die Berliner danken.

Das berzogspaar, das während seines vier-issignen Aufenthalts in Berlin im Hotel Kalier-hof wohnt, hielf sich aber nicht lange im Hotel auf, sondern begab sich sich dalb nach seiner Antlunft nach Marien selbe, wo der Muster-betrieb der Firma Stock besichtigt wurde. Am Rachmittag wird des Velchssportsfelle bestärigt und gleichzeitig einer Einfadung des Reichsorga-nisationsleiters Dr. Ley Hosge gleistet.

nisationsleiters Dr. Len Folge geleistet.

Der Herzog von Windste, det sich so von jeher für das Wohlergehen der Arbeiter inteessisett hat, ist ausammen mit der Herzogin nach Dentschand gesommen, um auch hier die sozialen Berdisten, um auch hier die sozialen Berdisten der Berdischen der Berdische der Berdisch

Fortsetzung siehe Umseite

Die 450 deutschen KdF.-Fahrer in Italien herzlich und kameradschaftlich aufgenommen

Drahtmeldung unseres an der Fahrt teilnehmenden Schriftleiters Conrad Conradus

Rom, 11. Oftober

s war sternenslare Nacht geworden und tiihl einem hochsommerlichet Tag stüdlichen bles. Wir suhren von Rom nach Otia, Deutsche, die als Adf. Neilende ien beluchen, das Land des Once, das uns nimmt wie alte Freunde, so lich, so begeistert, so ool temperamentvoller mochanische Aufrage.

Voltliche Rejonanz einer politischen Front

h habe, nach einem Sonntag von verschwen-cher Fille, am Weer gestanden, am Mittel-. Der laute Lärm der Fröhlickeit, zu der uns alse auf einem deutsch-italienischen

Rameradichaften, Deutsche und Italiener, war abseite und Gasseleen, Deutsche und Italiener, war abseits gebieben. Wein italienischer Tickgenosse isolg hinaus ins Duntle: "Mace nostruml" Unser Weerl" Er verneinte: Wir gehören zusammen! Die postische Front hat rolch ihre volliche Resonanz gefunden. Dieser Kömer griff nach meiner Hand, da wurde die hinaussell der Kömer griff nach meiner Hand, da wurde die hinaussell geschen sind, um den Anfang zu machen zu einem umunterbrochenen Keiseaustausch Deutschland.—Italien, KdF.—Dopolavoro.



Im Laufe seines viertägigen offiziellen Besuches in der ungarischen Hauptstadt wird Staatssekretär Funk heute vom Reichsverweser Horthy in Audienz empfangen

Im Bild: Während des Empfangs im Budapester Nationalkasino. Von rechts: Frau Daranyi, Staatssekretär Funk, Ministerpräsident Daranyi, Außenminister Kanya-Frau Funk, Kultusminister Homan Foto: Weitbild

Heftiger Wahltampf in Frankreich

Noch kein endgültiges Ergebnis

Eigener Drahtbericht

Paris, 11. Ottober

Am Conntag haben in 88 Departements Frank-teichs, mit Ausnahme des Seine-Departements, die Aantonalwahlen stattgesunden, und zwar ins-gesamt in 33 000 Gemeinden.

gesant in 33 000 Gemeinden.
Noch nie hat man diesen "Provinzwahlen" so
große Bedeutung beigemessen, wie in diesem
Jahre. Wenn auch noch tein endgültiges Nejultat sessteht, so lässt sich doch sich sagen, das ber "ilberwältigende" große Sieg der Sozialisen und Kommunisen, der angeklindigt wurde, nicht eingetzeten ist. Dagegen halten sich Gewinn und Berlust bei den nationalen Parteigruppen das

Gleichgewicht. Das vorläufige Ergebnis zeigt folgendes Bild: Kommunisten 1 Sip, Sozialisten 47 Sipe, Unabhängige Sozialisten 13, Raditalfozialisten 137. Endgültige Schüsster Partein Aufummen 137. Endgültige Schüsster Bachen wenden der erst gezogen werden, wenn die Ergebnisse des zweiten Bachsanges am kommenden Sonntag vorliegen.

Die Wahlen verliesen im ganzen Lande ruhig. Mur in Wa ar seiltse gabe einige Zwischenfälle. Bähler, die hier an Schiedungen glaubten, zerstörten eine Urne, und im zweiten Fall konte der Wahlvorlisende die Processischungen der Bähler verhindern, indem er sie mit einem ungeladenen Revolver zur Ause brachte.

Valverde-Bergrüden von den Nationalen befest / In Gegenwart von General Franco

Galamanca, 11. Ottober

Der amtliche Frontberichterslatter des Haupt-quartiers in Salamanca meldet, daß General Franco in den leiten Tagen wiederholt in Afturien die Frontalhsmitte besucht hat.

Am Sonntag beffdigie General Franco wieder in Begleitung von General Davila, dem Ober-befehlsjader des Arotheeres und Nachfolger. des födlig verungliäten Generals Wolfa, und in Begleitung des Berteibigers von Oviedo, Gene-rals Aranda, die vordersten Linien im Ab-fignitt Riano und Lillo.

General Franco wohnte der Befegung bes

Dr. Cen in Angerburg

Vorbeimarsch von 15000 politischen Soldaten

Drahtbericht Angerburg, 11. Ottober

Reichsorganisationsletter Dr. Le op weiste am Conntag in der deutschen Ostmark, um an einem Gautrefsen der ostpreußissen Arbeitsfromt und einem Begitzbarteitag der NSOVA, in Angerburg teilzunehmen. Dr. Leo sprach dier vor vielen Laufenden von Männern der Arbeitsfront, Politischen Leitern und Bertretern aller Parteigiederungen auf dem Martfolds.

vollederungen auf dem Martfplas.
Als Dr. Lep in Begleitung von Gauleiter Ko & eintraf, wurde er berglich begrüßt. Rach Anfprachen des Kreisleiters Knult und des Gauleiters Ko & erlätzte Dr. Le p u. a.: Deutschaft geworden, bei der kreisleiters Knult und des Gauleiters Ko & erlätzte Dr. Le p u. a.: Deutschaft geworden, sondern ausschließtich der hier geworden, sondern ausschließtich, der Berge habe versehen lönnen. Gegenüber denseinigen, die das Klunder der Biederschut unseres Boltes durch die Kräfte eines tiefen Glaubens immer noch nicht begrüffen hätten, erllärte Dr. Ley, erft durch Abort hier hier er und vele Millionen den Glauben an einen Gott, der unsere Geschick erle, wiedergefunden. Für ein Bolt, das von einem so staaten auch erfüllt sei, gebe es lein "numöglich".

Unter begeisterten Kundgebungen schloß Keichs-

organisationsleiter Dr. Len mit einem Betennt-nis jum Fishrer. Nach der Kundgebung nahm Dr. Ley den Borbeimarich von 15 000 positischen Goldaten ab.

Engländer über ihren Besuch der Reichsaulobahnen

Drahlbericht London, 11. Ottober

Endon, 11. Ottober Gin Mitglieb der englissen Straßenbausdvordordnung, die flüglig die deutligen Religsautobahnen besuchte. R. G. Coole, gibt im "Observer" seine Eindrück wieder.
Coole sögreicht, daß die Mitglieber der englissen Moodhung von den deutligen Religsautobahnen sehr Deschnung von den deutligen Religsautobahnen sehr Deschnundt gewesen seine. Den fürtlen Ginderbeit, ihre glatte Fläche und hirte Algemeine Mitglieben der Grechen, ihre State und die Auflich ein des auf here Bau verwendet wilteden, seine bewegten sich auf Holdinen vorwärts, stempten und glätteten die Straßen, als wenn ein Riefe die Grodoersädge streichele. Das Ergebnis set voll-nommen.

otogeheimuis im Tempel Katargama

Eigener Drahtberich

London, 11. Ottobe

Swei englische Fotografen, die mit einem Ke gierungsbeamten und einem Eingeborenen vo einiger Zeit den berühmten Tempel Katargam der mitten im Nichungel von Geylon liegt, di juchten und dort Filmaufnahmen mochten, habe päter eine eigenartige Feststellung machten nilffen.

nilisen. Unter den Fotografien und Filmaufnahm waren eine größere Anzahl von einer jung Gingeborenen, die in dem Tempel im Zustareligister Ekthale Gebete verrichtete. Als mit efficielle Vollagen und der Vimfereien und Platten entwiedete, war war alle Cinzelheiten der Umgedung völlig klader die Gingeborene war wie durch einen liemen Zauber ilberall verschwunden. Einer der Fotografen erklärt, daß die Anahmen von der verschiedenen Leuten mit derrichtedenen Aufnahmenpparaten gemacht wertheile vollagen. Man hobe mehrere Welter Film wertheil und außerdem zehn sotografiede Aufnahmen und der Kilm wertheil und außerdem zehn sotografiede Aufnahmen und der Kilm wertheil und außerdem zehn sotografische Aufnahmen und der Kilm wertheil und außerdem zehn sotografische Aufnahmen und der Kilm wertheil und außerdem zehn sotografische Aufnahmen und der Verschaften und der

nen gemacht. Es fei alles ausgezeichnet hera gefor ven mit der einen Ausnahme, daß betende Frau verschwunden war.

Rolniiche Warenhausdiebe in Mailand verhaftet

Eigener Drahtbericht

Mailand, 11. Ottober

Auf Grund ausländischer Stedbriese hat die Mallander Polizet eine Bande von sechs politischen Warenhausdieben verhaftet, die unter der Führung einer auffallend schwen und eleganten Frau swohl im Malland als auch in anderen Großstädten Europas freche Warenhausdiebstähle ausgesührt haben.

Im Gepäd der Gosellschaft wurde in der Cate eine reisse Niebesbeute, bestehend aus tostbaren Waren und besonders Luguswäsche und Seidenstritimpsen vorwiegend ausständischen Ursprungs, beschältiganghnt. Ingleich mit desen Berhaftungen sind fünf weitere Polen verhaftet und ausgewiesen worden.

Sir Oswald Mosley von politischen Gegnern schwer verlett

Mit einer Gehirnerschütterung ins Krankenhaus eingeliefert

London, 11. Ottober Eisener Drahtbericht

Sir Oswald Mosley, der Leiter der beiti-ichen Faichilten, wurde am Sonntagnachmitig bei dem Berjuch, vor ungefähr 8000 Menichen, meiltens Gegner seiner Partet, in Liverpool zu sprechen, durch einen Steinwurf an der Sitira ichner verletzt und mußte ins Hospital nach Liver-pool gebracht werden.

ool gebracht werben.
Die Gegner Wosleys hatten sich, bevor die Bermunlung, die unter freiem himmel stattfand, bennn, söpen mit Seinen ausgerliste, und jobald is Lauffprecherwagen, den Wosley benutzt, auf m Feld aufgesähren war, begann eine ziemtlig flige Cefeinwerfren. Voch bevor Wosley das die Wort sagen den einem tein an der Stirn getrossen und feld bewussten aboden. Ueber zwanzig andere Anhäuger von m wurden verlest. Die berittene Volzies mussten und viele Berhaftungen vornehmen. Sämtdes die die der den und viele Berhaftungen vornehmen. Sämtdes Gestowilles gertrilmmert.

Rach einem Bericht des behandelnden Arztes hat Mosten eine Gehtrnerschütterung und eine offene Kopfmunde davongetragen, doch gede ein Justand im Augenblick zu Besorge nissen Anlaß.

Jugoflawiens Außenminister auf dem Wege nach Paris

Drahtbericht Belarab. 11. Oftober

Belgrab, 11. Oliober Ministerpräsident und Außenminister Dr. Stoijadinowitisisist am Sountag abend nach Paris abgreeist. Zwed des Ison seit längerem angetündigten Aariier Beluses ist die Berlängerung des 1927 abgeschlossen Franzöllschaugerlawischen Freundignispattes, der Anfaug Dezember d. 3. absauft wird sich zwei Tage in Paris aussauftaten und von dort, einer Einladung der englischen Argeirung solgend, zu einem eintägigen Besuch nach London reisen.

Polens Bettlerkönig gestorben

Guthaben bei in- und ausländischen Banken hinterlassen

Eigener Drahtbericht Barfcau, 11. Ottober

n ber Maridalllowsta, einer Haupstraße von schau, brach vor Schwäche ein Greis zulam-Man brachte ihn ins Krankenhous, wo er h, höhne die Bestimung wiedererlangt zu haben, der Unterluchung seiner Kapiere kam eine lation zum Borschein. Der Berstorbene war hochbetagter Beurssbettler namens Tryset, als ungetrönter König der Bettler Bolens

eine Anzahl Sparbidjer für In- und Auslands-banken, auf größere Beträge kautend, vorfand. Der Tod des Bettlerkönigs, der keine Erben für-terließ, hat bei den polnischen Bettlern tiefen Schwerz ausgelöft. Sie kommen in großen Men-gen nach Warschau, um ihrem Oberhaupt ein würdiges Begräbnis zuteit werden zu kassen.

Großfeuer in Rowno

Drahtbericht

Rowno, 11. Oftober

In der gentrale der awsitgeößten Itiaulicen Privatbant Ufio-Bantas in der Jaupiftraße in Kowno enistand Sonntagnachmittag ein Feuer, das sich in wenigen Minuten auf sämtliche Büra-räume ausdehnte.

räume ausdehnte.

Rad zweieinhalbstündigen Böschartbeiten konnte der Brand eingedämmt werden. Ein Feuerwehrmann wurde sichwer verlegt, sinst andere leichter. Die Hauptbischer der Bant, die in seuersichten Schränken untergebracht waren, sollen unversehrt gebiteben sein, während die Richer der Rebenduchpaltungen vernichtet wurden. Auch der Kalentaum ist vollständig ausgebraunt. Da zu gleicher Zeit in einem Borort gleichfalls ein Größseuer ausbrach, herrschie in der Stadt beträchtliche Ausgegung.

Die Fahrt an der Grenze

ie mehrtägige, an äußeren und noch mehr an ren Ergebnissen reiche Grenzlandsfahrt von volleiter Rossen der der Durch den im Hindlick eine zaumpolitisse Age und seine rüumliche besonders bedeutungsvollen Gau Aur-t hat gestern in der Warthestadt Landsberg einer großen Kundgedung auf dem sesstien größen Kundgedung auf dem sesstien midten Plah der SA, ihren Abschüg ge-mid eine Rossen kunden kunden Plah der SA, ihren Abschüg ge-mid eine Rossen kunden kunden Plah der SA, ihren Abschüg ge-mid eine Rossen kunden kunden Plah der SA, ihren Abschüg ge-mid eine Rossen kunden Plah der SA, ihren Abschüg ge-mid eine Rossen kunden Rossen ku

chmildten Plag der SU. ihren Abschüluß geiden.
Der Beauftragte des Führers für die gefante
flige und weltanschaulige Schulung und Erjung des deutschen Boltes fam in der großen
de, mit der er gleichfam die Bilanz seiner
det, mit der er gleichfam die Bilanz seiner
det, der Gerebet Borte. Es war sien Kunftlich
d ziel, das Leben der Benölterung im Grenzd zu sehen und kennen zu seinen, er wollte
in unmittelbarer Berührung mit den Mänmund Frauen aller Berufssischsen wie dei kilfce und wirtschaftliche Lage der Boltsvollen aus persönlichem Wort und eigenem
nerslernen insormieren. Während der Fahrt
den deshalb auf seinen Aunsch Erpfänge und
märsche nicht flatt. Das der eigenen Unterdung und Vinspaung dienende Krbeitsprommt war mehr als umsanzeich.
Se war der Arbeitsalltag eines Gaues mit
nen Sorgen und Nöben, aber auch mit seiner
aube und seiner Zweiseln wird einer
se vielen Einzesscheit, der auch mit seiner
gleich siener Flagescheiten ergab. Daneben wurde
ale Kaptet zu einer tiesen Belundung der lebengen, wirtenden Rräste der Treue und des Ber
ausens, die in setzen Bechselftrom vom Grenzmeens, die in setzen Bechselftrom vom Grenz-

land ins Reich und vom Reich an die Grenze fluten. Die schaffenden Menschen des Grenz-landes fühlten und bekannten, daß sie sich ein-geschoffen wissen werden, alse umspannen-den Areis unserer Boltsgemeinschaft, und anderer-leits kam aus ihren Velizen der Auf, daß das Bolt der Osmart sach, unisbewindlich und un-wandelbar zur Fahne des Führers sieht.

wandelbar zur Fahne des Führers steht.

Alfred Rosenberg hat gestern in seiner Robe der besonderen Stellung der deutschen Boltsenossen, au denne re gesommen war, gedackt. Sie sind von ieher die seine Ghildwache auf dem Grengwall, zum Schul des deutschen Boltes, und sie halten deute diesen Posten in einer der größen Gpocken der deutschen Geschichte. "Ich der Geschen der deutschen Geschichte. "Ich der deutsche Geschen der deutsche Geschen der deutsche Geschen der deutsche Geschlung, die Sie das den, einer das Lass, sonder als Schre emstüden." Der freudig Bestall, mit dem diese Worte erwidert wurden, bewies auf den dem diese Aufrichen Geschlung, der die die Kiellung des das Grenzland in solchen Bestentitis einig ist. So ergab diese Fahrt des sich sich ist die Fahrt des gange deutsche Bostsenossen wird den Verlenden der Wittlerin zwischen den Bostsenossen der Verleichen der Verlagen den Bostsenossen der Verlagen der Wittlerin zwischen den Bostsenossen der Verlagen der Verlagen den den Bostsenossen der Verlagen der V



HOTEL BRISTOL • FRANKFURT A.M. Gegenüber d. Hauptbahnhof

NEU MÖBLIERT - RENOVIERT

FAHRIG'S HOTEL

DEUTSCHER HOF . MÜNCHEN

VOLLKOMMEN UMGEBAUT



"Wenn die aus dir Hans Albers machen könnten, ick jäbe jlatt 'n Taler!"

Die Maskenbildner konkurrierten gestern abend im Zoo

Die Kamera wird überrumpelf

Das hat schon jeder Laie irgenduw gelesen: im Kilm wirten alle Farben anders. Not wirb schwarz und weiß knallt grell heraus. Wenn im Film ein Mann auf dem Totenbett gezeigt wird, so liegt er nicht unter welßen Kilsen, sondern unter gelben oder volgaforbenen, weil diese Tone auf dem Bildstreifen gerade die gewünsches Beiß-särdung geben.

färbung geben. Um etwas mehr über die besonderen Ansorderungen des Films in diese Richtung zu ersahren, jah und hörte gestern nacht ein Iebhaft interessielteres Publistum den Aussissungen der Bereliner Ansseholibner im 800 au, die ausschießen der Bereliner Ansseholibner im 800 au, die ausschießen der Bereliner Ansseholibner im 800 au, die ausschießen der Berelinerungen der Gomitie-Konsund des Merkungstages einer Aussisseholiber der Gomitie-Konsund des Merkungstages eines Merkungstages eines der die eine Ausschlassen der die eine Ausschlassen der die eine Ausschlassen der die eine Berelinerung der die eine Gomitie-Konsund des Merkungstages eines der die eine Gomitie-Konsund des Merkungstages eines der die eine die eine der die eine die ein tens und des Maskenmachens zeigten, wie sie sie alle Tage in den großen Films ateliers bei den Stars anwenden.

In 30 Minuten zum Orientalen gemacht

An act Sichen arbeiteten vier Maskenbildner mit männlichen Mobellen umd vier Wasken-bildnerinnen an weiblichen Wobellen. Sie hatten die Aufgabe, aus indifferenten Gesichtern be-stimmte originelle Typen zu schaffen. So wurde ein braver Mitteleuropäer innechalb von 30 Mi-nuten in einen Orientalen verwandelt, dessen her die die frenge Jupiterlampe umd das unbestechtige Objettin nicht erraten ditte.

Hatte.

Zunächst wurde das Gesicht des Modella mit orientolischem Teint, aus farbiger Areme bestehend, süberzogen, so daß es gestlich-röttlich leuchetet und im Film den treolen Zon hetvorzaubern würde. Dann erhielt der angehende Orientale eine Berücke. In der Abnastenbisonertumst gilt die Vericke als eine gesährliche Klippe. Biele lichtlern dere Abnastenbisonertumst gilt die Pericke als eine gesährliche Klippe. Biele lichtlern dere keine gerährliche Klippe.

Der Haarübergang muß echt fein

Au leicht sieht man den Perildenansah später im Film. Gowohl der Uebergang von der Schrn zum kinstlichen Haut das den den der Schrn zum kinstlichen Haut den der der der der Haut und ben der der der der der Perildennlegen tommt dem Maskenbildner ein neueres Mittel, der aus Haut schweizer der kelle den der der der der der der der kill, zu hilfe. Der hautill schwiegt sich an die haut und erreicht, daß der Unsch der Perilde weich und natürlich scheie. Der einkander

weich und natürlich scheint.

Der aufgesehen Berück polgte bei unserem Orientalen die Bartfleberei mit Mahitz. Mostitz ist ein sehr haltbares Alebemittel. Da es vieler Wilhe bedarf, um es wieder von der haut zu entseren, hossen der Filmschauptieler aus vollem Herzen. Wenn der erste Batt gleich für die Aufnahme beibehalten würde, ginge es.

Der erste Bart gefällt fast nie

maste. Die Figur des Ni-manns Bersunkener Glode.

Ein Double wird fabrigierf

Ein Wobell wurde als Listan Harven-Dorble hergerichtet. Und zwar von der gleichen Wassenbildnerin, die Frau Harven als Fanny Clefer und für den Allen "Sieben Ohrseigen" zurechtmachte. Zwei Bentoplassikelten Der Gläsen ber Chläsenverteilen verwandelten die geradesgitellten Augen eines Modells durch Sebung der Schläsenvartien in schröge, japanische Annbelaugen. Die Leutoplassikelten wurden später durch eine schwarze Perische werdent.

Jung oder alt — wie man will

Sin altes Gesicht tann der Massendiloner durch helle Farben, die alle Altersschatten am Mund, den Augen und der Siten wegnehmen, wesent-lich versingen. Ein junges Gesich macht er so alt, wie es ihm vorgeschrieben wird, durch Ein-

zeichnung duntler Schattierungen an den zu alternden Geschispartien. Eine lange Rase de man für die Bildwirkung verfürzen, indem ir die Rosenspise dunkel abshattert. Eine dr Kase sann man verlängern. Eine breite D wirtt ishmal, wenn man die Nasensleiten a Schatten belegt.

Schatten belegt.

Wenn es heißt: Achtung, Großaufnahme werden an den Maskenbildnern hödfte Anforungen geftellt. Die Wimpern müssen blitten licht ein und dürfen nicht wie Bühnenwim eng beteinanderstehen und aneinander hän Das Rouge auf den Lippe muß hell und d

aufgetragen sein. Sonst wirken die Lippen schwarz.

Der Filmstreifen zeigt alles

Rad turzer Großaufnahme wird der Teint untersucht und ausgestischt, denn der Filmstreisen notiert die IIe in sie schadte Getelle. Die interessfauten Arbeiten der Berliner Mas-tenbildner sür Bühne und Fernschsenber sanden auch dei den Abordnungen des Frischandwerts aus Frankreich, Italien, Holland, Ungarn, Bef-gien, Polen, Finnsand usw. lebhostes Interesse und begeisterte Anerkennung. Erna Thaler

Eine "Bärenjagd" mit Lodentuffs

Die Frisuren-Revue der Berliner Friseur-Innung bei Kroll

Die beutschen Brifore haben vor Aurgen in bem großen internationalen Bettbewerb in Pris die meisten Preise erobert. Die Parifer Giger Sievers aus Gessentitzen, Triemelte Berlin und Staas aus Dortmund geigten am Sonntag ihre preisgekrönten Frijuren beider großen Frijurenisson ber Berliner Innung des Frijörhandwerks bei Kroll.

Scioves Bruntfrinz: ein Nichem aus Lo umgibt den hellblonden Kopf, dessen großwel Ondulation Stirn und Ohren frediäßt. Sine zu gefältete, aufrechtstehende Sillfülige unterftre die digdemartige Anordnung der Lodenpar

Wir fragen also . . .

halblanges duftiges Haar, in großen Wellen on-bulliert, aus denen die Loden zwanglos heraus-schwingen. Jawohl, "es liegt Musike dein", ein unvertennadere Khalbumus freudig-dewegter, ab-wechslungsreicher, überrachgender Knien. Am Tage ist der Lodenkranz schwarer – aber auch er bevorzugt als "neues Gebiet" den Vorbertopf. Lidde Tone, Weisstond, die Kolond, die ins Kolding spielend, und — als Kenheit — ein warmes Kassanierbaum, bevorzugt.

Lodentuffs und Lodentrange fteben fcmalen ie breiten Gefichtern - jugendlich maden fie

auf jeden Fall —, und unfere kühn geschwungenen modernen "Behauptungen" lassen techt viel von dieser Lodenpracht sehen.
Das Fristeren bei Kroll war eigentlich eine "Bären jagd" um einen Bamberpreis, den "Eilbernen Bären der Berliner Morgenpost". Monit nicht gesagt sein soll, daß wir lodengeschmidte Frauen in diesem Winter auch auf den "Bärensang" ausgehen mißten.

— und die Modefarbe

ift in diefem Winter azurblond

Die schon Artiker agueblond
Die schon am Frühnachmittag in sämtlichen Gälen des Zoo einschende Leistungsschau des Friseurhandwerks in der DUF, unter dem Proditorat des Leiters des Deutschen Handwerks, Faul Walter, brechte vor allen Dingen die Berklindung der Modesarde des Haares in der bevorsiehenken Salon.

verortregersen Sarjon. Maur ift himmelblan, was kann also daueblond sein? Das modische blonde Haar erhält durch besondere Pandungen einen blauen bis violetten Schimmer, der am Sage taum ju bemerten ift, bei fünftlichem Ligt aber ftart hervortritt,

Vor den Augen der Ungehörigen

aufe Pflafter gefchleubert und gefbter

aufs Pflaster geschleubert und getötet Bei einem Familienspasiergang von Kernan jum benachbarten Dorfe Labeburg wurden gehern nachmitig die beiden Bernauer Ein-wosner, der Jigarrenhänbler Hernauer Bernauer einem Acc. Angeftellte Max Lillmann vor ben Angen ihrer Angehörigen von einer Bernauer Tage angesahren und auf das Chaussee-Pflaster geschleubert. Beide Männer waren sofort ict. Der Krotsfahrer, der weder persömlich noch an seinem Wagen Schaden genommen hatte, wurde in Jass genommen. Die Labeburger Chausse die keinen Fuskangeries, so die die beiden Fa-milien, wie alle Fuskanger, auf dem Fahrdamm geben mußten, sich aber scharf rechts bielten.

Der Wagen ffreiffe einen Baum

Auf der Straße zwilchen Neumarkt und Hodenalsborf geriet ein aus Kopenhagen stammendet Beefonentrachtwagen ins Schleubern und der hintere Wagenteils streifte einen Vaum.
Der Wagen überschlug sich zweimal. Die Frau des Fahrers wurde aus dem Wagen geschleubert und getötet.

Fußgänger bom Auto überfahren

Finglanger von Auto incerairen Gesten 23.10 Ust wurde in der Brunnen-straße, vor dem Hause Ar. 33, ein Juhgänger, der die regennasse Etraße überquerte, von einem Privattrasswagen angesahren. Der Juhgänger, der Isjährige Hans Arrow, ertitt einen Schädellung. Er wurde in ein Arantenhaus geschafft.

Im Verfolgungswahn auf die Etraße geftürzt Eine Frau Anna B. aus Coldiz (Cachfen), die bei Angehörigen in Berlin weilte, um sich bei hiesigen Arezien behandeln zu lassen, titrzte sich heute nacht 1/24 Uhr in einem Aufall von Versol-

gungswahn aus dem Fenster der Bohnung in der Bergmannstraße. Sie erlitt doppelte Beinbrüche. Ein Rettungswagen brachte sie in das Urban-Krantenhaus.

Mikhandeltes Pferd brach zusammen

Tierquäler verliert feinen Poften

Der landwirtschaftliche Isinen Hoffen
Der landwirtschaftliche Isspeltor Allbebrandt
auf dem Gute Malterhaufen bei Jitterbog besitzt
lein Empfinden dassur, das Tiere auch leiden
können. Er ließ die Wagen oft in ich wert beladen, das die armen Psjerbo die Zusten laum
fortzubringen vermochten. Wenn die armen Tiere
nicht mehr weiterlamen, hieb er mit dem Stock
auf sie ein, so daß einmal ein Pferd sogar zufammenbrach und ein Stock dabei in Stücke
forena.

Begen seiner Tierquäsereien mußte sich Tildebrandt vor dem Jüterboger Amtsgericht verantworten. Er hatte gegen zwei Strasseiche über je 25 Mart wegen Tierquäserei Einfpruch erhoben. Rum belasten ihn die Zeugenaussagen so start, daß er zu sechs Monaten Gesänghis verurteilt wurde. Außerdem sprach ihm der Richte bie Fäßigkeit ab, weiterhin seinen Posten als Inspektor zu bekleiben.

für heuse nachmittag 11. Oktober 1937

Bei leichten nordweftlichen Binden wechselnd bewölft und troden.

Nach 27 Jahren ben Trauring wiedergefunden

Bor 27 Jahren verlor der Bauer Plätfe in Gumtow (Oftpriegnis) auf dem Feld feinen Trau-ring. Alles Suden blieb damals vergeblich, Sest ertf fand er beim Kactoffelbubbeln den Ring auf dem Alder wieder.

Deutsche Erze im Hochofen

Die Eisenhüttenleute tagten

Diiffelborf, 11. Ottober

Die Eisenhüttenleute tagten

Diffeldorf, 11. Oktober

Auf der Hauptschung des Vereirs deutscher

Gisenhüttenleute ersteutete das geschäftsssührende

Vorsammenscheite, Dr. Otto Petersen, den

Bericht. Er teite mit, daß erst Inapp die Hilber

des erforderlichen Ka dir wu die zeit Inapp die Hilber

des erforderlichen Ka dir wu die zeit dauch die

Basil der Schulterenden etwas vergrößert hat.

Die Durchschung des mit den ausschaften

Gelden essengt der Banes, die deutsche Rohstass

Erlen essengt der Kartendung de unt de Kohstass

Erlen essengt der Kartendung de unt der Kohstass

Erseugung durch Berwendung de unt de Auflächeren

Gesteutung des Erzes gewidmet worden. Eine

Bechende Arbeit ist dem Berscheren sie des

Keiße von Großanlagen ist im Ban oder schon im

Betrieb. Auch wird eine un mittelbare Ber
hittung der beutschen Roherze erstrebt. Man hat

mit dem sogenannten sauren Schmelzverschren,

das den Hochgenen vom Kaltbalast treinnaßen soll,

bereits beachstiche Erschoge erzielte. Es handelt sich

im Grunde um das gleiche Berschnen, mie es

auch dei dem neuen englischen Eisenwert in Corbn

angewandt wird.

Es misse oben meuen englischen Eisenwert in Corbn

angewandt wird.

Es misse oben meuen englischen Eisenwert in Corbn

angewandt wird.

Es misse oben meuen englischen Eisenwert in Corbn

angewandt wird.

Es misse oben meuen Folgeren den Bit in

Deutschland jedenfalls sollten nicht anstehen, dies

Arbeitsweise als de uit die S Berichten, dies

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Arbeitsweise als deut ist dies Berichten der

Beschläng der unter ein und erstätzt, daß

die gegenwärtige lechnisse Allerweise eine

Beschläng der Beschen der Reichswerfe aum Aus
der Gründung der neuen Reichswerfe aum Aus
der Gründung der neuen Reichswerfe aum Aus
bei Gründung der neuen Reichswerfe aum Aus
bei Gründung der neu

Goldhaltige Quarzlager in Somaliland

Drahtbericht Mailand, 11. Ottober

Wie verlautet, find im Gebiete von Autrin Gomalitand an der Straße von Autogle Lager von goldbattigen Duarzgesteinen aufgefunden worden, die in der ganzen Gegend in großen Bengen vorhanden fein sollen. Die Gelteinsproden wurden von Welcellerzinstitut unterfluckt, wodet das Bochandenstein von der Gramm Gold in einer Lonne Geltein und von fünf Kilogramm Gilber nachgewiesen wurde.

Aeltere Bankangestellte haben Arbeit

Aeltere arbeitssose gesennte Bank. und Berlichenungsangestellte gibt es nicht mehr. Diese Hestlichenungsangestellte gibt es nicht mehr. Diese Heichsehrlichsgemeinschaft, Sanken und Berlicherungen" gemacht. Die Einrichtungen zur Berufserziehung wurden von 688 000 (i.B. 120 000), Teilnehmenn besucht.

90 Jahre Siemens-Werke

90 Jahre Siemens-Werke

Morgen feiern die Eiemens-Werke ihr 90jähriges Bestehen. Auf der Zubiläumsweranstaltung, die in größerem Rahmen durchgessihrt wird, exfosat die Ehrung der Jubilare und die Berteilung vom Sthendien en tildhigte Eehrling, die dem mehrighrigen Besuch einer technischen Fachschule ermöglichen. Die Entwicklung der Elektrotechnik ist mit dem Ramen Siemens untrennbar verbunden. Der Ramen dem der Griebung im Sahre 1847 bis zum riesigen Konzern der Gegenwart war ein geradlinger Konzern der Gegenwart war ein geradlinger Angen der Gegenwart war ein geradlinger Kustliege dem auch die schweren Krisenjahre hat das Unternehmen ohne größere Schwierigkeiten überwunden. 1897 wurde Siemens u. Halste eine Altiengesellschaft.

Die Esag setzt mehr Strom ab

Det Etromobjas in dem vom Celtrizitäts-wert Gadssen-Ansalt versorgten Gebiete der Proving Gadssen und des Landes Ansalt lag im Geptember um 13,1 Proz., höher als im gleichen Monat des Borjahres. In den Monaten Januar bis September 1937 stieg die Etromobgade um 16,2 Proz., gegenüber dem gleichen Zeitraum 1936.

Rekord-Obsternte am Bodensee

Die diesiährige Obsternte im Bobensegebiet ist eine Resorbernte. Diese günstige Ergebnis ist nicht nur auf die Witterung zurückzussühren, sondern auch eine Folge der wirtsamen Schäd-lingsbetämpfung.

MYSTERIOUS BEAST IS STALKED IN TIBET TURNS OUT TO BE A BEAR

The Statesman THERSDAY, 1Y 21, 1936.

Interest goods assured.





A SCENE en route from Tangu to Tengkye Dzong where the wh party arrived tired but very fit.



"The Statesman," Ltd., by BERNARD JUSEPH KIRCHNEE, at Statesma House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, Editor: William ARTHUR MODE

HIMALAYAS YIELD 6000 B. C. KITCHEN

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Dr. H. de Terra's Expedition Finds Vast Store of Relics on Hill Near Srinigar.

HUGE SLABS FOR WORSHIP

Thirteen Megaliths Mark Site of Oldest Human Monument Uncovered in Region

By DR. H. DE TERRA.

Correspondence, THE NEW YORK

NIGAR, Kashmir, Sept. srinigar, Kashmir, negotiation weeks Kashmir Government gave me per-mission to excavate a site which has proved to be the oldest human mon-ument as yet found in the Himalavas

the About ten miles from Srinigar, on the crest of a hill which rises some hundred feet above the surrounding the rice fields, stand thirteen huge slabs of rock. Here, eight to ten thousand years ago, ancient man came te worship.

How the great rock slabs were transported to this spot by man-power alone is difficult to imagine. Some of them still stand upright as upright as they were planted into the others have leaned sideway others have leaned sideways, while three have succumbed to the weight years and have fallen prosof the

of the years and have fallen prostrate into the earth.

At the foot of these megaliths we dug a trial trench. On the surface of the ground and for some two feet below the surface we found quantities of terra cotta pottery. This type, which bears elaborate designs of flowers and the stamp of seals, can be placed as belonging to the fourth century, as it is similar to pottery discovered at Harwan, a Buddhistic site directly opposite to ours.

to pottery unsecretary as Buddhistic site directly opposite to ours.

But the most interesting discovery was made at seven feet; a neolithic kitchen. Here early man built circular hearths which differ little from the ones built by the Kashmiris of today. And in the charcoal and ashes of this ancient kitchen were found the tools and implements used by the men and women of what appears to have been a primitive village civilization of Neolithic age—bone needles, polished green-stone axes and scrapers, and various kitchen utensils.

This pottery is of a type hitherto unknown in Northern India, with designs which recall the ornamentation of the younger Stone Age pottery in Europe. As numerous unexcavated sites similar to ours are known to occur in Central and Southern India, this trial excavation opens up great possibilities for future prehistoric work in India. of 200

known to occur in Cen Southern India, this trial ex opens up great possibilitie ture prehistoric work in In On numerous occasions found polished stone to ture prehistoric work in India.
On numerous occasions we he found polished stone tools a primitive ceramic ware, both in Salt Range and in Kashmif, but no other place could we disco any monument or village settlem such as we found at this new s. The dating of this monument based chiefly on the fact that ancient Indus-civilization of Moh jo-daro in the Upper Sind provin of India dates back to about 3 B. C.

daro i India C.

of India dates back.

B. C.

As the close of the preceding Metal Ages can approximately be dated at 4000 B. C., it can be said that the Neolithic period, to which these strange megaliths belong, must be 2,000 to 4,000 years older.

Dr. Teilhard de Chardin, the French prehistorian and paleontologist who has joined me in Kashmir, thinks it possible that the close relationship in pottery design between our site and the Yang-chao

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

ANCIENT MONUMENTS
IN BRITAIN

LONDON, April 16.
Scheduled ancient monuments of Great Britain, of which care is taken by the Office of Works on behalf of the Government, number over 4,000. The monuments are of all kinds, from prehistoric camps, stone circles and barrows to remains of abbeys, castles, bridges etc. and even relatively modern buildings. They are to be found in all parts of the country and the Office of Works employs nearly 500 men in the continuous task of their preservation.

—British Official Wireless.

RARE SPECIES OF ANIMALS

Plea for Their Preservation

LEGISLATION URGED AT **DELHI CONFERENCE**

NEW DELHIfi Jan. 29.

A strong plea for concerted measures y legislation, propaganda and other by legislation, propaganda and other means to prevent the extermination of rare species of animals and birds in India was voiced in the All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life by representatives from all over India yesterday.

Mr. C. G. Trevor, Chairman, hoped that as the result of this Conference and the legislation that might be undertaken in several provinces something might.

in several provinces, something might be done to put an end to poaching in reserved or other forests. He thought that legislation should be so designed as to control the commercialisation of wild

to control the commercialisation of wild life.

Mr. E. O. Shebbeare (Bengal) specially referred to the rhinoceros of Bengal which was becoming rare. He pointed out that already the Local Government had taken measures to prohibit the shooting of all kinds of rhinceros.

Mr. A. Wimbush (Madras) speaking of the bison said that it was now comparatively safe as there was no clearing of the jungles on the Nilgiris in an extensive scale for tea cultivation owing to a slump in the tea trade.

Sir Peter Clutterbuck (Cutch and Kashmir) said that in Cutch there was no proper regulation and the killing of wild asses was going on unrestricted.

Mr. S. H Brater (Natural History Society, Bombay) spoke on the various species of lion and cheetah in central Kathiawar, the C.P., etc. and said that unless effective measures were taken up it was quite possible that these animals would be completely exterminated.

REDUCED BY 90 PER CENT

REDUCED BY 90 PER CENT

Major Corbett (United Provinces) said that musk deer had been reduced by 90 per cent during the past few years to his knowledge.

Mr. Canning (U.P. and Tehri Garhwal) said that though the pressure on shooting was greater in the United Provinces, they had now made the restrictions more severe

Mr. T. R. Phukan (Assam) pleaded complete prohibition of shooting and effective measures to stop poaching particularly among the hill tribes of Assam who killed rare species of animals for the

killed rare species of animals for the sake of killing them.

The Chairman said that no amount of crying in the Conference room would help them. He suggested that officials and non-officials and members of the Legislatures should go about and talk to people on the importance of preserving these animals, thus securing the support and sympathy of the public in their endeavour. deavour.

deavour.

An interesting discussion ensued on the question of devising suitable legislation. Mr. F. M. David (Punjab and the N.W — hriefly explained the recent Punjab Act. He detailed various rules and regulations providing for the control of killing wild birds and animals by netting, shooting and snaring and for the sale and possession of dead or living animals and birds.

Mr. E. O. Shebbeare (Bengal) suggest-ed that the Conference should chalk out general lines which the provinces could follow in framing their legislation.

Khan Sahib Allah Baksh pointed out that All-India legislation was not pos-sible as conditions varied from province

The Chairman said that the only satisfactory way of carrying out any legislation was to start where animals were soid, namely, in the markets. If some means could be found to put an end to this traffic, general destruction could be minimised to a great extent.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

resolutions:

"This Conference has considered that the introduction of nature study as an optional subject in secondary schools might be brought to the notice of Educational Departments of Provincial Governments, Wild Life Associations and Boy Scouts organisations.

(2) Also that the attention of Educational Departments might be drawn to the provision of better facilities for the training of teachers in nature study, particularly as regards the provision of suitable books which would be of assistance to them in the teaching of the sistance to them in the teaching of the

subject.
(3) That measures may be utilised for teaching nature study by means of lecture courses in natural history in various languages and

(4) That steps be taken to obtain cheap popular publications in various vernacular languages suitable for the instruction of people in such subjects. With regard to the collection of statistics of important and raie wild life in India the Conference was of the optimization.

in India the Conference was of the opinion that all Forest Departments should deal with game preservation in a separate section of their annual reports, noting the numbers of animals shot and any particulars of increase or decrease of game animals or birds in their areas. As a preventive against infectious diseses, particularly in the vicinity of game preserves for the protection of wild life, the Conference passed a resolution suggesting the inoculation of village cattle against rinder-pest which is alteredy carried out in Madras and Bihar and Orissa and is being taken up in the United Provinces for the protection of deer in co-operation with the Veterinary Department. Department

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роятно, прольют дальнъйшій дежащих Хеметръ. свът на цивилизацію Египта за 4.000 лът до Р. Х. Приблизительно двъ недъли тому назад профессор Селим Хассен ст крыл под сводами Сфиниса гроб ницу царицы Хеметры а теперь открыты двъ могилы дътей Ке френа, строителя второй пирами ды. Раскопки подходят к той части пирамиды, ноторая может дать совершенно исключительныя находки.

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Одна из новооткрытых могил является усыпальницей до чери Кефрена Хеметры, что значит в переводъ: «Служитель ница бога Ра». Гробница изва яна прямо в скалъ и находится в отличной сохранности. На дверях выръзаны имена погре-

Новым открытія, сдъланныя бенной и ея отца, а также пол в глубинт пирамиды Гизэ, въ- ный список помъстій, принад-

> Внутри усыпальницы нахо лятся четыре комлоны, на каж дей из которых барельеф с изо браженіем самой принцессы в пышном одбяніи. Раскраска одежды еще отлично сохранилась. Хеметра окружена своими сыновьями и дочерями. Гробница одного из ея сыновей нахо дигся тут же. Он носил при жи зни титул: «Управителя двор-ца» и «Начальника жрецов».

Вокруг фигуры Хеметры ви дны придворные и рабы прино сящіе ей цвіты, пищу, матеріи и куренія. Из имен дочерей вас. Их гробницы также пайде-

ны. Возникает, однако, вопрос, были эти принцессы, дъйствительно дочерьми Хеметры или онъ упоминаются липь потому, что принадлежали к фамиліи четвертой династіи. Когда гроб ница была открыта, там оказа-лось 20 мумій, при чем на нъкоторых были гинсовыя маски. По всём признакам, гробница была использована в качествъ усыпальницы в позднайшую ск эпоху и этим объясняется ея сохранность.

Рядом с этой усыпальницей м находится гробница сына Кеф рена, по имени Раин - Анк, что вначит: «Ра жив». Он носил титул чтеца Кефрена и ви из Хеметры пока разобраны: Хе- зиря отца. Это одна из самых феперес, Мерисанк, Кунтака- древних надписей, на которой встрвчается слово «визирь»

Muoma anornamammiura r yamoul

ЧАШКА ЧАЯ ЖУРНАЛИСТОР В понельных, 25 фер

ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯ СВЕН ГЕДИНА

Экспедиция д-ра Свен Гедина в Центральную Азию, продолжавшаяся целых шесть лет закончилась, и сейчас ученые подводят
итоги своим открытиям, из самых
разных научных отраслей. На карту занесены области, куда раньше не ступала нога европейца и
много времени посвящено было
изучению ломаитского культа в
Китае, Монголии и Тибете. Члены
экспедиции прошли от Пекина до
Кашгара, разстояние в 2600 миль.

Один из первых вернулся в Пекин участник экспедиции д-р Эрик Норин, геолог, проведший шесть лет в самом центре Тибета, а в по следнее время изучавший на высоте 18,000 футов ледники, заполнявшие большую часть Тибета в Ледниковый период. Эти ледники постепенно таяли и вода их собиралась в огромные озера, которые в течение многих лет постепенно передвигались.

Эти озера, остатки которых можно встретить в Монголии еще до сих пор, ученые называют «Бродячими озерами». Знаменитейшим из них является озеро Лоп Нор, которое теперь возвратилось на свое место у брошенного в четвертом столетии нашей эры города Лу Лан.

Раскопки в Лу Лан производились д-ром Фолька Бергманом. Ему посчастливилось найти около 10,000 дощечек из эпохи династии Хан, царствовашей приблизительно 2,000 лет назад. В этих летописях разсказывается, главным об разом, о нападении гуннов на так называемой «Шелковой дороге», по которой китайцы возили шелк в Рим.

В Пекин прибыл также д-р Б. Болин, проведший свыше трех лет в северо - западной части Кансу. Им найдены окаменелости диновавров, насекомые и растения, относимые к Мезоцоистской эпохе, бывшей 20 миллионов лет назад.

Д-р Болин нашел также скорлупу страусовых яиц, пролежавших в земле свыше двух миллионов лет.

Несмотря на то, что д-р Болин нашел огромное количество камен ных орудий, наконечников от стрел и даже остатки обуви, он нигде не наткнулся на человеческие ске леты. Между тем, несомненно, человек с давних времен населял эти места и был свидетелем многих геологических переворотов.

Д-р Нильсон Гернер, третий член экспедиции, возвращается в течение этого года. Он открыл сле ды брошенного города Эдсина, называемого также Хара Хото, который был в цветущем состоянии во время Марко Поло. Лежащее у ворот этого города озеро «ушло» за несколько сот километров в дру гое место, и жители, оставшись без воды, бросили город. До сих пор видны следы искусственного русла, которое прокладывали жители, чтобы заставить реку, вытекающую из озера, подойти к городу. Попытка не удалась.

Результаты работ будут опубли кованы шведским правительством и займут не менее 30 томов.

A la conquête du Mont Everest

UNE LIAISON REGULIERE EST ETABLIE ENTRE LA STATION DE DARJEELING ET LE CAMP DE BASE DU GLACIER DE RONJBUK

(Par câble, d'un correspondant particulier, membre de l'expédition de l'Everest 1933)





la conquête du Mont

Comment fut recruté le personnel composant l'expédition

новая экспедиция свен - гедина

исследователь Центр. Азии — це. Свен-Гедин, лишь недавно вернулся из экспедиции, которая длилась четыре года и была крупнейшим предприятием это- иногда 40 градусов. го рода. Сейчас, как сообщают немецкие газеты, он снова гото вится в путь.

На этот раз Свен-Гедин будет путешествовать по поручению и за счет китайского правительства, которое просило его обследовать древний путь торговых караванов через Восточный Туркестан и выяснить возможность использовать его для регулярного автомобильного сношения.

Подробный план новой экспедиции, разработанный в Стокгольме, предусматривает отъезд пяти грузовиков из Квей-хва- Гедин.

Известный путешестр ник ченга, на монгольской грани-

Путешественникам придется проехать через горную Монголию при морозе, достигающем

При переходе через пустынные области караван будет сопровождать верблюды, нагруженные глыбами льда: таким образом путешественники будут обеспечены питьевой волой.

Приглашение в Вашингтон

Президент Рузвельт пригласил Свен-Гедина в Вашингтон: «Приезжайте и разскажите мне о Вашем путешествии, когда будете возвращаться», -телеграфировал Гедину Рузвельт. — «Это будет большая честь и я приеду, - ответил

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Новая экспедиция Свен-Гедина.

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Известный путешественник, ис следователь Центральной Азии Свен-Гедин лишь недавно вернулся из экспедиции, которая длилась четыре года и была крупнейшим предприятием этого рода. Сейчас, как сообщают немецкие газеты, он снова готовится в путь.

На этот раз Свен-Гедин будет путешестоввать по поручению и за счет китайского правительства, которое просило его обследо вать древний путь торговых караванов через Восточный Туркестан и выяснить возможность ис пользовать его для регулярного автомобильного сношения.

Подробный план новой экспеди ции, разработанный в Стокгольме, предусматривает от езд пяти грузовиков из Квейхва-ченга, на монгольской границе. Путешест венникам придется проехать через горную Монголию при морозе, достангающем иногда 40 градусов. При переходе через пустынные области караван будут сопровождать верблюды, нагруженные глыбами льда: таким образом путешественники будут обезпечены питьевой водой.

никогда. Так спи же спокойно. Да будет тебе земля пухом.

Я. Мельник.

го Детройт, Мич.

Свен Гедин плънен бандитами. нью-юрн, 13-7. (х. р.). Согласно подробному сообще-

Согласно подробному сообщенію, полученному в Пейпинъ, извъстный шведскій изслъдователь, сэр Свен Андерс Гедин,

и 10 его спутнинов, в том числь нитайскій геолог д-р Пар нер Чен, были захвачены в пльн туркестанскими бандитами вблизи Дунгана в провинціи Синцзян.

Синцзян.

Свен Гедин и его партія ъхали на 5 автомобилях, осма Тривая древнюю шелковую на раванную дорогу, ногда на них неожиданно напали бандиты и захватили их в плън.



UNE EXPÉDITION FRANCAISE L'ASIE



E DE M. DOUMERGUE t Haardt présentent les mem-dition ; au-dessous : le Pré-e les cartes des itinéraires de l'expédition

POUR ET CONTRE

m'écrit:
trois hommes de culture...
blen nourris, bien payés...
en vain; mais un de mès
rs vient de partir pour le
dit-on, tant de chômage...
e bistro »... Il sera ploicousin... »
ment, parmi les chômeurs
erichon terrien », beaucour
ns qui ont quitte la terre.
ema. sans mêtro, sans bais
a ville tentatrice, flatteuss
ale... Pourquoi ces chô-

ionisons (... > correspondants paysans, certes, ion de s'étonner de manquer de euvre, quand la main-d'œuvre ce, elle, à manquer de travail... t raison, mais le cas des chômenrs pas moins douloureux — et souficile...

certain que beaucoup de chō-la ville ne demanderaient pas ourd'hui que d'aller travailler ps.

ore...
e l'on fera tout le néce er aux chômeurs dispos onner leurs bras à l'ag moyens de ne pas chôm

LE PETIT PARISIEN

L'EXPÉDITION FRANCAISE EN ASIE

EN ASIE

SUITE DE LA PREMIÈRE FAGE
gouvernement chinois et la Sode géologie de Chine se sont, eux
montrés favorables à cette
e de vulgarisation scientifique,
savants, dont le docteur Tsu Ming
officier de la Légion d'honneur,
n élève de la Sorbonne, accomseront l'expédition dont ils ne
nt manquer de faciliter grandela tâche.
personnel de l'expédition ne comra pas moins de quarante saartistes et techniciens. Autour
di Haardt et Audoin-Dubreuil, des
mants de vaisseau Point et Pecc, chargés des observations géotes, se grouperont MM. André
er, secrétaire général, le R. P.
rud de Chardin, géologue-paléontes, se grouperont MM. André
er, secrétaire général, le R. P.
rud de Chardin, géologue-paléonle; le peintre Incovieff; MM. JoHackin, directeur du musée GuiAndré Reymond, naturaliste; les
ur Delastre et Jourdan; M. Mauernaud, chef du personnel mécaliféme ale per du Chard ou personnel mécade Sauvage- ainsi qu'ils ses onédé Sauvage- ainsi qu'ils ses oné-

L'EXPEDITION DE LA « CROISIÈRE JAUNE »

One visite au campement des chars asiatiques

5 heures du soir. La rue du Théatre est déserie : cette rue, qui borde les ateliers de l'une de nos plus grosses marques automobiles est encore eclairée au gaz... On s'étonne de voir, soudain, entre deux maisons, la Tour Eif-fel scintiller, dessiner un flambeau sur le ciel et dire, en grosses lettres lumineuses devenues célèbres C.I.T.R.O.E.N.

De grands embrasements roses illuminent les vitres à droite. Nous y som-

La mission Centre Asie ?
Conduisez monsieur à l'Asie !

Le camp

Pour aller à l'Asie, il faut traverser de grands ateliers où éclatent des lueurs mauves et où l'homme se rend maître du fer dont il fait les beaux châssis que voilà.

L'Asie. Le camp des voitures de la troisième mission Haardt-Audouin-Dutreuil, entrés vivants dans la legende des grandes aventures humaines.

D'un camp de départ, ce hangar a du Sahara et la croisière noire peut l'allégresse. Nous avons dit, vendredi, être heureux.
la tranquille attente de ces chars puissants, prêts maintenant jusque dans les plus petits détails. On ne se lasserait pas de les regarder ; ils sont incroya-blement réels. Ils portent de petits pavillons tricolores aux couleurs traiches et que nous verrons revenir, glorieusement effacées, comme celles des dra-peaux qui ont remporté des victoires. Cette expédition fabuleuse, la première de cette importance, aura remporté une grande victoire lorsqu'elle rentrera

Les chefs qui la gagneront sont là, au milieu du rectangle fait par les voi-tures : MM. Citroën, Haardt, Audouin-Dubreuil. Le lieutenant de valsseau Point est là aussi, incroyablement

M. Citroën sourit. On le sent heureux, profondement heureux... et il y a de quoi. L'homme qui organise cette ex-pédition après la première traversée (Lirc la suite en 3º page, 2º color

L'itinéraire

Il nous conduit devant les trois cartes claires qui racontent par une ligne rouge ce que sera la croisière asiatique. Au-dessous, le profil brun de l'Itineraire que domine le pic du col de Wakhir, haut de 5.000 mètres.

« Il y a deux ans que nous préparons cette expedition, qui partira le 1er mars de Paris et le 15 de Beyrouth et durera deux ans environ. Elle traversera, de sa marche régulière et puissante, l'Irak, la Perse, le Turkestan chinois, le dé-sert de Gobi — ce que cet homme peut être naturel ! — la région de Ordos, puis, enfin, gagnera Pékin, d'où elle se dirigera vers Saïgon. Le chemin du re-tour traverse, en rouge sur les cartes. le Siam, la Birmanie, les Indes anglai-

(Lire la suite en 3º page, 2º colonne.)

(Suite)

De telles perspectives vous laissent muets d'étonnement et, il faut le dire, d'envie.

 Les buts de cette expédition ? D'a-bord ouvrir la voie des relations tutures entre les deux continents. Ensuite rassembler en un faisceau toutes les connaissances relatives à l'Asie acquises par les hommes au cours des siècles et les compléter, les parfaire s' possible. Décrire les régions traversees prendre des images de leur état actue! étudier les races, les sociétés, touiller les ruines, les vestiges des civilisations anciennes, fouiller le sol de ce ber-ceau de l'humanité, étudier la formation des terres, et aussi la propagation des ondes courtes et à grande distance

Le programme n'est-il pas aussi fan tastique que l'itinéraire ?

Les hommes et les voitures

Et les hommes qui le mèneront à bien sont là ; leurs photographies sont alignées sur un grand tableau, M. Ci-

lieutenants. Dix-sept mécaniciéns... Le Père Teilhard de Chardin, paléologue-paléontologiste; M. A Jacovleff, ar-tiste peintre; M. Hackin, archéologue; M. A. Reynaud, naturaliste : M. A. Sauvage cinéaste, et ses deux opérateurs; M. William Sivet, opérateur au son. En tout, trente-huit.

Et maintenant les voitures, instru- président de la République, l'a faite ments de cette formidable randonnée, dès mardi dernier, accompagne du coes roues arrieres sont, nous l'avons dit, remplacées par des chenilles. Toutes portent à l'avant un cylindre qui permet la traversée des fossés pro-

Avec complaisance et, il faut bien le dire, avec une légitime fierté, M. Citroën nous décrit leurs particularités :

 Voici la voiture scientifique, les deux voitures cinématographiques qui permettront de prendre les films en double exemplaire...

Quelle: joies en perspective ! Quel

défile d'images !

... Voici la voiture-cuisine, qui per met la préparation de quarante repas enauds pendant la marche du con-

Elle est d'ailleurs jolie comme tout, cette « roulante » !

mât se dressera à vingt mètres de naute. Tout est calculé pour que nous prisions avoir des nouvelles de l'expédition de n'importe quel point de troën nous les présente, un à un, nous donnant les qualités de chacun.

— M. Haard, le chef, et M. Audouir-Dubreuil, son adjoint... Leurs lieutenants. Div sent mésanisiée. les blessés ou les malades si, par malheur, il y en avait... Chaque voi inte remorquera son wagon, muni d'une tente dépliable en quelques mi

ionel Gransaert. Longuement, et en véritable géographe, il examina les cartes. Il se fit expliquer dans le détail le fonctionnement des divers appareils de l'expédition et tint à s'en faire pré-senter individuellement les membres, qu'il félicita et remercia pour la grande et audacieuse mission qu'ils vont accomplir.

On est attiré par ces voitures comme des enfants par des jouets magnifiques. On éprouve le besoin de tou cher à tout. Le moindre détail émeut

ces pelles et ces pioches fixees à cha-que voiture, par exempte. M. Audouin-Dubreuil sourit de son bon sourire à notre enfantine curio-

- Alors, monsieur Audouin-Dubreuil vous devez être heureux ?

- Alors, on repart... Depuis dix ans, je ne fais guere que partir.. Je pars en Asie avec un profond plaisir, mais je crois que je resterai, au fond, un Africain. J'adore l'Afrique, que j'ha-bite : j'aime ses peuplades douces...

M. Citroën parle encore de ces sept voitures, d'une réalité mystérieuse, conçues pour s'adapter à toutes les températures.

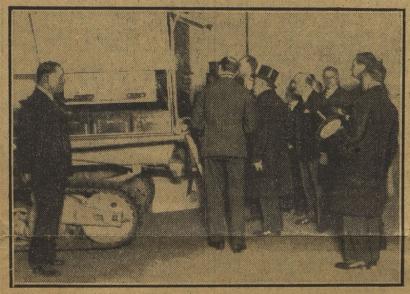
d'une tente dépliable en quelques mi nutes.

La visite de M. Gaston Doumergue

— Cette visite que je vous fais faire aujourd'hui, M. Gaston Doumergue, désert de Gobi. - Marius Richard. Attendons maintenant le début de

LA CROISIÈRE JAUNE

Une mission française va parcourir l'Asie en auto-chenille



M. Gaston Doumergue examine une des voitures de la a Croisière Jaune »

La nouvelle mission Centre-Asie quittera Paris sans doute le 1º mars, mais tout est déjà prêt pour son départ et M. Gaston Doumergue, président de la République, a pu s'en rendre compte au cours de la visite qu'il a faite récemment aux usines Citroen ainsi que de nombreuses personnalités parmi lesquelles MM. Pierre Laval. André Tardieu, Mario Roustan, Louis Rollin, Alexandre Millerand. Moret, les maréchaux Lyautey et Franchet d'Esperey, les généraux Hergault. Leganne, Pujo, Mgr Rodie, MM. Pasquier et Olivier, gouverneurs généraux, Mme François Poncet, baronne de Gaiffer d'Hestroy, duc et duchesse de Gramont, etc.

Le président de la République se fit présenter individuellement les membres de la mission, composée de techniciens, de savants et d'artistes Son chef est M. Georges-Marie Haardt, l'explorateur bien connu, qui dirigea en 1922, avec M. Louis Audoin-Dubreuil, la première trayersée du Sahara en automobile et,

Après plus de deux ans d'une patiente et méticuleuse préparation, le plus grand raid automobile qui ait jamais été conçu et organisé va incessamment entrer dans sa phase décisive. Il s'agit de cette formidable « Croisière Jaune », dont l'instigateur, M. André Citroën, vient de nous faire connaître le programme et qui va permettre à une importante mission de parcourir, dans ses régions jugées jusqu'iei les plus inaccessibles, cet immense et mystérieux empire jaune, pour y suivre les traces d'antiques civilisations et planter, parmi les populations figées dans des traditions millénaires, le drapeau du progrès.

Après la « Croisière Noire » d'Alger à Madagascar, organisée également par ce prodigieux animateur qu'est M. André Citroën, l'automobile se met une fois encore au service de la civilisation et apporte son tribut à la lutte de l'homme contre la nature la plus rebelle et les fôrces destructives qui tiennent encore en esclavage une partie de notre planète.

La nouvelle mission Centre-Asie quiftera Paris sans doute le 1° mars, mais tout est déjà prêt pour son départ et M. Gaston Doumergue, pré-

mécanicien.

M. Doumergue admira les treize voitures-chenilles — dont six avec remorque — étudiées et mises au point par l'ingénieur Kegress, qui attendent, puissantes et trapues, l'heure de s'élancer vers la magnifique conquête à laquelle elles sont promises. Toutes sont équipées avec les phares Standard Marchal, à grande portée, et de petits projecteurs orientables Cob, fixés dans la glace avant.

Foho de Janes 1th Tevrise

nes de montagnes formidables et an particulier le col Wakkir, presque aussi Clavé que le Mont Blanc.

M. André Citroën a obtenu, pour mener à bien l'organisation de cette Croisière, des concours infiniment précieux notamment celui de la Société Nationale de Géographie américaine de Washington, qui a accordé à l'expédition une subvention égale à celle qu'elle avait attribuée à Byrd lorsqu'il partit au Pôle Sud.

Les buts de la mission sont multiples : géographiques, par la description des régions traversées, les levées d'itinéraires, l'étude des grandes liaisons terrestres aérienmes ; archéologiques, par l'établissement des traits d'une synthèse permettant l'investigation des ruines de Syrie, de l'Irak et de la Chine ; ethnologiques, par l'étude des races, de la civilisation et de la société géologique, par la recherche, de la formation des terres ; scientifiques, par l'étude de la propazation des ondes courtes et des liaisons à grande distance, grâce à la T. S. F. ; artistiques, par les recherches que la mission doit entreprendre sur l'art persan et chinois, par la pelnture, l'image, le cinéma, etc.; commerciale, enfin, par l'ouverture de marchés nouveaux.

Une fois de plus, l'initiative française se révèle la plus ingénieuse et la plus entreprenante. Nous devons en féliciter M. André Citroën, car ce u'est pas tant le nom d'une marque que la mission va faire acclamer à l'autre bout du monde, mais celui de la France immortelle.

JEAN ROUTHIER.

Seled Chemistry Eliminates in Guessing

Explorer Seeks to Trace Heredity Of Red Men to Ancient Tibetans

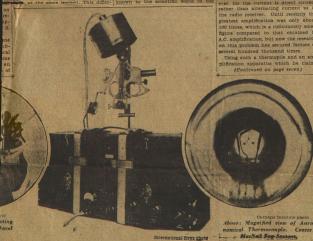
Albert E. Andre Plans Good-Will Expedition Into Parts of Tibet Not Previously Visited by White Men to Search for Traces Bearing Out Theory

Engineers Operating Twin Elevators



ktant Employing Invisible Heat Radiation btaining Vessel's Position When Sun Is Obscured

Invention of P. H. MacNeil Approved by Mauretania's Captain on Recent Test



HER

ONDENT.)
NA, MAR. 11.

Rainfall

Since From Nov. Norm.

0.7 1.1 0.2 1.0 1.1 0.6 2.0 1.0

READING ed 8 am.

TTA, MAR. 11.

Rainfall

Past Since From 24 hrs. Jan. 1 Norm. + 0.8 0.5 4.0 2.4 0.4

+ 1.7 - 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.3 0 + 0.4 - 0.8 - 0.4 - 1.4 + 2.5 + 1.6 + 0.1

Calcutta Law Intelligence

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CONTRACT (Before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Graham.)

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CONTRACT (Before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Graham.)

The Burdwan Electric Supply Company v. Kumud Kamini Chaudhuri and ors.

These were three appeals by the Burdwan Electric Supply Company, defendants, against a decision of Mr. B. K. Basu, District Judge of Burdwan.

The facts are as follows: The plaintiffs, Kumud Kamini Chaudhuri and others, are ratepayers of Burdwan Municipality. The defendant, Burdwan Electric Supply Company, had obtained a licence from the Government to supply electrical energy to the Burdwan Municipality and its ratepayers within a prescribed compulsory electric area. These private consumers were to be supplied electrical energy at the rate of six annas per unit, with the rebate of ten per cent if the bills were paid within July 3, 1925. The company issued a notice to the ratepayers, offering a rebate of one anna per unit if the house-wiring of the different consumers were done by the defendant company. The plaintiffs accepted this offer and had their house-wiring done by the company in September 1927, the company sent certain printed agreement forms to the plaintiffs by which the company demanded a rate of seven annas per unit plus a Killowatt charge of Rs. 5 per month without any rebates. The company further demanded security from the plaintiffs, who then instituted the present suit for a declaration that the defendant company were not entitled to charge at the rate of more than six annas per unit, with a rebate of ten per cent if bills were paid according to the rates of the company and a special rebate of an anna per unit if wiring were done by the company, and that the company was not entitled to get any killowatt charge, etc.

The munsif who tried the suit passed a decree in part, holding that the company were entitled to charge seven annas per unit with a rebate of ten per cent and a further rebate of an anna per unit if the most the suit passed a decree in part, holding that the company were entitled to charge seven annas per unit with a rebate of ten p

charges.

On appeal by the company, the District Judge modified the decision of the munsif but, in the main, upheld that of the trial court.

but, in the main, upheld that of the trial court.

The Advocate-General (Mr. N. N. Sircar), Mr. S. C. Ray, and Mr. Upendrakumar Ray appeared for the appellants; Dr. Bijan Kumar Mookherjee, Mr. Sitaram Banerjee, and Mr. Sushil Kumar Bose for the respondents.

Their lordships held that the plaintiffs would be bound to pay at the contract rate up to the time of the new agreements, which the company wanted the consumers to sign, the conditions of supply having been sanctioned by the Government under the Indian Electricity Act. After that period, the plaintiffs will have to pay at the higher rate, including the Killowatt charges, if it was sanctioned by the Government, such higher rate being perfectly legal and binding upon the plaintiffs. The appeals were, accordingly allowed in part without costs.

COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Buckland.)

the course of the negotiations, one of the terms agreed upon was that the plaintiff would appoint the defendant company as his agents with regard to two tea estates belonging to the plaintiff, namely, the Avongrova and Gopaldhara tea estates in Darjeeling. The agreement would be for five years and the produce of the gardens during that period would be consigned to the defendants in London or Calcutta for sale by them on a commission of 2½ per cent on the gross proceeds of the sale, in addition to all disbursement made by the defendants in connexion with shipping, warehousing and sale of such produce. This appointment was for five seasons as understood in the tea industry and the terms of the agreement were reduced to writing on September 17, 1923. The defendants acted under this agreement as the agents of the plaintiff. of the plaintiff.

In paragraph 7 of the agreement th words "from the 18th of December 1923" had been inserted by mutual mistake. These words had the effect of extending the period of agency to November 30, 1928.

In 1926, the plaintiff pointed out to James Muir of the defendant company the mistake and it was then agreed that the agency would be, as it was understood to be at the time of the contract, for the crops of five seasons and that as the defendants had charged commission on the proceeds of the crops for 1923, the agency would terminate with the tea season of the year 1927. So the agency ended with the tea season of 1927. Yet the defendants charged the plaintiff with and appropriated to themselves commission on the proceeds of the crops for the season 1928 "pretending" that the agency was for five years from December 1, 1923. The sum so overcharged amounted to £700 or Rs. 10,000 in Indian money.

£700 or Rs. 10,000 in Indian money.

The defendants, in their written statement, alleged that the agreement between the parties was concluded by an instrument in writing. They denied that there was a mistake about clause 7 of the agreement or that it was overlooked by the plaintiff. It was agreed upon and was thus binding upon the plaintiff. The period of the agreement did not terminate in 1927. The plaintiff wrongfully consigned the produce for 1928 season to other agents. The defendants retained £700 by giving notice to the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General (Mr. N. N.

The Advocate-General (Mr. N. N. Sircar), Mr. Page, and Mr. S. N. Banner-jee (Jr.) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. T. Ameer Ali and Mr. Isaacs for the defendants.

The plaintiff, examined by the Advocate-General, said that there were some boundary disputes with regard to his tea estates with Finlay and Company. These disputes started before 1923. In April 1923 he went to England for a holiday. He had arranged with the Alliance Bank He had arranged with the Alliance Bank for an advance to him for his expenses in England. The Alliance Bank had been financing him before in his tea industry and, after this bank stopped business, he went to Finlay and Company. On May 24, 1923, he had an interview with Mr. Langford James, a director of Finlay and Company. An arrangement was arrived at between witness and Mr. James. The agency over the tea estates was taken over by Finlay and Company in May 1923. There was no trouble till 1927.

The agreement was reduced to writing The agreement was reduced to writing and signed by witness on September 17, 1923. He paid no attention as to the date when the agency was to begin, at the time he signed the document. He had then no knowledge that clause 7 of the agreement provided that the term of the agency would begin from December 1992.

In January 1926 he received the draft of a supplementary charge for the ad-vances. It only referred to the agreement of September 17, 1923. It did not refer as to the date when the agency was to begin. The term of the agency was

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SINGING SANDS OF ARABIA

GREAT SALT LAKE

EXPLORER'S DISCOVERIES IN DESERT CROSSING

Mr. Bertram Thomas, the explorer and Orientalist, describes in the message printed below his crossing of the Great Sandy Desert of Arabia, the successful accomplishment of which was recently reported in the 'Statesman.' My camel journey of 500 miles across the Rub'al Khali took 58 days—13 halted and 45 marching—averaging eight hours a day in the saddle, says Mr. Thomas, writing from Bahrein. I travelled in Arab kit, but otherwise as an undisguised Christian,

I carried a prismatic compass,

travelled in Arab kit, but otherwise as an undisguised Christian.

I carried a prismatic compass, sextant, and navigational instruments for mapping purposes. Starting from Dhufar, in the Central South Arabian Coast, with an escort of 30 Arabs and 40 camels, I arrived at Dohah, on the Persian Gulf, with an escort of 13 Arabs and 18 camels, the escort having been progressively reduced as the early menace of Fadramaut raiders was left behind. The route north was over the Qara Mountains, of 3,000ft, altitude, through the frankincense country of the Bible, and across the steppe I explored last winter to Shisur, and thence westwards into the unknown. For 100 waterless miles I skirted the southern edge of the sands—mighty bulwarks of red fringed with dunes, the habitat of ostrich and antelope, the former now almost extinct, the latter plentiful, I am bringing a young calf to England.

THE ROAD TO UBAR

THE ROAD TO UBAR

THE ROAD TO UBAR

In Latitude 19deg., Longitude 52deg. 50min., I came upon numerous deep-cut caravan tracks in patches of steppe running across our path, evidence of centuries of usage in bygone times. The Beduin call it the Road to Ubar, their legendary city of prehistoric Adites. The sands have in the course of ages encroached southwards, and hereabouts Ubar, according to local tribesmen, is buried beneath them—the Atlantis of Rub'al Khali. These border land 100 miles from the sea and 1,000ft. in altitude, strewn with seashell fossils.

Proceeding north-west, I encountered the phenomenon of singing sands—a deep sustained booming caused by the action of the wind among the sand cliffs, resembling the note of a ship's siren. In Latitude 19deg., Longitude 50deg. 45min., I turned northwards and so continued through the midmost heart of the sands. I encountered sandstorms, which my small cinécamera and one aneroid did not survive. I carried no tent, from considerations of weight. The night temperatures

sandstorms, which my small cinécamera and one aneroid did not survive. I carried no tent, from considerations of weight. The night temperatures averaged 50deg., falling to below 40 on occasion. The prevailing winds throughout were northerly, and there was slight rain in the northern marches. The entire area is sand northwards to the 23rd parallel (the aneroid falling gradually to 250ft.), its moods varying as the ocean's. A storm mood characterizes the south, moderating northward to unruffled calms.

A SALT WATER LAKE

North of the 23rd parallel the altitude falls to sea level and actually below it in Latitude 23deg. 40min., where I discovered a lake of salt water seven miles long. West of my line of march sands are reported rising in altitude and waterless; east of it the sands falling, and water is extremely plentiful—a veritable subsurface lake.

so brackish in parts, however, as to be undrinkable by man and sometimes even by camels. The whole region ap-pears to have been beneath the sea in late geological times.

The inhabitants of the sands are

late geological times.

The inhabitants of the sands are scant nomad sections of the Al-Kathir and A Murra tribes, subsisting exclusively on camel's milk. Of wild animal life the raven is the most persistent bird, the bustard is widespread, and I collected eagle's eggs. Fox, hare, and lizards are common. Wolves, wild cat, and reem (Oryx beatrix) are rare. All mammals are of the light sandy colour of their environment, in contrast to the herds of black Murra camels.

The expedition has made possible the mapping of names and location of the sands and wells, and the collection of geological and other natural history specimens and of meteorological data.

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IMPORTANCE OF FINDS

OF ABANDONED LEGEND CITIES

Sir Arnold Wilson, a former acting Civil Commissioner and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, in an interview on the subject of Mr. Thomas's

view on the subject of Mr. Thomas's discoveries, says:—

"Mr. Thomas's epic narrative substantially confirms many of the deductions made from his earlier travels. It is clear that the great area in the centre of South Arabia is, like the Libyan Desert, below sea-level, and that it has in comparatively late geological times become a waste of sand dimes consequent on the desiccation of Arabia. The deep caravan tracks noted by him almost in the centre of the sands may be taken as proof positive that the Arab legend of ahandoned cities is not without foundation. He

sands may be taken as proof positive that the Arab legend of abandoned cities is not without foundation. He shows, too, that here, as elsewhere in Arabia, the sands have been encroaching on the stony steppe.

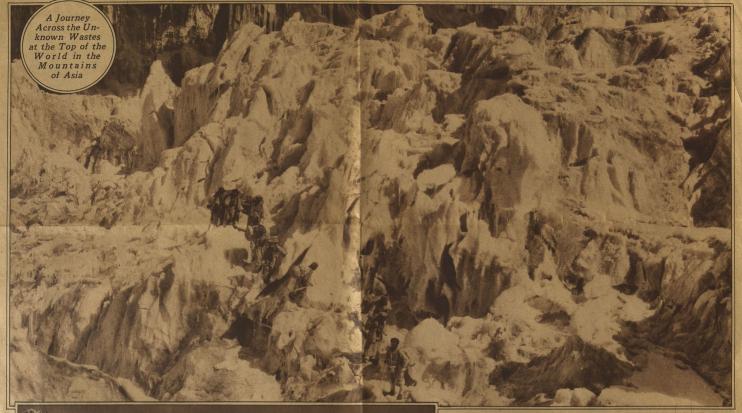
The red colour of the sands is an indication that the Nubian sandstones of Abyssinia have a wider eastern extension than might have been anticipated. The salt lake to which he refers is a complete surprise, for no rumour of its existence has reached us. The references in his telegram to birds and mammals are of special interest, though he has not, it appears, been able to add a new species to the list of animals known to inhabit Arabia. The reem, generally believed to be the prototype of the unicorn, has not hitherto been recorded so far recorded not hitherto been

south.

The reference to singing sands is of the greatest interest. The subject was dealt with by Lord Curzon in his "Tales of Travel" with his usual thoroughness. The phenomenon was recorded in the Gobi Desert by Marco Polo, and later by Sir Aurel Stein; it is known to cour in Afghanistan and in the Sinai Peninsula. It has, however, never been observed in Arabia proner by any European, though Mr. Philby heard of it from Araba as occurring in latitude 22, longitude 51, near where Mr. Thomas actually encountered it.

ed it.

The details now given by Mr. Thomas help us to appreciate the magnitude of his achievement, which deserves to rank with these of Stanley, Shackleton, and Scott. He has not depended upon the adventitious aid of aeroplane, airship, or motor-ear. He has not financed himself from public funds nor received aid from private sources. He has not had recourse to apostasy in order to commend himself to the unruly denizens of those regions ed it. to the unruly denizens of those regions that appear to us so intrinsically that appear to us abominable and vile.





THE CENTRE OF A DISTRICT AS BARREN AS THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON: THE REGION OF GLACIERS, on the Borderland of India and Turkestan, Where the Temperature Sometimes Fell to Fifty Below Zeto, Mapped for the First Time by an Indian Surveyor Detailed by the British Government to Accompany



WHERE A MISSTEP MEANS THE END OF THE CHAPTER: THE COOLIES
OF THE EXPEDITION
Picking Their Way Across the Almost Impassable Barrier of a Glacier.

HARD GOING
FOR MAN AND BEAST:
ONE OF THE EXPEDITION'S PONIES
in Difficulties on a Steep
and Rocky Slope of the
Mountains.

CROSSES A RIVER
IN ITS PATH: IN ITS PATH:
THE WHOLE
PARTY
Fording the Shallow
Waters of a Mountain
Stream on the Way to
the Immense Heights
on the Borderland of
Chinese Turkestan.





VISSER RIDES ON A

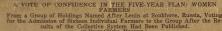
STEED:
THE WIFE
OF THE
LEADER
OF THE
PARTY
Mounted on a
Yak on the
Trail Through
the Mountains
Northwest of
the Great
Range of the
Himalayas.



A CAMP ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY ICE: A HALT FOR THE NIGHT









THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS OF THE NAVY: SECRETARY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Admiral Jehu V. Chase, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, on the Deck of the Texas at Panama After the Manoeuvres Off the Canal Entrance. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A PRAYER FOR THE NEW PRINCESS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY: JAPANESE SCHOOLGIRLS Praying Beside the Moat of the Palace in Tokyo for the Health of the Empress and Her New-Born Daughter (Times Wide World Photos)



INTERNATIONAL COURTESY SETTLES THE SCORE BETWEEN NATIONS ON THE SOCCER FIELD:
THE CAPTAINS OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN TEAMS,
the First to Meet Since the War, Shaking Hands Before the Start of the Game in Paris. The Only Score Was
Made for France by a German Player by Mistake.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bursel)

SCIENTIST TO RENEW 'MISSING LINK' HUNT

Father de Chardin Will Search Tarim Valley in Turkestan. North of Himalayas.

RANGE IMPORTANT FACTOR

Rise of Mountains Believed to Have Given Birth to Man in Adaptation of Apes to New Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, April 11.-A new search for the "missing link" in man's evolution will be made soon in the waste lands of Central Asia, north of the Himalavas.

This latest expedition will be under the leadership of the Rev. Father Teilhard de Chardin, a leading authority on mammalian fossils in Central Asia, who will be assisted by Dr. C. C. Youn, a Chinese scientist. Both

were members of the expedition which discovered the "Peking man"

two years ago.

Their search will be in the valley of the Tarim River in Eastern Turkestan, where the finders of the "Peking man" believe they will at last be able to dig up the secret of man's The sources of the Tarim, north of Hindu Kush Range, will be the site of their first research, and the quest may be continued along the valley of the Tarim, which meanders 1,500 miles through Sinkiang Province.

Among the British sientists who believe the "missing link" may be found just north of the Himalayas is Professor G. Elliott Smith, who announced the discovery of the "Peking man" in 1929. Professor Smith explained today the "Peking man" was only one of three contemporaries. the others being the "Java man," discovered in 1891, and the "Piltdown man," found in 1912.

"Early fossils of apes of the Miocene period were found in the Sivalik hills in India," said Professor Smith today, "and the scientists engaged in excavating the 'Peking man' have advanced the theory that a great

man was the raising of the Hima- treasurer.

layas at the beginning of the Miocene period.

"The raising of the Himalays cut off one group of these apes from India, and north of these ranges they would be subjected to entirely new climatic conditions which forced them to adapt themselves to new circumstances or become wiped out. Scientists favoring this theory regard the area in the north of Sinkiang Province in China as the most likely locality in which to find the link."

The new expedition intends to leave Peking during the early Summer and to begin a reconnoissance of the headwaters of the Tarim to choose sites suitable for excavation.

Heads Wool Marketing Cooperative CHICAGO, April 11 (A).-Sol Mayer of San Angelo, Texas, was elected president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation today. The organization is one of the cooperatives allied with the Federal Farm Board. He succeeds Roger Gillis of Del Rio. Texas, who resigned recently. J. A. Hooper of Salt Lake City was reelected vice president and J. B. Wilfactor which led to the evolution of son of McKinley, Wyo., secretary-

New York World-Telegram

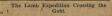
Adventure Ho! :: Buddha, Face to Face

Gene Lamb Tells Tales of Marches Across the Unknown

Spiritual Teacher and Material Brigand Cross Trails with Explorers Out Where Mankind Once Began.



Lamb, in old riding boots and kin coat, sat on a travelling





Mighty Passport.

CHINESE DEMAND END OF LAMB EXPEDITION

Association for Preservation of Cultural Objects Calls for Cancellation of Passports.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—Cancellation of their passports and immediate deportation from China for Mr. and Mrs. Gene Lamb, American exploring Western China, were demanded today by the Peiping Association for the Preservation of Cultural Objects, the same organization that restricted Roy Chapman Andrews's activities. The Lambs are at present in Ninghsia and the forcible removal of them under armed guard to Peiping is demanded.

The association charges the Lambs sent to America "false reports and seditious statements insuling China."

Gene Lamb and his expedition left New York on Nov. 28, 1931, planning a two-year stay in Tibet. The purposes of the expedition—one of several Mr. Lamb has made—were ten in number. Among them he hoped to get certain medicinal knowledge, to obtain seeds for the Department of Agriculture and to prepare comprehensive maps of the Lake Kokonor district. He also planned to attempt climbing Machin Shan, reputedly higher than Mount Everest. With Mr. Lamb were his wife and seven other explorers and staff members.

tide carols have been made the foundation of the spirit of Christmas. Leading in observance of the custom in the Yale chapter of Phi neta Kappa honorary scholarship society, which last night gave its annual carol concert to an audience of fownspeople.

SAILS FOR TIBET

Lamb's Expedition Leaves on Two-Year Venture.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Dec. 17 (A. P.).—On a two-year adventure that will carry them to the mountain fastnesses of northern Tibet, a party of eight men and one woman left here for Shanghai last night aboard the motor liner Tai Ping-yang. The party will attempt to learn the myriad geographical and biological secrets of the distant area.

The expedition is under the leadership of Gene Lamb, an experienced explorer. The executive head of the party is Major John A. Logan, 3d. Mrs. Lamb, who accompanied her husband on a similar expedition to Tibet in the years from 1923 to 1926, is the woman member of the party

The other member of the party. The other members are Richard Burdsall, a civil engineer of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Arthur Emmons, sportsman and arctic explorer, of Boston; Terriss Moore, engineer, of San Pedro; Dr. R. M. Al-Akl, an Egyptian surgeon; Dr. Lewis Thorne, assistant surgeon, and Jack Young, youthful Chinese-American naturalist and journalist.

From Shanghai, the expedition will go by train to Paote, in Shansi Province, China. An 1,100-mile journey by pack train is planned to the shores of Lake Kokonor, whence they will explore the Amne Machin Mountains. An ascent of Mount Machin-Shan is proposed.

The results of the expedition's work will be given to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Navy, the American Dental Association, the Brooklyn Museum and the Carnegie Institute.

Echo de Paris 83 Dec 1992

Paris-Himalaya et retour

Il y a 3 ans, partait de Paris un artiste peintre, M. Amiguet, pilotant un camion Renault 2 tonnes à moteur de 10 CV., aménagé en studio d'artiste.

M. Amiguet entreprenait d'aller aux Indes par la route, en s'arrêtant dans tous les sites qu'il jugerait pittoresques pour en fixer les images sur ses toiles, dans le but de rapporter ainsi une documentation artistique extrêmement précumentation artistique extrêmement précieuse.

Aucune publicité n'accompagna ce départ; pas de photographes, pas de cinéma, pas d'interviews à sensation.

Et voici que ce grand voyageur vient de rentrer à Paris à bord de son vaillant véhicule qu'il conduisit lui-même de bout en bout, seul à bord. Hier, en effet, de nombreuses personnalités du monde de l'automobile et de la presse accueillaient M. Amiguet, avenue des Champs-Elysées.

Champs-Elysées. L'intrépide artiste L'intrépide artiste voulut bien nous confier hrièvement quelques-unes de ses impressions de voyage, et nous conter notamment comment, sans appui d'aucune sorte, il accomplit cette randonnée magnifique qui le mena des bords de la Seine au pied de l'Himalaya, à travers les Balkans, la Thrace, les déserts de Mésopotamie, le Taurus, la Perse, l'Afghanistan et les Indes.

Nulle subvention ne vint le secourir.

Nulle subvention ne vint le secourir, nul appui officiel l'encourager : uniquement préoccupé de réaliser de beaux tableaux dignes des endroits qu'il peignait il ne dut qu'à son talent de pouvoir subsister en cours de route, en vendant certains portraits des personnalités qui consentirent à poser pour lui : le

dant certains portraits des personnalités qui consentirent à poser pour lui : le roi Alexandre de Yougoslavie, le roi Ali, frère de l'Emir Fayçal et de nombreux princes hindous.

Nous croyons qu'il y a là un exemple unique d'un homme, parti seul à bord d'un camion, ayant réussi à franchir des continents en partie impraticables aux voitures de tourisme normales — tout cela sans bruit, sans tapage, avec la discrétion d'un artiste attiré simplement par le goût des voyages et leur

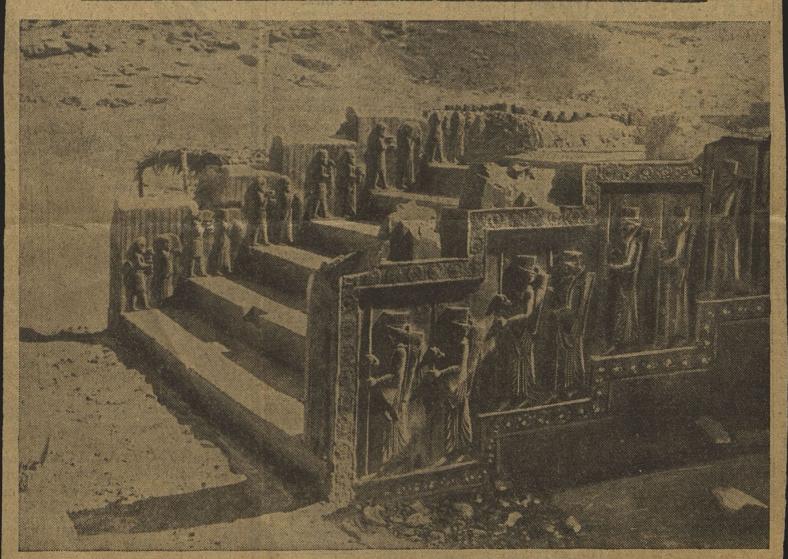
avec la discrétion d'un artiste attiré simplement par le goût des voyages et leur parfum d'aventure.

On imagine aisément les difficultés sans nombre qu'il dut vaincre : les routes de Thrace, l'Arabie désertique, les chemins invraisemblables de l'Orient, les monts escarpés du Taurus, et les tempêtes, le froid, la chaleur...

M. Amiguet rejette tout l'honneur de cette réussite sur le matériel Renault qu'il utilisait. Mais est-il besoin d'indiquer l'énergie, le sang-froid, l'opiniâtreté dont il dut faire Preuve au cours d'un tel périple ? En ajoutant bénévolement une nouvelle page au Livre d'Or d'un de nos grands constructeurs, il lement d'un c d'un de nos grands constructeurs, il s'est décerné à lui-même le titre de grand explorateur. Et nous croyons savoir que le public parisien sera prochainement amené à contempler, avec les collections que M. Amiguet a pu rassembler au cours de son voyage, les riches peintures, fidèles reflets de ses visions et de son talent.

4 Tévrier 1933.

Paris-soir



FOUILLES FRUCTUEUSES EN PERSE

Près de Persepolis, le Versailles de la Perse antique, les fouilles entreprises par l'expédition de l'Université de Chicago ont été fructueuses. Elles ont amené la découverte de nombreux et précieux vestiges, notamment des bas-reliefs et des sculptures de toute beauté. Cet escalier magnifique vient d'être mis à jour. On en admirera la riche décoration.

Otaro Soreth

By "SNILLOC"

(In Collaboration With Theo. W. La Touche.)

INSTALMENT 5. VEEHUL LETS THE SECRET OUT

THILE the royal kettle-drums were rolling in Anhulwarra and people were craning their necks to catch a glimpse of Sldhraj on his way to the Hall of Audience, on the other side of the green Aravalli Hills Tara Devi was climbing into a covered, redcurtained light bullock cart, preparatory to starting on the last stage of her journey to Joonagarh, capital of Maharaja Ra Khengar and the home of her abductors.

The first, and very much more hectic, stage of the journey had ended a couple of hours previously in a large mango tope, with a travellers' well, adjacent to a big village beyond the edge of the jungle. And glad indeed must Tara's escort have been to see the last of that jungle, for even after breaking through the Bhil ambush they had not been safe, those wily "children of the forest" having stationed groups of bowmen along the route to waylay and shoot down survivors.

In the main encounter, and the five lesser ones that followed, Tara, angry, indignant, horribly chafed through her thin clothes by the shirt of mail thrown about her, and half suffocated by Vechul's bear-like embrace, had prayed fervently that an arrow might pierce her heart, or alternatively, strike Vechul from his horse and enable to escape in the confusion. But the confusion that the confusion is the confusion. her to escape in the confusion. But though about forty men had failed to reach the tope, and Dehul's already wounded thigh had been gashed by a spear, she and Veehul had come through completely unscathed.

Yet she sighed with relief when she felt her feet on firm ground again and was presently able to retire into the tent of sheets which was rigged up for her. Food was brought to her here, and water; also some ointment which the men had procured from the village for their wounded companions and horses: and it was with greater relief still that she heard the cart being ordered and learnt that she would not have to

ordered and learnt that she would not have to abide Veehul's insufferable hugging. Her request for a woman to massage her chafed and bruised body was refused lest she talk too much.

Although the rest of the journey lay mostly across an open plain, with little shade and the heat of the sun growing hotter, Dehul would allow his tired men, several of whom were wounded in various degrees, no more than just a couple ed in various degrees, no more than just a couple of hours rest. He had trifled with Sidhraj, the most powerful monarch of the day, and he would not feel safe till he was behind the strong, natural defences of Joonagarh.

INDER other circumstances Tara Devi would have been greatly amused by the conversa-tion of the brothers as they rode knee-to-knee be-side the cart, the remainder of the escort following at a distance of a hundred paces. Such snatches as she could catch in the intervals of the rattling of the cart wheels and the loud exhortations of the driver to his spirited white bullocks, told her that Dehul was trying his level best to root in the wandering mind of Veehul the necessity for keeping their adventure a dead secret till after Dehul and Tara were married.

"You know what our uncle, the Ra, is," he insisted time and again. "If he comes to hear of this before the wedding, he may try to take the girl away from me. Then you won't get that bag ing at a distance of a hundred paces. Such snat-

THE STORY SO FAR _

Tara Devi, the beautiful foster daughter Tara Devi, the beautiful foster daughter of a humble potter, is betrothed to the sword of Sidhraj Dev, king of Gujerat, and is later abducted by Dehul and Veehul, nephews of Maharaja Ra Khengar of Soreth. Sidhraj, while ignorant of this insult, goes out after a man-eating tiger which has been terrorising some of his villages, and is successful in killing it single-handed. When he hears of the abduction and orders his army to march at once, people look upon the killing of the tiger as a good omen.

- NOW READ ON -

of gold I promised you to gamble with."

You know what the Ra is-that ominous sentence struck with a chill at Tara Devi's heart, for all the world knew what a thoroughly unprin-cipled libertine Ra Khengar was. She remembered him well as she had seen him, some three years previously, when he, too, had passed through Mujeewaree on a hunting expedition.

When it was known that he would be comwhen it was known that he would be coming, Saswi had warned her foster-daughter under no circumstances to allow him to catch even a glimpse of her. Tara had gone up to her room and had hung a heavy, dark-blue blind to the window; but overcome by curiosity regarding this man by whom she must not be seen, she had made a peephole in the blind and watched the procession through it. cession through it.

Ra Khengar, sprawling in a luxurious how-dah placed on a tall male elephant, had passed almost on a level with her, and at first sight of him she had been forcibly struck by his huge size—the man was of giant proportions—and by the astonishing smallness of his close-set, blood-shot eyes. He must, she thought, have been handsome at one time, in a rugged way, but now his face—or as much of it as was revealed by a dense black beard, parted at the chin and carefully brushed back—and the looseness of his sprawling limbs, showed that loose living and over-indulgence had taken their toll of a once splendid physique.

Later, Saswi told Tara something of this

Later, Saswi told Tara something of this man's lurid past. Ra Khengar, the Chudasama Raja, boasted descent from a Rakshasa, or demon, named Graharippu. If that ancestor had

any good points, as some demons even of the very worst type are reputed to have, Ra Khengar didn't bother to emulate them. Women and umal pani (opium water) were his first loves, and no girl on whom his possessive glance lingered was safe from him.

Many an outraged father or husband had sought to exact revenge, but the cunning, cruel Ra had either leaped upon him like a panther from the dark and struck him down, or had sent him to the torture chambers, from which none emerged

Whatever else loose-living may have done to the Ra, Saswi had concluded, it certainly had not dimmed the evil cunning of his brain nor lessen-ed the almost uncanny skill with which he wielded weapons. Still, it was said, his arrows could drop a bird in flight or a deer running at speed; and the best defence against his blows was to keep well out of their reach.

Now, as Tara approached the city of this man, she had many a qualm. Dehul, she felt, she could deal with; but the powerful Ra Khenter had the best best at the forms a reachest of the second could be the second cou

gar ... had she known, that from a marble balcony overlooking the Sona Reka (streak of gold) which flowed by the fortress, his wicked little eyes were watching the procession with great interest, her nervousness would have been greatly heightened.

AFTER a while Dehul joined her in the cart, as riding caused his wounds to bleed profusely. If he was to be the lesser of two evils, Tara decided to treat him agreeably for the time being, and to seize the first opportunity that might offer of escaping from Joonagarh. She might, at a pinch, be able to make this infatuated swain the medium of her escape.

So she sympathised with him and tried to

put him in a cheerful frame of mind; and presently, as they approached the city, he began to

tell her about its prominent features.

The great hill overshadowing the citadel, with its summit crowned by Jain temples, was the Girnar. The citadel itself, called the Uparthe Girnar. The citader itself, called the Opar-kot, was a place of great natural strength; and that strength had been increased by massive towers, crenellated parapets and walls which could not be mined or breached. A venerable place, Tara felt she could have loved it had she seen it under other circumstances. Now it ap-

peared to her as a forbidding prison.

At about the time when the Bhil messenger arrived at Sidhraj's court, the bullock cart entered the city walls by one of the great gates in them and rattled along the main street, the depleted cavalcade attracting much attention, and people, seeing Dehul's riderless horse being led, shouted to ask if he had been killed.

shouted to ask if he had been killed.

At the foot of a long flight of stone steps leading to the citadel the cart stopped, and Tara, stepping out, found her limbs so stiff and cramped that she could hardly climb. Dehul was in a like state, so it was once again Veehul who came to the rescue and helped the girl up. She had drawn down the hood of her sari to serve as a veil, and Veehul, trying to hurry her up the steps, flustered her unduly, so that as she was crossing the stone threshold of the entrance, she stumbled and struck her foot, which began to stumbled and struck her foot, which began to

"What have you done, brother!" cried Dehul angrily as he hobbled along in their wake. "This blood on the threshold is not a good omen."



believe the reason to be intimately connected with

the Pleistocene glaciation of the Himalayas.

Before the last ice age these gorges did not exist. Enormous glaciers then accumulated and flowed down both flanks of the Himalaya; they carved the broad U-shaped valleys we now find. As the ice retreated with the passing of the Great Cold, great rivers continued the work, and cut through the last barriers which separated the valleys on each side of the range.

Moreover, powerful strains and stresses must

have been set up in the crust, first by the enorhave been set up in the crust, first by the enormous weight of ice, then by its removal together with billions of tons of rock ground from the surface. Naturally these effects would be greatest where the peaks were highest and the glaciers consequently largest. It is therefore not at all surprising that rivers seeking an exit from their prison chose these weak spots in the barrier. For the same reason the lowest passes are often found close to the highest peaks.

Many years ago I walked—or climbed—more

Many years ago I walked—or climbed—more than half-way round Namcha Barwa, Assam's highest mountain; ascended by one of its glacier valleys to a pass (Nam La, 17,129 feet) within two miles of the summit; crossed another pass over the main Himalayan range within 10 miles of the summit; and finally reached a point on the Dihang not far above where the present outpost is situated.

First Ground Some account of Namcha Barwa, and of this tour Photographs round its northern face, may therefore be of interest to-

day, when it is possible to illustrate it with air photographs. These were not taken by me, though I obtained the first ground photographs of the peak ever taken.

of the peak ever taken.

In those days the easiest, if not the only, approach to Namcha Barwa was from the west, down the valley of the Tsang-po. From the plains of India it is a goodish step to the Tsang-po, by whatever route; but once there, you are on the dry plateau and travel is comparatively easy, though unfortunately one cannot descend the river by boat in spite of its placid appearance; two comparatively short gorges, in which great rapids are said to occur, make this fine river unnavigable. Even the bridle path down the valley, which certainly does not stick at trifles, avoids these gorges by crossing the high mountains to the south and returning to the river bank below them. bank below them.

After many days of marching on the cold plateau, where it was so dry that no trees grew anywhere, we reached the confluence of the Gyamda river with the Tsango-po. All across the middle distance ran the massive Himalayas with the great river plunging headlong into

(Please Turn To Page 55)



SOLITARY GIANT. One of Namcha Barwa's peculiarities is its unexpectedness. Here it is (above) from the air, and (below) as a visitor from Assam first sees it, the peak rising above the clouds.





WHICH WAY SHALL WE GO? Tibetans stop for a rest and consultation before moving on. In the mountain ranges there are no roads, as plainsmen know them. The paths are often dangerous and full of surprises for one unacquainted with them. Right: A wayside shrine with the universal Tibetan prayer carved on the stone.





CLOUD-WRAPPED NAMCHA BARWA dominating the confluence of the Gyamda and Tsang-po rivers, which occurs at 9,000 feet. Though this great mountain, 25,445 feet high, is quite near the Assam border, it is so surrounded and obscured by lesser mountains that it was not discovered by the Survey of India till 1912.

AROUND NAMCHA BARWA

of supply dropping by air, undertaken by Transport Command, at outposts on the north-east frontier. These outposts are situated in the tribal areas of Bahpara, Sadiya, Tarap and elsewhere in Assam, and till quite recently the territories were unadministered or under political control, loose or non-exist-cut. The policy in pre-war days was to let sleeping dogs lie, and leave as large an area of impassable and implacable country as possible between the plains and the plateaux. Those who have read The Blind Road by "Forepoint Seven" (a nom de guerre which imperfectly conceals a former officer of the Assam Rifles) will recall how one "Pardon-Howe"—another famous Assam figure whose name has already become a legend on the Frontier—kept order there by guile and horse sense. Today the policy he laid down has been completely reversed to cope with conditions which, one must suppose, have likewise become reversed.

Lonely Peak One of these outposts is situated on the Dihang river, not far from the point where the river emerges from the gorge it has cut through the

Peak point where the river emerges from the gorge it has cut through the Great Himalayan range. Exactly '130 miles north-north-east of Sadiya rises the great peak of Namcha Barwa, 25,445 feet high, situated at the extreme eastern end of the Himalayan range, and within a loop of the Dihang. One of the peculiarities of Namcha Barwa is its unexpectedness, for there is no peak within 5,000 feet of its height in the Assam Himalaya nearer than 160 miles distant, and no comparable peak within 250 miles in that direction. It broods over the gorge of the Tsang-po in splendid isolation, a lonely pyramid not unlike a gigantic Matterhorn, faced by a twin, some 1,500 feet lower than itself and 14 miles distant on the other side of the Dihang gorge.

Namcha Barwa is not visible from the Assam

Namena Barwa is not visible from the Assam plain in spite of its proximity—there are too many mountains in the immediate foreground; indeed, it was only discovered by the Survey of India in 1912. Had it been visible from Dibrugarh or from Sadiya it must have been observed long ago. Nor will it be seen from the outpost up the Dihang river, from which it is no more

Assam's Mightiest Mountain

By F. KINGDON-WARD



NO MORTAR OR NAILS are used in building these houses in Tibet. This is part of a monastery.

than 50 miles distant; but the fliers who dropped supplies there will have had a grand view of it.

It is a curious fact in geography that the Dihang and the Indus, rivers very different in most respects but alike in this, that both rise far behind the main Himalayan range, should both break through the mountains at a point of maximum elevation. The possibility of this was pointed out by Sir Sidney Burrard, a famous Surveyor-General of India, long before the discovery of Namcha Barwa, when he was discussing the passage of the Indus beneath the great peak Nanga Parbat, at the extreme north-west end of the Himalaya. In fact Burrard may be said to have anticipated the discovery of Namcha Barwa in much the same way that astronomers predict the discovery of an unknown planet.

Unexplored Snowy Range The chief difference between Namcha Barwa and Nanga Parbat is that the Great Himalayan range

really does seem to end at the Indus, whereas it seems to continue across the Dihang in a great snowy range of which we know practically nothing except the fact of its existence.

A third trans-Himalayan river, the Suban-

A third trans-Himalayan river, the Subansiri, also cuts right across the axis of the range to reach the plains of India, but no high peak near its point of penetration is shown on maps. A few years ago I descended the upper Subansiri to the point where it breaks through, some 250 miles above its confluence with the Brahmaputra. Crossing a pass 17,000 feet high, I saw a snow peak, Kang Pemu, height unknown, a mile away, hanging above the Subansiri gorge. It undoubtedly stood on the main Himalayan range.

There is, in fact, a constellation of snow peaks, all of them over 20,000 feet, hereabouts; and if none of them is comparable with Namcha Barwa or Nanga Parbat in height, that may be because the Subansiri, unlike the Dihang and the Indus, breaks through the Himalaya not as a single river but as two.

Burrard, while noting this tendency of Himalayan rivers to cut through the main range at high points, gave no reasons why they should do so. After exploring two of the three which have an appreciable trans-Himalayan course, I



RATLAM INVESTITURE. Maharajkumar Lokendra Singhji (centre) was installed on the gadi the other day at an impressive ceremony. On his right is Lt.-Col. H. M. Poulton, Resident for Central India States, who performed the investiture ceremony, and on his left is Maj. A. E. G. Davy, Political Agent for Bhopal and Malwa.

ROUND-UP



SCHOOL FOR ADMINISTRATORS. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called for a spirit of dedication when he addressed some of the 54 probationers now undergoing training at the new All-India Administrative Training School at Delhi. There are also nine probationers for the Foreign Service.



A BUFFALO DID THIS. Two coaches were wrecked and the engine was damaged when a passenger train on the Bengal-Assam Railway collided with a buffalo and crashed down an embankment. The accident happened between Banugach and Srimangal stations.



FIRE HAVOC in Davada village, near Mehsana in Baroda State, resulted in the destruction of several homes and damage estimated at over 30 lakhs of rupees. The State Government took relief measures.

Around Namcha Barwa 33

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17)

the surrounding roofs.

An optical illusion? No! It is our first sight of Namcha Barwa, still nearly 50 miles distant. In order to get a better view, we now decided to ascend the steep slope behind us, and from a point several thousand feet above the river had a wonderful panoramic view of the extreme eastern end of the Himalayas. A few miles from where we stood the Tsang-po, after approaching to within seven miles of Namcha Barwa, turned north, as though to byepass the obstacle, and plunged into the

Desert & Forest

So far we had been in arid Tibet. Much of the valley here, Tsang-po . where terrible winds rage, is semi-desert, as shown

by the naked sand dunes and meagre thorn scrub. There is no real forest, though trees have begun to appear. From this point onwards, however, approaching the Assam frontier, the rainfall rapidly increases, and with it the forest, although we are still over 10,000 feet above sea level. It is mostly conifer forest. Down in the valleys, however, are broad leafed trees, including many beautiful rhododendrons, while up on the passes are meadows gay with alpine flowers of all colours, blue poppies, yellow and violet primulas, irises, lilies—a paradise of flowers.

To reach Namcha Barwa it was first of all necessary to cross the Tsang-po, here a wide but smooth river with an easy current during the low water season. Being, however, still a considerable distance from the mountain there was no hurry about crossing yet, unless, of course, the river should prove to be uncrossable lower down. It would be better to get a closer view of the peak first; and as the route over the mountains was shorter and more interesting than that following the river, and held out promise of a view, we chose the former.

On the third day we crossed the Temo La (14,326 ft.), and the day being fine, had a perfect view not only of Nameha Barwa, but of the sentinel peak on the other side-our side of the gorge, both peaks being exactly 25 miles distant, and hence on the circumference of a circle with ourselves at the centre.

Namcha Barwa was now due east of us, the twin peak, Gyala Peri, north-east. As we were more than 5,000 feet above the river, which was invisible, it was difficult to believe that it flowed between the two feet above the snow peaks; they were but 14 miles apart and appeared as the culminating points on a continuous rangewhich stretched right across the horizon. Half a million, or a

them, swallowed up, as it seemed. At sunset the clouds lifted for a minute. Suddenly there appeared a little north-of-east
a dazzling white spire rising above the under an ice sheet. In a way, we saw the
country as it must have looked at the beginning of the ice age.

From this pass we descended a couple of thousand feet into a beautiful valley where yak grazed in lush pasture. Here and there were clusters of timber houses, like Swiss chalets, though less ornate. There was a little cultivation also. Namcha Barwa had again sunk out of sight, as even the Eiffel Tower, though nearly a thousand feet high, may be invisible from an adjacent street. We were within 18 miles of it:

The stream, by which we found ourselves, flowed north, leaving both peaks to the east of us; evidently our best plan now was to reach the Tsang-po, still flowing in a general north easterly direction. The most direct route was to cross the head of the little valley in which we now found ourselves, and keep straight on, over the next range; but this pass was exceptionally difficult, as I found later when I came to cross it.

Better to turn back a little, south-eastward, cross an easier pass, and descend straight to the Tsang-po, at the very point where a ferry was reported; it was only too obvious that we would not be able to cross the river—or even reach it—just season had begun, anywhere. The rainy the water was rising daily.

Crossing The next day brought Tsang-Po

long us to the top of yet another pass of about 15,000

feet, where we camped amidst a wealth of alpine flowers. It rained in the night and all the following day, but cleared in the evening and we saw the snows again.

A long and tiresome march by a steep, stony track, mostly through gloomy forest, brought us from the wet, chilly highlands to the comparatively warm valley and the bank of the Tsang-po at a point nearly 40 miles below where we had left it to cross the mountains. It was still a wide river, if anything wider than where we last saw it. There was a village here, and another village on the far bank, which was one reason for the ferry boat tied up under the bank. But, as a matter of fact, it was the one place for miles up stream or down, where an unwieldy flat bottomed scow could cross safely.

We had come to the right place, and not for that reason only. For just across the river a path led straight up over the main Himalayan range to a low pass, only a very few miles from the summit of Namcha Barwa. Next morning we were ferried across the smooth but rapidly rising river, the boat making three trips.

(To be concluded.)

Chicago Natural History Museum Formerly Field

Published Monthly for the Museum's Membership

Museum News

Vol. 18

NOVEMBER, 1947

No. 11

DELVING INTO UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE SOUTHWEST

BY PAUL S. MARTIN

CHIEF CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The 1947 Southwest Archaeological Expedition of the Museum returned to Chicago from New Mexico in late September. Under the leadership of the writer, for whom it was the fourteenth season of operations in this district, the work of other years was continued. The area of operations is in

west central New Mexico, about ten miles southwest of Reserve and about 100 miles north of Silver City. The staff included Dr. John Rinaldo, Assistant in Archaeology, Mr. George Quimby, Curator of Exhibits in the Department of Anthropology, Dr. Ernst Antevs, Mrs. Martha Perry, Miss Molly Allee, Mr. L. G. Johnson, and Mr. W. T. Egan.

The work of the expedition began early in May when Dr. Rinaldo arrived in New Mexico to undertake an intensive and extensive hunt for ancient ruins and camp sites of the Mogollon Indians. In this survey, he was assisted for a week by Mr. E. B. Sayles of the Arizona State Museum staff.

The hunt for traces of ancient villages and camp sites was extremely important and fruitful. Furthermore, it was necessary because we wanted to obtain an idea as to when the Pine Lawn Basin had been first occupied, by

whom, and for what length of time. We were desirous of knowing the origin of the culture we had already investigated at the SU site. In short, we needed to ascertain the sequences of this locality and what various cultures had flourished there so that we can reconstruct the history of the Mogollon Indians who inhabited this area

The search for all evidences of Indian occupation of the basin lasted seven weeks. Dr. Rinaldo covered more than 100 square miles in this work and discovered upwards of 100 "sites" where man had once lived.

Much sifting and weighing of evidence needs yet to be done in our laboratories,

and the total results of the expedition will be published later by the Museum Press. Certain aspects of the work, however, can now be reported.

Our work shows that the region under study has been occupied more or less continuously for about 6,000 years.

Pine Lawn Basin was first settled about 6,000 years ago by Indians who had no

that is still flowing today. No houses or firepits were found. This is the farthest north and at the greatest altitude (about 7,000 feet) that Cochise materials have ever been discovered in New Mexico. The next point of time in this long period of 6,000 years of occupation in the Pine Lawn Basin about which we have a glimmer

furnished water for this stream—a spring

of knowledge occurs about A.D. 500. At that time a Mogollon culture flourished that we call the Pine Lawn. Briefly, the Pine Lawn people lived on high mesas in crude, shallow pit-houses, used stone tools much like those of the Cochise people, and made pottery and practiced agriculture. These last two items are important because they are accretions or borrowings from a more advanced group who may have lived in adjacent Mexico.

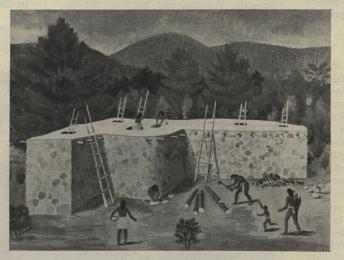
Then about the year A.D. 850 another civilization developed in the area and this is called Three Circle. The Three Circle people also lived in pit-houses, but their tools of stone were somewhat better than those of the Pine Lawn Period, and their pottery was much superior in that it was handsomely decorated.

A little later (about A.D. 900) a different group of Indians invaded the Pine Lawn Basin. It seems

likely that they came from north of our area, from near what is now Gallup, New Mexico. We call their culture the Reserve culture and it differed in some respects from the others listed above. Stonewalled surface houses containing eight to ten rooms were erected. These contrasted sharply with the pit-houses of former times. The pottery and tools of stone were likewise different from those of preceding periods.

Thus, during the summer we discovered that the Pine Lawn Basin in New Mexico was occupied continuously for about 6,000 years. Our work has briefly illuminated four new scenes in this long span of time.

Our future work will be directed towards



SOUTHWEST "APARTMENT HOUSE" ABOUT A. D. 900

Painting restoring six-room surface dwelling in the Reserve, New Mexico, area as archaeologists of Museum expedition believe it must have appeared from study of the fragmentary remains they have excavated during the summer of 1947. Reconstruction is by Mr. Gustaf Dalstrom, staff artist, Anthropology. The walls are uncut boulders bound with mortar mud.

> knowledge of pottery or agriculture. We call these early settlers Cochise. They were the ancestors of the Mogollon Indians. The particular objects we found are assigned to a phase of time called Chiricahua. It is probable that the Cochise people wandered into the Pine Lawn Basin from southern Arizona in search of water, because the Southwest was undergoing a severe drought about 6,000 years ago.

> What we actually found in the way of evidence of a Cochise settlement consists of stone tools-grinding stones, hand axes, and scrapers-scattered along an ancient stream bed, and buried at a depth ranging from three to six feet. Apparently a spring

gaining more knowledge of the history of the area. The results of the survey show there are other civilizations remaining to be studied. We desire to fill in as many gaps as possible so that students will have at their disposal finally a series of studies which will touch upon every major time period for the Pine Lawn Basin.

Sun Worship Indicated

One interesting aspect of the culture of the early Mogollon Indians (about A.D. 500) is the orientation of the houses and of the dead. The entry-way of almost every house faced east or southeast. It is therefore conjectured that the sun played an important role in the religious concepts of these Indians.

The evidence revealed by excavations at SU site and at Promontory site, both Mogollon Indian villages, makes most probable the hypothesis that 1,500 years ago the ancient Mogollons worshiped the sun.

In dealing with extinct peoples of great age, the evidence, because of the effacing effects of centuries, is slim. Everything perishes except durable stone tools, pottery, skeletal material, and the Indians' primitive dwellings.

ENTRANCES FACE EAST

The orientation of the skeletons and pithouses (circular ground pits, approximately twenty feet in diameter and three feet deep) first led us to suspect that these primitive Indians regarded the sun as a deity. Approximately fifty early Mogollon houses have been dug and thirty skeletons uncovered, and in every case the pithouse entrance faces east while almost every skeleton faces west. There were few exceptions to this rule.

When people with a crude, primitive culture take the time and effort to orient both their houses and their dead in such a definite manner, the motive behind it must be significant.

Existing on a very low subsistence level, the Mogollon Indians must have felt acutely the slightest fluctuation in Nature's bounty.

FEARED THE DARK

Like all primitive peoples, the Mogollons must have been aware of the fact that it was the sun's rays that made things grow. They were happy in the light and warmth of the sun's rays and cold and fearful in the dark. This is a generalization that can be applied to virtually all primitive peoples.

To the archaeologist, as well as to other present-day scientists, the importance of the sun is well known. Without it, man could not exist. Thus the worship of the sun causes not a flicker of the archaeologist's eyelash.

Lest we scoff at the simple beliefs of the Mogollon Indians, we should remember that our own ancestors were also sun worshipers, and built Stonehenge in England, and other similar places of worship. It has only been in comparatively recent times that man has ceased to regard the physical manifestations of the universe as objects of veneration, and vestiges of such forms of worship still remain in many places.

THEIR ALARM CLOCK

Aside from the religious aspects, the house orientation was a very practical one, for on chilly mountain mornings, everyone is thankful for the sun's heat—including shivering archaeologists! The houses of the

Mogollon Indians caught the first beams of the morning sun—a far gentler and more pleasant alarm clock than civilization's electric variety.

The orientation of the burials is certainly important. The sun in its daily journey gradually drifts into unknown darkness. Death has always been termed a journey into a dark and unknown land. The analogy was most popular during World War I—a dead comrade had merely "gone west."

The Mogollon Indians apparently had parallel concepts.

COSTUMES OF GUATEMALA IN A SPECIAL EXHIBIT

A special exhibit of Guatemalan costumes will be opened in Stanley Field Hall on November 1. These Indian costumes are from a beautiful and representative collection of Guatemalan textiles recently presented to the Museum by Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett, of Chicago.

Miss Bartlett has for many years been interested in native Indian handicrafts, especially weaving, and has collected experfection of their hand weaving. Each village has its typical costumes, easily distinguishable from the costumes of neighboring villages. As a result, the traveler in Guatemala sees an amazing variety of color and design, and at the weekly markets and along the roads he can identify the villages from which the men and women come by the costumes they wear.

In the exhibit the color and variety of

Guatemalan weaving are well represented.

The cotton and woolen materials from which the costumes are made are woven on the belt or backstrap loom, which has one end fastened to a post and the other to a belt passing around the waist of the seated weaver. The correct tension on the warp threads is maintained by pulling back on the belt. The width of cloth woven on a belt loom is limited to about thirty inches, which is the span the weaver can conveniently reach. In some regions wider cloth is woven on the foot or treadle loom of European type.

cloth is woven on the foot or treadle loom of European type.

The most spectacular garment is the full blouse worn by women, called a huipil, which is ornamented with elabo-

ornamented with elaborate and colorful geometric designs and the figures of animals and birds. Decorated belts, headbands and head cloths are also outstanding. At first glance the designs appear to be embroidered, but they are actually brocaded; that is, they are woven not the fabric so that the designs are complete when the material is taken from the loom. Embroidery is little employed in Guatemala except to ornament seams, hems and necklines. In some regions woolen belts are embroidered.

—D.C.



GUATEMALAN COSTUMES

Four of ten carved mahogany manikins on which are displayed some of the native costumes of Guatemala presented to the Museum by Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett. In the center, Miss Dawn Davey of the Museum Library staff demonstrates how one of the costumes might be adopted in the current "new look" fashion development.

amples of them during her travels in Central and South America, as well as in the Southwest of the United States. She obtained the collection that she has now given the Museum during a journey to Guatemala in 1936. The costumes in the Museum exhibit are draped over stylized figures of Guatemalan natives carved in mahogany. The manikins also were presented to the Museum by Miss Bartlett.

The Indians of highland Guatemala are justly famous for the beauty and technical

Page 3

MY FIRST GRIZZLY

BY C. M. BARBER

(Mr. Barber concludes his account of the strange chain of incidents that brought the fine grizzly bear skins from Chihuahua to the then Field Museum. The first installment appeared last month.)

The next day I was out for deer for trap bait. Climbing to the top of a low mesa I looked over the edge. Fifty yards away was a buck lying in the grass with his head high, looking at me. Since I could see nothing but his head, I decided to risk a shot at it. At the gun, the head dropped. Rushing forward, I dropped my rifle, grabbed a horn with my left hand, and reached for my hunting knife to bleed the deer. At that instant he came alive, jerked free with one big jump. In two more jumps he was on and over the rim, out of sight. Grabbing my rifle I followed fast.

I soon saw him standing with head down and very sick. A careful heart shot finished him. I then discovered that my first shot had hit the burr of an antler, half severing it. The concussion had temporarily knocked him out, then made him sick. After loading the deer onto my saddle I reached for my pipe. It was gone. I searched the vicinity for an hour. I went over my back track for some miles, but no luck.

By the time I reached camp, I was really hungry for a smoke. No good Mormon uses tobacco, though of course there are a few that do smoke on the quiet. At Garcia there was always the chance of meeting some traveler from the U.S.A. I at once decided there were some items we needed in camp from the store, as I now explained to my partners. Cluff gave me the eye. Said he, "What do we need besides a pipe for you?" Fortunately, I could show him that both salt and coffee were low.

VISITORS FROM THE EAST

Next morning, long before day, I was astride my best horse and on the trail to Garcia forty miles away. It was a lonesome, hard, day's ride. I went at once to Mrs. McDonald's boarding house. She informed me she had four visitors from New York. A Mr. Smith, a rich timber buyer, was their leader.

"Mr. Smith," said I, "I am down here collecting scientific specimens. I am in trouble."

"What is your trouble, young man? I will help any one I can that is in trouble."

I told him about the loss of my pipe.

"I presume you have also lost your tobacco and matches."

I assured him I had plenty of both.

"Well," said he, "I hate to see a man suffer. Now we have two pipes between the four of us—we can get by with one, so here you are my boy, a present for you."

He handed me a well-colored corn-cob pipe. I filled it at once and was happy again.

Vernon Shaw Kennedy was a Chicago tea merchant. A Scot by birth, he had traveled over much of the world. Hunting tiger in India or Kodiak bear in Alaska were old stories to him. He came to the Sierra Madre that fall with one 50-pound bear trap, some good rifles, and a fancy new camera. He wanted to secure some Mexican grizzlies and a few mountain lions to give to Chicago's natural history museum (then Field Museum).

At Colonia Garcia he hired a Mormon guide, then traveled to the western rim of the plateau. Thirty days of hard hunting there convinced him that game was too scarce for any real success. He returned to the Mormon colony for a fresh start. There, through my chance contact with Mr. Smith, he learned of our success some forty miles to the south. Kennedy wanted to photograph some game; so he set out to join us. He cut across our trap line the second day. However, it took him another whole day to locate us at our camp.

I invited him to camp with us. Every animal we had taken was measured and preserved as a scientific specimen for study or mounting purposes. I hoped Mr. Kennedy might purchase our entire catch. He was shown every skin and skull.

That night I spread out a real camp dinner. We had venison steaks broiled in a dry skillet over the coals, Mexican beans baked with fat bear meat, black coffee, and dried peach sauce. We had brown gravy and a big Dutch oven full of sour dough biscuits, shortened with bear oil. After supper, Mr. Kennedy told us tales of hunting tiger and Alaskan mountain sheep. After hearing of his kills, we felt that he had plenty of courage and knew that he must be a dead shot.

On the trap line next morning we ran into good luck. As we topped a low saddle, we saw a grizzly in the first trap set in a small dry bottom. He had only made a jump or two before wrapping the trap chain around a sturdy oak sapling. Cluff and Kennedy covered me with their guns as I rode down fairly close to be sure the bear was safely caught. His forefoot was in the trap. He seemed to know he was hopelessly trapped. He made no move as I rode completely around him, but he watched me very closely.

APPROACH WITH CAUTION

We left our horses out of sight on the ridge top and on foot approached the bear through the open pine forest. Cluff and I had our rifles all ready. Kennedy came along with rifle and camera. At about one hundred yards Kennedy called a halt. He said, "Mr. Barber, if the bear makes a supreme effort, don't you know that he might break a trap spring and then charge?"

He tried to locate the bear on his finder but could barely see it. At twenty-one, a man has too much courage, but very little judgment. "Mr. Kennedy, you will

NOVEMBER MOVIES FOR CHILDREN

The James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation will continue its autumn series of free Saturday morning programs for children through November. The programs begin at 10:30 A.M. in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum. On the final program, November 29, as a special feature, Anauta, a native of Baffin Island, will appear personally to tell the story of his native land.

Children may come alone, accompanied by adults, or in groups from schools, clubs, community centers, etc.

Following is an outline of the programs:

November 1—Story of the Seashore
Also a cartoon

November 8—CAVALCADE OF MARBLE Also a cartoon

November 15—My Friend Flicka (Repeated by request)

November 22—East of Bombay Also a cartoon

November 29—Story of Baffin Island and Its People

Told by Anauta, a native of Baffin Island

Change in Visiting Hours

On November 1, winter visiting hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., go into effect at the Museum, continuing until February 29.

get no good photos here. Why not go nearer? Cluff and I will protect you."

CAMERA SHOTS, TOO

Giving Cluff the nod, we moved toward the bear. Facing us, the bear watched steadily but made no move. I felt pretty silly walking toward that powerful brute. I have often wondered what I would have done if he had charged us, trap, tree, and all. We stopped the advance at about 100 feet. Mr. Kennedy joined us. I suggested he lay down his rifle for better use of the camera. He replied, "No doubt you men know your bear, but I feel safer with a rifle in my hand."

When the photos were all taken, I suggested he shoot the bear. With a single heart shot he killed it instantly. This bear, a young but mature male, was very dark in color, showing only a few grizzly tipped hairs.

After skinning the bear, we went on around the circle of traps. In one of these we found a fine big mountain lion. Mr. Kennedy got good photos of the lion and then shot it. As we returned to camp I completed the sale. Mr. Kennedy bought our entire catch.

SOUTHWEST REPTILE HUNT, THE LATEST IN SPORTS

BY CLIFFORD H. POPE CURATOR, AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

WHEN a chamber of commerce in Arizona advertises attractions of the state, one of the major claims of distinction is apt to be overlooked. This is the superb rattlesnake fauna—and the latest thing in sports, snake hunting! No other area of the earth boasts twelve different kinds of rattlesnakes, and the only areas that even compete are adjacent New Mexico, southern California, and northern Mexico.

During my recent sojourn of seven weeks in Arizona and New Mexico (New Mexican



Zoological Field Trip, 1947) each of the five rattlesnakes found and caught by members of my party represented a different species. First, we found an Arizona prairie rattler in a high, mesa-rimmed valley south of Springerville in eastern Arizona; second, a Pacific rattlesnake at an elevation of 8,100 feet in the moist evergreen forests of the Santa Catalina Mountains near Tucson; third, a Mohave rattler in the desert near that city; fourth, a black-tailed rattler in the much drier mountains near Reserve, western New Mexico; fifth, a western diamond-back resting in the shade beside a cattle tank near Columbus, southern New Mexico, at 4,050 feet.

The universal distribution and the abundance of species could scarcely be more fully confirmed. Those chamber of commerce boasters might truthfully advertise, for example, something of this sort: "Eleven times as many species of rattlesnakes found in the southeastern corner of Arizona as in the entire state of New Jersey." Perhaps this would help relieve over-crowded Tucson.

You'll Probably See None

It does not follow that rattlers are frequently encountered by tourists in all parts of the Southwest because, throughout the more arid regions, snakes are seldom seen by any but the initiated. By "initiated" I mean those who have learned to hunt them at night. The explanation is not far to seek: the desert gets so warm during the day that not even a snake can stand contact with the hot soil, and therefore all of them seek either the shade of bushes or, more frequently, the cool depths of some rodent burrow. Needless to say, the rattler is anything but welcome in a burrow where it may kill two birds with one stone by securing a meal at the same time that it escapes the lethal heat. A rattler released on hot desert sands must find refuge in a few minutes or perish. The enormous rodent and rabbit population of

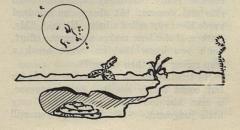
Arizona and New Mexico thus does the rattlers a double turn: it solves their housing problem and fills their bread basket.

In New Mexico alone there are more than a hundred different kinds of rodents and several species of rabbits. The adults of some are too large or formidable for the snakes to eat, but the young of nearly all make dainty reptilian snacks. The lack of trees often forces the small mammals to nest in places easily reached by the snakes. Inhospitable as the desert may appear to us, it is the home of a multitude of animals.

A New Sport

Hunting snakes at night on the desert is a unique and fascinating sport developed in recent years by a few devotees. These addicts, however few in number, have worked so intensively that virtual "schools" have developed. The hunting is done in an automobile. Minor points, astonishing to the layman, are debated with great vigor. Just how fast should one drive? Should the hunter use only paved roads, and if he does should he keep his eyes fixed on the pavement or should he scrutinize the road's shoulders? At what temperature and wind velocity are most specimens to be found? The hazards of this sport are few if the worker confines his activities to the lessfrequented roads where danger of collision from the rear is small: when the quarry is sighted, there is little time for a cry of "Tally-ho!" or even a proper signal to a car approaching from the rear.

We were introduced to this nocturnal sport by Mr. William H. Woodin, III, of Tucson, who has become an expert. Starting one night from the famous San Xavier Mission south of Tucson, we divided our collectors between two cars and headed northward. The lead car had gone but a short distance when its lights spotted the Mohave rattler already mentioned. The driver stopped with a jerk that threw everyone half off the seats. My chief collector had little difficulty picking the snake up



"behind the ears" after pinning it with a stick. This apt, if a little unscientific, indication of the point of seizure originated with the senior member of the party, our instructor's grandmother, whose presence proved that this type of collecting can be enjoyed even by grandparents with spunk. The remark is apt because it emphasizes the absolute necessity of grasping a rattler as close behind the head as possible; otherwise, it may turn and bite the restraining fingers.

Farther on, a long-nosed snake was found. This is a harmless and beautiful red and black desert snake. On a previous night we had seen tarantulas, horned toads, and a gecko. This last is a remarkably softskinned lizard that walks about with slow, deliberate movements like those of a prowling cat, and holds its body well off the ground. If anything looks out of place on a desert it is this gecko. It is never seen abroad during sunny hours because its delicate body could not endure the intense heat. We also found a leaf-nosed snake, one of the desert reptiles that was known to science from few specimens before night collecting proved it to be common. This, incidentally, is the fate of most animal rarities; sooner or later each one is proved to be anything but rare by the discovery of its true habitat or, in this case, behavior.

Snakes That Aren't

I may have made this motorized night collecting sound very easy, but it is not. There are many pitfalls: simply sighting the animals is amazingly hard; then there is the difficulty of mistaking for prey every one of the great variety of objects lying on the road. Straws, sticks, stones, and domestic animal excreta all cause much wear and tear on the brake and throat linings of the novice. Especially exasperating are discarded fan-belts-they look like snakes even in daylight Mr. Woodin says that his really nerve-shattering enemy is the hay truck on a windy night. When unfortunate enough to follow in the wake of such a truck without sighting it, he is tantalized by the straws that it occasionally sheds. These look like snakes but, dislodged by the gust of air from his car, often blow away ere he has stopped and backed to what surely is the proper point. A fruitless search, first on the road and then along it, leaves him doubtful of his sanity.

Our reconnaissance of reptile and amphibian habitats in New Mexico and Arizona took us to Oraibi in the heart of the great Hopi-Navajo Reservation of northeastern Arizona. This arid plateau holds special interest for herpetologists because it is in remote Hopiland that the annual snake dance, the Hopi prayer for rain, is held. In this elaborate ceremonial, wisely staged in late August when it is most likely to rain, large snakes, both harmless and venomous, are carried about with apparent recklessness in the mouths of the dancers. We arrived

too early in August for the dance, but one of the Hopis promised to put us on the mailing list for invitations in 1948. The current press reports that we missed a double show: the 1947 prayer for rain was answered by a cloudburst that stranded hundreds of tourists on the desert, the roads of Hopiland being entirely without "surface" and therefore impassable after a heavy downpour.

While walking about Oraibi, which incidentally is the oldest continuously inhabited site in the United States, we found a "horned toad" whose behavior would have been truly alarming had the reptile been a hundred times bigger. The little lizard (a reptile not even remotely related to the toads, which are true amphibians) measured only four inches from stem to stern, and, like "Mr. Five-by-Five," is almost as wide as long. Unlike that rotund human, the lizard is very flat and its skin, especially in the region of the head, is set with sharply pointed scales and spines.

A Great Bluffer

The individual in question, as if conscious of its grotesque appearance, puffed itself up, stood high on its finger and toe tips, opened its mouth, and proceeded to rock back and forth in a manner that clearly meant, "Look out for me, I'm a tough guy!" The dark lining of the mouth, the wide gape from which issued sharp hisses, and the crown of spines combined to enhance the ludicrous effect of a sight that even Alice in Wonderland could not have dreamed. If we moved, it wheeled to face us and, once, even charged me. I was in hopes that it would squirt blood out of its eye as some kinds of horned toads do, but it would not put on this part of the show. When I picked it up and put a finger between its jaws they did not close; at heart it was about as dangerous as Tweedledum and Tweedledee together. Like most other reptiles, it was only a great bluffer. Actually, the most formidable



thing about this little creature is its scientific name: Phrynosoma douglassii hernandesi.

Few of the thousands of tourists who zoom back and forth across our deserts think of these dry, treeless regions as anything but "god-forsaken." This may be a reasonable point of view from a car speeding at 75 miles an hour; the surrounding world of boundless interest is reserved for those who tarry long enough to enter it. With difficulty we

restricted our own interest to one tiny niche of this world and yet in two months we scarcely scratched the surface. The performance of the little horned toad is a sample of what one may see.

Ghost-White and Elusive

It was not long before we were again thrilled by the reptile life of the desert. This was in the White Sands of the Tularosa Basin, a broad, flat valley of south central New Mexico. Here an ancient deposit of pure gypsum (plaster of Paris) constitutes the "white sands," which cover an area of about 350 square miles. These unique dunes are free of vegetation in places, sparsely grown with low desert plants in others. In these less barren stretches, lizards abound but, instead of having conspicuous colors like individuals of the same species in the surrounding parts of the Southwest, they are pale or almost white like the dazzling sands about them. This makes them extremely hard to find. Close examination showed that of three kinds seen in abundance one was so white that it could scarcely be detected when it lay motionless. In the other two, the usual pattern was evident but its colors showed little contrast.

Selective Process

Presumably, over the thousands of years that the lizards have lived on the white surface, the darker individuals have been weeded out by predators so that only the lighter ones were left to reproduce. It is not the belief of zoologists that this weeding out process causes more pale lizards to be born; it only "selects" them among millions that hatch. The light specimens thus have an advantage and will in time predominate and the paleness even become fixed. Fortunately, these beautiful dunes, now part of the White Sands National Monument, are being preserved intact with their remarkable fauna and flora.

Upon leaving the dunes we had time to go only into the forested mountains to the east of the Tularosa Basin. There, in the different world of the moist evergreen forests on the slopes of Sierra Blanca, which rises to a height of 12,000 feet, we searched in vain for the rarer of the two salamanders known to occur in New Mexico and Arizona. This was the second defeat of the trip: a few weeks earlier in Mexico, Mr. Charles M. Bogert of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and I had made a fruitless search of Chihuahua sand dunes for a hypothetical fringed-footed sand lizard. But, as we sped eastward on our return journey, these defeats only beckoned us to return to the marvelous deserts and forests of our Southwest.

In Case 15, Hall 7 is the Southwest archaeologist's most important method of computing dates. The method is that of tree-ring dating.

FIVE ADULT LECTURES IN NOVEMBER

Five more free illustrated lectures in the autumn course for adults remain to be given on Saturday afternoons at 2:30 during November in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum. Of special interest is the November 8 lecture, "Archaeologists in Action," by Dr. Paul S. Martin, the Museum's own Chief Curator of Anthropology, in which he will tell of his latest finds during



FILMING EXPEDITION FOR LECTURE

The Museum's cinematographer, Mr. John W. Moyer (left) on field assignment with Archaeological Expedition to the Southwest, making natural color films which will be shown with Dr. Paul S. Martin's lecture on Saturday, November 8. Dr. John Rinaldo of the expedition is seen at right.

Note excavated human skull in foreground.

excavations of prehistoric sites in the Southwest, conducted last summer.

In addition to telling of his most recent work, Dr. Martin will review the discoveries made in his fourteen seasons of research in the same general area.

The dates, subjects and lecturers for November are as follows:

November 1—Antarctic Adventure
Carl Eklund

November 8—Archaeologists in Action Dr. Paul S. Martin

November 15—Hudson Bay Adventures C. J. Albrecht

November 22—The Natural History of Mosses

Dr. William C. Steere

November 29—RAMS OF THE RIMROCKS
Cleveland P. Grant

No tickets are necessary for admission to these lectures. A section of the Theatre is reserved for Members of the Museum, each of whom is entitled to two reserved seats. Requests for these seats should be made in advance by telephone (WABash 9410) or in writing, and seats will be held in the Member's name until 2:30 on the lecture day.

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THE BULLETIN

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Members are requested to inform the Museum promptly of changes of address.

STAFF NOTES

Mr. Carl W. Hintz, Museum Librarian, has been appointed Chairman of the Librarians' Section of the American Association of Museums for 1948. . . . Miss Jane Sharpe, of Dixon, Illinois, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as a guide-lecturer on the staff of the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation. . . . Two radio bradcasts on tribal life in Portuguese West Africa were given recently by Dr. Wilfrid D. Hambly. Curator of African Ethnology. One was over Station WLS and the other over WBBM on a coast-to-coast network. Dr. Hambly was called upon to appear because of the publication of his new book, Jamba (The Elephant).... Mr. Harry Changnon, Assistant Curator of Geology, and Mr. R. K. Wyant, Assistant Curator of Economic Geology, participated last month in the Tri-State Geological Field Conference held in various parts of Wisconsin.

Collectors Leave For Peru

Early in October Mr. Paul Scherer and Mr. Robert E. Shroll left by air from Miami for Pebas, Peru, a well-known port on the Amazon River. They have been commissioned to collect mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes for the Museum.

Mr. Scherer was born in Brazil and his boyhood was spent hunting and fishing with the Indians so that he is especially familiar with the fauna and how to hunt in the jungle. After some years at school in the United States, and foreign service in the Air Corps during World War II, he is returning to visit his parents who are missionaries in Peru.

Mr. Schroll, also an Air Corps veteran, accompanies him as helper and for experience. They plan to remain in Peru about six months.

Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett Elected a Contributor

Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett, a Life Member of the Museum, was recently elected a Contributor by the Board of Trustees in recognition of her gifts to the Museum valued at more than \$10,000.

NEW MEMBERS

The following persons became Members of the Museum during the period from September 16 to October 15:

Contributors

Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett

Non-Resident Life Members
Mrs. Cornelius Osgood

Associate Members

David W. Kimball, Griffith Mark, Henry B. Sincere, Holgar G. Swanson.

Sustaining Members Mrs. John Knight

Annual Members

William A. Benson, Carl H. Christiansen, Henry Cizinauskas, J. S. Clifford, Wallace L. Cook, Charles G. Culver, C. B. Hart, Frank W. Hughes, Miss Frances Ione Hutton, Julius Johnson, Harry Lasch, Howard Lipsey, William B. Lloyd, Jr., Albert G. McCaleb, A. T. Milbrook, Ben Mills, E. J. T. Moyer, James P. Oliver, Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, Mrs. Dorothy W. Radack, J. C. Tucker, Andrew L. Valentine, Lee B. Vastine, Charles Velvel, Carl J. Weitzel, James D. West, Emerson C. Whitney.

NOVEMBER LECTURE TOURS

November, 1947

Tours of exhibits, under the guidance of staff lecturers, are conducted every afternoon at 2 o'clock, except Sundays and certain holidays. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, general tours are given, covering all departments. Special subjects are offered on Wednesdays and Fridays (the Friday tours open with an introductory lecture and slides or films in the meeting room on the second floor of the Museum); a schedule of these follows:

Wed., Nov. 5—Smoke Tales—Unusual Uses of Fire (June Buchwald).

Fri., Nov. 7—Costumes from Guatemala— (The new Florence Dibell Bartlett Collection of Textiles.) Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (Harriet Smith).

Wed., Nov. 12—Villains of the Animal World (Lorain Farmer).

Fri., Nov. 14—Plants That Go Together—Plant Societies of the Tundras, Deserts, Swamps, Forests, and Mountains. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (Marie Svoboda).

Wed., Nov. 19—Medicinal Plants (Marie Svoboda).

Fri., Nov. 21—Land of Chicago—Geology of the Chicago Region. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (Winona Cosner).

Wed., Nov. 26—Feast Days and Fast Days
—People and Animals Have Fasts and
Feasts (*Miriam Wood*).

Fri., Nov. 28—From Cradle to Classroom— Training of Children the World Over. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (June Buchwald).

There will be no tour Thursday, November 27, on account of the Thanksgiving holiday, but the Museum will be open to visitors that day.

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM

Following is a list of some of the principal gifts received during the last month:

Department of Anthropology:

From: Mrs. Alice H. Gregory, Chicago—36 handwoven textiles and 2 costumed dolls, Guatemala.

Department of Botany:

From: O. D. Phillips, Belize, British Honduras—49 herbarium specimens, British Honduras; Prof. Eizi Matuda, Escuintla, Mexico—117 herbarium specimens, Mexico; Prof. J. B. McBryde, Denton, Tex.—118 herbarium specimens, Texas; University of Texas, Austin—193 herbarium specimens, Mexico, New Mexico, and Texas.

Department of Geology:

From: Maurice Petit, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—20 Upper Cretaceous invertebrate

fossils and 3 lithological samples, Virgin Islands; Arthur C. Price, Los Angeles, Calif.—a collection of invertebrate fossils, California.

Department of Zoology:

From: Maj. Howard T. Wright, United States Army—308 insects and allies, Japan; Chicago Zoological Society, Brookfield, Ill.—a bird specimen; John G. Shedd Aquarium, Chicago—2 fish specimens, Amazon and Florida; Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago—a European water snake, and a lizard from Haiti; Delzie Demaree, Johnston, Ark.—82 specimens of fresh water clams, Arkansas.

Library:

From: R. W. Bliss, and Carnegie Institution of Washington, both of Washington, D. C.; Boardman Conover, José Cuatrecasas, Stanley Field, Henry W. Nichols, and A. Wood, all of Chicago.

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE TARSIER

BY HARRY HOOGSTRAAL ASSISTANT CURATOR OF INSECTS

WOULDN'T it be great if we could get half a dozen tarsiers!" The speaker, Lieutenant Donald Heyneman, always an optimist, was sitting in my tent in an abandoned rice field just outside Manila, helping plan the Philippine Zoological Expedition for the Chicago Museum. "I'll be happy with half that number," I told him, and secretly hoped for at least one. Six months later Don was traveling back to the States with a serious case of malaria and I was in Mindanao heatedly telling Monobos and Bila-ans not to bring me any more tarsiers—I already had too many.

There are practically no references in the literature to the tarsier in its wild state and the several known species, ranging from the central Philippine Islands through the East Indies, have always been considered fantastically rare. Yet the tarsier is regarded by anatomists as a tremendously important animal. It is one of man's closest relations, closer even than the monkeys, which are considered to climb off on a separate branch from the tarsier and man on the "Tree of Life," though both stem from more primitive primate stock.

Visitors to Brookfield Zoo, where two specimens of the Mindanao tarsier, Tarsius carbonarius, are now living, usually first remark on their small size, which is no larger than that of a medium-sized rat (they have an equally long tail, too); and secondly on their strange appearance, which according to particular fancies is a cross between that of a monkey and of a bat. Tarsiers are strictly nocturnal and during the daytime one sees a lightly mottled, slate-colored furry little animal with almost naked, large, batlike ears, and a long tail, hairy only near the tip, clinging tightly to a branch with strangely human hands and feet. The face is like that of a chinless, low-browed man, without snout, but the eyes are remarkably enlarged and close together and occupy most of the front of the head. During the daytime the iris is only a pinpoint, but as light dims, the central circle enlarges until it occupies much of the eyeball.

BALL-BEARING NECK

The eyeballs are hardly if at all mobile, but the head can be turned an astonishing 160 or 170 degrees, just before it appears that it will twist completely off its short neck. The tiny nose lies just below the great eyes and above the wide, thin mouth, which, when open, reveals a glistening set of needle-like, closely spaced teeth.

As surprising as the round, peering head are the long, bony hands and feet, the palms and soles of which have small fleshy pads and some of the fingers and toes of which have greatly expanded disks, both modifications for the animal's clutching mode of

sleep. Some of the toes and fingers have tiny protruding claws and others flattened forerunners of our fingers and toenails. To go to a more distant branch or to make progress over the ground, it stands up on its greatly elongated hind legs, which are lengthened by an unusual elongation of two of the tarsal, or ankle, bones (from which



TARSIER IN CAPTIVITY

One of the tarsiers now living at the Brookfield Zoo. The ears are partly folded back, in the strange manner peculiar to the tarsiers. (Photograph by Catherine Hoogstraal Walker).

peculiarity the generic name is derived), places its arms almost straight out or slightly bent at the elbow, and from its toe-tips jumps in a low trajectory so far that the observer jerks his head to see where the little beast landed. We have not measured its jump, but consider three to four feet to be a conservative estimate. Our guess, when they jumped from trees that were being felled in Mindanao, might have been even longer.

BROAD STUDIES PLANNED

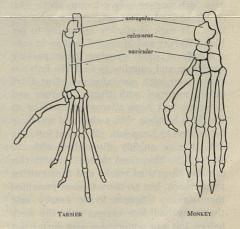
Anatomically the tarsier is an interesting combination of primitive and more advanced characteristics, and specialized and unspecialized characteristics. For instance, many features of the brain, the number of vertebrae, and the viscera are primitive or archaic, and relate the tarsier to other The erect position, the general lemurs. form of the skull and face, the aortic arches, and several features of the urogenital system are highly advanced, or anthropoid, in character. The specializations peculiar to the tarsier for nocturnal vision, clinging, and leaping fascinate not only the zoo visitor but the anatomist, to whom these characters offer many interesting problems.

For photographs of the tarsier in its natural surroundings, see "Pangolins, Tarsiers, and Flying Lemurs of the Philippines" by Karl P. Schmidt, Chicago Natural History Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 7, July, 1947,

The series now at the Museum, which is considerably more extensive than any other material available, will be studied not only by the staff but by numerous other anatomists and medical men in other parts of the country. Studies which will be under way shortly concern themselves with the urogenital system, dentition, embryonic development, the eye and retina, limb musculature, the brain, and the contents of the stomach. As the presence of this series becomes more widely known, other specialists will undoubtedly request material for further study.

We knew before starting our Philippine work that Tarsius fraterculus, the peculiar species inhabiting only the island of Bohol in the Visayan group of the Philippine Islands, was usually found in bamboo clumps, but otherwise had no information on where to look for Tarsius carbonarius, the Mindanao species. It was entirely a surprise when Arturo Castro, our hardestworking Filipino assistant, came running into camp one morning yelling at the top of his voice that he had gotten a tarsier, and in a rat trap at that. We were ending our first month in Mindanao, and had been camped during that time between 3,000 and 8,000 feet elevation on Mt. McKinley in the Mt. Apo range. Tongue-like areas of abaca, the banana plant that is stripped for its tough fiber and comes to us as Manila hemp, reached our 3,500-foot camp in a sheltered valley. Beside it was old secondgrowth forest, and above it to the peak, original forest and stunted mossy forest. Naturally we had kept our eyes open for tarsiers in each of these types of growth.

Castro's smoked-coconut baited trap line that week was at about 3,600 feet around old fallen logs at the edge of original and old second-growth forest, and each morning he had sadly reported little or no catch. I had examined the line the day before the great catch and, judging it to be rather poorly



ORIGIN OF TARSIER'S NAME

The peculiar tarsus that gives the names tarsier and Tarsius to the small Philippine primate.

Compared to the tarsus of a monkey (right).

set, suggested that he move it to a more promising location the next morning.

We carefully combed our prize tarsier for external parasites, of which it was singularly free, as were all the tarsiers we examined later, and the whole camp kibitzed as Castro nervously made up the skin and I tried to imagine which way the exacting mammalogists in Chicago would want its strange legs and head arranged. We put the remarkable eyes in formalin, and then injected the remaining carcass with formalin for the Museum's Anatomy Division. All of the 200 traps out were then reset where we supposed they might catch the most tarsiers, and our eyes were as large as a tarsier's as we intensified our hunt for them in the forest. But we never found another much above sea level or in original forest or old second-growth forest.

LIVE SPECIMENS CAPTURED

When our Mt. McKinley operations ended a few weeks later we decided to warm up and dry out with some lowland collecting at the northern end of Davao Gulf. While there, a Moro brought in our second specimen, this one alive, which he said was taken in a thicket near his field. At this time our own collecting and the specimens brought in by Filipinos were so fruitful that we could hardly care for everything properly, and so I regretfully ordered that the second tarsier become a victim of the "no pets or wild animals" rule, though my popularity with the rest of the members was hardly increased by this action.

Most Filipinos know nothing of the tarsier, but from time to time, in reply to our constant queries, one would tell of tarsiers in great abundance, and always they were in bamboo or low, thick, rather new secondgrowth forest. We were packing specimens for shipment to the States and preparing to go back into the mountains when an unusually reliable Filipino told us that he knew of an exact bamboo clump spilling over with tarsiers only a bumpy day's jeep ride from Davao City where we were at the time. It took absolutely no urging to get Floyd Werner and Manuel Celestino to take a couple of days' vacation from packing specimens and supplies to look the bamboo clump over with our informer. Our third tarsier returned with them. Werner and Celestino had been alternately banging at the thick bamboo with a club and watching for tarsiers to jump out. When, at last, one did, it was quickly dispatched with .22 shot. After they tired themselves with this exertion they tried smoke and then cutting the bamboo, but no more tarsiers presented themselves. Filipinos living nearby said that they had seen several only the week before, but had seldom seen any during wet seasons, and the rains had just begun.

In December, an American veteran of the Spanish American War, who had lived on his isolated coconut plantation ever since that time, told us that William Joyce, the son of another veteran, who lived on the east coast near the southern end of Mindanao, had once mentioned animals like a tarsier on his land, and that this man would be available the next day. To this day I regret my skepticism when Joyce replied the next morning, "Oh, yes, we have lots of those little animals on our place, come down with me and get some of them."

We had just been joined by Charles Wharton, another discharged soldier, who had stayed in the Philippines to make arrangements for handling monkeys for the Infantile Paralysis Commission, and then had decided to stay on for awhile and make his fortune collecting animals for American zoos. Chief Curator Karl P. Schmidt had always much impressed us with one of his pet maxims, that zoos should be a source of much valuable scientific information con-



HANDS OF A TARSIER

Closeup view showing the claws, fingernails and pads at the fingertips as animal clings to a branch. (Photograph by Catherine Hoogstraal Walker).

cerning animals, and so we happily invited Wharton to attach himself to our group when we went to Joyce's place, and offered him our facilities and co-operation. Wharton was able to purchase even more specimens than he could conveniently handle when once we arrived, and it is a tribute to his tender care of his wards that he was able to reach the States with thirty live ones. So far as we have been able to find out, only one pair of tarsiers had previously been exhibited in an American zoo—that in San Diego.

TEN TO TWENTY A DAY

Caburan, the spot to which our new friend Joyce took us (it is marked in large letters on some maps but consists of less than two dozen houses), is only irregularly reached by small boats, but this week the hemp boat was calling twice. I had sent Celestino and Oañe on the first trip with most of the equipment. When Wharton and I arrived a few days later we found that they had

disembarked at the wrong place, two days' hard walk up the coast, and that Celestino had injured his foot in landing in the surf. I lacked almost all types of preserving and collecting equipnent, and Wharton lacked some of his larger cages. In reply to Joyce's instructions, his workers quickly began to bring in live tarsiers for Wharton's fabulous price of \$5 American, which is equivalent to far more than a week's wages. They arrived at the rate of ten to twenty or more a day, and we quickly scurried around making additional cages of bamboo and urging children to hunt grasshoppers at a penny apiece and lizards and geckos at a nickel apiece for tarsier food. Tarsiers were brought tied to the ends of poles, in woven baskets of all descriptions, in tin cans, or wrapped in the captor's shirt.

We had struck this spot in January, just when dense thickets of low second-growth trees were being cleared for miles up and down the coast, and the work was often seriously interrupted as a cutter dashed after a tarsier and walked from one to ten miles to claim his reward. My end of the porch on which we were quartered was deemed most suitable for housing animals and at night my sleep was fitful as more than a hundred tarsiers loudly crunched grasshoppers and lizards, and scampered around in their fights. Their strong odor, by which Bila-an and Monobo natives say they can easily find tarsiers, did not improve my sleep, and neither did the restless twelve-foot python in a sack under my cot or the flying lemurs scratching at their cages. I dreamed of the python crawling over me, but when it finally did escape, it was done so unspectacularly that we did not know about it till we found the empty sack the next morning. My conscience is clear though I fear Wharton still suspects me.

'TARSIER MARKET' CRASHES!

The hemp boat paid its third visit, the last for some time, a few days later, and Wharton took his purchases back to Davao City where he could handle them more easily. I remained on to get some for our collections and to go into the forest and see where and how tarsiers actually lived. By this time the bottom had dropped out of the local market, especially since Wharton had used all of his money and much of mine, and so fewer were offered for sale and those at a third to a fourth of Wharton's price. Indeed, with my own collections, these were still more than I could adaquately handle, for it was some days before equipment from our lost party up the coast arrived, and still longer before Oane could leave recuperating Celestino and join me. The area was rich in snakes and insects, and I had organized an almost hundred-mile-wide search for monkey-eating eagles, so time was well occupied though equipment was short.

(To be continued next month.)

RUSSIANS DISCOVER THREE NEW PLANETS

MOSCOW, Nov 21.—Russian astronomers this year have discovered three small new planets which they have named Russia, Moscow, and Komsomolia, it was claimed here today. These discoveries bring to 113 the number of small planets discovered by Russia.

The three new planets, sought for 150 years, move around the sun in orbits between Mars and Jupiter,

and appear as dim stars.

The name Komsomolia is taken from the Russian for Young Communists.

—PTI-Reuter.

much."-PTI-Reuter.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EXCAVATIONS TO RESTART

AT MOHENJODARO

KARACHI, Nov 4.—Pakistan is soon to search for ancient sites in Zhob Valley, Baluchistan, of anancient highway believed to link the old civilizations

of India and the Middle East.

Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, Director of the Pakistan Archaeological Research Department, said that there was reason to believe that what is now a dreary hill tract once connected the cities of the Euphrates with the 4,000-year-old civilization of Mohenjodaro and the other towns of the Indus valley. The highway led through what are now Quetta and Kandahar. Evidence collected at Mohenjodaro, he said, suggested that there was once a close link between the two civilizations and a flow of people, trade and culture between them. A preliminary survey of the valley to discover sites of towns contemporary with Mohenjodaro or of an even earlier date was now projected.

The Director said that excavations at Mohenjodaro were to recommence either in December of early next year for the first time since work was stopped to reduce Government expenditure in 1931. They are to be conducted by Dr Mortimer Wheeler, the famous British archaeologist, who excavated many sites in pre-partition India and was responsible for the early Christian discoveries

at Maiden Castle in England.

The first operations, expected to last two months, will be combined with a field archaeological school for students being trained for work on Pakistan's many ancient sites.—PTI-Reuter.

RUINS OF MAURYA ARCHITECTURE FOUND

Swiss Himalaya Expedition 1949 II—ARRIVAL IN INDIA 41

By R. N. RAHUL

After completing the porter and coolie arrangements in Darjeeling evend of March this year, we—Ditterland myself—returned to Calcutta to receive there the other members of our expedition on Ayril 6, namely Mrs. Lohner and Messrs. Sutter Wyss-Dunant, Rubi and Pargatzi But April the first struck me dumb with the saddest news of my life, the sudden demise of my Father on the 16th of the previous month. Ditterlanded the tidings to the Foundation and consoled my bereaved heart with great words of peace due from a mountaineer-friend on such an occasion. Next day I flew to Delhi to be with my Mother during this darkest hour in her old age, though I saw no grief on her woe-begone brow Rather, she welcomed me to her lap with this bravest of utterances: "Ram, your father's mission in this life has been complete and he has now gone to report, pe haps for next duty, to the Father of us all. You should not have thus returned from your expedition, for there lies the task that has been assigned to you. Moreover, our scriptures tell us that the holy Himalaya is the sacred abode of the Gods, and you should return there, forthwith, for pilgrimage for brace to your father's soul." Here was no regret but courage and strength to accept death as a regular circumstance in human life which must come to us all, sooner or later And I have been to these great mountains of the Kangchendzung Group due only to the fact that I have been to these great mountains.

The Committee of our expedition and allowed us only a four-day halt in Calcutta, in view of the fact that the monsoon comes quite early to the Eastern Himalaya. But for a frightfully heavy programme that we had to go through in Calcutta, it was an extremely short stay though we could never imagine the delay in the arrival of our equipment by beat from Switzerland. We had to grant interviews to the Calcutta newspapers, for on arrival in Bombay our expedition had been reported quite wrongly in the Indian Press. We wanted all the authorities concerned to have full information about our intentions and program ne in the mountain-area which we had selected for our work. We had also to give a group-talk from the Colcutta station of the All-India Badio which had been approached for it by the Swiss Broedcesting Service. Among other things, the social receptions were not our least concern, though the ones by the Swiss Consul and the Swiss community in Calcutta were essentially the most important. Nevertheless, it was real relief to us when we left the Sealdah Station, on 10th April, for Da-jeeling—our base-town, as of so many Everest and other expeditions in the past.

Next morning saw us in Siliguri lying low along the foot-hills adjacent to India-Nepal border. Siliguri, the headquarters of the Darjeeling Himalaya Railway, is a prosperous town fed by the D. H. system to Kishengani, Darjeeling and Kalimpong. Tea and timber from the toothills and oranges from Bhutan and Sikkim come here down the Teeste for transport to the Indian and Pakistan towns. The Nepalese and Mongolian fringe on these outskirts of Central Asia, though the Indians, mostly from Bengal, still dominate the scene. The Singhilla Range, which shoots off from Kangchendzunga itseland merges into the Indian plains north of Siliguri, forms a unique link between two different worlds.

of the towns en route to Darjeeling Ghum is the most Central Asian ir atmosphere and look. The Ghum Buddhist monastery is truly Tibetan though it does not conceal any of the mysterious interiors or house Shangrile maidens known to the readers of James Hilton's Lost Horizon. Weird looking prayer-flags, inscribed with Om mant padme hung, send out millions of lamaic prayers for the prosperity and protection of the believers who inhabit these mountainfastnesses. Similar other strange cults and rituals still linger here Naturally, Ghum is so homely it

people from Nepal and Tibet, though the tourists flock to it only for its trand view of the mighty snow-clad leaks of the Eastern Himalaya from the Tibetologists, eastern or western, his small Central Asian town is important for its unique contribution of contemporary Tibetan literature. The Finnish Mission for Central Asian roduced from its Ghum head-ularters Mr. Tharchin the founder dittor of the first and only Tibetan tewspaper, and published from Calimpong. Besides, this Mission has brought out some of the most leautiful Primers of colloquial ribetan.

ARRIVAL AT DARJEELING

ARRIVAL AT DARJEELING

The next leg of this journey took as to Darjeeling, where, owing to a typically bad weather, we did not have much activity for about a fortnight. However, occasional trips of its Sunday-markets introduced my friends to some very interesting frontier (ethnic) types, Nepalese, Lepchas and Bhotias whose variegated native costumes and beautiful jewellery fascinated them so much. We also visited the Natural History Museum and the Botanic Gardens to acquaint ourselves with the type of flora and fauna we would come across in the Eastern Himalaya. Dr. Biswas writes thus about this Garden in the Botanic Survey of India, Vol. V, No. 5 (1940): "The position of the garden in the heart of the Himalaya is unique of its kind in the East. To the east are the mountains of Bhutan rising above 17,000 feet in Chumango or Dopendikand. To the west lie the mountains of Nepal-Sandakphu at a height of 11,929 feet representing the frontier of Indian territory on this side. On the northern horizon, at a distance of about 45 miles, the sub-lime snowy mountain of Kangchend zunga rises above the other peaks of everlasting snows." We felt The position of this garden to be most unique, for lying as it is in the heart of the Himalaya it gives to the visitors a very poor idea of the Himalayan flora among that beautiful host of botanical and horticultural specimens from China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Syria and Turkey etc. A Himalayan traveller, when he goes to such a museum, has a definite purpose in view; he wants to gain the maximum knowledge of the aspect of the Himalayar please of the purpose in view; he wants to gain the maximum knowledge of the aspect of the Himalayar please and the purpose in view; he wants to gain the maximum knowledge of the aspect of the Himalayar please are pleased.

rest he can look elsewhere.

Darjeeling enjoys the reputation of seeing Kangchendzunga in all its moods, cruel as well as kind, of course along with its mighty satellites, especially Kabru (24,002 feet), Narsing (19,130 feet), Pandim (22,010 feet) and Siniolchu (22,600 feet), of the Nepal-Sikkim border. To us Kangchendzunga's orange glow, almost nills, was nothing but sublime. These high edifices of Nature allure human beings with a power beyond description. Kangchendzunga has often sent kind invitations to mankind to have a darshan of its divine grandeur. And great things have happened wherever the Mountain and the Man, have met, especially during, Frofessor Dyhrenfurth's and Dr. Paul Bauer's expeditions of 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively. But so far man has not been able to answer this ever standing invitation, though his crusade still goes on towards fullfulment. Maybe, he has not become divine enough to meet the Divine; maybe, it is not human o come to the top of this great mountain; or maybe, this sacred sight is only for the future generations of mankind. We in our turn waited for the mountain's own decision.

We in India have never thought of ascending KANCH and the other great heights, and perhaps will never do so, for long back in history our people learnt to bow to these abodes of the Goûs in obeisance, never to sully them by treading upon them with human feet. That is also the reason we never hear of an Indian climber, though our literature mentions so many great Rishis and Saints who inhabited the Himalaya solitudes for meditations etc. Similar ideas determine the Tibetan attitude in regard to 'yes or no' or permission for Mount Everest, though the European mind interprets it by a different way of thinking.

I—PLANS AND PREPARATIONS

By R. N. RAHUL.

During the 1947 Swiss expedition to the Carhwal Himalaya, Andre Roch, our talented leader, had often talked to us about his plans for a Swiss expedition to the Nepal Himalaya sometime in the year 1949. And on return to Delhi, we (Roch, Dittert and Rahul) had visited the officials of Nepalese Embassy to intimate to them our plans for an expedition to their great mountains. Also, my friend, Col. Thapa, then Charge d'affaires, had very kindly promised us all help from his Government in order to enable us to proceed with our to enable us to proceed with our tentative programme. Of course, the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, which generally sponsors such Swiss ventures, could make a regular application for the Dhaulagiri region only in the summer of the year 1948 But when permission for this region was not granted to us owing mainly to when permission for this region was not granted to us, owing mainly to non-availability of adequate provisions and transport facilities in Palpa, this western province of Nepal, we were rather taken aback, for I had already submitted to the Foundation a very comprehensive note on the topography of this region and the itinerary to be followed by our expedition. However, the Dhaulagiri region is an extremely the Dhaulagiri region is an extremely interesting one to the cartographers interesting one to the cartographers and the mountaineers, for we know so little about it. and an expedition to Dhaulagiri (26.696') whenever realised is bound to bring most educative and useful results. In this connection we also expect lots of good work from the British mountaineer Tilman who is now surveying Northern Nepal with the help of American and British engineers Dhaulagiri, like Gourishanker, is a great mountain sacred alike to Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims, Indian great mountain sacred alike to Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims, Indian and Nepalese, to holy Kailash and Manasarowar in Western Tibet Some day I too hope to pay my humble homage to this holy mountain.

PERMISSION PROTESTING

PERMISSION FROM SIKKIM
Under the circumstances the Swiss
Foundation made two separate applications to the Governments of Nepal
and Sikkim for exploration in the
Kangchendzunga massif within their
respective territories. Meanwhile. I
proceeded to Sikkim to investigate
and study, along with Professor
Halfdan Siiger, the Lamaic faith in
function in this border State for the
National Museum of Ethnography.
Copenhagen (Denmark), though this
most interesting assignment almost Copenhagen (Denmark), though this most interesting assignment almost broke me. For during this period there passed away, in Kabul, a great Central Asian scholar and a personal friend Dr. Henning Haslund who had invited me for this real research work bearing on the great Tibetan tradition. Otherwise this proved to me to be a good opportunity to discuss our plans with my friend Tashi Dadul Densapa, Chief Secretary of Sikkim, who took our application to the Maharaj Kumar for his approval and sanction of our reques. The latter was much pleased to grant us his authorisation to enter Sikkim for our work, of course on the express condition that we would not attempt Kanghendzunga (28,150°), second

highest mountain of the world, for reasons purely religious: the God of Kanchendzunga is the God of Sikkim and the Sikkimese would never like to and the Sikkimese would never like to displease their own 'god of thunder-bolts' for the sake of their own peace and prosperity. The Kumar Sahib had perhaps the fear that our sacrile-geous attempt on Kanchendzunga would invite the frowns of its mighty lord, for the Lamas who wield such a profound influence in these Tibetan countries seemed to have whispered to him that the ensuing year would countries seemed to have whispered to him that the ensuing year would not be a very auspicious one for Sikkim. At times I had also thought so, for the three days of the State Lama-dance, which is performed by the Lamas every year at Gangtok in honour of Kanchendzunga and which we, Siiger and myself, witnessed towards the end of December last year, were indicative of an exceptionally bad weather in the year 1949. The Maharaj Kumar himself is an admiring lover of his great mountains and ever appreciates all kinds of Himalayan expeditions. And the fact that he is now thinking of organising that he is now thinking of organising a small expedition of his own from the Green Lake to Dzongri all along the Nepal-Sikkim border in the North-West, explains his keenness as a mountaineer Before I could take a mountaineer Before I could take his leave, he said to me, "Don't fall down a peak," for he had already invited me to join him in his tentative

I have almost betrayed myself in writing the above, for the thoughts these lines express have not perhaps a very close bearing to a climbing expedition But I have been led to do so by the urge that I am writing these special dispatches only for the Indian readers of the Hindusthan Standard. And herein I want to put in as much information as possible bearing especially on the condition of religions in these Himalayan strongholds. Also these regions are of great ethnographic importance for anthropologists for here mingle in

reunions in these regions are of great ethnographic importance for anthropologists for here mingle in beautiful fusion the two great culture-traditions of Asia the Indian and the Tibetan And the mixture often is an extremely interesting study

The great Buddhist 'Relics celebrations,' early this year, brought me to Calcutta where I also called on the Honorary Swiss Consul Mr Naegeli of Volkart Brothers He gave me a letter from the Secretary of our Foundation, instructing me to wait for the arrival of old Dittert towards the end of February and then to proceed to Darieeling for recruiting 70 Sherpas for high mountain-porterage, besides 200 local coolies who would carry the 6-ton equipment of the expedition over the 16,373 feet high Kangla Pass in North-East Nepal. From the list of members of the 1949 expeditions I could not understand one thing: the absence of Andre Roch of the 1947 expedition. It is a mystery to me even to this day, for the reasons are best known only to Roch and the Foundation. I can only guess these may be Roch's present U.S. assignments did not leave time enough for him for this expedition to Nepal.

Environs Of Lhonak

By R. N. RAHUL

The surroundings of Lhonak are just grand, all its Himalayan scenes just sublime. The number and variety of its snow-peaks and the precision of the outlines of its rock-peaks reveal a wonderful effect of the delicacy of lights and shades during sun-sets on these great heights. And the glaciers all around the horizon lend real enchantment to its beautiful views. The scenery is never dismal, for the juniper scent absorbs one's vacant attention when there is nothing extraordinary for wonder and praise. The musical bells of the grazing yaks also heighten the mountain-tone of this charming country. The thoroughfares to Chaphuk and Jongsong passes, though these routes have failen in disuse these days, often give to Lhonak looks of a frontier outpost. The statuesque beauty of the stones of Lhonak embodies many lamaic sermons: the crafty Lamas have attributed unique symbolisms, to play upon the simple imagination of the symbolisms of Padmasambhava and 'thunder' Dorjes.

GRAZING YAKS

Travellers to Lhonak look upon the grazing yaks here as handsome animals, much like the bisons. The ears of the yaks look quite variegated ornamented with scarlet tufts of wook Their large and beautiful eyes, spreading horty, appearance like that of the picturesque Mongoloids who shepherd them on the solitary heights of these picturesque surroundings. The mountain people use the hardy, sure-footed animals mainly as beasts of burden, though much of their wealth consists in their julcy milk, curd and flesh eaten either fresh or dried. The holy Lamas simply enjoy rides on the hair-cushion backs of these tame, domestic animals. The bushy tails form the well-known 'chowry' for waving over the heads of gods in the temples of Burma and India. The yaks, it would seem, earn thereby the much sought-for religious merit and ensure a better deal with the mountain-gods. Lhonak is a magnificent mountain district, though the majesty of its grand views has been the delight of only a few fortunate, Joseph Hooker, Sarat Chandra Das and the comrades of Freshf

leading to the perpetual snows of Kangchendzunga. The conical head and rocky shoulders of the 25,294 feet high Jannu, one of the grandest of the Kanch group, forms a most magnificent feature appalling in sheer steepness. The 25,000 feet high Kangbachen, one of the five peaks of the 'treasury' of Kangchendzunga, fights shy of a glimpse from Lhonak, We attempted this grand peak but gave it up owing to a hanging glacier and serace en route. Ramthang, 23,000 feet high, which was climbed by the International expedition of 1930, reveals a virgin beauty of all the Madonas. The 19-20 thousand feet lofty peak of Nango sparkles in white radiance to the west of Jannu. There are a number of beautiful peaks and valleys in the immediate vicinity of Lhonak but all almost unknown for purposes of climbing or scaling. Nothing at all is known about their glacier systems.

The Nepalo-Tibetan mountains, which extend along the border region in the north and vary from 20-23 thousand feet in altitude, offer unique opportunities to future climbers and explorers in the Nepal Himaleya, The ground is just virgin, for nobody has ever penetrated into this inner sanctuary. Who knows how many hidden and unknown glaciers, peaks and valleys are there for the lee-ase men? The survey-maps, reveal none of those surprising blanks and question-marks which baffle the mountain-enthusiasts at every ordinary step. No doubt, the early Lama travellers, especially Gyswa Lhapchun Chhimbo and Kado Rinzin Chhimbo of the feth century, were quite familiar with the itiherary, nomenclature and topography of these areas. These early records, now extant in the Tibetan Gur, can very well be utilized in the revision of the maps of the area.

GREEN ALP

A trip to the 'green alp' of Pangpema, the sacred spot of Padmasambhava in legend, opens the glorious but mysterious panorama of Kang-chendzunga and Zenu glaciers, forms the Town of the the world than those surrounding the Kanch Glacier, from the There are no grander and nobler peaks in the winter of the page of the pa

III—Start For Western Sikkim

By R. N. RAHUL

Towards the end of April, we (Mrs. Lohner, Sutter, Wyss-Dunant and Rahul) returned to our basetown of Darjeeling, from Gangtok after presenting there our thanks to the Maharaja of Sikkim for his kind authorisation for our exploration work in his Himalayan country. This visit to Gangtok proved most interesting to my Swiss friends who came in contact here with a new world, new ways, new ideas and new personalities. They had already read and heard much about the mysteriously unique Tibetan culture but now they found it so tendentious in characteristics so native to it. The ruling family of Sikkim hails originally from Tibet, as the Lepchas and Bhotias from the the Tibetan stock, and follows, strictly, the social institutions and the lamaic faith of Tibet. The lamaic art in the Palace and the Palace Monastery at Gangtok, the dainty concoctions with which we were regaled at lunch by the Maharaja bade farewell to us bespoke of nothing but the age-old Tibetan tradition, which is so reminiscent of the impact of Sino-Indian traditions. Dr. Wyss-Dunant, who has travelled widely in the African Orient, was all praise for the native poise in the social behaviour of the Maharaj Kumari, Princess Kola. And he said, by way of appreciation, of her feminine grace and modesty: "Oh, she is a flower free from all kinds of modern vulgarity so prevalent among women in Europe now-a-days.

Our arrival in Darjeeling from Gangtok was simultaneous, luckily so, with the arrival of the Nepal Government's permission for us for its portion of the Kangchendzonga massif. For we were elated to receive it; the prospect of visiting the unexplored glaciers and unscaled peaks in this terra incognita filled our minds above all other considerations. There was a lot we could do there, for only one major expedition, Professor Dyhrenfurth's International Expedition of 1930, had worked in this region, before our time. The Sikkim Hamalaya, on the other hand, is already so well known to the geographers and mountaineers that now only tourists can add feathers

of the last century, is almost quiet on this point.

We gave up, happily, all our plans for North Sikkim in favour of Northeast Nepal, though we were full one month behind our programme. Of the many routes to Northeast Nepal through the dips of the Singalila Range, we selected the Dzongri one through Western Sikkim in view of the Dak-Bungalow and supply facilities for ourselves and for our coolies up to Yoksam. Of course, we knew it that the 16,373 feet high Kang Pass would not be free of the fresh snow at this time of the year. The poorly clad coolies would find it difficult for easy crossing. But then the other routes are so hot, long and weary.

UNPLEASANT MARCH

The first day's march, through the green tea-plantations and glades of oaks, was quite an unpleasant descent from the temperate climate of Darjeeling to the unwelcome heat of the Rangit Valley, only 2,000 feet high above sea level. Next day was a steep and arduous climb-up from the picturesque Singla Bazar to the heautiful Chakung Dak-Bungalow, after full six hours through the sweating

heat of Rammang and Ratho valleys and dense tropical forests. Our labours, however, were much compensated by a panoramic view of the country we were privileged that evening from the elevated position of this bungalow. The third day brought us heavy rains and blood-sucking leeches which a traveller hates so much while journeying through these tropical valleys of Sikkim. Of course, we almost forgot this acute pain of this most unbearable molestation, as we got to the Rinchenpong Dak-Bungalow (6,300 feet high). For it is the pre-tiest bungalow in Sikkim and offers to the travellers a most enchanting view of the sublime snows of Kabru view of the sublime snows of the transport aspect of our expedition by the time we arrived at Pemayangtse, for our coolies deserted us in batches of 5, 10 and 20 at a time, after this painful ordeal. But for the help of the lamas of the Pemayangtse monastery we would have got to Dzongri with great difficulty; it is almost next to impossible to enlist coolies these days in these areas.

The Pemayangtse monastery and in for acceptation of the Kangchendzonga range during the days and the southern lights of Darjeeling during the nights are simply enchanting from these high points. This was our second view of these great mountains since we left Darjeeling, the first glimpse we got from Rinchenpong. A pious look towards the Kangla becomes the delight of the eyes the moment it catches on the big white chorten and the sacred Kachoperi monastery adjacent to Yoksam. For it was there, early in the history

Rinchenpong. A pious look towar the Kangla becomes the delight of the eyes the moment it eatches on the leves the constant of the leves the learned lamform Tibet, Kado Rinzin Chhimh Gyawa Lhochun Chhimho a Tsering Ngapdagpa Chhimh gathered together for establishing the lamaic faith in this little principali and for selecting its first rule Today, only a rough stone semarks this historic spot. The lamas also founded, upwards four hundred year ago, the gre Trashiding monastery, though it now lost its old charm: it was total sacked during the wars betwee Nepal and Sikkim. The great chort near the monastery is said to contathe holy relics of Guru Rimpoche though relics of Guru Rimpoche though its from Bhutan, Nepal a Tibet visit Yoksam on pilgrimage, if even in our own times these sacr spots have become re-sanctified as were: the Dalai Lama of Tibet ma Tingling his holy abode for a fedays while sojourning in these are during His flight from Lhasa in typer 1910.

The Pemayangtse monastery, the largest in Sikkim, has a long history behind it. The chief lama has the right of blessing even the Maharaj of Sikkim with holy water. The monastery is a fine specimen of the magnificent lamaic art of Tiber magnificent paintings of mythic guardians decorate the main entrance large painted wooden pillars supposit and gilt statues of the Buddha Bodhisattwa and high lamas fill it beautiful interiors. The devil-dance which take place on rare occasion though there is nothing devilish about them, heighten the Om mani padminung tone of the monastery. For there is nothing lay about the stranginstruments, long brass trumo-there is nothing lay about the stranginstruments, long brass trumo-there cymbals, wooden drums and brocade masks employed in the dance.

IV-Environs Of Dzongri

By R. N. RAHUL

The march down from Pennyangtes or Vocksum, through the fertile valleys of the Upper Rangit, gave us the first taste of mountaineering in that 'earliest civilised corner' of Sikkim, Even the paths in this part of the world, nothing but rough tracks, bespoke of the character of those who make them. After Voksum, the last village, it was a real will country towards Dzongri and the Kang La. The rough track at the last village, it was a real will country towards Dzongri and the Kang La. The rough track at magnificent feeseription. I was much impressed by the beauty and colour of these trees, flowers and colour of these trees, flowers and butterflies and longed for being a Joseph Hooker to revel for ever in these charming haunts. Recently, I understand, the famous Sikkim orchids have been much in demand in the U.S.A. and I wish my Sikkimes riends a million dollars out of this transaction.

The ascent to Dzongri, which stands at a height of 13/200 feet, introduced at height of 13/200 feet, introduced at a height of 13/200 feet, introduced at height of 13/200 fe

V-Journey Through Remote Nepal

By R. N. RAHUL

After a strenuous struggle up the 16,680 ft. Kang La we certainly were a dilapidated party, some of our coolies being broken in health and spirit. That evening one of our comrades gave us order to camp very near to the snow-limits though we were anxious to get to the emerald 'green alp' this side of Tseram where Freshfield and Dyhrenfurth had pitched their camps 50 and 30 years ago. Next day, while our coolies were to get the much deserved rest, we (Sutter and Rahul)

Prof. Rahul's Talk At Kalimpong

From A Correspondent
KALIMPONG, JULY 28.—Prof. R.
N. Rahul, a member of the staff of
the University of Delhi, who accompanied the recent Swiss Expedition to
Eastern Nepal and the Kancharjunga Group, narrated yesterday his
experiences on the "Swiss Himalayan
Expedition, 1949," to members and
guests of the Institute of Culture,
Kalimpong.

The Professor stated that the Expedition had done good work and that all the members were fit and well. The Expedition left India for Eastern Nepal on May 1, 1949, and journeyed via Pemonichi, Jongri and Koksam, crossing the Kang-La (14.000') into Nepal. The base camp was established at Lhonak above Kangbachen and the Expedition remained there for two months, exploring the country. The Expedition were self-sufficient in food. There were 200 Sherpa porters, about 30 of these were women. The women proved to be as good, if not better, as the men.

The highest point reached by members of the Expedition was the Pyramid (25,000 ft.) of the Kanchanjunga Group which was climbed on June 20. From here it was possible to study the south face of the Everest. An unusual feature was that the south face of the Everest was covered by snow which was yellow in colour.

The Expedition was promoted by the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research. The Expedition had secured thousands of feet of coloured film of educational and geographical interest and the film would be released in due course in Europe and India A new flower: a yellow edelweiss, was discovered Prof Rahul had also obtained valuable anthropological data of the Walloons, Yangma, and Shingsha people who inhabited that region. It was the Professor's hope that the youth of India should become adventurous in spirit and take to mountaineering as a sport.

Progress Of Swiss Himalaya Expedition



-Photos by R. N. Rahul

LIFE IN THE SHADOWS OF THE ANAPURNA MASSIF:

Mrs. 22 S. FAILURE ON TWO PEAKS

Exclusive from The Times, London

By Major H. W. TILMAN, leader of the 1938 Everest Expedition
(By Air Mall)

SINCE one-third of the Himalayas lie within Nepal we should
be grateful that the Nepalese are sometimes willing to see
their mountain explored or even climbed. But exploring the
Himalayas is one thing and climbing them another—one in which
the mountain usually has the last word. Not always, however, for
this year the dash and determination of the French proved too much
for Anapurna I.

After the Maharaja had agreed to
cur visiting the Anapurna Himal. I
planned for a small party such as explored and collected in the Langtang
in 1949, but others interested preferred
a larger party in order to build up. a
with startling frequency and appalling
usedvanced in short rushes, crouching as far as possible under the cilif to
war breath, while the sheep and



The Sunday Statesman.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1951







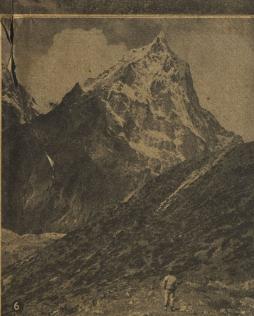
EVEREST RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITION

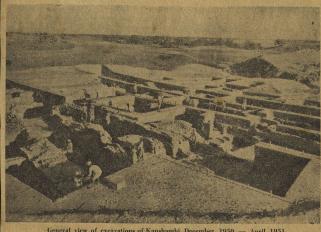
The pictures on this page—which are exclusive to The Statesman—were taken on the reconnaissance expedition which, under the leadership of Mr. Eric Shipton, is investigating the south-western aspect of Mount Everest. This side of the Mountain can only be approached through Nepal. (1) A panoramic view (of several photographs joined together) taken from 20,000 ft. on Pumori. Left to Right:—North Peak, North Col. Mr. Everest, West Cwm (with Lhotse at head); Nuptse. (2) Climbing an ice fell. (3) The monastery of Thyang Bochi. (4), (5), and (6). Photographs taken on the march from Namche Bazar to the base camp on Khombu Glacier, showing various peaks (By special arrangement with The Times, London).











KAUSHAMBI EXCAVATIONS: Discovery Of Udayan's Fort





A piece of sculpture found at Kaushambi

LAND CUSTOMS ACTIVITY Goods Valued At Rs. 49,577 Seized In A Fortnight

DR. N. B. KHARE

FOOTPRINTS OF THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN"





These photographs brought back by Mr Eric Shipton, leader of the Everest Reconnaissance Expedition, show the footprints of the "Yeti" or "Abominable Snowman," found in the basin of the Menlung Tsu. The above photograph shows the footprints alone. In the other, they are seen alongside a boot worn by Dr Ward, a member of the expedition.

Age Sites Stone d In Orissa

New Palæolithic and Neolithic sites, the earliest of which may be 400,000 years old, were discovered by Mr B. B. Lal, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, Eastern circle, during his recent visit to Orissa.

Accompanied by Mr P. Acharya, Superintendent of the Archæological Museum of Orissa, Mr Lal went on a tour of the former Princely States, now merged in Orissa, to inspect the ancient monumentsimages and temples-and select those of first-rate importance historically and archæologically, which might require Government protection.

During his tour, Mr Lal discovered several sites belonging to the Palæolithic (Old Stone) and Neolithic (New Stone) ages and collected many stone implements then used by the inhabitants of those

areas.

Among the monuments recommended to the Centre by Mr Lal as needing protection are two huge images 50 feet and 42 feet long respectively and a temple, dating back to the 7th Century A.D.

The two huge Vishnu images in reclining posture, supposed to date back to 1,000 A.D., are located at Sarang on the left bank of the Brahmani River opposite Talcher and at Bhimkand, about 30 miles

upstream.

The Neolithic implements discovered are of great importance, Mr Lal thinks, because they are quite different from those found in South India and represent a peop'e who were fundamentally different from the Southerners. Similar implements have also been found in various places in South Bihar and parts of West Bengal. Mr Lal has also made a preliminary study of the ancient sea levels on the basis of the "fossil bars" and lagoons and is trying to establish a co-relation of the Palæolithic implements with those found in other countries to fit the Indian tools in an international scheme of dating.-UPI.

he Children Of Kanchenjunga

Increasing contact with racially stronger neighbours caused the number of Lepchas to decline at the beginning of this century. Peace-loving and honest, they were unable to stand their ground against waves of more vigorous and cunning immigrants. Today some 23.000 Lepchas—compared with 9.000 descendants of the first Tibetan settlers and approximately 150.000 Nepalese—still live in Sikkim, mainly in their reservation at Zongu, while about 8.000 members of the tribe have their dwellings in Darjeeling district, at Illam within the boundaries of Nepal, and in a few valleys of western Bhutan.

The old, colourful Lepcha dress is scarcely seen any more, the knowledge of their script, Increasing contact with racially stronger

seen any more, the knowledge of their script, their melodious songs and joyful dances have partly been forgotten and in many a Lepcha family the Nepalese idiom has even replaced their mother-tongue. For many years the leaders of the Lepchas have been trying hard to improve the economic conditions of their people and to revive and preserve the old traditions. traditions

by Dr. R. de Nebesky-Wojkowitz

of the A Lepcha girl, wearing characteristic silver-ear direct-rings studded with tyrquoise and large silver to the needles.



The Vinter In

..by..... David Wilson

HARAPPA RELICS NEAR AMBALA

NED DELHI, Aug 13.—Unearthing of relics of Harappa culture at Rupar, 60 miles north of Ambala in Punjab (I), is one of the main discoveries listed in the latest report of the Director-General of Archaeology which will come up for consideration at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology here.

The report deals with excavations carried out by the department, recent important discoveries, work on preservation of monuments, re-organization of the department and other matters relating to archæology.

"The excavations at Rupar," says the report, "proved entirely successful, for below the successive levels of Muslim, Gupta, Kushan, Sunga and Maurya periods were found remnants of a culture characterized by the occurrence of a type of pottery now known to archaeologists as painted greyware' and which, on stratigraphic evidence, can safely "The excavations at Rupar," says

be assigned to the first half of the first millenium B.C.

"The ware has been found on a very large number of sites in Bikaner, Punjab and west U.P. Still below was found a fairly thick deposit of Harappa culture which yielded typical-Harappa pottery, chert blades, steatite seal, beads and many other objects characteristic of that culture. There is thus no doubt that Rupar represents one of the sites for the study of protohistoric archaeology, as, by a close observation of its stratification, we shall be able to find out whether Harappa culture had overlapped with the later greyware culture."

According to the report, excavations of dried-up river valley beds of North Bikaner in Rajasthan during the past two years showed that the area was studded with sites of Harappa culture and of later historical periods. It was also found that some of the sites belonged to a culture which had some indefinite affinity with the Harappa culture of the Indus Valley.

TEMPLE IN MANIPUR

A Vishnu temple at Bishenpur, in Manipur, believed to have been built by King Kayamba in about 1475 A.D., has also been brought to light. The temple, says the report, is interesting not only because it is the earliest known temple in Manipur but also because it is suited to quick drainage of heavy rainfall, while its architecture forms a useful link between the Indian and the Further Indian types of temples in general and the temples of Java in particular. Like the Javanese 'candis' or temples, it is a two-storeyed brick structure with a narrow porch and a corbelled arch. Among other important discoveries mentioned in the report are:

A hoard of more than 350 coins, mostly of copper and including two of silver and one of gold, from the bed of the Sipra river near Ujjain. The coins range in date from the third century B.C. to the fourth century A.D.

An 'asvamedha yagna' site near Kalsi, 30 miles west of Dehra Dun, believed to he constructed in the

third century B.C. to the fourth century A.D.

An 'asvamedha yagna' site near Kalsi, 30 miles west of Dehra Dun, believed to be constructed in the third century A.D.

A hoard of 150 bronze images at Akota, near Boroda.

Ancient mural paints in the Siva temple at Tiruvalamjuli, near Kumbakonam, and the famous Brihadiswara temple at Tanjore.

A poem inscribed on stone in

A poem inscribed on stone in praise of God Surya, by a poet named Chittapa of the 11th century at Bhila.—PTI.

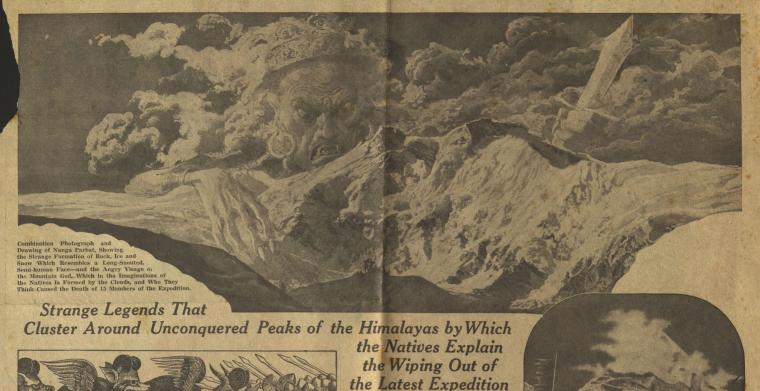
LATEST FINDS AT JERICHO 56

EXCAVATIONS REVEAL THE OLDEST TOWN WALL IN THE WORLD BY KATHLEEN KENYON
(Director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem)

THE third season of the present series of excavations at Jericho has just been completed. In an earlier article (published in The Statesman on April 12) an outline was given of the finds earlier in the season. At that stage some seanty remains had been found of the town of the fourteenth century B.C., probably that which was destroyed by the Israelites under Joshua.

These remains were all, in the area excavated, that have survived centuries of denuations and erosion been shandoned. Over machine to make the property of the propert

"The Gods of the Mountains Killed Them!"



A Medieval Drawing of "The Adventures of Alexander," Depicting Him Fighting Off a Swarm of "Mountain Devils" Among the Himalayas When He Penetrated Little Tibet in His Invasion of Northern India.

SIMLA, India.

spoken! The gods of the mountains killed them!"

It is in this way that the people of

It is in this way that the people of the Himalayas and, indeed, the people of India, explain the recent wiping out of the sixteen members of Dr. Carl Wein's German expedition which tried to reach the forbidden crest of Nanga Parbat, 26,614 feet, the sixth highest peak in the Himalayas. The Westerner may say that it was all in the risks of the game, but the Asiatic knows better. He shakes his head and murmurs that these men defied the gods of the recentisies.

He will tell you that ill luck came to the previous expeditions. And that is true. The first expedition, in 1932, was under the leadership of the famous mountain climber Willy Merkl, of Munich, with Rand Herron, of New York, the assistant leader of the party. The expedition reached a height of 23,000 feet and had to turn back. There were no accidents then, nor any lives lost.

ing to future climbers, the natives say, for Rand Herron was killed on his way home to America when he slipped from the Second Pyramid in a supposedly harmless adventure of sightseeing.

The second expedition to Nanga Parbat was two years later, again under the leadership of Merkl. This time they reached a height of 25,000 feet, and then the gods served a sternier warning. Merkl, his two comrades and six coolles, were overtaken by a snowstorm and, unable to return to their lower camp in safety, all perished, including the leader.

But the gods of Nanga Parbat had shown their anger long before these three expeditions threatened their privacy. The Alpine climber A. F., Mummery tried to conquer Nanga Parbat in 1895 with the help of two (Shurkas, They never came back.

Despite this ominous record, three new expeditions, two British and one Italian, are now preparing to attempt again the conquest of the Himalayas.

It is a fact that it is not the allitude that defeats these climbers—men have gone higher. But the "Powers of the Himaval," as the Himalayas are named here, have other ways. Sometimes it is the gale that unexpectedly rushes down the angry mountain and sweeps the climbers off its slopes, forever into eternity. Sometimes it is a swift re-

voit among the native guides and the servants, who suddenly become restless and whisper among themselves, because some of them have 'heard the threat of the mountain spirit and have seen him by night.' But most often, it is the Unknown, because no witness is left to tell the tate of the disappearance of these seekers; the snow covers the bodies and the traces.

Himalayan yogis, who travel up and down the mountains naked and guideless because, they say, they respect the laws of the mountain and never venture into the forbidden parts, tell or seeing sudden giant figures which disappeared as they approached and of finding giant footsteps on the slopes. These giant snowmen of the Himalayas, the guards of the mountain gods, turn aside, if need be, the too venturesome.

It is not Nanga Parbat only that is sacred to the Gods of Himalaya. Above all, the most sacred is Everest, known to the East as Gaurizankar, the dwelling of the snows. The summit of Everest is sacred to Asiatics as the site of the Mother of the World. And in the cryptograms of Asia it is written that she has ordained.

"Winds, gather ye! Snows, gather ye! Birds, hold back! Beasts, stand back! No human foot shall set its traces on My Summit!"

Sometimes, as with the last Everest expedition, it is said by Asiatics that, unwilling to endanger human life, the Mother of the World sends premature storms to prevent their start. But those who persist must deal directly with her forces.

with ner torces.

Kinchenjunga, second only to Ever est among monarchs of earth, is no less sacred. She is the mountain or the Five Treasures, who guards in secrets of the future. Special rites are celebrated to honor Kinchenjunga, and in September, from all parts of Sikkim Bhutan, Nepal, Kashmir, worshipper of the mountain gather and perform dances and rites in her name. At times it is said, the God Protection Could have a second to the second control of the control

are strange caves, guarded by stone doors, which, it said, have never been opened. Easterners whisper that these are the su betranean passages which find their exit in the Happy Valley of the Himmalayas. This Happy Valley, according to Comma de Keres, the great Hungarian scholar of the Nimetonia Century, was the scene of Buddha, Apollonius of Tyana, onius of Tyana, on the same of the same cave of th

However, there are ways to cross the

Himalayas, for lamas, who laugh at the struggles of Westerners to reach the peaks of the mountains. "Why not fly over them in your astral body, as we do?" they ask. And, according to tradition, a high lama, during his sleep or moments of deep meditation may separate his astral body, his soul body, from his physical bone. And while his physical body sleeps or drowses, he can wander in happier valleys in trans-Himalayan spaces. Padma Sambhava, the founder of the Red Sect of lamas, was compelled to return to his home in India from Tibet. But each night he sent his astral body back over Everest to teach his disciplies who confidently awaited his coming, and were never disappointed.

Nagarjuna, before becoming the great Teacher of Northern Buddhism, was another of the humans who have pried the secrets of magic from Himalayan spirits. At twenty, Nagarjuna, already one of the great scholars, became tired of his exemplary life. He sought out one of the necromancers of the Bon Po religion, who taught him his greatest secret, the power of invisibility, gained only by terrific control over his body. Under this protection Nagarjuna and his comrades are said to have seduced some of the king's women.

The Sage Nagarjuna Absorbing the Wisdom of the Great Naga, or Godlike snake, in His Home Among the Inaccessible Himalayan Peaks; Behind the Naga to 9 to 9 to 10 t

to Attack Sacred Nanga Parbat

However, the king's wise men knew that the difference between invisible ghosts and magicians is that the latter leave footsteps, and though they discovered Nagarijuna's companions, he himself escaped. He decided to reform, however, and was able to meet the King of the Nagas, the serpent gods, who even now are believed to live in

The King of the Nagus took Nagarjuns for three months to what is believed to be Lake Vuln; and there instructed him, also giving him the two greatest secrets of serpent lore; the elicit of life and the essence of gold. Equipped with these, Nagarjuna returned to his people, and eventually became the great preceptor of Buddnism. So steadfast was he that later, when Buddhism was persecuted by a Hindu king, he determined to convert the king himself and for seven years walked in front of the king wherever he went carrying a red flag, probably the carliest known "picketing." Finally the king marveling at his steadfastness, began to listen to his sermons and became converted to Buddhism, so goes the legend.

The line that separates the forbidden slopes seems to run somewhere at a height of 26,000 feet, for none of the eighteen peaks in the highest thirteen

mountains of the Himalayas reaching above this altitude has ever been climbed by mountaineers. Every attempt was repelled by the snowmen, the Micro as the

Tibetans call
them.
The natives believe, too, that the
Hindu god Siva,
the "King of the
Snowy Mountains," lives on the
peaks with Parvata, the "Daughter
of the Mountains
of Snow." Their
domain is haunted

the Kimaras, who have human bodies and horses' heads, and the Chandarvas, who dwell in athomics spaces of the air and "stand rect on the yault of heaven."

"Gandharvanagara" means mirage in Hindu, and the city of the Gandharvas, asserted by many Hindus to have been seen in the thin air above the high peaks, is really a mirage.

the mga pears, is ready a mirage, Mrg. Hettle Dyhrenfurth, who broke the women's mountain climbing record by scaling the Queen Mary Peak of the Karakoram Himalayas in 1834 and who, with hier husband, Dr. Gunther O. Dyhrenfurth, attempted to climb the third highest peak of the Himalayas, the Kinchenjunga', has said that she never feth happy while she was in the Himalayas. She had always a "premonition of something terrible and mysterious threatening, for every year expeditions go out to climb the Himalayas, but always something happens to them at the last moment: an ever lanch, a smowther than the start of the control of the cont

During the Dyhrenfurth expedition to the Kinchenjunga, in 1930, a terrific avalanche occurred and a whole glacier broke off. The men ran for their lives and all were saved except

porter. "The peculiar thing was," Mrs.

Dyhrenfurth relates, "that after the accident the weather immediately cleared and the sun shone from the blue skies, which were heavily overcast for ter days. I felt as if the monster on the mountain was laughing at the little men he had just shaken off like

anta:

"On one of our expeditions," Mrs. Dyhrenfurth says, "we reached a grassy slope and I expressed my doubt whether it would be safe to camp there. My expert friends laughed, explaining that the slope was not steep enough for boulders to roll down. But during the first night huge stones came rolling down to our tents. Nothing happened, but the porters solemnity said that "the snowmen are shooting," and nothing could persuade them that.

From 1818 to 1914 no less than fifty Himalaya expeditions were undertaken and since then about two expeditions a year on a much larger scale and better equipped have tried to beat the cods but never won

A Japanese proverb says: "There are two fools: the man who has never climbed Mt. Fujiyama and the one who climbs it the second time." But adventurous men, eager to learn the secrets of nature, remain undaunted by all warnings of gods and demons. They will try again and again, no matter what the cost may be in human lives to attempt the perilous adventure once more.

The Hindu is wiser, or more cautions, and faver climbs a mountain where "the gods live." The Hindu goes around them with awe and worship. He and the Tibetans and the Chinese build temples and shrines at the foot of these sacred mountains and pray to these lofty gods. They have prayer flags along their trails as a signal to the guardians that they will not cross over to the forbidden land.

Although the human foot never stood on the highest peak of the world, human eyes have seen it from above. On April 19, 1933, two British airplanes, led by the Marquess of Clydesdale, flew over Mt. Everest and photographed it without accident. Maybe the gods and the snowmen were helpless in their surprise.

GENE LAMB FIRST AMERICAN TO MEET THE "LIVING BUDDHA"



xplorer Finds Mysterious Tibetan 'Deity' Human And Approachable



Great Sno flake Collection Monument to Work of Snow Artist



READY TO EXPLORE MYSTERIES OF ASIA

Haardt Assembles First of His Two Units at Beirut, Syria, for Start in a Few Days.

CARAVAN OF 7 TRACTORS

Route Lies Over Lofty Mountains, Where It Will Lofty Mountains Turkestan, Where It Your Join Unit From China.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, March 29. The Pamir unit of the Haardt transasian expedition has assembled at Beirut, Syria, ready to start in a few days, according to advices received today by the National Geographic Society. The unit, equipped with every modern scientific device for exploration, will travel in seven curious caterpillar tractors.

Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president of the society, said that the expedition, which intends to cross Asia, will undertake one of the most dent of the society, expedition, which intends to cross-expedition, which intends to cross-sala, will undertake one of the most extensive overland explorations of times. It will traverse, in

xtensive overland explorations or nodern times. It will traverse, in art, the route of Marco Polo, the ncient silk route from Cathay to the Mediterranean, the parched reas where Dr. Roy Chapman undrews intends to continue his unt for traces of earliest human tabitation, and the track of Alexnder the Great's conquering march o the Indus. dus.
der of the expedition, which
heh enterprise in which the
Geographic Society is cog, is Georges-Marie Haardt,

ecording and color pho-will be utilized. erpillar cars are the result than two years' experimen-on a type of vehicle which tiate rough and roadless ach car, with its trailer, is e unit, and can proceed for of days if cut off from the he expedition. unit of the expedition will pradio station which will op-

carry a radio station which we erate on both short and long lengths.

ROOSEVELT SENDS INVITATION TO HEDIN

Asks Explorer, Now in China, to Visit Him After Survey Trip to Sinkiang Province.

PEIPING, China, Oct. 19 (P).-Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer who has been engaged by the Chinese Government for a trip to Sinkiang Province preliminary to an attempt to open up the territory economically, will depart on the journey Saturday.

Dr. Hedin, a friend of President Roosevelt, has received a cablegram from the American President saying: "Come and tell me about the trip when you return."

The explorer replied: "It would be a great honor and I will do so."

Plans were announced in Shanghai on Sept. 7 for the opening up to trade of the westernmost Chinese province of Sinking through a \$50,000,000 (gold) project of highway and rail construction and irrigation works.

Dr. Hedin was engaged to make a preliminary survey which it was believed would require eight months. The explorer and his party plan to use a caravan of American motor trucks especially equipped for the bitter cold weather which will be encountered.

Дикари-художники

61

Въ Лондонъ вернулся д-ръ Гербертъ Базедау, австралійскій путешественникъ и антропологъ, обнаружившій въ дебряхъ Австралін племя туземцевъ, не видавшее до сихъ поръ ни одного бъла го. Путешественникъ разсказываетъ объ этомъ племени следующее. Онъ об наружилъ это племя на съверо - восто къ британской колоніи «Южная Австра лія». Дикари бъжали при видъ экспеди ній въ свой бивуакъ, взобрались, какъ обезьяны на деревья и спрятались тамъ въ надеждъ быть опражденными отъ «бълыхъ чудовищъ». Это настоящіе ди кари, живущіе въ первобытныхъ условіяхъ. Они ходятъ голыми и живуть

охотой. Мужчины хорошо сложены, сильны, подвижны и необыкновенно вы носливы. Они питаются плодами, оръха ми, змъями, рыбой, птицами, мясомъ кенгуру. Оружіемъ служатъ исключительно пики и очень грубо сработанные гарпуны.

Базедау былъ не мало пораженъ, од нако, когда въ ихъ пещерахъ увидълъ замъчательныя произведенія живописи. Тамъ были необыжновенно хорошо ис полненныя и великольтно раскращеныя картинки, изображавшія ботовъ и звърей. Эти пещеры представляли собою настоящія художественныя галлереи.

BRITISH EXPLORER TO VISIT TIBET

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LAMA'S PERMISSION

CAPT. KINGDON WARD'S NEW VENTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, NOV. 11. CAPTAIN F. Kingdon Ward, who is recognized as Britain's greatest exploring botanist, has received a personal permit from the Dalai Lama to explore Pome Poyon, the least known province of Tibet, with one companion. Captain Kingdon Ward will leave England at the end of January.

Tibet is one of the least known countries in the world mainly because Europeans have because

been systematically prevented from entering the country or speedily expelled if found in it. It is difficult of access on all sides and everywhere difficult to traverse, so there is no blending of the climates and physical conditions of India and Tibet such as would tend to promote intercourse between the inhabitants of these neighbouring



Captain Kingdon Ward.

regions. During 1931 Captain Kingdon Ward, accompanied by the Earl of Cranbrook, explored the wilds of South-Eastern Asia, bringing back to civilization with them specimens of plants, trees and small mammals hitherto unknown.

unknown.

This will not be Captain Ward's first visit to Tibet, for he toured the North-Eastern part of the country 23 years ago. Two years later he went to South-Eastern Tibet and in 1924 he visited the interior. He has written several books on Tibet, including "On the Road to Tibet" and "The Mystery Rivers of Tibet."—Copyright. Copyright.

POLICEMEN DISMISSED

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DESCRIBES FAILURE ON KANCHENJUNGA

Bauer, Head of German Group Tells of Perilous Attempt to Scale 28,156-Foot Peak.

TWO PORTERS LOST NERVE

Had to Be Left After Reaching
Point Where Two Others
Had Plunged to Death.

500-Foot Wall Well Above 26,00

Success at Hand.

Success at Hand.

In the following dispatch Dr. Paul Bauer, leader of the German Himalayan expedition, tells how the party

By Dr. PAUL BAUER.

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received.

Special Correspondence, Time New York Times,

MOUNT KANCHENJUNGA, Camp

Six, Sept. 28.—It is a hard and bitter
thing to write, but in spite of many

thing to write, but in spite of many months of attenuous endeavor and the overcoming of immence difficulties we have been unable to reach the summit of Kanchenjunga.

After climbing 25,000 feet up as also of the mountain we found ourselves, some 2,000 feet from the top, quite unexpectedly against a wall more than 500 feet high which was unassailable owing to the danger from avalanches. There was no way of circumventing this towering ob-

stacle, and so, with heavy hearts, we had to decide on a retreat. Since Sept. 10 we had overcome a vertical belt of rock and ice more than 5,000 feet high which grided Kanchenjunga.

Camp Ten was established on Sept. 10 at about 23,000 feet, 6,560 feet higher than the base camp and well above most of the neighboring summittee in the Zenus region. Seen from

mits in the Zemu region. Seen fror this region the mountain scenery was o overwhelming that each day were inspired with new enthusiast for our task. Living there was like being on an unearthly platform separated from the earth by enormou precipies. Deep down beneath gignite glacier streams flowed throug the valleys and deep blue lake

gantic glacier streams flowed throug the valleys and deep blue lake gleamed among the ice. North and east towered the holmountains Chumiumo, Kangcher jhau, Pawhunri and Chomolhati. Fa east we could see two mountain groups, one with a doubly summite plateau and the other like a sharp!

pointed pyramid with broad shoulders.

Ice Axes Rarely Used.

Beyond from Camp Ten our ice axes were rarely used. Ice formations no longer barred our way and the fight was now against deep

the transportation of loads from Camp Nine to Camp Ten.
Two of the climbers cleared a way safe from avalanches by treading a great of the way led up a steep accent through a wide basin of cliffs. Then we came to a sharp ridge, which we called Blanco a height of 25,256 feet, where, on a small terrace, Camp Eleven was established.

Ridge; it led us in several stages to a height of 25,266 feet, where, on a setablished.

Here we experienced a new and serious difficulty. From Aug. 20, on, the same porters—Femba, Retar and Grandler one at the control of the same porters—1 and the control of the same porters—1 and the control of the same porters—1 and the same porters—1 and

At the end of the first week in Sepsember I returned from inspecting second of the second of the second Allwein and Aufschmatter, to strengthen the head groups. I took with me some porters, who, I believed, would stick to their man even four best in the 1929 expedition and with Allwein and myself had then faced the difficult retreat from Camp a new man, strongly recommended.

Porters Fall on Knees.

h, however, disappointed us badWhen we reached the spot from
n our comrade Schaller had
and hear killed the two popu-

us was more than eight hours' heavy climbing and it was aiready afternoon. A dash for Camp Elight was necessary to avoid an unpleasant blooms on the ridge. We were astounded to realize how the one porter had deteriorated. In member, of our "four-leaf dover" now (since Testen had perished in the waylanche of 1930, Kiter had died of fever and Lewa on Kamet had suffered sewerely from frost-bite) he seemed entirely to have lost self-cont and to have been spoiled by other

Schaller. This fact obviously filled inim with rear and encouraged his Next morning found both porters mentally and psysteally ill, so we left mentally and psysteally ill, so we left and blankets. We thus had to carry mentally and psystem to the control pressed and no longer trustworthy. This in itself threatmend to make the pressed and no longer trustworthy. This in itself threatmend to make the cheenings impossible, as it was bevond our capacities to drag up eight ten days' provisions and equipten days' provisions and equipters of the provisions and equipters of the provisions and equip-

A STONE AGE VILLAGE

EXCAVATIONS AT RINYO ON ROUSAY

[BY PROFESSOR V. GORDON CHILDE, D.Litt., D.Sc.]

In incomparably vivid picture of the metric life of a self-sufficing "Stome the" community has been afforded by a sand-embalmed village of Skara ae, on the Mainland of Orkney. Only a villagers were so self-sufficing that a ge of the settlement in relation to the monuments of Scottish prehistory as debatable. A new village of the same of, discovered this year by Mr W. G. and at Runyo, on Rousay, has settled is controversy. Its latest occupation di that of Skara Brae are dated to the Bronze Age in Britain. Both may ovisionally be put 3500 years ago proover, Rinyo has not, like Skara rae, been partially washed away by the lantic, but is probably intact. Its multiple excavation will therefore give the lantic, but is probably intact. Its multiple to excavation will therefore give the lantic, but is probably intact. Its multiple to the size, the social organisation, dut he economy of such an ancient

Stone Age Furniture

Stone Age Furniture

On the terrain thus prepared house were built of quarried slabs laid it courses as in a dry-stone dyke. The walls have been much denuded by agri





The clay oven and hearth in chamber C, with a post-socket in foreground.

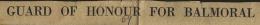
with a post-socket in foreground.

sion, hollowed out in the supporting slab
and exactly corresponding to the plan
of the oven, was revealed. It looks as
if it had been cut out, but perhaps the
hollow is due to the distintegration by
heat of two or three skins of the
laminated stone where it was not protected by the clay. In any case, such a
clay oven is a new item in the list of
Britons' Stone Age furniture. An
exactly similar slab was found under
the floor of room A, and another in a
fourth chamber, D, so that ovens may
have stood in all houses.

Bone and Pottery Fragments

Bone and Pottery Fragments
the solidity of the dwellings, their
indant furniture, and their careful
inage enhance our admiration for the
historic Orcadians' capacity. Of
rse, they were disgustingly until
yough not more so than their Norse
cessors two and a half millennia
er. Unburnt bone hardly survived at
yo, but everywhere trodden into the
ors were bits of burnt bone, teeth
d ghosts of unburnt bones of sheep
d cattle, as well as a few pieces of
g's antler and whalebone blocks
merous pieces of pumice stone, ofter Bone and Pottery Fragments

as yield





CRETE NOW QUIET REVENTLOW DISPUTE

Rebels Stated to Have Surrendered

REPORT TO DICTATOR



Amicable Settlement Announced

CUSTODY OF CHILD

Count Reventlow is at present staying at the Ritz Hotel, London. Countess Reventlow is also in this country.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

I

WOMAN MAY TELL OF BANKRUPT RING

Mrs. Morrison Thinks Her Husband Is Captive.

If racketeers are holding Louis Morrison, an auctioneer, of 2031 Sixty-first street, Brooklyn, to prevent him from telling the inside story of bankruptcy rings in New York, as his wife, Mrs. Bella Morrison thinks, they have forty-eight hours in which to release him unharmed or she will tell the whole story herself.

harmed or she will tell the whole story herself.

Mrs. Morrison issued this challenge in the Federal Building today and announced that she knows everything that her husband knows and will surely tell it, despite threats she received yesterday over the telephone, unless Morrison comes back to her safely.

She has asked and received police protection at her home and

She has asked and received police protection at her home and today she came down to see United States Attorney George Z. Medalie to ask his aid in finding her husband. Mr. Morrison has been missing since December 6, the date on which he departed for Washington with the avowed purpose of testifying there about the bankruptcy situation in New York City as he has known it for some years.

Mrs. Morrison was referred to J.

has known it for some years.

Mrs. Morrison was referred to J.
Edward Lumbard Jr., Assistant
United States Attorney in charge of
the criminal division, who announced after listening to her story
that he would "look into the whole
matter." He would make no other
comment pending an investigation.
During the investigation into
bankruptcy racketeering conducted

During the investigation into bankruptcy racketeering conducted in 1928 and 1929 by Col. William Donovan and Judge Thomas D. Thatcher, who is now Solicitor-General of the United States, Morrison was held nearly two months in jail as a material witness because he was unable to raise \$50,000 bail. The high bail was set because Morrison had to be located by Federal agents when he was sought by the Federal Grand Jury.

Although nothing definite could be learned about the Washington trip, it was thought that Morrison was prepared to testify regarding bankruptcy conditions in New York before a congressional committee considering one of the various new bankruptcy bills which have been proposed.

proposed. On December 9 Mrs. Morrison became worried over her husband's protracted absence, and learning that he had not shown up in Washthat he had not shown up in Washington asked the Missing Persons Bureau of the Police Department to send out an alarm. When this appeal gained her no knowledge of her husband, Mrs. Morrison decided to ask Mr. Medalie to conduct a Grand Jury investigation into his disappearance disappearance.

ARZAWAN EMPIRE CLUES TO

BEYCESULTAN POTTERY FINDS SUPPORT HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

By SETON LLOYD,
Director of the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara

Analysis of the discoveries made at Beyesultan this ummer (reported in The Statesman of July 29-30) leads ne to note a general accord between the archaeological vidence and historical facts which have hitherto lacked a cographical setting.





Study Of Ancient Culture Of The Central Asia People

By A. ALEXANDROV

MOSCOW. excava-RCHAEOLOGICAL tions have been carried on a e scale in the Soviet Republics Central Asia in the post-war large of Central Asia in the post-war years. One expedition, headed by N. Belenitsky, M.Sc. (History), has done important work in Tajikistan ever since 1946, and the most notable monuments of antiquity discovered by it is the ancient stronghold of Pyanjikent, situated 68 kilometres east of the city of Samarkand and near the present city of Pyanjikent.

The fortunes of old Pyanjikent were, as has been revealed by the expedition, closely intertwined with the events which took place in the 7th and 8th centuries of our era and greatly influenced the whole course of history of the East in the Middle Ages, namely the Arab conquests.

course to the Middle Ages, namely the Middle Ages, namely the conquests.

As we know from history the tribes inhabiting the Arabian Peninsula united and conquered many countries, building up a vast state. The Arab tide of conquest reached the borders of Central Asia. The Arabs called the region lying beyond the Amu Darya River Maverannahar, and that was the name under which the regions between the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya rivers were known in historical literature in the following centuries. Until recently the chief source of

information concerning the con-quest of Central Asia by the Arabs was the works of Arab historians, of whom at-Tabari, a tenth century historian, enjoyed great fame. In his works, Maverannhar received a fitting place fitting place.

Temple Murals

At the present time the archaeological expedition is continuing the excavations of the temples in that ancient town, its residential blocks, small houses in the suburb, burial vaults, and so on and the excavations have made it possible to keep for science an immense quantity of different kinds of monuments of different kinds of monuments of material culture relating to that distant epoch. The most remarkable among them are the multicoloured murals on the walls of the temples and dwelling houses. The murals discovered in Pyanjikent can be divided into two categories: religious, covering the walls of two temples, and secular, found in dwelling houses.

Among the temple murals should be mentioned the portrayal of priests standing on stones before the altar, goddesses with a nimbus around their head, holy meals, and so on. Attracting special attention is a many-figure scene depicting the mourning of a deceased. The murals in dwelling houses often reach all the way from the suffahs to the ceiling. In the main, they are battle scenes, feasts, ceremonial receptions and departures. Well preserved is the picture of a young woman playing the harp.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR published a book in 1954 devoted to a study of these murals, under the title of "Painting of Ancient Pyanjikent". It contains four long articles and has 40 plates of colour reproductions of the paintings.

Scientific Problems

Scientific Problems

In his are.

Study of Pyanjiken.

Yakubovsky among other

Yakubovsky among other

deals with the study of the religious found in Central Asia before

thecame Moslem, The author

material

of extensive material

Yakuhovsky among other subjections with the study of the relideals with the study of the relidions found in Central Asia before
it became Moslem. The author
makes use of extensive material
chiefly from the works of Arab
writers, showing that the murals in
the temples of Pyanjikent as regards content can be explained, in
part, from the viewpoint of the
doctrine of the Manichaeans.

M. Dyakonov in his article, "The
Pyanjikent Murals and Central
Asian Painting," examines the
common features in painting in
Pyanjikent, Afghanistan and Sinkiang. He regards the Pyanjikent
murals as monuments of the art
of the early period of feudalism.

It has been also established that
Pyanjikent painting was done in
mineral glue paint on plaster made
of loess and straw (saman). In
most cases the paint was put on a
white ground but in some cases the
painting was done directly on thoroughly polished plaster. Colours
found most in Pyanjikent painting
are white, black, dark blue, brown
and a few shades of yellow and
red. Special examination by means
of ultraviolet rays has shown that
in many cases the murals had been
changed or painted over.

For protecting the painting it has
been decided to fixing the painting by applying synthetic resin. The
method has been successfully used.

The study of the painting of
ancient Pyanjikent has posed before Soviet scientists — historians
and art critics — a good many new
scientific problems, the elucidation
of which will be a valuable contributton to the science dealing with
the culture of the peoples of the
East.— (TASS)

Post-Gupta Period Buddhist Temple Excavated In M.P.

RAIPUR (M.P.), Jan 4.—A 1,200-year-old Buddhist temple belonging to the post-Gupta period and a fine sandstone image of the Buddha seated on a throne have been unearthed by archaeological excavations on the outskirts of Sirpur village, about 45 miles from here.

The existence of the temple was first revealed by two tall figures of "dwarapalas" standing above the débris of the ruined structure.

Archaeologists believe that the shrine might have been built by the Pandava ruler Mahasiva Gupta, alias Balarjuna. The sandstone image of the Buddha bears an inscription in characters identified as belonging to this period.

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belonging to this period.

The plan and lay out of the monasteries, the presence of the images of Ganga and Yamuna on the doorway of the shrine, and the general style of the sculpture and the building are typical post-Gupta work.

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Over 2,000 household objects, including locks, lamps, dedication plaques, small votive figures besides many objects of daily use like rotary mills and gold ornaments, were among the finds. The shrine of the temple had 12 cells around a large mandapa, which appeared to have been in actual use among the Buddhist bhikshus at one time.

The excavations, sponsored by the University of Sagar, have been in progress under Mr M. G.Dikshit for over two months, and more details are being gathered to reconstruct the social and religious conditions in Mahakoshal during the period.—P.T.I.

Radio Programmes

CALCUTTA-JULY 29

GAUHATI—JULY

384.6 metres (780 Ke/s) 6-45 a.m.—Shahnai and Bar —News in Assamese, 7-45— K. 7-30—Bhairavi, Asswar unpuri, 7-48—Adonnik, 8-English, 8-15—News in 30—Close Down, 5-15 p.m.— Khayai, 6—Programme fo untryside, 6-30—Programme Knayal, 6-Programme for the Countryside, 6-30-Programme in Khasi, 7-News in Assamese, 7-15 -Local News and Weather Report

CALCUTTA. Tonight

TRIO GOZALBO

in their farewell week rogramme of dances and music.

Wednesday, 4th August Opening performance of MARGARET and MAURICE "Dancing with a difference"

ces Hotel—Calcutta Cocktail Music 7-30 to 10 p.m.

ancing till midnight o admission charge.

FERRAZZINI'S

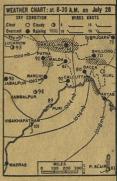
DAY, TOMORROW and EVERYDAY
OUR "VERSATILE TRIO"
11-30 A.M. to 7 P.M. with
DEMURE DULCIE
AT THE "MIKE"
and from

A D.M. to 20 B.M. with

AT THE "MIKE" and from
4 P.M. to 9-30 P.M. with
GLAMOROUS MARGIE
AT THE "MIKE"
Morning Coffee
Afternoon Tea. A-La-Carte
Lunches and Dinners

YEAR'S FINEST FAMILY PICTURE...
KOT Every Mother & Father—
young or old





dabad abad as lore ing Dun rie Delhi amund

sakha-patnam 91 80 0 11.4 + 1 t—Indicates less than 1/10th of ch of rainfall.—P.T.I. FARMERS' BULLETIN

The monsoon is moderate in universely to the second of the

STEET, INDUSTRY FOR
ANDHRA PLANNED
KOTHAGUDEM (Hyderabad)
ally 27.—The Andhra Finance Minis
and here

Archeologist's Dream +

Spectacular Finds Near Salerno Give New Clews to Ancient Greece

By a Staff Correspondent
PAESTUM, Italy.

The finds, in addition to their own striking beauty and intrinsic value, have given a clew to the origins of the art of the mysterious Etruscan civilization, and also have provided the world's fact.

Were faun-like creatures often intoxicated, according to ancient mythology. Paestum's served as the symbol of local municipal independence, according to the archeologists.

A 2,300-year-old ten-inch high ous Etruscah civilization, and also have provided the world's first nude terracotta statue of Hera ample picture of the native statuary art which flourished in Greece's colonies in Italy at the time of Athens' own glorious heydey at

The most important single dis- modeling. covery is an almost complete set of sandstone carvings for the outer of sandstone carvings for the onter upper walls of a Greek temple of figures of women, with varying the Sixth Century B. C. Thirty-three of an original thirty-six carvings were rediscovered. Nothing Greece itself.

An Important Event

The excavations have been "the objects could be established. event in the territory of Magna Graecia in the last twenty years,"
Prof. Amedeo Maiuri, director of the nearby and still continuing Pompeii excavations, agrees.

The diggers have found:

Sembled, with American a new museum
The main center of attraction is sure to be the sandstone frieze. The story of its discovery is itself a minor marvel. A gentage of the sandstone frieze ago, Umberto Zanottimiraculous excavational

tum, long celebrated as some of the finest examples of ancient ancient writers Plutarch, Pliny and Greek constructional art in existence, were really temples to Hera,

ored terracotta statue of a god, the shabby hut contained.

probably Zeus, of the first half of the Sixth Century B. C. It boasts RCHEOLOGISTS digging a thin, painted, black moustache here have discovered 1,000,000 ancient art objects and
trinkets in one of the most spectacular finds in recent decades.

The hunt, financed in large part
with American governmental conwith American governmental conwith the Marshall

A third life-size, dwarfish, faun-

tributions through the Marshall plan, started on a tiny and amateurish scale in the half-decade before the war, but reached its peak of activity with 200 laborers at work on a long-term contract earlier this year.

A third life-size, dwarfish, faunlike Silenus with a finely executed Fifth Century Greek head and a clumsy First or Second Century B. C. body of local Paestum production. The Sileni were faun-like creatures often intovicated according to ancient

. A 2,300-year-old ten-inch high Greek art, a masterpiece of tender

Women's Hair-Do's

ings were rediscovered. Nothing American use; tiny exquisitely like it has ever been found before formed pre-Christian ivory figures either in the Greek colonies or in showing such scenes as Athena in battle with a giant; silver and gold The carvings are a magnificent coins of Greek colonial cities; Sixth example of a marvelously flourish-ing southern Italian Greek colonial art never before known, according oldest; fragments of a rare-type to Prof. Pellegrino C. Sestieri, di-rector of the current excavations. An Important Event that a fine museum of prehistoric

The discoveries have been as-

Scores of thousands of devo-eration ago, Umberto Zanotti-tional objects indicating that the Bianco, an amateur archeologist, famous temple of "Neptune" and began a search for the temple to the so-called "basilica" of Paes-tum long celebrated as some of herealth and the solution of the Salerno tence, were really temples to Hera, and his associate, Paola Zancani the wife of Zeus; and that the adjacent temple to "Ceres," the goddess of agriculture, is really a decade. Zanotti-Bianco was an attemple to Athena and Minerva. The temples were given their names two centuries ago by archeologists who based their judgment on a comparatively small quantity of pottery and other material turned up in haphazard excavations.

An almost life-size many-col-Reich seemed never to know what An almost life-size many-col- Reich seemed never to know what

EVEREST MYSTERY

OF THE "ABOMINABLE

ALTHOUGH there is no question that the two aeroplanes of the Houston Expedition did fly over Everest, there is some doubt as to whether the captions they attached to some of the photographs taken during the first flight are quite right. It has to be remembered that the plates were exposed at a time when the photographer and the pilot were also exploring hitherto untouched air currents. The machines had been rocking and dropping badly and at one time had had to face a gale of terrific velocity. It is not surprising that in these circumstances some of the plates exposed in great haste should later on have been misnamed, particularly as none of those in the machines were familiar with the outlines of the mountains flown over. Two of the photographs, purporting to show the very crest of Everest, have been adjudged doubtful by those who have made a study of the Eastern Himalayas. In one the background shows peaks higher than the alleged crest of Everest itself, and people were puzzled to account for the angle at which it must have been taken to produce such a result. Of the other picture, Colonel Mason, late of the Survey of India and now Professor of Geography at Oxford-an undoubted authority-says that it is a picture of the north-west arête of Makalu, 12 miles south-west of Everest. Colonel Mason throws doubt on a third picture also. But it must be repeated that neither he nor anybody else doubts that the planes on both occasions did fly over Everest.

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EXPEDITION KARAKORUM

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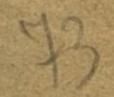
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Party Returns After Nine Months

Lucknow, Dec. 17.

The members of the International Expedition organised to investigate geographical, biological and geologiy cal history of the Karakorum region during the pre-glacial and post-glacial epochs, as well as in recent times, e have returned after nine months of intensive survey.

The Expedition, which was financed by Yale University, collected valuable scientific data together with d botanical and other specimens, which lare now under examination. Dr. Il Terra, a renowned German scientist,

led the Expedition .- A.P.

DR. ANDREWS TELLS OF GOBI BANDIT FIGHT

Explorer Recounts the Thrills

Desert Hunt for Traces of
the Earliest Man.

BRIGAND A FRIEND

566

MANCHUKUO TO AID R.C. ANDREWS GROUP

Expedition Leaving Peiping for Changchun Because of Interference by China.

NANKING LEADER ASSAILS

Says New State Will Share in the Specimens Found and Send Its Scientists to Help Search.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEIPING, Aug. 25.—Roy Chapman Andrews, the American anthropologist, closed the headquarters of the Central Asiatic Expedition here to-day and announced that henceforth he would have headquarters in Mukden, Manchuria.

From there he plans a complete search for the ancestor of the "Peking Man," who is expected to prove to be between 1,000,000 and 6,000,000

years old.

Mr. Andrews has just returned from Changchun, the capital of Manchukuo, where the Foreign Office officially assured him that it would welcome the expedition and promised to cooperate fully with him in his efforts to unearth the Pleiocene man and conclusively locate the origin of humanity as in the Central Asian Plateau.

Henceforth, Mr. Andrews's equin-

Asian Plateau.

Henceforth, Mr. Andrews's equipment will be received by way of Darien and the expedition's shipments will be made from that port in the Japanese Leased Territory.

Mr. Andrews told your correspondent that Manchukuo had accepted his offer that Nanking had rejected, namely, to divide the specimens found with the government in return for unqualified cooperation. Mr. Andrews also will have Manchukuo scientists on his staff.

As a result of the arrangement, Mr. Andrews said, China "will be deprived of the benefits of a great expedition."

"Instead of getting the most valuable collections without expense, China will get nothing," he added. "Manchukuo's cordial attitude toward foreign scientists is in distinct and pleasing contrast with that of Nanking, which has placed all possible obstacles in the path of scientific explorers. Manchukuo is encouraging geological and paleontological work that will prove of ines-

tific explorers. Manchukuo is encouraging geological and paleontological work that will prove of inestimable value to the entire world."

Mr. Andrews is leaving Peiping on Sept. 3 on his way to New York.

The Manchukuo Government's arrangement with Mr. Andrews strengthened a belief that Japan intends to extend the borders of Manchukuo, as well as to occupy considerable area in Inner Mongolia, since the region that Mr. Andrews desires to explore lies there.

ANDREWS SAYS CHINA **BLOCKADES SCIENCE**

Tells of His Six Months of Vain Effort to Cross "New Wall Against Exploration."

FAILED TO GET INTERVIEW

Asserts It Will Be Scientific Tragedy if Museum's Work in Desert Cannot Go On.

SEES A HALT OF TWO YEARS

Change of Government or a New Attitude May Occur in That Time, He Says.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, field general for the American Museum of Natural History's \$500,000 scientific expedition into Asia, told last night in his first interview since his return to this country of his six months of effort, just now ended, to cross "the new Chinese wall against scientific exploration.'

group close to the Nanking Government, he said, has adopted a policy of "absolute obstructionism to foreign science," and "without a single constructive plan of their own are blocking every foreign scientist who tries to work in China." are blocking every

"When I left the country after six months in Peking, during which I failed even to obtain an interview," he said, "I heard that the Haardt transacian expedition, representing National Geographic Society, the the National Geographic Society, which had met almost unheard of demands by the Chinese, was being escorted out of the country under an armed guard. This, following the expulsion of Sir Aurel Stein, absolutely the first ranking man in his line, makes clear, I think, the general attitude of the Nanking Government. ernment.

The Future Unpredictable.

"Although probability of a change in this attitude seems at present remote, political conditions are so fluid that we may hope for success two years from now. Even in the last two months the new Manchurian crisis has changed conditions greatly, and

has changed conditions greatly, and as no one can say what China will do or what Japan will do, the future, while unpredictable, offers some ground for hope."

The great chance of the future will come when, either under a new government or through the growth of a new attitude toward foreigners, scientific explorers are permitted to use airplanes with which to study and map "the great areas that now are wastes of sand but that, we believe, once cradled human life."

Dr. Andrews, who once scrubbed floors in the Natural History Museum so that he could "work in a place where the men to me were as gods," has since led five great ex-

peditions into Thibet, Southwest China, Burma, North China, Outer Mongolia and the great sand wastes of the Gobi Desert.

His finds have ranged from fossil mosquitos to dinosaur eggs, the bones of the oldest known mammals and of hundreds of hitherto unknown species of animal life. But in 1930, on his last expedition into the Gobi desert, he made, as he said last night, "a discovery of real, human importance, miles upon miles of the pliocene strata which contain the bones of primitive man."

Discovery of Great Importance.

"If we are blocked now, if we can't get through and on with the work, this thing will become a scientific tragedy," he said. "Our finds have been recognized the world over as of supreme importance. This last discovery was just what we had always hoped to find. The strata, which directly antedate the Ice Age, hold keys that will solve great problems, truths that will upset generalizations and even whole theories of the prehistoric world."

The present blockade dates back to 1927, when a group formed in China under the name of the Cultural Society.

"This group was unofficial, self-appointed," Dr. Andrews said. "Its announced purpose was to insure the nation against loss of its ancient works of art and similar cultural links with the past. That is laudable enough, as purposes go, but the so-

links with the past. That is laudable enough, as purposes go, but the society did not confine itself to art and culture. It mixed in the field of natural science, which should have absolutely nothing to do with national divisions.

"Although we had never taken one thing from China with any commercial value, and although we have made a promise, which we have fulfilled, to give China our duplicates free, on a silver platter, without cost of a penny to her, this society tried to interfere with our work. But as they weren't official our legation would have nothing to do with them and they did not get very far.

"In 1928 the Northern war lord, Chang-Tso-Ling was making things hot, and although the society had managed to make endless trouble for Sven Hedin, we got out all right. "But then at Kalgan, the railway point for our caravan, we found that the Governor of the Province had orders to hold, practically to confiscate, our caravan, on the ground that we had important works of art. It seemed that there was considerable propaganda out against us. It was claimed that we were funting oil and minerals, that we were furting oil and minerals, that we were foreign spies. Our legation helped get us through but then the Nanking Government chose some of the members of the Cultural Society and made them members of a committee for the 'Preservation of Ancient Objects."

for the 'Preservation of Ancient Objects.'

"That was in 1928. In 1929 we faced extraordinary demands. We must have a Chinese co-director, we must pay scholarships for Chinamen studying here, we must let China have her pick of everything our expedition found.

"We couldn't give in to these things, it wasn't possible. Finally we got away, paying \$10,000 in taxes, but they meant that to be for the last time. We won't get in again while the present attitude holds."

Considering the situation in a more personal sense Dr. Andrews said that the Gobi desert holds for him "a really tremendous fascination."

"When I come back to New York I feel like the little ivory ball on a roulette wheel. Out there is an eternal quiet, an absolute separation from modern life. We live in the Middle Ages. The air is very, very clear and indescribably dry. It is so clear you feel very near the stars, as though you could reach up and pull one down."

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vere the Phoenicians in America 18 Centuries Before Columbus?

By DON JENNINGS. United Press Staff Writer. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7.- Greece. Dr. William Walker Strong , believes after seven years of research that a band of Phoenicians colonized the Susquehanna Valley about 18 centuries before Christopher Columbus landed in America.

The Mechanicsburg author-archeologist, who is a fellow of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, has 400 stones bearing inscriptions of to support his contention.

Sailed Around Africa.

From the stones, which he has collected since 1940 in this area. Dr. Strong theorized that some 3000 Phoenicians sailed up the Susquehanna River in 371 B. C. and established mining camps for iron ore production because their 1940 while engaged in classifying repair.

depleted in the war against gion, said the inscriptions bear

Himilkon, the famous Phoenician admiral who became a na- historic volcanoes. tional hero in the Greek War, probably led the expedition, according to Dr. Strong. An iron stone found at Silver Spring, Cumberland County, carried Phoenician letters which translated read tions reveal the names of 70 cap-"Rab" (captain) Himilkon was tains and princes inscribed on the wounded at this place."

of hardy seafarers, were the first expedition of about 3000 persons. the ancient seafaring specialists to circumnavigate Africa. Their travels extended as far north as name of the Phoenician god, Scandinavia and they had colon- Taned, to whom they offered ized in Spain, where they founded human sacrifices in time of disthe city of Cadiz. The most famous tress. These relics were believed of their colonies was Carthage, a to be parts of sacrificial altars.

iron reserves had been seriously American Indian relics in this remany references to cities in Africa and Asia Minor, Iron Stone, he discovered, was produced by pre-

Entire Phoenician Alphabet.

Dr. Strong said he has identified the entire Phoenician alphabet of 22 letters and his translastones. He believes this number The Phoenicians, a Semitic race of men would have headed an

Some of the stones bear the rival of Rome. Other pieces were in the shape of Dr. Strong, who found the first wedges and mauls believed to have of his inscribed iron stones in been used in ship building and

'HILL OF HISTORY' EXCAVATED AT HASTINAPUR

From Our Delhi Office

NEARLY 40 excavators and students, helped by over 100 labourers, have been engaged for the last two months at Hastinapur, 60 miles from Delhi, in a quest for an historical link between the Indus Valley Civilization and the Mauryan period.

In what might be described as one of the biggest excavations in India in recent years, they have dug 60 feet into the ancient mound and uncovered four major phases of human occupation, the earliest estimated to be about 1,000 B.C. That still leaves nearly eight centuries of "dark ages" in Indian history.

The discoveries at Hastinapur—the pottery, well-preserved walls of large bricks, drains and ring wells—carry a step further the discoveries made last

A finely preserved ring well, the bottom of which lies deep in sand.

year at Tilpat near Delhi. Archaeologists have found more detailed and conclusive evidence of a period in Indian history of which Tilpat had only given a hint.

A hill overlooking the Ganga Khadar is the scene of the present excavations. A 400-foot-long trench cutting across the mound has been dug to reveal several strata indicating different periods when the site was occupied.

The earliest level at Hastinapur contains a typical class of greyware with black decorations which may be assessed at nearly 3,000 years old.

SIGNS OF EROSION

The mound shows signs of erosion after the earliest phase and reoccupation of the site on the eroded level in what archaeologists estimate about the 5th century B.C. when shining black ware and punch-mark coins were used. An interesting brick drain (size of bricks 18"×11"×3") and terracotta ring wells belong to this period.

The middle levels of the mound yielded Sunga terracottas and figures of Bodhisatva Maitrya. Kushan coins occur slightly higher up while at the uppermost level is glazed Muslim pottery. On the mound are ruins of a structure which probably belongs to the 16th-17th century A.D.

the 16th-17th century A.D.

The discoveries at Hastinapur show that the site was in occupation round about 1,000 B.C. Hastinapur figures prominently in the Hindu epic of Mahabharata in which it is described as the capital of the Kauravas. The second occupation of the site roughly coincides with the earliest occupation at Kausambi, near Allahabad. This, therefore, gives a historical background to the Mahabharata story that Hastinapur was washed away by floods and the capital shifted to Kausambi.

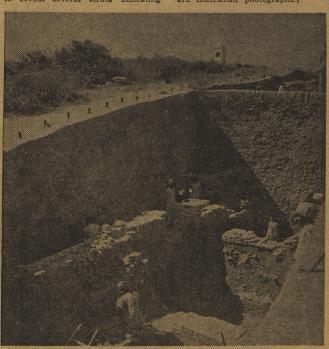
The excavations were under the supervision of Mr B. B. Lal, Superintendent of Excavations in the Department of Archaeology. According to Mr Lal, Hastinapur is the oldest site in the Gangetic plain. Evidence for the rest of the unaccounted period in the history of India must be sought in other places. The period prior to 1,000 B.C. relates to the early phases of the Aryan settlement in the Punjab and for material remains of that, archaeological explorations must be made in Punjab (I) or along the Ghaggar river, formerly known as the Saraswati.

(The photograph of the Bodhisatva is reproduced by courtesy of the Archaeological Department: the rest are Statesman photographs.)



A terracetta Bodhisatva Maitrya, 1st century A.D., found at Hastinapur.

CALCUTTA



A view of a section of the Hastinapur excavations, showing traces of buildings at various levels.

Cambridge University **Expedition To Spiti**

Three Minor Peaks Climbed In Less Than 8 Weeks

By TREVOR BRAHAM

North of the Kulu Valley, if you follow the Beas river to its source near the Rohtang Pass, you will find yourself looking over into the Chandra Valley. The pass is a depression in the lofty ridge running roughly north-west to southeast, which forms the watershed dividing the green, fertile landscape of Kulu to the south from the barren, rocky uplands of Lahul and Spiti to the north and north-east. From Manali, at the head of the Kulu Valley, there is a choice of two passes leading to the Chandra Valley. The Rohtang is the more frequented, because, at 13,050 ft., it, is about 1,000 feet lower than the Hampta Pass: also, because the latter involves the crossing of a small glacier, impassable at certain seasons of the year to trains of pack animals which mainly frequent these routes. Those who appreciate the isolation and grandeur of high mountain country will prefer to traverse the Hampta Pass which is, scenically, a most attractive route, and provides inspiring views of the famous peaks Dec Tibba, 19,687 ft. and Indrasaul, 20,410 ft.

The Chandra Valley, is an imperiant trader route, Verwards, it







EXPEDITION TO

Ancient Buddhist Temple Excavated In Kirghizia

VERY interesting find was - made by a young archeologist, Leonid Kyzlasov, during excavations amongst the ruins of Ak-Beshim in the Chu Valley in Kirghizia.

The party of archeologists led by Kyzlasov unearthed a structure which proved to be the remains of a Buddhist temple dating back to 7th-8th century.

What makes this find remarkable is the fact that so far no Christian prayer houses or temples of Buddhist origin have ever been found in Central Asia.

The site where the temple was found contains the remains of a big city surrounded by an outer and inner wall with numerous defence towers and a castle of the ancient ruler of that city. It lay buried for many centuries under the flat hills. According to some sources the great city of Balasagun, capital of Karakha-nide once flourished here.

The temple was built in terraces, its forepart and yard situated below the central hall, and the sanctuary above it and extended along an axis over metres from West to East.

Clay Statues

Clay statues of Buddha were mounted on two tall pedestals at the entrance to the sanctuary. Standing on one side was a huge statue of Buddha Maitreya, rising to about 4 metres in height, which only fragments of the broken body, curls and feet (80 cm. long and 40 cm. wide) planted on low lotus-shaped steps remained. Covered with plaintings, the fact were bandward. the feet were bandaged with stucco ribbons and a solid chain of pearl-studded plates over them. Raised slightly over the floor in front of the statue was a round clay sacrifice table. The second pedestal supported a squatting statue of Buddha.

The main entrance leads into a small vestibule. Situated on the right and left are the rooms for the attendants connected by archways. They were apparently the living quarters of the monas-Next in order was a small chapel with a dome. On the floor beneath the archeologists found a rosary and a bronze plate with the image of Buddha. Centre of the city which had the broken mould for making terra-

MOSCOW. cota figures found in it, was a workshop where clay images of Buddha were produced.

Sacred Bo Tree

Clay seals with Sogdian ins-criptions and with the impression of an elephant for stamping sion of an elephant for stamping documents were found in the covered yard of the temple, along with the scale plates, weights and Sogdian 7th-8th century coins. The yard was apparently not only a place where worshippers stopped for a rest, but also a trading and usury centre and a Buddhist court of justice.

Foundations of eight symmetrical columns resting upon a pyramidal base were discovered on the charred clay floor in the hall where the main religious ce-remonies were held. The mural The mural paintings on the walls of hall have been practically troyed, with the exception of the bits remaining on fragments of the ruined plastering. The hall was decorated with stucco bas relief. Remains were found of an ornamental palm, the sacred Bo tree, which, according to Buddhist beliefs, was the first to appear at the time of the nd creation of the world and will it be the last to vanish at the end 76 of the world.

The layout of the building and some of the construction details afford the ground for the belief that the temple was built by Sogdian colonialists who penetrated to Semirechye and Eastern kestan in the 6th century.

Ravaged By Nomads

The rich paintings and sculptures of the temple were practi-cally completely destroyed by nomads (Karalukas presumably) who captured the city at the end of the 8th century. The temple was ravaged and then consigned to fire. Numerous finds indicate that the nomads were subsequthat the nomads were subsequently using it as a dwelling place, adapting the rich temple for this purpose in primitive ways: driving hearths and chimneys into the walls of the luxurious hall and

(Continued from Previous Col.) the ground for interesting con-clusions. They indicated that Ak-Beshim was once the site of a big trading, handicrafts, agri-cultural and cultural centre in the Chu Valley. Founded parently by Sogdian colonialists, it had a motley population, in-cluding Sogdians, Turkic tribes, Syrians and even Chinese. Various religious communities lived side by side at Ak-Beshim—Budhist, Zoroastrian, Christian, Shabuilding rough beds in the residential section. Various articles of the nomad households were found in the sanctuary, such as belt buckles, arrow points belonging to the 8th-9th centuries, fishing tackle and builds parts.

LADAKHI FRESCOES & PAINTINGS

Photos And Manuscripts Brought To Delhi

NEW DELHI, JULY 26 -Rare Ladakhi manuscripts and photographs of famous Ladakhi frescoes and paintings have been brought to India's capital by Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, Director-General of Archaeo-logy who has just returned after a 21-day visit to Ladakh

He had gone to Ladakh with the Prime Minister's party but stayed behind to present to the Rigzon monastery (reformed yellow sect) on behalf of Pandit Nehru, a sandalwood image of Buddha, carved by the craftsmen of Mysore, replicas of relic caskets of Sariputta and Moggallana, the two principal disciples of Buddha and one

enlarged photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. On his way back to Leh, 38 miles from Rigzon, Dr. Chakravarti visited caves at Alchi and Saspul, where there were ancient paintings. He found in them a definite Indian influence. The earlier paintings in

fact belonged to the Ajanta school
At the two palace monasteries at Leh. he was told that after the Dogra invasion over a hundred years ago, many Birch Bark manuscripts in Sanskrit were removed by the Dogras for patching up the roof of the Leh Fort. A few years ago this fort was rebuilt and the Birch Bark manuscripts were brought down.

Dr. Chakravarti was unable to trace them but he found a few other manuscripts in a small portion of the old fort.

He has brought to Delhi some of the manuscripts presented to India by the Raja of Stok, whose forefathers ruled Ladakh before the Dogra invasion. Some of them are written in golden and silver letters on

black-painted hand-made paper.

Dr. Chakravarti expressed his fear that unless the caves at Alchi and Basgo were protected, the paintings might be lost for ever. At Saspul, he found one of the walls bare. He was informed on enquiry that an Italian professor who visited the caves in 1920 had cut out the painting on that wall and taken it with him to Italy.—P.T.I. East Bengal 8-30—Radio Zankar—magazine programme in Marathi. 9—News and News Talk.

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DEFENCE SCHEME FOR PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

CANBERRA, Aug 26.—The Australian Federal Government is considering a £(A)100m defence and development scheme for Papua and New Guinea, according to usually reliable sources.

It is understood that plans provide for the money to be spent over 10 years. Private enterprise is expected to play a big part, and investors will be invited to put capital into numerous projects.

The plan, it was stated, provides for building up tea plantations to supply all Australian needs; stepping up copra and rubber production, establishment of cocoa, spices, coffee, jute, hemp, vanilla and bean plantations; exploitation of big tracts of land suitable for cattle and pig raising and construction of hydro-electric works to provide for big industries.—PTI-Reuter

из ледяного сна

Встреча с уникальной. В ценнейшей для науки находкой

В Биологическом институте Сибирского отделения Академии наук СССР начал работу симпозиум по изучению шандринского мамонта. Перед глазами ученых Москвы, Ленинграда, Якутска, Новосибирска предстала редчайшая находка: почти полный скелет и часть внутренностей мамонта, жившего предположительно 20 тысяч лет назад у реки Шандрин, притока Индигирки.

Вечная мерзлота охраняла этот бесценный для науки клад. И вот теперь специалисты имеют возможность впервые в мире провести детальное исследование останков гигантского животного. 500-килограммовый ледяной монолит, доставленный в Новосибирск самолетом, до этого хранился в подземной шахте в Якутске на глубине 25 метров.

Среди участников симпозиума есть ученый, который может рассказать о первых результатах исследований шандринской находки. Это доктор биологических наук К. Грунин, представляющий Зоологический институт АН СССР. Он изучал крупные личинки, обнаруженные на теле мамонта якутским палеонтологом лауреатом Государственной премии Б. Русановым. К. Грунин установил, что это личинки неизвестного науке вида желудочного овода, давно исчезнувшего с лица земли. Этот овод не мог развиваться ни на каком другом животном, кроме мамонта, и исчез вместе с ним. Он назван «Коббольдия Русанова». Одиннадцать найденных личинок уникальные экспонаты, которыми мог бы гордиться любой музей мира.

в. востриков.

новосибирск.

Les mystères de l'Himalaya

D'étranges pas sur la neige à plus de 5.000 mètres d'altitude

Londres, 25 décembre (dép. Radio). L'alpiniste M. Eric Shipton, après une expédition qu'il a faite seul sur l'Himalaya, est actuellement sur le chemin du retour en Angleterre. On a quelques détails sur les incidents qui

ont marqué son exploration.

M. Schipton marchait avec deux porteurs thibétains sur le Kuram Toli, loin de toute habitation, à une altitude de plus de 5.000 mètres, lorsqu'il apercut sur la neige une série d'empreintes. Les porteurs étaient atterrés parce qu'ils pensaient qu'elles étaient celles de « l'homme de la neige », un être fabuleux qui, selon la croyance de ces indigènes, dévore tous ceux qu'il ren-

Il ne semblait pas à Shipton que ces empreintes fussent celles d'un homme : elles étaient larges et rondes et semblaient plutôt être celles d'un éléphant, les pas étant plus longs que ceux d'un homme. Il n'y avait pas eu d'explorateurs dans la région depuis longtemps du reste. L'alpiniste pensa qu'il pouvait s'agir d'empreintes humaines agrandies par l'effet de la fonte sous l'action du soleil, puis solidifiées sous la forme d'une empreinte d'éléphant. Mais il ne s'explique pas pourquoi ces pas qui se dessinaient sur un long par-cours s'arrêtaient sans revenir en arrière.

On se souvient que le colonel Bury, chef de la première expédition de l'Everest, a trouvé l'empreinte d'un pied nu à près de 7.000 mètres d'altitude, sans pouvoir l'expliquer.

On parle à cette occasion d'une légende thibétaine selon laquelle les cimes inaccessibles de l'Himalaya seraient habitées par les géants.



Tête de Bonddha (Hadda) (Fouilles et photo Barthoux)

Les touilles de Hadda



M. J. BARTHOUX

Le drame observationa i a poue dans la région de Kaboul a mis ou premier plan de l'actabllé l'Alghanistan que la plugat d'entre nous me connaisseul guire qu'à travers l'exure de Kipling, et comme un pays dont nous avions bien de la peine, lors de nos jeunes années à stuer les froitiers avec exactitude. Aujourd'hui, chavan sait que l'emit Aman-Oullah, répant sur la terre afghane venu un jour a Paris avec su jolie reine, rentra peu après dans son pays ou couvait la révolution. Il abdiqua, reprit le pouvoir, on ne sait pas au juste connaent, ni pourquoi, ni ce qui en résilla, mais on se rend compte, qu'il se pussa la-bas des choses graves.

Cependant on ignore qu'au cours des dernières années, d'autres évêne-ments, certes plus considérables pour Phymapilés se sont déroules dans ecite

l'humanité, se s partie de l'Asie.

partie de l'Asie.

Les héros de ces événements n'élaient pas des rois, ni des frères de rois, ni même de simplés querrièrs. Ils étaient tout pacifiquement des, saiants, out, bravant tous les dongérs et toutes les fatiques, écforcaient d'arracher ou soi les secrets qu'ils y savaient enfouis.

Dans le dernier numéro de la splen-dide Revue des Arts Asiatiques (1) M. J. Hackin, l'éminent conservateur du Musée Chimat, fait ûne relation des Jouilles entreprises de 1922 à 1928 par MM. Aijred Foucher, A. Godard et J. Burthour à Hadda, a l'est de Kabout, fouilles eu out rêve de l'existence d'une mine de chefs-d'œuvre comparables aux vestiges de l'ancienne Greec, de l'anienne Egypte, et même de notte plus belle époque gothique.

Mons aurons practainement l'occa.

Nous aurons prachainement Vocca sion de revenir plus longuement sur les trouvailles faites en Afghanistan par M.

UNIVERSE CONTRACTOR OF THE CON

(1) 29, rue de Londres,



Bouddha en marche (Hadda) (Foulties et photo Barthoux)

L'ART ET LE TOURISME (1) L'atelier – automobile du peintre Amigault

L'ascension de l'Everest poursuit calme et méthode avec

(Télégramme de Hugh. Ruttledge, chef de l'expédition, exclusivité « Paris-soir »)



Superstitieux à l'extrême, les guides thibétains, avant de monter à l'Everest, installent sur les murs d'un vieux couvent des totems afin de se rendre favorables les dieux et génies de la montagne.

Camp de base de Rongbuk... Mai.
Le 21 avril, le camp nº 1 fut occupè
Ter l'vant-garde de l'expédition su'vic
du reste de la troupe : le camp 1, situé
à une hauteur de 6.000 mètres, est plus
chaud et mieux protégé des intempé
ries que le camp de base : les vivres

(Lire la suite en cinquième page)

L'ascension de l'Everest

(SUITE DE LA PREMIERE PAGE)

(SUITE DE LA PREMIERE PAGE)

Nos pionniers, après avoir établi le camp n° 1 ne perdirent pas une minute Ils montèrent rapidement à 6.500 mètres et occupèrent le camp 2 dès le 26. Ce fut une montée pénible à travers de vastes étendues neigeuses, l'homme étant obligé lui-mème de tracer le chemin que prendront ensuite ceux qui le suivent. Ce souci appartient à l'avantgarde de la troupe, les porteurs, alourdis par leur charge, doivent trouver sur leur passage un chemin bien tracé et sûr.

Au cours des trois journess une minute de la troute de la troute de sur leur passage un chemin bien tracé et sûr.

garde de la troupe, les porteurs, alourdis par leur charge, doivent trouver sur
leur passage un chemin bien tracé et
sûr.

Au cours des trois journées qui suivirent, nous eûmes la joie de découvrir
une route toute tracée jusqu'au troisieme camp. Ainsi pûmes-nous profiter
utilement de l'effort réalisé en ces
lieux par l'expédition dernière.

Mais tandis que nous avancions, la
route devenait de plus en plus difficile,
entre les camps 2 et 3 nous avons rencontré des aiguilles de glace très à pic ;
elles furent produites par la congélation qui, à cette hauteur, se produit
entre les crevasses. Leurs arêtes sont
des plus aigués et, dissimulées sous
l'amas des neiges, elles blessent parfois
très douloureusement les mains et les
pieds des hommes.

Dans très peu de temps nous espérons établir le camp n° 3. Actuellement
cela ne dépend plus que de la disponibilité et de l'endurance des porteurs
qui circulent encore aujourd'hui entre
les camps 1 et 2.

Nous avons un temps splendide, ce
qui facilite d'autant mieux notre dure
tâche sur le glacier; où pendant deux
jours nous connûmes des heures de
froid intense. Heureusement, nul de
nous encore n'a dû être évacué pour
gelures, les hommes tiennent bien : ils
sont restés quarante-huit heures dans
un brouillard intense, et maintenant
sourient d'autant plus poyeusement au
magnifique soleil qui livre une grande
tête sur les crêtes neigeuses.

Nous avançons lentement et sûrement, aguerris, éduqués par nos anciennes tentatives; nous avons été fort
surpris de constater qu'en ces lieux, depuis notre dernière expédition, la naturer avait considérablement changé. Il
s'est produit un rapide retrait des glaces et la neige a presque complètement, agueris, éduqués par nos anciennes tentatives; nous avons été fort
surpris de constater qu'en ces lieux, depuis notre dernière expédition, la naturer avait considérablement changé. Il
s'est produit un rapide retrait des glaces et la neige a presque complètement, aguer de la face nord de
l'Everest.

(Par sans-fil

base.

Une expérience de conversation a été faite entre les deux postes : l'épreuve a parfaitment réussi.



THE distinguished Italian Orientalist, Professor Guiseppe Tucci, (right) has arrived in Delhi from Tibet bringing with him 3,000 ancient Tibetan manuscripts.

A l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres

90

M. du Mesnil du Buisson a lu hier, à l'Accedémie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, une communication de M. Clark Hopkins sur la grande synagogue à peintures, récemment découverte à Doura-Europas, sur l'Euphrate. Cet édifice, construit en 244-245 de notre ère, fut détruit par les Perses vers 256, mais, peu de temps avant le siège la ville, les juifs avaient eu le soin de protéger les fresques par des murs intérieurs en terre et briques crues. Les événements ne leur permirent d'ailleurs pas de jeter bas ces revêtements, aussi les peintures ont elles été retrouvées intactes.

Le pasteur A. Parrot, directeur des fouilles de Tello et de Larsa, a rendu compte des résultats de la campagne de 1932-1933. L'expédition a, notamment, achevé à Tello le dégagement de l'hypogée des (patésis) découvert l'an dernier. A Larsa ont été exhumés divers objets, entre autres des bronzes et des parrures en or et en argent.

PIERRES "GOTHIQUES PREMIER SIÈCLE DU

Les découvertes J. Barthoux de M. en Afghanistan

in, en effet, qua t la bonne fortu de patients effo es, des pièces d'u archéologique co

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DANS LE MASSIF DE L'HIMALAYA...

Paris-soir

REPORTAGE PHOTOGRAPHIQUE EXCLUSIF DE «PARIS-SOIR»



LA HALTE AU PIED DU VIEUX FORT THIBÉTAIN AVANT DE COMMENCER L'HARASSANTE MONTÉE VERS LES SOMMETS
DE KHAMPA DZONG
LA MISSION RUTTLEDGE VISITE UN VIEUX CHATEAU DU THIBET

... AVEC L'EXPÉDITION DU MONT EVEREST



IMPRESSIONNANT, LE PIC CHOMULHARI SE DRESSE DEVANT LES HOMMES





LES DERNIÈRES JOURNÉES DE L'EXPÉDITION AU THIBET

L'expédition Hugh. Ruttledge, qui s'attaque aux cimes inviolées du mont Ev erest, dans le massif de l'Himalaya, a quitté depuis quelques jours le lointain Thibet, pays, mystérieux et montagneux où pullulant les monastères bouddhistes. Le chef de l'expédition a commencé l'installation des camps qui iglonneront la route de l'Everset jusqu'à une hauteur de Zo00 mêtres environ. La plus utere partie de l'accion va commencer. Le redoutable blizard s'est déjà manifesté, relentissant la marche des audacieux. Lentement, mais stirement, la plus haute cime du monde ast escaladée par Ruttledge et ses compagnons. Voici, à gauche, un lama faisant visiter un couvent et, à d'actie. Les guides s'initiant aux secrets d'une longue-vue.

Derniers regards sur le Thibet.