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* * *
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za prostu godinu 1935

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536 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. USA

Page 33-36 GREETINGS TO YUGOSLAVIA .

article by Nicholas Roerich

(in English)

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Poem by Petar Perunovic, narodni guslar

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Extract from
Madras Mail

21 DEC 1935

876
THE SCHOLAR

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The Scholar Annual for 1935 contains interesting articles on literature, art and science. Dr. J. H. Cousins has contributed a fine poem and Mrs. Cousins writes on "The pleasure of pictures." There is an interesting article on Mongolia by Prof. Nicholas de Roerich. Among other noteworthy contributions are "Gold resources of Mysore" by Mr. B. Rama Rao, "Insects and man" by Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar, "Quality in food" by Dr. V. Subramanyam, and "Books on Homoeopathy" by Mr. P. V. Aghoram Ayyar and "What is wrong with the world?" by Dr. A. R. Poduval and "Chakkiarkuthu" (a class of Malayalam drama) by Mr. M. S. Krishna Ayyar. *The Scholar* is published by Mr E. H. Parameswaran at Palghat.

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110, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C. 4.

Extract from

The Statesman

CALCUTTA.

Date

8 MAR 1936

876

The February issue of *Prubuddha Bharata* (Advaita Ashrama, 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta, Re. 1-4) is almost wholly devoted to special articles on Ramakrishna Paramhansa whose centenary was celebrated a few days ago. Much care has been bestowed on collecting tributes from far and near. Apart from critical articles written during Ramakrishna's lifetime or shortly after his death, there are recent sketches by Romain Rolland, Professor Nicholas de Rocrich, Count Keyserling, the Earl of Zetland and Sir Jadunath Sarkar. It is interesting to observe how Ramakrishna appealed to his contemporaries and disciples like Upadhyaya Brahma-bandhaba, Protap Chandra Mazumdar, Giris Chandra Ghose and Aswini Kumar Dutt. There is a remarkable sketch

(Continued at foot of next column)

(Continued from previous column.)
by the late Principal C. H. Tawney of the Presidency College, Calcutta. The rest of the articles deal with the trend of Hindu religious thought since Ramakrishna. The Centenary number has been well produced; the illustrations are excellent. It should be useful to scholars as well as general readers for reference purposes.

International Press-Cutting Bureau
110, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Extract from
Hindu
Madras

30 APR 1938

8/6 THE SCHOLAR: The current issue of this well-conducted English monthly Journal (issued from Palghat) contains as usual a number of readable articles on a variety of subjects. The place of honour is given to a contribution by Nicholas Roerich in which he dwells on the immense responsibility lying on the world's teachers. "Striving to a peace for the whole world", he concludes, "the educators can accomplish a conquest—peaceful and magnificent." Mr. A. C. Ramalingam makes an interesting study of the budgets of the Provincial Governments and the Central Government in India. There is an article on Subrahmanya Bharathi, "the Poet of Freedom". Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Nayar writes on "The New Deal in America". Gurdial Mullik describes an interview with Mrs. Rukmani Arundale. There is an article in defence of cross-word puzzles.

penetration, discernment and reflection, on some of the enduring and permanent forces of national life. There is no distortion of facts nor misrepresentation of truths for the sake of ardent patriotism; but there is that supreme glow of fire and enthusiasm which kindles every topic touched upon. His 'Map of life' is another supreme work of his reflective spirit.

His Democracy and Liberty restates his position as a philosophical writer of history. Though he was a Liberal in politics, his mind was cast in conservative mould. Though he admired the modern democracy for certain of the salient features he was keenly alive to some of the fundamental defects inherent in it. He had no absolute sympathy with the doctrines of the Manchester school of liberalism because he fully believed that the modern democracy in spite of its protagonists had a tendency to restrict the rights of the individual and restrain economic individualism and freedom of contract. As a philosophic historian satisfying the requisites of historical criticism with a due sense of proportion and clear perspicuity, he may be regarded as one of the foremost men of his time. Though at times he does not rise to the sublime heights of Gibbon or the stately eloquence of Burke or the orational bombast of Macaulay or to the ornate gorgeousness of Addington Symonds, it cannot be doubted that there is raciness in his language and literary flavour in his exposition with a certain amount of simplicity and elegancy of diction. In some passages where he does not leave the reader in obscurity or gets himself entangled in a labyrinth of rhetoric, his thoughts show evolution and logic and the argument of his standpoint is supremely persuasive and consistent and never fallacious. There is neither the extreme partisanship of Froude nor the

extreme advocacy of Seeley, though in some passages he is excessively slipshod and even fond of insisting upon a particular principle. He is not absolutely free from faults incidental to the writers of history but a particular viewpoint on which he lays stress is brought out with a vigour and argumentative skill and insight. He is not a historian to be relegated into oblivion as having said his last say, but deserves to be read by students of political philosophy with zest and extreme enthusiasm. As Burke, he brings out certain prominent truths on the affairs of national life and enunciates doctrines dogmatically with least pretension to show that those doctrines are the seeds out of which national forces germinate. His criticisms are as sound as they are compelling but never leave the reader in a haze of intellectual speculation. Political speculation has its own issues in national events and in Lecky it finds clarification and justification by a reference of facts to principles.

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Former Jeannette Resident Donates Books For Library

Joseph C. Rovensky, former resident of Jeannette, has added thirty three volumes of choice reading matter to the list of Jeannette Public Library. Mr. Rovensky, now a resident of New York City, has remembered the needs of his former townfolk in a similar manner on previous occasions so that, all in all, the local library has been decidedly enriched through the generosity of the former resident.

The latest contribution includes an unusual volume as to crafts-

manship, a monograph of the life of Nicholas Roerich. The volume contains colorplates and half tones which are reproductions of pictures painted by Roerich and preserved in the Roerich Museum of New York. The pictures have been hand-mounted in the volume which was restricted to five hundred copies by the publishers, Brentano's, of New York. Contributors to the Monograph are Frances R. Grant, Mary Seigrist, George Grebenstchikoff, Ivan Narodny and Mr.

(Continued from First Page)

Roerich, who has made selections from his "Banners of the East."

Additional volumes are travel books on Prague and Czechoslovakia, books on economic questions of late years, and fiction such as "The Lost Gospel" by Train; "The Spy Paramount" — Oppenheim; "Lorenzo, the Magnificent" — Loth; "Ugly Duchess" — Feuchtwanger; "Red Ike" — Denwood; "Shadows On the Rock" — Cather, and twenty more of like character.

Mrs. Edna Potts, librarian, reports a fine increase in the number of readers by comparison with that of previous summers. Recent additions of desirable reading for adults and children apparently is making the public library attractive as a source of recreative reading during the summer months.

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Hindu
Madras

19 SEP 1937

SEPTEMBER MONTHLIES

876
The Congress in office continues to be the main topic of articles in the monthlies. What the Ministries will do to implement the election pledges, the limitations of the India Act on their activities, the pitfalls which they will have to avoid are canvassed in the current numbers of *The Modern Review*, *Triveni* and *The Indian Review*.

In *The Modern Review* Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, arguing that "Provincial Autonomy suits British Imperialism", sees in the new Act an attempt to disrupt the unity of the Indian National movement. Mr. Nanda Lal Chatterjee discusses the scope of provisions in the India Act relating to veto by the Crown of Acts of the Central and Provincial Legislatures. Problems of population receive attention in three articles: "Differential fertility in India" by Dr. Rajani Kanta Das, "Inter-caste marriage" by Mr. Sasadhar Roy and "The Population of Bengal" by Dr. Bhupendra Nath Datta. There are, besides others, some well-informed articles on the international political situation and the conflict in the Far East.

In *The Indian Review* Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam urges that it is the immediate duty of the Congress Ministries to reduce the burden of land revenue. Prof. Shashi Coomar Mitra writes on Indian influence on western thought. Mr. Bhaskar Appasamy appears as a vigorous champion of modern fiction. Mr. H. P. Mukerjee outlines a national industrial policy for India.

In the *Triveni*, Mr. Burra V. Subramanyam takes up again the language problem in this country and discusses the principles which should govern the Hindi movement. He contends that "Indian nationalism does not require that every Indian in the non-Hindi provinces should be bilingual." Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, analysing the Congress programme, believes that the Congress Ministries may succeed in furthering their political objective by remaining in office, but doubts whether they will meet with comparable success as regards their economic and social programme. The number contains an informative article on the stage in Maharashtra and an appreciative sketch of Srimati Lalita Venkatram by G. Venkatachalam.

15
We have an interesting article on India's foreign trade in the middle ages from the pen of Dr. A. Appadorai in *The New Review*. T. N. Sequeira deals with problems of adult education. A scheme for securing peace for twenty years by satisfying the appetite for colonies of the "Have-not" Powers (Italy, Germany and Japan) is outlined by A. Nertis. The Far Eastern conflict is the subject of an article by Alfred E. Pieres.

A highly interesting account of political institutions among a tribe of Red Indians is given by James Truslow Adams in *The Aryan Path*. His article points to the existence of a kind of caste-system in this tribe and reveals much that is of interest to students of the origin of the State. Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji describes the foreign missions of Asoka. Professor C. J. Patten's "Story of the Pineal Body" will be read with interest.

Christendom is in need of Christ, says Prof. Gilbert Slater in the *Prabuddha Bharata*. "Therein lies", he avers, "the only hope of its rescue from the perils which the Church's betrayal of Christ has brought upon Christendom." Dorothy Kruger contributes a poem, "The two birds", which is based on a parable from the Upanishads. The meaning and value of religious symbolism are discussed editorially in this number.

The Vedanta Kesari opens with an editorial on "Universal religion—true and false", wherein it is argued that it is only by recognising the truth of Sri Ramakrishna's maxim, "As many religions so many paths", that the universalism of religion can be understood. Swami Prabhavananda explains the fundamental doctrine of the Upanishads in a well-written article entitled "Thou art That." Prof. Nicholas Roerich essays to prove the marvellous potency of thought. Prof. S. V. Puntambekar discusses some religious tendencies in India to-day.

The Bharata Dharma is a consistent champion of the rights of the untouchables. In the current issue, Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar traces the historical circumstances in which the present disabilities of the Harijans came to be imposed. Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar recalls the story of Indian colonisation in ancient Borneo.

OUR BOOK PAGE

Four Arts Annual 1936-37

IT is a beautifully got-up journal, "cultured" in taste, brightly illustrated and containing articles whose interest is of yesterday—but one wonders whether it has a place in the India of to-day, modern present-day India standing on the threshold of a new conception of life and art, and at the cross-roads of new and vital world-forces.

Yes, the *Four Arts Annual* has a place, a very definite place even to-day . . . it serves the need of a handful who are still obstinately clinging on to the old ideals and ideas of art which were originally the result of a particular society in a particular age but have long survived their time. With a swift change in social environment of living and thinking, and with a world reconstructing all its ideals and ideas of yesterday, such a journal seems a little behind the historic need of the times, the logical demand of a new generation of men and women.

The names contained in this journal are names which had a meaning and a power yesterday, and which still exist in the minds and on the tongues of people if only as names which must find in memory a feeling of gratefulness for the contributions already made by them towards the new art, the new literature, links in the evolving chain of progress.

Rabindranath is, of course, there with a Fragment from a Letter. In the last paragraph it is quite plain that his ideal is not of the world of to-day—it is that of an individualist the "prince" who will not survive the new demand.

"Had I been as free as in the old days (his freedom exists no more because of a change of the social structure and not as he writes later because of 'planetary influences' coming in the way of his individual freedom) 'then in the seclusion of the Padma I would have piled up sheaves of pictures as freight for the 'golden boat' of time.' He would, perhaps, have painted beautiful riverscapes or weird figures in the twilight-gloom on the river-banks, or perhaps, the boatman trying to sing philosophically 'Through storm and through hunger I go on singing' a beautiful poetic image, but not true to the life of either engine-driver or boatman . . . 'My new Muse is exacting, and claims the whole of my time for herself—but a conspiracy of planetary influence stands in the way'"

This sums up the whole range of mood which the journal sets out to present to the public . . . and it does so in such a rich and lavish way, sparing no pains in the style of the production in page and type, that one begins to believe that, at least, if for nothing else, the *Four Arts Journal* is a good thing to handle, to touch and to feel aesthetically an expensive work of art—meant only for those who can pay for it. It certainly sets a standard of production before Indian journals in spite of its tendency on its advertisement pages to become somewhat "cheap American". But this fault perhaps is excusable when one knows that a journal of this sort must "pay itself" and advertisements are one source of revenue.

Roerich, the well-known Russian painter, writes in his usual mystical

manner and his style is like a Tibetan Banner, mysterious and interesting, if not convincing.

There is Mr. O. C. Ganguly, who in his "Art in India, A Year's Survey" is a positive thinker and makes bold and valuable statements, gives us much information and helps us to think clearly. It is the best article in the journal and is worthy of perusal, being full of precious content.

Tandradevi's article on "Real Music" does not seem entirely authentic, for, being acquainted with her ideas on the subject first-hand, I feel sure that much has been misquoted, or, at least, badly presented, which renders the article, in parts, illogical and vague. Possibly the gentleman who "edited" the article has not resisted the temptation of "co-opting" his own ideas with hers, or in his eagerness to "improve" Tandradevi's original article as submitted by her to the editor, has made a hash of it in parts All the same, the article contains much substance which might prove interesting to the "mystics of music" interested in delving into the unexplored regions of the "occult" A region which their exponents claim contain unknown values whether of sound or image, emotion or motive.

Madame Sophia Wadia, Abanindranath Tagore, Bireswar Sen, Brajendra Seal and others write with distinction, but the content of their writings is not of vital interest to the new artist of to-day who is spreading out in new directions and striking out new paths whose work aims at a new content, such as will be in perfect unison with the living history of life itself as it exists not for the "few" even like this journal, but for "the many".

The poems are "good" in the technical sense of the term, and one notices, that perhaps, with the exception of one poet who does not belong to Pondicherry Ashram, all the others do or once did. Arjava and Amalkiran, Nolini Gupta and Harindranath. Of these Harindranath alone has come over to the Leftist Group of writers and others continue to tread the "roseal path of inner musings" in a "seclusion" of the type which Rabindranath wanted to have on the banks of the Padma but could not due to "planetary influences" and their "intrigues" for such seclusion is possible only in an ashram of the type of Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry and the poems we find in this journal are enough proof of this seclusion. But one is not at all sure that such poetry is not a merely interesting relic both of old thought as well as of a decayed literature. Even in England the poets of yesterday have no place at all including the great Yeats and Walter de la Mare.

Let us hope that the *Four Arts Journal* may swiftly use its own fine opportunity and transform itself into a vital journal representing the new artists and writers of to-day. This can happen only when the editor or editors themselves genuinely learn to move with the new current and bravely face the fact of a new reality, the history of a new conception in art and existence, based as art was always based in every age, on the structure of its age, social and political.

(Many readers may disagree with some parts of Harindranath Chattopadhyay's somewhat strongly worded criticism of the "Four Arts Annual." Having regard, however, to the critic's eminence in the world of letters, we have published his notice in full.—Ed.)



Душа Азии, женщина и культура.

НОВЫЯ КНИГИ: РИХАРДЪ РУДЗИТСА. КУЛЬТУРА. — ВСЕВОЛОДЪ. Н. ИВАНОВЪ. РЕ-РИХЪ, ХУДОЖНИКЪ И МЫСЛИТЕЛЬ. РИГА. ИЗД-СТВО «УГУНСЪ». 1937.

Какъ вести человечество къ миру? Разные совѣты и указанія даютъ конференціи по разоруженію; Рерихъ держится иного мнѣнія: «Миръ черезъ культуру». Тамъ, гдѣ культура, тамъ и миръ. Вѣней — накопленіе высочайшей благодати, высочайшей красоты, высочайшаго знанія. Смѣшиваютъ культуру съ цивилизаціей. Это не одно и то же. Культура глубоко видѣается въ духовное пониманіе. Цивилизація охватываетъ жизнь въ ея общественныхъ, матеріалистическихъ формахъ. Культура есть любовь къ человѣку. А такъ какъ культура не можетъ цвѣсти безъ энтузіазма, то не трудно сдѣлать и послѣдній выводъ: культура это — миръ, это — человѣчность, т. е. терпимость и дружелюбіе.

Вторая глава книги Р. Рудзиса говоритъ о «Лигѣ Культуры», этомъ всеобъемлющемъ, сотрудническомъ союзѣ. Эта лига, — по слову Рериха — «какъ бы Обширный Храмъ, въ которомъ каждый стремится къ Общему Благу и къ усовершенствованію жизни, находить себѣ мѣсто». Лига раздѣляется на 10 секцій, для нея выработана и особый уставъ изъ 7 пунктовъ, — они приведены въ этой книжкѣ, и съ ними не лишне познакомиться. Далѣе — о женщинѣ. «Ушло средневѣковье съ униженіемъ женскаго достоинства и люди опять осознали грядущую эпоху Матери Мира». При центрѣ Рериховскаго Музея, Ел. Ив. Рерихъ основала Всемирное Единеніе Женщинъ, Онѣ должны научить мужчину слушаться не интеллекта, но голоса своего чистаго сердца, должны дать мужчине иждивенность и красоту этого сердца, а мужчина, со своей стороны, одарить бы женщину большимъ дерзновеніемъ, силой и устремленіемъ къ познанію.

Вторая книга, «Рерихъ, художникъ и мыслитель» написана шанхайскимъ журналистомъ, Всеволодомъ Ивановымъ, — его не надо смѣшивать съ другимъ Всеволодомъ Ивановымъ, совѣтскимъ беллетристомъ. Онъ рассказываетъ о дѣтскихъ и юношескихъ годахъ Рериха, его работѣ въ Академіи Художествъ, его учителѣ Куинджи, тяжелою шпорою опеченемъ человѣкъ съ ассирийской бородой. Очень рано Рерихъ почувствовалъ поэзію старины, началъ раскапывать курганы, создалъ своего «Гонца». Съ давнихъ поръ Рериха стали притягивать къ себѣ Азія, востокъ, и даже о татарщинѣ онъ произноситъ не совсемъ обычныя слова. Она, эта татарщина, оставила только тяжелыя воспоминанія, но забываютъ, — вносить свою поправку Рерихъ, — что этихъ диковинныхъ людей вскормила таинственная колыбель Азии, повида-

ихъ богатыми дарами Китая, Тибета, всего Индостана.

Къ 1903—4гг. у Рериха наступаетъ полная художественная зрѣлость, начинаются странствія по русской землѣ, — онъ объѣзжаетъ Ригу, Изборскъ, Печоры, Псковъ, Тверь, перебрасываетъ свои маршруты на Волгу: Ярославль, Кострома, Нижній Новгородъ, Казань. Съ его 75 картинъ на насъ смотрятъ города, монастыри, дома, Москва, Смоленскъ, Угличъ. Потомъ начинаются заграничныя странствія, — Финляндія, Швеція, Данія, Норвегія, Англія. Наконецъ, въ 1920 г., Рерихъ плыветъ въ Америку. За 5 лѣтъ съ 1917 по 1923 гг. онъ написалъ 500 картинъ, — 500! — а его дѣятельность въ Америкѣ всѣмъ известна. Это — «Институтъ Объединеннаго Искусства», общество «Вѣнецъ міра», потомъ «Музей Рериха» и т. д. Но все больше и больше его притягиваетъ Азія, эта колыбель народовъ. Экспедиція Рериха въ Азію во всѣхъ смыслахъ своеобразна. Она не преслѣдовала, конечно, никакихъ политическихъ цѣлей, не носила ни археологическаго, ни географическаго характера, не искала въ своемъ походѣ чудесъ или секретовъ индусскихъ храмовъ. Объ этомъ путешествіи на русскомъ и англійскомъ языкахъ написали свои книги самъ Рерихъ и его сынъ, востоковѣдъ Ю. Н. Рерихъ. Экспедиція двигалась, между прочимъ, путями, когда-то пройденными Буддой.

Тибетъ, Гималаи, востокъ, его пророчества, его образы и легенды поражаютъ умъ и наше воображеніе громадной, сокрытой силой, озаряютъ міръ новымъ свѣтомъ. На всѣхъ послѣднихъ картинахъ Рериха человѣческія фигурки какъ-то нарочито малы, — настояція души Рериха скрыты не въ нихъ, а въ массивахъ скалъ и горъ, въ ихъ смутныхъ очертаніяхъ, въ синихъ, звѣздныхъ пятнахъ, въ молчаніи неба, земли и воды. Рерихъ нашелъ душу Азии, — таинственную душу ея молчанія.

Вс. Ивановъ вѣрно характеризуетъ и Рериха, и его произведенія, и его духовную сущность. Недостатокъ этой книги въ томъ, что мѣстами она водяниста, стремится говорить красиво, допускаетъ на свои страницы расплывчатость. Все же никакъ нельзя отрицать ея пользы, и вышла она своевременно и кстати: сейчасъ какъ-то особенно подчеркнута и явно повышается интересъ къ Рериху, его идеямъ, его, дѣйствительно, прекраснымъ картинамъ.

Р. ВЕЛЬСКИЙ.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS.
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Hindu
Madras

13 DEC 1937

THE INDIAN REVIEW ANNUAL

876

The Annual number of the *Indian Review* (Price Re. One. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras) is a sumptuous number of over a hundred pages of interesting matter. It opens with a notable article on "The Eclipse of International Law" from the pen of Dr. A. Berriedale Keith. Dr. Keith points out that almost every first rate power in Europe has contributed to the present decay of international morality and the collapse of the League system of defence. The next is an article on "Agrarian Reform" by the Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Advocate-General of the Federal Court, who, after examining the complexity of the problem, points out that "mere expropriation without compensation should be rigidly ruled out as dangerous" and that "the eventual solution will be found in buying out intermediate interests on adequate compensation". Then follows an article on "The Reserve Bank of India" by Sir James B. Taylor, the Governor of the Bank. Sir Govind B. Pradhan, Substitute Indian Delegate to the League of Nations, gives his impressions of the League's work, particularly with reference to India. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C. I. E., and Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. A., both write on the most absorbing problem of the day—the much apprehended Federation. Mr. Francis Low, Editor of the *Times of India* follows with an interesting account of what the British public think of the situation in India. The Hindu-Muslim question is reviewed from a new angle by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, M. A., while Dr. G. S. Arundale writes on the "Educational Reconstruction of India." The hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, deals with the important question of

"Government and Trade Disputes". Among other articles of interest in this Annual are: "Failure of Intellectuals" by Sir S. Radhakrishnan; "Prophecies: (Diary Leaves)" by Prof. N. de Roerich; "Economic Policy of Ministries" by Mr. P. R. Srinivas, M. A.; "Sufi Cosmology" by Sir Amin Jung Bahadur and "The Moratorium Bill" by Rao Bahadur Subrahmanyam and Mr. N. Sundaram. Besides several other interesting articles, there are the usual features which have made the *Indian Review* such a helpful guide to a study of current affairs. There are in this number no less than 43 illustrations. The Publishers announce that purchasers of this December Annual can become annual subscribers of the *Indian Review* (the subscription for which is Rs. 5) by remitting only Rs. 4 by M. O. or Rs. 4-4 by cheque.

enough to give one an idea of their variety. 'First Aid for Animals,' 'Encounters with Elephants on the Billigirangan Hills' by Mr. R. C. Morris, 'Roerich on Wild Life' by Col. A. E. Mahon, 'Treatment of Animals in Italy' by Mr. L. O. Flaherty, 'The Snake and its Cult,' 'Wild Dogs and Jungle Tragedies', 'Song Bird Sanctuaries' 'A Farmer's Friend' are few titles selected at random, which do not fail to give an idea of the large field covered. The book contains illustrations appropriate to a magazine of its kind. Books dealing with allied subjects are also reviewed and this feature will be welcomed by those whose love of natural history and game preservation keep them constantly on the look out for new publications on those topics.

The publication is modestly priced, the annual subscription being only Rupees five. We hope that it would make a wide appeal in this country.

The Rangoon Times 4-12-37

* * *

Indian Wild Life. Managing Editor : Hasan Abid Jafry (Hasan Manzil, Shahganj, Agra Annual Subscription Rs. 5).

The July-September issue of this quarterly, issued by the All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life opens with a message from His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singh Sahib of Jhalawar, in course of which His Highness observes : "In my State, we have strict Shikar rules and endeavour by our best efforts to preserve the Jungle life. I am a keen Shikari but not so enthusiastic as to reach my 'hundredth tiger'. I always take more pleasure in a Shikar that is arranged to deal with a dangerous raider—that is to kill because one must, than an expedition to hunt down an ordinary animal." This is followed by a number of interesting articles regarding animal life. "T. R. L." writes about delight in birds, and Mr. R. C. Morris, an editor of the Journal, describes encounters with elephants. Miss Betty Ardron contributes a useful article on "First Aid for Animals". Then follow extracts from Roerich's beautifully written book *Shambhala* illustrating that illustrious philosopher's views on the wanton destruction of wild life. "The Snake and its Cult", "Wild Dogs and Jungle Tragedies" and "Songbird Sanctuaries" may be mentioned among other useful and instructive articles. The quarterly, which also contains some excellent illustrations, is to be strongly recommended to all those interested in animal life. It is doing a great service by its campaign against the senseless destruction of wild life, and more positively, by arousing intelligent interest in India's wonderful fauna.

United India and Indian States 18-12-37

* * *

The magazine *Indian Wild Life* is the official publication of the All-India Conference for the preservation of wild life. This institution does not have for its object the abolition of shikar. On the contrary most of the articles of its magazine are written by keen shikaris. The magazine is full of interesting shikar anecdotes, and contains much valuable information. Shikar is one of the chief attractions of

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Hindu
Madras

19 DEC 1937

876 **REVIEWS AND PERIODICALS**

THE SCHOLAR ANNUAL: We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the Annual Number of "The Scholar," the popular monthly, published from Palghat. It is a sumptuous number of over 150 pages packed with interesting and topical articles on a variety of subjects. Among the notable contributions to this number are Dr. Nandlal Chatterji's survey of the Government's Frontier policy, Nicholas Roerich's study on friendship, Dr. J. H. Cousins' exquisitely turned poem, "Harem," Mr. G. Venkatachalam's graphic account of his interview at Shanghai with Agnes Smedley, the historian of Soviet China, Dr. A. Srinivasan's stock-taking of our present knowledge of vitamins, Mr. G. Ganapathy's non-technical, but well-informed account of Hormones. Margaret Cousins' vigorous advocacy of some urgent prison reforms and Mr. Duncan Greenlees' article under the head "Educational Drift or policy?" are particularly topical because both these subjects are now under active consideration of more than one Provincial Government. There are several well-produced illustrations too, including two fine studies by the Russian mystic and artist Nicholas Roerich, of the snow-clad Himalayas and a "Tibetan stronghold," and the frontispiece in colour depicting Krishna and Subadra. Modestly priced at annas twelve, this Annual Number offers very good value for its price.

21

Сегодня 8-ХІ-36

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Extract from
The Hindu,
Madras.

13 FEB 1938

FEBRUARY MONTHLIES

876

A vivid account of men and manners in the Madras Legislature with an interesting assessment of the quality, distribution and composition of the different parties 'herein' are given by "Stranger" in this month's *New Review*. Amiya F. Sen discusses certain important facts connected with child psychology, with special reference to what is known as "the problem child". Deprecating the general indifference to anthropological research in India, Mr. S. C. Roy pleads for a wider and more intensive study of the subject. Mr. B. N. Banerjea's article on the prospects of co-operative insurance in India is also noteworthy.

Recent political developments in Bihar with reference to the Congress-Kisan tangle come in for critical review in an article by "An Observer" in this month's *Twentieth Century*. Writing on the mind and art of the Mughals, Mr. S. R. Sarma pays a tribute to the style, elegance and strength of Mughal architecture which, he says, are an index of the rulers' eclectic ideals. "Is Shelley an atheist?" is the interesting question examined by Mr. Amar Nath Gupta. Among other articles in the number are Mr. E. Gollerbach's study of Nicholas Roerich's art and Dr. Ishwari Prasad's sketch of the tragic life of Prince Khusrau.

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Frommann, Librarian
World Youth. 26-Feb-38
From France

Rue de Valois
 Paris Ier

The fine copy of *World Youth* just received contains such a beautiful article on the great artist Nicholas Roerich. I will do my best to make your magazine known in France, especially among students.

George Chklaver

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2 апр. 1939

Франція ствергає всі обв'язки і трі-
бованія Італії — вотъ основной смислъ
отвѣта Даладье Муссолини.

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Въ Римѣ рѣчь вызвала сильнѣйшее ра-
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мень Южной Америки. 11. Деревянная планка для карнизовъ, картинъ. 13. Нагорье въ Средней Азии. 14. Мѣстность въ Африкѣ. 15. Газъ. 17. Прозвище римскаго Овидія. 18. Танцевальный вечеръ. 20. Герой Марка Твена. 21. Задній планъ картины. 23. Проводникъ. 24. Животное. 25.

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Станокъ. 28. Знаменитый русскій писатель. 29. Густая сладкая жидкость. 30. Драгоценный камень. 32. Женская часть дома у магометанъ. 33. Плотничій инструментъ. 34. Европейскій городъ. 36. Положеніе, рангъ. 37. Часть комнаты. 39. Длительный промежутокъ времени. 44. Мѣстность съ природной цѣлебной грязью. 47. Село, знаменитое своими художественными работами. 50. Часть лица. 51. Крупное поселеніе. 52. Религіозное понятіе. 53. Канава. 55. Стадо лошадей. 56. Сокращенное английское имя. 58. Видъ транспорта. 59. Купанье. 62. Подвижная рыболовная сѣть. 63. Островъ въ Эгейскомъ морѣ. 66. Цвѣтокъ. 68. Юноша-слуга при царскихъ дворахъ. 72. Прозное божество финикійцевъ. 75. Состояніе воды. 76. Одинъ изъ легендарныхъ основателей Рима.



работы. Это былъ первый опытъ примененія движущейся фотографіи въ полярныхъ областяхъ. Снимали неудобнымъ аппаратомъ вѣсомъ болѣе 30 килограммовъ. Работа была исключительно тяжелой. Всего въ экспедиціи было снято около 6000 метровъ пленки.

I.

СПОРЪ О РЫБОЛОВНЫХЪ КОНЦЕССИЯХЪ.

близится къ благополучному разрѣшенію. Японскій посолъ въ Москвѣ Того довелъ до свѣдѣнія сов. правительства, что Японія отказывается отъ своихъ притязаній на 40 рыболовныхъ участковъ, находящихся около русскихъ укрѣпленныхъ мѣстъ, и не отказывается больше отъ участковъ въ другихъ мѣстахъ. Торги на несданные еще участки назначены на 3 апр. Японія на эти торги пошлетъ своихъ представителей.