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among other things the authorization of the Department of Justice to act as a clearing house of information on Communist propaganda. In substance he and Mr. Woll favored the idea that the status quo as it existed in 1925 with respect to the work of the Department of Justice be restored. Up to that time the department had both funds and authority

Continued on Page Eleven.

India Said to Regard Roerich as Pro-Soviet; Artist's Aide Here Amazed at Refusal of Visa

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Professor Nicholas Roerich, Russian artist and archaeologist and a resident of New York, has been refused a British visa to visit India for an expedition he had planned, because of his associations with Soviet Russia, it was learned here today.

The India Government came to a decision recently not to grant visas to Professor Roerich and the rest of his party after a long and careful examination of his case, it was stated at the Foreign Office. Full data concerning Professor Roerich's history and previous Himalayan expeditions were dispatched to India from the Washington Embassy, the British Foreign Office and the India Office in London.

It was felt by the India Government that the present situation in India was too delicate to permit an archeological expedition to visit that country, especially in the case of Professor Roerich, whose Soviet sympathies and associations were said to be not unknown to the British authorities.

Expressing amazement at the action of the British Government in denying a visa to Professor Nicholas Roerich as a result of his alleged sympathies with Soviet Russia, officials of the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, defended Professor Roerich yesterday as an artist who

By-Law Put Into Record.

It was over the objection of attorneys for Bethlehem, that the corporation's by-law was introduced into the record. It reads as follows:

The board of directors shall have the authority to administer the bonus system approved and adopted at the twelfth annual meeting

Continued on Page Two.

had no interest in the politics or other affairs of any nation.

Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum in New York denied last night that there was any ground for the attitude taken by the British authorities in refusing a visa to Professor Roerich. Mr. Horch, after conferring with other officials of the museum, issued the following signed statement:

"The statement made by the Foreign Office, London, is erroneous, unfounded and absurd. Professor Roerich is in no way connected with the Soviet Government. For forty years, Professor Roerich has devoted his life to the field of art and science. The complete result of Professor Roerich's work, for the last ten years, has been entirely devoted to the United States of America.

"Thirty-five hundred paintings, painted by Professor Roerich, and now located in leading museums and private collections of the world, as well as the different scientific and artistic institutions he has founded, bear eloquent witness to this. All the thousands of friends of Professor Roerich will joyously substantiate this. Immediate steps will be taken by the Roerich Museum to eradicate the London statement.

"LOUIS L. HORCH."

Professor Roerich sailed on April 4 and remained in London for two months, Mr. Horch said, before going to Paris, where he now is.

ate recessed at 5 P. M.

"It is already eighty-six days since this treaty was signed in London," the department reported. "The Washington naval treaty only occupied fifty-two days between the date of signature and the consent or ratification by the Senate. This treaty was before the Foreign Relations Committee for fifty-three days, while the Washington treaty was before the Foreign Relations Committee only seventeen days."

The statement came at a time when Senators were clashing on the floor as to whether tactics to "kill time" were being employed.

Another factor during the day was a visit of Senator Watson to the White House. President Hoover is said to have concurred in the attempt to apply closure, if necessary.

When a lull in the "time limit" battle came, more reservations, all from the anti-treaty camp, were added to those pending and which must be acted on before a vote can be had on ratification. One reservation was by Senator Johnson and three by Senator McKellar, making seven now before the Senate.

Senators Johnson and McKellar carried on the general debate against the treaty. Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, gave notice that he would offer another reservation, asserting the policy of the United States to build ships within tonnage limits without regard to categories.

The fight over cutting off debate and bringing the treaty to the voting stage next week started immediately after the Senate convened at 11 A. M. Senator Watson had yesterday submitted to Senator Johnson a proposition limiting debate, beginning Tuesday.

When the quorum roll-call was completed and it was announced that

157/1

19c M. Roerich

Musical America

NEW YORK CITY

SEP. 10 1927

Flying Musicians Alight in Mongolia ¹⁵¹¹²

FEW Western musicians have followed the trails that lead into far-off Mongolia. But during the past year Maurice Lichtmann, vice-president of the Master Institute of United Arts, and Mrs. Lichtmann, a member of the board of directors, made this perilous

trip to meet Nicholas Roerich, the renowned artist, who is now on the Roerich Expedition into Asia. After a trip which led them across frozen rivers and deserts, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann had to return by aeroplane over Mongolia in order to avoid the spring floods, and are shown in the above picture outside one of the native Mongolian huts. During the trip Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann found opportunity to study the native art life of the various peoples whom they encountered.

Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann are now back in America preparing their winter's activities in the Master Institute of United Arts. In addition to piano teaching, Mrs. Lichtmann will conduct a special course in pedagogy. This course will include analysis and demonstrations of material to be used in the teaching of beginners, intermediate and



Maurice Lichtman, Vice-President of the Master Institute of United Arts, and Mrs. Lichtman, Photographed in the Interior of Mongolia

advanced students. Classes will be held

bi-weekly, in order to enable teachers to take advantage of the course.

ROERICH NOMINATED FOR PEACE AWARD

Artist and Scientist Named
With Four Prominent States-
men for the Nobel Prize

KELLOGG ALSO PRESENTED

Senator Jouvenel, Edouard Herriot
and Ramsay MacDonald Are
the Other Nominees

According to a cablegram received from Paris by the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, the names submitted to the Nobel Commission for the Peace Prize, which comprises members of the Norwegian Parliament at Oslo, include those of Secretary Kellogg of the United States, Senator Jouvenel of France, Professor Nicholas Roerich, former Premier Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain and former Premier Herriot of France.

Professor Roerich's name was presented officially through the Department of International Law of the University of Paris, and the committee of presentation comprised officials and members of the universities of various countries. As far as is known, this is the first time that an artist and scientist has been nominated as a candidate for the peace award, on the basis that efforts for international peace through art and culture have brought about better understanding of international relations.

In presenting the name of Professor Roerich, the committee of presentation states, among other things:

"Since 1890, Nicholas Roerich, through his writings, through his lectures, researches, paintings and through the many fields into which his broad personality has led him, has forcefully expounded the teaching of international brotherhood. His propaganda for peace has penetrated into more than twenty-one countries and the recognition of its influence has been testified by the widely different activities which have invited his assistance.

"As an artist, one of the greatest that history has produced, his paintings have illustrated the great volume of beauty and spiritual light symbolized by his teaching. The significance of their universal appeal is seen in the foundation in New York of the Roerich Museum that the people might have permanent recourse to his teachings.

"We firmly believe that eventual and lasting international peace will come only through the education of the people and through that steady and impressive propaganda for brotherhood created by culture, by poetry and by beauty in every field. The works of Roerich have, for the last thirty years, been one of the great summons to the world for love among men."

151/4

Tribune N.Y.

July 19, 1930;

Roerich Barred From India

Protests Action of British in Listing Him as Communist

PARIS, July 18 (AP).—Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, explorer and director of the Roerich Museum in New York, tonight said that his proposed return to India, where his wife is in ill health, had been blocked by the refusal of the British government to grant him a visa.

Commenting on reports that visas had been refused because of his alleged sympathies with the Soviet regime in Russia, Professor Roerich said "any person who is even superficially acquainted with the nature of my work and activities for the last forty years will easily understand that the allegation of Communism is inconsistent with the truth."

Aug. 3/30

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NATIONS ASK BRITAIN TO LIFT ROERICH BAN

United States, France and Four Others Are Now Aiding His Plea to Go to India.

WIFE CRITICALLY ILL THERE

London Foreign Office, in Letter to Scientist in Paris, Denies It Suspects Him of Red Sympathies.

By **CARLISLE MacDONALD.**
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Six countries, among them the United States and France, have asked the British Government to lift its ban upon Professor Nicholas Roerich, president of the Roerich Museum in New York, so that he may hurry to India, Professor Roerich, now in Paris, said today.

The application of Professor Roerich and his son George for visas to re-enter India was recently refused by the Government of India, with the explanation that the permission would not be given at this time. Officials of the British Foreign Office advised the professor to postpone the scientific investigations, which were the original purpose of the visit.

Since then, however, the condition of Professor Roerich's wife has become steadily worse and the latest advices from the Kulu Valley, where she is under the care of physicians at the Himalayan Research Institute, state that she may not live through the Summer.

Roerich Greatly Worried.

Professor Roerich is now here awaiting formal representations by the American State Department, which has requested the British foreign office to obtain a reconsideration of the case upon "humanitarian grounds and because of the importance of the institution of which Professor Roerich is the head." He is in a highly nervous state because of worry over his inability to go to his wife, but he hopes the humanitarian aspect of the situation will cause the British authorities to relent.

In France, where the Roerich Museum is represented by the Society of Friends of Research of the Roerich Museum, the professor has been received by President Doumergue and members of the Tardieu Government.

Through its embassy at London the French Government has made a formal effort to obtain the necessary visas and in an effort to facilitate the legal aspects has issued French passports to Professor Roerich and his son. Both men have taken out their first citizenship papers in the United States, but inasmuch as this does not entitle them to American passports they have based their application upon their Russian passports.

The other governments which are interesting themselves in the case are said to be Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Peru.

Denies Bolshevist Tendencies.

To your correspondent Professor Roerich today interpreted the purposes of his Indian mission and personal ideas regarding his work.

London dispatches suggesting that the reason for the British refusal was the professor's alleged Soviet sympathies have caused him and his friends much embarrassment, and he began by stating emphatically that there had been nothing in his whole artistic and scientific career of forty years that would justify the slightest suspicion of Bolshevist tendencies.

Regarding the possibility of his entertaining a sympathetic interest in the Indian independence movement Professor Roerich was equally emphatic in his denials.

"I don't think I was ever within five hundred miles of Gandhi," he said. "As a matter of fact, with the exception of a few Indian scientists, all our friends there are high British officials."

Professor Roerich showed your correspondent a letter which he had just received from the British Foreign Office in which it was set forth that no suspicions of the Professor having Bolshevist sympathies were entertained by the Foreign Office. The letter added that the government of India "had all the particulars at their disposal and had made their decision accordingly."

Suspects Hidden Influence.

Because of a series of somewhat mysterious occurrences, Professor Roerich and his son are inclined to feel that hidden influences are working to embarrass him by keeping him out of India and attaching to him the stigma of Bolshevism.

"I cannot conceive of any sound reason why the British Government desires to bar us from India," explained the Professor. "I organized the Himalayan Research Institute in the Kulu Valley near Simla in 1923 and obtained the endorsement of Lord Irwin [the Viceroy] and other

high British officials in India. Since then I have made three trips to India.

"I left there the last time in May, 1929, and it was then that my wife was forced to remain at the institute. She had accompanied me on my Central Asian expedition and was worn out from the effects of a weak heart. When I applied to the British passport control office in New York for visas they told me it was merely a matter of routine and I could count upon approval within a reasonable time, although the fact that I was not yet an American citizen might cause a slight delay.

No Explanation Given.

"I proceeded to London early in April and there to my complete surprise was informed by the Foreign Office that my application had been refused by the Government of India. Repeated efforts to obtain a satisfactory explanation have resulted in failure and I am just as much in the dark today as I was in April.

"Our institute in India is supported largely by voluntary contributions from American friends and was organized because the knowledge of ancient Central Asia, rich in dormant secrets, will be greatly increased by proper research in the Northern Punjab. We plan to have laboratories, libraries, a museum and a staff for exhaustive year-round study in Himalayan territory replete with traces of ancient cultures. The ethnographical and botanical material is likely to prove of immediate benefit to modern civilization.

"In the valley of Kula, where our institute is located, and also in territory easily reached from there, the ages have left more profound strata of the past than remain uninvestigated elsewhere upon the globe. Furthermore, there is much knowledge to be gained in the study of native medicines, while our archaeological projects in Chinese Turkestan and India may prove of inestimable value.

"My life has been devoted solely to art and science, and I believe art will unify all humanity."

No Response Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department has made another appeal to the government of Great Britain to lift the ban on Professor Nicholas Roerich.

While no response to this new appeal has been received from London, officials of the United States Government sincerely hope, they said, that the British Government can find its way clear to visa the passport of Professor Roerich and also that of his son to enable them both to proceed to India.

While four countries in addition to the United States and France are reported to have asked Britain to lift the ban, a State Department official who is familiar with the steps taken by the United States stated tonight that he had not been advised of such fact. He added that the appeal of the United States to the London Government had been made independent of that of France or any other nation, and said no international joint action was involved in the presentation of the appeal, so far as the United States Government was concerned.

The British Government, it was explained, had put the matter up to the government of India and had been informed that the latter did not want to grant permits for any person to go into that particular part of Northern India at this time, on account of the disturbed conditions existing there.

At the instance of the Roerich Museum in New York City and the American Archaeological Association, the United States Government first brought the matter to the attention of the British Government, stating that, although Professor Roerich is not an American citizen, his mission was being taken in the interest of American art and archaeology and that he also wished to visit his sick wife. In this communication the United States Government asked the British to visa the passports of Mr. Roerich and his son.

The British Government, replying to this communication, stated that it did not feel that it could grant the desired visas at this time.

Since receiving this reply the United States Government has again taken the matter up in a new appeal, but no response to the latest request has been received.

MRS. ROERICH ILL IN INDIA.

Explorer Says Refusal of Visa Keeps Him From Rejoining His Wife.

PARIS, July 18 (AP).—Professor Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum in New York, said tonight that his wife is in ill health in India, to which his return had been blocked by the refusal of the British Government to grant him a visa.

Professor Roerich and his son, George, aged 30, reached Paris early in June, intending to continue to India and rejoin Mrs. Roerich, left there after the return of the Roerich Central Asia expedition. Commenting on reports that the visa had been refused because of his sympathies with the Soviet régime in Russia, Professor Roerich said:

"Any person who is even superficially acquainted with the nature of my work and activities for the past forty years will easily understand that the allegation of communism is inconsistent with the truth."

The Professor is a Russian by nationality, but it is understood that both the French and the American Ambassadors at London interceded with the British Government on his behalf. He has been received here by President Doumergue and many scientific societies.

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PRICE THREE CENTS

NICHOLAS ROERICH

By MAURICE LICHTMANN

Bearing his torch, Nicholas Roerich, painter and prophet, now turns his steps eastward. For he has already departed from America for an extended trip to the Orient, and will arrive in Bombay by fall.

For India Roerich's visit is undoubtedly portentous, for this trip means a new step in the progress of a master spirit which knows no boundaries and whose vision transcends a single nationality.

It seems incredible that Roerich's stay in America was but a scant two years, for during that time his influence was tremendous, and the impress left by his luminous personality upon the spiritual and artistic life of this country cannot be forgotten.

The results of his rotary exhibition of some two hundred paintings, which was seen in twenty-eight cities in America, has been felt in the great response from the people and from the younger artists, who have found in his work a new goal toward which to strive. The personal tributes and distinctions to him, as man and artist, are too numerous to cite, but all attest reciprocal tribute to the artist who first welcomed to Russia American art and who proved his belief in our artistic future. Roerich's own artistic creation was also augmented in America, for in his most recent works, "Sancta" series and "Messiah" series, he reached perhaps his most ennobled expression.

Roerich leaves to America several monuments. First, the two institutions which he founded and of which he is honorary president, the Master Institute of United Arts and Corona Mundi, Inc. Then there stands the remembrance of his visit in the Roerich Museum, founded by his American devotees, which possesses some three hundred of his paintings. This is the first time a contemporary artist has been so honored as to see during his lifetime the foundation of a permanent museum devoted entirely to his art. Of the institutions founded by Roerich the first of these is one of the greatest departures in the teaching of all creative work and promises for the future the demolition of the barriers which have been raised between the various arts. For its motto the Master Institute has gone to the writings of Roerich: "Art will unify all humanity. Art is one—indivisible. Art has its many branches, yet all are one. Art is the manifestation of the coming synthesis. Art is for all. Everybody will enjoy true art. The gates of the 'Sacred Source' must be wide open for everybody, and the light of art will influence numerous hearts with a new love. At first this feeling will be unconscious, but after all it will purify human consciousness. And how many young hearts are searching for something real and beautiful! So give it to them. Bring art to the people—where it belongs. We should have not only museums, theatres, universities, public libraries, railway stations and hospitals, but even prisons decorated and beautified. Then we shall have no more prisons." And, again, it is the demolition of barriers—those between public and artist—that is the aim of Corona Mundi, Inc., International Art Center, which is protecting the results of art. Roerich has also given the tenets for the organization from his writings: "Humanity is facing the coming events of cosmic greatness. Humanity realizes that all occurrences are not accidental. occurrences The time for the construction of future culture is at hand.

Before our eyes the revaluation of values is being witnessed. Amidst ruins of valueless banknotes mankind has found the real value of the world's significance. The values of great art are victoriously traversing all storms of earthly commotions. Even the 'earthly' people already understand the vital importance of active beauty. And when we proclaim Love, Beauty and Action we know verily that we pronounce the formula of the international language, and this formula, which now belongs to the museum and stage, must enter everyday life. The song of beauty will open all sacred gates. Beneath the sign of beauty we walk joyfully. With beauty we conquer. Through beauty we pray. In beauty we are united. And now we affirm these words: Not on the snowy heights, but amidst the turmoil of the city. And realizing the path of true reality we greet with a happy smile the future."

And already these institutions have wrought into a vital actuality these idols. For the Master Institute has enlisted the most representative of the younger artists in America. With Nicholas Roerich, honorary president, we find Louis L. Horch, president, Maurice Lichtmann, vice president, and Frances R. Grant, executive director, as the officers, and among the faculty are Alfred Bossom, Albert Bimboni, George Bellows, Claude Bragdon, William Coad, Frederic Jacoby, Robert Edmund Jones, Sina Lichtmann, Nicola Montani, Dhan Gojal Mukerji, Carlos Salzado, Lee Simonson, Albert Sterner, Deems Taylor and Stark Young and many others of similarly wide international standing. And under its roof classes in all branches of art are flourishing.

Through Corona Mundi, Inc., which is arranging exhibitions and lectures the simpler souls of America, to whom formerly art was remote and unapproachable, are beginning to walk intimately with beauty. Corona Mundi has welcomed the expressions of all races and has sought to show America the strength of creative art in every field.

And in his work for America India must find also tremendous hope in Roerich's coming. Towering figure as he was in Russia, wielding the highest influence upon her art life, Roerich came to America. Here again he kindled new fires. Their blue flames are mounting skyward already. He goes to the East with joyful step, for he has a special kinship with the Orient. Years ago, it will be remembered, that Roerich was one of those who assisted in the building of the Buddhist Temple in Petrograd, and his soul is filled with the spirit of the ancient teaching. It is also remembered that the father of Mme. Roerich gave the project for the building of the most beautiful synagogue in Petrograd. Thus, besides their great understanding of beauty, both Professor and Mme. Roerich have within them the great understanding of the unifying truths of all faiths. And it is this star which urges them to further quests.

What he has done for America and Russia undoubtedly Roerich shall do for India. His spirit has quaffed from the springs of yesterday and tomorrow, and his presence is a summons to achievement. In him undoubtedly the Orient shall find its inspiration and her ancient beauties shall be stirred to new life. For he comes verily bearing his torch, and in the darkness of our present day it brings a prophetic light—the promise of international peace through beauty, through art.

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RESTORATION OF BUDDHIST SHRINE

Mr. Roerich's Efforts

Continued from Page 1 Column 8

plaining his work to visitors, Mr. Roerich was taken by Museum officials to the apartment of his father, the late Mr. Nikolai Roerich. The apartment and the oil paintings of Mr. Nikolai Roerich were nationalised after the Revolution. It is hoped that when alternative accommodation is found for the several families now occupying the place, a Nikolai Roerich Museum will be organised there.

Another matter which is occupying Mr. Svetoslav Roerich in Leningrad is the fate of the former Buddhist temple which his father was largely instrumental in getting built some 50 years ago. This beautiful granite temple is presently occupied by an official organisation, but Mr. Roerich was assured this week that it would evacuate the shrine by the end of this month and then work would start on its conversion into a centre of Buddhist studies.

BROTHER'S WORK

The untimely death of his brother, George, at the height of his career as an orientalist has set Svetoslav the problem of seeing that his work is continued. Fortunately, during his brief spell of work at the College of Oriental Studies in Moscow and at other centres in the U.S.S.R., Prof. George Roerich had trained some brilliant pupils, outstanding among whom is Mrs. Vorobieva-Dessatevska of Leningrad. It is she who will catalogue George's library and supervise the completion of the great Sanskrit-Tibetan-English - Russian - Chinese-Hindi dictionary, on which he had been working at the time of his death.

Mr. Svetoslav Roerich told me today that he had received assurances from the U.S.S.R. Minister of Culture, Mrs. Ekaterina Furtseva, that no efforts would be spared to continue his late brother's work in promoting the study of Indian history and philosophy in Russia.

Roerich to Hunt Desert Plants to Help Solve Drought Problem

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary Wallace announced today that the Department of Agriculture had secured the assistance of Professor Nicholas Roerich, of New York, international authority on Central Asia, in explorations being carried on in the Gobi desert for new plants to be introduced into the United States.

Accompanying Professor Roerich on the expedition, which is now somewhere in eastern China, are George Roerich, his son, an expert on central Asiatic languages, and H. G. Macmillan and J. L. Stephens, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Department scientists C. R. Enlow and H. L. Westover are engaged in a similar expedition in Turkestan, Persia and the Caucasus.

Concerning the purposes of the expedition Wallace said that "on the edge of the Gobi desert there are certain pasture grasses which through thousands of years of natural selection have learned to adapt themselves to an environment as severe as that of our great plain States this last year.

"We are hoping to discover not only drought resistant pasture grasses, but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing winds and water erosion in dry land areas."

World Telegram, Aug. 11, 1934

N.Y. Herald Tribune Sept-7-1935 151/10

Roerich Finds 300 Gobi Plants To Fight Drought in the West

By The Associated Press

KWEISUI, Suiyuan Province, China, Sept. 6.—Professor Nicholas Roerich's "anti-drought" expedition, which went to the wind-swept Gobi Desert seeking a preventive for soil blowing and dust storms in the western American plains states, emerged from the Mongolian wastes today.

Two months ahead of schedule, Professor Roerich brought out 300 kinds of drought-resisting plants, some of which the United States Department of Agriculture may use to carpet western American plains.

The expedition passed five months gathering the specimens on the edge of the Mongolian desert. Professor Roerich said it had accomplished all that was possible in that area and found it needless to remain longer. He said he had already dispatched seeds of numerous varieties of plants to America, and proposed, after arranging for the shipment of further specimens, to proceed to India for similar work.

The expedition experienced no hos-

tilities from natives, Japanese or others, Professor Roerich said. It did, however, puzzle the simple Mongolians. They could not understand why the United States should send an expedition half way round the world to dig up some Mongolian weeds.

Those "weeds," however, include grasses which are capable of living through the Gobi's bitter extremes of temperature and lack of rainfall, and of clinging to the soil in spite of the high winds. They include forage plants, similarly resistant, which might be grown in what was once called the "Great American Desert." They also include medicinal herbs which the Mongols have used for a variety of diseases, among them herbs used by the natives for sufferers from cancer.

Professor Roerich, who is sixty-one years old and Russian born, is the founder of the Roerich Museum of New York. He has written numerous books on his experiences in central Russia and the Himalayan regions.

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HUGE CROWD TURNS UP

Roerich Paintings Exhibition

By RALPH PARKER

"The Times of India" News Service

MOSCOW, June 17.

SO great was the interest in the exhibition of paintings by Mr. Svetoslav Roerich at Leningrad's Hermitage Museum that a crowd estimated at 12,000 swept through a police cordon at its opening last Sunday and, once within the walls of the famous art gallery, threatened the safety of the pictures. However, all was well.

Leningrad's interest in the works of Mr. Roerich, who was born within a stone's throw of the hotel where he and his Indian-born wife, Devika Rani, are staying, promises to be no less than that of Moscow where hundreds of thousands paid the gate to view the exhibition.

NUMEROUS INVITATIONS

The artist is deluged with invitations to lecture, to visit factories working on orders for India and to meet delegations of students, geographers and orientalists.

The Roerichs, who will remain here until the Indian President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad's arrival in this beautiful northern city next week, have been spending most of their time at the exhibition in the Museum which contains one of the biggest art collections in the world.

During one of his respites from ex-