Briarly have lessened somewhat in the last ten days, it was said, although they are still greatly against his retaining his leadership in the face of factional differences within the district and active opposition from Tammany Hall.

With primary day, when the issue will be settled, only a week and a half away, Mr. Briarly's adherents have been active in his behalf, and Mr. Briarly himself has made the issue one between himself and Mr. Curry. In a circular letter sent yesterday to enrolled Democrats in the district he said:

"It is common knowledge that the fight against me is not due to discontent amongst my constituents but that its source is quite different. It is the thought of this opposition group that I will be unable to resist their invasion and that they will turn the result of our eight and one-half years' work to their personal gain, with no regard to the residents of our district.

"The voters of the Fifteenth Assembly District have never tolerated such selfish attempts to influence their independent thought and I am certain that you will justify my faith by cooperating with me in our common cause."

NAMED BY BRODERICK.

M. L. Masson Made a Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Appointment of one special deputy superintendent of banks and three examiners is announced in the weekly bulletin of the State Banking Department. The deputy superintendent is Milton L. Masson of Bronxville, who is to assist in liquidating the Europe Trust Company and the Europe Safe Deposit Company of 1,429 Broadway, Manhattan.

The bank examiners include Alphonso M. McDonald of Brooklyn, Elmer Hibbs of Bergenfield, N. J., and Harold J. Driscoll of Rochester.

Mrs. Vera Freeman and Miss Helen Slutzky of Brooklyn have been

usually difficult and is probably new to science. Sir Wilfred suggests the disease is caused by a biting animal.

Yesterday Dr. Wise, Surgeon General of Trinidad, said reports received suggested the disease was carried by vampire bats, which abound in Trinidad. News from Brazil says an outbreak of rabies there among bats has caused 30 per cent of the cattle deaths.

The disease has been noticeable in this colony since 1925, but objections are raised that no mad bats are seen flying here in the daytime.

HIMALAYAN BIRDS HERE.

46 Species Received by Roerich Museum From Its Institute.

Forty-six species of birds inhabiting the Himalayas, it was announced yesterday, have been received by the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, in the first group of ornithological collections to be sent from Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, at Naggar, Kulu, Western Himalayas.

The species include the griffon, giant mountain bird of prey, the sacred crane of India, the lammergeyer or bearded vulture, the horned owl, the moorhen, hoopoo, sun birds, orioles, rose-fringed parrots, the long-tailed paradise fly-catcher and the monal, whose feathers shade from copper green and purple into a light brown tail.

The birds were obtained by the two biological expeditions sent out under Dr. Walter Koele. The first went through the Kulu Valley and Lahul, across the Rothang Pass. The second went into Rampur Bashahr through the Sutlej Valley.

An ethnographic-archaeological-linguistic expedition is also being conducted in Lahul by Dr. George Roerich.

4 ACRES OF BLOOMS SHOWN

Governor Larson Opens Flower and Garden Fete at Atlantic City.

seventh.

After the war, when the Hapsburgs were shorn of power, Archduke Leopold Salvator refused to renounce his titles and rank and made his home in Barcelona. He also owned Castle Hernstein, an estate of 9,000 acres near Vienna, and had a half interest in a small estate and castle at Galizinberg. He was reputed to be wealthy, but the expense of keeping up his properties reduced his income to a modest figure.

Archduke Leopold Salvator was a Knight of the Golden Fleece, St. Hubert and the Black Eagle. He was a member of the Academy of Science, Literature and Fine Arts of Prague.

Nearly a year ago, while on his way to his residence in Vienna, where his son, Archduke Ranier, resided, he was struck on the street by an automobile and seriously injured. He recovered, after he first had been reported dead, but had been in poor health ever since.

MRS. MARTHA H. BELL.

Ulster County Temperance Leader, Prominent in Friends, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Martha H. Bell, long prominent in the Society of Friends and a leader in the cause of temperance in Ulster County, died on Wednesday in Milton. She was in her seventy-second year.

She was a daughter of Sarah Birdsall and George Hallock and was graduated from Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs. She served as president of the Ulster County division of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for seventeen years. She had acted as pastor of the Friends Church, Milton. She left three children.

ALFRED JANSSON.

Landscape Painter, Native of

Received the Following Message _____ 192__

To _____

Address _____

Time Sent

173/3

December 26, 1933

Dear Mrs. Lichtmann:

It gives me pleasure to transmit to you herewith the clipping book of Urusvati.

Sincerely yours,

K. Linden

173/4

GOD

(The following poem is a translation from the Russian. It has been translated into Japanese by order of the emperor and is hung up, embroidered in gold, in the temple of Jedde. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial palace at Pekin.)

---ooOoo---

O thou eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged thru time's all-devastating flight;
Thou only God! there is no God beside!
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone;
Embracing all, supporting, ruling o'er;
Being whom we call God-- and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep, may count
The sands or the sun's rays--but God! For thee
There is no weight nor measure! none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high;
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence; Lord, in Thee
Eternity had its foundation; all
Sprang forth from Thee--of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin, all life, all beauty, Thine,
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy Splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious, Great,
Light-giving, life-sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured Universe surrounds,
Uphold by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end has bound,
And beautifully mingled life with death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied thru the blue Abyss!
They own Thy power, accomplished Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss,
What shall we call them? Pyres or crystal light.
A glorious company of golden streams,
Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright,
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to these art as the noon to night.

-GABRIEL R. DERZHAVIN

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost--
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
What am I, then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
The multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against Thy greatness- is a cipher brought
Against Infinity! What am I then--naught.

Naught but the effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom, too;
Yes, in my Spirit doth Thy Spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Naught! but I live, and on Hope's pinions fly
Eager toward Thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high,
Even to the eternal throne of Thy divinity,
I am, O God! and surely Thou must be!

Thou art directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart,
Tho but an atom midst immensity,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hands;
I hold a middle rank twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand
Close to the realm where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of Being is complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit-Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch and a slave, a worm, a God!
Whence came I here, and how? So marvelously
Constructed and conceived? Unknown? This clod
Lives surely thru some higher energy;
From out itself alone it could not be!

Creator. Yes, Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou, spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plentitude,
Filled me with an immortal Soul, to spring
Over the abyss of Death, and bade it wear
The garment of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond the little sphere,
Even to its source, to Thee, its author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest,
Though worthless our conception all of Thee
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And waft its homage to Thy Deity.
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence- Being, wise and good;
Whilst Thy vast works admire, obey, adore!
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The Soul shall speak in tears its gratitude.

-GABRIEL R. DERSHARVIN

Saturday, October 26

Roerich Museum Brings Us Art for Brotherhood Sake

Fraternity of Man Inspires Culture's New Cathedral

By CEDRIC WORTH

THERE are some fine paintings well displayed in a new building at 103d Street and Riverside Drive, and they are surrounded by the heaviest artistic aura in New York.

In the many areas of the town where artistic ostentation is noticeable one rarely looks for serious accomplishment, the rule being that as the atmosphere thickens the quality of the work grows thinner until one reaches the stifling air of the Greenwich Village poesy reading societies, which are the ultimate in artistic communion and, of course, produce the ultimate in tripe.

Nicholas Roerich thrives in such an atmosphere, which is surprising, since his work is worthy.

The building of the Roerich Museum was opened Thursday night. It is twenty-four floors devoted to art creation, display and the dwellings of artists or those who enjoy their society, and through it runs that spirit of spontaneity found in the Passion Play of Oberammergau, which is rehearsed for ten years before production.

Known as "the Master"

A telephone call arranged an appointment for a sunny morning at the museum. Roerich's guest was left standing alone in a room in which were hung many of the paintings he produced on his trip of five years to the Himalayas, Tibet and Mongolia. Professor Roerich, as he is addressed, although in the literature of the museum and its associated art organizations he is called simply Roerich, or the Master, came into the room, carrying several pieces of that literature in his hand.

He is small, with spiked gray beard and little hair on his head. His eyes are dark and mongoloid, his features are those of a Finn, although he is a Russian with Nordic blood and was born in old St. Petersburg, now Leningrad.

He came forward seriously, smiled as he shook hands, and went immediately into an explanation of the symbolism of one of the paintings.

Of Roerich's paintings, nearly all have a symbolic intent which does not thrust itself upon the beholder. In his drawing of the high ranges of the East he has achieved that feeling of space, of purple mountain air and great height, which is spoken of so often and so glibly by critics and painters. When the artist, with raised eyebrows and short gestures, indicates a meaning in the picture it is at once evident, simple, and detracts nothing at all from the painting as such, which is a very unusual thing in symbolic painting, indeed.

Praises Tibetans

He led his guest through the rooms where his paintings hang, explaining now and then, speaking rapidly of the spiritual qualities of the Tibetans, how they assimilate and refine the legends of religions that reach them from behind the mountains.

"The finest discourses on Jesus in my memory I have heard from Lamas," he said before a painting of the monument which marks the spot where the trails of Buddha and Jesus crossed while they were traveling through Tibet, as legend there has it.

Occasionally he spoke of the meaning of a roadside shrine he had painted, or went off into a brief discussion of how myths everywhere vary only in detail. Now and then he named great names of men who had admired this picture or that, sometimes lesser names, mostly those of men interested in government or publishing.

Nicholas Roerich, from a painting by his son

The paintings are covered with glass to protect their surfaces. They are hung in two tiers, a row of larger canvases about each room and above a row of smaller canvases. The bright colors of the paintings are placed against walls of dull tan grass paper. In the still unopened rooms the Professor had trouble finding light switches at unexpected places. The lights are concealed and arranged to reflect as little as possible in the glass that covers the canvases.

The professor spoke of the classes in the schools of art which are housed in the new building. He spoke in a friendly way, and about all he said there was a taste as of addresses before gatherings of wealthy women with vague and earnest artistic longings. In time we had seen all of the paintings and went to the professor's office.

World Fraternity, His Object

It is difficult to get Roerich to speak of tangible matters. We sat opposite a table after more than an hour among the paintings, and he spread his hands.

"We are living here in an atmosphere of art," he said. "It is through the cultivation of art as a universal language that men shall become brothers. All over the world now, through our organization, that is being recognized."

The organization is known as the Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum.

"We keep our students and pupils in the atmosphere of art," he said. "It is even more important than anything else in their study."

"How is it done?" was a natural question.

"Art is necessary," said Professor Roerich. "It has been a great force all down through the ages. It has been a great force in history. There are many men whose names are familiar because Holbein painted them."

Hastily assured that all that was admitted and everything else he wanted to say about the place of art granted, he was asked the details of creating an atmosphere of art. There is so much of that, and how one deliberately went about setting it up has been a mystery, yet here was a man of great talent doing so. Miss Frances R. Grant, a vice-president of the museum and long associated with Professor Roerich in the conduct of its affairs, had joined the conference. She smiled.

"It is easy," she said.

"A very wealthy man has asked me if we have a cult in this building," Professor Roerich said. "I replied that 'cult' is the basis of 'culture'; if that is what he meant, we have it here."

"How do you get it?"

"We find it easy," said Miss Grant. "We do not admit any one who does not have an artistic background."

"We do not admit any one who is unfavorable to art," said Professor Roerich.

Miss Grant went to another office to get some pictures and some press material which had been prepared for other periods of publicity as well as one release about the opening of the new museum building.

Paris Celebrates, Too

Professor Roerich drew a letter from his drawer. It was from France and related how a hall had been rented in Paris and invitations sent out to a great many people "so that we shall be sure of a good crowd," which celebrated there at the same time the mu-

seum was being officially opened here.

"You see the names of those who will be there," said Professor Roerich.

The names included those of George Bonnefous, an undersecretary in the Cabinet, and the Deputy, Louis Marin.

The opening of the museum is, in the press releases, called the fortieth anniversary of Professor Roerich's artistic activity. He is fifty-five. At fifteen, a student in Russia, he violated the rules of his college and published something in a magazine. The prepared interview on this subject concluded:

"And I shall never forget the thrill of this first appearance in the public eye."

Son an Orientalist

Professor Roerich's son, George, is a student of the Orient and Oriental languages. He is also a painter. Like his father, he is bearded. He accompanied his father on the last trip through Tibet. The elder Roerich is proud of his son's proficiency in Oriental languages.

"Twenty-nine languages he speaks," said the professor, pointing to the younger man. "Which made it possible for us to get more close to the people of the countries we were in than we could ever have done otherwise. When you can speak a man's language and speak to him with an understanding of his conceptions, you have overcome many difficulties."

One of the activities in the building is that of Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute. There is on the ground floor a library of Tibetan work, unbound books printed on long strips of paper made by hand from a plant pulp.

A room in the Tibetan manner is devoted to it. Across the entrance hall from the library are a number of rooms devoted to Tibetan art objects, sacred belongings of Lamas, banners and, with a Tibetan bronze screen covering it, an electric stove from the palace of the Dalai Lama.

Since 1924 there has been a Roerich Museum in a large old residence which stood on the site of the new building. The present structure of twenty-four floors is faced with brick grading from a reddish brown at the base to a much lighter color at the top, so that it appears to be permanently standing with its tower in the sun.

"People passing on the river and on the other side of it have said to me," said the professor, "'What have you there? It looks like some great cathedral.'"

Harvey Wiley Corbett, the architect, was selected to preside at the opening ceremonies.

The museum will serve in part, Professor Roerich said, as an inspiration to the students of art attending the classes of the Master Institute of Roerich Museum. The Master Institute—the building is called the Master Building and the word "Master" is on the mat—is thus described in a pamphlet explaining the museum:

"In the opportunities of cultural service which have presented themselves to the Roerich Museum, wide extension of its work has been made possible by the co-operation of the affiliated institutions of the Roerich Museum—the Master Institute of the Roerich Museum, Corona Mundi, International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, the Roerich Museum Press, Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute—which together constitute the many-faceted field of the Roerich Museum's purposes."

The Institute was founded in 1921 by Professor Roerich with the aim of teaching all of the arts under one roof. It has prospered. It includes instruction in music, painting, sculpture, architecture, opera, ballet, drama and lectures. The art of letters is not included. There is a theatre in the new building for the use of the classes.

There is a very practical appearance to the studio class rooms. In the room where the students of sculpture were working with clay the model was a head of Professor Roerich.

It is impossible to escape the forced the Roerich Museum, yet it must have a definite side if one could reach it. The building is there as evidence, the paintings are there and they are good, the people are gracious.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
JUNE 20, 1929

Prof. Roerich Feted On Return From Asia

Friends Tender Reception After Four-Year Absence

A reception for Professor Nicholas Roerich, who returned to New York last Tuesday after an absence of more than four years in Central Asia at the head of the Roerich American expedition, was held last night at the new Roerich Museum building at Riverside Drive and 103d Street.

Professor Roerich's special mission was to pain a complete panorama of Central Asia. The party left Sikkim, India, May 8, 1923, and after xvisiting Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, the Altai Mountains, Mongolia and Tibet, returned to Sikkim May 17, 1928, the professor's son, George, said.

Among those present at the reception were John C. Agar, president of the National Arts Club; Charles R. Crane, Harvey W. Corbett, Dr. George Grant, Director of Art, New York High Schools; George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, New York City; Paul B. Conkling, Cass Gilbert, former president of the National Academy of Design; Justice William F. Hagarty, of the Supreme Court, New York State; Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum; Mrs. Horch, Dr. Charles Wharton Stork, president of the Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bennett.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
17 JUNE 1929

Reception Awaiting Professor Roerich

Professor Nicholas Roerich will be honored at a reception in the new Roerich Museum Building at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Third street on Wednesday evening. He arrives on the Majestic tomorrow after an absence of more than four years spent in Central Asia. Charles R. Crane has been appointed head of the reception committee, which also includes: John G. Agar, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, William Adams Delano, Cass Gilbert, James M. Kieran and Joseph Urban.

NEW YORK TIMES
16 JUNE 1929

RECEPTION AWAITS ROERICH

Committee Headed by C. R. Crane to Honor Explorer on Wednesday.

A reception to Professor Nicholas Roerich will be held at the new Roerich Museum building at Riverside Drive and 103d Street on Wednesday evening, the day following his arrival on the steamship Majestic, after an absence of more than four years in Central Asia as the head of the Roerich expedition.

The appointment of Charles R. Crane as chairman of the reception committee was announced yesterday. Other members of the committee include:

John G. Agar	Dr. Forest Grant
Ralph H. Booth	Dr. James M. Kieran
Willis H. Booth	Dr. George F. Kunz
Harvey W. Corbett	Miss Irene Lewisohn
R. Fulton Cutting	Conde Nast
Robert W. de Forest	Alfred S. Rossin
Justice Francis B. Delehanty	George J. Ryan
	Henry Sayler
Norman Bel Geddes	James Speyer
Cass Gilbert	Joseph Urban

NEW YORK AMERICAN
August 18, 1929

Where Only Women Rule

ARDENT feminists who deplore the fact that the world is still pretty much the oyster of the dominant male despite the great progress of the "equality for women" movement, are delighted at recent reports of the discovery of a woman-controlled state in the fastnesses of Tibet.

Professor Nicholas Roerich unexpectedly came upon this community during a five-year expedition in China, Mongolia and Tibet. He was amazed to find its feminine citizens in complete charge of the colony's political, economic and domestic affairs. Each woman had three or four husbands whom she kept busy at whatever tasks she chose to delegate to them. And they meekly do what they are told.

The men not only perform the most menial of domestic duties, such as cooking, keeping house and minding the babies, but are sent on all manner of errands and entrusted with business journeys to nearby communities, if their wives deem them capable of such missions. These husbands are as subservient as wives in a harem and never question the "petticoat rule" of one of the few remaining matriarchies in the world.

But, strangely enough, the Tibetan Amazons, although they are in complete control of the situation, are not vain creatures who take advantage of their dominance to do as they please. On the contrary, they seldom, if ever, depart from their marriage vows, but uphold the sanctity of the home as though it were the foundation of their power.

The women smear their faces with a reddish-black paste, made of blood and the extract of vegetables, so that they will not be attractive to men.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
June 7th, 1929

HOOVER VIEWED AS DIVINITY BY TIBETAN TRIBES

People Think Henry Ford Also Semi-Supernatural Being, Professor Roerich Asserts

ROME, June 6 (AP)—President Hoover is regarded as a kind of god by Tibetan tribes, Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, who lives in New York, told the Associated Press today on his return to civilization, from five years of travel in India, Tibet and Mongolia.

NICHOLAS ROERICH, New York Artist Just Out of Tibet.

President Hoover's work seems to have penetrated by word of mouth into Tibet, where he is looked upon as a supernatural and beneficent being.

Roerich said the name "Hoover" had been distorted by the Tibetans into "Ooovera," yhich is their name for the god of happiness. Roerich found an old picture of Hoover, taken many years ago, enshrined in a Tibetan house.

FORD ADORED TOO.

Henry Ford is also considered a semi-divinity, Roerich declared. He went on:

"The Tibetans seemed to me to be a European race, rather than Asiatic. Their graves and tombs have exactly the same formation as those in Greece, France and in England. Their features are distinctly European."

He added that the Mongolians considered the American Indians one of their lost tribes. He showed the Mongolians pictures of the Redmen and they immediately called the Indians cousins.

They told him a story, that two brothers who once lived together were separated by a streak of lightning. One remained in Mongolia and the other was carried to America, founding two races.

TALE OF SUFFERING.

Professor Roerich arrived in Rome from Naples with his sons, looking the picture of health, but told a story of terrible privations suffered when his party was detained by Tibetans for six Winter months in 1927-1928.

He and his party were at an altitude of 15,000 feet, where breathing was difficult, food scarce, and shelter insecure.

Five of his followers and ninety-two animals died. The heart beats of himself and Mrs. Roerich rose pronouncedly, with such an effect upon her that she has been obliged to remain in India until her health betters.

Professor Roerich and his sons sail on the Majestic from Cherbourg June 12 for New York.

Early Chinese Sculpture

—By George Roerich
Director Himalayan Research Institute, India

IN the past thirty years the Western World has learned to appreciate the creations of the artistic genius of Ancient China.

These striking productions of an intense artistic life that once flourished across the pacific, today occupy a prominent and a permanent place in our public and private collections. It has been a brilliant conquest by an art that was born and developed amidst conditions wholly foreign to us.

America is fortunate to possess some of the best public and private collections of early Chinese art. The Meyer, the Holmes, and the Chait Collections, for instance, contain splendid examples of early Chinese bronzes and sculpture.

Chinese sculpture has always been distinguished by a religious character, expressing the spiritual and moral tendencies of the artist and his period.

It is only on the reliefs of the Han period and among the small clay statuettes that we discover the first examples of Chinese genre.

Knowledge of Chinese sculpture before the Han period (206 B.C.—220 A.D.) is very scant. We know of a few examples of bronze sculpture dating from the latter half of the Chou period, and it is only with the Han epoch that we meet with true sculpture on stone. Sculpture becomes more realistic as contrasted to the highly ornamental art of the Chou period.

The Han epoch was in many ways a new era in the history of Chinese civilization. With the opening of extensive trade and diplomatic relations with the countries of the West, a new wealth of foreign importations flooded and fruitfully influenced the artistic life of China.

Early Han art excelled in animal sculptures. These were produced under the strong influence of that highly conventionalized Central Asian style distinguished by the use of animal motives in ornamentation.

Courtesy Ralph M. Chait.

T'ang glazed pottery figure of a guardian of the grave.

It recently has been proved that Iranian tribes, populating during that period the inner regions of Asia, were the disseminators of this remarkable style, whose striking qualities of composition cannot be underestimated.

This Iranian influence was remarkably strong throughout the whole of the Han epoch and left a lasting imprint on succeeding epochs.

Most of the Han sculpture now extant dates from the second Han dynasty (25 A.D.—220 A.D.) This highly creative period is mostly represented by stone pillars and stelae that were placed at the entrances of tombs.

Dr. Bushell, in 1881, was the first to attract the attention of the Western World to these stones carved in low relief; but it is to Edouard Chavannes, the greatest of Sinologists, that we owe our appreciation of the artistic merits of Han sculptures These reliefs are precious documents illustrating Chinese religious and secular life with great profusion of detail.

Chinese legendary history is frequent in the scenes represented on the reliefs. We see Si-wang-mu, the Divine Mother of the West; the three great Sovereigns, and the four Emperors of Chinese antiquity, the builders of Chinese civilization. On others, we observe hunting expeditions and behold scenes inspired by the life stories of famous men and women of the period.

Courtesy Ralph M. Chait.

Extraordinary portrait in stone of a foreign potentate who visited the Court of China. This bust was made by a Chinese sculptor of the T'ang Dynasty.

After a gap of a little more than a century, we again find ourselves in the presence of a new efflorescence of sculptural art. This time it was a nomad tribe of Eastern Mongolia that founded a new dynasty, the Wei, and established a new and distinct style in art (Fourth Century A.D.—Sixth A.D.)

It was in the Wei period that the first Buddhist sculptures of China were produced.

The monumental sculptures in the caves of Yun-kang in Northern Shansi (about the middle of the Fifth Century A.D.) and those of Lung-men in the Honan (early Sixth Century A.D.) attest to the intense religious fervor of the period. They will forever remain one of the best and sincerest creations of Chiese religious sculpture.

It is in the Wei sculptures that we discern a distant echo of the Gandhara art of India, which was dominant in the Buddhist art of Central Asia.

Beside massive stone sculptures, the Wei period produced a number of small bronze statuettes, many of which are dated and present considerable interest.

The Wei tradition remained dominant until the Sixth Century A.D. The next period witnessed the strengthening of Indian influence on Chinese schools of sculpture.

The influence of the Indian Gupta School becomes predominant in the sculpture of the Northern Ch'i and Chou dynasties.

The artists of the Sui period produced remarkable sculpture of a massive character and excelled in minor sculptural objects, such as votive stelae and bronzes.

From the refined sculptures of the Sui period, we come to the works of the early T'ang epoch. This epoch (Seventh Century—Ninth A.D.) is reckoned the best period of Chinese arts and letters.

Early T'ang art is distinguished by a powerful religious inspiration and it is only towards the end of the period that we observe the appearance of secular subjects.

The T'ang artists left a brilliant legacy in monumental creations, attested by the Imperial tombs in the region of Si-an-fu and some of the sculptures in the grottes of Lung-men.

Courtesy Klejkamp Galleries.

The Bodhisattva Avalokitecvara contemplating a rosary, an impressive example in wood of T'ang religious sculpture. In the collection of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

The most powerful ensemble of funeral sculpture of the T'ang period is represented by the tombs of the Emperor Kao-tsung, with a pathway lined by monumental stone sculptures.

Most of the T'ang sculptures, in stone, wood or glazed pottery are inspired by Buddhism, the doctrine that left such a powerful imprint on the religious art of medieval China.

It is in this highly creative period that we observe the appearance of numerous figures of Bodhisattvas attired in gorgeous garments and jewelry of the royal princes of ancient India. The treatment of the garments which enwrap the figures in exquisitely modeled folds and the contemplative serenity of the faces, bespeak a long evolution of creative effort.

At Tun-huang, in the Grottos of the Thousand Buddhas, situated on the very edge of the desert, west of the Kansu Province, where the patient and industrious Chinese farmers have for centuries fought the ever advancing "Sea of Sand", we find an unique edifice of Buddhist China. These Grottos richly decorated with frescos, belonging to the Wei, the Sui, and the T'ang periods, have furnished valuable documents of the early religious arts of China.

Besides frescos, painted scrolls of silk, the caves contain numerous sculptures belonging to the T'ang period. These caves and a number of other archaeological sites lost in the sands of Chinese Turkestan enabled us to fill in the gaps in the history of Chinese arts. The dryness of the climate has preserved to our day the exquisite coloring; and the richness of composition attests to the extensive cultural intercourse along the caravan routes of the Central Asian deserts.

Courtesy Wells.

Buddhistic standing figure of the Six Dynasties, about 600 A. D.

It is on these monuments, discovered in Inner Asia, that we are able to study and comprehend the composite nature of the Chinese art of the T'ang period. From now on, we are able to weld the links of a long chain of artistic evolution that culminated in the rich renaissance of the Seventh and Eighth Centuries A. D.

A brilliant pageant of nations contributed in the creation of the art of the period.

The art of the T'ang epoch is a noble achievement of Far Eastern Asia, and, although much in its formation recalls the best periods of Early Indian sculpture and the rich cosmopolitan art of Central Asia, it is to China belongs the glory of finding that supreme expression of her artistic genius.

The art of the period was an artistic expression of a great Empire, confident in its dominating strength.

Notwithstanding the exquisite modeling of T'ang sculptures, the highly decorative treatment of draperies and the sincerity of composition, a certain note of decadence prevails throughout the latter half of the period.

This decadence continued throughout the next dynastic period. It was necessary for the Mongol hordes to conquer China in the Thirteenth Century A.D. to imbue a fresh impulse into a decadent art.

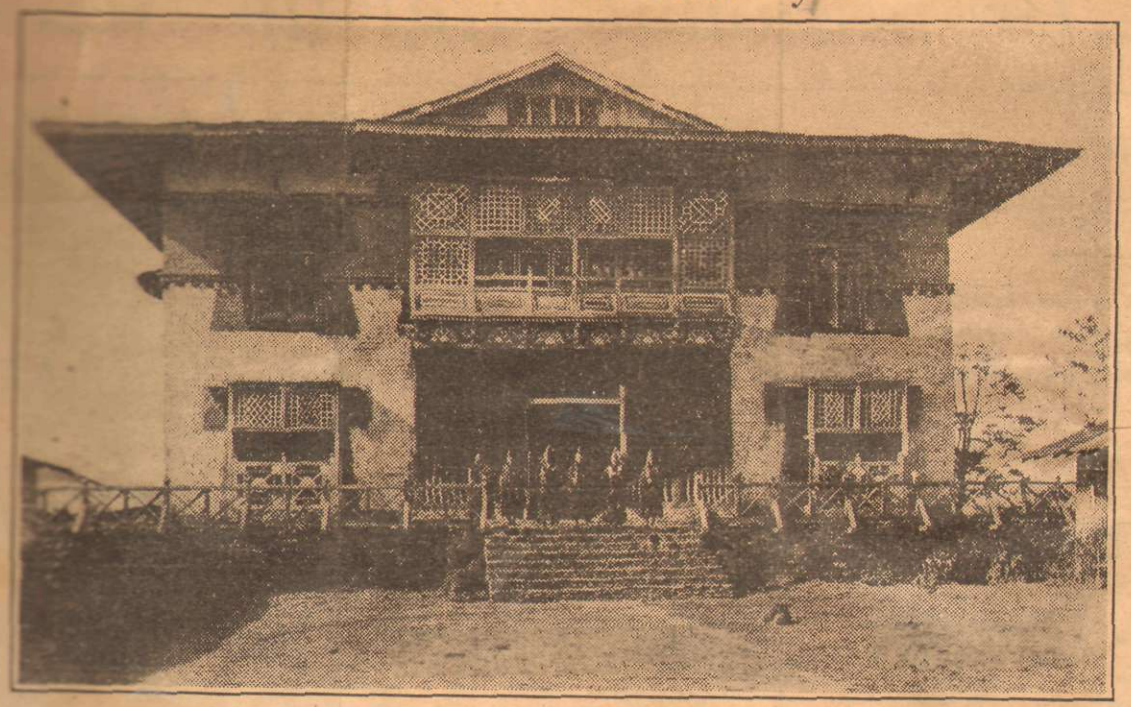
NEW YORK TIMES
March 2nd, 1929

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN THE MOUNTAINS OF INDIA: TWO LEOPARDS
Bought by the Villagers of the Northern Punjab to Mme. Helena Roerich of the Roerich Asiatic Expetition on Christmas Day
(Times Wide World Photos.)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN FREE PRESS
December 28th, 1930

New Year's revelers in Mongolia. Dancing on stilts is a holiday custom that rouses much merriment among native spectators. The photograph was taken by the Roerich Expedition, sponsored by the Roerich Museum and the Corona Mundi International Art Center of New York.

In the Heart of the Himalayas



New Syndicate International Agency, N. Y.

A Temple in Pemayangtse, Sikkim, Visited by the Roerich American Expedition.

Mysterious Rider Befriends Roerich Expedition in Tibet

By GEORGE N. ROERICH

III

THE broad river valley of Sharagol was plunging into the deep violet mist of the setting sun. The summits of the jagged mountain wall on the further side of the river shone brilliantly, in sharp contrast to the dark shades of the valley. It was a typical sunset picture of Central Asian highlands, which never fails to strike the traveler with its richness of colors. The sandy plain in front of the expedition camp lay deserted, and the Mongol herds had moved toward their encampments.

Suddenly a lonely horseman appeared in the distance. He rode fast and his mount, a fine type of Mongol horse, showed signs of fatigue. He was evidently coming from afar. He rushed into the camp and requested to be allowed to speak to the leader of the expedition in a closed tent. Questioned by the sentry on duty, he refused to give his name and the object of his mission. The mysterious stranger was a young lama, or Tibetan monk, dressed in a gorgeous silk dress with golden brocade. Never again did we see a man so gorgeously attired. He seemed to have stepped out of an ancient Tibetan painting of royal donors presenting their offerings to Buddha.

One has to be careful in Inner Asia nowadays. The man might have been a leader of a brigand band, who came to spy on the forces of the expedition. Local bandits have been known to use such tactics. We decided, however, to give him a chance to speak to the leader of the expedition and led him to the tent.

As soon as he entered the tent, he began to talk rapidly, and seemed greatly concerned. According to him, the route ahead of us was full of danger, and 70 well-armed horsemen stood ready to attack the expedition in the mountains south of the Tsaidam swamps. "Until the Elisudaban, the route is open to you," said the man. "But on the Pass lurks danger." He was gone before we knew it.

The sudden appearance of the mysterious stranger caused considerable alarm among our Mongols, but no one knew who he was, and whence he had come. His warning, if true, was a very serious one and we had to take all precautions.

Marsh Across the Salt Desert

Two days after this, the expedition began the march across the Tsaidam swamps, one of the most desolate regions of Central Asia. It was our intention to cross the salt desert in its central part, east or west of the salt lake of Dabasun nur. A narrow trail led across the swampy salt marsh. During the summer months, the route is impracticable for caravans because of the great heat, and total absence of fresh water. The only way to cross the salt swamp on horses and mules was to make a nonstop march across it.

It was a trying march. A narrow trail winds past huge accumulations of salt crust with deep pits between

Types of Tibetan Tribesmen of the North.

them. An imprudent step of the horse would send the rider into one of the many pits along the trail. We marched for 36 hours, and only on the next day we reached the pasture lands of the Taijiner Mongols.

These lands are likely to be overrun by numerous bands of Tibetan raiding tribes. The continuous pressure exercised by the warlike Tibetan tribes, their summer and autumn raids and the frequent punitive expeditions undertaken by the Mongols into the neighboring mountains, have deeply affected the attitude of the Mongol tribesmen. Approaching that part of the land where tribal warfare never ends, where men sleep constantly expecting the resounding shrill outcry of the Tibetan hillmen, one feels oneself to be in an atmosphere of constant alertness. Everything speaks of the readiness of the nomads to protect their camps—fettered horses, armed herdsmen and mounted patrols scouting the approaches to the mountains.

Local Mongols warned us of the increased robber activity in the hills. The Mongols were hastily moving their tents and herds farther north. The valley of Neiji, through which passes the Lhasa route, was said to be particularly difficult. At the entrance into the narrow gorge, we met the last outpost of Mongols. Beyond it, lay no-man's land. For several days the expedition was moving through a robber-infested country. The caravan had to be protected on the march and in camp.

Almost every day we found traces of enemy patrols moving ahead of us and spying on our movements. The atmosphere was charged with anxiety, and our Mongols were certain that the warning of the mysterious stranger would somehow come true.

The 13th of September was a dull day, and heavy gray clouds hovered over the mountains. The caravan trail followed the right bank of the River Neiji. Amidst drifting clouds, mist and towering mountain summits we could from time to time see the snowy peaks and glaciers of the Marco Polo Range.

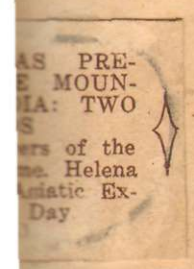
As soon as we had reached the northern slope of the Elisu-daban, the place mentioned by the mysterious lama at Shara-gol, we suddenly noticed a detachment of horsemen dash across the trail toward the plateau to the left of our route. There was no time to think. They were coming toward us at great speed, and the dry ground of the plateau resounded under the hoofs of their horses. All were armed.

"At 300 yards, we fire!" shouted Colonel K., who was in command, and everyone prepared for the signal. But the enemy riders seemed to waver. A few moments more, and they stopped in a compact mass. We saw the swords thrust into the scabbards. Several dismounted and began speaking among themselves. It was our resolute attitude. They then sent men to talk the matter over. We advanced, and as a cautionary measure our riders surrounded the brigand detachment. They admitted their intention. The superiority of our firearms had made them change their purpose.

After a brief halt, we moved on. One of our men had learned in the course of a conversation with one of the brigands that they expected a large reinforcement to arrive by tomorrow. But the Panags did not return and the night passed in silence.

I often ask myself: Who was the mysterious stranger who befriended us? Thanks to him, we were able to take the necessary precautions and cross a dangerous territory in safety.

[This is the third of five articles on the Roerich American expedition to central Asia. The fourth will appear tomorrow.]



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Zur Erschliessung Hoch- u. Mittelasiens.

Von **Waldemar Hartmann.**

(Für das Sonntagsblatt Staats-Zeitung und Herold.)

Vor kaum zwei Wochen wurde, durch Eröffnung der Bahn Taschkent—Semipalatinsk, Innerasien dem transsibirischen Schienenstrang nahegerückt und mit der modernen Kulturwelt verbunden. Dies war ein Ereignis von größter kultureller und wirtschaftlicher Bedeutung, denn die von gewaltigen Gebirgsmassen umschlossenen Gebiete Ost-Turkestans, der Mongolei und Tibets galten bis vor kurzem als unbekanntester Erdenwinkel. Erst die Reisen Sven Hedins lenkten das Interesse größerer Kreise auf Asiens Herz. Einen weiteren Markstein in seiner Erforschung stellten die deutschen Turfanexpeditionen dar und schließlich haben die hervorragenden Ergebnisse der Expeditionen Roy Chapman Andrews, Filchners, Koslovs und Roerichs, sowie der Kampf um den Everest und Kintschindschinga Hoch- und Mittelasien zu einem der vielseitigsten, modernen Probleme erhoben.

Obgleich nun ausländische Forscher immer häufiger die verbotenen Pfade der Gobi und Tibets betraten, ja sogar bis Shasa vordrangen, haben sich die ihnen drohenden Gefahren nicht verringert und auch die erst kürzlich heimgekehrte amerikanische Roerich-Expedition stand einmal knapp vor ihrem Untergang und blieb monatelang verschollen. Diese Expedition gewinnt insofern eine ganz besondere Bedeutung, als ihre Resultate einen praktischen Ausbau erhielten, der wissenschaftlich auf dem Wege der Erschließung Innerasiens einen ähnlichen Fortschritt bedeutet, wie die Bahn Taschkent—Semipalatinsk in wirtschaftlicher Beziehung. Was allen nach Hoch- oder Mittelasien entsandten Expeditionen eine gedeihliche Arbeit außerordentlich erschwerte, war das Fehlen eines Standquartiers. Diesem Mißstand hat nun der Leiter der amerikanischen Expedition, der bekannte Maler und Archäologe Nikolaus Roerich durch Schaffung des „Himalayan Research Institute" im nördlichen Pandschab abgeholfen.

Das vielseitige, auf archäologische, völkerkundliche und naturwissenschaftliche Fragen, ausgedehnte Arbeitsprogramm dieses Unternehmens wurde unmittelbar durch die Ergebnisse der Expedition bestimmt. Ihr außerordentlicher Reichtum war jedoch kein Zufall, sondern der Persönlichkeit ihres Führers zu verdanken. Was Roerich, wie wenige zur Erforschung mittelasiatischer Probleme befähigte, war seine russische Herkunft, die ihm sowohl als Künstler, wie als Forscher ein angeborenes Verständnis für jenes Weltgefühl und jene Formensprache geben mußte, die wir als asiatisches Erbe in der frühen Kunstentwicklung Europas und bis jetzt in der Rußlands verfolgen können. Es war somit verständlich, daß er als Archäologe die Untersuchung dieser frühen eurasischen Zusammenhänge zu seiner Domäne gemacht und auf seiner Expedition, neben der Verfolgung künstlerischer Zwecke, ein Hauptgewicht auf die Fixierung jener Wege legte, die einst Europas Völker und Kulturen von Asien genommen. Doch nicht allein die Form der Landschaft und des Kunstwerks interessierten ihn, sondern das von der Landschaft bestimmte und im Kunstwerk gestaltete Weltgefühl. Und wer Roerichs Himalajazyklus gesehen hat, diese ganz einzigartige im Schnee- und Wüstensturm gemalte Bilderserie, wer seine Interpretation der „Schambala" in seinem Werk „Asiens Herz" gelesen hat, der wird zugeben müssen, daß er uns so überzeugend, wie wenige, das kosmische Einheitsbewußtsein asiatischen Geistes vors Auge gestellt.

Nach dem Weltkrieg hatte Roerich seine Heimat verlassen und war 1920 einer Einladung des Chicago Art Institute in die Vereinigten Staaten gefolgt. Hier fand sein Schaffen so verständnisvolle Aufnahme, daß seine Werke in einem nach ihm benannten Museum gesammelt wurden und er außerdem die Möglichkeit erhielt, durch Gründung des „Master Institute of United Art" und des „International Art Center", dem umsichgreifenden Kunstverfall entgegenzuwirken.

Mit Unterstützung derselben amerikanischen Kreise wurde auch die große Zentralasiatische Roerich-Expedition ausgerüstet. Ihr Grundbestand setzte sich aus Professor Roerich selbst, dessen Frau und seinem Sohn, dem Archäologen Dr. Georg Roerich, zusammen. Außerdem verfügte sie, neben den Karawanenmannschaften, über eine Reihe zeitweiliger Mitarbeiter, darunter den als Lehrer der meisten Tibetologen bekannten Lama Lobsang Mingür Dordsche. Der Aufbruch fand 1925 von Darbschiling aus statt, das als Ausgangspunkt der Everesterpeditionen, beherrscht von der Himalajakette, im Dschungel Sikkims gelegen ist. Sikkim hat als Durchgangsland seit Jahrtausenden im religiösen Leben Indiens und Mittelasiens eine bedeutende Rolle gespielt. In Sikkim wirkte Padma Sambhava, der im 8. Jahrhundert n. Chr. durch die Gründung der Rotmützensekte den tibetischen Lamaismus kanonisierte. Durch Sikkim wanderte Atischa, der Verkünder der Kalatschakra, nach Tibet; noch jetzt leben hier zahlreiche Asketen, und die Klöster Sikkims umspinnt ein Kranz buddhistischer Legenden. Benares und Sarnath, diese durch Buddhas erste Predigten berühmten Stätten, streifte die Expedition nur flüchtig auf ihrem Wege zum nördlichen Pandschab. Da aber Sarnath, ebenso wie die Ruinen von Kapilavastu und Kutschinagra, die Orte von Buddhas Geburt und Tod, erst wenig erforscht sind, nimmt Roerich an, daß man ihnen noch wichtige Aufschlüsse zu verdanken haben wird. Der Norden des Fünfstromlandes liefert ein außerordentlich reiches Material zur ältesten Geschichte Indiens und seines Mittelalters. Als offizielle Religion ist der Buddhismus hier allerdings verdrängt, doch allein im Kulutal genießen 363 Rischis, wie Buddha hier genannt wird, lokale Verehrung, und zahlreiche tibetische Lamas steigen über die Pässe zu dem in Mandi gelegenen See Rawalsar hinab, um dort das Andenken Padma Sambhavas zu ehren. In Mandi und Kulu, dem ehemaligen Land Zahor, sollen die ältesten buddhistischen Schriften verborgen sein und schließlich ist das paradiesisch fruchtbare Kulutal durch seine Beziehung zu Vyasa, dem Kompilator des Mahabharata und zur baktrischen Gandharakunst von größter Bedeutung. Die ältesten indischen, hellenistischen und mittelasiatischen Einflüsse treffen sich hier in einem Brennpunkt, und Professor Roerich hätte zur Gründung des „Himalaja-Instituts" keinen geeigneteren Ort zu finden vermocht, als Naggar im Kulutal.

Vom Pandschab aus durchquerte die Expedition, in der Richtung von Srinagar nach Lech, die jüngst auch von der deutschen Zentral-Asien-Expedition unter Trinkler besuchten Gebirge Kaschmirs und Ladakhs. Altbuddhistische Denkmäler gehören zu den Seltenheiten. Sie sind dem Hinduismus und Eroberern aus Kaschmir zum Opfer gefallen und in Srinagar erinnert nichts an Zeiten ehemaliger Blüte. Von außerordentlichem Interesse waren dagegen die malerisch auf steile Felsen gebauten Klöster und Festen Ladakhs. In der Nähe des alten Klosters Maulbeck befindet sich ein gigantisches Felsenrelief des Maitreya, der nächsten Inkarnation Buddhas, das indischen Einfluß verrät, während die sogenannten „bardischen" Felszeichnungen auf halbem Wege nach Lech, neben solchen jüngeren Datums, neolithische Darstellungen von Steinböcken, Bogenschützen und ganzen Zeremonien enthalten. Aehnliche Zeichnungen hat Roerich auch im Hsinkiang und in Sibirien gefunden. In Ladakh sind alle drei Lehren des Lamaismus verbreitet: die vom Reformator Tsong-ka-pa verkündete Gelbpa, oder Gelbe Lehre; die Rotmützen des Padma Sambhavas und sogar der vom buddhistischen Elementen durchsetzte Zauberglaube des Bon-po, als dessen Bollwerk das Kloster Lamayuru gilt. Lech, die von Kaschmir eroberte Residenz des ehemaligen Maharadschah von Ladakh, ist eine typisch tibetische Stadt. In der Reihen feierlich schweigsamer Gestalten des Basar und den malerischen Trachten der sangesfrohen Ladakhiweiber kontrastieren.

In Lech wurde die Karawane zur

Karte von Mittelasien.

Ueberwindung der sieben gewaltigen Gebirgspässe, auf dem Wege nach Chotan in Ostturkestan, zusammengestellt. Der Karakorumpaß erwies sich, obwohl er der höchste ist (5590 Meter) am harmlosesten. Dagegen bot die Ueberschreitung des Sassergletschers große Schwierigkeiten, und beim steilen Abstieg vom Sugetpaß geriet die Karawane in ein heftiges Schneetreiben. Wie gefährlich ungünstige Witterungsverhältnisse in diesen Höhen werden können, läßt sich daraus ersehen, daß im Jahre zuvor eine Karawane von 100 Pferden am Kardongpaß erfror.

Unweit der Sandschuoase ging das zu Hügeln abgeflachte Gebirge in sandige Wüste über. An Stelle der malerischen Mansars, oder Begräbnisstätten der Bergkirgisen, traten die bescheidenen Bauten sartischer Moscheen, und die Expedition tauchte, auf den Spuren der alten chinesischen Kaiserstraße in die staubige Glut der Taklamakan. Während die Expedition bisher überall auf freundschaftliches Entgegenkommen gestoßen war, stellte sich ihr nun das erste Hindernis in Person des Tao-tai von Chotan entgegen, der unfähig, ein Gemälde von einem Plan zu unterscheiden, Roerichs chinesischen Paß für ungültig erklärte und ihn zwang vier volle Monate in völliger Untätigkeit in Chotan zu verbringen. Erst im Januar 1926 gelang es der Expedition ihre Weiterreise nach Jarkend, Karaschar und Urumtschi fortzusetzen. Letzten Endes gingen diese Schikanen wohl auf den berüchtigten Yang-du-tu zurück, der als Generalgouverneur des Hsinkiang in Urumtschi residierte und dessen Schreckensregiment sich politisch, sowohl als wirtschaftlich in ganz Ostturkestan aufs nachteiligste aussprach. Chotan, auf dessen 150,000 Sarten nur 50,000 Chinesen entfallen, besitzt nicht einmal einen Arzt, geschweige denn ein Hospital, seine fruchtbare Erde liegt so brach, wie die ungenützten Bodenschätze der Umgebung von Kaschgar und im ganzen Hsinkiang blüht schwungvoller Menschen- und Opiumhandel. Streitfragen der vielstämmigen Bevölkerung entschied der Yang-du-tu durch Hahnenkämpfe, oder durch Mord und Gewalt. Unliebsamen Personen ließ er das Gesicht mit chinesischem Papier verkleben, so daß sie erstickten, und eine seiner beliebtesten Foltermethoden war die Durchsägung des Nasenbeins mit einem durch die Augenhöhlen gezogenen Roßhaar. Am Genuß der im Ausland deponierten Riesensummen unterschlagener Verpflegungsgelder, verhinderte ihn jedoch sein 1928 erfolgter gewaltsamer Tod. Da Roerichs Aufenthalt im Hsinkiang noch in seine Regierungszeit fiel, konnte die Expedition von Glück sagen, nicht nur mit heiler Haut davon zu kommen, sondern auch die erst 1907 von den deutschen Turfanerexpeditionen entdeckte buddhistische Höhlenkunst der arischen Toharer studieren zu können. Während zu Beginn unserer Zeitrechnung die damals reichbewässerten Oasen Ostturkestans noch hauptsächlich von Stämmen indogermanischer Zunge bewohnt waren, geht jetzt, in der Nähe des Thien-Schan die seßhafte Sartenbevölkerung in nomadisierende Kalmücken über und hinter Urumtschi beginnt ein mineralienreicher, doch unerschlossener Landstrich, der von räuberischen Kirgisen und Goldsuchern unsicher gemacht ist.

Der von russischen Sektierern und den gänzlich unkultivierten turkofinnischen Oiroten besiedelte Altai stellt eine ebensolche unerschlossene Schatzgrube dar. Seine Bodenschätze und ihre Erschließung sind nicht allein von eminent moderner, sondern auch prähistorischer Bedeutung. Hügelgräber und Monolithe stempeln ihn zu einer wichtigen Etappe der Völkerwanderung, und die Uebereinstimmung seiner Bronzefunde mit denen Europas und Chinas lassen ihn ebenso, wie Minussinsk, als eventuellen Ausgangspunkt der gesamten Bronzekultur erscheinen.

Da Roerich auch in der Gobi Hügelgräber und Steinfiguren gefunden hat, zieht er die Hauptbewegungslinie der Völkerwanderung von den südrussischen Steppen, durchs Kirgisengebiet, nach Semipalatinsk und dem Altai und läßt sie hier nach Süden abbiegen. Zum großen Wagnis einer Durchquerung der Zentralen Gobi entschloß sich die Expedition in Urga, wo ihr der tibetische Vertreter den Vorschlag machte, den Rückweg über Tibet einzuschlagen. Als nach drei Monaten die Einwilligung aus Shasa eingetroffen war, trat die Expedition am 13. April 1927 ihren Marsch nach Süden an. Die 600 Kilometer bis Yum-Beise wurden auf Automobilen zurückgelegt, was insofern sehr bezeichnend war, als Roerich immer wieder das außerordentliche Interesse hervorhebt, das in ganz Mittelasien technischen Hilfsmitteln entgegengebracht wird. Der noch nie von einem Forscher beschrittene direkte Weg von Yum-Beise nach Anhsitschou wurde, in 20 Tagen, auf Kamelen zurückgelegt und führte an der verlassenen Festung des jüngst gefallenen Wüstenräubers Dschelama vorbei. Bis jetzt war die Expedition, bis aufs Chotansche Abenteuer, vom Glück begünstigt gewesen. Auch die gefährlichen Salzsümpfe des Zaidam wurden ohne Unfall überwunden, und am Nedschipaß entging man mit knapper Not einem Hinterhalt der wilden Panagi. Als aber Roerichs Karawane in der Nähe des Marko Pologebirges die von wilden Yaks und Bären belebte Gebirgswelt des rauhen tibetanischen Hochplateaus erreichte, sollte ihr dies beinahe zum Verderben gereichen. Trotz der von Lhasa gewährten Durchmarscherlaubnis zwang sie Kapschipa Chortschitschapa, der Befehlshaber der Hor, am Flusse Tschunargen Halt zu machen und hier in einer Höhe von 4500 Meter fünf furchtbare Wintermonate in leichten Sommerzelten zu verbringen. Vier einheimische Begleiter starben, von 102 Tieren gingen 92 ein, das ganze photographische Material ging verloren, und es war ein reines Wunder, daß Frau Roerich und ihre Begleiterinnen, zwei Kosakenmädchen, die schweren Entbehrungen überstanden. Erst am 6. März erhielt Roerich die Erlaubnis zum Aufbruch, worauf die Expedition von Nag-schu-Dsong zur Grenze von Nepal marschierte und nach Ueberwindung der Himalajapässe am 26. Mai 1928 an ihrem Ausgangspunkt Dardschiling eintraf.

Diese letzte Erfahrung gewährt ein deutliches Bild vom Doppelgesicht Tibets. Begegnet man auch bei einzelnen Lamas dem tiefsten, auf uralte Kultur gestützten Wissen und einer psychischen Kontrolle der Willenskraft, von der man sich im Westen keine Vorstellung zu machen vermag, so vegetiert die Volksmasse dennoch auf primitivster Kulturstufe. Auch die meisten Lamas bilden keine Ausnahme. Des Wassers bedienen sie sich weder zur Reinigung, noch als Getränk, sondern lassen es ebenso reichlich über die Räder ihrer Gebetmühlen fließen, wie die gesammelten Klostergelder in ihre Taschen, und da in ganz Tibet Polyandrie herrscht, halten sie es für recht und billig, daß sich unter den vielen Männern einer Frau auch ein Lama befindet. Am bezeichnendsten ist aber der Gegensatz in der die ganze Bevölkerung zur korrupten Mißwirtschaft von Lhasa steht. Obwohl der Dalai Lama, als Inkarnation des Buddha Apolokiaeschvara gilt, genießt der hochkultivierte Taschi Lama weit höhere Verehrung. Die 1923 stattgefundene Flucht des Taschi Lama aus Tibet kann für den ganzen Buddhismus die Bedeutung von Mohammeds Flucht nach Medina gewinnen, denn seine heißersehnte Rückkehr wird mit der messianischen Idee der „Schambala" verbunden, die ganz Hoch- und Mittelasien zu einer geistigen Einheit verschmilzt.

Den Begriff der „Schambala" endgültig verdeutlicht zu haben ist vielleicht das größte Verdienst Nikolaus Roerichs. Kurzpräzisiert manifestiert die Schambala, verbunden mit den Gestalten des Maitreya, Ridschen Dschepo, oder des Weißen Burchans, den Glauben an ein kommendes Reich des Lichts, der Höchstentfaltung geistiger Kräfte, das man sich teils als vorhandenes, doch in den Klüften des Himalaja verborgenes Land, oder als Land der Verheißung vorstellt. Die Lehre von der Schambala ist aber keine leere metaphysische Spekulation, sondern steht, so wie die Agni Yoga sie auffaßt, auf dem Boden exakter Physik, indem sie die Nutzbarmachung der Mensch und Kosmos verbindenden Kräfte lehrt. So tritt das Eigentümliche ein, daß sich von ihr einerseits eine Brücke zur alten Weisheit der Veden und andererseits zu Einsteins Relativitätstheorie schlagen läßt, und daß in Roerichs Himalaja Institut das Studium buddhistischer Metaphysik Hand in Hand mit der Erforschung elektrischer, radioaktiver und anderer physikalischer Phänomene geht.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC
LEDGER
February 7, 1930

Nancy Discusses the Arriv
This Week-End—Sh
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THIS week-end we are looking forward with the greatest pleasure t meeting Dr. George Roerich, who is coming over from the Metropolis t be the guest of Mrs. John B. Thayer at her home, Redwood, in Haverford.

Many of you no doubt know that Dr. Roerich is the son of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, noted artist and mystic of Russia and India, after whom the Roerich Museum in New York is named. Like his father, Dr. Roerich is a painter, and he is a student of the Orient and Oriental languages, speaking twenty-nine different tongues. Of course this ability was of invaluable help when Prof. Roerich and his son with a party of nine set out on the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition in 1924.

They left Sikkim in India, crossed over the Soja La Pass to Little Tibet, from where they went over the great Karakorum Passes into Chinese Turkestan. After crossing that area the expedition went across the Altai regions to Mongolia and through the Gobi Desert into Tibet, which they crossed completely, emerging once again at Sikkim. The expedition crossed about thirty-five passes, ranging from 14,000 to 21,000 feet high.

At various times the members of the expedition suffered terrible hardships, and in Chinese Turkestan they were held up by roving bandits and only allowed to proceed after all arms had been confiscated. Messages were received here from time to time as to what the travelers were doing. Then in April of 1927 they stopped, and great fear was felt for their safety.

Such a story they had to tell! They were stopped two days north of Nagchu by Tibetan authorities, and held at an altitude of 15,000 feet, living in summer tents in severe cold about minus 40 degrees Centigrade (the Fahrenheit scale is almost exactly the same at that point below zero).

They were forbidden to buy foodstuffs or to speak to passing caravans, and the presence of three women in the caravan and the need of medical supplies were given absolutely no consideration. Finally they escaped to the south, reaching safety in India.

The Roerich Museum in New York, which contains 1000 paintings by Prof. Roerich, besides Tibetan art treasures, was originally built from a tiny brass model of a "stupa," or Buddhist shrine, so that both in general aspect and in architectural motifs the modern building would perpetuate the spirit of the ancient shrines in the high passes of Tibet. Then in October of 1929 a new twenty-four-story building was built on the same site.

I understand that while here, Dr. Roerich will make an address at the University of Pennsylvania, and tomorrow evening his hostess is having the Charles Wheelers, the John Thayer, 3ds, the Frederick M. Thayers, the Alfred Collinses, Miss Helen Glenn and Mr. Thomas Wans to meet him.

Mrs. Thayer will also entertain for Dr. Roerich at luncheon on Sunday, and while he is here he will visit Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Collins at their home in Ardmore, as he and Mr. Collins are great friends.

NEW YORK CITY
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MARCH 30, 1930.

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Roerich Museum Body Will Push Scientific Study in Kulu Valley in the Himalayas.

BOARD OF EMINENT MEN

Andrews, Michelson, Millikan and Einstein Among Them — Prof. Roerich Sails Saturday.

With an advisory board which includes many of the great scientists of the world, a Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum has been founded with headquarters in the Kulu Valley, Western Himalayas, to carry on research in archaeology, biochemistry, medicine, astronomy and other scientific fields for which Middle Asia offers unusual opportunities, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made with an outline of plans for the work at a farewell tea given yesterday for Professor Nicholas Roerich at the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive at 103d Street, who will leave here for the Kulu Valley next Saturday.

The founding of the new institute, it is said, is a result of the Roerich [illegible] Central Asiatic Expedition, which permitted Professor Roerich during five years to see the possibilities for scientific research which the conditions in Middle Asia afford. The Institute will cooperate in its work with the American Archaeological Institute, of which Professor Roerich is a vice president, and with other American scientific organizations.

Among the scientists already associated with the institute as honorary advisers are Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Roy Chapman Andrews and Professor Alexander Klemin of New York City; Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of San Diego, Professor Albert A. Michelson of Chicago, Professor Robert A. Millikan of Pasadena, Professor Jacques Bacot of Paris, Sir Jagadis Bose of Calcutta, Sven Hedin of Stockholm, Professor A. Geouffre de la Pradelle and Professor Albert Einstein of Berlin.

The first work in forming the new institute was done last year when in Middle Asia before Professor Roerich's return here. The usefulness of such an institute was realized as a result of the collection of artistic and scientific data in the little known regions of Central Asia by the Roerich American expedition which also gathered new material on the migrations, philosophy and culture of Central Asia.

At the tea yesterday, Dr. Magoffin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, spoke on the importance of additional archaeological research in Middle Asia and said the Himalayan Research Institute would fill a great need. Other speakers were Frances R. Grant, vice president of the Roerich Museum, and Professor Roerich. Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, presided.

George Roerich

TIBET, the land of mystery, the legends of which have fascinated the world for centuries, is a land that has opened its secrets to George Roerich. He had already achieved distinction as an Orientalist and explorer before he went with his father, Professor Nicholas Roerich, on the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, from which he is just returning.

It is interesting to know that George Roerich, a graduate of Harvard and the Sorbonne, and still a young man, is recognized by the Tibetans themselves as one of the greatest authorities on their customs and language. His books, "Tibetan Painting," his theses on "Tibetan Phonetics," etc., etc., amply establish his preeminence as an authority in this field.

During the four years of the Roerich Expedition, which circled all of the Central Asiatic countries—years in which the caravans of the expedition toiled through perilous mountain passes, through bandit-infested areas, at incredible altitudes and under climatic conditions and dangers that cost a heavy toll of life, George Roerich, as scientist, linguist and scholar, gathered material which no interpreter, no intermediary could obtain, speaking directly to the peoples of Asia in their own tongues, Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese, Sanskrit, Pali and some twenty other Asiatic languages with which he is equally familiar.

These personal studies of the people, their philosophies, customs and literatures, which Mr. Roerich has made, enable him to speak out of an amazingly rich background of facts and first-hand observation, and to give not only the true story of conditions in Asia today as they may be seen in the market-places, the caravan routes, the villages and palaces of government, but also an interpretation of these conditions in the light of Asia's history, its origins and writings.

The *experiences* that George Roerich has had have been remarkable: his *message* is invaluable.

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GEORGES DE ROERICH. **Sur les Pistes de l'Asie Centrale.** — Paris, Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1933, 4°, VIII-208 p. avec 48 planches hors texte. Frs : 100.

Une expédition de près de cinq années en pleine Asie Centrale, dans ces régions où tout Occidental est toujours considéré plus ou moins comme un ennemi, où les difficultés de voyage viennent à bout des énergies les mieux trempées, voilà ce que le professeur Georges de Roerich, maître ès arts de l'Université de Harvard, raconte avec autant d'exactitude que de simplicité.

Une excellente carte, en tête du volume, permet de suivre pas à pas les explorateurs dans leurs périlleuses péripéties. C'est le tour complet de l'Asie Centrale à travers le Kara Korum, le Sin-Kiang, le Gobi oriental, la Mongolie. Les incidents de voyage abondent : brigands, autorités indigènes qui ne valent guère mieux, tempêtes, froids polaires, et enfin cette détention de cinq mois qui faillit tourner en désastre. Le professeur de Roerich a donné une attention particulière à la vie religieuse des grandes lamaseries. Son récit des visites qu'il a faites aux moines de tout genre rencontrés au cours de son voyage est spécialement intéressant. Certaines découvertes ont une valeur remarquable, comme celle qu'il fit dans le Haut Tibet et la région des Grands Lacs, de monuments mégalithiques dont la destination religieuse n'est pas douteuse, sans qu'on puisse préciser à quel culte il faut les attribuer.

Il faut féliciter la librairie Geuthner pour le soin qu'elle a pris de faire de cet ouvrage une œuvre parfaite. Les nombreuses planches reproduisant des photographies pleines d'intérêt ou les tableaux du maître Nicolas de Roerich, mettront ce volume en bonne place dans la collection des livres d'exploration ou de voyage.

E. B.

G. DE ROERICH. — *Sur les pistes de l'Asie centrale.* (Paris, Geuthner, 1933, in-4°, 290 p., 48 planches.)

173/106

Pendant trois ans, de 1925 à 1928, une importante expédition américaine, dirigée par le Professeur Nicolas de Roerich, a parcouru l'Asie centrale. Ce long séjour a permis aux explorateurs de revenir chargés de richesses : copies de la plupart des livres sacrés de la Mongolie et du Tibet, collection de peintures (cinq cents tableaux) représentant les sites et les types ethniques de l'Asie Intérieure, documents ethnographiques et linguistiques relatifs à la culture de ces contrées peu connues, découvertes archéologiques enfin, tout cet ensemble constitue un apport de premier ordre et un incomparable moyen de travail pour les orientalistes de notre temps. Les lecteurs moins spécialisés aimeront, grâce au récit vivant, circonstancié et pittoresque de M. Georges de Roerich, à suivre au jour le jour la marche et l'histoire de l'expédition, l'illustration du volume leur facilitera par ailleurs la « composition du lieu ».

J. H.

Compte rendu extrait de la Revue Mabillon Juillet-Septembre 1934

13e Année. Nos 7-8 Mensuelle Juillet-Août 1934

LA REVUE DU PACIFIQUE

Directeur: Léon Archimbaud, Député.

SOMMAIRE

Georges DE RŒRICH : *Sur les pistes de l'Asie centrale.* 300 pages, 48 planches hors texte, Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris. — *La Croisière jaune,* en réveillant en France et en Europe l'intérêt pour les vastes espaces de l'Asie centrale, avait fait œuvre utile. Cet ouvrage remarquablement présenté, magnifiquement illustré, nous livre, à la suite, le témoignage autorisé d'un savant orientaliste. M. de Rœrich a parcouru en tous sens les immenses solitudes de l'Asie intérieure; il y a consacré cinq ans d'une exploration méthodique. Grâce à lui, nous sommes maintenant en possession d'une collection de peintures unique en son genre. Avec une ténacité, une ardeur digne d'éloges, il nous a rapporté de son long voyage à travers les steppes mongoles et thibétaines, de nombreux documents ethnographiques et linguistiques. Riche moisson que le savant professeur américain commente pour nous en un récit alerte et coloré. Ainsi revivent pour nous les chemins jusqu'ici ignorés de la « *route de la soie* », qu'empruntèrent autrefois les Romains, puis les caravanes arabes. L'Empire de Tamerlan se précise en notre esprit; ce sont enfin les descriptions émouvantes des paysages désertiquesfi le rappel des mœurs mongoles ou thibétaines, des formes religieuses en pratique dans l'Asie centrale.

Le livre de M. de Rœrich apparaît ainsi comme une somme précieuse de nos connaissances sur cette portion de l'Asie. Remercions-le, ainsi que son éditeur, de nous l'avoir livrée.

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VASSAR BROTHERS
INSTITUTE

POUGHKEEPSIE - - NEW YORK

12 Vassar Street.

PROGRAM OF

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

1929 - 1930

TUESDAY EVENINGS

EIGHT O'CLOCK

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
APRIL 20, 1930.

Distinguished Men Organized for Research in Himalayas

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CHICAGO, ILL. POST
December 23rd, 1930

Einstein, Millikan Given Roerich Honors

NEW YORK—Prof. Albert Einstein, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Prof. Albert A. Michelson, as three of the greatest world scientists, and Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovakian republic, as a great statesman, are the first recipients of the insignia of the first class of the Roerich museum, accorded in recognition of their services to international culture. All four have accepted the distinction. The insignia, constituting a plaque bearing a white or magenta enamel cross.

The Roerich insigna this year are of four classes, the first and second classes being granted "to those persons who have won particular distinction in their work on behalf of the Roerich museum or affiliated institutions, or on behalf of art, science and culture in general." The third class is granted to honorary advisors of the Roerich museum, to honorary members of the societies of friends of the Roerich museum and to officers of the museum and of affiliated institutions. The fourth class is granted to all active members of the societies and associations of friends of the Roerich museum.

PROGRAM

1929

November 12th
DR. PUTNAM CADY
Subject: "From Cairo to Constantinople"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

November 19th
BRAYTON EDDY
Subject: "Personality of Insects"
Illustrated by motion pictures

November 26th
GEORGE ROERICH
Subject: "The Roerich Expedition in Central Asia"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

December 3rd
HOWARD B. MacDONALD
Subject: "The Viking Empire"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

December 10th
EDITH A. ROBERTS, Ph.D.
Subject: "Making the Most of the Native Plants of Dutchess Co."
Illustrated by lantern slides.

December 17th
BRANSON DE COU
Subject: "Dream Pictures of North African Wonderlands"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

1930

January 7th
DR. LOUIS K. ANSPACHER
Subject: "The Mob and the Movies"

January 14th
GLORIA HOLLISTER, M.A.
Subject: "Glimpses of William Beebe's Jungle Folk"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

January 21st
COL. E. A. HAVERS
Subject: "The Mediterranean"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

January 28th
MISS THEODOLINDA CASTELLINI
Subject: "Folk Songs of Italy"

February 4th
C. FRED CLOSE
Subject: "Crime and Investigation in Dutchess County"
Illustrated by lantern slides.

February 11th
DR. CLYDE FISHER
Subject: "My Journey Through Arctic Lapland"
Illustrated by motion pictures and lantern slides.

February 18th
OZARK RIPLEY
Subject: "Outdoor Days"
Illustrated by motion pictures

February 25th
COL. PHILIP A. MOORE, F.R.G.S.
Subject: "Teepee Fires and Northern Lights"
Illustrated by motion pictures and lantern slides.

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PASADENA, CAL. POST
January 10, 1931

Honeymooning on the Roof of the World

In a narrative crammed with scientific data, yet also with humorous racy episode, Owen Lattimore, author of "The Desert Road to Turkestan," recounts vagabonding with his bride from the Great Mongol road to the Himalayas.

HIGH TARTARY
By Owen Lattimore

Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

By EDGCUMB PINCHON

Readers of "The Desert Road to Turkestan"—and they are legion—will turn to "High Tartary" with the elan properly reserved for choice things. But after a righteous fashion they will find themselves rather cheated. In other words Owen Lattimore's astounding erudition here has gotten the better of his narrative. The pages are weighted and freighted with facts wholly endearing to the anthropologist and geographer but a bit embarrassing to those of us—and again we are legion—who cannot pronounce names made up of commas and consonants, and hope to pass the Heavenly Gates without being required to give the precise boundaries and characteristics of the Heavenly Mountains. And yet "High Tartary" is a most vivid and human as well as scholarly contribution to the great and growing literature of the Roof of the World.

There are those who find unusual significance in the almost passionate interest that scholarship. research and exploration are taking in the Central Asian Plateau—as if the human race having rounded a huge cycle since it spilled out of its primeval cradle somewhere north of the Himalayas now was preparing, as Nicholas Roerich suggests, for some new birth in that region.

However that may be, Owen Lattimore comes honestly by his predilection for the land of lama and camel, blizzards and polar cold, desert dunes, treeless wastes and rivers that sink exhausted without hope of home in the sea. For while he was born in the United States, and is a registered citizen of Indiana, he was taken at the ripe age of one month to China where, with the exception of a brief schooling in Switzerland and England, he has spent the 30 years of his most vigorous young life. The fact that his father was a professor in the University of Pekin may account for his bent toward exact scholarship and indefatigable research. And the that that he learned his English in China—far from high schools, colleges, best sellers and the movies—may account for its verve and dash and bountiful vocabulary; but the sturdy, human, fearless, waggish temperament behind his work is all his own—developed, we may assume, by his rough life among the camel-pullers, thieves and thugs, traders and bandits, of the Great Roads. The combination of these qualities makes him unique in a field associated with the names of Colonel Younghusband, Sven Hedin, Nicholas Roerich, Roy Chapman Andrews, and Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt—to mention but a scattering of those who have revived the fashion set by Marco Polo.

Of his English more than a word should be spoken. Long ago I used to write in that language myself and still have some acquaintance with it. I abandoned it for American because I found I was not understood; but Mr. Lattimore in the Kalmuck innocence of his heart still writes English; and I am offering a prize of $100 to any one who having sworn that he has not consulted a dictionary will give me offhand the precise meaning of such gamesome little words as "inenarrable," "minuscular," "rathe" (Ah, lovely meadowy word!) with which his pages are spangled. At present the volume is to be had only in English and Chinese but doubtless the publishers will give us soon a translation. Meanwhile for those still able to read the ancient tongue, the rich and ancient tongue with its vocabulary of 280,000 well-wrought words, "High Tartary" will provide high reading. The health of the open-air and the tang of youth is in every line, witness this superb description of the yearly migration of the Torguts from their mountain pastures to the lowlands:

"These then were the people we saw in camp on the western side of Lao Feng K'ou, and on the next day in the deep snow of the pass, engaged in the ancient struggle of the nomad, which is as bleak and yet stirring as a saga; staking their children and their fortunes in the primal quest for grass, that their flocks might have plenty and increase. The world beyond their vision might change from the age of the nomad to the age of ploughed lands and walled cities, and then to the age of commerce and the railway and the conquest of sea and air; but for them the same pitiless wind blew over the same unforgiving snow, and they turned with the turn of the year between highland and lowland, as their fathers in the savage past had turned between Tarbagatai and the Volga, the whole force of their desire still bound on one object—open pastures and free ranges. The sight of their caravans in the snow, cattle weakened by the winter, and men and cattle equally suffering in the cold, struggling but keeping inexorably on the move, tents packed up and children swaddled—all that, and the immensity of their hidden world lost in the unconfined plains and locked in the uncatalogued mountains of Central Asia, was of a kind to pluck the spirit of man back into the dark, rich, violent past, where death gives vigor to the roots of the future; a most noble and healthy thing."

Incidentally, "High Tartary" is the record of one of the strangest trysts and honeymoons in modern travel. In 1926 Owen Lattimore penetrated by camel caravan to Barkol, crossing Mongolia and the Gobi desert by the oldest trade route in history. "The Desert Road to Turkestan" was the result. From this point after a halt of a month or two he proceeded with "Moses" his Tientsin friend and guide to Chuguchak to await the arrival of Mrs. Lattimore—a bride of a few months from Vladivostok. The proper wife for an explorer, Mrs. Lattimore made the trip alone, the last part of it by a nine-day sled journey through wild polar weather across Siberia. Thence these two vagabonded with cart and ponies down the whole length of Chinese Turkestan to Srinagar in Kashmir on the edge of the Himalayas.

The author does not write as "an explorer" in a foreign land but rather as man surveying his own back country. He laughs at the supposed dangers—albeit they seem real enough to anyone but a man born and bred among them. His knowledge of the Chinese dialects, of the varied customs, modes and manners of the interior; his mode of travel—unadorned with retinue and a mile-long baggage train—but simply, like a native, with cart and pony and the faithful Moses, give to his narrative an unaccustomed tang of simplicity and veracity. He is, as he says somewhere "interested in people rather than concerned to be interesting to people"—a very vital distinction. And he laughs merrily in the chapter on "American Dukes in Central Asia" at the traditional methods of the Great Man visitor and explorer. Particularly has the Roosevelt expedition left wayside legends behind it and established native views of the way a Westerner travels—

"From the moment we entered the shooting country, we began to hear of the dukes, their train of pack ponies that took from dawn halfway through the morning to load, and their fearsome automatic rifles which were described as machine guns. Even the men who had been detailed from the fort to accompany them now firmly believed that they had sprayed the hillsides with machine-gun bullets, thus bagging unheard of quantities of game. They also had a cinema camera, but perhaps the best touch of all was the dogs. They had special servants to look after their dogs. The imagination of Central Asia boggled at the thought . . . A group of Ameriki officials shooting animals and looking for gold and "precious things" with field glasses, is the Central Asian definition, used by those cannot read a letter-head, for an expedition."

A strong, nervous, high-couraged narrative this, packed with close, accurate observation, vivid description, curling at the edges continually into waggish humor and humanly sympathetic understanding of these children of the deserts and mountains. We leave it with the clearest apprehension we yet have been able to achieve of the country where the Road is King, where suddenly-lost rivers dictate a city, and almost impassable barrens describe its boundaries and back country, where each community lives like a bead on a string, detached but in touch with the other beads stretched along the few mighty roads, and where ancient and modern sophistications, Chinese, Turkish, Mongol and Tartar mingle with ways of life that are Neolithic.

. . . no place for weaklings . . .

Book jacket drawing for "High Tartary," reviewed herewith by Edgcumb Pinchon.

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Estratto da 'Il Mondo Classico' Anno V (1935) fasc. I-II

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Contributo, quindi, felicissimo questo del Falco non solamente alla cultura storica speciale, ma pur a quella cultura filosofica generale senza la quale nessuno studio può essere compiuto e fecondo.

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Da Il mondo classico

anno V. n. 1-2 Genn.° apr. 1935

Spedire il prof. G. Costa

Roma: viale Carso 10

zioni imperiali
anche in Budda
Budda in India
Naturalmente
facili avvicinamenti
che Kesar
con

Nous avons l'honneur de vous adresser un extrait du compte rendu - qui vient de paraître dans "Scientia" - de l'ouvrage que vous avez bien voulu nous envoyer et dont nous vous avons déjà communiqué, précédemment l'annonce publiée dans notre **Bulletin Bibliographique.** *Autant que possible, nous tâchons d'envoyer à MM. les Éditeurs deux exemplaires de chaque compte rendu, afin qu'ils puissent en transmettre un à l'Auteur de l'ouvrage analisé.*

de IV-242 pages, avec 160 planches et 229 illustrations photographiques. Editions De Sikkel, Anvers, 1934. Prix, broché, 360 fr. belges.

G. DE ROERICH - *Sur les pistes de l'Asie Centrale.* Texte français de M. DE VAUX-PHALIPAU. Préface de L. MARIN. Un vol. in-8, de VIII-400 pages, avec une carte et 48 planches. Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris, 1933. (Sans indication de prix).

M. F. Beelaerts van Blokland ayant entrepris en 1916 un voyage dans la Mongolie Occidentale eut l'occasion de faire étape, avec sa caravane, dans la ville de Ch'ao yang fou, où il reçut l'hospitalité des Pères de la Mission établie dans cette ville. Il y rencontra le Père Segers qui l'entretint de la population, de ses mœurs et de ses coutumes, et il ne put s'empêcher de l'inviter à

part. A quel remède recourra-t-on? Certains de nos auteurs recommandent, pour l'agriculture, l'exploitation principalement familiale. Elle domine en France; et, pour défendre son agriculture ainsi constituée, la France a poussé la protection des denrées agricoles à un point qui, entraînant un enchérissement relatif de la vie, contribue au déclin de l'exportation française, une des sources de la prospérité du pays. Mais il arrive qu'à l'abri de cette protection, la production agricole française, augmentée des envois des colonies, est devenue elle-même surabondante. Le problème dont on nous entretient n'est pas près d'être résolu !

Paris, Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes.

A. LANDRY

A. SEGERS - *La Chine. Le peuple, sa vie quotidienne et ses cérémonies.* Avec une Préface de M. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND. Un vol. in-8, de IV-242 pages, avec 160 planches et 229 illustrations photographiques. Editions De Sikkel, Anvers, 1934. Prix, broché, 360 fr. belges.

G. DE ROERICH - *Sur les pistes de l'Asie Centrale.* Texte français de M. DE VAUX-PHALIPAU. Préface de L. MARIN. Un vol. in-8, de VIII-400 pages, avec une carte et 48 planches. Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris, 1933. (Sans indication de prix).

M. F. Beelaerts van Blokland ayant entrepris en 1916 un voyage dans la Mongolie Occidentale eut l'occasion de faire étape, avec sa caravane, dans la ville de Ch'ao yang fou, où il reçut l'hospitalité des Pères de la Mission établie dans cette ville. Il y rencontra le Père Segers qui l'entretint de la population, de ses mœurs et de ses coutumes, et il ne put s'empêcher de l'inviter à écrire ce que le Père Segers racontait si bien. Le Père Segers se rendit, à cette invitation, et c'est ainsi que naquit ce volume, fruit d'une observation quotidienne et méthodique à laquelle l'auteur s'était livré sur un peuple au milieu duquel il avait vécu pendant de nombreuses années, ayant l'occasion d'en étudier à fond les coutumes, les habitudes, la vie. Il est vrai que l'ouvrage n'approfondit pas la mentalité, les sentiments religieux, l'essence de la vie sociale et spirituelle de la Chine du Nord. Mais aucun autre livre ne nous donne un tableau aussi vivant et àussi complet du peuple chinois, surtout de celui des campagnes et des petits centres urbains, dans toutes ses manifestations extérieures. Après avoir lu le livre, le lecteur pourra se figurer facilement qu'il a lui-même fait un voyage en Chine.

Une des raisons pour lesquelles le lecteur reste sous l'impression de posséder une connaissance complète de la vie extérieure du peuple chinois réside dans l'ordre que l'auteur a donné à son récit. Procédant comme si nous étions voyageurs nous-mêmes, il commence par nous

faire connaître notre caravane et nous parle ensuite des routes que nous parcourons, du paysage, de l'auberge à laquelle nous arrivons et du milieu dans lequel nous nous y trouvons. Arrivés au village, nous commençons par faire la connaissance des maisons et de leur construction; puis du peuple qui les habite; nous suivons ce peuple dans *sa vie normale, dans son économie domestique, dans les principaux* événements: mariages, naissance des enfants, leur éducation, l'école, l'organisation des tribunaux et de la justice, la mort, les funérailles, les superstitions. Il est naturellement impossible de donner un résumé d'un exposé aussi détaillé. Il nous suffira, pour donner une idée de la conduite du livre, de reproduire les titres des sujets que traitent les deux chapitres consacrés au ménage et à l'économie domestique: *Le ménage, sa composition et ses droits. Répartition des chambres; le matin; les femmes se mettent à l'ouvrage; le repas est prêt; la qualité de la nourriture; la nourriture du peuple; après le repas; la pipe. Dispute dans la maison. La belle-fille. Disputes entre voisins. La journée. Le soir. La nuit. Le budget du ménage; les vêtements; l'économie; le travail féminin.*

L'ouvrage est enrichi de 299 reproductions photographiques qui présentent tous les aspects de la vie chinoise vécue, en harmonie avec la description qu'en donne l'auteur. Il est seulement regrettable que *tous ces riches matériaux se trouvent relégués à la fin du volume*, ce qui impose des recherches continues et peu commodes. Dans l'ensemble, le livre révèle chez l'auteur une certaine ingénuité qui, cependant, n'est pas sans contribuer à rendre la lecture de l'ouvrage agréable et intéressante.

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Le livre de M. De Roerich, dont certains chapitres nous ramènent, après celui de M. Segers, dans la Chine nord-occidentale, diffère totalement, par sa conception, de celui de ce dernier auteur. Celui-ci a décrit, non un parcours ou un village déterminés, mais une route-type de caravane, une ambiance-type dans l'auberge, dans la maison, dans le village. Avec M. Georges De Roerich nous revenons aux relations de voyage d'exploration traditionnelles, relations dont l'efficacité et l'importance sont en rapport, plus qu'avec l'art d'exposition de l'auteur, avec les résultats géographiques, ethnologiques, linguistiques, artistiques, historiques et scientifiques qu'il a obtenus. Disons tout de suite que le voyage des De Roerich (le récit a été fait par M. Georges De Roerich, mais l'expédition était commandée par son père, le professeur Nicolas De Roerich) a été fécond en résultats se rapportant à tous ces domaines. Le voyage, hérissé de dangers et de difficultés, a duré trois ans, du 6 mars 1925 au 28 juin 1928. Nos voyageurs ont traversé toute l'Asie Centrale. La caravane, partie de Srinagar, dans le Sikkim hindou, prit d'abord la direction Nord, à

travers le col de Karakaroum jusqu'à Taisan dans la province sibérienne de Semipalatinsk, d'où elle se rendit par chemin de fer à Omsk; ensuite elle se dirigea, par le Transsibérien, vers l'Est, jusqu'à Verchné-Oudinsk, en Transbaïkalie. De là l'expédition se dirigea de nouveau vers le Sud avec la caravane, à travers la Mongolie Occidentale, le désert de Gobi et, enfin, l'immense haut-plateau du Thibet, en contournant la région interdite de Lhassa, et atteignit, à travers les chaînes de l'Everest, par Kampa Pass, Darjeeling, dans l'Inde.

Il nous est impossible de suivre les explorateurs dans leurs péripéties, mais nous tenons à citer les résultats scientifiques de ce voyage autour de l'Asie Centrale, résultats qui n'ont pu être obtenus que grâce à la très minutieuse préparation qui a précédé le voyage proprement dit. En effet, si celui-ci ne commença à Srinagar qu'en mars 1925, l'expédition avait cependant quitté New-York en mai 1923. Elle passa toute l'année 1924 dans le Sikkim hindou, soit pour en visiter les monastères les plus intéressants, soit pour acquérir une connaissance approfondie de la langue thibétaine, seul moyen de pouvoir ensuite se mettre en contact avec les gens du pays à traverser. Et il est à noter que M. G. De Roerich connaissait déjà le persan, le sanscrit et le chinois. Rien d'étonnant si, avec une pareille préparation, M. De Roerich ait pu composer, dans la région de Tsai-Dam, dans le Thibet nord-oriental, le premier dictionnaire complet des dialectes des populations mongoles locales. Du Thibet, M. G. De Roerich rapporta également un tableau scientifique de la vie et de la civilisation des nomades des Hauts-Plateaux.

Une découverte des plus intéressantes devait récompenser d'ailleurs les efforts des intrépides explorateurs. Dans le Haut-Thibet et dans la région des Trans-Himalayas, M. G. De Roerich a découvert, étudié et photographié de nombreux monuments mégalithiques (cromlechs, alignements, menhirs) dont l'existence n'avait jamais été signalée auparavant et dont la structure permet de faire des comparaisons intéressantes avec les analogues monuments mégalithiques européens, surtout avec ceux, bien connus, de Bretagne.

Grâce à la connaissance parfaite des langues et des coutumes du pays, M. G. De Roerich a pu obtenir accès dans des monastères bouddhistes jusqu'alors interdits aux étrangers et a pu en emporter une collection complète des livres sacrés de la religion Bon-Po: trois cents volumes qui forment un trésor inestimable pour l'histoire des religions et pour l'orientalisme. Il faut ajouter encore que le professeur Nicolas De Roerich a rapporté de son voyage cinq cents tableaux peints par lui-même et dont l'ensemble, exposé actuellement au Roerich Museum de New York, constitue un panorama, unique au monde, des régions les moins connues de l'Asie Centrale.

Il reste encore beaucoup à découvrir dans cette vaste région de l'Asie intérieure, sans issue des eaux bornée dans le Sud par les chaînes

successives de Karakaroum et par les puissants contre-forts des Trans-Himalayas (dont la découverte est due au célèbre explorateur Sven Hedin) et qui s'étende au Nord jusqu'à l'Altaï, et aux montagnes qui bornent les plaines sibériennes, comprenant à l'Ouest le Turkestan chinois et, à l'Est, une partie des étendues désertiques du Gobi et de la Mongolie. Mais le voyage des De Roerich nous a révélé beaucoup de pages de ce volume clos et la relation en resulte aussi intéressante et captivante que possible.

Milano.

P. BONETTI

RIVISTA DELLE RIVISTE - REVUE DES REVUES
REVIEW OF REVIEWS - ZEITSCHRIFTEN-UMSCHAU
REVISTA DE REVISTAS

Science Progress - (Octobre 1934). — 1. « A. J. MEE, *Taste and Chemical Constitution* » (*Saveur et constitution chimique*). — Le sens du goût a une faculté de discrimination inférieure à celle du sens de la vue. Au point de vue de la saveur on ne connaît que cinq classes de substances: douces, amères, salées, acides et insipides (d'après l'auteur; mais d'autres admettent également une saveur métallique et une saveur alcaline). Il est très difficile de distinguer les différents degrés de douceur et d'acidité. Il existe certainement un rapport entre la saveur et la constitution chimique. La saveur acide est due en grande partie à la concentration de l'hydrogène en ions. La saveur douce serait due, d'après Nef, à un groupe $(CHOH)_n$; l'amer serait souvent associé à un autre groupe, signalé par L. Henry. G. Cohn a réuni en 1914 de nombreux matériaux sur les rapports entre la saveur et la constitution chimique, et il a montré, entre autres choses intéressantes, que des substances douces et des substances amères sont souvent étroitement associées au point de vue chimique. Plus récemment, Oertly et Myers ont découvert que, pour la production de la saveur douce, deux facteurs sont nécessaires: un groupe qu'ils appellent *glucophore* et un autre qu'ils appellent *auxogluc*. Sur la saveur amère on ne possède pas encore de théorie. — 2. « N. FEATHER, *1932 and After; the New Physics of the Nucleus* » (*1932 et depuis: La nouvelle physique du noyau*). — Les progrès réalisés au cours de ces deux dernières années dans la physique atomique sont dus avant tout à des expériences et études sur la désintégration des noyaux. Les premiers exemples de désintégration ont été fournis par les éléments radioactifs. En 1919, Rutherford a découvert des protons qui se sont produits au cours de la désintégration de l'azote à l'aide de particules alpha (c'est-à-dire des noyaux d'hélium), et entre 1919 et 1932 l'attention a été éveillée par des cas de désintégration de divers éléments légers (à l'aide de particules alpha). Les physiciens commencèrent également à s'intéresser aux rayons gamma émis par ces éléments légers. En 1930 on observa que le lithium et le béryllium donnaient naissance à une radiation pénétrante. C'est précisément en poursuivant cet ordre de recherches qu'on a découvert le neutron. On imagina de nouveaux schémas: les particules alpha se composeraient de deux protons et de deux neutrons. Presque en même temps on a découvert l'hydrogène lourd H^2 (dix mille fois environ plus rare que l'hydrogène ordinaire H^1). En Février 1932, alors qu'on connaissait

déjà des cas d'émission de neutrons, on trouva des exemples du processus inverse, ceux de neutrons capturés par un noyau complexe. On a des raisons de croire que presque tous les noyaux peuvent être désintégrés à l'aide de neutrons, bien que l'observation directe n'en ait encore fourni que peu d'exemples. On s'est également servi, dans des expériences de désintégration, de noyaux d'hydrogène et d'hélium, « artificiellement » accélérés; on s'est servi du noyau de l'hydrogène lourd (« diplon » ou « deuton » ou « deuteron »), pour bombarder d'autres éléments tels que le lithium et l'hydrogène lourd lui-même. On obtient, dans ce dernier cas, une réaction qui implique la production d'une troisième variété d'hydrogène, H^3. Plusieurs phénomènes constatés au cours de ces recherches semblent s'accorder avec la théorie ondulatoire de la matière. L'aluminium bombardé avec des particules alpha donne naissance à des protons et à des neutrons; mais Curie et Joliot ont noté également l'activité d'électrons de désintégration, chargés positivement. Jusqu'alors l'électron positif n'avait pas été trouvé, sauf dans les cas où il était produit en même temps que le négatif et faisait ainsi partie d'un couple. De quelque façon qu'il apparaisse, l'électron positif a une existence brève: il se joint au premier électron négatif qu'il rencontre. L'émission d'un électron positif est accompagnée de la disparition d'un proton et de l'apparition d'un neutron. Ceci permet de penser que l'émission d'un électron négatif est accompagnée de la disparition d'un neutron et de l'apparition d'un proton Toutes ces spéculations ont pris leur point de départ de la découverte qu'au cours de certaines désintégrations peuvent se former des groupes radioactifs légers qui émettent ensuite des électrons (positifs et négatifs), en se transformant en espèces stables. Fermi et ses collaborateurs se sont signalés par leurs travaux sur la désintégration de noyaux lourds. G. S.

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Année Psychologique - (1931, parue en 1934). — Ces deux volumes de l'« Année Psychologique » constituent une précieuse source d'information pour les lecteurs de langue française: 1670 analyses de livres ou articles de revues du monde entier, des renseignements biographiques sur les psychologues contemporains; des comptes rendus de congrès passés, des renseignements sur les congrès à venir; tout cela est classé en rubriques judicieuses, présenté sous une forme claire et concise. A l'aide d'un tel instrument de travail, il est facile à chacun de s'orienter rapidement à travers la masse, insurmontable au travailleur isolé, des publications psychologiques d'aujourd'hui. Le premier volume contient en outre quelques mémoires originaux que nous résumons ci-après. — 1. « H. PIERON, *La sensation chromatique. Données sur la latence propre et l'établissement des sensations de couleur* ». — Le problème repris par l'auteur est formulé ainsi: comment naît la sensation de couleur quand la luminosité est invariable? Les études ont été faites au moyen d'un spectrocolorimètre. La première partie concerne l'*établissement chromatique et ses caractéristiques*. La deuxième partie, *le temps de réaction au chroma et la latence des sensations de couleur*. Voici quelques-unes des conclusions: 1° Il existe une durée minimum d'excitation d'un flux chromatique pour que soit perçue une sensation de couleur; cette durée minimum est d'autant plus grande que le niveau de brillance est plus bas et que la pureté du flux est moindre. L'é-

tablissement chromatique est d'autant plus rapide que le niveau de la brillance est plus élevé. Dans des conditions de brillance identiques, l'établissement du chroma rouge est un peu plus rapide que celui du chroma bleu avec vitesse intermédiaire pour le chroma vert. La variation des temps de réaction au chroma en fonction de la pureté du flux excitateur et du niveau de brillance montre que la part des processus périphériques dans la marge réductible de latence sensorielle est très réduite. — 2. « M. FOUCAULT, *Le travail mental sans mouvement* ». — Pour réussir à isoler le travail mental du travail musculaire qui l'accompagne, l'auteur s'est servi du travail de copie et du travail d'addition. Le temps d'addition mentale est donné par la différence entre le temps d'addition et le temps de copie. Les résultats sont examinés: 1° en ce qui concerne l'exercice; 2° au point de vue de la fatigue. Pour le premier point, l'auteur fait cette remarque importante que « sous *l'influence de l'exercice, le travail mental tend à s'éliminer, c'est-à-dire que le travail tend à devenir purement mécanique.* Quant à la fatigue, on constate que la loi générale de la croissance hyperbolique, applicable aux additions écrites et au temps de copie ne s'applique pas *aussi bien* au temps des additions mentales. Cependant, selon l'auteur, la loi de l'exercice et la loi de la fatigue s'expriment bien par des hyperboles, l'une décroissante, l'autre croissante. — 3. « A. FESSARD, *Les rythmes nerveux et les oscillations de relaxation* ». — L'intention de cet article est de montrer l'extrême généralité des phénomènes rythmiques qui sont à la base de nos sensations, de nos mouvements, et de notre activité mentale. Pour ce faire, l'auteur passe en revue de multiples recherches faites sur ce sujet. 126 ouvrages sont cités dans la bibliographie. Il classe les recherches selon qu'elles portent sur les activités naturelles ou sur les activités artificielles. De cette longue étude, très documentée, il ressort qu'il est légitime de ranger les pulsations nerveuses parmi les oscillations de relaxation. L'impression d'ensemble que l'on retire de l'examen des faits est qu'une *masse confuse de pulsations nerveuses peut tout à coup s'organiser et prendre, grâce à des synchronisations, des déphasages, des groupements ou des superpositions diverses, des configurations temporelles relativement stables.* Toutefois, il ne faut pas oublier que les expériences ont été faites le plus souvent dans des conditions artificielles et qu'il resterait encore à montrer que les mêmes phénomènes se produisent aussi dans le jeu normal du fonctionnement nerveux. — 4. « FLOYD L. RUCH, *L'appréciation du temps chez le rat blanc* ». — Ainsi que les expériences de Pavlov l'ont montré, certains animaux apprécient le temps. Wodrow, Sams et Tolman ont également fait des études sur ce sujet. Mais le problème est loin d'être résolu. Deux questions ont été ici étudiées: celle du seuil sensoriel et celle de la détermination des conditions qui fournissent à l'animal des repères pour l'appréciation du temps. L'animal était mis dans une situation telle qu'il ne pouvait échapper à une punition que par une appréciation plus ou moins fine de la durée. On a constaté que la plus grande partie du dressage s'obtient rapidement au début. Le seuil sensoriel est de 68,3 seconde; l'état de faim n'exerce pas d'influence sur l'appréciation de la durée. — 5. « J. M. LAHY et S. KORNGOLD, *Sélection des opératrices de machines comptables* ». Etude de psychologie pratique. — Pour la faire, une analyse minutieuse du travail professionnel a été nécessaire; elle a aidé à la détermination des tests employés. Les résultats ont montré la valeur sélective des tests et le classement fait après un nombre restreint d'épreuves se trouve en

accord avec le classement professionnel fait par les chefs des employés. — 6. « G. DURUP, *La Complexité des impressions de mouvement consécutives d'ordre visuel. Recherches sur les trois sortes de mouvements consécutifs, du champ projeté et rétinien* » (Complément d'une étude publiée dans l'« Année Psychologique » de 1928). — Enfin, 7. CHWEITZER présente une «*Etude expérimentale de la courbe d'apprentissage* » faite au moyen de tests de barrage. La forme typique de la courbe d'apprentissage est caractérisée par une montée rapide dans les premières expériences, puis une montée plus lente sans qu'on ait pu pratiquement atteindre le « plateau » marquant la fin de l'apprentissage. La courbe de réapprentissage a sensiblement la même forme; mais avec une montée beaucoup plus rapide, même pour des valeurs pour lesquelles la montée était lente dans le premier apprentissage. Quant à l'influence du transfert, c'est-à-dire d'un préexercice sur un test différent, elle se fait sentir, semble-t-il, dans la rapidité plus grande de la première montée. Y. L.

Journal of Philosophy - (11 Octobre 1934). — « J. SOMERVILLE, *The Strange Case of Modern Psychology* » (*Le cas bizarre de la psychologie moderne*). — Locke, qu'on considère parfois comme le père de la psychologie moderne, déclarait qu'il voulait s'occuper, non des rapports entre les phénomènes de l'esprit et ceux de l'organisme, mais seulement des problèmes de la connaissance: certitude et extension de la connaissance humaine, mobiles et degrés de la croyance et de l'opinion, etc. Cette voie a été suivie également par Berkeley et par Hume. Deux cents ans plus tard, au contraire, W. James néglige les problèmes qu'avait étudiés Locke, bien que ces problèmes ne soient pas encore résolus, et s'occupe de ceux que Locke avait négligés. Il étudie le cerveau plus que l'esprit. On trouve toutefois, même dans les ouvrages de James, des chapitres d'un caractère introspectif, comme celui sur le « courant de pensée ». Depuis James, l'orientation physiologique ne fait que s'accentuer. Il y a aujourd'hui des psychologues qui considèrent James comme un métaphysicien, de même qu'il avait considéré comme métaphysiciens Locke, Berkeley, Hume. En somme, l'objectif des études psychologiques s'est déplacé du domaine gnoséologique au domaine biologique. G. S.

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American Journal of Sociology - (Septembre 1934). — « P. POPENOE and E. MORTON WILLIAMS, *Fecundity of Families dependent on public charity* » (*La fécondité dans les familles dépendant de la charité publique*). — Les auteurs ont étudié 504 familles qui ont été, un bon nombre d'années, à la charge de l'assistance publique dans le comté de Los Angeles. Ils constatent que ces familles sont largement prolifiques. Elles comptent, en moyenne, cinq enfants chacune, dont deux nés après que la famille a commencé à être assistée. Dans 80 % des cas, trois institutions au moins accordent des secours. La plupart des mères sont encore en âge d'avoir d'autres enfants. Plus la durée du secours est longue, et plus le nombre des enfants est grand. P. B.

Logos - (Juillet-Septembre 1934). — « E. RESTIVO, *L'idea dello Stato in Mirabeau* » (*L'idée de l'Etat chez Mirabeau*). — Les courants de la pensée phi-

ständlich um die drei Existenzsphären: *kāma-dhātu*, die Welt der Sinnenlust oder des groben materiellen Seins, *rūpa-dhātu*, die Welt der feinen Materie oder der ätherischen Gestalten, und *ārūpa-dhātu* die Welt des nicht materiellen oder des rein geistigen Daseins. In Suzukis Übersetzung (S. 77 Anm. 1) sind bereits die zwei ersten Termini entschieden mißdeutet worden, in dem *kāma-dhātu* oder *kāma-loka* als „das Gebiet des Gefühls" und *rūpa-dhātu* als „das Gebiet der körperlichen Existenz" (im allgemeinen) bezeichnet werden. Bei Goddard erscheinen die drei Welten als „die Außenwelt, die der sinnlichen Empfindung, die Welt der Gedanken und des Bewußtseins und die innere Welt des Egoismus" was in keiner Weise gerechtfertigt werden kann.

S. 46 ist beim Verfasser von „den Buddhas, welche der Disziplin noch unterworfen sind" die Rede. Dazu ist zu sagen, daß der Begriff des Buddha gerade „die Unterwerfung unter die Disziplin" ausschließt. Solange sich der Bodhisattva auf dem Wege zur Erleuchtung befindet, ist er ein „der Disziplin unterworfener" (*śaikṣa*); sobald er aber die Erleuchtung, d. h. den Zustand des Buddha erreicht hat, ist er ein *aśaikṣa*, „ein nicht mehr unter der Disziplin stehender".

Abgesehen von diesen Einzelheiten sind die Grundgedanken von Aśvaghoṣas System richtig aufgefaßt und getreu wiedergegeben, wodurch sich der Verfasser zweifellos ein bedeutendes Verdienst erworben hat.

Woodward, F. L., M. A.: The Book of the Gradual Sayings (Anguttara-Nikāya) or more-numbered Suttas. Vol. II (The book of the fours). With an Introduction by Mrs. Rhys Davids. London: Oxford University Press 1933. (XX, 269 S.) 8°. = The Pali Text Society. Translation Series, No. 24. 10 sh. Bespr. von H. Losch, Bonn.

Dieser zweite Band der Übersetzung des Anguttara Nikāya von W. stellt sich dem vorangegangenen ersten Band würdig an die Seite, den ich in dieser Zeitschrift 1933, Sp. 703 angezeigt habe. Dieselbe verantwortungsbewußte Gründlichkeit bei der Wiedergabe schwieriger Termini ist hier hervorzuheben. Ich möchte nur auf die Wiedergabe von ummagga mit „approach to a question" (S. 184 u. 198) in Übereinstimmung mit Johnston im I. R. A. S. 1931, dem er auch in der Wiedergabe von akukkuccakajāta „not of crooked growth" (S. 212) folgt, und auf die Übersetzung von kamm'oja mit „essence of deed" (S. 92) analog zu dhamm'oja „essence of dhamma" aufmerksam machen. Auch zu diesem Band hat Mrs. Rhys Davids eine wertvolle Einleitung beigesteuert, in der sie kurz auf besondere Teile des Anguttara Nikāya eingeht, die terminologisch oder aus historischem Interesse hervorgehoben zu werden verdienen. Die üblichen 3 Indices beschließen den Band.

Ostasien.

Roerich, Georges de: **Sur les pistes de l'Asie centrale.** Texte Français de M. de Vaux-Phalipau. Préface de Louis Marin. Paris: Geuthner 1933. (VIII, 296 S., 48 Taf., 1 Kt.) gr. 8°. 100 Fr. Bespr. von Johannes Schubert, Leipzig.

Daß gute Reisebeschreibungen fast immer zu denjenigen Büchern gehören, die das Vorrecht genießen in mehrere Sprachen übersetzt zu werden, ist eine nur zu bekannte Tatsache. Das Original des hier zu besprechenden Buches lautet „Trails to inmost Asia. Five years of exploration with the Roerich Central Asian expedition. With a preface by Louis Marin" und erschien 1931 in New Haven: Yale University Press. Beschrieben wird darin die in einer Zeit von fünf Jahren durchgeführte Expedition (März 1925 bis Mai 1928 in Zentralasien; ab New York bereits Mai 1923) nach Kaschmir, Turkestan, Sibirien, Mongolei und Tibet unter Leitung des bekannten in Amerika lebenden russischen Professors, des Künstlers Nicolas de Roerich.

Die folgenden Ortsnamen sollen den Verlauf des Reiseweges andeuten: Srinagar (Kaschmir)—Leh—Khotan—Kashgar—Aksu—Kara Shahr—Urumchi—Zaisan—Semipalatinsk—Omsk—Irkutsk—Urga—Nagchuka (Tibet)—Saga Dzong—Kampa Dzong—Darjeeling. Die Reise wurde unternommen mittels Bahn, Schiff, Auto und Karawane. Es wurden dabei viele bisher unbekannte Gegenden berührt.

Dem Leiter der Expedition stand in seinem Sohn Georges de Roerich ein philologisch geschulter Teilnehmer zur Seite. Diesem ist es zu danken, daß dem Buche sehr viel mehr zu entnehmen ist als sonstigen Reiseberichten.

An wichtigen Entdeckungen und Beobachtungen sind hervorzuheben die Auffindung einer dem buddhistischen Kanjur und Tanjur entsprechend angelegten Sammlung tibetischer Bon-Literatur in 140 und 160 Bänden (die dem Kanjur entsprechende Sammlung trägt auch den Titel „Bon· sde· gsum"), die Entdeckung zahlreicher Megalithdenkmäler und die Beobachtung und Feststellung eines besonderen Typus (Tier-Stil) in der asiatischen Kunst (vgl. Skythika, Vol. 3).

Der französischen Übersetzung des Werkes ist von M. de Vaux-Phalipau noch ein Glossar (S. 267—277) beigegeben, welches leider nicht das bietet, was wohl geplant war. Er wäre besser weggeblieben: denn der Fachmann benötigt es nicht im geringsten, und der Laie wird in sehr vielen Fällen zu ungenau belehrt.

Gotō, S., et M. Prunier: Épisodes du Heiké Monogatari traduits. Avant-Propos de M. Sylvain Lévi. Paris: Ernest Leroux [1930]. (148 S.) 8° = Collection japonaise. Bespr. von O. Kressler, Bonn.

Abgesehen von einigen schwachen, zu keiner weiteren Entwicklung führenden Ansätzen im letzten Viertel des vorigen Jahrhunderts entbehrt die japanische Literatur bekanntlich der eigentlichen epischen Dichtung. Trotzdem aber kann man den Sinn dafür den Japanern nicht durchaus absprechen: unterscheiden sich doch die besten der sog. romantischen Kriegshistorien (vor allem der Kamakura-Zeit, 1186—1333) vom Epos im strengen Sinne des Wortes schließlich nur durch die mangelnde poetische Form. Unter diesen Quasi-Epen nimmt wohl in der einheimischen Schätzung das Heike Monogatari so ziemlich die erste Stelle ein, was unter anderem besonders darin zum Ausdruck kommen dürfte, daß das japanische Unterrichtsministerium im Jahre 1913 die Herausgabe einer aus zwei Bänden von je 1000 Seiten be-

"Archiv Orientalni"- vol. VI (N.° 1-) (Page 310 and following)-PRAGUE-

Georges de ROERICH: SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE. - L'expédition scientifique américaine, sous la direction de M. Nicolas de Roerich, accompagné de sa femme et de son fils Georges, orientaliste distingué, quitta la ville hindoue de Darjeeling le 6 mars 1925 et après avoir traversé les pays de l'Inde septentrionale commença à Srinagar et Gulmag, ses derniers préparatifs pour un très long et très difficile voyage à travers l'Asie Centrale. La caravane se mit en route le 9 août 1925 et ce n'est qu'en mai 1928 que le circuit commencé à Darjeeling fut terminé et que l'expédition revint à l'endroit d'où elle était partie.

Le cercle peut être divisé en quatre étapes: de Darjeeling à Srinagar, d'ici à Urumchi, d'Urumchi à travers Omsk et Verchne-Udinsk à Urga, et finalement d'Urga à Darjeeling. Mis l'auteur de notre livre ne s'occupe que de la deuxième et de la quatrième étape et c'est cette dernière qui est la plus attrayante pour le lecteur., quoique la plus dangereuse et la plus pénible pour l'expédition. D'autre part l'auteur ne s'occupe guère, dans son récit, des étapes de la route déjà parcourues par des explorateurs européens et se contente d'indiquer seulement les sources ~~bibliographiques~~ bibliographiques les concernant.

Ce fait démontre que M. de Roerich voulait faire un choix très rigoureux et, en effet, il n'a mis dans les 266 pages du texte que les observations et les remarques rangées dans l'ordre chronologique et importantes au point de vue scientifique. Les faits présentés concernent exclusivement le but que l'expédition a suivi, quoique beaucoup d'éléments auraient pu, sous une autre plume, donner lieu à des récits sensationnels. Il est évident que l'ouvrage n'est pas destiné au grand public, mais néanmoins il peut intéresser le lecteur profane , mais cultivé.

L'importance principale de cette expédition, à part les résultats scientifiques et artistiques, c'est qu'elle fournit des renseignements authentiques sur les conditions générales de ces pays, conditions totalement différentes de celles des autres parties de l'Asie. Il ne s'agit pas seulement des récits comme celui que nous donne, par exemple, le chapitre intitulé "Ja Lama, le prêtre guerrier", récit concernant un despote arrachant de sa propre main les coeurs des commerçants massacrés, écorchant son prisonnier et demandant une rançon pour la peau du malheureux, ou, peut-être, celui sur des activités cruelles du Ma Ti t'ai, gouverneur militaire du Kashgar. L'attitude incroyable envers l'expédition de quelques fonctionnaires chinois et des autorités thibétaines qui les auraient presque laissé mourir de faim et de froid dans les hautes montagnes, explique bien l'état actuel politique et économique de ces pays et nous rend plus facile de bien juger ce qui se passe dans ce monde fermé et de comprendre la situation des habitants asservis par les éléments autocratiques du moyen-âge asiatique.

Quoique l'auteur se soit occupé en premier lieu des études linguistiques, il va sans dire que dans cet ouvrage il ne pouvait que toucher l'objet de ses travaux dont il donnera ailleurs les résultats.

Le livre contient de nombreuses photographies, p parmi elles aussi celles des tableaux peints en route par M. Nicolas de Roerich, particulièrement expressifs.

L'index et le glossaire sont bien complets, mais l'explication de plusieurs mots (geyser, jungle, roupie, etc.) que contient le dernier, semble presque superflue. K. HALTMAR

RIVISTA DELLE COLONIE ITALIANE - ROMA Nov; 1933

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE - Dopo cinque anni di permanenza in diverse contrade dell'Asia centrale, con une spedizione guidata da Nicolas de Roerich, illustre pittore, Georges de Roerich, orientalista e glottologo, ha raccolto in volume le impressioni del gran viaggio e i risultati scientifici raggiunti. E superfluo dire che il libro è straordinariamente interessante. Le popolazioni che lo scrittore ha avvicinato e studiato, i paesi e le regioni che ha attraversato, i rilievi che egli ha fatto, presentati in forma elegante e sobria, offrono al lettore una materia vasta e pittoresca, tale da accontetare tutte le esigenze. Le notizie sulle genti, sulle condizioni di civiltà, sull' arte, sono infinite. Nel racconto c'é persino qualche venatura drammatica, ma non accentuata. Per gli orientalisti vi é una larga messe di materia sulla regione di Tsaïdam e sui monumenti megalitici dell'alto Tibet e delle regioni trans-imalaiche. Di questi monumenti sono riprodotte nel volume, insieme a moltissime altre e a riproduzioni di quadri di Nicola de Roerich, molte fotografie.

P. B.

"TERRE, AIR, MER" et "GEOGRAPHIE" Décembre 1933

Georges de Roerich. - SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE.

Traduction française de l'ouvrage du même auteur.
Au cours des années 1925-1930, M; Nicholas Roerich a dirigé, dans l'Asie Centrale, une expédition particulièrement fructueuse, dont son fils, George, a consigné les lignes générales. Partis de Darjeeling le 6 mars 1925, l'expédition traversa le Sinkiang, le Désert de Gobi, la Mongolie, une partie de la Sibérie méridionale jusqu'à Tomsk. De ce point, prenant la direction du Sud, les voyageurs parcoururent le Semipalinsk, la Dzoungarie, le désert de Taklan Makan. Après avoir poussé jusqu'à Khotan ils atteignirent finalement Srinagar dans le Kachemire.

J. NIPPGEN

LA CROIX 9 janvier 1934

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE; - Ce livre, écrit l'explorateur comte du Mesnil du Buisson, est le compte-rendu d'une exploration de l'Asie centrale, le Thibet, les déserts de Gobi, la Mongolie.
Cet immense itinéraire a exigé plus de trois années de caravanes à travers des régions mal connues tant au point de vue ethnographique qu'archéologique. M. G. de Roerich était particulièrement qualifié pour une laborieuse et longue "enquête sur place"; il possède en effet, les langues de ces régions, ses études de philologie thibétaine et son dictionnaire des dialectes mongols en témoignent.
L'expédition avait pour but principal une première exploration des sites archéologiques susceptibles d'études approfondies ou de fouilles; il s'agissait, en outre, de recueillir toutes les survivances locales, spécialement dans le domaine religieux.
Au point de vue archéologique, M. Georges de Roerich a minutieusement étudié et photographié de nombreux monuments mégalithiques comparables aux cromlechs, alignements et menhirs.
L'étude plus spéciale des religions existantes a été faite dans les monastères bouddhiques où l'auteur paraît avoir pénêtré à cause de sa connaissance du dialecte.
Il a pu découvrir et ramener une collection de 300 manuscrits de la religion Bon Po, si mal connue... L'étude de ce culte pré-bouddhique fait l'objet d'un chapitre de l'ouvrage..
L'ouvrage de M. de Roerich est rempli de faits précis, bien observés et clairement exposés. Sa documentation nouvelle sera souvent utilisée par les ethnographes comme par les archéologues.

REVUE DES LECTURES 15 mai 1934

GEORGES DE ROERICH. Sur les Pistes de l'Asie Centrale, -

Une magnifique expédition racontée dans un livre magnifique. Elle fut conçue et conduite par des savants américains, M. Nicolas de Roerich et son fils Georges, orientaliste et linguiste des plus distingués.

Partie de Darjeeling en mars 1925, elle n'y rentra qu'en 1928, après avoir accompli le tour complet de l'Asie centrale.

Elle s'est assigné un triple but. D'abord créer une collection de peintures reproduisant les sites et les types ethniques des pays parcourus. Les cinq cents tableaux rapportés par M. Nicolas de Roerich et exécutés par lui, répondent à ce premier objectif.

Le second consistait à étudier les sites archéologiques susceptibles de devenir des champs de recherches. Nombreux sont les emplacements reconnus à travers le Sinkiang, les steppes de Dzoungarie, l'Altaï, les abords de la Mongolie et les hauts plateaux du Tibet, qui mériteraient d'être fouillés.

Enfin l'on se proposait de réunir le plus possible de documents ethnographiques et linguistiques sur les habitants et les civilisations de ces régions peu connues.

De ce dernier point de vue, les résultats obtenus sont de toute première importance.

D'abord M. Georges de Roerich rapporte un trésor inestimable pour l'orientalisme et l'histoire des religions: trois cents volumes constituant la collection complète des livres sacrés de la religion Bön-po, si mal connue jusqu'ici.

Puis il a découvert et étudié de nombreux monuments mégalithiques comparables à nos menhirs, alignements et cromlechs de Bretagne, précieux témoins de la préhistoire.

Des dialectes mongols, il a pu composer un dictionnaire complet. En outre il a pu démontrer l'existence d'un style artistique particulier aux nomades, et, fait étonnant, apparenté à celui des anciens Scythes et des Goths. D'où l'on peut conclure à l'existence d'une ancienne civilisation commune s'étendant aux populations nomades, des Carpathes au Gobi.

Si nous synthétisons ainsi les résultats de l'expédition, c'est pour en montrer l'importance, nullement pour fournir un résumé du livre lui-même. Celui-ci est un récit et non un rapport scientifique.

Un récit varié, intéressant, pittoresque, plein de ces imprévus savoureux - pour le lecteur, sinon pour les acteurs - que ménagent la Chine et les pays voisins à ceux qui les visitent. Les épisodes dramatiques ne manquent pas, ni les détentions brutales, comme celle qui immobilisa l'expédition pendant cinq mois à cinq mille mètres d'altitude.

Quant à l'illustration, fort abondante, elle est vraiment belle et de haute valeur documentaire.

La MEUSE 30 Avril 1934

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE.

L'Asie Centrale, vaste région soutenue au Sud par les crêtes du massif hymalayen et le puissant contrefort des Trans Himalaya - découvert par l'explorateur Sven-Hédin - bornée au nord par l'Altaï, et qui s'étend entre les steppes du Turkestan et le désert de Gobi, a de tout temps exercé sur les explorateurs un attrait irrésistible. N'est-ce pas de ces plaines que sont parties les tribus nomades qui ont ébranlé des empires? Berceau des races humaines, elle a vu naître et se développer des civilisations dont on s'efforce dex retrouver les vestiges.

Parmi mes expéditions entreprises dans ce but, l'une des plus récentes et des plus remarquables, tant par son itinéraire que par ses résultats, est celle du grand artiste et professeur Nicolas de Roerich, dont la relation vient de paraître, traduite par Mme de Vaux-Phalipau. Elle est due au fils de l'illustre peintre américain à M. Georges de Roerich, orientaliste distingué, que ses connaissances en langue chinoise, thibétaine et mongole désignaient pour les fonctions d'interprête.

L'expédition avait quitté New-York en mai 1923 et atteint en décembre Darjeeling, dans le Sikkim britannique, situé entre le Thibet et les Indes. Pendant quinze mois, l'expédition parcourut les merveilleux paysages de cette principauté, en visita les monastères; s'initia aux divers dialectes thibétains et se prépara à son long voyage, qui devait commencer le 6 mars 1925.

On ne peut s'imaginer les efforts; le courage, l'endurance, la patience dont les membres de l'expédition durent faire preuve, les sacrifices qu'ils durent consentir, la diplomatie qu'ils eurent à déployer pour surmonter les obstacles ou faire face aux périls sans cesse renaissants.

Ils eurent à lutter contre les rafales, les blizzards de neige, les froids rigoureux des passes des montagnes, la chaleur brûlante des déserts, la disette d'eau, le manque de pâturages, les torrents impétueux qui, en quelques minutes, balayent les tentes, les gens et les bêtes, la sournoise hostilité des gouverneurs ou hauts fonctionnaires locaux qui les gardaient parfois pendant des mois dans un état de détention déguisée, ou contre les brigands qui infestaient les routes.

Des quarante-deux chameaux emmenés au départ, deux seulement attatteignirent l'étape finale. En mai 1928, l'expédition revenait à Darjeeling, ayant fait le tour complet de l'Asie Centrale.

Elle a pénétré dans maintes régions où pour la première fois la population voyait des hommes blancs. M. G. de Roerich a étudié divers dialectes mongols dont il a pu composer le premier dictionnaire complet. Il a récolté de nombreux documents scientifiques sur la vie et la civilisation des nomades des hauts plateaux.

L'expédition a constaté l'existence d'un style artistique particulier aux nomades, style animalier nettement apparenté à celui des anciens Scythes et des Goths. Elle a pu réunir une collection complète de livres sacrés - plus de trois cents volumes - sur la religion Bön-Po, qui constituent un trésor inestimable pour l'his-

toire des religions et l'orientalisme. C'est une religion prébouddhique du Thibet basée sur des rites magiques, et qui compte de nombreux adeptes.

Une découverte extrêmement intéressante a été faite dans la région des grands lacs thibétains. C'est celle d'un alignement formé de dix-huit rangées de dalles de pierre posées debout. Comme à Carnac, en Bretagne, ces alignements sont orientés de l'Est à l'Ouest et terminés à l'extrémité occidentale par un cromlech ou un cercle de menhirs. L'intérieur de chaque cercle est occupé p parplusieurs menhirs devant lesquels s'élève une table de pierre. Si l'on considère la similitude de disposition des alignements de Carnac et ceux du Thibet, on est amené à tirer un indice du fait qu'à l'extrémité orientale de ces derniers, se trouve dressée sur des dalles, une grande flèche en pierre dont la pointe est tournée vers l'alignement. La flèche étant au Thibet un symbole lié au culte du soleil, on peut donc en déduire qu'en Asie, comme en Bretagne, les alignements mégalithiques étaient dédiés à quelque culte de la nature

La contribution importante apportée par l'expédition amréicaine aux conquêtes de la civilisation sera d'ailleurs mise en valeur dans un prochain livre? Celle-ci a en tous cas atteint les b buts qu'elle se proposait : réunir de nombreux documents ethnographiques et linguistiques sur ces contrées peu connues, étudier les sites archéologiques susceptibles d'offrir un champ fécond à une entreprise de fouilles et créer une collection de peintures représentant les sites et les types ethniques de l'Asie intétieure.

Auguste Vierset
Chef de Cabinet
du Bourgmestre de Bruxelles.

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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 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.

N.Y. TIMES
July 17th, 1930

DENIED VISA TO VISIT INDIA.

Dr. Roerich of Himalayan Research Institute Planned Scientific Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A visa to go to India has been refused Dr. Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Himalayan Research Institute in New York, but for what reason has not been disclosed.

Dr. Roerich, who was born in Russia and came to this country on a passport issued by the Keransky régime, made his application for the visa of the British Consul General in New York. The refusal was approved by the Government in London.

Subsequently, it was learned today at the instance of the Roerich Museum, the State Department made inquiries of the British Government as to the case and as a result the London Government gave the American Embassy in London a copy of the letter that had been sent to Dr. Roerich refusing him the visa. This was done as a matter of information, as no representations were made, Dr. Roerich not being an American citizen.

Officials declined to discuss the letter or the case in any other way today. Dr. Roerich explained at the time he made his application that he wished to carry on scientific work in India.

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.

Prof. Roerich Barred From Entering India

PARIS, July 18 (AP).—Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, explorer and director of the Roerich Museum in New York, tonight said 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.

Professor Roerich and his son, George, thirty, 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. He denied reports of Communist leanings.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. EAGLE
July 26, 1930

Either conditions in India must be pretty bad or British officialdom is overanxious when Dr. Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Himalayan Research Institute in New York, is refused a passport visa to go to Hindustan. He's a Kerensky type Russian, and a snub from the Soviets might have been easier understood.

N.Y. EVE. WORLD
August 5, 1930

ROERICH HOPE OF GOING INTO IFIA

PARIS, Aug. 5 (A. P.)—Prof. Nicholas Roerich, director of the Roerich Museum in New York, today expressed hope of getting a British visa soon for his expedition into Ifia.

Prof. Roerich was refused permission to enter India on July 16, it being said that the Indian Government regarded him as pro-Soviet. He has been an outstanding figure in explorations in Tibet.

MONTREAL, CANADA
GAZETTE
August 6, 1930

SEEKING BRITISH VISA

Prof. Roerich to Renew Attempt to Enter India

Paris, August 5.—Professor Nicholas Roerich, director of the Roerich Museum in New York, today expressed hope of getting a British visa for his expedition into India.

Professor Roerich said that friends in the French Government had became interested in his case and the French Embassy in London has supported his request for a visa.

Professor Roerich was refused permission to enter India on July 16 of this year, it being said that the Indian Government regarded him as pro-Soviet. He has been an outstanding figure in explorations in Tibet.

(copie)

REVUE ANTHROPOLOGIQUE
Paris- Avril/Juin 1934

ROERICH (Georges de)- "Sur les Pistes de l'Asie Centrale"

(traduit sur manuscrit par Mme de Vaux-Phalipau, préface de Louis MARIN. Paris, Geuthner, in-8°, VIII-297p., plus 49 planches hors texte.

De 1925 à 1930, l'expédition Nicolas de ROERICH (père de l'auteur a parcouru l'Asie Centrale du Cachemire, par le Turkestan Chinois et la Dzoungarie, à Omsk, puis de Vierkhné-Oudinsk, par la Mongolie, le Kan-Sou et le Tibet au Sikkim. Au Tibet même, l'expédition dut décrire un grand crochet autour du Tibet intérieur avec Lhassa, contournant somme toute, le bassin du Brahmapoutra pour déboucher au Sikkim.
Cet ouvrage est un récit préliminaire d'ensemble et on pourrait penser, à première vue, qu'un "récit de voyages" n'offre pas suffisamment de notions pour captiver le savant. Ce serait une erreur. Tout d'abord, il est suggestif, parmi les circonstances relatives au milieu, de se rendre compte, par exemple, du fait qu'il y a désert et désert, que l'étendue sableuse, que nous tenons habituellement pour morte, est vivante et habitée, que, par contre, le seul vrai désert est le désert de sel- tel celui de Tsaidam entre le Kan-Sou et le Tibet- brûlant pour les pieds des animaux qui le traversent sous la conduite de l'homme et où il n'y a pas trace de vie, ni terrestre, ni souterraine, ni aérienne. Puis les détails journaliers et locaux non seulement captivent celui qu'intéresse l'organisation d'une expédition, il en est qui sont d'un réel intérêt ethnographique: telle cette observation selon laquelle les Mongols et leurs voisins ne volent que les chevaux à longue queue, le fait de monter un cheval à queue coupée étant ignominieux.
Mais les résultats scientifiques de l'expédition sont d'importance, et nous n'en révélerons que deux. On sait que le "style animal" irano-scytique, avec manifestations archéologiques de l'Iran à la Sibérie, se retrouve en Chine. L'auteur de ces lignes n'en a pas décelé trace chez les Bouriates actuels de la Transbaïkalie (venus nota bene de Mongolie il y a quelques siècles) Le Général Kozlov en a découvert de notables vestiges dans des tumulus du nord de la Mongolie. L'expédion de Roerich a eu la bonne fortune d'en trouver des exemplaires (ornementation de poches à silex et plaques indépendantes) encore en usage aujourd'hui chez les Horpas (entre le Tsaïdam et le Tibet proprement dit)
Puis, au cours du grand contour que l'expédition dut tracer autour du Tibet intérieur, l'expédition découvrit, dans la région dite des Grands Lacs, un alignement composé de 18 rangées de dalles de pierres posées droites, chaque rangée orientée d'est en ouest et se terminant à l'extrémité occidentale par un cromlech: cercle de pierres de plusieurs menhirs, l'intérieur du cercle contenant d'autres menhirs en cercle devant lesquels s'étale une table de pierre, tout cela identique aux alignements de Carnac.

Sans parler des conquêtes artistiques et linguistiques de l'expédition, ce qui vient d'être mentionné suffit à saluer d'avance les publications prochaines et détaillées auxquelles donneront lieu les documents rapportés.

(signé) George Montandon.

Mrs Lichtman
Urusvati
173/122

Extrait de la "Revue Mabillon" du mois de Septembre 1934- Paris.

G. DE ROERICH- "Sur les Pistes de l'Asie Centrale"

Pendant trois ans de 1925 à 1928, une importante expédition américaine, dirigée par le Professeur Nicolas de Roerich, a parcouru l'Asie Centrale. Ce long séjour a permis aux explorateurs de revenir chargés de richesses: copies de la plupart des livres sacrés de la Mongolie et du Tibet, collection de peintures (cinq cents tableaux) représentant les sites et les types ethniques de l'Asie intérieure, documents ethnographiques et linguistiques relatifs à la culture de ces contrées peu connues, découvertes archéologiques enfin, tout cet ensemble constitue un apport de premier ordre et un incomparable moyen de travail pour les orientalistes de notre temps. Les lecteurs moins spécialisés aimeront, grâce au récit vivant, circonstancié et pittoresque de M. Georges de Roerich, à suivre au jour le jour la marche et l'histoire de l'expédition, l'illustration du volume leur facilitera par ailleurs la"composition du lieu."

J.H.

LIBRAIRIE
PAUL GEUTHNER
12, RUE VAVIN - PARIS-VI

IMPRIMÉS

173/123

Monsieur Roerich
Urusvati Himalayan Research
Institute of the Roerich Museum
310, Riverside Drive
New-York
U.S.A

173/124

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REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

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IMPRIMÉS

Monsieur G. de Roerich
Urusvati Himalayan Research
Institute of the Roerich Museum
310, Riverside Drive
New-York (U.S.A)

Important reviews of George's Book

LIBRAIRIE ORIENTALISTE

PAUL GEUTHNER

SERVICE DES ÉDITIONS

~~13, RUE JACOB, 13~~ – PARIS-VI^{e}

12, RUE VAVIN, 12

R. C. Seine 67.717

Compte rendu paru dans l'Idée Libre – Sept. 1933 173/125

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE, par Georges de Rœrich (Geuthner, éditeur, 100 francs).

Ce beau livre est le fruit des études et des observations faites par l'Expédition dirigée par M. Nicolas de Rœrich. Durant près de cinq ans, elle a parcouru différentes régions de l'Asie Centrale, dont certaines n'avaient jusqu'à présent jamais été explorées de façon sérieuse.

M. Nicolas de Rœrich, peintre d'un grand talent, a rapporté de ce voyage une incomparable collection de 500 tableaux, constituant un musée unique au monde. Son fils, Georges, auteur du livre, qui l'accompagnait dans cette émouvante randonnée, nous donne quantité de renseignements curieux sur la vie des populations, sur les religions, etc... Sa connaissance de la plupart des dialectes asiatiques lui a facilité singulièrement la tâche et lui a permis de pénétrer jusque dans les monastères.

Ce livre d'une haute valeur scientifique est orné d'une carte et de 48 planches photographiques imprimées avec le plus grand soin. La présentation de ce chef-d'œuvre fait le plus grand honneur à la Librairie Geuthner. — (A. L.)

LA GRANDE RELEVE DES HOMMES PAR LA MACHINE, par Jacques Duboin (Editions Nouvelles, 13 fr. 50 franco).

Quelques amis discutent au coin du feu sur la crise actuelle, dont ils font un exposé saisissant. Puis ils cherchent les remèdes et... n'en trouvent point. Ils constatent que, plus la production augmente, plus la consommation diminue ; que la guerre économique n'est pas une cause, mais une conséquence de la crise ; que la machine est la grande responsable ; et enfin que même la reprise des affaires ne diminuerait pas le chômage. Chacun y va de son petit remède, dont Hermodon, qui semble exprimer la pensée de l'auteur, démontre l'inanité. Il est vrai que ces braves gens négligent de discuter les solutions socialistes. C'est un livre à proposer à tous ceux qui veulent un exposé clair, rationnel et complet des différents aspects de la crise économique. Un dialogue des plus vivants permet de suivre sans peine les raisonnements de l'auteur. Espérons que l'avenir n'est pas si noir qu'on nous le prédit... — (J. B.)

MARCHANDS DE CANONS, par X (G. Mignolet et Storz, éditeurs, 13.50 franco.)

L'auteur semble devoir être davantage qu'un simple militant : il a vu à l'œuvre ceux dont il parle, il a visité les entreprises qu'il nous décrit. C'est le meilleur exposé jusqu'à ce jour de l'œuvre néfaste des métallurgistes.

D'abord, c'est un portrait très psychologique de Schneider, Krüpp et Zaharoff. Puis le récit des machinations par lesquelles grâce aux journaux et aux hommes politiques stipendiés (Charles Dumont, Poincaré, etc.), les métallurgistes créent des périls imaginaires, pillent sans vergogne le trésor de l'Etat, font voter des dépenses aussi inutiles pour la défense nationale qu'elles sont rémunératrices pour les marchands de canons. Un bon livre, à lire et à faire lire. — (J. B.)

1944. — ROERICH (GEORGES de). **Sur les pistes de l'Asie Centrale.** Texte français de M. DE VAUX-PHALIPAU. Préface de LOUIS MARIN. Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1933. Gr. in-8, VIII + 296 p., index, plus 1 p. d'errata, 2 pl. portr. et carte [au 12 000 000e], 48 pl. phot. 100 fr.

Traduction de l'ouvrage analysé dans *XLIe Bibl. 1931*, n° 1720. — C. r. de l'édition française dans *A. de G., Paris*, XLIII, 15 Mai 1934, p. 334-336 ; *Terre-Air-Mer, La G., Paris*, LX, Nov.-Déc. 1933, p. 322 ; *Outre-Mer, Paris*, 5e année, Avril-Sept. 1933, p. 241 ; *Mercure de Fr., Paris*, CCXLIV, 1er Juin 1933, p. 487-488 (GEORGES SOULIÉ DE MORANT), et CCLI, 1er Avril 1934 (CHARLES MERKI).

ASSOCIATION DE GÉOGRAPHES FRANÇAIS

Bibliographie Géographique Internationale

1933

(XLIII[e] Bibliographie annuelle)

PUBLIÉE

Avec la collaboration

de l' " AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY "
du " COMITATO GEOGRAFICO NAZIONALE ITALIANO "
de la " ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (LONDON) "
de la " SOCIÉTÉ BELGE D'ÉTUDES GÉOGRAPHIQUES "
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et avec le concours de la

" Fédération des Sociétés Françaises de Sciences Naturelles "

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Librairie Armand Colin

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1934

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TIBET

The Newark Museum wishes to direct its visitors to other collections and to do what it can to promote the appreciation and use of the many groups of objects gathered and installed for educational purposes in Newark and in other cities.

In the library of the Museum and on exhibit are handbooks, photographs, bulletins, catalogs and other publications of the institutions here referred to, and of many others. In the same place, as well as in the city's Public Library, are suggestions for reading and study courses on a wide variety of subjects. From the Public Library direct can be borrowed books, photographs and pictures on the subject.

AN EXHIBIT AT THE NEWARK MUSEUM

1935

COLLECTIONS OF TIBETAN MATERIAL

This is a list of places where collections of Tibetan material have been made. For books and pictures on the subject ask the Museum or the Public Library. For notices of current exhibitions see our bulletin board and the Exhibition Calendar of Art News in the Public Library. Also bulletins, reports etc. of other museums are available in our exhibit galleries or in the Museum's Library on the first floor

NEW YORK CITY

American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West

Hours: 9-5 weekdays, 1-5 Sundays

Asiatic Hall open Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and alternate Sundays and Holidays. Objects of material culture and a fine series of religious objects

Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive

Hours: 1-5 daily, including Sundays and holidays

In the Hall of the East, an exact replica of Tibetan Library, brought here by the Roerich Museum Central Asiatic Expedition, under Professor Nicholas Roerich. Also a collection of the Kanjur and Tanjur, (333 Vls.) representing sacred scriptures of Tibet; Tibetan and Nepalese banners; statues, bronzes; wooden lintels and religious ceremonial accessories

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue

Hours: 10-5 week days, 2-6 Sundays. Mondays and Fridays admission 25 cents

Temple banners, paintings and ceremonial objects; accessories for the Devil Dance; gilded bronze and brass temple images; musical instruments

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Library of Congress, Division of Orientalia, corner of 101st & 102nd Sts., Capitol & B St.

Hours: 9 a. m. - 10 p. m. weekdays, 2 p. m. - 10 p. m. Sundays

219 items in Tibetan language comprising approximately 790 volumes. Among these are: Tanjur in the Nartharg edition, 225 volumes; in the Choni edition 209 volumes; Kanjur in the Derge edition, 101 volumes; in the Choni edition, 108 volumes. Milarepa. 624 Nashi photographic books. 4 Lolo items. 1 Chung Chia item.

Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Constitution Ave. at 10 St.

Hours: 9-4:30 weekays, 1:30-4:30 Sundays

Ethnological collections include religious articles, wearing apparel and ornaments, household accessories, etc. Biological collections include specimens of flora and fauna

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

The Washington County Museum of Fine Arts, City Park

Hours: 10-5 week days, 1-6 Sundays. Closed Mondays

Collection of ten Tibetan banners, paintings, part of the Singer collection

SALEM, MASS.

Peabody Museum

Hours: 9-5 week days, 1-4 Sundays

Collection of over 230 objects including clothing and ornaments; household utensils; bronze and gilded images, ceremonial and religious objects, books, etc.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan

Hours: 9-4:30 daily. Fee 25 cents every day except Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Free at all times to children, students, teachers.

Collections on exhibition include household furniture and utensils; foodstuffs and tobacco, baskets, jewelry, spinning and weaving, masks, religious images musical instruments, painted panels and temples, transportation, painting on silk

The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Place

300 volumes in Tibetan language, chiefly in fields of religion, history and literature. Most important work is set of the Kanjur in 37 large oblong volumes, printed on Tibetan paper

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Division of the Orient

Hours: 8-5 week days, 2-5 Sundays aud holidays

Approximately 500 items including paintings; brass and metal utensils; ornamants and ceremonial objects

SUGGESTIONS FOR READING

This booklist was prepared by the Newark Public Library. The numbers at the right are Library call numbers unless otherwise noted

HISTORY

Heber, A. R. In Himalayan Tibet Lippincott 915.1 H352
Short history of the country. Also a popular record of 12 years spent in Himalayan Tibet

Landon, Perceval Opening of Tibet Doubleday 915.1 L232
Account of Lhasa, the history of Tibet, the folklore and manners o the Tibetans and their relation to the outside world in 1905

Waddell, L. A. Lhasa and its mysteries Murray 915.1 W11
Historical introduction to central Tibet. Diagrams, plans, maps and illustrations from photographs. Its Grand Lama hierarchy and its dreamy, hermit people

Younghusband, F. E. India and Tibet Murray 951 Y08
History of the relations which have existed between the two countries from the time of Warren Hastings to 1910

EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL

Carey, William Adventures in Tibet Baker and Taylor 915.1 C18
Popular picture of the country as a whole. Also a diary of a woman's journey through the heart of the "Forbidden land"

Crosby, O. T. Tibet and Turkestan Putnam 915 C88
Adventurous exploration revealing some political aspects of Tibet

David-Neel, Alexandra My journey to Lhasa Harper 915.1 D282
The only white woman to succeed in entering the holy city of Lhasa tells her story

Hedin, Sven Conquest of Tibet Dutton 915.1 H3515
Retells in popular style his early exploratory trip into Tibet in 1896

McGovern, W. M. To Lhasa in disguise Century 915.1 M172
Disguised as a coolie the author studied the country and the people as he made his way to the Sacred City

Rock, J. F. Seeking the mountains of mystery P. L. 915.15
In National Geographic Magazine, Feb. 1930, p. 131-185
Expedition to the China-Tibet frontier where the mountains rival Everest

Sarachchandra, Dasa Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet Murray 915.1 Sa7
His valuable notes on the trip form important additions to the descriptions left by previous travelers

Shelton, A. L. Pioneering in Tibet Revell 266.1 Sh4
Record of life and experiences of the medical missionary who brought together the Tibetan Collections now owned by the Newark Museum

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Bell, Charles People of Tibet Clarendon press 915.1 B4121
Social and domestic life of the people. Material gathered during 20 years friendship with Tibetans

Bell, Charles Tibet, past and present Clarendon press 915.1 B412
History, customs, ideas, folk-lore, government, recreations

Combe, G. A. Tibetan on Tibet Appleton 915.1 C73
A widely traveled and observant Tibetan talks about his own country in a blend of pidgin and Biblical English

MacDonald, David Land of the lama Lippincott, 915.1 M14
Present day Tibet-its religion, method of government, customs, social life, literature and commerce

Rock, J. F. Life among the lamas of Choni P. L. 915.15
In National Geographic Magazine, Nov. 1928, p. 569-619
Experiences include a description of the mystery plays and butter festival in an almost unknown Tibetan principality in Kansu province, China

Rockhill, W. W. Land of the lamas Century 915.1 R591
Visitor's notes on the life of the Tibetans collected by a student and an observer

ART AND RELIGION

Bell, Charles Religion of Tibet Clarendon press 294B41
How Buddhism in a late and strange form came to Tibet

David-Neel, Alexandra Magic and mystery in Tibet 915.1D2821
Claude Kendall
A courageous woman explorer studies psyche phenomena and forces and endeavors to treat them scientifically

Evans-Wentz, W. Y. Tibetan book of the dead Oxford 294Ev1
Teaches the soul how to comfort itself on the Bardo plane in its journey between one incarnation and the next

Getty, Alice Gods of northern Buddhism Clarendon press 294G33 Mus. Lib.
Explanation of the Buddhist doctrines and an introduction for the scholar to the study of deities

Grunwedel, Albert Buddhist art in India Quaritch 732G921
Guide to Buddhist sculptures in the museums alike of India and Europe

Grunwedel, Albert Mythologie des Buddhismus in Tibet und der Mongolei Brockhaus R294G94
Symbolism, mythology, mysticism of Buddhism. Text in German

Roerich, George Tibetan paintings Geuthner 759.91R62
Due to scientific excavations and explorations a beginning has been made in the systematic study of Buddhist Art

Waddell, L. A. Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism Allen 915.15W11 Mus. Lib.
Guide to the mystic cults, symbolism, mythology of Tibetan Buddhism

FICTION

Beck, L. A. House of fulfilment Cosmopolitan book
Romance of sojourners in northern India by a student of Eastern philosophies

Hilton, James The lost horizon Morrow
Four people find themselves kidnapped in an airplane and taken to a mysterious lamasery in southern Tibet

Kipling, Rudyard Kim
A little vagabond of Irish parentage roams India in the company of a saintly old lama from Tibet

The WESTSIDER December 14, 1934

Cancer Research Sponsored By Mrs. Sutro, a Westsider

Noted Philanthropist Also Interested in Playgrounds

It's a long way from Manhattan's Westside to the lofty peaks of the Himalayas, but the distant points are closely connected by means of Mrs. Lionel Sutro, 115 Central Park West, philanthropist, traveler, and clubwoman extraordinary. Mrs. Sutro contributes to the work being done in Himalayan cancer research, so generously in fact, that a collection of material in the laboratory is named "The Sutro Collection."

Although no announcement has been made officially, it is understood that the scientific efforts being made there now, which the prominent Westsider's contributions help to make possible, are showing results which will startle the whole medical world soon.

Sponsors Playgrounds

"Perhaps the most important work I do is that connected with children's playgrounds," she told the Westsider in an interview this week. This work began in the Sutro family when Mr. Sutro pointed out that there were twenty-five acres of roofs on the public schools in this city which might well be used to make playgrounds for the youngsters during the summer months.

After her husband's death several years ago, Mrs. Sutro gave the money to make such a playground on the roof of Public School No. 31, on the lower East Side, and provided equipment to operate the place. The playground at Ninety-third Street and Central Park West was named for Mr. Sutro.

Treasurer for Councils

In connection with her work for playgrounds, Mrs. Sutro is treasurer of Community Councils, which, in addition to the playground campaign, works for municipal control of bus lines, adequate housing in Harlem and elimination of night parking of automobiles and trucks in the city.

Another important activity in the life of this prominent Westsider

Mrs. Lionel Sutro

is her work in the Women's International League for Freedom and Peace, which was instrumental in bringing about the munitions investigation. Mrs. Sutro is the treasurer of this organization for Manhattan.

Always interested in international problems, Mrs. Sutro travels extensively. She returned in September from a trip to Russia where she spent almost six weeks. Some of her impressions of that country were given in her talk to the Artists' Council recently, and more of her views are contained in recent issue of "Soviet Russia Today," and "The Town Crier."

Has Wide Interests

Mrs. Sutro is a trustee of the Ethical Society, and a director of the Cosmopolitan Opera Company, a member of the Corrections Committee of the Women's City Club, and a member of the Town Hall Club, the League for Political Education, the Foreign Policy Association, the League of Nations Association, the National Woman's party, the Birth Control League, and the Artists' Council. She is also a member of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York City Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, Museum of Modern Art, and the National Public Housing Association.

. TIMES
17th, 1930

TO VISIT INDIA.

Himalayan Research
ed Scientific Work.

New York Times.

. July 16.—A visa
as been refused Dr.
h, founder of the
earch Institute in
for what reason has
ed.

ho was born in Rus-
this country on a
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application for the
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N, N.Y. EAGLE
26, 1930

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AL, CANADA
ETTE
t 6, 1930

RITISH VISA

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N.Y. EVENING POST
August 8, 1930

FLAG TO GUARD ART WINS GENEVA O. K.

Roerich Cables of Commission Assent to International Emblem to Protect Treasures

FOR USE IN TIME OF WAR

A special international flag, which will protect artistic and scientific treasures in time of war, as advocated in the "Roerich pact," has received the complete approval of the International Commission of the Intellectual Corporation of the League of Nations in plenary sessions, and sponsors of the project now hope for its speedy realization, according to a cable received by the Roerich Museum here from Professor Nicholas Roerich, now in Paris.

The plan is to create a flag which shall be recognized by all nations and respected as international and neutral territory. This shall be raised above museums, cathedrals, libraries, universities and other cultural centers, which shall then "be deemed neutral and as such be protected and respected by belligerents."

This project, which has brought enthusiastic approbation from a variety of official sources, originated by the Roerich Museum and was drawn up by Dr. George Chklaver of the University of Paris in consultation with other scholars. It was presented to the League Commission by Jules Destree, Belgian Minister, of State, who announced that the Belgian Government heartily indorses the plan.

The museum, which is establishing branches in many foreign countries, says that it has received thousands of letters from Americans and American institutions giving approval to the project.

CLEVELAND, OHIO TIME
August 18, 1930

Neutral Flag

Proud indeed last week were followers of Nicholas Constantinovich Roerich, painter-explorer-mystic. In the 24-story apartment-house-museum which his disciples have built for him on upper Riverside Drive, Manhattan, there was happy talk about the Master's latest step in his mission of Unifying Humanity Through Art. From Roerich in Paris had come a cable saying that the League of Nations' International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation (TIME, Aug. 4) had endorsed an international convention suggested by him to ensure Art's neutrality and safety in wartime. The "Roerich Pact" was drawn up by Dr. George Chklaver of the University of Paris and Professor Albert Geouffre de Lapradelle, Law Professor of the Sorbonne, Hague Court member and vice president of the Paris Institute of International Law. Chief provision is the creation of a flag to be flown, during hostilities, over museums, cathedrals, libraries, universities and other cultural centres, to prevent such disasters as befell Rheims and Notre Dame.

Friends of Roerich wished for him last week that such a treaty already existed. Carrying Art's flag he might be able to wrangle from the British a visa for India, where his wife lay sick but where the British—despite official pleas from Washington and Paris and four other countries—(Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Brazil & Peru)—feared his alleged sympathy for Soviet Russia.

URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invites You to an Illustrated Lecture on

"THE BIOLOGICAL BASES OF A NEW CONCEPTION OF LIFE"

TO BE GIVEN BY

MADAME N. ZAVADSKY
OF THE INSTITUT PASTEUR, PARIS

Wednesday, October 15th, 1930, at 8:30 P. M.

At Roerich Museum, Hall 21

310 Riverside Drive, corner 103rd Street, New York City

THE NEW YORK SUN,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930.

Fearless Woman Brings Her Mice With Her

ONE of Europe's greatest women scientists, Mme. Nadine Zavadsky, member of the biological department of the Institute Curie of France, has arrived in New York to give a series of lectures.

Mme. Zavadsky is regarded as an authority on cancer and has devoted herself to experimentation on the influence of the X-ray and radium on heredity. Her work has touched the mutation of species by X-ray. Though her experimentation into X-ray she has also developed a stock of mice with beautiful tails, which she has brought with her, indicating the influence of X-ray and radium on heredity. Mme. Zavadsky has written many works on "Radiology," "Cancerology" and "Problems of Species."

Previous to the revolution she was professor of surgery at the University of Veronege, Russia, and during the war, as one of the great authorities on bloodvessels, she did renowned work in the surgery of wounded bloodvessels among the soldiers.

During her visit to this country Mme. Zavadsky will visit and lecture before the Medical Center in New York city, Storrs Agricultural College in Connecticut, Dartmouth College, Mount Holyoke and other leading universities and medical centers throughout the country.

N. Y. EVE. GERMAN HERALD
NOV. 6th, 1930.

Die Direktoren von Urusvati, dem Himalaya-Forschungsinstitut des Roerich Museums, gaben kürzlich zu Ehren von Frau Professor Nadine A. Zavadsky vom Pasteur Laboratorium des Curie Instituts in Paris, in den Räumen des Roerich Museums einen Tee.

Frau Professor Zavadsky, eine der größten Wissenschaftlerinnen Europas, brachte ein umfangreiches Material über ihre Forschungen auf dem Gebiet der Krebsbehandlung und den Einfluß der Röntgenstrahlen und des Radiums bei Mutationen in species, mit sich. Ihre Studien und Experimente führten sie zu neuen Theorien auf dem Gebiet der Evolutionen mit dem Schluß, daß Entwicklungen vom Individuum und nicht von Gruppenbewegungen abhängen. Die Gelehrte, die sich auf der Reise nach Los Angeles befindet, wo sie auf Einladung der Radiological Society von Nord-Amerika auf deren Kongreß in Los Angeles im Dezember einen Vortrag halten wird, wird auch auf ihrem Weg nach dem Westen in verschiedenen medizinischen Institutionen und Spitälern sprechen.

Unter den eingeladenen Gästen befanden sich: Dr. Simon Flexner und Dr. Florence R. Sabin vom Rockefeller-Institut, Prof. L. C. Dunn von der Columbia Universität, Herr und Frau Louis C. Horch, Frl. Frances Grant, Dr. Julius Gottesman vom Montefiore Hospital, und viele andere Aerzte und Wissenschaftler.

*

THE NEW YORK SUN,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930.

Brings Her Own Mice From Europe; Among World's Queerest Specimens

Cinderella Wouldn't Care for Them to Draw Her Coach, but They Have More Important Missions.

By ANABEL PARKER McCANN.

UP at Columbia University, carefully guarded by Prof. Dunn of the Department of Zoology, are seventeen of the most unusual mice in the world. They arrived a few days ago from France in charge of a distinguished scientist, Mme. Nadine Zavadsky, who is a worker in the biological department at the Institute Curie in France and is visiting this country under the auspices of the Institute of International Education and of Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum.

Any Morningside pussy cat that might come across these mice would probably stop and cock her head sidewise with the realization that here is something new and strange. For, though at first glance they look like any ordinary little rodents that love to crawl into warm basements at this time of the year and

Mme. Nadine Zavadsky.

hunt for a nibble of cheese, a closer look will convince anyone that they are not at all like the conventional mice that cause womenly women to jump up on chairs.

Not for Cinderella.

If a fairy godmother were to happen along and wave a wand over them hoping to transform them into sleek ponies with flowing tails for some Cinderella coach, she would undoubtedly be disappointed and declare that they would not do.

For these tiny creatures, products as they are of scientific selection and environment, stock chosen from thousands of mice that were treated experimentally with the X-ray, lack the long, slender tail that is the distinguishing feature of the normal mouse. Instead, they have tails that are either short and stubby or kinked in various ways—to left, to right, like the tail of screw-tail bulldog, or tied into a knot at the end. And it is this fact that makes them appear to be almost a new species and gives them their importance in the world of science and philosophy.

Mme. Zavadsky, who has been experimenting with the effect of the X-ray on living organisms for over six years, believes that these mice which have developed under her experiments point to new lessons in science and feels that they disprove some of the principles of the Darwinian theories as to the origin of species.

Two distinct variations from the normal mouse have developed from the irradiation given to many male individuals. The irradiation has differed in strength, in length of time to which the individuals have been subjected to it and in frequency. The two types produced are mice with unusual kinds of tails and mice that have dancing proclivities. These last, Mme. Zavadsky calls waltzing mice. So far, it has not been found possible to secure kinky tailed mice that breed true to form; that is, the second generation of these abnormal mice, as they may be called, may partially revert to the normal type of long-tailed mice.

Like Dancing Parents.

But the waltzing mice breed true to form, succeeding generations having the waltzing propensities of the original dancing parents. It is Mme. Zavadsky's belief that the influence of this outside factor—irradiation by the X-ray—on the life conditions of the animals does not constitute an original cause of the changes from the normal—mutations as they are termed—that develop. Rather, she thinks, the X-ray treatments create conditions which favor the development of a tendency that previously existed in the individual.

This leads her to ascribe to the theory that the various species existing now on the earth are stable, but that there are single individuals with changeable characteristics and that from these changeable individuals new forms arise, these eventually and after generations becoming fixed. In this way new species are originated.

Mme. Zavadsky's Theories.

The stability of existing species, she regards as an expression or evidence of the conservative principle in life and the variability of single individuals as a manifestation of the creative power of nature. After new forms develop according to these principles, Mme. Zavadsky believes, nature exercises a power of selection, casting away products that appear less fitted for the struggle for existence under given conditions.

The building of organic life, she holds, resulting from the process of evolution, is based on these three pillars: stability of existing species, variability of single individuals and natural selection. She does not believe, as did the Darwinian school, that the struggle for existence is the deciding factor in determining new forms of life. She carries this theory into the life of the human race.

Present-day educational systems based on competitive activities, she believes, are biologically unsound. "And look at my own country, Russia," she adds, "how disorganizing to the Russian people is the terrific struggle now going on there. Development should come not through struggle and competition but through work, sports, the creations of genius, collaboration and effort. Competition prevents success, competition in education is cruel. Women's organizations should stress the idea of progress through other methods than competition, which wastes physical and mental force."

Mme. Zavadsky believes that the results of her biological research suggest new lines of approach to human relations. She will remain in this country until the middle of December, visiting Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and other Western cities and then going on to Los Angeles, where she will lecture before the Radiological Society of North America. In New York she is a guest at the Roerich Museum.

In addition to her biological experimentation she has carried on extensive research connected with cancer. Up to now, she states, while radium has been used successfully in treatment of cancer on external surfaces of the human body, its use for internal cancer has not met with much success.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

ISSUED, BEGINNING WITH THE LITERATURE OF 1926,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION OF AMERICAN BIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

WITH THE COOPERATION OF BIOLOGISTS GENERALLY

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.

The following notice has appeared in vol. 8, No. 8, of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS:

17075. **PERTZOFF, V. A. The possible significance of Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy to the chemistry of living matter.** *Roerich Mus. Jour. Urusvati Himalayan Res. Inst.* 3: 79-81. 1933.—Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy might be described as the impossibility of "peeking in" without disturbing Nature. Heisenberg's principle and certain physical uncertainties which now confront modern physics may be of direct significance to the student of living matter. A lack of determinism in any description of the phenomenon of life may be in reality inherent to our way of looking at the physical world.

Important: It is hoped that review copies of all publications in theoretical and applied biology, including premedical sciences, will be sent to BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Publications thus submitted will receive prompt attention.

At intervals we shall send, as in this case, proof clippings of abstracts and notices of your publications appearing in BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS.

The Editors
BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennslyvania, U.S.A.

Dr. Donn Kimmell
Urusvati Himalayan Res. Inst. of Roerich Museum
(L) Riverside Drive
New York City.

Review appearing in the JOURNAL of the
Association of American Medical Colleges,
March, 1934.

JOURNAL of URUSVATI HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE.
Volume III. Published by the Urusvati Himalayan Research
Institute of Roerich Museum, New York, 1933.

This publication is dedicated to Dr. Sven Hedin, the great explorer of Central Asia. It presents records of many scientific expeditions made into Asia and India, such as the Cosmic Ray Expedition to South-Eastern Ladakh, an account of a journey to the Gangotri glacier, recent archaeological discoveries in India, and a very good discussion of the role of the skin in the preservation of health. Ancient people and Asiatic languages are discussed in several papers. The publications of this Institute are always most interesting and informative, especially to anthropologists, philologists and historians and those who are just naturally interested in man and his origin and works.

NOTES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

173/132

Le Service de commission de la Maison de la Bonne Presse, 5, rue Bayard, Paris, se charge de procurer à nos lecteurs, sur leur demande, les ouvrages que nous annonçons, mais seulement : 1° s'ils sonnt édités à Paris ; 2° s'ils se trouvent chez les ÉDITEURS PROPREMENT DITS *; 3° si, en raison de l'accroissement des tarifs postaux, le prix du port est* AJOUTÉ *au prix marqué.*

— *A vaillants cœurs...*, par JACQUES PÉRICARD, roman de 120 pages avec illustrations de R.-G. Gautier. Prix : 2 fr. 50. Grand concours DRAC. — Deux jeunes Français surpris en Belgique par la grande guerre décident de traverser les lignes de feu pour rentrer en France.

Pour réaliser ce projet, ils courront mille aventures passionnantes.

Ce livre intéressant permet encore de participer au grand concours DRAC : 60 mots du texte ont été remplacés par des points et il s'agit de les retrouver.

Ce concours est doté de très nombreux prix.

— *Le palais du Louvre* (Encyclopédie par l'image), avec 105 illustrations. Un volume in-8° broché, couverture quatre couleurs : 5 francs. — Intéressant volume qui nous raconte avec quel talent une lignée de créateurs et d'artisans capables ont édifié, au cours de trois siècles, en suivant le rythme qui entraînait Paris et la France, le magnifique palais du Louvre.

Toutes les vicissitudes de la ville et de la patrie ont leur écho dans cette histoire.

— *Petit catéchisme élémentaire pour les commençants*, Librairie Chanut, 23, rue Carnot, Melun. Prix : 1 fr. 50. — « Essai très réussi », écrit Mgr Suhard. « Petit chef-d'œuvre de concision, de précision et de clarté », répond *la Revue des Lectures*. Ce résumé n'a d'ailleurs rien d'enfantin; utile aux plus jeunes et aux retardataires, il ne le sera pas moins aux adultes.

En tout, 200 réponses, partagées en 23 leçons.

— *La Règle de saint Benoît*. Collection Pax, vol. XXXIV, 182 pages; prix: 9 fr., texte latin, traduit et annoté par des fils du saint patriarche. — Chacun sait l'œuvre magnifique accomplie dans notre pays de France par l'Ordre des Bénédictins. Il était, malgré cela, nécessaire de donner au public — en plus du texte latin — une traduction fidèle permettant de mieux faire connaître et apprécier la doctrine et le règlement, l'action et la pensée de la Règle de saint Benoît. L'énergie, l'envergure même de cette Règle nous est livrée clairement dans un volume dont la structure et la division en rendent la lecture facile.

Tout catholique désireux de s'instruire et d'être ainsi plus utile à la cause de Dieu voudra posséder cette traduction, merveilleux instrument de spiritualité et de civilisation.

— Collection « Parvuli » : *Meurdjana. Sœur Marie-Guénolé, des Sœurs Missionnaires de Notre-Dame d'Afrique*. P. Lethielleux, éditeur, Paris. — Charmant petit livre, tout de naturel et de fraîcheur. On y conte l'histoire d'une famille musulmane dont les enfants se convertissent à la religion chrétienne.

Des gravures fines et suggestives viennent illustrer un style alerte.

La petite Meurdjana sera pour les enfants un bel exemple d'une âme touchée et transformée par la grâce.

— *Aux clartés de Lourdes*, par M. l'abbé MICHY, directeur de *la Croix d'Auvergne*. In-8° raisin, 8 pages d'illustration hors texte. En vente à *la Croix d'Auvergne*, 37, rue Montlosier, à Clermont-Ferrand. A Lourdes, dépôt aux Galeries catholiques, rue de la Grotte. Prix: 10 francs; franco: 10 fr. 75. — Ce volume, qui plaira à tous les anciens pèlerins de Lourdes et aux fervents de la Vierge, a trait à un sujet que l'on pourrait croire épuisé, mais que l'auteur a renouvelé par tout ce qu'il y a apporté de personnel et d'original.

L'ouvrage comprend deux parties. Dans la première, divisée en 31 chapitres, de longueur à peu près égale, afin de pouvoir être utilisés pour les lectures du Mois de Marie, le distingué directeur de *la Croix d'Auvergne* étudie l'histoire des apparitions.

« Lourdes, de 1858 à 1933 », tel est le titre suggestif de la seconde partie, où l'éminent auteur présente la cité de Marie et les faits qui s'y sont déroulés depuis les apparitions.

Ce beau livre, bien présenté, est vraiment d'actualité en cette année du 75e anniversaire des apparitions et de la canonisation de Bernadette.

— *Sur les pistes de l'Asie centrale*, par GEORGES DE ROERICH. Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 13, rue Jacob, Paris, VIe (traduction de M. de Vaux-Phalipau). — Ce livre, écrit l'explorateur comte du Mesnil du Buisson, est le compte rendu d'une exploration de l'Asie centrale, le Thibet, les déserts de Gobi, la Mongolie.

Cet immense itinéraire a exigé plus de trois années de caravanes à travers des régions très mal connues tant au point de vue ethnographique qu'archéologique. M. G. de Rœrich était particulièrement qualifié pour une laborieuse et longue « enquête sur place » ; il possède, en effet, les langues de ces régions, ses études de philologie thibétaine et son dictionnaire des dialectes mongols en témoignent.

L'expédition avait pour but principal une première exploration des sites archéologiques susceptibles d'études approfondies ou de fouilles; il s'agissait, en outre, de recueillir toutes les survivances locales, spécialement dans le domaine religieux.

Au point de vue archéologique, M. Georges de Rœrich a minutieusement étudié et photographié de nombreux monuments mégalithiques comparables aux cromlechs, alignements et menhirs.

L'étude plus spéciale des religions existantes a été faite dans les monastères bouddhiques où l'auteur paraît avoir pénétré à cause de sa connaissance du dialecte.

Il a pu découvrir et ramener une collection de 300 manuscrits de la religion Bou Po, si mal connue... L'étude de ce culte pré-bouddhique fait l'objet d'un chapitre de l'ouvrage.

L'ouvrage de M. de Rœrich est rempli de faits précis, bien observés et clairement exposés. Sa documentation nouvelle sera souvent utilisée par les ethnographes comme par les archéologues.

— *Trente-cinq années de Chambre de métiers en Alsace*. Strasbourg, 34-36, avenue des Vosges. Prix, 3 fr. 50. 2 fr. 50 par 10 exemplaires au moins. — Sous ce titre, la Chambre de métiers d'Alsace vient de publier une monographie fort bien illustrée, qui montre, par la parole et l'image imprimées, les résultats obtenus par la première et la plus importante Chambre de métiers de France.

Créée en 1899, en vertu de la loi locale du 26 juillet 1897, la Chambre de métiers d'Alsace a la double mission de réglementer et de surveiller l'apprentissage des métiers manuels et de sauvegarder les intérêts professionnels des artisans. Ce double but est atteint dans le cadre d'un statut corporatif de l'artisanat, ce dernier étant conçu comme une « entité corporative », comprenant à la fois les artisans-employeurs et les artisans-employés.

En feuilletant les pages richement illustrées du volume publié par la Chambre des métiers alsacienne, on est frappé par la grande variété et l'ampleur de son activité, qui suit tous les grands problèmes économiques et sociaux, et qui a permis à l'artisanat alsacien de s'imposer comme un facteur important de la vie régionale. N'oublions pas de mentionner les excellents et nombreux clichés qui complètent et illustrent fort heureusement la documentation sur la Chambre des métiers d'Alsace. Ce beau petit volume est une excellente justification de la thèse artisanale.

— *Hommes et faits vus par le maréchal Foch*, par le chanoine J. BRIEL, directeur du collège Saint-François-Xavier, à Vannes, 61 pages. Chez l'auteur. Broché, 6 francs. — Ce livre est un recueil des entretiens que le maréchal Foch a accordés à l'ancien professeur de son fils Germain, glorieusement tombé au champ d'honneur, le 22 août 1914. Nous sommes reconnaissants à M. le chanoine Briel d'avoir consigné par écrit, avec une scrupuleuse exactitude, la pensée du maréchal sur les hommes et sur les choses, pensée simple, nue, sans apprêt et sans souci littéraire.

Comment ne pas être frappé, au moment où notre pays se débat dans une lutte de partis qui l'épuise, par cette parole de Foch au lendemain de la victoire : « La France sera, dans la paix, d'autant plus grande, d'autant plus forte qu'elle sera plus unie... » Et quelle simplicité dans sa reconnaissance envers le Saint-Esprit, qui l'a éclairé et guidé, lorsqu'il disait avec cette modestie charmante qui n'était qu'à lui : « C'est le bon Dieu qui a tout fait. » Nous ne saurions mieux recommander ce livre qu'en rappelant ce qu'écrivait à son sujet le directeur du *Correspondant* : « Ce document, avec son caractère de sincérité qui saute aux yeux, sera de nature à préciser la grande figure du maréchal. »

— *Par le Rosaire*, par l'abbé G. VIDAL, curé doyen d'Orléansville (Alger) avec préface de Mgr Leynaud, archevêque d'Alger. Un volume in-8° écu de 224 pages et 2 illustrations. Etablissements Benziger et Cie S. A., 29, place de la cathédrale. Strasbourg. Prix, franco : 9 fr. 50. — Pour célébrer le cinquantenaire de l'Institution du mois du Rosaire, M. l'abbé Vidal a composé ce livre que son archevêque, Mgr Leynaud, qualifie d' « un des plus beaux livres écrits sur le saint Rosaire. »

L'ouvrage est divisé en 3 parties de 5 chapitres chacune, comme le Rosaire La dévotion au Rosaire est très agréable à Dieu et est un moyen très puissant d'obtenir ses grâces. Tel est l'objet de la première partie, où le choix des preuves constitue tout un ensemble sur la valeur intrinsèque, l'origine et l'histoire du Rosaire. La deuxième partie contient des méthodes pour en faciliter la récitation aux enfants, aux fidèles, aux religieux, aux prêtres, aux âmes d'élite ; nous y trouvons douze séries de méditations. Quant à la troisième partie elle est consacrée aux œuvres nées de la dévotion du Rosaire : mois, confréries, Rosaire perpétuel, vivant, etc. Cette dernière partie constitue à elle seule un Manuel complet où, avec les règles canoniques, se trouvent les formules de prières approuvées par l'Eglise.

A un style clair et précis, ce livre joint le mérite de pensées saisissantes, parfois profondes, toujours pratiques. Bien des prêtres seront heureux de trouver réunis en un seul volume la documentation, la méditation et le formulaire du Rosaire.

— *Les visions sur Jeanne d'Arc, de M. Jean Jacoby*, par M. J. DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Société d'histoire ecclésiastique de France, 4, square Arago, Paris (XIIIe), une brochure de 20 pages. — L'auteur de cette excellente brochure réfute l'argumentation fantaisiste dont M. Jacoby s'est maladroitement servi pour défigurer la personne et l'histoire de Jeanne d'Arc. Il montre comment, pour les besoins de sa thèse, celui-ci a commis des erreurs grossières dans l'interprétation de la langue du moyen âge ; comment il a altéré et sollicité les textes. Il fait, en un mot, la preuve « de l'incompétence, de la légèreté, pour ne pas dire davantage », de M. Jacoby.

— *Sur la terre comme au ciel*, par CAMILLE MELLOY, avec illustrations en couleurs de Jeanne Hebbelynck. Un volume (22 × 22) de 58 pages. Cartonné : 10 francs. Paris. — Ce livre contient cinq petites histoires très simples et très fraîches tirées de la Vie des saints. Les enfants en seront charmés. L'auteur, qui est un poète fin et délicat, a mis dans ce fragment de Légende dorée tout son cœur et toutes les ressources de son talent.

— *Le blé, ce beau trésor*, par CAMILLE MELLOY, avec illustrations en couleurs de Georges Frédéric. Un volume (22 × 27) de 28 pages. Cartonné : 7 francs. Paris. — Pour nos enfants, Georges Frédéric, en une série de tableaux aux lignes nettes et aux couleurs franches et plaisantes, raconte toute l'histoire du blé ! Pour commenter ces tableaux, Camille Melloy a composé un texte simple qui apprend à l'enfant à regarder les images, à observer et à réfléchir.

Roerich to Search Asian Desert For Grass to Thrive in Drought

U. S. Sends Expedition to Seek Shrubs That Will Defy Aridity in West

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed this evening that he was sending Professor Nicholas Roerich, recognized authority on central Asia, as head of an expedition to find superior drought-resisting pasture grasses which may be brought back from the edges of the Gobi Desert for use in reclaiming drought-made desert land in the United States.

"On the edge of the Gobi Desert, in central Asia, are great pasture lands where the summer temperatures often go above 100 degrees and the winter temperatures more than 40 degrees below zero," Mr. Wallace said. "The rainfall in that area is less than sixteen inches annually, but apparently there are centain 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 plains 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 wind and water erosion in dry land areas.

"As leader in charge of the current expedition to the Hingan Mountains and the plains adjoining the Gobi, the Department of Agriculture has been fortunate to secure the collaboration of Professor Roerich, the internationally recognized authority on central Asia. For the last eleven pears Professsor Roerich has made extensive expeditions into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert and the Altai region, where his exhaustive studies of the scientific and cultural backgrounds of the entire Asiatic field have been second to none. Since 1929 he has also been interested in botanical expeditions into western Tibet, studying especially the medicinal plants of this region. Because of this background which has caused ...m to be held in high esteem ...roughout Asia, we are hopeful of an ...isually fruitful expedition.

...companying Professor Roerich are ...on, George Roerich, an expert on ...al Asiatic tongues, and H. G. ...millan and J. L. Stevens, of the ...au of Plant Industry, who are fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses."

Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Professor Nicholas Roerich

Roerich Well Known Here

Professor Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive and 103d Street, a gallery of art surrounded by twenty-odd stories of apartments, is a native of Leningrad, Russia, and has traveled extensively in the Orient.

For five years after 1923 he roamed central Asia seeking subjects for his art, exploring northern India, Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, crossing thirty-five passes ranging in altitude from 14,000 to 21,000 feet.

The result of these travels was 500 paintings, considerable data on Oriental culture and philosophy and a compendium of Oriental teaching, the "Kanjur-Tangur," containing the commands of Buddha, commentaries thereon and the sacred canons of Tibet.

He has executed thousands of paintings which have been acclaimed by a diverse audience including Tagore, Andreyeff and Zuloaga. He has written extensively, his latest work being "Fiery Stronghold," published last December.

REPRINT from the JOURNAL of the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
October 1934.

DIALECTS OF TIBET; THE TIBETAN DIALECT OF LAHUL (Tibetica, I). By GEORGES DE ROERICH. 10 × 7, pp. i + 107. New York and Naggar, Kulu, Punjab: Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, n.d., 1933. $1, or Rs. 5.

The first of a projected series of monographs on the dialects of Tibet. The author arranges his work under the headings of introduction, tones, phonology, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, texts, vocabulary, and loan-words. Every word, sentence, and story throughout is given in Tibetan script, followed by a direct transliteration, phonetic representation of its Lahuli pronunciation, and its English meaning. In the final vocabulary, and in many of the entries in the preceding grammatical sections, the Central Tibetan pronunciation is also added.

The existence of subdialects is discussed, their territories as far as possible defined, and the influence of neighbouring forms of speech upon Lahuli considered. Word forms in the Kolong and Koksar subdialects are frequently both given throughout.

The monograph covers a dialect of which until now we have had only the merest scraps of information, and greatly extends our knowledge of the language area in question. It is an important contribution to the dialectology of Western Tibet, and its author is to be congratulated upon his scholarly presentation of material mostly as yet unknown. We shall look forward with happy anticipation to the continuance of the series.

933. STUART N. WOLFENDEN.

930.

Europe; ecimens

Draw Her Missions.

f. Dunn of the t unusual mice from France in dsky, who is a Curie in France stitute of Inter- search Institute

Parents.

mice breed true generations hav- pensities of the ents. It is Mme. at the influence r—irradiation by life conditions of ot constitute an he changes from ns as they are p. Rather, she reatments create vor the develop- that previously idual.

ascribe to the ous species exist- h are stable, but individuals with aristics and that able individuals these eventually tions becoming new species are

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existing species, expression or evi- rvative principle riability of single nifestation of the nature. After ecording to these avadsky believes, power of selec- products that ap- the struggle for ven conditions. organic life, she m the process of on these three existing species, individuals and She does not be- Darwinian school, r existence is the determining new carries this the- the human race. ational systems

ive activities, she ogically unsound. wn country, Rus- how disorganizing ple is the terrific g on there. De- come not through competition but rts, the creations ration and effort. ts success, com- on is cruel. Wom- should stress the hrough other meth- tion, which wastes tal force."

believes that the biological research s of approach to She will remain ntil the middle of Chicago, Buffalo, r Western cities to Los Angeles, lecture before the ty of North Amer- she is a guest at um.

her biological ex- has carried on ex- onnected with can- she states, while used successfully ancer on external man body, its use r has not met with

BRONX HOME NEWS
December 14th, 1930

Russian Woman Scientist, Guest of Roerich Museum, Claims Mice Tests Refute Darwin

In the Department of Zoology at Columbia University, unusual attention is being given 17 sleek mice, products of scientific experiments, which were brought to this country by Mme. Zavadsky, member of the biological department of the Institute Curie in France, who is visiting this country under the auspices of the Institute of International Education and of Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, 104th St. and Riverside Dr.

These mice are different. Even a cat would look more than askance at the unusual rodents, with the realization that here before his eyes was something new and strange in the way of mice. For although they appear to be mere, ordinary mice susceptible to the desire for a nibble or two of cheese, a second glance will convince anyone that these 17 are not the conventional type which make women scream and jump on chairs.

They are physically different. These French mice, products of scientific experimentation, have no long tails which are the distinguishing features of American mice. Instead, they have stubby tails, which is heralded as their main contribution to science.

Challenges Darwinism

Although it is almost useless for the layman to find out why, the French woman scientist, who has been treating mice by X-ray for the last six years, claims that the appearance of these 17 disproves some of the principles of the Darwinian theory as to the origin of species.

Technically two distinct variations from the normal mouse have developed from the irradiation given to many male individuals. The irradiation has differed in strength, in length of time to which the individuals have been subjected to it and in frequency. The two types produced are mice with unusual kinds of tails and mice that have dancing proclivities.

"Waltzing mice," are what Mme. Zavadsky calls this last type. So far, it has not been found possible to produce kinky-talied mice that breed true to form; that is, the second generation of these abnormal mice, as they may be called, may partially revert to the normal type of long-tailed mice.

"Waltzers" Reproduce

But the waltzing mice breed true to form, she says, succeeding generations having the waltzing propensities of the original dancing parents. It is Mme. Zavadsky's belief that the influence of this outside factor—irradiation by the X-ray on the life conditions of the animals does not constitute an original cause of the changes from the normal—mutations they are called—that develop.

Rather, she thinks, the X-ray treatments create conditions favorable to the development of a tendency that previously existed in the individual.

This leads her to ascribe to the theory that the various species existing now on the earth are stable, but that there are single individuals with changeable characteristics and that from these changeable individuals new forms arise, these eventually and atfer several generations becoming fixed.

In this way new species are originated, Mme. Zavadsky states. Her mice are living examples of this theory, the scientist proclaims.

Cites Stability of Species

The stability of existing species, she regards as an expression or evidence of the conservative principle in life and the variability of single individuals as a manifestation of the creative powers of nature.

After new forms develop, according to these principles, Mme. Zavadsky believes nature exercises a power of selection, casting away products that appear less fitted for the struggle for existence under given conditions.

The building of organic life, she holds, resulting from the process of evolution, is based on three principles.

They are: stability of existing species, variability of single individuals and natural selection. She does not believe as did the Darwinian school, that the struggle for existence is the deciding factor in determining new forms of life. She carries this theory into the life of the human race.

Scores Education System

Present-day educational systems based on competitive activities, she believes, are biologically unsound.

"Look at Russia, my own country," she says, "and how disorganizing to the Russian people is the terrific struggle now going on there. Development should come, not through struggle and competition, but through work, sports, the creations of genius, collaboration and effort.

"Competition prevents success; competition in education is cruel. Women's organizations should stress the idea of progress through other methods than competition, which wastes physical and mental forces."

In addition to her other experimental work, Mme. Zavadsky has carried on extensive research in cancer. Up to now while radium has been successfully used in the treatment of external cancer afflictions, she said ,its use in treating internal cancers has not met with much success.

173/13

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
March 24, 1931

Clubwomen to Hear Mrs. Horch

Members of the Washington Heights Woman's Club, Inc., Mrs. John McClure Chase president, will be guests of the Roerich Museum tomorrow. In addition to a music program an illustrated lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Louis Horch, who recently returned from the Himalayas, where she has been doing research work.

BOSTON, MASS. TRAVELER
December 26, 1930

RACE IN HIMALAYAS WORSHIPS 360 GODS

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The inhabitants of Kulu valley in the Himalayas have 360 gods, says Mrs. Louise L. Horch, Roerich museum explorer.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN
DEC. 29, 1930

360 Gods In Singh Valley

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—The inhabitants of Kulu Valley, in the Himalayas, have 360 gods, says Mrs. Louise L. Horch, Roerich Museum explorer.

THE DIRECTORS
of
URUSVATI,
THE HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invite You to

A Lecture

"VALLEY OF THE GODS"
Illustrated with Motion Pictures

Given by

Mrs. Louis L. Horch
Recently Returned from the Himalayas

Monday Evening, December 15th, at 8:30 P. M.
Roerich Hall No. 21

R. S. V. P.

HACKENSACK, N.J. EVE. RECORD
DEC. 27, 1930.

360 GODS IN HIMALAYA VALLEY.

New York, Dec. 27.—The inhabitants of Kulu valley in the Himalayas have 360 gods, says Mrs Louise L. Horch, Roerich museum explorer.

ELMIRA, N.Y. TELEGRAM
DEC. 28, 1930.

360 GODS IN HIMALAYA VALLEY

New York—(AP)—The inhabitants of Kulu Valley in the Himalayas have 360 gods says Mrs. Louise L. Horch, Roerich museum explorer.

RICHMOND, VA. NEW LEADER
JAN. 1, 1931.

360 Gods Reported In Himalayan Valley

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The inhabitants of Kulu valley, in the Himalayas, have 360 gods, says Mrs. Louise L. Horch, Roerich museum explorer.

N.Y. TRIBUNE
MARCH 15, 1931.

Botanical Garden Gets Himalayan Herbarium

1,000 Specimens of Flora From Indian Valley To Be Studied

An herbarium of a thousand specimens of Himalayan flora, representing the first season's collection by Dr. Walter Koelz, botanist of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, in the Kulu Valley, India, has just been received by the Botanical Garden of New York, with which institution the Roerich Museum has been co-operating in the assembling of material and data pertaining to the economic and scientific uses of the region's plant life. It is expected that many rare species of flora have been unearthed during the operations, and preliminary identifications are now being made by Dr. F. D. Merrill, director of the Botanical Garden.

BOSTON HERALD
MAY 17, 1931.

380 HERBS OF TIBET LISTED BY MUSEUM

Propress Reported After Two Years of Research

Three hundred and eighty valuable species of medicinal herbs have been recorded by the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, in the Kulu Valley of Tibet, according to an informal report of progress received here by the museum authorities. The report covers two years of study by the institute of the medical uses of Himalayan and Tibetan plant life, done mainly at Urusvati.

Plans for the expansion of the work this summer include expeditions into Spiti, Rupshu and Ladak, while an archaeological, ethnological and linguistic expedition will operate in Lahul and, if possible, in Spiti, the museum's announcement said.

"One aspect which has contributed to the success of these experiments has been the confidence of the Tibetan lamas, as many of these native medical secrets are in the possession of only the highly initiated lamas," the report said.

"Another factor has been the establishment of the Urusvati Free Medical Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Lozina, where the natives are being treated for various diseases. Construction on the new biochemical laboratory has already begun, although $10,000 more is necessary for its completion."

Times
HARTFORD, CONN.
3/27/31

HIMALAYAN HERBARIUM STUDIED IN NEW YORK

More Than 1,000 Specimens in Collection in Metropolis.

An herbarium consisting of more than 1,000 specimens of Himalayan flora, representing the first season's collection by Dr. Walter Koelz, botanist of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, in the Kulu Valley, India, has been received by the Botanical Garden of New York, with which institution the Roerich Museum has been co-operating in the assembling of material and data pertaining to the economic and scientific uses of the region's plant life, says the New York Times. Many rare species of flora have been unearthed during the operations, and it is expected preliminary identifications are now being made by Dr. F. D. Merrill, Botanical Garden director.

"The objectives of Urusvati," Dr. Merrill explained, "are to study in the field and in the laboratory those plants of economic and scientific value, particularly as to their medicinal, or possible medicinal uses, as well as those involved in other ways in the daily life of the people; and to assemble other qualities and uses of plants, their local names for comparative purposes, and similar data that will be of significance to the general field operations of the Roerich Museum and its artistic, economic and scientific program."

Other institutions co-operating with the Roerich Museum are the botanical departments of Harvard university, the University des Plantes, and others.

N.Y. TIMES
APRIL 26, 1931.

380 HERBS OF TIBET ARE LISTED BY MUSEUM

Roerich Group Reports Progress After Two Years of Research in Himalayan Area.

Three hundred and eighty valuable species of medicinal herbs have been recorded by the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, in the Kulu Valley of Tibet, according to an informal report of progress received here by the museum authorities. The report covers two years of study by the institute of the medical uses of Himalayan and Tibetan plant life, done mainly at Urusvati.

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N.Y. TIMES
MARCH 22, 1931.

HERBARIUM OF HIMALAYAN FLORA NOW BEING STUDIED IN NEW YORK

AN herbarium consisting of more than 1,000 specimens of Himalayan flora, representing the first season's collection by Dr. Walter Koelz, botanist of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, in the Kulu Valley, India, has just been received by the Botanical Garden of New York, with which institution the Roerich Museum has been co-operating in the assembling of material and data pertaining to the economic and scientific uses of the region's plant life. Many rare species of flora have been unearthed during the operations, and it is expected preliminary identifications are now being made by Dr. F. D. Merrill, Botanical Garden director.

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Other institutions cooperating with the Roerich Museum are the botanical departments of Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the Paris Jardins des Plantes, and others.

BERKELEY, MASS. TIMES
March 28, 1931

STUDYING THE HERBARIUM OF HIMALAYA

An herbarium consisting of more than 1,000 specimens of Himalayan flora, representing the first season's collection by Dr. Walter Koelz, botanist of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, in the Kulu Valley, India has just been received by the Botanical Garden of New York, with which institution the Roerich Museum has been co-operating in the assembling of material and data pertaining to the economic and scientific uses of the region's plant life. Many rare species of flora have been unearthed during the operations, and it is expected preliminary identifications are now being made by Dr. F. D. Merrill, Botanical Garden director.

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Other institutions cooperating with the Roerich Museum are the botanical departments of Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the Paris Jardines des Plantes and others

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
March, 1931

Attendance at the Brooklyn garden has increased from 10,000, in 1911, to 1,000,027 in 1930. Attendance at lectures and classes has increased from 200 persons in 1910, to 87,434 in 1930. The percentage of schools served by the garden has increased from 1 per cent in 1910 to 94 per cent in 1930. Gifts have increased from $1,314, in 1910, to $127,-860 in 1930. Appropriations for operating expenses increased from $4,774 to $101,-006 in 1930.

Income from tax budget appropriation is now 44 per cent of the total annual income, as against 78 per cent in 1910, and income from private funds is now 56 per cent of the total annual income, as against 22 per cent in 1910.

Points to Need for Funds

Several of the fifty acres of the garden are still under the plow, and Dr. Gager remarks, that, "compared to the standards of private places, the entire area of the Botanic Garden is underdeveloped and inadequately maintained, due solely to lack of funds."

The objective of the Urusvati Institute, says Dr. Merrill, in announcing the receipt of the Himalayan specimens, are to study in field and laboratory the plants of economic and scientific value, particularly as to their medicinal, or possible medicinal, uses, and to assemble data on uses of the plants which may be of significance to the general field operations of the Roerich Museum and its artistic, economic and scientific program.

"During the 1930 season," he says, "Dr. Koelz operated chiefly in Lahul at an altitude of about 13,000 feet, and in the vicinity of Kulu. It is his plan to cover all of the botanically interesting regions in the general vicinity of Kulu and Lahul, extending his field work, as far as possible, into the more medote inaccessible areas. . . . Few parts of the world can be compared with this particular area in the richness and in the economic and scientific value of its plant life."

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS
JULY 29, 1931.

MEDICAL HERBS THRIVE IN TIBET

Institute Reports Rich Finds After 2 Years of Research in Country.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Significant progress in medical research of Tibetan herbs and the vast medicinal lore of the Himalayas, has been made at the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, in the Western Himalayas, according to word received from the institute. The Himalayan Research Institute has for two years been conducting research into the medical uses of Himalayan and Tibetan plant life, and has already recorded 380 valuable species of medicinal herbs, many of which are expected to be new to western medicine. The research work is headed by Dr. Walter Koelz, American biologist, and Dr. C. C. Lozina.

One thing which has contributed to the success of these experiments has been the confidence of the Tibetan lamas, as many of these native medicinal secrets are in the possession of only the high initiated. Dr. George Roerich, orientist and director of the institute, is widely known as one of the authorities on the Tibetan language, as well as of the Mongolian, Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and other tongues. Another factor has been the establishment of the Urusvati Free Medical Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Lozina, where the natives are being treated for various diseases and research into the subject of native herbs and medicinal plants as well as local and empiric medicine is carried on.

Plans for expansion of the work include expeditions into Spiti, Rupshu and Ladak, while an archeological and linguistic expedition will

DETECTIVES LEARN NOTHING.

A man standing in front of the Helmar Club, a "social" club with some gangster associations, dropped to the sidewalk in alarm, for ma-

said it was black—came down the street.

Tuesday night's attack is believed to have been in reprisal for a "tip-off" given to the police on Coll's Greene County raid.

The shooting was the most ruthless in the history of New York gang warfare. Scores of children, trying to catch an occasional breeze and avoid the stifling heat of tenement rooms, were playing on the sidewalks when an open automobile —some said it was green and some

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,
SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1931

Find 380 New Medicinal Herbs in Himalayas

Roerich Museum Reports Progress in Work in Tibet Region

New York, May 16—Significant progress in the medicinal research of Tibetan herbs and the vast medicinal lore of the Himalayas, has been made at Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, in the Kulu Valley, Western Himalayas, according to word received from the Institute. The Himalayan Research Institute has for two years been conducting research into the medical uses of Himalayan and Tibetan plant life, and has already recorded three hundred and eighty valuable species of medicinal herbs, many of which are expected to be new to western medicine. The research work is headed by Dr. Walter Koelz, American biologist, and Dr. C. C. Lozina.

One aspect which has contributed to the success of these experiments has been the confidence of the Tibetan lamas, as many of these native medicinal secrets are in the possession of only the high initiated lamas. As Dr. George Roerich, orientalist and director of the Himalayan Research Institute is widely known as one of the authorities on the Tibetan language, as well as of the Mongolian, Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and other tongues, contact with the natives has been direct. Another factor has been the establishment of the Urusvati Free Medical Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Lozina, where the natives are being treated for various diseases and research is being carried on into the subject of native herbs and medicinal plants as well as local and empiric medicine.

For the summer plans for the expansion of the work include expeditions into Spiti, Rupshu and Ladak, while an archæological and linguistic expedition will operate in Lahul, and possibly in Spiti.

The Institute was founded on July 12, 1928, by Professor Nicholas Roerich, following his five-year expedition through Sikkim, Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi and Tibet. Professor Roerich, who is founder and president of the Institute, chose the Kulu Valley as the site best fitted in the Himalayas for research because of the variations of its climate and altitudes, and the fact that it forms a gateway into many of the most historic regions of the entire central Asiatic district. The fields of science being pursued are medicine, botany, bio-chemistry, archæology, philology, physiology, astronomy and meteorology.

Urusvati is acting as Himalayan outpost in Central Asia for the Archæological Institute of America, of which Professor Roerich is vice president, and is also collaborating with thirteen other institutions, including the New York Botanical Garden, the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the Oriental Institute in Chicago, the botanical departments of Harvard and Michigan Universities, the Paris Jardins des Plantes, and others.

Already herbariums have been sent to the New York Botanical Garden, Michigan University, the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, and the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

NATURE MAGAZINE
June 1931

Himalayan Research

Dr. Walter Koelz, formerly of the University of Michigan, and author of articles in Nature Magazine, reports on unusual botanical and zoological research at the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, which is located in the Kulu Valley of the western Himalayas. Dr. Koelz, who is actively in charge of the Institute, has brought the number of botanical collections to 1560, representing more than 10,000 species of Himalayan flora, some of which have been sent to America. The Institute offers to exchange collections for bio-chemical instruments or donations to carry on the important work it has begun.

NATURE MAGAZINE
FOR JULY · 1931

U. S. Gets Foreign Plants

A large herbarium of dried Himalayan plants and seeds was recently given the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture by Ursuvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, in the Kulu Valley, India. The collection was made by Dr. Walter Koelz, formerly of the University of Michigan. The plants were collected chiefly in Lahul, at an altitude of 13,000 feet, and in the vicinity of Kulu.

L'AMITIE FRANCAISE.

15 Mars 1931.

COLLABORATION FRANCO-AMERICAINE

Une délégation de l'Association française des Amis du Roerich Museum, conduite par M. d'Andigné, ancien président du conseil municipal, a remis à M. Mangin, membre de l'Institut, directeur du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle une importante collection de plantes de l'Himalaya, offerte au Jardin des Plantes de Paris par l'Institut Roerich de l'Himalaya.

Ce don généreux qui vient si heureusement enrichir les collections de notre Museum d'histoire naturelle, est dû à l'initiative du professeur Nicolas Roerich dont on connaît le dévouement à la cause de la collaboration franco-américaine, dans tous les domaines de la science et de l'art.

FIGARO.

12 Mars 1931.

AU MUSEUM

Une délégation de l'Association française des Amis du Roerich Museum, conduite par M. d'Andigné, ancien président du conseil municipal, a remis à M. Mangin, membre de l'Institut, directeur du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, une importante collection de plantes de l'Himalaya, offerte au Jardin des Plantes de Paris par l'Institut Roerich de l'Himalaya.

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LE PETIT JOURNAL.

12 Mars 1931.

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— L'assemblée générale annuelle de l'Association Amicale des Officiers de réserve du Service des Poudres aura lieu samedi 21 mars à 14 heures 30, au Laboratoire Central des Poudres, 12, quai Henri-IV, Paris (4e).

— La commission d'administration générale et des finances du comité consultatif de l'Education physique a adopté le principe d'une journée nationale de l'Education physique et l'organisation de tombolas départementales pour le développement des terrains de jeux et de sports.

COMOEDIA.

12 Mars 1931.

Un don au Muséum

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LA DEPECHE COLONIALE.

13 Mars 1931.

Une collection de plantes de l'Himalaya offerte au Jardin des Plantes

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LE MATIN.

12 Mars 1931.

Une collection de plantes de l'Himalaya offerte au Jardin des Plantes par l'Institut Roerich

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LE JOURNAL.

12 Mars 1931.

Des plantes de l'Himalaya sont offertes au Muséum d'histoire naturelle

Un don d'un très grand intérêt scientifique vient d'être fait au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, dont il enrichira heureusement les collections.

Il s'agit en l'espèce d'un lot très abondant de plantes rares, cueillies sur les pentes de l'Himalaya, séchées et classées par les soins de l'institut Rœrich des Indes.

C'est au nom de cet institut et du professeur Nicolas Rœrich qui a eu l'initiative de cette offre gracieuse, que ces plantes ont été remises lundi au professeur Mangin, directeur du Muséum, par une délégation de l'association française des amis du Rœrich Muséum, que conduisait M. d'Andigné, ancien président du Conseil municipal.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

12 Mars 1931.

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Ce don généreux qui vient enrichir si heureusement les collections de notre Muséum d'histoire naturelle est dû à l'initiative du professeur Nicolas Roerich dont on connaît le dévouement à la cause de la collaboration franco-américaine, dans tous les domaines de la science et de l'art.

L'OEUVRE. 12 Mars 1931.

Collaboration franco-américaine

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LE TEMPS

12 Mars 1931.

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LE QUOTIDIEN.

12 Mars 1931.

JOURNAL
OF THE
Association of American Medical Colleges

Volume 6 MAY, 1931 Number 3

Urusuvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum

This institute proposes to conduct original scientific research in various fields of arts and sciences. It consists of the following research departments: Archaeology, related sciences and arts; natural sciences and applied research; research library and museum.

One of the main objects of the Institute is to preserve and record the rapidly vanishing folklore knowledge, and to provide American and European scholars with a possibility of field-work in India and other regions of the Middle East.

The department of natural sciences will conduct original investigations in the different branches of natural sciences. It also intends to establish a Biological Research Laboratory to study biological problems in the Himalayan region. This section of the department will devote itself to the study of ancient Indian medicine and physiology with the object of investigating its attainments in the light of modern research.

One of the first projects to be inaugurated will be a plantation of medicinal plants with a Research Laboratory.

The present headquarters of the institute are at Naggar in the Kulu Valley in the Western Himalayas. Besides the paid members, the Institute will have corresponding associate members. Provision will be made to give possibilities of scientific work to research students, holders of traveling and research scholarships from American and European scientific institutions.

The Institute will publish a quarterly bulletin of its activities in which each department will have its section. In addition to the bulletin, the Institute will from time to time publish works of outstanding importance by honorary advisers and members of the Institute.

Besides an annual grant from the Roerich Museum, the Institute is financed by private donations. The following classes of membership are opened for the public: Patrons, $10,000; donors, $5,000; sustaining member, $1,000; life member, $500 and annual member, $25. The director is George N. Roerich. The New York office is at 310 Riverside Drive, New York City.

URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invites You and Your Friends to
an Illustrated Lecture

"TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS"

by

Dr. E. D. MERRIL
Director, New York Botanical Garden

Thursday, April 23rd, 1931 at 8:30 P. M.
At Roerich Museum, Hall 21
310 Riverside Drive, cor. 103rd Street, New York

ADVANCE

Friday, July 3, 1931.

Asiatic Culture

Results Of Punjab Valley Expedition

Unprecedented cultural discoveries are expected from the expedition undertaken by the Roreich Society of New York, U. S. A.—an institution which was first conceived as a great community which should bridge art and life—with the collaboration of not less than 30 Universities and scientific institutions of America, in the Kulu Valley of the Punjab. The first outpost established for the purpose of this cultural conquest in the Kulu Valley is Urusvati as a branch of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roreich Museum of New York.

It is reported that the output of work done by the Research scholars now resident at this centre within the short period of a year or so has convinced the authorities of the Society beyond their anticipations that limitless fields lie before them not only in the Medical field but also in the fields of Biology, Archaeology, Astro-Physics and other sciences. It is also believed that there are great possibilities of Cancer Research at the site of Urusvati, since this scourge of mankind is there unknown and its very absence provides a new aspect of investigation.

The Founder Of The Museum

The founder of this Himalayan Centre, as well as the New York Museum, is Nicholas Roreich, an international figure in the domain of art and conspicuous for initiating a movement for the preservation of many priceless relics of beauty and knowledge and places of religious and historical interest during times of war and peace by hoisting over them a Peace Banner like that of the Red Cross. This great artist made a five-year expedition to Central Asia spanning that "cradle of humanity," which made him realise the vast possibilities provided by the East for research into the sciences and culture.

There are only a few Indians who up till have been associated with this cultural movement. They are Poet Tagore, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, and Mr. Ashit Kumar Haldar the eminent artist and Principal of the Government School of Art, Lucknow, although an invitation has recently been extended to Sir C. V. Raman to associate himself with this institution.

The research scholars now resident at the Himalayan Centre include Dr. Roreich himself. It is reported that from the Kangra Valley and the Punjab, Dr. Walter Koelz, a member of the research staff of Urusvati, has brought back 1,100 big game skins, 6 small mammal skins, and 1,500 plants representing some three hundred species. Several sets of extracts of medicinal herbs from the Kulu and Ishul are also ready for shipment. Plans for the expansion of the work in the near future include expeditions into Spiti, Rupshu and Ladak, while an archaeological, thnological, and linguistic expedition under the direction of Dr. George Roreich will operate in Lahul and if possible in Spiti from which representative ethmological collection illustrating the life of local tribes be sent to the Institute's Museum in New York.

LIBERTY

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931.

Roerich Society's Work In India

Achievements of Himalayan Centre In The Punjab

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Civil and Military GAZETTE
Lahore, INDIA

Aug.17, 1931

THE

MEDICINAL HERBS OF THE HIMALAYAS

Work of Kulu Valley Institute

RESEARCH INTO NATIVE MEDICINES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Herbariums representing approximately 4,000 specimens of the flora of the Western Himalayas have been forwarded to New York, Michigan University and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris by the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, and these have been identified by the Director of the New York Botanical Garden, confirming the finds of some new species.

The New York Botanical Garden is working in voluntary co-operation with the Roerich Museum in the latter's endeavour to discover plants of economic and scientific value, particularly as to their possible medicinal uses. The Director reports that the scientific value of the collection already assembled is very great and expresses the opinion that it is a field of much promise. About 380 valuable species of medicinal herbs have been recorded by the Himalayan Institute, which is situated at Naggar, in the Kulu Valley.

NATIVE SECRETS

The investigation of any theory of medicine is best undertaken in the native habitat, so that the scientist in his study of medicinal preparations may easily follow native procedure, as well as receive first-hand instruction in the art of native therapy. The Institute has been fortunate in securing the confidence of the Tibetan lamas, as many of these native medical secrets are in the possession of only the highly initiated lamas.

Members of the staff of the Institute are at present in Lahul collecting and translating local medical books, while another member is in Ladak collecting further specimens of plants.

An advantage that the Institute has by being situated in the Himalayas is that plants can be selected and grown on the spot with a certainty of raising the required species and in sufficient quantity. This last is of great importance when dealing in very small quantities of pharmacologically active material.

NEW LABORATORY

Modern biochemistry has shown unmistakably that the older methods of preparation, such as extraction with alcohol, and drying, produce in parts of the material irreversible changes. Such procedures affect the pharmacologically active part in many cases. It is, therefore, obviously of great advantage to be able to work with fresh material not subjected to any drastic procedures.

These and other considerations have shown the Institute the necessity of erecting a biochemical laboratory at Kulu, and work on this has already been commenced. Its purpose is to provide modern tools for research where they are most needed. Emphasis will be laid upon the chemical and physical investigation of native medicinal plant preparations. Here lies an open field for discovery of new proteins, enzymes and even lipoids. It is hoped that other investigations will also be carried out by the laboratory.

London Topics

PALISADING CENTRAL ASIA

Civil & Military Gazette, Lahore. Aug 26, 1931.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPO NDENT).

London, Aug. 15.

The Soviet is running a "scientific" expedition from Archangel to Vladivostok, with instructions to make all the "finds" it can along the north Siberian coast and its adjacent Islands. This is the first move after the closing of the Chinese and neighbouring regions to western science, and seems to indicate a new policy with big possibilities. The decree which is ousting all other dis-covery expeditions comes from Peiping *alias* Peking; but there is a sound of the Soviet behind it, and this agrees with many soundest prognostications of the past few years.

We think small of China's ability to furnish the finances and the trained staffs to pursue extended researches on her own account, but there is boundless enterprise and aggression wherever the Soviet sets to work. And it needs scant imagination to see Bolshevist agents trading away all the scientific material they can lay their hands on, just as they are at present trading away the art contents of the Hermitage and other historic collections the Soviet had sworn solemnly to respect.

Marching Orders

The exposure of this new state of things comes from America in the shape of a dignified and convincing statement from the American Museum of Natural History, New York. One by one, the British French and Swedish expeditions have been warned off or actually expelled, and now the American has received its marching orders after intensive correspondence, and hard agruments from American diplomacy on the spot.

Sir Aurel Stein has been driven out of Chinese Turkestan; Dr. Sven Hedin and the Swedes, the same; and the French Trans-Asiatic expedition under Dr. Georges Haardt and M. de Chardin is making what may prove an ineffectual stand at bay. The latest news is that Lieut. Point has made an effective protest at Peiping; and his countrymen have abandoned the use of their Citroen cars as useless for the nature of the territory they have to cover. But it will be surprising if France succeeds where the rest have failed.

Camouflaged Reactionism

The mischief began with the formation of the Cultural Society of Peking (or Peiping, as the highbrows prefer to call it), and this has since re-named itself the Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities. The only way in which it has justified its title is to reinstate those obsolete methods of Chinese Procedure which ostensibly disappeared with the Empress Dowager of unlamented memory. It has certainly established no claim to scientific respect and its attitude of antagonism all along has badly clashed with that of such scientists as China possessed.

Over and over again, the western expeditions earned the express approval of these Celestial savants, and Dr. Fairfield Osborn, the President of the American Museum, gives instance after instance of the way in which native scientists welcomed and assisted these efforts from outside to trace in Chinese territory the foundations of civilisation and beyond.

More than Fair Terms

American labours in this line date back actively ten years or so, and may be regarded as the sequel to those medical and humanitarian efforts of the pre-war time which looked as if the U.S.A. were going to take China under their wing regardless of expense. During those ten years the Andrewes expedition has spent half a million dollars, —a great part of which has gone to benefit Chinese trade and industry.

Working amicably with the Chinese Government at Nanking and Peiping, and the Mangol Government at Urga, it agreed to leave untouched the rich fossil fields of China proper to China's own National Geological Survey. It offered to send in not only replicas of Asiatic fossils but of American fossils as well; and a section of the palace buildings in the old Forbidden City was chosen to make a branch of the American Museum so as to house this collection properly.

Further, by way of showing its good faith, the expedition agreed not to take anything but Neolithic flints, such as are to be found by the million over the surface of the Gobi desert; and to confine its captures to Outer Mongolia, which China reliquished a dozen years ago.

The "Finds"

Duplicates have always been sent to the Survey Museum, and after paying its way every season and working openly, the U.S.A. expedition has always reported its operations and "finds" in full to public meetings in the Survey Library and in the native press. These "finds" include the following:—

A great fossil field containing twelve distinct faunas, from the tower Cretaceous to the Pleistocene.

Dinosaur egg nests, skeletons and skulls.

Cretaceous mammal skulls and skeletons.

The only Mesozoic mammal skulls known outside South Africa.

New facts about Baluchitherium, the biggest land mammal known.

Embolotherium, an animal unparalleled in modern or extinct forms.

A great deposit of the shovel-tusk mastodon, with specimens ranging from foetal young to old age.

Furthermore, this work has included the arrest of the time-honoured Chinese practice of grinding up fossils for Chinese apothecaries to sell as the remains of dragons, for the "cure" of diseases and calamities and the substitution of medical knowledge for such idle superstitions.

A Lesson from Egypt

It is obvious that in this disturbance of an ancient and lucrative trade, the Americans have incurred much enmity; but they have trained a body of young Chinese in modern science to spread the good work. Unfortunately this has been cancelled by insidious propaganda in the native press, all calculated to create odium and suspicion against the "foreign devils" who were robbing China of her magic treasures and using them to her detriment.

It is now proclaimed that China is going to do her own research work, but as Dr. Osborn and his colleagues point out, she cannot hope for years yet to replace the staffs of skilled and considerate explorers who have been enriching her fields of knowledge, and awakening her to the value (scientific but not commercial) of her palaeontological and other possessions. It is useless, perhaps, to urge on the celestial authorities that all this western research at the cost of so much effort and expense has been enlightening the world as to its antiquities; China will have to feel the pinch (like Egypt) in actual revenue.

Illustrated Weekly of India, Bombay, Aug. 23, 1931

Scientific Research in the Himalayas

BY "A. E. M."

THE Roerich Museum of New York has a world-wide reputation, and covers vast fields of scientific endeavour. A Himalayan Research Institute, under the auspices of the Roerich Museum, has been opened in the Kulu Valley, with the object of giving to the world the benefits of scientific exploration in the Himalayas. The nature and extent of the work undertaken at this Institute are described in this article.

PRACTICALLY on the borders of Tibet, and between Simla and Kashmir, lies the beautiful Kulu Valley. Until now this valley has been mainly famous for its fruit and also for its trout fishing, but it is likely to become famous in the near future for yet another thing; for it is in these delightful surroundings that the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, New York, has been established.

* * *

THE ROERICH ART.

The Roerich Museum is dedicated to the art of Professor Roerich, who has a world-wide reputation as one of the foremost leaders of contemporary art and culture. At this Museum are gathered over 1,000 of Professor Roerich's paintings, representing various phases and periods of his creative art. Among the latest works are the paintings dedicated to the Himalayas and Asia completed during the famous Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, which was so much talked of in the British-Indian Press at the time. Among the co-workers and Honorary Advisers of the Roerich Museum are many illustrious names such as Professor Einstein, Ignazio Zuloaga, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Jagadis Bose, Prof. Millikin, Professor Michelson, Louis Marin and others whose prestige is equally great.

* * *

VAST FIELD OF ENDEAVOUR.

The activity of the Roerich Museum covers vast fields of artistic and scientific endeavour. In its auditoriums, halls, libraries and theatre are held lectures, recitals, expositions and many other events pertaining to art and science, under the patronage of many Governments. Recently, under the auspices of the Australian Government, the Roerich Museum held an Australian Exhibition of paintings for the first time in America. Likewise, exhibitions have been held of Brazilian, South African, Indian, Chilean, Spanish and German art, as well as that of other nations.

The Roerich Museum is a parent institute with branches throughout the world. The Institute, which has recently been founded in Kulu, is one of its children, and its main object is to increase our knowledge and bring us the benefits that a scientific exploration of the Himalayas can hardly fail to discover.

* * *

HIMALAYAN FLORA.

The Institute is at present in its infancy, but already it has covered a considerable amount of ground in the biological field. Approximately 1,000 specimens of the flora of the Western Himalayas have been forwarded to New York, Michigan University and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and these have been identified by the Director of the New York Botanical Garden, confirming the finds of some new species.

The New York Botanical Garden is working in voluntary co-operation with the Roerich Museum in the latter's endeavour to discover plants of economic and scientific value, particularly as to their possible medicinal uses.

The Director reports that the scientific value of the collections already assembled is very great and expresses the opinion that it is a field of much promise.

* * *

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

In addition to the above work, the results of which are likely to be far-reaching, a considerable zoological collection has been made and a geological collection has been started. The Institute has started, and will maintain, its own local Museum and Research library. It is working in co-operation with similar Institutes throughout the world, and in this way, as in many others, its activities are international.

Although the Institute is fundamentally an American institution its international character is shown in the composition of the personnel both in regard to the staff and membership. The guiding principle is efficiency and the idea is to obtain the best material irrespective of from where it comes. In this, as, indeed, in all matters, the broad outlook of the Roerich Museum is maintained.

* * *

ILLIMITABLE SCOPE.

As regards the future, the scope is practically illimitable. There are vast fields to be explored in archæology, its related sciences and arts, as well as in the natural sciences. The region in which the Institute has been established is eminently suited for conducting scientific investigation, but it is not proposed to confine the activities of the Institute to purely local surroundings. The intention is to make Kulu a base from which explorations may radiate. By having a permanent base, it will be possible to organize and conduct more elaborate and complete explorations than has hitherto been feasible.

The Institute has been fortunate in having actually on the spot the guiding hand of the famous explorer, artist and writer, Professor Roerich himself, a circumstance which should be a sure guarantee of future success.

A New American Outpost of Science

By S. N. Roerich

Professor Nicholas Roerich in the Kulu Valley.

As our fliers, indefatigable couriers of science, are lifting their wings and soaring over the earth, American scientists in other fields are showing themselves equally intrepid and active. In the interests of world knowledge science has managed to perch, like an eagle, on the ledge of the world's summits—far up on the crests of the Western slopes of the Himalayas in India, where a new outpost of American research has been established—Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum.

In the Kulu Valley of the Northern Punjab, with its wondrous blend of races, of languages, of cultures, which date back to Vedic times, exists a remarkable spot which was chosen as the Headquarters of this American scientific outpost, and from whose intense researches are already coming new stores of knowledge to add to the American treasures of culture.

It was after his five-year expedition in Central Asia—where his life-long efforts for uniting world culture led him, across the expanses of Sikkim, Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Altai, Mongolia and entire Tibet—that Nicholas Roerich founded this scientific research center in the Himalayas. Throughout his journey he discovered, among other things, the vast store of medical knowledge which Asia holds and which is still unknown to the West.

This medical lore is known to have come down through the centuries in the great Vedic writings. In the seventh century, Hsüan-Tsang, renowned Chinese pilgrim to India, mentioned the fame of Kulu's medicinal plants. That fame persists. The possibilities of new medical knowledge there are believed unlimited.

In addition, this Himalayan region—cradle of man, as it is called—holds archæological treasures, as well as treasures for searchers in botany, bio-chemistry, astro-chemistry and meteorology, which equals and probably excels any other single site.

Thus seeking the finest place for this foundation Nicholas Roerich chose the Kulu Valley, the Silver Valley, as it is known. Here is the gateway leading into many facets of research and exploration. No richer site in racial remnants could be found, for the natural remoteness of its sites have guarded the ancient traditions. Moreover altitude and atmosphere ranging from an arctic to a semi-tropic climate provide a combination which is enviable.

Founding this research center which was named Urusvati, meaning in Sanskrit "Star of the Morning," Nicholas Roerich presented the Headquarters to the Institute from part of his own estate, and at once work began, with Nicholas Roerich as President Founder, Dr. George Roerich the Director. One of the members of the staff is Dr. Walter Koelz, of the University of Michigan, who did field work in the Byrd-MacMillan Arctic Expedition; heading the biological department. Dr. Koelz has now entered upon his second year with Urusvati.

In its work thus far, hundreds of specimens of plants have been found, and numerous herbariums sent to institutions in various parts of the world which are cooperating with the work. Thus Ann Arbor, Mich., the Botanical Garden in New York City, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris and numerous others have received thousands of species of the Himalayan flora.

The next task which the Himalayan Research Institute is planning is the enlarging of its work for Cancer Research, for which the possibility offered in this district is remarkable. The Kulu Valley is known as one of the few spots on earth where cancer is unknown, due probably to local conditions. It is from this rare aspect that the work is being approached, and Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute, proposes to investigate this line of activity and study with great intensity what conditions prevail in Kulu that have immunized the locality from cancer.

We know that cancer is de- (*Continued on page* 44)

A New American Outpost of Science

(*Continued from page* 23)

veloping and increasing with alarming strides in our civilized countries, and we are convinced that something in the lives of civilized lands is aggravating the condition conducive to this dread disease. This absence of cancer is, therefore, of extreme interest. Already plans have been drawn for the new laboratory building to be added to the headquarters, and which in addition to bio-chemical laboratories is to be equipped with a special cancer laboratory through whose endeavors it is aimed to establish a method whereby this disease, one of the greatest scourges on earth, may be fought.

To those who have seen this remote and beautiful spot in the far-off Himalayas, where American scientists work for the service of humanity, the memory which remains is a beautiful one. There stands the spacious Headquarters of the Institute—a two story building surrounded by several acres of forested and planted lands, which affords a constant view, through pines and deodars, of the crested Himalayas. Here six scientists may be housed.

And the site of Kulu itself is one of rare beauty. Not for nothing has the Kulu Valley been named the Silver Valley. For whether in winter, among the sparkling snows, or in the spring time, with its great mantle of pink and white fruit blossoms, it casts a silver sheen. Thus, nature reflects all its grandeur and beauty.

Protected by its mountain ramparts, the Kulu Valley has preserved its ancient rituals, and is inhabited by an incomprehensible conglomerate of ancient hill peoples, little touched by civilization, where the interweaving of races of all centuries has created rare rituals and religions.

And amid the beauties of these ancient traditions and the superb majesty of Himalayan nature, the pioneers of science pursue their researches and studies that humanity may profit by their advances into the unknown regions of thought and knowledge

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
September 19, 1931

The Listener

OFF-HAND, gentle reader, probably you could not tell what a Journal of Urusvati is. Just the same, the Journal of Urusvati is a handsome review that has been started in New York, of which No. 1 of Vol. I the Listener now holds in his hands. To tell the truth frankly, the Listener has not an idea what Urusvati means, just as a word. There seems to be something mystical, something Vedic or Upanishadic, about it. But its application, as the word is employed in the title of this beautiful magazine, is obvious. The Journal of Urusvati is a review which is devoted to archaeology, and particularly to Tibetan archaeology. It is published by the Roerich Museum in New York city, which is the seat of the Himalayan Research Institute, and the museum is an interesting and very richly equipped institution founded and built by Nicholas K. Roerich, an artist of Russian birth resident in the United States. Mr. Roerich is particularly interested in archaeological research in Tibet, but this new review, the Journal of Urusvati, gives evidence in its articles that it includes all archaeology, and all advanced research, indeed, in its field of study.

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It is, by the way, rather a curious thing about the big Roerich Museum, on Riverside drive, New York, a regular skyscraper, that you can rent an apartment in it and live there. You can reside in the midst of Oriental art, ancient statues, prehistoric pots and kettles, incomprehensible inscriptions, learned lectures and a hundred attendant developments of advanced culture. With all the comforts of modern life, you can imagine yourself a lama, and doubtless can meet real lamas—not llamas—at any time when you feel inclined. However, the Listener is not at this moment interested in Mr. Roerich's Museum, but in his Journal; and he is primarily interested in this number because of the interesting article that leads it, which is all about our own beloved and eminent Orientalist, Charles Rockwell Lanman, since 1880 Wales professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, now quite unnecessarily retired from teaching activities. No living man, certainly, has equalled Professor Lanman as an authority in the ancient literary languages of India; no living man has received so many honors from the learned societies of Europe. As the long-time editor of the Harvard Oriental Series, which he founded, and thirty-six volumes of which have been issued, Lanman has a monument which alone would render him famous for all time. This number of the Journal of Urusvati has, in addition to a biographical sketch of Lanman, an admirable frontispiece portrait of him, in which his scholarly and noble features, with those large and penetrating eyes so familiar and so deeply endeared to generations of pupils and to hosts of devoted friends, appear to advantage.

+ + +

Professor Lanman is a graduate of Yale, but we may locally rejoice that it is Harvard which must forever shine in the lustre of his genius and enjoy the profit of his life-long labors, though Harvard has been little sensible of his services and his eminence. For there are many people in distant parts of the world who know of Harvard University only through his labors and triumphs in the field of linguistic studies, and particularly of the Sanskrit and the Pali tongues. It is not merely Lanman's profound scholarship, but his human insight into the minds of men of all epochs and all creeds and all philosophies, which have made the ancient Indian literature comprehensible to the modern world. The Journal of Urusvati has begun well by placing this tribute to Charles R. Lanman as the corner-stone of its subsequent labors.

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The inability of the people of Europe to understand America and Americans is again illustrated by the honors accorded to Jimmy Walker, who, for New York's sins, is the mayor of that city, by hordes of prominent persons in Germany, France and England. People over there say they have honored the Honorable Jimmy because he is such a representative American! That basis of action might be excused to the Mahatma Gandhi, who really knows extremely little about this country, but not to the President of France or the Premier of Great Britain. What does the fuss over Walker signify? That we are still, to the ruling classes of Europe, the country whose heroes are Barnum, and Brigham Young, and Boss Tweed, and Buffalo Bill, and Big Bill Thompson, and Lord Timothy Dexter, and Al Capone. For, next to Jimmy Walker, no American has lately figured so prominently in Europe's imagination as the King of the Racketeers. What Europe wants of America, next to the savings of our people doled out by the great bankers, are vaunting fakers—not exactly fakirs—and picturesque rascals. It is they, in the prevalent European mind, who are the true successors in American fame of Washington and Franklin.

+ + +

Frank Lloyd Wright, who has started out on a crusade against the accepted style of the American skyscraper, is certainly a great architect. In Europe, and no doubt in California, where several of his most surprising masterpieces stand, Wright is regarded as the greatest of American architects. Europe has called him "the pioneer, the leader, the inspiration of the new school of architects." Certainly his lines are "modernistic" enough. They are quite untrammeled by classic requirements. Some of his domestic architecture, seen in California, is the most astonishing thing in the world. And yet this eminent modern innovator thinks the skyscraper is all wrong. In a report in the New York Tribune of an address which Mr. Wright delivered the other night one finds this:

> The eclectics in New York, with the things they have done to the skyscraper, have betrayed America. They have made it assume a quality it has not got. The structure of their skyscraper is not what it pretends to be and posterity, therefore, will forget them. They have made the whole skyline of Manhattan into what seems to be a great mass of feudal towers. Apparently all is masonry and mass. But what makes them stand? Is it masonry? No, it is steel, engineering. They have camouflaged the truth with stone. They have refused to meet nature face to face; their buildings are straining under an unnatural load; the thought in world architecture has gone beyond them; pride in them will be short-lived; they are sacrifices to commercial expedient.

It is not that Mr. Wright so much objects to the height of the skyscraper as to its camouflage of solid stone. "We can build our buildings as tall as we like," he says, "but we will finish them as their lightness and openness demand. We

General Science

JOURNAL OF URUSVATI, Vol. 1, No. 1—*Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, New York,* 101 p., 75c, annual subscription, $1.35. The activities in Middle Eastern exploration of Prof. Roerich and the Himalayan Research Institute are well known. Now, the Institute has undertaken a new project, in publishing a journal on Asiatic research and allied subjects. The first, very interesting, issue includes articles on archaeological methods by R. V. D. Magoffin and Count du Mesnil du Buisson; a survey of problems of Tibetan archaeology by Georges de Roerich; an article on Lomonosov, the first Russian chemist, and an article on physical and psychic self-development by C. C. Lozina.

Science News Letter, October 10, 1931

LIBRAIRIE ORIENTALISTE PAUL GEUTHNER, S. A.
13, RUE JACOB, PARIS (6e)
R. C. Seine 246231 B

JOURNAL
OF
URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF
ROERICH MUSEUM

VOL. I

Abonnement au volume I (comprenant 2 fascicules) :
France **37** fr. **50** — Etranger : **40** fr.

Prix des numéros séparés : 20 fr.

Paru : **Vol. I, n° 1**, 1 frontispice, 27 figures dans le texte, 101 pages, gr. in-8, 1931.

Numéro dédié au professeur Charles-R. LANMAN.

Professor Lanman and his work in the field of Indology. — *R. V. D. Magoffin*. Archaeology as a Science. — *Du Mesnil du Buisson*. The art of excavation. — *G. de Roerich*. Problems of Tibetan Archaeology. — *C. C. Lozina*. Technique of body and mind. — *V. A. Pertzoff*. Lomonosov and his contribution to natural science. — Annual report of the Himalayan Research Institute, 1929-1930. — *E. D. Merrill*. Urusvati brings America new botanical treasures. — *V. Shibayeff*. The Institute's Himalayan headquarters. — Book reviews.

Le **n° 2** contiendra, entre autres, les articles suivants :

E. L. Hewett. Problems of Southwestern Archaeology. — *A. Kalitinsky*. Methods of Tumuli Excavations. — *G. de Roerich*. Tibetan Buddhism, etc., etc.

YALE

AUTUMN LIST

1931

NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Trails to Inmost Asia

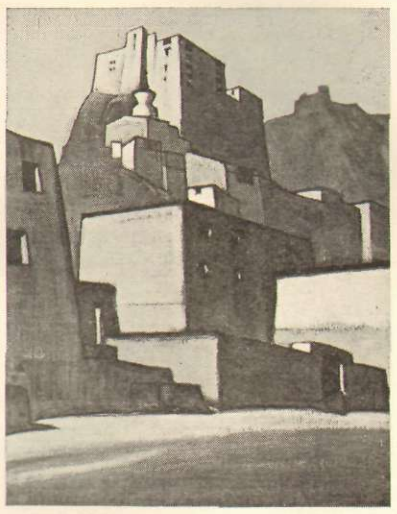
By George N. Roerich

Orientalist and son of the famous Russian Artist, Nicholas Roerich.

With a Preface by Louis Marin.

Publication August 28. Illustrated. Price $7.50.*

An account of five years of adventure and exploration with the Roerich Expedition to India, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Tibet.



Inner Asia with its towering mountain ranges, limitless deserts and steppes, isolated monasteries, nomad tribes, and hidden treasures of ancient civilization has ever been a lure to the explorer. But the "Roof of the World" does not easily give up its secrets and its mysteries. Many expeditions have sought to penetrate these forbidden lands, but none has been more successful than the Roerich Expedition which for five years traveled and explored central Asia. In this volume George Roerich gives a picture of the life and civilizations of the high plateau, tells of dangers met and overcome, and of regions seldom penetrated by westerners. The record is a fascinating one and the many illustrations—some from the five hundred paintings with which Nicholas Roerich created a pictorial record of the land and the peoples, and others from unique photographs—add immeasurably to the value and interest.

The Satin Slipper

By Paul Claudel

French Ambassador to the United States.

Publication November 6. Price $5.00.*

A poetic drama of human destiny and spiritual salvation symbolized in a Spanish romantic story.

In an article in the New York Times, André Maurois said, "In addition to being the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Paul Claudel also is one of the three or four greatest living French authors." THE SATIN SLIPPER is probably his most original and significant work.

America Weighs Her Gold

By James Harvey Rogers

Professor of Economics in Yale University.

Publication September 18. Illustrated. Price $2.50.*

An analysis of the present extraordinary maldistribution of gold with its attendant evils, and the part the United States has played in bringing it about.

While the American public, under pseudo-democratic direction, crawls blindly in a circle, the slow but sure working of powerful economic forces has produced a business depression of unparalleled intensity. Dr. Rogers, astute economist, quietly exposes the underlying factors in the paradoxical position of the United States—a people almost without international experience suddenly elevated to first rank in diplomatic and financial influence. He shows the conflict of our interests as a great creditor nation with our traditional tariff and foreign trade policies, and our grave responsibility for much of the present world-wide distress which has revived the question of war damages and debts and even of the gold standard. It is a book of immediate importance to bankers and business men, and to all thoughtful readers watching conditions at home and abroad.

Sun Yat Sen

By Henry Bond Restarick

First American Bishop of Honolulu, Trustee and President of the Hawaiian Society.

Publication October 23. Illustrated. Price $2.50.*

A *true account of the strange career of Sun Yat* Sen, Liberator of China.

Due to the fact that no written records of the early life of Sun Yat Sen are available, other accounts have contained certain inaccuracies and misstatements. From close friends of Sun who were unwilling to give the information while he was alive, but who believe that the truth should now be told, Bishop Restarick has gathered the facts for his biography. Sun's school days in China and Hawaii, his career of revolt, his flights to England and America, and his numerous hair-breadth escapes all form a part of this fascinating story of the man "who did more to awaken China out of its sleep of ages than any other one man" and "whose power over the hearts and minds of his countrymen has proved greater after his death than it was when he was living."

Index

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Yale Spring List 1932

Yale University Press
New Haven

of American Foreign Relations, 1931

th Mexican-American affairs, the London Naval nce, and the Bank for International settlements.

e Direction of Charles P. Howland **Price $5.00**

his volume continues the excellent work of the Council on For- n Relations in presenting comprehensive and continuous studies he foreign affairs of the United States." *Current History.*

lemma of Religious Knowledge

ination and rejection of the various solutions of religious knowledge.

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he late Professor Bennett wrote this book with a verve of style d a force of logic which play havoc with the pomposities of Feuer- h, the subjectivism of Sabatier, the condescending pose of San- ana in regard to religion, the sociological apriorism of Durkheim, d the psychological mythology of Freud." *America.*

ns of Court and Early English Drama

of the entertainment at the Court in the 16th and 17th centuries.

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xquisitely composed, but more important for its suggestiveness n for comprehensiveness, this beautifully printed book supplies a g-needed chapter on one phase of pre-Shakespearean drama; the tribution made by the four English Inns of Court to the develop- nt of the masque and the emergent classical forms of tragedy and nedy." *University of Pennsylvania Law Review.*

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our most valuable and stimulating essays on the problems of gov- ment today by one of the ablest and most penetrating observers hat field." *Oregon Law Review.*

gourney: The Sweet Singer of Hartford

on S. Haight **Price $3.00**

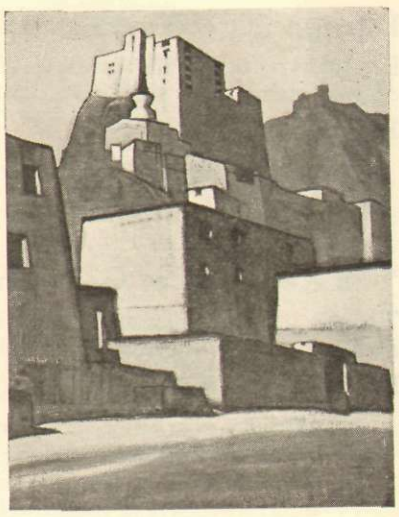
here is an irresistible comic element in Lydia Sigourney's career ich Mr. Haight unobtrusively permits his reader to enjoy to the ." *The Bookman.*

Trails to Inmost Asia

In this fascinating record of five years spent with the Roerich Expedition in India, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Tibet, George Roerich tells of exploring and high adventure.

By George N. Roerich

Illustrated **Price $7.50**



"There is a strange feeling of unreality in this chronicle like a journey to another planet. People, land, and rulers are all mystical, apart from life as we know it. And the record of the travel and of the adventures reads like a page from the Arabian Nights." *Boston Transcript.*

Lenin: Red Dictator

Lenin in action—a vivid political biography.

By George Vernadsky **Price $3.00**

"Certainly one of the best biographies of Lenin." *Foreign Affairs.*

"Special mention should be made of the final chapter evaluating Lenin as a political leader. Here is deep insight undistorted by emotional color." *Chicago Tribune.*

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A complete scholarly picture of Russia's political, economic, cultural, and religious history.

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GEORGES de ROERICH

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE

Texte français de M. DE VAUX-PHALIPAU

Préface de LOUIS MARIN
Député, Ancien Ministre, Président de l'Institut international d'Anthropologie,
Président de la Société d'Ethnographie.

Un volume de 48 planches et d'environ 300 pages in-4° couronne, 1931.

Prix de souscription : 100 fr.

A l'apparition de l'ouvrage, le prix sera majore.

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE ORIENTALISTE PAUL GEUTHNER
13, RUE JACOB, VI^e^

R. C. Seine 246.231 B

LIBRAIRIE ORIENTALISTE PAUL GEUTHNER

SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE

PAR

GEORGES de ROERICH

TABLE DES CHAPITRES

IE CENTRALE

RICH

ITRES

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Ce livre est le journal de route de l'Expédition Américaine organisée par le Rœrich Museum de New-York dans un triple but : peindre les sites, les monuments, les types ethniques de pays qu'aucun artiste de l'Occident n'avait encore visités ; étudier les sites archéologiques susceptibles d'offrir un champ fécond aux explorations futures ; recueillir des documents géographiques, ethnographiques, linguistiques sur d'immenses contrées encore mystérieuses. Pendant plus de trois années, de mars 1925 à la fin de mai 1928, Georges de Rœrich assuma le rôle écrasant de chef de caravane et d'interprète, sans cesser un moment d'observer au point de vue scientifique les populations avec lesquelles il se trouvait en contact.

Sa connaissance approfondie des langues orientales, en particulier du chinois, du mongol, du tibétain, lui permettait de causer sans interprète avec des lamas remplis de sagesse, des généraux chinois, des chefs nomades, de pauvres caravaniers.

Son récit toujours simple, direct, est d'une variété infinie : il nous fait passer des montagnes glacées du Karakorum aux plaines étouffantes du Turkestan chinois, des bazars de Kachgar et d'Ourga tout grouillants d'une foule bariolée à la désolation désertique du Tsaidam et des hauts plateaux du Tibet. Avec lui nous assistons aux cérémonies religieuses des grandes lamaseries, aux dîners somptueux offerts par les chefs de l'armée chinoise, qui parfois font assassiner leurs invités au dessert. Il nous révèle une Mongolie en pleine évolution politique et sociale, des tribus nomades dont la vie ne s'est pas modifiée depuis des millénaires.

Parmi les découvertes dues à l'Expédition Américaine Rœrich il faut signaler de nombreux monuments mégalithiques analogues aux ali-

gnements de Carnac ; des bijoux, objets divers ornés d'animaux stylisé identiques à ceux que les Kourgans de la Russie méridionale nous on révélés ; surtout la collection complète d'un Kanjur et Tanjur Bön-po

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SUR LES PISTES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE

JOURNAL DE L'EXPÉDITION ROERICH

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Préface de LOUIS MARIN

Député, Ancien Ministre, Président de l'Institut international d'Anthropologie, Président de la Société d'Ethnographie.

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Un volume de 48 planches et d'environ 300 pages, in-4 couronne, 1931.

Prix de souscription : 100 fr.

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NEW YORK CITY
EVENING POST
JUNE 19, 1931.

"Trails of Inmost Asia," by George Roerich. Adventure in India, Mongolia and Tibet by Professor Roerich's son.

NEW YORK CITY
EVENING POST
JUNE 19, 1931.

Adventure and Travel

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"Bob Davis, Hither and Yon." The popular editor flits hither and yon.

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"Trails of Inmost Asia," by George Roerich. Adventure in India, Mongolia and Tibet by Professor Roerich's son.

NEW YORK CITY
PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
AUG. 29, 1931.

Roerich, George N.

Trails to inmost Asia; five years of exploration with the Roerich Central Asian Expedition; preface by Louis Marin. 524p. il., map O c. New Haven, Conn., Yale buck., $7.50

A picture of the life and civilizations of inner Asia. Illustrated with photographs and many paintings by the well known Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, who led the expedition.

NEW YORK CITY
SUN
AUG. 29, 1931.

The Back of Beyond

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA. Five years of exploration with the Roerich Central Asian Expedition. By George N. Roerich. With a preface by Louis Marin, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, formerly Minister of Pensions, president of the Society of Ethnography, Paris. Profusely illustrated. Yale University Press. $7.50.

The value of this weighty volume for the ethnologist and for the reader schooled in the literature of contemporary exploration achievement is inestimable, but it is to be feared that the layman, seeking entertainment of a purely adventurous variety may find the narrative at times a dreary and repetitious bore. It is not within the scope of this brief note to adequately summarize the history of the Roerich expedition's years in Chinese Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, Mongolia, Tibet, the Gobi Desert country, beyond stating that there were accomplished the three primary objects toward which the entire undertaking was launched. These latter were: First, to bring back the broadest visual record extant of inner Asia and its peoples, a work successfully embodied in the five hundred paintings by Prof. Roerich, father of the book's author; second, to "prepare the way for future enterprises in the same region," and third, "to secure an extensive collection of ethnographical and linguistic material illustrating the culture of these regions." To the necessarily limited number of readers properly informed on and intelligently interested in the highly specialized subjects treated, the book offers ample return for the somewhat costly price of its possession. The work is the fourteenth to be published by the Yale University Press on the Philip Hamilton McMillan Memorial Foundation Fund.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 1931

Savants Explain Seething Orient, Past and Future

The Roerichs Report on Buddhist Psychology; Afghan Writes Politics

THE GOLDEN EAST. By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah. Dial Press. $5.
TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA. By George N. Roerich. Yale University Press. $7.50.

Reviewed by HELEN JAQUETTE

THE key to world peace lies in the East. Revolutions in Russia, Turkey, China and Afghanistan, have centered interest in that seething area. Take a look at any map, and sense the spaces, full peopled, east of Europe, west of Asia. Here lies locked the story of both past and future, and here are two volumes, widely varying, to help the reader understand the trends.

Sirdar Ikbal Shah starts at old Stamboul and works north and east and south, describing adventures, breath-takingly. He tells of how he promised marriage in order that a girl might see a movie, and how he deserted his promised bride; but then he feels little regret, for woman and man are sprung from different species, he believes. He sets up the Agha Khan as the strong man for India, decrying Gandhi's influence. He defends the Oriental scientist against the more materialistic west, and demands acceptance for fakir magic. He tells of Islam's feminist revolt, and warns that Russian propaganda must continue if the Bolshevist regime desires to live. And he throws a clear bright light upon mysterious Afghanistan, in which the Sirdar was a former officer He knows the powerful world of Islam, and interprets it for the reader. His volume is profusely illustrated with interest in Oriental happenings.

Dr. Roerich's five-year expedition into forbidden Central Asia leans more to archeology and mysticism than to current politics, and though written in what seems unnecessarily forbidding style, is full of most important data. The author and his father, a famous Russian scientist and painter, speak many of the native tongues, understand the native customs, and have gained the confidence of Buddhist savants. In consequence, the Roerich expedition secured more authentic insight into the minds of Asiatic scholars than has been gleaned by any other recent expeditions. This report is essential for understanding the psychology of millions of seething Asiatics.

CHICAGO, ILL. TRIBUNE
AUG. 29, 1931

ABOUT PLACES.

The Golden East, by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah [Dial], tells about the author's many journeys to Mecca, in Afghanistan, and in bolshevik central Asia.

Trails to Inmost Asia, by George N. Roerich [Yale University Press], records five years of exploration with the Roerich central Asian expedition.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
September 12, 1931

Day by Day Story of Explorers on Trip to Inmost Asia

"Trails to Inmost Asia," by George N. Roerich. (Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.)

By DR. GEORGE R. DODSON.

For several decades prominent scientists in Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia have been sending out exploring expeditions into Central Asia. The trustees of the Roerich Museum, feeling that America ought to participate, sent out an expedition from New York in May, 1923. Through five years this expedition studied the life and civilization of the nomads of the High Plateau in Central Asia. It was under the direction of the Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, who brought back 500 pictures which present a panorama of regions in Asia about which little has been known.

His son, George N. Roerich, who tells the story, accompanied his father. An Orientalist, brought up in the schools of Russia, England, France and the United States, he mastered the Persian, Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese languages. This knowledge provided him with a key to many mysteries of the "Closed Land." He has brought back a scientific picture of the lands, the peoples and the religions of Central Asia. The expedition made some interesting discoveries. For example, it studied many monuments, cromlechs, menhirs, whose existence had never been suspected.

In this volume we have the detailed account of the experiences of the explorers day by day. They endured incredible hardships. Very often their lives were in danger and their salvation was due to their resourcefulness in emergencies. The reader marvels at the endurance displayed. Only a combination of artistic interest, of scientific curiosity, of the love of adventure and the joy of overcoming difficulties could sustain men and women through so many hardships and dangers. One hopes that the new knowledge acquired is worth it all.

There is a preface by Louis Marin, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and president of the Society of Ethnography, and there are 152 illustrations in the book.

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
September 26, 1931

173/20

The Entrance to India

Along the Trails to Inmost Asia

The Story of the Roerich Expedition to the Towering Mountains and Limitless Deserts

WHEN the record of adventures undertaken and accomplished in this twentieth century of ours has been written for future generations, the period will stand forth as an age of explorations comparable in importance as in accomplishment with that other great century of adventure, the sixteenth. Colonel Lindbergh and the conquest of the seas by aeroplane Rear-Admiral Byrd and his mighty achievements in polar regions; and, quite on a par with all that has been undertaken as yet, both in its importance and in its dangers, this Roerich Expedition into the little-known region of towering mountains, limitless deserts and windswept plateaus of inner Asia. Under the leadership of the famous Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, the expedition set forth in March, 1925. Five years later, it disbanded at Darjeeling near the Indo-Tibetan frontier. The story of those years is told by Mr. Roerich's son, himself as well-known an Orientalist as his father is an artist. While the latter painted the unique panorama of these all but unknown regions, the son studied the dialects of the various tribes with a view to making a dictionary of the primitive languages of Asia and southwestern Europe. In addition he discovered a complete collection of sacred books of the Bon-po religion some three hundred volumes in all, a veritable treasure-house of information for those interested in primitive and Oriental religions.

Seen on the map, the line of march resembles a long three-sided figure, opening towards the Indian frontier. From town to town, from monastery to monastery, by caravan, on foot, and once or twice by rail, the expedition marched northward from Darjeeling to the highlands of Tshok Chu, then eastward to Nagghu, northward again, across the black-pebbled Gobi, westward to Omsk, south to Sringar and on to Darjeeling where they disbanded. Through heat and cold, through snow and rain, they braved peculiar dangers and hardships and they reaped unique rewards; it was a tremendous undertaking, and the account of these years of adventure is as thrilling as Coronado's search for the Seven Cities of Cibola.

They passed through towns that were already old when the Crusaders, venturing eastward, broke the Stygian darkness of the Middle Ages, they visited monasteries and palaces with royal libraries whose volumes were lettered with pure gold; they searched the ruins of temples, perched at perilous angles on the precipitous sides of the cliffs, beneath which clustered farmsteads and hamlets; they discovered cave temples with frescoes dating from the fifth to the eighth century and curiously like other temples, other frescoes, found near the Danube; they crawled along cliffs of flaming red and yellow sandstone; they pushed their way through passes dangerous with sharp bowlders and treacherous holes; they felt they way across the icy surface of glaciers knowing that a single breath might send them hurtling down the crevasse so near their pathway; they climbed trails lined by mummified carcasses of galloping steeds, strange and gruesome skeletons were piled along the roadside; they saw great clusters of Megalithic monuments significantly similar to those of Carnac in Brittany.

The people they saw were as strange as the land and as fascinating. The Incarnate Lama of the monastery of Spithong entertained the expedition at tea, serving sweets that suggested the markets of the Occident; in Mongolia they were fired upon as brigands. In the towns they saw the mingling of the two civilizations, with the beating pulse of Asia ever stronger than any new power that was likely to emerge. In the markets of Leh rich brocades and carpets of India lay side by side with products of Manchester looms and Bradford mills; the streets were noisy with the shouts and calls of the Ladaki men and women, with the trampling of droves of horses, with the whining of red-clad lamas from the wilds of inner Tibet offering relics and talismans for sale. The black and blue turbaned Baltis, the quaint Mons (preservers of ancient Ladaki lore), bore witness to ethnic remnants of a primitive population submerged by wave after wave of foreign migrations; bore witness, too, to a power of permanent survival.

Across the desert was Khotan, one of the most thrving oases in the Chinese province of Hsin-chaing, a modern city, orientally modern that is, with covered bazaars and long dusty lanes hiding the once famous seat of Buddhist learning and emporium of Central Asian trade. The ancient city had large colonies of Indian merchants settled within its walls, and carrying on a considerable trade with their own cities, from whence came, in all probability, the Kharoshthi alphabet. Even after the Mohammedan conquest in the year 1000, the city remained Buddhist. Now it lies buried under a Mohammedan cemetery, forever closed to archaeologists. The newer city, some five miles away, is likewise famous for carpets, but not those beautiful ones which were woven by the looms of the patient tribesmen. Instead they are produced in factories, along with felts and even cruder wares.

Still farther along the trail was Kashgar, its bazaars (roofed with sacking and straw mats) lining the dark and narrow streets crowded with men and women of all types, a veritable ethnological museum. Within the dark little shops one might find a dark-bearded Andijan merchant sitting among his coffers, richly ornamented as are those in the museums of far-off Italy, selling wares from Bukhara and Khiva and Samarkand; or in another, one might see, possibly handle, Indian rupees, old Russian rubles, and Chinese taels, might possibly find a stray coin from the Mediterranean lands in the huge iron coffers; in still another, one might catch the glint of golden epaulets and gold crown lace of second-hand uniforms. There is a carriage factory in this town, which builds strange antiquated vehicles, painted vivid green ochre or blue and lined with violet or crimson velvet.

There is a strange feeling of unreality in this chronicle, like a journey to another planet, a feeling which is only partially dispelled when one reads of the co-operative stores in Mongolia, the communism and the modern methods of agriculture. People, land and rulers are all mystical, apart from all life as we know it. For example there was that strange, militant priest, Ja Lama, born somewhere in the vastness of inner Asia, who exercised and still exercises so strange an influence over his people. His whole life was veiled in mystery. No one knew whence he came, nor what were his ambitions, yet for thirty-five years he held all of greater Mongolia hypnotized. Even now, six years and more after his death, his power is dreaded almost as much as it was during his lifetime. He is still worshipped as the militant incarnation of national leaders. Apparently he tried, rather fumblingly, to work out some sort of nationalism; he built castles in the heart of southern Mongolia; he studied abstruse treatises on Mongolian metaphysics; he trained men in the science of modern warfare, and so far as can be guessed, he dreamed of both military conquest and of spiritual regeneration for the people. An uncanny combination of military leader and humble monk, he blessed his people and taught them spiritual truths of Buddhism, at the same time ordering the massacre of countless pilgrims. Finally a Mongol bullet stopped his career, but it did not end his power. His head was severed and carried on a lance, and finally rescued by the faithful, found its way to Urga in a jar of formaline, unheroic certainly, but devoutly worshipped.

In Darjeeling, the starting point, the expedition formally disbanded. In spite of all difficulties due to political upheavals and unfavorable seasons; in spite of the snowy ranges and roaring streams, it achieved a signal success and brought back a unique record of that land where exist the grandest mountain systems of the world, the greatest stretches of waterless deserts, the widest reaches of steppes and wind-swept plains. It had studied vestiges of a past civilization that once linked China with the Mediterranean, it created a pictorial record of both lands and people; it surveyed the possibilities of a new archæological exploration, thus preparing the way for future enterprises in the same region and it secured extensive collections of ethnographical and linguistical material illustrating the successive cultures of that region. And the record of the travel and of the adventures reads like a page from Arabian Nights.

G. R. B. R.

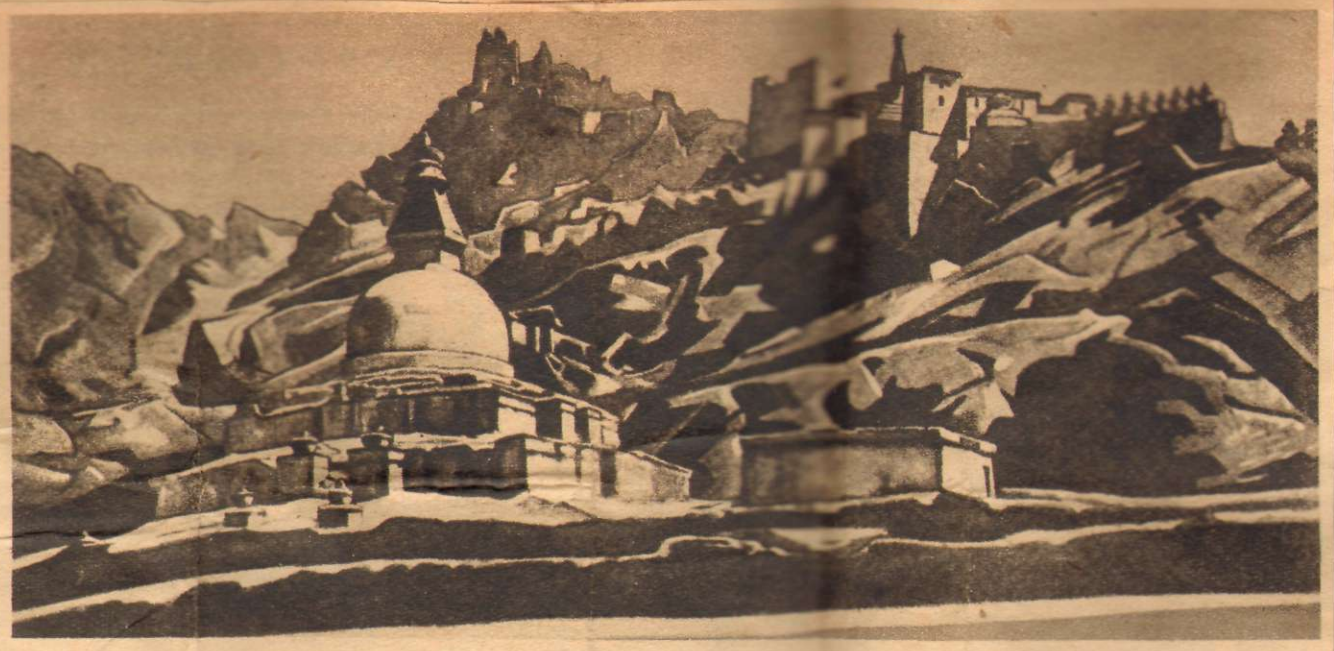
Trails to Inmost Asia. By George N. Roerich. $7.50. New Haven: The Yale University Press.

In the Heart Of Asia

A Record of Five Years' Fruitful Exploration by the Roerich Expedition

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA. Five Years of Exploration with the Roerich Central Asia Expedition. By George N. Roerich. With a Preface by Louis Marin. Illustrated. 504 pp. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $7.50.

By UFFINGTON VALENTINE.



The Monastery of Sheh, Ladak. *From a Painting by Nicholas Roerich.*

MANY expeditions have penetrated into Central Asia since Dr. Sven Hedin unveiled its fascinations, and few if any of them have given us a more varied and enriching record than has the chronicler of the party sent out by the Roerich Museum of New York. He is an accomplished Orientalist and son of the Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, who conducted the expedition, one of the objects of which was to provide the museum with a permanent pictorial exhibit from his brush. A hundred paintings of Central Asia landscape and life were brought back, some of which, together with numerous photographs, make up the illustrations of the volume. Another purpose of the five-year expedition was to see what the field offered in the way of archaeological interest, and a third to collect ethnographical and linguistic material bearing on the culture of that part of the world.

The party left this country early in 1923, and having established a base at Darjeeling, in British Sikkim, devoted the next year to visiting its vicinities and preparing for the long and difficult journey into the periphery of Southern Asia. This involved onerous advance dealings with the Tibetan authorities and much else of a trying and delaying nature.

The route finally taken was to Yum-beise by way of the flourishing trading centre of Urga, and after crossing the Southwestern Gobi and Tsaidam the entry into the great Tibetan upland was made through the tremendous mountain pass of Angar Dakchin. The initial lap was by motor and afterward caravan transportation was employed, a complicated matter of arrangement which was put through at Urga. Besides camp servants there was need of a guard to protect the expedition during a transit of the brigand-infested area of inner Mongolia.

The rumor had got abroad that the expedition required 900 men, and hundreds—Russians, Estonians, Mongols, Chinese and Tibetans —*thronged to offer their services.* Out of the applicants were selected some sixteen sturdy, well-vouched-for Mongols, who were given a month of daily instruction. Each man had to know how to behave in case of a fight, either on horse or on foot; understand sentry duties and be schooled in signaling and reconnoitring so as to be able to give warning of danger. Mrs. Roerich had two Cossack girls, fitted to face the hardships of the journey on a like footing with the men. Also at Urga the expedition was swelled by other members, including a young resident of Harbin, experienced in Gobi travel and one

(Continued on Page 16)

of formalin, is now a secret miracle-working relic.

In crossing the Tsaidam the camp was washed away by a sudden violent flood, and on another occasion the further progress of the expedition was imperiled by a stampede of the horses. More trouble with brigands followed, which, successfully weathered, as were other hazardous accidents, carries the narrative to the arrival among the inhospitable altitudes of Tibet.

Here began a series of harassments from local authorities which *have been the experience of all* travelers to that jealously guarded land. A vivid bit of description has to do with a compulsory visit to the camp of the High Commissioner of Hor which ended happily in lavish entertainment. Another chapter treats of the detention at Chu-nakhe and the dangers that continued to threaten the caravan, of which the rigors of nature contributed their share.

There is great particularity ...count in the passage through the country of the Hor-Pas, a valuable feature of which is the information afforded of nomad culture; and still more important is the record of investigations in the region of the great lakes, where the party came on various megalithic remains.

Those situated at Do-ring, some thirty miles south of the salt lake of Pang-gond tsho-cha, Dr. Roerich estimates as dating back to the pre-Buddhistic period of Tibetan history. He describes them as consisting of important alignments of eighteen rows of erect stone slabs, all drawn from east to west and having at their western extremities circles of menhirs planted with crude stone tables in front of them.

In speculating on this evident sanctuary of a primitive cult, he remarks:

> If one compares the famous megalithic monuments of Carnac in Brittany, to the discovered megaliths of Tibet, he is at once struck by the remarkable similarity of the two sets of monuments. The Carnac alignments are situated from east to west and have at their western extremity a cromlech or circle of stones. The Do-ring monuments have precisely the same arrangement. The sacerdotal use of the Carnac monuments remains unknown to the present day, although numerous explanatory theories are advanced. It seems to me that we possess a clue to the explanation of the megalithic structures of Northern Tibet. The megalithic monuments of Do-ring have a large figure in the shape of an arrow laid out with stone slabs, and situated at the eastern extremity of the alignment with its point toward the alignment. The arrow is an important symbol in the ancient nature cult of Tibet, and is connected with the cult of the sun and heavenly fire in the form of lightning, which it symbolizes. The present-day nomads wear ancient brass arrowheads as amulets, which are said to represent petrified lightning after it has struck the ground. * * *
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> The presence of the arrow figure at the eastern extremity of the Do-ring monuments indicates that the whole structure was dedicated to some nature cult and very possibly to the sun, of which the arrow is a symbol. This is an important conclusion, since up to now no megalithic monuments could be satisfactorily explained.

The author further notes that

> most of the discovered megalithic monuments are found along the great pilgrim route south of the great lakes that leads toward the Mount Kailasa, the abode of gods, and the sacred places on the Nepalese border,

and states that he proposes to show, in a later publication on the Bön religion,

> that this pilgrim route was a migratory route in the past, and as such acquired a religious significance which it still preserves.

At another spot the writer's father discovered several graves which he believes belong to the neolithic epoch.

They were laid out from east to west, and at its eastern extremity was a large boulder. Evidently the body was buried head eastward. Judging from the outward appearance of the graves, they belonged to the same epoch as the megalithic monuments discovered by the expedition. It was a matter of great regret that Tibetan authorities strongly objected to scientific excavations and we had to content ourselves with taking photographs and making a survey of the site.

Elsewhere in Tibet the writer found proofs of the assimilation of old sanctuaries of the primitive religion of the country by its ruling church, whereof we get much fresh insight owing to his acquaintance with the native language that opened the doors of Buddhist monasteries hitherto barred to strangers. In one of these was discovered a vast collection of works connected with the Bön-po religion that Dr. Roerich considers of inestimable value to Oriental research.

From Saga-dzong the expedition returned to Sikkim, where it was officially abandoned, the members returning home satisfied that the achievements of the trip fully compensated for the hardships and handicaps which had been encountered throughout the five years.

(CAMDEN, N. J.) THE BOOKMAN
NOVEMBER - 1931

Within the scope of a Bon Voyage paper it is impossible to do justice to a book like George N. Roerich's *Trails to Inmost Asia* (Yale. $7.50), the story of five years of exploration with the Roerich Central Asia Expedition. In the brief preface, Louis Marin of the French Chamber of Deputies writes of the expedition that "it penetrated regions where no Westerner had been seen for many years; it brought back to the scientific world new knowledge of that region of the 'Roof of the World' which is of deep interest geographically and sociologically". Nicholas Roerich, the famous Russian artist, was the leader, and painted more than five hundred pictures of the journey. He was accompanied by the author and his son.

of the receipt of a letter from John Galsworthy, telling Timmy how much he liked his book. At that moment Timmy and Susan, still loving each other, still young and eager for the good things life was going to offer them, felt that this indeed was the greatest gift of all.

PTEMBER 27, 1931.

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Guest to Listen to One of H

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William Faulkner.
York: Jonathan
on Smith. $2.50.

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N.Y.P. BOOK REVIEW DIGEST
OCTOBER - 1931

ROERICH, GEORGE NICHOLAS. Trails to inmost Asia; five years of exploration with the Roerich Central Asian expedition; with a pref. by Lewis Rene (Philip Hamilton McMillan memorial publication fund) 504p il $7.50 Yale univ. press

915.1 Asia, Central—Description and travel. Tibet—Description and travel. Roerich Central Asian expedition, 1923-1928 31-28040

A diary of the travels and explorations of the Roerich Central Asian Expedition, 1923-28. In addition to the record of the adventurous of the expedition, the volume gives a picture of the life and civilization and particularly the arts of this vast, little known region. The author is the son of the leader of the expedition, Professor Nicholas Roerich. The book is illustrated with many photographs and reproductions of paintings made by Professor Roerich. Contains a folded map and an index.

"The author was well equipped with a knowledge of the Mongol and Tibetan languages, and the expedition's progress was so deliberate and covered such a vast area that Roerich had many opportunities to make his study of modern Buddhism. Undoubtedly he learned a great deal, and certainly the book contributes much to our knowledge of the workings of lamaism; but the impression is unescapable that some of the most interesting information which Roerich collected is withheld." Rodney Gilbert

+ — Books p14 O 4 '31 1000w

Boston Transcript p1 S 26 '31 1300w

"Many expeditions have penetrated into Central Asia since Dr. Sven Hedin unveiled its fascinations, and few if any of them have given us a more varied and enriching record than has the chronicler of the party sent out by the Roerich Museum of New York." Uffington Valentine

+ N Y Times p8 S 27 '31 1150w

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN
NOVEMBER 1931

New Books Of The Week

Because of Baltimore's extensive trade with South America, any new book about that Continent is apt to find a ready audience among local readers. A truly fascinating volume, sure to be popular, is "America Hispana," just brought out by Waldo Frank. It deals with the Central and South American countries, their storied pasts, their economic presents, and possible futures.

"Trails to Inmost Asia," by George N. Roerich, relates the author-scientist's experience during five years' exploration with the Roerich Central Asian Expedition. How the expedition penetrated to this mysterious and forbidden land, the dangers overcome en route, and the ancient civilizations unearthed make capital reading.

HISTORY—BIOGRAPHY

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
OCTOBER 1931

The Roerich Magic

By Alexander Kaun

WHATEVER is connected with Roerich is invariably stamped with extraordinariness. Nicholas Roerich himself is sufficiently well know in Europe, Asia and America, both as an artist and as an organizer of international good will under the banner of beauty. With his name are associated the numerous organizations housed in the Roerich Museum in New York, and Roerich societies in more than a score of countries. His younger son, Svyatoslav, is a gifted painter, and is winning a reputation despite the handicap of being the son of a celebrated father. His elder son, Dr. George N. Roerich, a Harvard graduate, is a scholarly Orientalist, who has already brought out several distinguished books. One of these was on Tibetan painting.

The present work of George N. Roerich is a record of the Roerich Central Asian Expedition, organized and led by Nicholas the Miracle Worker, in 1925. Madame Helene Roerich, the wife of the leader, was a brave and inspiring companion during the five years of the expedition's unusual experience.

The book, abundantly illustrated, is both scholarly and entertaining. It contains contributions to the knowledge of archaeology and ethnography, aside from reproductions of Roerich's Tibetan paintings. At the same time the record of the expedition reads like an adventure story of the most fantastic variety. In a terse manner the author tells us of hair-raising escapades, of vicissitudes and perils, of grandeur and death interwoven. It often seems miraculous that the expedition survived, and that its story is not an obituary note.

Whatever its scientific and artistic contributions, the Roerich Expedition forms a landmark in the evolution of understanding between the East and the West. The Roerich magic breaks barriers, disperses hatred and intolerance, and hoists the banner of beauty and brotherhood.

Trails to Inmost Asia. By George N. Roerich. Yale University Press. $7.50.

(CONCORD, N.H.) AMERICAN REVIEW
NOVEMBER 1927

Trails to Inmost Asia. By *George N. Roerich.* New Haven: Yale University Press. $7.50.

The life of the Nomad tribes in the vast deserts and mountain ranges of Central Asia is described here as it was seen by the five-year Roerich expedition. Some of the illustrations are from the paintings of Nicholas Roerich, Russian artist, and leader of the expedition.

Travel

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA—G. N. Roerich—*Yale University Press,* 504 p., $7.50. Kashmir, Khotan, Urumchi, the land of the Hor-Pas, and a score of other regions at the inaccessible center of all the world where nobody ever goes—all these the author has visited and photographed the people that are in them; and he tells about it, most interestingly, in his book.

Science News Letter, October 3, 1931

TRAVEL MAGAZINE
NOVEMBER 1931

Inmost Asia

UNDER the direction of the Russian artist, Nicholas Roerich, an expedition was conducted for five years through the various countries of Central Asia. It penetrated regions where no Westerner had been seen for many years and brought back to the scientific world a new knowledge of the history of the region known as "The Roof of the World."

On this expedition Nicholas Roerich was accompanied by his son, George N. Roerich, himself a trained orientalist with an extensive knowledge of Eastern things. In *Trails to Inmost India* (Yale University Press), George N. Roerich has written a record of the expedition's discoveries and adventures. He tells of the life and civilization of the high plateau region, the dangers met and overcome, and the discoveries which link ancient nomad tribes to other civilizations. His book includes a description of a trip over the great Karakorum Route, of the Tsaidam Mongols, of the great Tibetan upland, of the remote cities of Urunchi and Jungaria, of the country of the Hor-Pas and of the region of the Great Lakes.

The book is lavishly illustrated with unusual photographs and with reproductions of the paintings by Nicholas Roerich.

BOSTON, MASS HERALD
DEC. 12, 1931

FIVE YEARS IN ASIA

When Nicholas Roerich, the famous Russian artist, led into Asia his remarkable expedition that was to remain there five years, he was accompanied by his son, George N. Roerich, Harvard graduate and distinguished oriental scholar. The son has told the story of those five years of exploration in "Trails to Inmost Asia," a volume of more than 500 pages, published by the Yale University Press. Nicholas Roerich painted nearly 500 pictures during those years for his New York museum, a collection that presents a unique panorama of the least known parts of Asia. In many other respects, the expedition served the cause of science as well as art and always through the strenuous efforts, great sacrifices and constant fortitude of its members. Mr. Roerich is writing a chronicle of explorations and scientific achievements, rather than an adventure tale, but the adventures are there nevertheless. Due to his intimate knowledge of the language and customs of the country, Mr. Roerich visited numerous monasteries usually completely forbidden to strangers, and tells us of their life and treasures. The nearly 200 illustrations include many reproductions of the father's paintings.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DEC. 4, 1931

Explorations and Research

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA.

By George N. Roerich . . . *New Haven: Yale University Press . . . $7.50.*

Reviewed by
RODNEY GILBERT

FEW travelers in the great dependencies of the former Chinese Empire succeed in sustaining any great interest in the lamaistic Buddhism of these wildernesses, despite the fact that the most conspicuous human contributions to every landscape and most of the habits of the grassland peoples are traceable to its influence. Attracted at the outset by the alleged mystery, the ascetic lives and the miraculous powers of the lamas, the average adventurer or scientific explorer is quickly repelled by the sordid features of Tibetan and Mongol monastic life. He is also too keenly aware of the staggering burden which modern Buddhism imposes on the wretched lay populations to cherish any sympathy with lamaism or to go deeper into it than he has to when he comes to write a book. Lamaism in most travel narratives, therefore, becomes incidental to such matters as the spread of ancient Buddhism and its art, the colorful stories of tribal migrations and conquests, the customs and traditions of races that remain virile in spite of lamaism, the impressive geographical features of the country and the terrific hardships which they impose on the traveler.

All these themes get ample space in George N. Roerich's record of five years' travel in and about Central Asia; but this author is also faithful to the purpose of the expedition of which he was a member, and gives an insight into the nature, quality and inside politics of lamaism which will probably stimulate in the reader of Asiatic travelogues a new taste for modern Buddhist sectarianism. "To study the living forms" of Buddhism was one of the major purposes of an expedition led by the author's father, Nicholas Roerich, which set out from India in 1925 after a year in Sikkim, and returned to India in 1928, after doing a great loop through Kashmir, Ladak, Chinese Turkestan, western Mongolia, Siberia, central Mongolia, Kansu, the Tsaidam in the Koko Nor administrative area, the high Tibetan tableland and Trans-Himalyan Tibet. The author was well equipped with a knowledge of the Mongol and Tibetan languages, and the expedition's progress was so deliberate and covered such a vast area that Roerich had large opportunities to make his study of modern Buddhism. Undoubtedly he learned a great deal; and certainly the book

As a travel narrative the book has merit in spots only. The first half of it is in guidebook style and is duller than many earlier records of travel over the same territories. From the time that the expedition starts southward from central Mongolia toward Tibet, over a virtually unknown desert pilgrim trail, Roerich's interest in his own story quickens and the reader, from then on to the end, is treated to some excellent accounts of impressive landscapes, picturesque personalities, thrilling adventures, ghastly hardships and a few of those intimate anecdotes, with which a French traveler invariably brightens the most inconsequential record, but which Roerich introduces with almost Anglo-Saxon reluctance and awkwardness. The story of a certain bandit-monk, known as Ja Lama, whose cruelty, intelligence and driving power made him almost as majestic a figure in modern Mongol history as the great Khans of their golden age, breaks the narrative as an interlude which the general character of the book does not seem to justify. It is, nevertheless, the best narrative in it and will probably be thought its brightest feature by those who have no special knowledge of Asia.

One is left waiting for supplementary publications for a full knowledge of the expedition's scientific achievements, which are: a knowledge of the Bön religion acquired from untranslated religious texts and from contacts with professors of the faith; a study of the relationship between the conventionalized animal designs in primitive but surviving Tibetan art and the very similar Sythian and Gothic patterns already known to Occidental archaeologists; and the new light which a closer study of the Bön religion throws upon the purpose and ritualistic meaning of stone circles, menhirs and cromlechs in the Asiatic highlands and therefore, possibly, upon similar monuments in the West.

These are heralded in the several prefaces as the achievements which, together with Nicholas Roerich's paintings, have justified an expensive expedition and now a very fat volume. But it is decidedly disappointing to find these achievements only superficially dealt with in text and illustrations, and to be invited to wait for further enlightenment.

See also Atlantic Monthly December issue

INMOST ASIA

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA. By GEORGE N. ROERICH. (Yale University Press. London: Milford. 34s. net.)

The generous publicity given to Professor Nicholas Roerich's expedition by the Press at the time of its inception, and at various stages of its wanderings in Central Asia, was of a nature to justify great expectations. In sending out this expedition the Trustees of the Roerich Museum, at New York, founders of the Himalaya Research Institute, which has its headquarters at Nagar, in the Kuru Valley, "felt the growing necessity of an active American participation in a work which for several decades had attracted the attention of prominent scientists in Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia." Time and money were evidently matters of secondary consideration.

The expedition, led by Professor Nicholas Roerich, the Russian impressionist painter, left New York in May, 1923, and ended its labours in Tibet in the spring of 1928. Reporting its safe return to civilization, in a telegram sent from Sikkim to New York on May 16, 1928 (published in The Times of May 28), Professor Roerich announced that "the American flag had successfully encircled Central Asia," and that the expedition had achieved many artistic and scientific results. His own account of the protracted wandering in the wilds, consisting chiefly of his artistic impressions and personal repercussions, was published last year as a travel diary entitled "Altai-Himalaya" (reviewed in these columns on December 4, 1930); it was left to his son, the present author, to write the full narrative of the expedition's explorations and researches and their scientific results. In so far as the last are concerned, serious students who have in mind the research work done in recent years by Sir Aurel Stein, Sven Hedin, Ella Chapman Andrews and other explorers will find them comparatively meagre and seemingly disproportionate to the time expended.

In a prefatory note the author explains that the expedition had three principal objects in view. First, to "create a pictorial record of the lands and peoples of Inner Asia"; secondly, to survey the possibilities for future archaeological explorations and thus prepare the way for future enterprises in the same region; and, thirdly, to collect ethnographical and linguistic material illustrating the culture of these regions. In pursuance of the first, and chief, of these objects, Professor Roerich, the leader of the expedition, painted no fewer than five hundred pictures (now on permanent exhibition in the Roerich Museum of New York), a number of which are reproduced in this volume. With regard to the second, the author plaintively observes that the ancient sites along the great trade routes south of the Celestial Mountains have been thoroughly explored by a number of archaeological expeditions and there is little chance for sensational discoveries along the well-trodden paths. But there remains the great Central Asiatic nomad culture. Its archaeology is still in its infancy, and the hundreds of *tumuli or ancient graves that cover* the vast expanses of the Asiatic steppe country still await the spades of the excavators.

Unfortunately, there was little to be done in this promising field; for throughout Chinese Turkestan and along the border country of Mongolia and Jungaria, "the unsettled conditions of the country and espionage prevented detailed explorations." Similarly, in the case of the interesting megalithic monuments and cromlechs discovered in the vicinity of the great Salt Lakes of Tibet, as the Tibetan authorities strongly objected to scientific excavations, the expedition had to content itself with taking photographs, postponing the investigation of these monuments *of the primitive Bön religion* until such time as the Government of Tibet may be disposed to sanction scientific research work. Finally, in pursuance of the expedition's third object, a large number of Tibetan and Mongolian books were collected; during several months of enforced residence among the Kurluk Mongols of the Tsaidam region the author (by disposition and education a philologist) was able to compile materials for a Ded-Mongol dictionary, together with a collection of local songs and ballads; and during the expedition's six months' compulsory detainment by the Tibetan authorities he visited a number of monasteries and studied the sacred texts of the Bön religion, the literature, *history and sagas of the* Tanguts and other nomads of eastern and northern Tibet, and the "animal style" peculiar to the ancient nomad art of Central Asia.

The expedition spent its first year (1924) in *Sikkim, where its leader painted pictures* and the author devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the spoken Tibetan language. Thereafter its caravans and pack-trains proceeded to encircle Central Asia by way of Ladak, the Karakorum, Khotan, Kashgar, Urumchi, the Altai mountains, Mongolia, the central Gobi, Kansuh, Tsaidam and Tibet. At Khotan (in 1925) its progress was delayed for several months by the obstructive tactics of the Chinese officials, and finally stopped (in October, 1927) by the Tibetan authorities at Chu Na-Khe, where, encamped at a height of 15,000ft., it spent five months under conditions of extreme discomfort, indignity and considerable danger, losing five of its camp followers and ninety pack animals for want of food and fuel. The outstanding feature of the expedition, as the author observes, was the presence of three women on its staff—namely, his mother and her two Cossack maids. To their remarkable fortitude under most trying conditions, the male *personnel* of the expedition rendered full homage.

It remains to be said that Mr. Roerich's narrative of the expedition's journeyings, labours and misadventures contains much that will interest and instruct the general reader, notably the chapters wherein he deals with the life and customs of the nomads of the great Tibetan upland and those which describe the political conditions and tendencies created by the waning of China's authority over Outer Mongolia and the New Dominion. The book is well written, beautifully printed and profusely illustrated.

HISTORICAL OUTLOOK
(Philadelphia)
January - - 1932

The Yale University Press has just published on the McMillan foundation G. N. Roerich's *Trails to Inmost Asia* (1931. xx, 504 pp. $7.50). Author and press are to be congratulated on a fine piece of book production. The apparatus of illustrations, maps, and index is excellent. For historians chief interest will attach to an account of the life of Ja Lama, and to the research into the vestiges of the Central Asiatic nomad culture whose effects were felt from the Pacific to the Mediterranean. There is a long and detailed description of present Mongolia and of life in its capital, Urga. The most important material concerns the region between Urga and Central Tibet, but the Roerich Expedition did not, in general explore unknown territories. Mr. Roerich enjoys quite remarkable equipment for such an investigation. His book, however, contains little new scientific information except concerning the stone monuments of upland Tibet. It shows acquaintance with the literature of previous research, but is itself a journal of the journeys of the Roerich expedition, which reveals surprisingly little of what the party aimed to do or succeeded in doing beyond the often very adventurous travel which was involved in circling a large part of the Gobi Desert and crossing its southwestern expanse. B.

The fourth of the Royal Empire Society's *Imperial Studies* is G. S. Graham's *British Policy and Canada, 1774-1791* (Longmans, Green, 1930. xii, 161 pp. $4.00). It is a book which it is difficult to evaluate fairly because its author made this (his first) venture into a field which has been debatable ground for years among far more experienced historians. It is true that he has been the economic historian where they have been constitutionalists, but there is some danger that his main thesis may receive less attention than it deserves because of his inadequacies in secondary matters. He makes a number of exasperating petty errors which it would be a mistake to capitalize and he has not always taken pains to digest as well as read the work of his predecessors, notably Mrs. Jackson (whom he does not mention) and L. B. Namier. The great merit of his book is that it puts historical flesh on an idea previously put forward by a number of historians, but never systematically developed in print, i.e., that after the American Revolution it was hoped that Canada might be a sufficient substitute for New England, and become a British corridor for trade with the heart of the American Continent. It is to be hoped that Dr. Graham will go on with investigation of the economic aspects of British policy. For too long it has been investigated only for its constitutional elements. B.

BOSTON, MASS. BETTER BOOKS
December 1931

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA *by* GEORGE N. ROERICH

An account of five years of adventure and exploration with the Roerich Expedition to India, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet. A fascinating account of life on "the Roof of the World." Many illustrations, some in color, from the paintings of Nicholas Roerich.

Yale University Press $7.50

NEW YORK HERAL

...vel narrative the book has ...spots only. The first half ...m guidebook style and is ...h many earlier records of ...the same territories. From ...that the expedition starts ... from central Mongolia ...bet, over a virtually un...ert pilgrim trail, Roerich's ...his own story quickens ...ader, from then on to the ...ated to some excellent ac... impressive landscapes, pic... personalities, thrilling ad...ghastly hardships and a few ... intimate anecdotes, with ... French traveler invariably ... the most inconsequential ...n which Roerich introduces ...est Anglo-Saxon reluctance ...ardness. The story of a cer...t-monk, known as Ja Lama, ...lity, intelligence and driv... made him almost as ma...ure in modern Mongol his...the great Khans of their ..., breaks the narrative as an ... which the general character ...k does not seem to justify. ...rtheless, the best narrative ... will probably be thought ...est feature by those who ...pecial knowledge of Asia.

...left waiting for supplement...cations for a full knowledge ...pedition's scientific achieve...hich are: a knowledge of the ...ion acquired from untrans...gious texts and from con...h professors of the faith; a ...the relationship between the ...nalized animal designs in ... but surviving Tibetan art ... very similar Sythian and ...tterns already known to Oc... archaeologists; and the new ...ch a closer study of the Bön ...hrows upon the purpose and ... meaning of stone circles, ...and cromlechs in the Asiatic ... and therefore, possibly, ...llar monuments in the West.

...are heralded in the several ...as the achievements which, ... with Nicholas Roerich's ..., have justified an expensive ...n and now a very fat vol...t it is decidedly disappoint...ind these achievements only ...ally dealt with in text and ...ons, and to be invited to ...further enlightenment.

see also Atlantic Monthly December Issue

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.
January 9, 1932

Through Inner Asia

Trails to Inmost Asia: Five Years of Exploration with the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, by George N. Roerich. New Haven: Yale University Press $7.50.

CENTRAL ASIA'S vast, inaccessible reaches, isolated from the scurrying modern world by the highest mountains, the most unpleasant deserts on the planet, probably will long remain the last outpost of non-western culture. This fact has been apparent to students of civilization from the days of Marco Polo to the present, but each new exploration of the region and each succeeding collection of data concerning its culture tends more strongly to confirm this belief. And romantic antiquarians who dream of bygone days of medieval barons, of bloody dealings in men's relations to one another, of hoary and esoteric learning preserved in isolated and musty monasteries, of barbarian traditions guiding the policies of entire nations, might well turn to inner Asia to find their dreams come true and to discover their illusions shattered.

Not that Mr. Roerich, in this account of an expedition which, in the five years of its wanderings from Kashmir through Chinese Turkestan to Siberia and back to Darjeeling through Tibet, traversed thousands of miles of territory practically unknown to white men, is sensational in his description of the things which he saw or of the peoples with whom he came in contact. Indeed, his manner is extremely matter-of-fact. But the barest of facts concerning a land so opposite in nature and of a people so "barbaric" in spirit as compared with what we of the West are familiar with should bring a thrill to those who weary of the artificialities of modern western life, to those who fear the onrush of the Euro-American culture.

Three Principal Objects

The expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the Roerich Museum of New York City, had as its three principal objects the making of a pictorial record of lands and peoples of inner Asia from the brush of Mr. Nicholas Roerich, father of the author; the surveying of possibilities for new archæological explorations, and the extensive collection of ethnographical and linguistic material, illustrating the cultures of these regions.

In a plain style, almost in diary form, Mr. George Roerich describes in detail the day-by-day movements of the party. Leaving Srinagar in the Kashmir, by caravan the explorers proceeded along the difficult Karakorum route to the western oases of Chinese Turkestan—Khotan, Yarkand, Kashgar. Thence, skirting the northern borders of the desert, they made their way around the eastern spurs of the Tian Shan Mountains and through Dzungaria northward to the Siberian border. The narrative is resumed with the entrance into Mongolia and the journey southward to Urga, its capital. From the latter city the caravan pushed forward across the Gobi Desert to Anhsi-chou in western Kansu, and thence on to the high uplands of Tibet. A route was followed thence southwestward into the great lake region of Tibet, omitting Lhasa, and back to Darjeeling, in northeastern India.

Wealth of Fact and Lore

A good map and Mr. Roerich's detailed descriptions of the natural features and human settlements along the route should combine to make this book, if nothing else, a valuable guide for succeeding travelers in the region.

The general reader will find here a wealth of fact and lore to acquaint him with conditions among this sturdy nomadic population which carries on a pastoral life never free from the dangers of war, connected with the outside world only through the efforts of that hardy group of adventurers, the central Asiatic traders, who ply the caravan routes of the steppes and desert between India and China.

Chapters are devoted to modern political conditions in Chinese Turkestan, to the rise and development of the modern Republic of Mongolia, to the religio-political situation in Tibet and to other subjects related to the scene, by way of providing background for the narrative of the expedition's travels.

Although the author shows a thorough acquaintanceship with historical matters and with the development of Tibetan-central Asiatic Buddhism, and gives us the benefit of many pertinent facts, indicating elaborate book research in the course of his narrative, there is little precise or systematic information on the archæology or ethnology of the region. These interests are mentioned in the introductory note as two of the three incentives for undertaking the trip, and inasmuch as information of the sort is very sparse from this region, it is to be hoped that further data will be forthcoming.

Numerous photographs, among them seven reproductions of paintings by Mr. Nicholas Roerich, aid the exposition, and a large index adds to the book's value as a reference work.

JOHN GILLIN.

243

CHINA AND TIBET

A SUMPTUOUS volume, embodying the results of the expedition sent out by the Trustees of the Roerich Museum, New York, which set out for Central Asia in 1923, and returned five years later has just been published under the title of *Trails to innermost Asia** Professor Nicholas Roerich was an accomplished artist, and recorded his impressions in a number of remarkable paintings which speak much more vividly than the impersonal and somewhat frigid photographic plates of the usual type, while his son, George Roerich, the author of the present work, is a versatile linguist, with an exceptional knowledge of Persian, Chinese, Tibetan and Sanskrit The expedition was, therefore, extremely well equipped. Its objects were, firstly, to create a pictorial record of the lands and people of Inner Asia; secondly, to make an archaeological reconnaissance of the country; and thirdly, to make an ethnological and linguistic survey. Unfortunately, the results were comparatively meagre. The ground has been already worked over fairly thoroughly by Sven Hedin and Aurel Stein. Secondly, conditions for further work are not propitious: roving bands of brigands constituted a real danger, and the attitude of both the Chinese and Tibetan authorities towards explorers is definitely hostile.

The latter, in a most inconsiderate fashion, held up the expedition for five months at Chu-Na-Kha, at an altitude of 15,000 feet. Five camp followers and numbers of pack animals died owing to this brutal behaviour, and as Madam Roerich and her two maids accompanied the travellers, this enforced delay was still more exasperating. The Tibetan Government also forbade the opening of cromlechs and monolithic graves on the borders of the salt lakes. Despite these difficulties, however, the explorers, in the course of their five years' wanderings, made their way through Ladak, Khotan, Kashgar and the Gobi Desert, back to India *via* Kausuh and Tibet. They made some most interesting investigations into the civilization and art of the nomads of the High Plateau and the dialects of the local Mongol tribes, of which they compiled a dictionary, with a collection of local songs, ballads and folk-lore: they studied the curious Bon religion (the primitive Nature Religion of Tibet), visited monasteries, and collected some extremely rare and valuable manuscripts. Altogether, this account of five years' wandering in Central Asia will interest both the general reader and the professed student of the subject.

*TRAILS TO INNERMOST ASIA. By George N. Roerich. (Yale University Press), 34s. net.

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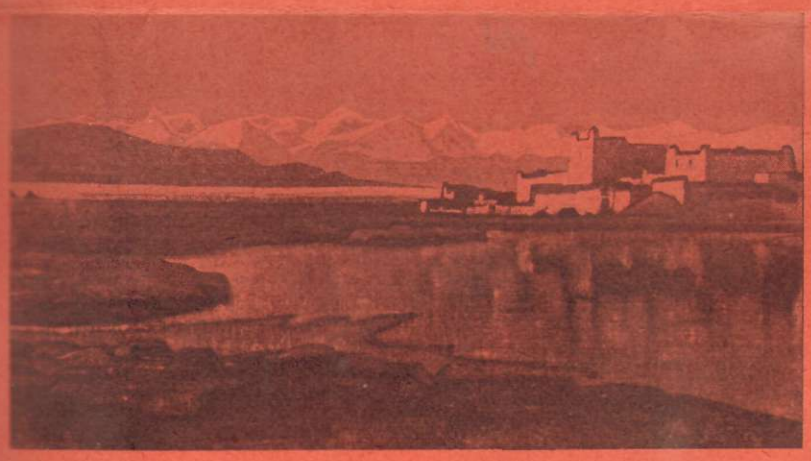
TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA

BY GEORGE N. ROERICH



LING-KAR
Painting by Nicholas Roerich

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

NMOST ASIA

Reviews:

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Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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MONITOR, Boston, Mass.
9, 1932

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TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA

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"Many expeditions have penetrated into Central Asia since Dr. Sven Hedin unveiled its fascinations, and few if any of them have given us a more varied and enriching record than has the chronicler of the party sent out by the Roerich Museum of New York." *New York Times.*

"The director's son and colleague, George N. Roerich, an Orientalist of distinction, here gives a brief survey of the experiences and findings of the expedition, and the story he tells makes fascinating reading." *American Mercury.*

"The Roerich expedition secured more authentic insight into the minds of Asiatic scholars than has been gleaned by any other recent expeditions. This report is essential for understanding the psychology of millions of seething Asiatics." *Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Only a combination of artistic interest, of scientific curiosity, of the love of adventure and the joy of overcoming difficulties could sustain men and women through so many hardships and dangers." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

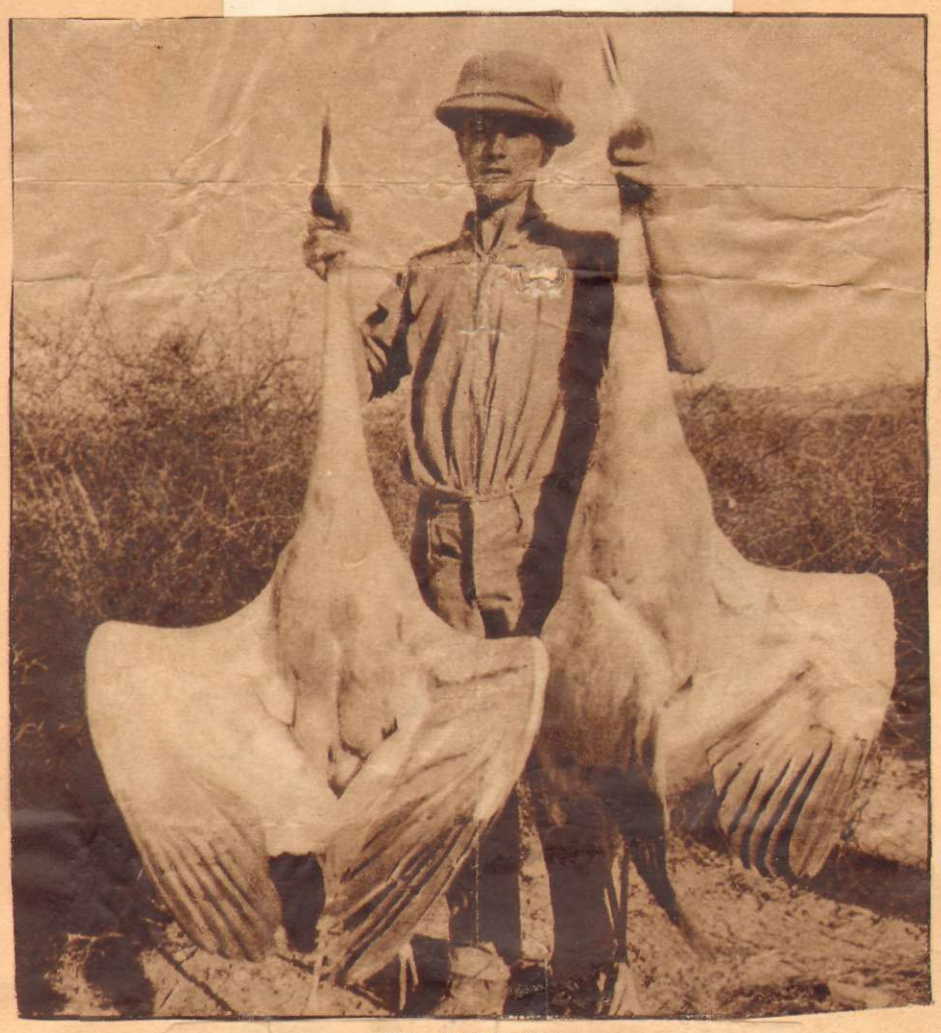
DR. NICHOLAS ROERICH IN THE "LAND OF THE 360 GODS": THE PHILOSOPHER With a Group of the Villagers of a Settlement in the Kulu Valley, in the Northern Punjab. (Times Wide World Photos.)

SACRED CRANES OF THE HIMALAYAS: DR. WALTER N. KOELZ of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum in New York With Two Giant Birds of the Mountains. (Times Wide World Photos.)

A SCHOOL IN A REMOTE SECTION OF ASIA STARTED BY A TEACHER FROM NEW YORK: A CLASS at Naggar Kulu, in the Himalayas, Where Dr. Roerich Last Year Inaugurated the First School for Girls. (Times Wide World Photos.)

173/24

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
TRIBUNE
AUG. 16, 1931.



Wide World Photo
SACRED CRANES RARE BIRDS
Dr. Walter W. Koelz exhibiting two giant birds which are considered sacred in the Himalayas.

SCHOOL IN
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(Times Wide
World Photos.)

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD
AUG. 23, 1931.

ON A SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION TRIP, NEAR PUN-jab, India, Dr. Walter N. Koelz of the Himalaya Research Institute associated with the Roerich museum in New York City is shown here with two giant birds of the Himalayas—sacred cranes.

BRONX, N.Y. HOME NEWS
August 8, 1930

Himalyan Bird Collection Sent to Roerich Museum

The Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Dr., near 103d St., has received 46 species of birds inhabiting the Himalayas, it was announced yesterday. The ornithological collection is the first of a group to be received from Urusvati, the Roerich Museum's research institute in the Himalayas.

The collection includes the griffon, giant mountain bird of pray, the sacred crane of India, the bearded vulture, the horned own, the moorhen, hoopoo, sun birds, orioles, rose-fringed parrots and the monal, all birds of brilliant plumage.

The birds were obtained by an expedition headed by Dr. Walter Koele.

NEW YORK SUN
September 4th, 1931

ASIATIC BIRDS HERE

Roerich Museum Receives Himalayan Specimens.

The hoopoo, the lammergeyer or bearded vulture, the moorhen, the great griffon, the sacred crane of India, and the long-tailed paradise fly-catcher are among the Asiatic birds received recently at the Roerich Museum in the first group of ornithological collections sent from Urusvati.

Urusvati is the research institute *maintained by the museum at Nag*gar in the Kulu province in the western Himalayas. The birds which were obtained by two biological expeditions starting out from the institute are said to be among the rarest specimens found in the Himalayas.

The griffon is the autocrat of the tablelands of Tibet. It is a bird of prey, rearing its young in nests built on lofty crags. While it feeds no other bird may approach the carcass. It is swift and has great cunning.

The sacred crane of India is never molested by the natives, who consider it holy. Of great size and dignity, its voice is noted for its shrill and raucous character. Most of the time it stands on one leg.

The lammergeyer or bearded vulture has a wing spread of nine feet. It is also known as the dusky horned owl, a not uncommon specimen of the eastern plains.

Other birds brought back by the expedition include a group of rose-fringed parrots and the monal whose color melts from copper green and purple to a light brown, making its feathers appear to be steeped in a metallic glow.

BRONX HOME NEWS
September 5th, 1931

Himalyan Bird Collection Sent to Roerich Museum

The Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Dr., near 103d St., has received 46 species of birds inhabiting the Himalayas, it was announced yesterday. The ornithological collection is the first of a group to be received from Urusvati, the Roerich Museum's research institute in the Himalayas.

The collection includes the griffon, giant mountain bird of pray, the sacred crane of India, the bearded vulture, the horned own, the moorhen, hoopoo, sun birds, orioles, rose-fringed parrots and the monal, all birds of brilliant plumage.

The birds were obtained by an expedition headed by Dr. Walter Koele.

N.Y. TIMES
September 5th, 1931

HIMALAYAN BIRDS HERE.

46 Species Received by Roerich Museum From Its Institute.

Forty-six species of birds inhabiting the Himalayas, it was announced yesterday, have been received by the Roerich Museum, *310 Riverside* Drive, in the first group of ornithological collections to be sent from Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, at Naggar, Kulu, Western Himalayas.

The species include the griffon, giant mountain bird of prey, the sacred crane of India, the lammergeyer or bearded vulture, the horned owl, the moorhen, hoopoo, sun birds, orioles, rose-fringed parrots, the long-tailed paradise fly-catcher and the monal, whose feathers shade from copper green and purple into a light brown tail.

The birds were obtained by the two biological expeditions sent out under Dr. Walter Koele. The first went through the Kulu Valley and Lahul, across the Rothang Pass. The second went into Rampur Bashahr through the Sutlej Valley.

An ethnographic-archaeological-linguistic expedition is also being conducted in Lahul by Dr. George Roerich.

N.Y. AMERICAN
September 7, 1931

Roerich Museum Gets Birds of Himalayas

Giant birds from the Himalayas are among specimens just received at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside dr., it was announced yesterday. Among them are a great Griffon, a sacred crane of India, and a bearded vulture. The birds were obtained by the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum.

N.Y. AMERICAN
September 11, 1931

Roerich Museum Gets Birds of Himalayas

Giant birds from the Himalayas are among specimens just received at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside dr., it was announced yesterday. Among them are a great Griffon, a sacred crane of India, and a bearded vulture. The birds were obtained by the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum.

173 p5

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931.

Paris Sees Tunic Islam Calls Mohammed's; Indian Princess Lends It to Scientists

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—What has been identified as Mohammed's sacred tunic, now the property of her Highness, the Dayang Muda of Sarawak, was exhibited today at the religious ethnology section of the International Anthropology Congress now in session at the Sorbonne.

Dr. Castagne reported investigations of this garment, which has played a part in the religious history of the Moslem world and may again become important. The tunic was given to Mohammed by the Governor of Egypt in the year 6 after the hegira, Dr. Castagne said, as an offering to the prophet who had sent disciples to convert Africa to Mohammedanism. With the tunic the Governor sent other gifts, including two beautiful maidens, honey, fruits and rich materials.

One of the maids became a wife to Mohammed, and his disciples are said to have reported that Mohammed expressed a wish that the tunic serve as his burial garb. It was, however, placed in his tomb at Medina, in the Hedjaz. On the sack of this tomb by the Wahabis the tunic was saved by a French diplomat, from whose family the Princess of Sarawak obtained it.

The tunic is interesting for its artistic as well as its religious and historical nature. It is composed of a strange material called "bysus," which is a cloth that was made in Antioch and which disappeared from world markets in the thirteenth century. It is entirely covered, front and back, with designs, inscriptions and prayers in Arabic, traced with red and black ink and disposed in forty-nine symmetrically arranged compartments.

Among other communications to the congress today was one from J. Townsend Russell of the Smithsonian Institution dealing with researches at Marsoulas, Haute Garonne, France, in the prehistoric section. In the same section Professor Baschmakoff reported on Megalithic discoveries in Thibet by the Roerich expedition. Professor Baschmakoff advanced a theory connecting the alignment of megalithic monuments with the orientation of the sun and declared this alignment was invariable megalithic remains.

BRONX, N.Y. HOME NEWS
September 5, 1931

Roerich Plan to Protect Art in War Is Endorsed

The "Roerich pact" for the protection of artistic and scientific treasures in war-time, suggested to the League of Nations by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, president of the Roerich Museum, 103d St. and Riverside Dr., was adopted yesterday by the International Commission of Intellectual Co-operation of the League, it was announced yesterday.

The new agreement stipulates that a special neutral flag raised above buildings housing such valuable treasure shall hereafter be respected by belligerents of every country, and that the building, its contents and personnel shall be considered inviolate.

The protection of all the cultural centers of the world has long been a goal of Prof. Roerich, artist and explorer. The advocacy of the Roerich plan yesterday received the commendation of leaders in scientific, artistic and cultural circles all over the world. The past provides that "educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, the personnel, property, and collection of such institutions and missions shall be deemed neutral and as such shall be protected and respected by all belligerents."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
November 18, 1931

Roerich Museum Leaders Mark Decade of Progress

Messages From Founder and World Leaders Received

The achievements of a decade in the promotion of international good-will and understanding through the fostering of universal artistic aims were celebrated last night in the assembly hall of Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, when leaders in the arts and sciences paid tribute to Nicholas Roerich.

Messages lauding the aims of Roerich Museum, its founder and its supporters were received from the heads of foreign governments, international societies and from foreign artists and scientists.

Miss Esther J. Lichtman, who recently returned from three years of research work at Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, at Naggar, India, brought a lengthy message from the founder of the movement. In this, Mr. Roerich said: "In line with our basic principle of beginning everything with a small seed, we may see how the potential energy of this seed, from the sacred tree of culture, is growing even faster than we had expected. Let there be one more distinction of your cultural work; let there disappear from it all divisions, conventionally created by prejudice and ignorance."

Marquis Mineitchiro Adatchi, president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, sent a message felicitating the directors of the museum on the progress of their work. Messages of congratulation also were received from William R. Castle, Under Secretary of State, at Washington; Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico; Ricardo J. Alfrado, President of Panama; King Alexander I of Jugoslavia, and Dr. Albert Einstein.

New-York Times

IN QUEST OF THE SECRETS OF THE HIMALAYAS

A GALA DAY AMID THE SNOWS OF THE WORLD'S LOFTIEST MOUNTAINS: A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION

at Naggar Kulu, the Headquarters of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum of New York, Which Is Gathering Archaelogical, Artistic and Scientific Data on This Little Known Area of Central Asia.

(Photographs by Esther J. Lichtmann.)

A SKY-SCRAPER OF THE HIGH HIMALAYAS: THE PALACE OF THE PRINCE OF GUNDLA, Massive in Construction, but Somewhat Lacking in Modern Conveniences.

A BEARDED VULTURE WITH A WING-SPREAD OF NINE FEET: DR. WALTER N. KOELZ of Michigan University, Head of the Botanical and Biological Departments of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, Displays a Monstrous Specimen Shot at an Elevation of 14,000 Feet in Lahoul.

AN EXPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS FERVOR: SCENE AT A DANCE OF LAMAS, Grotesquely Masked, at Lahoul, Indian Thibet, Where the Himalayan Research Institute Is Studying the Ancient Customs.

At Right— THEY WEAR THEIR WEDDING RINGS IN THEIR NOSES. NAGGAR WOMEN, Attired in the Height of Fashion for Their Remote Mountain Region.

At Left— THE LEADERS IN THE STUDY OF THIBET: NICHOLAS ROERICH AND ESTHER J. LICHTMANN, Vice President of the Roerich Society in New York, Looking Over the Himalayan Field of the New Institute's Researches.

York, Despite the Protest ...
(Photographs by Times Wide World Photos.)

ROERICH MUSEUM

DECADE CELEBRATION

1921—1931

IN TRIBUTE TO

NICHOLAS ROERICH

AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WORLD PEACE AND CULTURE

EVENING OF NOVEMBER 17, 1931

AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

ROERICH HALL

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 103rd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

PROGRAM

DR. RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN
President Archaeological Institute of America, *Presiding*

SPEAKERS

REV. DR. ROBERT NORWOOD,
Rector, St. Bartholomew's Church

ESTHER J. LICHTMANN,
Vice-President, Roerich Museum

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE,
Eminent Attorney

THE HON. JAROSLAV NOVAK,
Consul General of Czechoslovakia

FRANCES R. GRANT,
Vice-President, Roerich Museum

THE HON. RADOYE YANKOVITCH,
Royal Consul General of Yugoslavia,
On Behalf of His Majesty,
King Alexander I of Yugoslavia

CARL W. ACKERMAN,
Dean, School of Journalism,
Columbia University

LOUIS L. HORCH,
President, Roerich Museum

THE HON. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
United States Senator

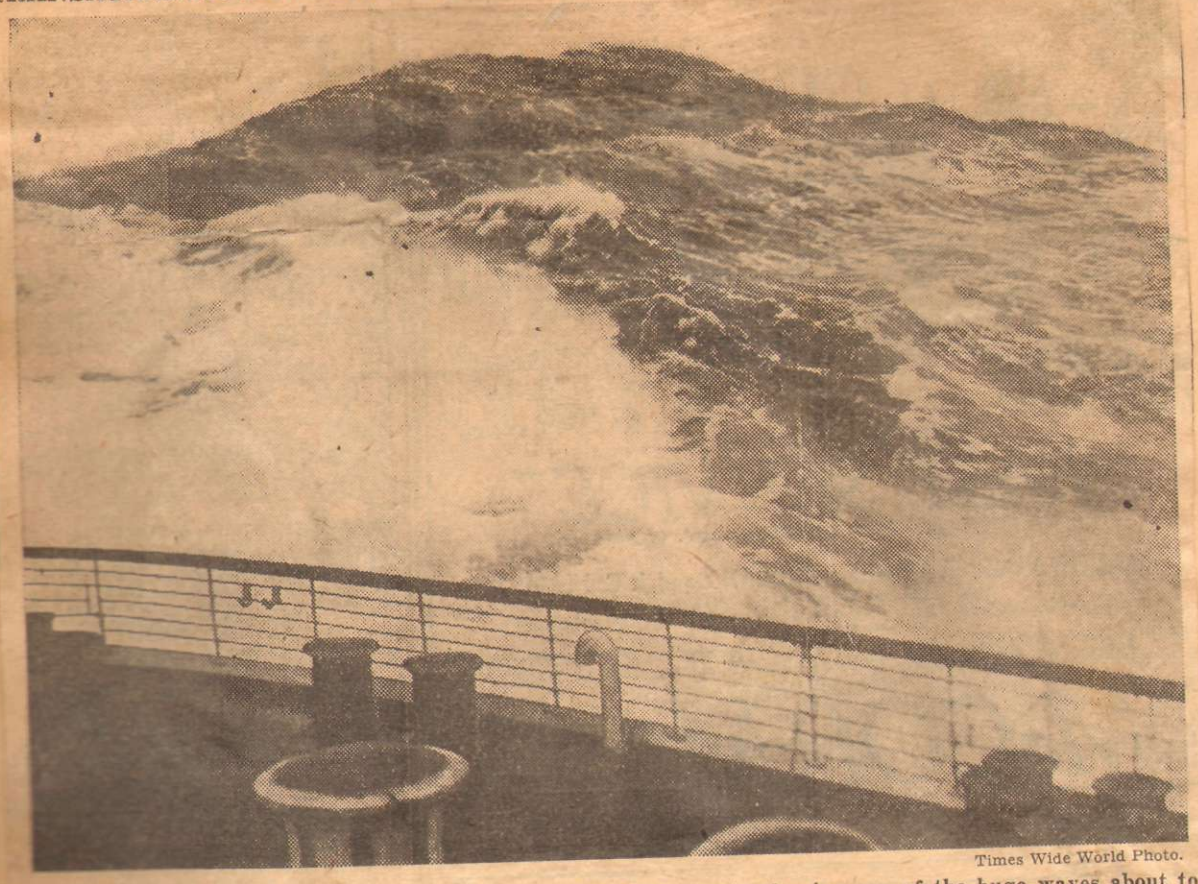
MUSICAL PROGRAM

ISA KREMER
V. BRENNER AT THE PIANO

FOLLOWING THE PROGRAM A RECEPTION WILL BE HELD
IN THE ROERICH MUSEUM.

NEW YORK TIMES
NOVEMBER 13

TRANSATLANTIC LINERS FIGHT THEIR WAY HERE THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS SEAS.



Times Wide World Photo.

A photograph taken from the upper deck of the S. S. Aquitania showing one of the huge waves about to crash against the side. The Cunard liner docked in New York yesterday several hours late as a result of fighting an unusually severe November storm.

GALE-TOSSED LINERS ARRIVE IN PORT LATE

Ile de France Delayed a Day, Aquitania 30 Hours in Worst November Trips in Years.

WAVE POUNDS FRENCH SHIP

Breaks In One Door, Bends Another and Carries Away Railing, Flooding Part of Vessel.

Two great liners came into port in fair weather yesterday after the worst crossings in many years. They reported that on Saturday and Sunday there were gales, and that heavy seas broke on the decks with tremendous force, shaking the ships from stem to stern.

Starting for this country about the same time as the Aquitania of the Cunard Line, the French liner Ile de France fared worst, one mountainous wave ripping away a heavy steel door at the forecastle head and bending another like flimsy tin. A few feet of railing were carried away and water poured down the opened doors into companionways. There were no personal injuries on either ship.

Officers of the Ile de France, which was a day late, estimated that the wave which crushed in the forward doors immediately in front of the third-class quarters on the forward superstructure, bent one door in an arc and ripped the other from its heavy hinges, the latter weighing at least 600 tons. The water poured down the open staircase into the companionways below, but did not reach the cabins. No one was injured, according to Captain Blancart, with the exception of a few minor bruises suffered by seamen and stewards.

In all, the liner met four separate storms, and did not get into clear water until nearly a day off the Grand Banks. The first storm was in the Channel, the second off the Irish Coast and the third and fourth on the succeeding days.

The wind maintained, at whole gale force, a west-to-northwest gale that blew into the ship's peak and forced Captain Blancart once to change the liner's course 15 degrees to the south. He cut down her speed to 12 knots and later to 9 knots, when the barometer dropped to 28.6 and the seas piled up, throwing their crests up to the boat deck.

As a precaution Captain Blancart ordered deadlights, the heavy steel disks which fit over the thick glass portholes. During the worst storms, on last Saturday, Sunday and early Monday, the wind reached more than fifty-five miles an hour, but Captain Blancart said it was not the worst storm he had ever seen, by any means.

A notable passenger was Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, former French Consul at Chicago, who has been appointed to represent the French Government here as Consul General. He succeeds Maxime Mongendre, who sailed last week for Bolivia, where he is now French Minister Plenipotentiary. M. de Fontnouvelle said that he had been in the United States for several years and, while he liked Chicago and was very sorry to leave there, looked forward with great pleasure to his duties in New York.

When the liner reached the pier at West Fifteenth Street, M. de Fontnouvelle was greeted by representatives of the French Chamber of Commerce, the French War Veterans and other leading French organizations of the city.

Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, vice president of the Roerich Museum, returned from the Far East, where she has been working in the interests of the museum. She has been abroad for three years.

Miss Lichtmann said that a strange fact had been discovered in the Lahoul country, in Tibet. The Roerich Museum workers learned that there is no cancer in this district, and are studying the diet of the people for the clue to this immunity.

Peggy Hopkins Joyce, who was one of the passengers, said she had returned to appear in a play and also was considering radio work. She spent most of the Summer and Fall in her villa on the Riviera, and had really seen no signs of depression, as there appeared to be just as many yachts, just as many automobiles and just as much merry-making as in the days of prosperity.

The Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia, brother of the Grand Duchess Marie, arrived to visit her and other relatives in this country. It is his first visit here.

Others on the liner included Phelon Beale, lawyer; Paul Manship, sculptor; Robert de Neles, coiffeur, who has been abroad studying Paris styles in make-up and hair-dressing, and Lieut. Col. Henry A. Suavet, Inspector General of the Twenty-seventh Division, who visited the battlefields where his troops fought in the Hindenburg drive.

The Ile de France brought 755 passengers, with 411 in first-class.

Frederick Lonsdale, English playwright, who can take a hand at electioneering when the occasion demands, arrived from England yesterday on the Aquitania on his way to Hollywood, where another of his plays will be turned into a talking picture.

He said the feeling in England against France was so strong that he believed there would not be any Englishmen on the Riviera this season.

Lady Maureen Stanley arrived to visit Hollywood as the guest of Norma Shearer.

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, who has been in England for her health, also was a passenger. Others on the liner were George Heye of the American Indian Heye Foundation and Dr. Paul Harding, assistant horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Captain R. B. Irving, master, said the ship came through the severe Atlantic storms without any trouble. Like other liners docking in the last few days, the Aquitania was delayed, arriving about thirty hours late. The captain said that on Saturday the ship passed through strong winds, heavy seas and the sky was overcast. On Sunday the worst of the storm hit them, blowing a gale, with high seas and violent squalls. He reduced speed to five knots.

N.Y.W[illegible]GRAM
NOV. [illegible]6, 1931

Wives Happy and Content in Polyandry

Curious Custom in Himalayas Reported Working Well.

COULD it be possible that practising polyandry and making it proper might become a panacea for the restless unhappiness of modern wives?

The question is raised by the lives of refined and brightly smiling wives in the Kulu valley of the Himalaya mountains, as described by Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, of New York, who has just returned from that section of Thibet, where she spent two and a half years in research work for the Roerich Museum.

Besides bringing back parchment bundles of the folklore of these people, Miss Lichtmann has come back with impressive stories of the happiness of family life in a self-sufficient polyandrous community 8,000 feet above sea level — an expanse of hills and valleys that six months of the year is shut off from the rest of the world by walls of snow and ice.

Marry First at Sixteen.

"Sixteen is the age at which a Kulu girl usually takes her first husband," Miss Lichtmann said. "If he has two or three brothers and she admires them, she may marry the entire lot. These wives are pretty and witty and happy. One remembers them as always smiling and singing at their work."

Young, fair and good looking herself, Miss Lichtmann, whose specialty is exploring the traditions of strange people, believes that New York women could learn valuable lessons from these bright-eyed Asiatic wives. For one thing, she admires the versatility of women who make their own dishes and clothes and even their jewelry from the silver and gold that is dug out of the neighboring hills. And a New York woman can get up an emergency dinner in a hurry has nothing on the resourcefulness of the Himalaya housewife, who, with apparently no food in sight, can step from her door, pick leaves from trees and bushes, herbs and roots from the ground and in a little while serve a delightful meal in hand-wrought copper bowls.

"And when my gardener was bitten by a poisonous snake all he had to do was to run to his wife," Miss Lichtmann said. "Quickly she gathered the right leaves and made a bandage of them, and then we all knew that the danger was past.

"No Ugly Secrets."

"One realizes at a glance that there are no ugly secrets in the lives of these wives," Miss Lichtmann said. "What American wives might do in cheating duplicity these brides do openly as their right. Although a woman has several husbands, she keeps only one at a time in her hut. Meanwhile the other husbands work for her and wait and hope for her favor."

Years later the children of a household will say, "This is my older father," or "This is my younger father," and the mother will look calmly on and know the identity of each child's father, since one must be faithful to a given man for three months.

Must Get Wife's Permission.

Whether the woman happened to be a princess holding a reception or a peasant helping with the work in the fields, Miss Lichtmann was impressed by her contented look of happy security. And when any member of the research expedition asked a man to do something he would invariably explain that he must first get his wife's permission. Yet the men, too, seem contented under these conditions.

Because scientists believe that these people and their Buddhist priests know much of the curative power of herbs the Roerich Museum has just built a biochemical laboratory in their valley, and through it centuries-old secrets for preventing illness will be given to the Western world.

"We think it is significant that they are almost never ill and that cancer and tuberculosis are unknown to them," Miss Lichtmann said.

NEW YORK SUN
NOV. 24, 1931

Where Women Have Flocks of Husbands and Where the Debs Carry Silver Toothpicks and Ear Cleaners Instead of Vanity Cases

Wedding Rings Are Worn in the Nose and Maids Are Dressed More Lavishly Than Their Mistresses in the Strange Country of the Himalayas, According to Woman Explorer.

By ANABEL PARKER McCANN.

LITERALLY from the top of the world, from the peaks and valleys of the tallest of Earth's mountain ranges, from lands where the wild rose is yellow and the poppy blue, "where one's head is clear and his feet light," and where "a friendly smile is the only introduction needed," back to this New York, in which she "is suffocating" after nearly three years spent in the clear airs of the lofty Himalayas, came Miss Esther J. Lichtmann last week when the Ile de France put in at this port.

Miss Lichtmann has been engaged in research at the Himalayan Research Institute, where Prof. and Mrs. Nicholas Roerich of the Roerich Museum, Dr. George Roerich and other scientists are working to solve, among other problems, that of cancer immunity. They are also making extensive studies in linguistics and in the customs and folk lore of the native peoples of sections of Himalayan area.

One of the outstanding results of Miss Lichtmann's studies is a brochure, recently republished from the Bulletin of the Ethnographic Society of Paris, which tells the story of the religious customs and festivals in the Kulu Valley, where no fewer than 360 gods are worshipped. It is probable that this will be published in English in the near future.

Dangerous Winds.

"Last summer," said Miss Lichtmann, "we organized an expedition into Lahoul, in Western Tibet. We reached it through the Rotang Pass, a spot so beset with winds that it can only be traversed in summer. Some twenty-odd years ago, a party of 125 persons, attempting passage in late fall, were all killed by the bitter wind that swept down on them.

"At every village we were greeted as friends, with parades and ceremonies. For in that country news travels faster than by cable. The lamas invited us to their monasteries and opened their great libraries to us. The villagers brought garlands and bouquets of beautiful flowers, picked from their mountain sides. Throughout all that area it is known that Prof. Roerich has come as a friend seeking the cooperation of the enormously erudite lamas and access to their stores of records, hand written on imperishable paper. Every aid was offered the expedition in its studies. The ruler or Thakur of Lahoul invited us to his palace, showed us his treasures and served us with refreshments. Translations of ancient manuscript were made for us.

Servant Outshines Mistress.

"The Princess of Lahoul is a charming woman. We found it to be the custom that a woman servant is more richly dressed than her mistress. Nose rings and earrings of silver are much in evidence, many of them being beautifully set with jewels. Among Kulu women sometimes as many as fifteen or eighteen earrings in each ear are worn, each in separate piercing. Pearls, coral and tourquoise are the favored stones. The character of the nose ring indicates whether or not the wearer is married. Women braid their hair in many, many braids. They also wear a silver cup at the back of the head, often beautifully jeweled, this serving as a sun shield.

"Every Lahoulie carries his own silver spoon and his own silver bowl attached to his belt—both men and women. Often the spoon will have a rare tourquoise set in the handle. In addition, at the waist line, in the back is worn the prayer box, which contains a small shrine to Buddha."

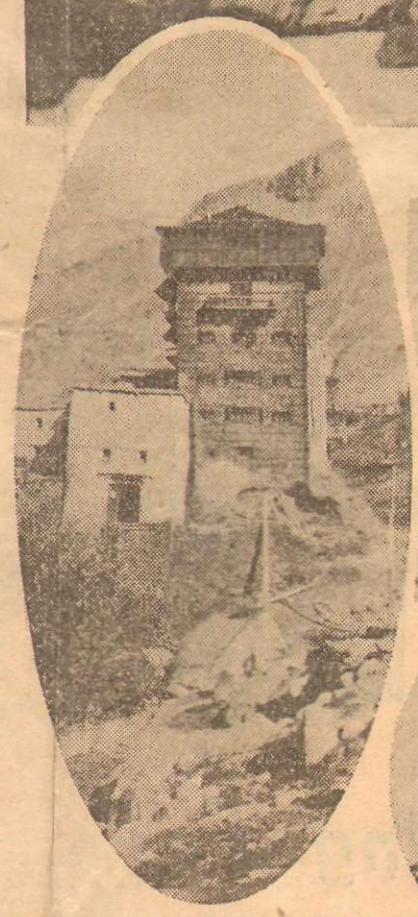
Americans will be interested to know that fashionable toilet accessories for the belles of Lahoul are respectively an ear cleaner and a toothpick of silver. These, also, are worn daily. Moreover, in this Lahoul, the family system is based on polyandry. "The wife, however, seems a cheerful and happy person and far more energetic than her spouses," reports Miss Lichtmann. "The babies are as cute and cooing as babies found anywhere."

"Lahoul is said to be the only place in the world where the blue poppy is native. For six months of the year the land lies under snow. But in the short summer wonderful crops of wheat and barley ripen. I have never seen such a cabbage patch as grew near the tent in which I lived all last summer, 11,000 feet above sea level, with peaks around towering 17,000 feet. I can give no idea of the clear air at this height, of its blueness and brilliancy. Looking across at a valley one sees such a depth of blueness as to receive the impression that it must be filled with a blue substance."

Medicinal Plants.

Extracts of some of the renowned medicinal plants of Tibet, collected on the expedition of Lahoul, have been sent to scientists in different parts of the world; plants have been sent to Dr. Merrill of the New York Botanical Garden, to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris and elsewhere, and research will be carried on in these different centers with a view to utilizing their special properties for human well being. Miss Lichtmann is a vice-president of the Roerich Museum, and has been associated with the institution practically from its organization ten years ago. She expects to spend the winter in New York, but will eventually return to the Himalayan Research Institute.

Miss Lichtmann and a group of lamas in Tibet. The three bobbed-haired nuns at her right are the wives of the lamas. Just how many lamas go to each nun native statistics do not report.

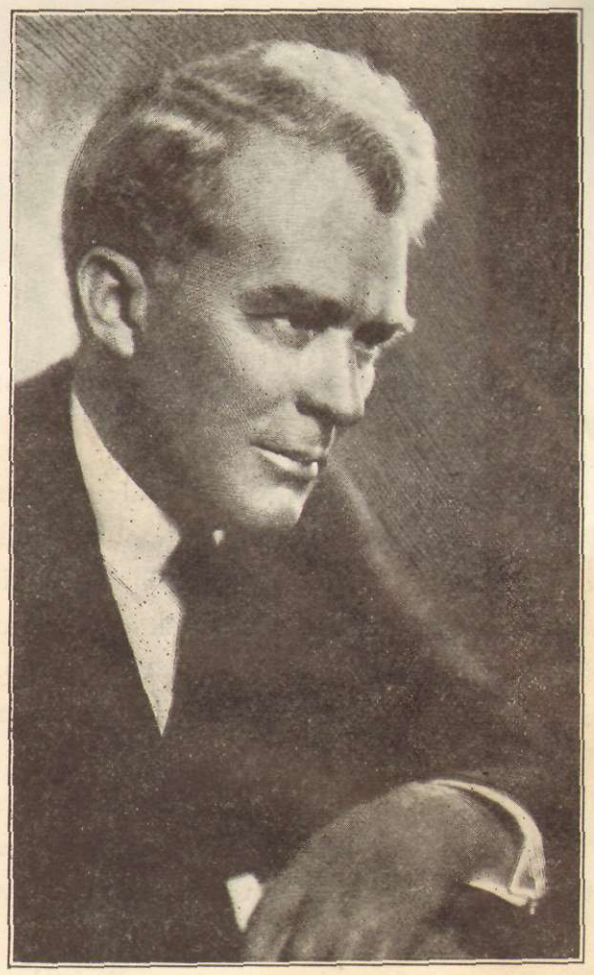


Palace of the Thakur in Lahoul, which is full of Oriental treasures handed down through the ages.

A Lahoul beauty. Her nose ring bespeaks marriage. Her hair is braided in thirty-seven braids. and a safety pin—treasure of treasures—holds her garment in place.

The princess of Lahoul (at left) and her servants. The servant that is most bedecked is holding a teapot which contains the milk of the sacred yak for ceremonial pouring over the hands or foreheads of guests. She is wearing enormous amber beads and a heavily jeweled nose ring. Her dress is of cloth of gold brocade. The princess looks extremely simply gowned in comparison.

PLEASE POST



URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Announces an
Illustrated Lecture
by
Dr. Clyde Fisher
on
WITH JOHN BURROUGHS IN HIS FAVORITE HAUNTS

ROERICH MUSEUM HALL 21

Monday, November 23, 1931 at
8:30 P. M.

ROERICH MUSEUM
310 Riverside Drive, New York

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

(Both Slides and Motion Pictures)

BY

CLYDE FISHER

CURATOR

American Museum of Natural History

New York City

Exclusive Management
W. COLSTON LEIGH, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Vanderbilt 6546

Printed in U.S.A.

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OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invites You and Your Friends to an
Illustrated Lecture
by
DR. CLYDE FISHER,
Curator, American Museum of Natural History
on
"WITH JOHN BURROUGHS IN HIS FAVORITE HAUNTS"
Monday, November 23rd, 1931, at 8:30 P.M.
Roerich Museum, Hall 21

310 Riverside Drive, Cor. 103rd Street, New York

NEW YORK CITY
ENQUIRER
NOV. 22, 1931

John Burroughs' Friend to Speak at Roerich Museum

Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, will speak on "With John Burroughs in His Favorite Haunts" at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside drive, hall 21, tomorrow night at 8.30 p. m.

Dr. Fisher had the privilege of many visits with John Burroughs at Riverby, his home on the Hudson; and at Woodchuck Lodge in the western Catskills. He talked with him in Slabsides, slept with him on the porch at Woodchuck Lodge, listened with him to the barking of the wild fox in the night, and tramped with him over his native hills. On all of these visits, Dr. Fisher has had his faithful camera. More than 100 exquisitely colored lantern slides, together with stories gleaned from these camps and tramps, give his hearers an intimate glimpse of our belover naturalist.

This is the first of a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of Urusvatia, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum this season. Other speakers will include Dr. E. D. Merrill, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden; Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, president of the Archaeological Society of America; Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of American Research,

URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invites You and Your Friends to an
Illustrated Lecture

"CROPS AND CIVILIZATIONS"
By
DR. E. D. MERRILL
Director, N.Y. Botanical Garden
Monday, January 11th, 1932, at 8:30 P. M.
Roerich Museum, Hall 21

310 Riverside Drive, Cor. 103rd Street, New York

NEW YORK CITY
HERALD TRIBUNE
DEC. 27, 1931

Himalayan Flora Exhibit Opens at Roerich Museum

Specimens Obtained in 1929-'31 Expeditions Represented

An exhibition of fifty mounted botanical sheets, representing examples of the Himalayan flora, has been opened at Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, Gallery 403. The loan is part of an herbarium of 3,800 specimens presented to the New York Botanical Garden by the Himalayan Research Institute neadquarters in India, and has been identified by Dr. F. D. Merrill, director in chief of the botanical garden.

The exhibit contains many species of marked beauty. Flowering plants, ferns and fern allies, hepatics, lichens and fungi are among the specimens represented. The subjects were secured at altitudes ranging from five feet to 12,000 feet during the botanical-zoological expeditions in 1929 and 1931 under Dr. Walter Koelz, of the institute staff.

The most recent explorations of Dr. Koelz during the summer of 1931 [illegible] led him into inmost Asia through Lahul, the Indus Valley and Ladak[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY SUN
NOV. 24, 1931

HIMALAYAN FLORA SHOWN

Flowers and Lichens of High Alt tudes at Roerich Museum.

An exhibition of fifty mounted b tanical sheets, representing example of Himalayan flora, has been opene at Urusvati, Himalayan Research In stitute of the Roerich Museum, 31 Riverside Drive. The exhibition part of an herbarium of 3,800 spec mens presented to the New York B tanical Garden by the Himalayan R search Institute Headquarters India.

Flowering plants, ferns and fer allies, hepaticas, lichens and fung are among the specimens represented They were obtained at altitudes rang ing from 5,000 feet to the snowpeak of Tibet during the botanical-zoolog cal expeditions in 1929-31 under D Walter Koelz of the institute staf according to announcement by th Roerich Museum.

NEW YORK TIMES
Dec. 20, 1931

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Flowering plants, ferns and fern allies, hepaticas, lichens and fungi are among the specimens represented. They were obtained at altitudes ranging from 5,000 feet to the snowpeaks of Tibet during the botanical-zoological expeditions in 1929-31 under Dr. Walter Koelz of the institute staff, according to announcement by the Roerich Museum.

DETROIT FREE PRESS
Dec. 28, 1931

HIMALAYAN FLOWERS DISPLAYED IN MUSEUM

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—An exhibition of 50 mounted botanical sheets, representing examples of Himalayan flora, has been opened at Ususvati, Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. PRESS
January 2, 1932

An explorer for the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich museum reports that in the Himalaya mountains "fragrant, showy flowers abound at elevations of 18,000 and 19,000 feet; these are not dwarfed, stunted plants such as one usually finds in alpine zones, but often a foot or two in height."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS - 1/6/32

An explorer for the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich museum reports that in the Himalaya mountains "fragrant, showy flowers abound at elevations of 18,000 and 19,000 feet; these are not dwarfed, stunted plants such as one usually finds in alpine zones, but often a foot or two in hight."

News
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
January 6, 1932

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE
1/17/32

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
UNION: Jan. 15, 1932
REPUBLICAN: Jan. 17, 1932

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BENTON, ILL. NEWS
Feb. 20, 1932

Flowers in Himalayas

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NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE
January 30, 1932

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ELWOOD, IND.
LEADER - 2/23/32

Flowers in Himalayas

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MORRISTOWN, N.J.
RECORD - 2/13/32

Flowers in Himalayas

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BATH, ME. TIMES
April 9, '32

Flowers in Himalayas

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WAVERLEY, VA.
DISPATCH. 2/19/32

Flowers in Himalayas

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SPENCER, IND.
DEMOCRAT. 2/25/32

Flowers in Himalayas

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
TRIBUNE
NOV. 15, 1931

Cancer Experts Study Ancient Cure Treatises

NEW YORK (UP)—Members of the Himalayan research institute of the Roerich museum at Urusvati have begun the study of ancient Tibetan medical treatises in an attempt to solve the virtual immunity from cancer of inhabitants of the Kulu valley, in the western Himalayas.

Translation of the scripts is under the direction of Dr. George Roerich, orientalist and Tibetan scholar, in cooperation with leading Tibetan authorit'es. A report of the task transmitted to the museum headquarters here said the scientists were concentrating on "absolutely unexplored fields of native pharmacopoeia" and would "pursue research and experimentation into new and local cures."

"The importance of immediately inaugurating in the most intensive manner possible the cancer research may be evidenced by the fact that the Tibetan pharmacology is known to have in its possession remedies against cancer and tuberculosis, which are believed to be highly successful," the report said. "The virtual immunity of the Kulu valley and surrounding country bears witness of its efficacy."

GREENSBURY, PA.
TRIBUNE
NOV. 18, 1931

CANCER EXPERTS STUDY TIBETANS

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
POST
NOV. 22, 1931

Tibetans Studied By Cancer Experts

Natives Said to Possess Remedies Curing Disease and Tuberculosis.

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DETROIT, MICH
FREE PRESS
NOV. 22, 1931

TIBETAN CANCER CURE OF ANCIENTS STUDIED

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—(U. P.)—Members of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Urusvati have begun the study of ancient Tibetan medical treatises in an attempt to solve the virtual immunity from cancer of inhabitants of the Kulu Valley, in the Western Himalayas.

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STERLING, COLO. NEWS
NOVEMBER 1931 (1X)

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Times Union
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Dec. 9, 1931

STUDY TIBETAN TREATISES FOR CANCER CURES

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD - 11/15/31

CANCER EXPERTS STUDY TIBETANS

Seek Reason for Immunity in Kulu Valley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UP).—Members of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Urusvati have begun the study of ancient Tibetan medical treatises in an attempt to solve the virtual immunity from cancer of inhabitants of the Kulu Valley, in the Western Himalayas.

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NEW YORK SUN
December 9, 1932

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NDIANAPOLIS, IND.
WS - 1/6/32

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ORLEANS, LA.
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1/17/32

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b. 20, 1932

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NEW YORK EVENING POST
. 2, 1931

CANCER CURE IN INDIA

Museum Establishing Re-
Laboratory in Himalayas

develop a new approach to
of curing cancer have
Urusvati in the Kulu Valley
Western Himalayas by scientists
Himalayan Research Institute
Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside
officials said today.
for the virtual immunity
of dwellers in the valley
sought in a study of the
pharmacopeia.

of ancient Tibetan
are being made under
of Dr. George Roerich,
and Tibetan scholar, with
operation of Tibetan authori-
bio-chemical laboratory
is being built at Naggar,

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931.

SEEK CANCER CURE IN INDIA.

Roerich Museum Building Research Laboratory in Himalayas.

Efforts to develop a new approach to the problem of curing cancer have begun at Urusvati in the Kulu Valley of the Western Himalayas by scientists of the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, it was announced yesterday by museum officials. The reasons for the virtual immunity to the disease of dwellers in the valley are being sought in a study of the native pharmacopoeia.

Translations of ancient Tibetan medical treatises are being made under the direction of Dr. George Roerich, Orientalist and Tibetan scholar, with the cooperation of Tibetan authorities. A new bio-chemical laboratory for research is being built at Naggar, India. Money for the laboratory is available through the gift of an anonymous American donor, it was announced. Dr. V. A. Pertzoff of Harvard University will take charge of the work at Naggar when the laboratory is completed next Spring.

Tibetan pharmacology also is believed to contain remedies for tuberculosis. Officials of the museum said that a campaign to raise $1,000,000 to finance further investigations would begin soon.

"RIVERSIDE" CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 10, 1931

nov. 10th 1931

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STUDY OLD TIBETAN CANCER TREATMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UP)—Members of the Himalayan Research institute of the Roerich Museum at Urusvati have begun the study of ancient Tibetan medical treatises in an attempt to solve the virtual immunity from cancer of inhabitants of the Qulu valley, in the western Himalayas.

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Riverside Cal.

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
STANDARD STAR
NOV. 11, 1931

CANCER EXPERTS STUDY DISEASE IN TIBETANS

Ancient Scripts Also Give Hints for Treatments

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SYRACUSE, NEW YORK HERALD
NOVEMBER 11, 1931

Cancer Experts Study Tibetans, Believed Immune

Ancient Pharmacology Believed to Hold Key to Valuable Remedies

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ELIZABETH, N. J.
JOURNAL
NOV. 11, 1931

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.
ARGUS
NOV. 11, 1931

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By the United Press.

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DENVER, COLO
Nov. 13, 1932

EXPERTS ON CANCER STUDY OLD TIBETANS

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EXHIBIT OF SPECIMENS OF HIMALAYAN FLORA AT THE ROERICH MUSEUM

AN exhibition of fifty mounted botanical sheets, representing examples of the Himalayan flora, has been opened at Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum in New York City. The loan is part of a herbarium of 3,800 specimens presented to the New York Botanical Garden by the Himalayan Research Institute Headquarters in India, and has been identified personally by Dr. E. D. Merrill, director-in-chief.

The scientific value of the herbarium collections assembled by the institute, as well as the purpose of the collections, are significant. Bio-chemical and cancer research laboratories are now being built at the headquarters of the institute in the Himalayas for their investigation from a medicinal viewpoint. In this connection, also, a careful survey is being made of the Tibetan pharmacopoeia and medicinal literature. Over two hundred items, including native drugs and medicinal herbs, have already been secured, and valuable medicinal texts on therapy and pharmacology, including the *rGyud-bshi* and a number of *gter-ma* or "hidden" books on the Tibetan medicines, have been obtained. The Tibetan pharmacopoeia is known to be particularly rich, and to have in its possession, since time immemorial, remedies against cancer and tuberculosis which are said to have been used with success. It is the purpose of the institute to investigate these remedies.

The present exhibit at the Roerich Museum includes specimens of the Himalayan flora, which is a very diversified and interesting one, containing many species of marked beauty. Flowering plants, ferns and fern allies, hepatics, lichens and fungi are among the specimens represented. They were secured at altitudes ranging from 5–12,000 ft. elevations to the perpetual snowpeaks of Tibet, during the botanical-zoological expeditions in 1929–1931 under Dr. Walter Koelz, of the staff of the institute.

The most recent explorations of Dr. Koelz, during the summer of 1931, have led him into inmost Asia, through Lahul, the Indus Valley and Ladak; 26 mountain passes, some of them 18,000 to 19,000 feet, were crossed, and the expedition led past the great salt lakes of Tibet, one of them, the Pangong La, being 90 miles in length. Four months were consumed by the journey. According to a preliminary report by Dr. Koelz, sent by Dr. George Roerich, director of the Himalayan Research Institute, to the Roerich Museum in New York, 1,000 plant numbers (some 15,000 specimens) were obtained, and 25 big game animals—including ibex, napo, gazelle, kiang, ovis ammon, shapu, etc.—as well as a number of smaller mammals, were also collected. The report continues: "Much of the area visited has not been biologically explored previously, and in the area that has been studied ornithologically, the expedition's work has added new records to the bird fauna. None of the territory explored is under 9,500 ft. and much over 14,000 ft. . . . The vegetation is striking. Barley ripens at 15,000 ft. in places, and exquisitely fragrant, showy flowers abound on the peaks to elevations of 18,000 and 19,000 ft.; these are not dwarfed, stunted plants such as one usually finds in alpine zones, but often a foot or two in height."

GLORY OF THE HIMAL-

"In a hundred ages of the gods I could not tell of all the glories of the Himal."—OLD SANSCRIT POEM.

KASHMIR

Land of idealistic poetic beauty—with the story of the Moghal Emperors and the building of the Taj Mahal (One hour)

and

MT. EVEREST

The story of the famous expedition to scale Mount Everest—the World's highest mountain (One hour)

Pictured in color photographs and in motion picture films and personally described by

Captain JOHN NOEL

Honorary Life Member, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Fellow and Honorist, Royal Geographical Society, London; Photographer and Chronicler of the famous Mt. Everest Expeditions.

For the Benefit of

URUSVATI, HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Sunday Evening, January 24, 1932, 8:30 P. M.

ROERICH HALL

103rd Street and Riverside Drive

Admission $1.00 **Tickets available at Roerich Hall—Telephone CLarkson 2-1700**

Some Appreciations

THE PHILADELPHIA FORUM:
Dear Captain Noel . . . your pictures are among the most beautiful and extraordinary I have ever seen.
(Signed) WILLIAM K. HUFF, *Executive Secretary.*

THE TACOMA DAILY LEDGER, *Washington*:
Captain Noel has a wonderful subject and it was given a wonderful presentation that is making the speaker and his topic the subject of conversation for many days to come.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION, *California*:
Captain Noel's pictures of Kashmir were marvellous . . . our eyes became surfeited with beauty, color and strangeness . . .

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(One hour)

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ROERICH HALL
310 Riverside Drive
GLORY OF THE HIMAL—Kashmir and Mt. Everest
Cinema - Lecture by
Captain JOHN NOEL
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Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum
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Admission $1.00

URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Cordially Invites You and Your Friends to an
Illustrated Lecture

"THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL GLORIES OF THE PAST"
By
DR. R.V.D.MAGOFFIN
President, Archaeological Institute of America

Monday, January 25th, 1932 at 8:30 P.M.
Roerich Museum, Hall 21

310 Riverside Drive, Cor. 103rd Street, New York City

ROERICH SOCIETY

310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK

Cordially Invites You and Your Friends to
An Illustrated Lecture

"KULU VALLEY — THE REALM OF 360 GODS"

by

ESTHER J. LICHTMANN

Wednesday Evening, February 24th, at 9 P. M. R. M. Hall 21

Civil & Military Gaz

173/32

LAHORE:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1934 —8.

NEW BABY BEAR AT LAHORE ZOO

A NEW ARRIVAL. A black Himalayan bear cub presented to the Lahore Zoo by the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, Naggar (Kulu).

VOL. XXXIII FEBRUARY, 1932 No. 386

JOURNAL
OF
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

PUBLISHED FOR THE GARDEN
AT LIME AND GREEN STREETS, LANCASTER, PA.
THE SCIENCE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Entered at the post-office in Lancaster, Pa., as second-class matter.

Annual subscription $1.00 *Single copies 10 cents*

Free to members of the Garden

JOURNAL
OF
The New York Botanical Garden

VOL. XXXIII FEBRUARY, 1932 No. 386

COÖPERATION WITH THE ROERICH MUSEUM

As an immediate outcome of the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition in 1923–1928 under the leadership of Professor N. de Roerich, the Roerich Museum of New York established a research center in the western Himalayan region in 1928 in the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, at Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India, active work actually commencing in 1929. The founders of the Institute, Professor and Madame de Roerich, realized the urgent necessity of establishing a permanent center for scientific research in the field, where problems could be intensively studied over a long period of time, a plan that is impossible of consummation on the basis of a limited expedition. The establishment of this center added to the scope of the Roerich Museum the wide field of scientific research, including the biological sciences, bio-chemistry, medicine, archaeology, and related sciences.

This Himalayan research center is located at an altitude of 6,000 feet in the Kulu valley, on a famous ancient road to Ladak and Tibet. The mountains on each side of the valley range from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in altitude and at the north end of the valley attain a height of about 20,000 feet. With the climate ranging from the subtropic to the alpine, it is confidently expected that a considerable number of species of plants characteristic of the region, at least those from higher altitudes, when once introduced and established, will thrive under the climatic conditions characteristic of the vicinity of New York City.

At the Himalayan Research Institute are being assembled a reference library, geological and archaeological material, and working collections representing the fauna and flora of the western Himalayan region. Laboratories for intensive research in bio-chemistry, pharmacology, and cancer are now under construction. Some of the objectives in the field of plant science are a comprehensive investigation of the medicinal uses and properties of plants, and a study of the ethnobotany of the region. Basic to these studies, however, is the proper identification and classification of the material; it is particularly in these fields that The New York Botanical Garden can best serve the Himalayan Research Institute and its parent, the Roerich Museum of New York. While no member of the staff of The New York Botanical Garden has an intensive knowledge of the flora of the western Himalayan region, I, fortunately, have a distinctly wide knowledge of the general flora of Asia and of the immense mass of botanical literature appertaining to this, perhaps the richest of all floras, as far as the several continents are concerned. It has thus been possible to supply identifications for most of the material so far collected and transmitted for study, although it has involved the expenditure of a very considerable amount of time on my part to familiarize myself with what has actually been accomplished in the past on the flora of the region.

The services of The New York Botanical Garden were first enlisted in an attempt to locate some experienced individual to direct the biological field work and to supervise the building up of the natural history collections at Naggar. After a considerable amount of correspondence, Doctor Walter N. Koelz, of the University of Michigan, was recommended to Doctor Roerich, in due time was appointed staff member of the Himalayan Research Institute and reported for duty at Naggar at the end of May, 1930.

Immediately upon his arrival in India, Doctor Koelz energetically commenced field work, spending the first season in the Lahul district, much of the material collected by him in this region being from altitudes of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. From time to time he has transmitted to The New York Botanical Garden sets of duplicate botanical specimens for study and seeds for propagation. Within the past year somewhat in excess of 2,000 identifications have been made for him, his current collections being

studied, named, and reported with as little delay as possible. This system is mutually advantageous to both institutions, as prompt identifications are supplied to the Institute and the reference collections of the Garden are enriched by important collections made by Doctor Koelz. Collections so far received cover all groups of flowering plants, ferns and fern allies, mosses, hepatics, lichens, and fungi. Fortunately, the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden contains a fairly representative set of duplicates of the older British India collections from the time of Wallich and his contemporaries, these collections having been made in the first half of the last century, and also a large series of plants collected by Dr. R. R. Stewart in the western Himalayan region, 1917 to 1921. Again, our library is particularly rich in the basic publications pertaining to the flora of the entire region.

The Himalayan Research Institute has already established its own serial in the *Journal of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute*. Volume 1, No. 1, issued in 1931, contains a series of papers, reviews, etc., reflecting activities in the various fields in which the institution is interested. It is hoped that this coöperative work instituted within the past year between the Roerich Museum of New York, the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, and The New York Botanical Garden may long be continued to the advantage of all three institutions.

E. D. Merrill.

AN ACCESSION OF SPRUCE'S PLANTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The New York Botanical Garden has recently received as an exchange with the herbarium of Cambridge University a set of plants collected by Richard Spruce in tropical South America, numbering approximately 3,500 specimens.

In a great herbarium, the receipt of 3,500 plants would be a matter of small moment, were it not for the peculiar interest and high scientific value which is attached to this particular accession, which prompts the publication of a brief note about Spruce and his work.

ROERICH MUSEUM

CAMPAIGN *for* $200,000
BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY FUND *for*
URUSVATI, HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MORE than ever before is the world seeking new means of combating the ravages of disease. New fields are being explored by countless workers, in laboratories and elsewhere, and great achievements are being recorded by those who tread new paths in their explorations. Similarly, increasing attention is being directed to the possibilities resident in ancient and time-honored practices of remote peoples, by men of science seeking remedies for those diseases that still baffle Western skill. Quinine, ephedrin, opium, chaulmoogra oil, cocaine, strophanthus, veretrine, strychnine, cannabis indica, castor oil, rhubarb, aloes, and jalap, are but examples of remedies of great potency that have been discovered by the scientific world through enquiry into the usages of supposedly untutored races; and yet the field of ancient and tribal medicine has been scarcely more than approached by the intensive methods of modern research.

Foremost among Institutions pursuing biological and medical research among peoples of the ancient Orient, is Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, whose thoroughly modern laboratory building is nearing completion at Naggar, Kulu, India, on the slopes of the Western Himalayas.

Urusvati was founded by Professor Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Helena Roerich as the result of a five year Central Asiatic Expedition from Northern India through Sikkim, Kashmir, Ladak, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Northern and Western Tibet. During their explorations, Professor and Mme. Roerich saw much of the remarkable results obtained by native medical practitioners through the use of remedies and methods unknown to the Western world, though of age-old use in those remote regions. Professor and Mme. Roerich saw also the prospect of great benefit accruing to Western civilization from competent scientific enquiry into such of these ancient remedies and methods as appeared to have proved their efficacy.

The little town of Naggar, in the northern Punjab, overlooking Kulu Valley, through which, since time immemorial, has passed an incessant stream of pilgrims and of learned men, passing to and from Holy Shrines and centers of Eastern learning, was chosen as perhaps the best suited site in all Asia for the pursuit of the desired researches. There, as well as in the summer headquarters of the Institute in the Himalayan uplands of Lahul, Western Tibet, survivals of ancient culture and of priestly and tribal learning abound on every hand; rare plants of constant use in Indian, Tibetan and Central Asian medical practices are to be found in unique abundance; and conditions of climate, altitude and soil are so varied as to permit of horticultural experimentation of an unusually varied and promising character, under conditions permitting a control that could not be exercised elsewhere. There, also, the coöperation of Eastern scientists and of practitioners of ancient medical systems, can be availed of with great advantage, through friendly relations already established.

Professor and Mme. Roerich have already donated the necessary land and headquarters building; and a permanent structure, designed to meet the preliminary

requirements of the proposed Biochemical Laboratory, now nears completion, its cost being covered by a special gift already provided for that purpose. An experienced botanist, formerly professor in the University of Michigan, particularly recommended to Urusvati by the Director of the New York Botanical Garden, is a member of the staff at Naggar, surveying the field and gathering initial collections. A biochemist from Harvard, already selected, is expected to start for Kulu, as an additional staff member, in the near future. Another member of the staff, a British Distinguished Service officer, has been collaborating there throughout the greater part of the past year (1931); and much preliminary work of great importance has been accomplished.

Already under Dr. George Roerich, eminent Orientalist and Director of the Institute, and with the coöperation of local scholars and others, vital work in the study of native works on Tibetan medicine has begun, and a remarkable collection of ancient medical books has been made.

Five expeditions under the leadership of Dr. Walter Koelz, the American botanist above mentioned, have already been operating in Lahul, Bashahr, Kangra, the Plains of Punjab, Ladak, and Zangskar. Thousands of specimens of local plants of medicinal promise, and of local fauna of scientific interest, have been collected, and extensive collections have been forwarded to such institutions as the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; University of Michigan, Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. Of great value has been the work of another member of the staff, Lama Lobzang Mingyur Dorje, a distinguished Tibetan scholar.

So eloquent are the possibilities indicated by the first three years of achievement, and so imperative the need for further funds to carry on those portions of the work deemed of utmost significance, that a campaign for a fund of $200,000 for its support is now inaugurated by Roerich Museum through its Committee for the Biochemical Laboratory Fund.

As his great contribution to further this campaign, Professor Roerich, President-Founder of the Himalayan Research Institute, has donated one of his masterpieces, "Saint Panteleimon, The Healer," funds from the sale of which will be devoted entirely to the Biochemical Laboratory Fund.

To the end that every individual, however limited his means, may contribute a share towards this humanitarian objective, Professor Roerich has also contributed the postcard reproduction rights to his masterpiece, "Saint Panteleimon, The Healer"; as well as his new volume, "Realm of Light," from the sales of which latter all author's proceeds will be devoted to this cause.

With the sums raised, it is planned to build and equip additional laboratories and new buildings for physical, pharmacological, cancer research, and other like purposes; to erect an electrical plant at the Institute; to add additional scientists to the staff; to collect and investigate Eastern medical lore; and in all ways that may be available to further the researches at Urusvati, designed to aid the well-being of humanity through advancing human knowledge.

The extensive projects of the Institute for research in Biology and Biochemistry should, it is thought, appeal to every humanitarian. They mean new weapons against sickness, new preventions against epidemics and plagues, new knowledge enabling men to be further freed from the fear and consequences of disease.

Contributions to this fund are solicited. They should be made payable to "Roerich Museum, Biochemical Laboratory Fund," and should be forwarded to the Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City, New York.

ROERICH MUSEUM,
LOUIS L. HORCH, *President.*

J. G. PHELPS STOKES, *Chairman*
Committee for the Biochemical Laboratory Fund.

Kindly draw all checks to order of Roerich Museum, Biochemical Laboratory Fund, and send to Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City.

I hereby pledge $.....as a contribution to the Biochemical Laboratory Fund, in aid of Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, payable

.....193 .

I herewith enclose for the said Fund $.....

.....

To ROERICH MUSEUM, ...
310 Riverside Drive,
New York City. .....

I herewith enclose $..... for the Biochemical Laboratory Fund, in aid of Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, and shall be obliged if you will send me in return:

.....Postcards of "Saint Panteleimon, The Healer," at ten cents each.

.....*Copies of Professor Roerich's "Realm of Light," at $3.00 each.*

.....

To ROERICH MUSEUM, ...
310 Riverside Drive,
New York City. .....

I herewith enclose $....., and shall be obliged if you will send me in return:

.....copies of Postcard No. 1, BANNER OF PEACE
..... " " " " 2, CONFLAGRATION
..... " " " " 3, ST. PANTELEIMON, THE HEALER
..... " " " " 4, QUEEN OF HEAVEN
..... " " " " 5, THE MASTER'S ORDERS
..... " " " " 6, MOTHER OF THE WORLD
..... " " " " 7, TERRA SLAVONICA
..... " " " " 8, PEARL OF SEARCHING
..... " " " " 9, AGNI YOGA
..... " " " " 10, SAINTLY GUESTS

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To ROERICH MUSEUM,
310 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Postcards ten cents each.
Complete Series One Dollar.

POSTCARDS, "PEACE AND CULTURE" SERIES.

The Postcard "Saint Panteleimon, The Healer," is one of a series of ten that are being sold for the benefit of the respective Funds indicated:

1. **Banner of Peace** (Roerich Banner of Peace Fund)
2. **Conflagration** (Roerich Banner of Peace Fund)
3. **Saint Panteleimon, The Healer** (Biochemical Laboratory Fund, and Cancer Research Laboratory)
4. **Queen of Heaven** (Woman's Unity Fund)
5. **The Master's Orders** (Roerich Museum Press Fund)
6. **Mother of the World** (Woman's Unity Fund)
7. **Terra Slavonica** (Master Institute Educational Fund)
8. **Pearl of Searching** (Roerich Museum Friendship Bond Fund)
9. **Agni Yoga** (Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum Fund)
10. **Saintly Guests** (Roerich Museum Foreign and American Exhibitions Fund)

FLINT, MICH. JOURNAL
2/1/1932

SCIENTISTS LURED TO WORLD'S ROOF IN CANCER STUDY

Museum Hunts Cause of Disease Decline in Indian Tibet

New York, Feb. 1.—(By AP) — On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

There is a mystery about this Tibetan cancer-free district. Ancient books show that cancer once flourished there, and that it was fought with juices of plants and herbs.

These books never have been translated by moderns and the Roerich experiment will combine an expert translation with the latest scientific methods of studying the plants to check against the lost lore.

The site is the district of Lahoul. Dr. Georges Roerich has collected there two or three dozen of the books for translation. Dr. Walter N. Koelz, botanist and zoologist of the University of Michigan, is investigating the plants.

The incidents which inspired this work are related to Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, vice president of the museum, who recently returned to New York.

In one indisputable respect these Tibetan plants are different from anything else. Thèy are giants. Miss Lichtmann saw "forget-me-nots the size of pennies, royal blue poppies, rhododendrons as large as trees, mosses nearly the size of marsh grasses.

"There is one root," Miss Lichtmann says, "given to children to improve their memories. That's what the Tibetans say about it. This may mean that memory works better under some stimulant in the root, or that there is a blood change.

"A tailor with toothache came to our camp for relief. We gave him everything available, including narcotics, but without much effect. Then we saw a Tibetan physician insert into a cavity in this man's tooth what appeared to be a tendril of a plant. He left it there a few minutes, then twisted it around and drew out a nerve. The tailor said he was cured.

"The books Dr. Roerich has gathered describe in great detail a disease not named but precisely like cancer. There are pages of descriptions and other page on page of advice how to treat the trouble with various plant remedies.

"These books are of great antiquity, hand-written, the heritage of Lamas. Their translation is a big undertaking."

TORRINGTON, CONN. REGISTER
FEBRUARY 2, 1932

Cancer-Free Spot Lures Science To Seek Herbs Used As Medicine

In Indian Tibet where cancer once was prevalent but where medical records indicate it's non-existent now, science is making a study of plants, herbs and lost lore, hunting an explanation of the disease's decrease. Miss Esther J. Lichtmann (right, below) president of the Roerich museum, reported Lama doctors (left) use herbs to cure the Tibetan's ailments. Above is shown a Lama dance at Lahoul, a yearly function.

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LEADVILLE, COLO.
DEMOCRAT
February 2, 1932

SCIENCE SEEKS HERBS IN CANCER FREE TIBET

...W. Blakeslee, Associated ... Editor).

(Associated Press)

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COLUMBUS, GA.
LEDGER - 2/4/32

SCIENCE SEEKS ANCIENT HERBS

Cancer-Free Spot on "Roof of World" Lures Experts from New York Museum.

New York, Feb. 4.—(AP)—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

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N. ADAMS, MASS. TRANSCRIPT - 2/5/32

NEW EXPERIMENT IN CANCER WORK

Juice of Plants and Herbs Used

IN INDIAN TIBET

Books Relating to Manner in Which Disease Was Stamped Out Will be Translated.

New York, Feb. 5—(A.P.)—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

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CLAREMONT, N.H. EAGLE - Feb. 5, 1932

Cancer-Free Spot On 'Roof Of World' Lures Science To Seek Ancient Herbs

By Howard W. Blakeslee

(Associated Press Science Editor)

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Chemists mix wax with water.

173/36

RENO, NEV. GAZETTE
February 10, 1932

WHERE CANCER DOESN'T EXIST

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associate Press Science Editor

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HORNELL, NY. TIMES
February 8, 1932

Section Of Tibet Scene Of Latest Biological Hunt

By Howard W. Blakeslee

NEW YORK—(AP)—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

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BROOKLYN EAGLE - Feb. 14, 1932

Tibetan Herbs Cure Disease Like Cancer

Drug Secrets of Lamas and 4,000 Plants Brought Here by Roerich Museum Expedition—Ancient Books Give Treatments

By JOHN J. O'NEILL
Science Editor of The Eagle

Nearly 4,000 specimens of plants native to Tibet and the uplands of the Himalayan Mountains have been presented to the New York Botanical Gardens by the Himalayan Research Institute. The institute is maintained at Naggar, Kalu, India, by the Roerich Museum of Riverside Drive, Manhattan.

These plants, together with the ancient medical books of the Lamas of Tibet, are expected to furnish valuable information concerning drugs that have been used in this secluded portion of the world for thousands of years and are unknown outside. The plants and the books have been collected under the direction of Dr. George Roerich, director of the museum.

Wipe Out Disease Like Cancer

A disease that resembles cancer, judging from descriptions in the ancient medical books, and which does not now exist in the area, has apparently been eliminated by the use of botanical drugs, it was stated at the museum.

Other native plants, canscora and nardostachys, which have been used in the treatment of epilepsy and insanity are included in the collection.

Several species of ephedra are included. These plants are the source of ephedrin, a drug which has been used in China for 2,000 years for the treatment of colds and asthma, and which has been used here for the past decade.

Use Poison to Catch Fish

Derris, used by natives to poison fish so they can be caught easily, and which is believed to be without harmful effect on human beings, is being considered for use as an insecticide.

The plant coriaria is known to contain a powerful poison, which has been used by the hillmen as a tonic, but about which very little is known. A number of the plants are sources of narcotics.

Collection of the specimens and their identification has been supervised by Dr. Walter N. Koelz, formerly of the University of Michigan, and now on the staff of the Himalayan Research Institute.

Value of the Collection

The potential value of the collection was indicated in a statement by Dr. Merrill who pointed out that chaulmooga seed extracts have been used in India for centuries as a treatment for leprosy and its use was only recently independently discovered in the western world.

The Himalayan Research Institute was founded by Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Helena Roerich, following their five-year tour through Tibet, Mongolia, Turkestan, India. On the advisory board of the Institute are Dr. Albert A. Einstein, Dr. R. A. Millikan, Sir C. V. Raman, Sor Jagadis Bose, Dr. Sven Hedin, Dr. John Abel and Prof. Motalnikoff.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVE. BULLETIN
Feb. 13, 1932

CANCER-FREE LAND FOUND

Scientists Study Plants and Books in Unique Tibet District

New York, Feb. 13—(AP)—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

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NEW YORK TIMES
February 14, 1932

WILL TEST EASTERN HERBS.

Research Workers Will Seek Uses in Western Medicine.

Plants used in the East to treat insanity and epilepsy, which may prove to be of medicinal value in Western medicine, have been identified by Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the New York Botanical Garden, among the 3,800 specimens recently presented to that institution by Urusvati, Himayalan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, Kulu, India, it was said yesterday at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive.

The plants were collected under the direction of Dr. Walter N. Koelz of the institute at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 18,000 feet. The collection includes several species of ephedra, source of ephedrin, used in the treatment of asthma and colds, which had been known in China for some 2,000 years, while its value here was not discovered until about ten years ago.

Other specimens of a medicinal nature identified in the collection are certain species of canscora, used in the East to treat insanity, epilsepsy and as a nerve tonic; nardostachys, used as a stimulant and tonic for epilepsy and hysteria; derris, which is now attracting attention in this country as an insecticide and meconopsis, yielding a narcotic allied to the poppy.

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN - Feb. 19, 1932

THINKS INDIAN TIBET HOLDS CANCER CURE

New York Organization Experimenting In Land Long Free Of Disease

PLANTS MAY BE REMEDY

Vegetation, Extremely Large, Found To Have Unusual Powers

New York, Feb. 19 (AP)—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where [illegible] medical records indicate cancer does not now exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

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To Translate Cures

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"These books are of great antiquity, hand-written, the heritage of lamas. Their translation is a big undertaking."

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN
March 13, 1932

Medicinal Plants Brought From East For New Studies

Native Growths Of The Himalayas Have Been Used For Centuries By People Nearby, But Many Are Unknown To Western Medicine

NATIVE plants used in the East to treat insanity and epilepsy, but unfamiliar to Western pharmacopoeia, are identified by Dr. E. D. Merrill, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, as being among the specimens of medicinal value gathered in the Himalayan uplands by scientists working at Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum at Naggar, Kulu, India. These plants are part of a collection of 3,800 specimens recently presented to the botanical garden by the Himalayan Research Institute.

While the natives have been making use of some species of these plants and herbs for hundreds of years, many are practically unknown to the Western world. It is expected that after further study at the Himalayan Research Institute these plants will be found to be as valuable and effective for the use of Western civilization as ephedrin and quinine, originally native remedies, have proved, according to Dr. Merrill.

USED FOR ASTHMA

Several species of Ephedra, which grow in the dryer parts of Kulu, are included in the herbarium sent to the botanical garden. Ephedrin is a drug derived from some species of this genus, used in the treatment of asthma and colds, which has been known for some 2,000 years in China, but only during the past ten years has its use been recognized here.

Certain species of Canscora, a plant of the Kulu uplands, are used in the East to treat insanity, epilepsy and as a nerve tonic. Nardostachys is another plant used as a stimulant and tonic to treat epilepsy and hysteria, which is also represented in the institute's collection.

Derris, which is attracting a great deal of attention in this country as an insecticide, states Dr. Merrill, is another plant found in the collection. In the East, Derris is used to poison fish, which is the native way of making fishing easy. The fish are stupefied by the drug and can be caught in large numbers with little effort, but the poison used is not harmful to man. Experimentation is now going on here to determine the possibilities of using Derris as a fruit spray and insecticide.

POWERFUL POISON

Little is known of Coriaria, another of the plants identified, except that it contains a powerful poison, Dr. Merrill said, pointing out that scientists advocate experimentations to learn its uses as well as of Corydalis, several species of which appear in the recently gathered herbarium. While Corydalis is believed to be valuable as a tonic and is so employed by some of the native hillmen, actual recorded scientific knowledge is meager.

Other medicinal plants identified by Dr. Merrill in the special collection include: Meconopsis, yielding a narcotic allied to the poppy; Peganum, recorded as a possible substitute for opium; Aconitum, a narcotic and sedative; Datura, extensively used throughout the Orient; Withania, a narcotic and diuretic; Ophiorrhiza, which grows in some parts of India and is reputed among the natives of Ceylon to be effective against the poisonous bite of the ribbon snake.

AT HIGH ALTITUDE

Specimens in the herbarium presented to the botanical garden were collected under the direction of Dr. Walter N. Koelz, formerly of the University of Michigan, now on the staff at the Himalayan Research Institute. These plants were secured at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 18,000 feet. Sixty-one mounted specimens have been loaned by Dr. Merrill to the Roerich Museum, where they are now on display. Included are ferns and fern allies and representatives of various families of flowering plants.

The idea of studying native herbs and ancient medical books as a preface to scientific experimentation is essentially a sound and logical procedure, according to Dr. Merrill, who indicates that much of our modern medical knowledge is based on empericism.

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor a new biochemical laboratory is being completed where research and experimentation of new and local cures for cancer may be made. Collecting and cataloguing of the medinical herbs has begun and plantations of these herbs started. Extracts for further investigation have been forwarded to the biochemical department at Harvard University and to Dr. Felix Lukin, at Riga, Latvia.

ITS FOUNDATION

The Himalayan Research Institute was founded by Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Helena Roerich following their five-year expedition through India, Sikkim, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet. They donated the land for the building of "Urusvati," the outpost of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, Kulu, realizing the infinite possibilities for scientific research offered by India. By virtue of fertility, climate, atmospheric conditions and altitude, the site is singularly adapted to the scientific investigation now under way there.

HACKENSACK, N.J.
EVENING RECORD
March 18, 1932

CURE FOR CANCER IS SOUGHT IN TIBET BY AMERICAN SCIENTIST

District, Free of Disease, Believed to Harbor Health-Giving Herbs — Ancient Books on Subject to Be Translated.

PLANTS WHOLLY DIFFERENT

(By Associated Press.)

New York.—On the "roof of the world" in Indian Tibet, where British medical records indicate cancer does not exist, the Roerich Museum of New York is starting a unique biological experiment.

There is a mystery about this Tibetan cancer-free district. Ancient books show that cancer once flourished there, and that it was fought with juices of plants and herbs.

These books never have been translated by moderns and the Roerica experiment will combine an expert translation with the latest scientific methods of studying the plants to check against the lost lore.

The site is the district of Lahoul, Dr. Georges Roerich has collected there two or three dozen of the books for translation. Dr. Walter N. Koelz, botanist and zoologist of the University of Michigan, is investigating the plants.

The incidents which inspired this work are related by Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, vice-president of the museum, who recently returned to New York.

In one indisputable respect these Tibetan plants are different from anything else. They are giants. Miss Lichtmann saw "forget-me-nots the size of pennies, royal blue poppies, rhododendrons as large as trees, mosses nearly the size of marsh grasses.

PLANTS ARE GIANTS.

"There is one root," Miss Lichtmann says, "given to children to improve their memories. That's what the Tibetans say about it. This may mean that memory works better under some stimulant in the root, or that there is a blood change.

"A tailor with toothache came to our camp for relief. We gave him everything available, including narcotics, but without much effect. Then we saw a Tibetan physician insert into a cavity in this man's tooth what appeared to be a tendril of a plant. He left it there a few minutes, then twisted it around and drew out a nerve. The tailor said he was cured.

"The books Dr. Roerich has gathered describe in great detail a disease not named but precisely like cancer. There are pages of description and other page on page of advice how to treat the trouble with various plant remedies.

"These books are of great antiquity, hand-written, the heritage of Lamas. Their translation is a big undertaking."

ROERICH HALL
310 Riverside Drive, at 103rd Street

A COLOMBIAN NIGHT

Organized by the
COLOMBIAN CULTURAL ROERICH ASSOCIATION

Benefit of the Cancer Research Fund of
Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum

Thursday Evening, March 31, 1932

8:30 P. M. Admission $1.00

ROERICH HALL

310 Riverside Drive, cor. 103rd Street

Thursday Evening, March 31st, at 8:30 p.m.

A COLOMBIAN NIGHT

ORGANIZED BY THE COLOMBIAN CULTURAL ROERICH ASSOCIATION
with the auspices of the
Colombian American Chamber of Commerce
and the
Magazine "COLOMBIA"

Presenting the Celebrated Typical Colombian
Estudiantine Orchestra, "AMERICA"
Under the Direction of Mr. Salomon Martinez Quintero

For the benefit of the Cancer Research Fund of the
Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum

- - Program - -

1. AMERICA—Paso Doble.....*A. Mejia*
2. PASILLO—Pasillo Popular Colombian Air.....*F. Garcia*
3. LAS MIRLAS—Bambuco.....*G. Fernandez*
   Sung by L. Orozco
4. ESPERAME—Son.....*A. Mejia*
   Typical Air of Colombian Coast, sung by L. Orozco
5. RUMICHACA—Bambuco.....*E. Murillo*
6. ALMA EN LOS LABIOS.....Pasillo
   Sung by the Well-known Radio Mezzo Soprano
   Ana de Morales
   Carlos Lugo at piano

BRIEF TALK ON COLOMBIA by Mr. S. J. Brisbin
(in English)

SECOND PART

1. DISPARATE COMICO—Monologue (in Spanish)
   By L. Orozco
2. BAMBUCO—Colombian Dance in Typical Costume
   By Los Guatecanos—Blanquita y Manuel
3. TIPLESITO DE MI VIDA—Torbellino.....*Wills*
   Aboriginal Music—Chibcha
4. PASILLO—Colombian Popular Dance in Costume
   By Los Guatecanos—Blanquita y Manuel
5. MAULA—Tango
   Ana de Morales
   Carlos Lugo at piano
6. THE COLOMBIAN FILM—"On the Slopes of the Andes"
   (Courtesy of American Coffee Co.)

General A. J. de Leon, President of Colombian Cultural Roerich Association, will act as Master of Ceremonies and give a brief explanation of the music and other numbers on the program.

TICKETS $1.00 - 75 CENTS - 50 CENTS

Checks for tickets to be made to the order of Roerich Society,
310 Riverside Drive, New York City.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1932.

A Savant Goes Native to Learn About Tibet

TIBET, the land of the highest mountains and the first sky-scrapers, still is virgin country for the scientist and antiquarian, according to Dr. Walter N. Koelz, American explorer and naturalist, who spent two years gathering science and art materials north of the Himalayas.

Heretofore only British scientists have worked in the Himalayan country, the Associated Press reports, and even they have not penetrated far beyond the borders of English controlled territory adjacent to Northern India.

Dr. Koelz went to Tibet in 1930 to collect biological materials for the Roerich Himalayan Research Institute. He passed the farthest British outposts and "went native" for the purpose of gaining first-hand knowledge of the country. He dressed in native costume and ate barley pancakes and other Tibetan fare.

* * *

THE people north of the Himalayas accepted the young American like a brother, lost their camera shyness and posed for pictures, helped him gather plant and animal specimens and willingly sold him art materials at reasonable prices.

Dr. Koelz had a Tibetan prince for his travelling companion. Together they shot ibex and ovis ammon, swam their horses across the dangerous waters of the upper Indus and helped them over the highest passes of the Himalayan mountains, 20,000 feet above sea level.

As a result of his two years of labor Dr. Koelz was able to bring back to America probably the richest collection of educational material ever taken out of Tibet by one expedition. He brought back paintings which represent a lost art of hundreds of years ago, ancient Kashmir shawls, hand-wrought personal ornaments of silver and semi-precious stones and thousands of zoological and botanical specimens.

* * *

DR. KOELZ formerly was connected with the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology as a fish and bird specialist. He was naturalist of the Donald MacMillan polar expedition in 1925.

"The people of Tibet have many customs which would seem unenlightened to the average American," Dr. Koelz said in telling of his experiences. "For example, they are absolutely unable to understand why we should change our style of dress each year when it is so much more logical to maintain the same styles.

"I found the people of Tibet very hospitable. Even the poorest beggar is never turned away. In trade they like to bargain, but they willingly give away half their food to any one who needs it.

"They are a healthy people. Smallpox is the only important disease in Tibet.

* * *

"THEIR resources are few and there is little pasture for their livestock, so it has been necessary to restrict population. Only one son in each family is allowed to marry. This applies even to royalty. The unmarried sons share their brother's wife, and family squabbles are unheard of.

"Girls who do not obtain husbands cut off their hair and retire to monasteries to pray for their relatives.

"There also are many Buddhist monks in Tibet, and countless monasteries. Monks and nuns live in the same monasteries and scandals are rare."

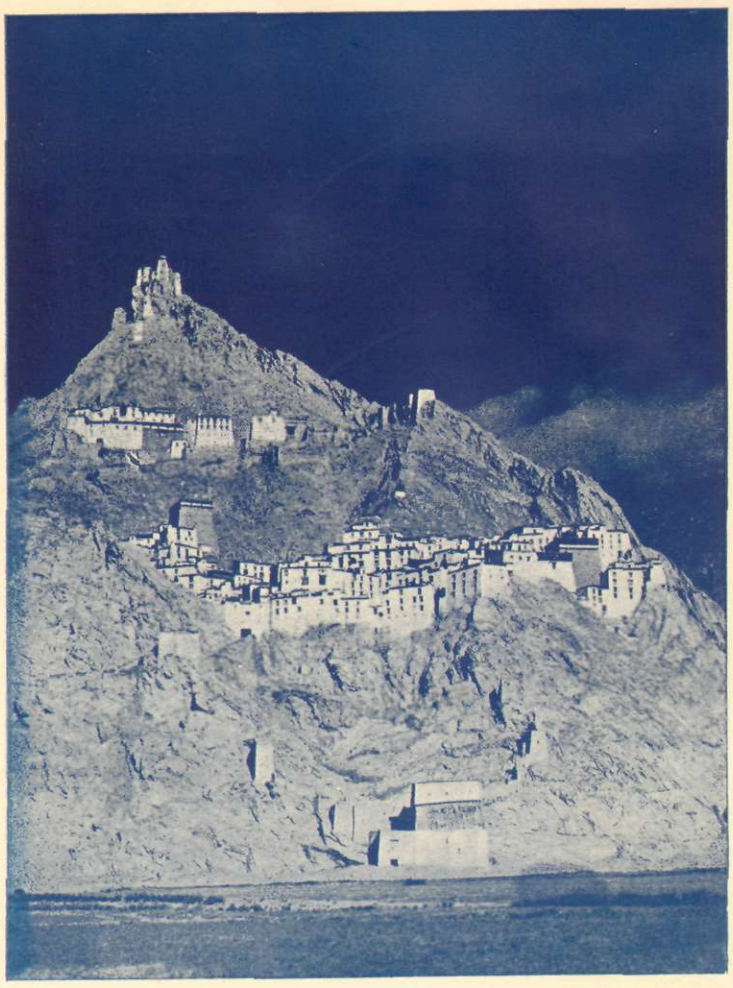
* * *

NO one can question that Tibet is the land of the first sky-scrapers, Dr. Koelz believes. The king's palace at Leh, capital of Ladakh in Western Tibet, is a nine-story structure several hundred years old. There is a thirteen-story palace at Lhasa, home of the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

"Banditry is a recognized and honorable profession in Tibet," Dr. Koelz said, "so the monasteries, which contain most of the portable wealth of the country, are strongly fortified and situated so they can be defended against attacks. But the Tibetans have the knack of locating their monasteries and palaces so they will be recognized as works of art."

It is considered disgraceful in Tibet to make any sort of journey without carrying something. So any one who is walking your way will carry part of your belongings without charge. It gives them social standing. Horses and other beasts of burden are used only on relatively long journeys. For short trips everything is carried by humans. Of course there are no roads, and wheeled vehicles are unknown.

THE LAND OF THE LAMAS —



Shekar-Dzong, the "Shining-Crystal Monastery."

THE LAND OF TIBET -- THE STRANGE AND BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN MONASTERIES OF THE LAMAS --THE LIFE OF THE TIBETANS ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

Pictured in color photographs and motion picture films and personally described by

Captain JOHN NOEL

Honorary Life Member, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Fellow and Honorist, Royal Geographical Society, London; Photographer and Chronicler of the famous Mount Everest Expedition; Producer of the sound-talking films— "The Tragedy of Everest." "Land of the Shalimar." "The Vale of Kashmir."

For the Benefit of

URUSVATI, HIMALYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ROERICH MUSEUM

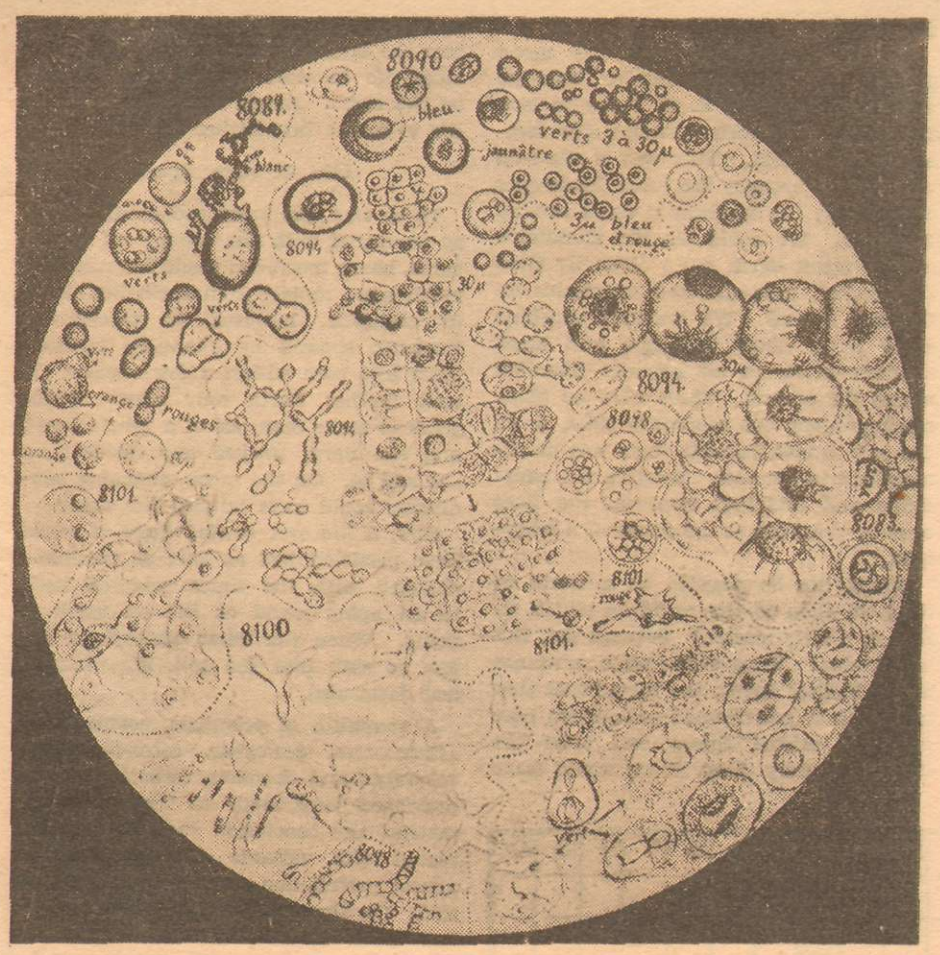
Wednesday Evening, May 18, 1932, 8:30 P.M.

ROERICH HALL
103rd Street and Riverside Drive

Admission $1.00

Tickets available at Roerich Hall — Telephone CLarkson 2-1700
also Mrs. I. Thompson, 624 Lexington Ave.—Tel. ELdorado 5-5887

WHAT'S NEW IN SCIENCE — BY RANSOME SUTTON



Types of cells produced by Prof. A. L. Herrera using various chemicals and sunlight. Some of these cells may be living matter.

Here's a Recipe for Life

IN A LETTER just received, Prof. Alfonso L. Herrera of Mexico City insists that he has produced living matter in his laboratory and asks us to make the facts public, so that others may repeat his experiments and interpret the results. In an earlier article (May 1, 1932) we told about his work. From a member of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, director of biological investigations for the Mexican government to whom the Smithsonian Institution awarded a distinguished medal, the announcement comes with startling effect. He tells exacly how he proceeds and sends drawings of the "organisms" produced, together with samples of dried cells.

This is the formula:, Mix one cubic centimeter of Merck's formol with two grams of ammonium sulphocyanide; stir for five minutes in a glass with a glass rod; spread in a Petri dish and wait a few hours. Results: organic forms, mainly primitive algae, yeast and related forms, some of the cells being green with a red nucleus in process of division. "The green cells," he says, "produce a row of bubbles in water containing carbonic acid when exposed to sunlight, subsequently showing a splendid blue coloration, which indicates assimilation of carbon—a vital process."

The result, Dr. Herrera states, is in accordance with a theory first announced by Eduard Pfluger, professor of physiology at the University of Bonn, that protoplasm grew out of the instability of cyanic acid. Pfluger held that, while the earth was cooling, compounds of cyanogen and hydrocarbons passed into protoplasm—lowly plant protoplasm—and Prof. Herrera holds that his sulpho-cyanide, when mixed with Merck's formol, does the same thing. He invites investigation and offers to co-operate fully with anyone who will repeat his experiments.

Until the experiments have been confirmed by others, biologists generally will question the assertions despite Prof. Herrera's unquestioned standing and past successes. Creating life, animating matter, producing algae out of chemicals—no one heretofore has ever declared himself to be able to do such things. Any young chemist with up-to-date laboratory facilities, who wishes to repeat the experiments, may address Prof. Herrera directly: 2a Cipres, 64, Mexico City. Amateurs would be wasting their time as well as that of the professor.

Questions

1. What are hoop snakes?
2. Do snakes charm birds?
3. Which is heavier—an elephant or whale?
4. What animal is fiercest?
5. What animal is most timid?
6. What is a mammal?
7. What's the smallest mammal?
8. What animal weighing 5000 pounds is worth $5 a pound?
9. What animal acts most humanly?
10. What wild animal is most constructive?

Answers in Column Four

Snakebites

JERRY JONES, field officer of the Humane Society, showed me two tiny dots on the upper part of his arm which were made by the fangs of a rattlesnake. He was walking along a path on a canyon side when the snake, lying level with his shoulder, struck without warning. Its fangs hooked into his flesh so firmly that, after he had leaped aside, it hung to his arm until he jerked it loose.

Mr. Jones knew what was best to do: slit the skin between the punctures, but he had no knife with him. So he did the next best thing: bit into the flesh and sucked poisoned blood from the wound. Then he tied a handkerchief tightly around his arm above the bite to keep the veins from carrying venom to his heart, which was probably the wisest thing he ever did, and tied a strand torn from his shirt around his arm below the wound, which wasn't so important, and hurried through the hot sun more than a mile to his horse, stopping every few minutes to suck the wound.

At the nearest house, he borrowed a razor and slit four or five lines through his skin in order that the venom under the skin could be drawn out more freely. Since he had no decayed teeth or scratches on his lips or tongue, it was perfectly safe to suck out poisoned blood, because snake venom does not affect healthy mouth membranes.

Having done all that common sense could do, he hurried to the Pasadena Hospital, where he arrived in a semi-conscious condition. As quickly as possible, he was given a snakebite serum and now Jerry is back on his job.

Thanks to the recent work of Dr. Albert Calmette of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, Raymond Ditmars of the New York Zoological Park, and the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, who died a martyr to medical science, snake fangs are no longer deadly, provided a victim reaches a hospital before the venom stills his heart.

There are two toxins, or poisons, in snake venom, says Dr. S. V. Kibby, and he should know for he has been a medical missionary—among the world's worst snakes. One is haemotoxin, which poisons blood; the other, neurotoxin, which paralyzes nerves. In rattlers, copperheads and moccasins the venom is haemotoxic, whereas in tropical snakes the neurotoxic element predominates. Particular kinds of venom require specific serums. Due to the recent discovery of this fact, any kind of a snakebite can be cured, if treated promptly.

To obtain antirattlesnake serum, a rattler is encouraged to snap at a hollow rubber ball stretched over a vial. As the fangs go through the rubber, venom from glands in the upper jaw squirt down through the fangs into the vial, then a dilution of the venom is injected into the arteries of a horse. Full-strength poison would kill the horse, but a thin dilution only makes it sick. Thereafter, stronger and still stronger doses are injected, and in time the horse becomes immune. Now its blood plasma, used as a serum, can be safely injected in human beings. Down in the tropics, where venom is neurotoxic, other snakes would be used to prepare the serum which renders their fangs less fatal. Last year, 250,000 people are said to have been saved by serum.

Dr. Kibby tells me that wasps and bees carry snake venom in their sting-glands; that a rattlesnake comes from its egg with enough venom in its glands to kill a man; that poisonous snakes can be killed with their own poison; that pigs are not poisoned by snakes because the venom lodges in fat and does not get into the blood, and that snakes never strike objects which stand still, only those that make quick movements. The way to tell poisonous from nonpoisonous snakes is to look at their necks and tails: if one has a neck and a blunt tail, it is venomous; if it has no neck and a pointed tail, it may still be a biter but not venomous.

In the tropics, he says, where snakebites are common, people have acquired the sort of immunity a serum-producing horse acquires, so bites are seldom much more fatal than stings. Likewise, our ancestors acquired the same immunity, and to at least a limited degree that ancient immunity is inherited by present-day mothers. Hence babies that nurse at their mothers' breast are much more resistant to snakebite than bottle babies.

Himalayan Research Institute

AT NAGGER in the Western Himalayas, a research institute founded by Mme. and Prof. de Roerich is working for the world in a great graveyard of forgotten civilizations. To facilitate research, Dr. George Roerich is completing a monumental Tibetan-English dictionary, which will include Sanscrit, Urdu, Chinese and Mongolian equivalents, more than 3000 words having already been run down to their roots. Last year the institute made an extensive archeological survey in the region round about Urusvati and learned a lot about ancient burials; also extensive botanical and zoological explorations and obtained vast collections of plants, birds and animals for the Roerich Museum.

In the Urusvati Journal, Col. A. E. Mahon says recent excavations have completely revolutionized ideas as to the antiquity of India's early monuments "and proved that as far back as the third and fourth millennium B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick, and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt."

All this being true, one wonders why Indian civilizations have failed so miserably. Judged by the plight of the peoples of India, with Gandhi a saint and starvation and nakedness and hopelessness everywhere, the present civilization is also passing away—amid majestic ruins and miserable memories. Dr. James A. B. Scherer, who knows anthropology in general and the story of India in detail, says Hinduism—the most morbid form of religion known—is the obvious cause. With its yogis, castes and untouchables, it has degraded one whole branch of the Aryan race into the Hindus of today.

What Every Mother Should Know

WHETHER or not a state of motherhood exists can now be determined by means of the Friedman test in almost any up-to-date hospital. Drs. Aschheim and Zondak in Germany began experiments, which Dr. Maurice H. Friedman of Philadelphia, Prof. H. L. Reinhart and Dr. Ernest Scott of the Ohio State University Medical School carried to conclusions, the outcome being a test that has proved true in more than 10,000 cases.

In order to ascertain the facts, I called upon Dr. A. F. Foord, pathologist at the Pasadena Hospital. As soon as an ovum is fertilized, he said, the ovaries discharge hormones into the blood which find their way to the pituitary gland, causing it to produce a secretion essential to growth. Since more secretion is produced than the embryo needs at first, the excess passes out of the body through the kidneys. Now, a small amount of this kidney discharge, injected into the blood stream of an immature female rabbit, immediately affects its ovaries. If the ovaries of the rabbit, therefore, become enlarged and mottled, the woman from whom the injection came can begin making preparations for motherhood. On the other hand, if the rabbit's ovaries are not affected, a state of motherhood does not exist.

At the Pasadena Hospital, the test has proved true—100 per cent true—in more than fifty cases.

Answers

To Science Questions

1. Fables; no snake rolls like a hoop.
2. No; birds brave snakes to decoy them from their nests.
3. Sulphur-bottom whales are eighty-seven feet long and thicker than an elephant is tall. Such a whale's head weighs more than Jumbo weighed.
4. Black leopard.
5. Hyena; it feasts on remains left by killers. Hyenas have been known to kill babies.
6. Animals that suckle their young.
7. The whale's land ancestor, a shrew about the size of a cricket.
8. Indian rhinoceros.
9. Orang-utan.
10. Beaver.

THE HIMALAYAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

By COLONEL A. E. MAHON, D.S.O.

LEAVING the main line at Amritsar one proceeds to Pathankote, and here one changes onto the narrow-guage railway which takes one as far as Joginder Nagar, in Mandi State. From Joginder Nagar to Kulu there is a daily motor service. Having arrived at Kulu there still remains a matter of fifteen miles to Naggar, where the Urusvati Himalayan Scientific Research Institute is situated. Of this fifteen miles twelve can be covered by motor, and the last three on foot, or preferably on horseback, for it is a step climb the whole way.

The road to Kulu is a beautiful winding hill road. The latter portion, from Mandi to Kulu is particularly beautiful and follows the banks of the Beas River. After leaving Mandi the air becomes purer and cooler as you pass through the narrow gorge and approach the Kulu Valley and the snow-capped hills.

In 1928, Professor Nicholas de Roerich founded the Himalayan Institute as a branch of the Roerich Museum, New York, for the purpose of carrying out original investigation in the fields of Archæology as as well as the Natural Sciences, Medicine, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Astrochemistry, Physics and allied research.

In selecting the Kulu Valley the founder was influenced by its ideal combination of altitudes, climate and fertility of soil. An advantage that the Institute has by being situated in the Himalayas is that plants can be selected and grown on the spot with a certainty of raising the required species and in sufficient quantity. This last is of great importance when dealing in very small quantities of pharmacologically active material.

The Kulu Valley.

The investigation of any theory of medicine is best undertaken in the native habitat, so that the scientist in his study of medicinal preparations may easily follow native procedure, as well as receive first hand instruction in the art of native therapy. The Institute has been fortunate in securing the confidence of the Tibetan Lamas, as many of these native medical secrets are in the possession of only the highly initiated Lamas.

Modern Biochemistry has shown unmistakably that in the older methods of preparation, such as extraction with alcohol, and drying, produce in parts of the material irreversible changes. Such procedures affect the pharmacologically active part in many cases. It is, therefore, of great advantage to be able to work with fresh material not subjected to any drastic procedures.

These and other considerations showed the necessity of a Biochemical Laboratory at Kulu. Its purpose is to provide modern tools for research where they are most needed. Emphasis is laid upon the chemical and physical investigation of native plant preparations. Here lies an open field for discovery of new proteins, enzymes and even lipoids.

In its Department of Medical Research, the Himalayan Research Institute embraces one of its most humanitarian aspects and one which the present moment makes poignantly necessary, particularly with regard to the cure of cancer. It is known that the Tibetan pharmacology has in its possession remedies against cancer and tuberculosis known to be highly successful and to the efficacy of which the virtual immunity of the district to these dread diseases bears witness.

A careful research in Tibetan medicinal literature is being made by Dr. Georges Roerich, with the assistance of Lama Lobzang Mingyur Dorje and other eminent scholars.

Dr. W. N. Koelz of the University of Michigan is the Head of the Biological and Botanical Section of the Department of Natural Sciences

and Applied Research, and has made a careful survey of the flora and fauna of the Western Himalayas, with expeditions into the Kulu Valley, the Punjab Plains and Kangra Valley; through Lahul across the Rothang Pass; through the Sutlej Valley and into Rampur Bashahr; and, during the summer of 1931, into the provinces of Ladak and Zangskar. These have yielded rich collections of Botanical, Zoological and Ornithological specimens.

The herbarium specimens thus far collected form a basis for the study of the ethnobotany of the region. Wherever possible information has been gathered regarding native uses of plants. Particular stress has been laid on the acquisition of medicinal specimens for experimentation, and highly successful results are being attained, through the co-operation of Lama Doctors in the study of their application in the Tibetan pharmacology. The study of the plants from their various aspects plant ecology, phytogeography, ethnobotany, indicate the limitless field of achievement before the Institute.

In addition to plants, splendid collections have also been made of the local birds, including many rare specimens and some entirely new. Additional collections have also been made of the mammals, reptiles and insects.

In accordance with its aim of collaborating with existing scientific bodies, the Institute has sent representative collections to various institutions. For example: To the University Herbarium, University of Michigan, about 3,700 numbers, representing about 1,500 specimens. Also an entomological collection.

To the New York Botanical Garden, about 3,800 plants, representing about 1,500 specimens. Also a collection of seeds.

To the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, about 2,000 plants, representing about 1,200 varieties. Also a collection of seeds.

To the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Washington, D.C., a collection of seeds.

To the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., a zoological collection.

The New York Botanical Garden is working in voluntary co-operation with the Institute in the latter's endeavour to discover plants of economic and scientific value, particularly as to their possible medicinal uses.

The Director reports that the scientific value of collections already assembled is very great and expresses the opinion that it is a field of much promise.

The Institute maintains its own local Museum and Research

A Tibetan Lama.

Library. The Library collects books, pamphlets and manuscripts in the various fields of art and science.

The Institute has established an exchange of publications with approximately 285 Scientific Institutions and Universities in the United States and Europe.

The Institute publishes a Journal semi-annually, in which each department has its section.

Although the Institute is still in its infancy it is obvious that it has covered a considerable amount of ground in the biological field.

As regards the future, the scope is practically illimitable. There are vast fields to be explored in Archæology, its related sciences and arts, as well as in the Natural Sciences. The region in which the Institute has been established is eminently suited for conducting scientific investigation, but it is not proposed to confine the activities of the Institute to purely local surroundings. The intention is to make Kulu a base from which explorations may radiate. By having a permanent base, it will be possible to organize and conduct more elaborate and complete explorations than has hitherto been feasible.

The Kulu Valley, which until recently was mainly famous for its fruit, is likely to become an important centre for research work in the Himalayas. Since its inception the Research Institute has been continually expanding and there would appear to be every indication that it will continue to expand.

The study of the Middle East is the Institute's primary aim. Under the term "Middle East" we understand India and the whole of that desert and mountainous part of Asia stretching from the plateau of Iran in the West to the borders of China proper in the East, and including Chinese and Russian Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet. Of course, much of this vast territory is now closed for scientific work, but it is hoped that a more enlightened period may soon dawn on the Heart of Asia, bringing with it new possibilities for scientific research.

The Institute is an immediate outcome of the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, which toured under the leadership of Professor N. de Roerich the countries of the Middle East. The Founders of the Institute realized the urgent necessity of building up a permanent institution for the scientific study of this most interesting region of Asia. For these purposes Kulu makes an ideal centre, and in this the staff of the Institute are fortunate, for the Kulu Valley is one of the most beautiful valleys in all the glorious Himalayas.

THE ART OF FAR TIBET

By Frances R. Grant
Vice-President of Roerich Museum

SECLUDED and forbidding behind its mighty barriers lies Tibet—still the elusive lodestar of modern explorers. The long hand of science has sought out and clasped the secrets of almost all corners of the globe—but this forbidden country still locks its century-old secrets within its aerie-like monasteries, in its labyrinthian spaces and behind set faces and thoughtful eyes.

Her only emissaries to countries beyond the pale of her mountain barriers are her works of art—and so comparatively few of these have left Tibet that this art still is virtually unknown to the West, and its fiery palette has been discovered only by the seekers for a new art experience.

America is fortunate in having a comprehensive collection of Tibetan paintings in the Roerich Museum, and now preserved in the Museum of its Himalayan Research Institute, "Urusvati." Here is a veritable panorama of Tibet's creative expression—ranging from century-old examples of this native art to present-day variations of its spiritual themes. Here in their glowing and variable palette are seen the rich and highly elaborated works, over which the red or yellow capped lama sounds his prayerful call to benign forces.

A Tibetan Household Shrine. From the Collection of Himalayan Research of Roerich Museum

From an early date, Tibet came into close contact with its southern neighbor, Nepal. The Nepalese pictorial art steadily influenced the Tibetan conception of beauty. It was through this art that the Tibetan artists acquainted themselves with the traditions of the Ajanta frescoes of India. In the XIIIth and XIVth centuries A.D. this influence of Nepalese art reached its height and even penetrated to the Imperial Court of China. Nepalese artists were highly reputed for their skill and were frequently summoned to the great lamaseries of Tibet. Some of the Tibetan bronzes can be traced back to the art schools that flourished in Magagha and Eastern Bengal during the Indian Middle Ages, preceding the Mohammedan conquest of the Xth century A.D.

Besides this Indo-Nepalese influence from the south, other influences were at work in Tibet. Tibet was always in active relation with the region of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan, and there can be no doubt that the Khotanese local artistic productions found their way into Tibet and had a distinct influence on its art. These artistic productions were of a very composite nature, still bearing traces of an Indian Past. They belong to this complex world that has been created in Central Asia through the contact of a number of nations. The types of the sixteen great arhats, of different religious protectors with their warlike following of devas and yaksas, all clad in armor, can be considered as importations from the North.

The Chinese influence becomes more prominent during the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries A.D. and coincides with the spread of the political power of China in Tibet. Its strong influence is particularly and readily noticeable in the eastern districts of Tibet.

Here in his studio, the lama—for all artists in Tibet belong to the lamaistic or monastic orders—sits upon the floor, with the painting generally upon his knees. Around him are seated his disciples who prepare his colors and attend to his various needs. Sometimes—and one is inevitably reminded of our Renaissance masters—an advanced student may help the master in coloring the outlines of figures. Deep gravity attends the work; slowly and solemnly the minutest details of *(Continued ~~on page 25~~)*

The Art of Far Tibet

(Continued ~~from page 8~~)

ornamentation are attended to before the coloring is begun. And woe betide the artist who errs in the measurements of a body as given in the iconographical manuals — this would be considered a great sin!

And sometimes, as though to call upon spiritual forces of inspiration, another lama is present whose duty it is to read aloud the prayers while the artist is at his cultural labors. And so intense is the religious atmosphere which surrounds the creation of a painting—especially if that painting touch the sacred lives of their Buddha or Boddhisattvas, that the faces of these sacred images are drawn on certain auspicious dates—such, for instance, as the 15th or 30th day of the month, which are considered in Tibet as sacred. Such is the religious envelopment of Tibetan art.

Technically, the art of Tibet is completely iconographic and the style and process is much like the old Russian art, save that the Tibetan paints on linen. The Tibetan Tankas painter prepares his background with a mixture of chalk and glue, the cloth being stretched upon a frame and the mixture spread upon it. After it is dried it is polished to a high brilliancy with a conch shell and the actual work is begun. The tracings are often made from a wood block or by hand. If by hand, the geometrical figures are outlined on the background, and the painter begins to limn his fantastic imageries, first drawing in charcoal; then perhaps the black outline is made with Chinese ink, although this can be put on after the color has been applied.

Above all, in spirit, the art of Tibet brings to us the message of the artist's reverence to his labor; in this illuminated texture of his work we find the expression of a great devotion to the life of Buddha, that same inspirational magic which our Giottos and Angelicos found in the drama of Galilee.

———o———

Sergeant (at the police station): "What! you back again?"

Frosh: "Uh, huh; any mail?"

ROERICH MUSEUM

310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

URUSVATI
HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF ROERICH MUSEUM

Cordially Invites You And Your Friends To An
Illustrated Lecture

"THE HEREDITY OF CANCER PREDISPOSITION"
By
Mme N. ZAVADSKY M.D.
Of The Radium Institute Of Paris

Monday, October 3rd, 1932 at 8:30 P.M.
Roerich Museum - Hall 18

THIS CLIPPING FROM
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
JOURNAL
SEP 11 1932

To Study Healing Virtues of Plants

Scientists Gather Little-Known Indian Growths of Medical Value

Native plants used in the East to treat insanity and epilepsy, but unfamiliar to Western pharmacopoeia, are identified by Dr. E. D. Merrill, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, as being among the specimens of medicinal value gathered in the Himalayan uplands by scientists working at Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum at Naggar, Kulu, India. These plants are part of a collection of 3800 specimens recently presented to the botanical garden by the Himalayan Research Institute.

While the natives have been making use of some species of these plants and herbs for hundreds of years, many are practically unknown to the Western world. It is expected that after further study at the Himalayan Research Institute these plants will be found to be as valuable and effective for the use of Western civilization as ephedrin and quinine, originally native remedies, have proved, according to Dr. Merrill.

Used for Asthma

Several species of Ephedra, which grow in the dryer parts of Kulu, are included in the herbarium sent to the botanical garden. Ephedrin is a drug derived from some species of this genus, used in the treatment of asthma and colds, which has been known for some 2000 years in China, but only during the past 10 years has its use been recognized here.

Certain species of Canscora, a plant of the Kulu uplands, are used in the East to treat insanity, epilepsy and as a nerve tonic. Nardostachys is another plant used as a stimulant and tonic to treat epilepsy and hysteria, which is also represented in the institute's collection.

Derris, which is attracting a great deal of attention in this country as an insecticide, states Dr. Merrill, is another plant found in the collection. In the East, Derris is used to poison fish, which is the native way of making fishing easy. The fish are stupefied by the drug and can be caught in large numbers with little effort, but the poison used is not harmful to man. Experimentation is now going on here to determine the possibilities of using Derris as a fruit spray and insecticide.

Powerful Poison

Little is known of Coriaria, another of the plants identified, except that it contains a powerful poison, Dr. Merrill said, pointing out that scientists advocate experimentations to learn its uses as well as of Corydalis, several species of which appear in the recently gathered herbarium. While Corydalis is believed to be valuable as a tonic and is so employed by some of the native hillmen, actual recorded scientific knowledge is meager.

Other medicinal plants identified by Dr. Merrill in the special collection include: Meconopsis, yielding a narcotic allied to the poppy; Peganum, recorded as a possible substitute for opium; Aconitum, a narcotic and sedative; Datura, extensively used throughout the Orient; Withania, a narcotic and diuretic; Ophiorrhiza, which grows in some parts of India and is reputed among the natives of Ceylon to be effective against the poisonous bite of the ribbon snake.

At High Altitude

Specimens in the herbarium presented to the botanical garden were collected under the direction of Dr. Walter N. Koelz, formerly of the University of Michigan, now on the staff of the Himalayan Research Institute. These plants were secured at altitudes ranging from 5000 to 18,000 feet. Sixty-one mounted specimens have been loaned by Dr. Merrill to the Roerich Museum, where they are now on display. Included are ferns and fern allies and representatives of various families of flowering plants.

The idea of studying native herbs and ancient medical books as a preface to scientific experimentation is essentially a sound and logical procedure, according to Dr. Merrill, who indicates that much of our modern medical knowledge is based on empericism.

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor a new biochemical laboratory is being completed where research and experimentation of new and local cures for cancer may be made. Collecting and cataloguing of the medicinal herbs has begun and plantations of these herbs started. Extracts for further investigation have been forwarded to the biochemical department at Harvard University and to Dr. Felix Lukin, at Riga, Latvia.

Its Foundation

The Himalayan Research Institute was founded by Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Helena Roerich following their five-year expedition through India, Sikkim, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet. They donated the land for the building of "Urusvati," the outpost of the Roerich Museum at Naggar, Kulu, realizing the infinite possibilities for scientific research offered by India. By virtue of fertility, climate, atmospheric conditions and altitude, the site is singularly adapted to the scientific investigation now under way there.

Victoria Daily Times
Victoria, B.C.
21 OCT 1932

PREDICT CANCER, ZAVADSKY HOPE

Famous Woman Surgeon Tells of Tests to Determine If Heredity Applies

New York, Oct. 21.—Genetic experiments on mice to determine whether the Mendelian law of heredity applies to cancer, with results which justify a hope that further experiment will make cancer predictable and hence, to a large extent preventable, were described by Dr. N. Zavadsky, internationally know Russian woman surgeon and geneticist, of the Curie Institute of the University of Paris. Dr. N. Zavadsky lectured at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive.

The lecture was given under the auspices of Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum in India, which is now carrying on research into ancient cancer remedies employed for centuries by Tibetan Pharmacology, and said to be unknown to western civilization.

The results of the experiments show, Dr. Zavadsky said, that cancer is transmitted as a "recessive" Mendelian character, not as a "dominant." This means that if one of two parents has cancer their children will not inherit the disease, while at the most only one out of every four of the grandchildren, and very probably much fewer, will be likely to develop cancer.

Her observations have led her to conclude, Dr. Zavadsky added, that what is transmitted is not cancer in itself but only a predisposition for it, requiring additional external factors to develop it from a lattent into an active stage. Just what these factors are have not yet been determined, Dr. Zavadsky said, but will be the next step taken up in her studies.

Mme. Zavadsky illustrated her lecture with lantern slides. She was introduced by Dr. Ira I. Kaplan, New York cancer specialist, Major J. G. Phelps Stokes was the chairman.

ROERICH HALL

310 Riverside Drive at 103rd Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, at 8:30 P. M.

Lucia Gario

in

JEANNE D'ARC - THE MAID OF ORLEANS

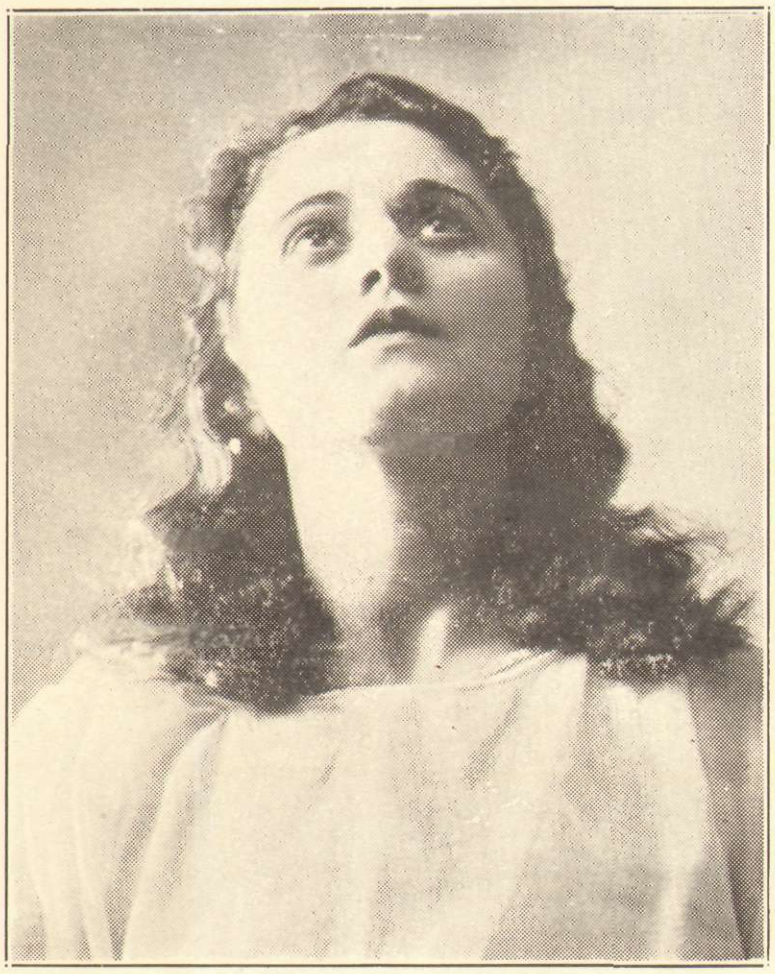
A dramatic presentation depicting Joan of Arc's last hour in prison, in which the great French heroine relives the experiences of her life, from the beautiful childhood in Dom Remi to the soul gripping martyrdom at Rouen.

WITH SYMPHONIC LYRIC ORCHESTRA

For the Benefit of

Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum

ADMISSION $1.00



Dr. Philippe de la Rochelle of Columbia University says: Mlle Gario aroused the enthusiasm of a large audience by the deep sincerity with which she interpreted Jeanne d' Arc's last hours in the prison. I am sure that anyone witnessing Mlle. Gario's presentation will acquire an impression of Jeanne d' Arc which no history could bring to them.

Dr. Pierre F. Giroud, Litt. D. founder of Philadelphia Alliance Francaise says: Lucia Gario's "dungeon scene of Rouen" gave us a lucid and vivid, and how pathetic insight into the very soul of the great French heroine.

STATESMAN Oct 13 1929

NEGLECTED ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS

COLLECTION THRILLS

"A bloodless form of shikar" is how Mr. J. Van Manen, Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, describes the search for ancient MSS. in India.

Mr. Van Manen has collected MSS. all over India, and his opinion, based on many years' experience, is that even the boasted pursuit of tiger and elephant, sambhur and bear can hardly provide the equal in thrills.

"No tiger lures its hunters into more out-of-the-way places than, say, a bundle of MSS written in the dialect of some insignificant hill tribe. The great fields of research," he added in a conversation with a *Statesman* representative, "are, of course, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian literature. Enormous amounts of material still await discovery in various odd corners of India. It is sad to think how not hundreds, but thousands of neglected MSS. are in the possession of people who have not perpetuated the learning and literary attainments of their ancestors.

"Insects, the borer and the white ant, are the sworn enemies of all this literature, and so are the monsoon and its attendant mildew and moisture. Every year they destroy a vast amount of the ancient written literature of the country.

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS

"Happily, within the last few decades private, institutional and governmental agencies have started to collect the MSS. in earnest, but funds are often insufficient, especially when it is a question of stepping in at the right moment to save important books at a comparatively small outlay.

"Recently I had the opportunity of buying an important set of Vedic MSS, but I was unable to raise the money necessary for acquiring them for some institution where they would be carefully preserved. In the Mohammedan towns of Northern India families in straitened circumstances are often the possessors of stacks of books, which may not all be of great importance but which in almost all cases contain valuable portions. Yet these books are treated as old rubbish and are rapidly deteriorating before the climate and the insects. In the South of India, where palm leaf is used more than paper, I have bought thousands of Sanskrit MSS. that were sold by weight like sacks of potatoes."

LEPCHA LITERATURE

Turning to vernacular literature of a more recent date, Mr. Van Manen described how, while living in the Himalayas, he was able to rescue an almost complete set of current Lepcha literature. The collection consisted of 120 volumes representing about 30 different works, which constituted the sum total of Lepcha literature.

The Ahoms of Upper Assam, he said, had a restricted MSS. literature of which only a few books were in public institutions. These works were written in an old form of the language no longer understood by the people in general, so that unless they were rescued, their term of further existence was problematical.

The many Thibetan languages spoken around Darjeeling did not possess a written literature in the ordinary sense of the word, but the investigator might come upon a document here and there recording either lists of words, correspondence or stories. The minor dialects had been little studied and were fast being swamped by the higher forms of speech surrounding them. Every year of delay meant that the MSS. hunter's chances of success were lessened.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

"Some ten years ago," continued Mr. Van Manen, "the All-India Conference of Librarians at Lahore pressed Government to inquire into this problem and take measures to rescue such literature. The Government opened an inquiry and the Asiatic Society of Bengal urged immediate action, but it was found that lack of funds would not allow such a step. In consequence, there remains a great bulk of this literature to be rescued, though the amount dwindles from year to year. I can promise the MSS. hunter thrills, for this bloodless form of shikar has its romantic side; but, he must have the collector's instinct, and must also be possessed of sympathy with the vernacular expression of the soul of India."

FINANCE CONFERENCE

Mme. Zavadsky Of Paris Hospital To Give Lecture

Authority on Cancer Research Talks Tonight at Roerich

One of Europe's greatest woman scientists, Mme. N. Zavadsky, M. D., member of the Radium Institute of Paris, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Heredity of Cancer Predisposition," under the auspices of Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, in Hall 18, 310 Riverside Drive, New York, today.

Mme. Zavadsky, the first woman named professor of surgery at the University of Voronega, Russia, has since 1921 been associated with the biological department of the Curie Institute of the University of Paris, where her work has led her from the study of various radio-biological subjects to concentrate on the experimental investigation of the heredity of cancer susceptibility and other pathogenic aspects of this disease. Mme. Zavadsky has written many works on "Radiology," "Cancerology" and "Problems of Species." It may be recalled that two years ago, on her visit to the United States, Mme. Zavadsky brought with her a stock of extraordinary white mice, with long, bushy or curled tails, the result of experimentation with X-ray, and indicating the influence of X-ray and radium on heredity. A number of these were left with the department of Zoology of Columbia University.

Mme. Zavadsky is in the United States for the second time at the invitation of the Radiological Society of North America, in whose Sixth International Congress of Genetics, held in Ithaca, N. Y., last August, she took part as an active member. Following her lecture in New York, Mme. Zavadsky will go to Canada for an extensive lecture series in Montreal.

Victoria Daily Times
Victoria, B.C.
20 AUG 1932

THE PREPARATION of a Tibetan-[illegible] tionary, under the direction of Dr. [illegible] Roerich, Orientalist, is under way at [illegible] Himalayn Research Institute of the [illegible] seum, in Naggar in the Western Hi[illegible] will probably be completed by the fall [illegible] It will contain Chinese, Sanskirt, Mong[illegible] and other equivalents. 243

Boston Traveler
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1932

Woman Doctor in Study of Cancer

(Photo by A. P.-Boston Traveler)
NADINE ZAVADSKY.

WOMAN DOCTOR GIVES LECTURE

Has Hopes That Cancer May Be Predictable, Hence Preventable

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Genetic experiments on mice to determine whether the Mendelian law of heredity applies to cancer, with results which justify a hope that further experiments will make cancer predictable and hence, to a large extent, preventable, were described by Dr. N. Zavadsky, internationally known Russian woman surgeon and geneticist, of the Curie Institute of the University of Paris. Dr. N. Zavadsky lectured at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside drive.

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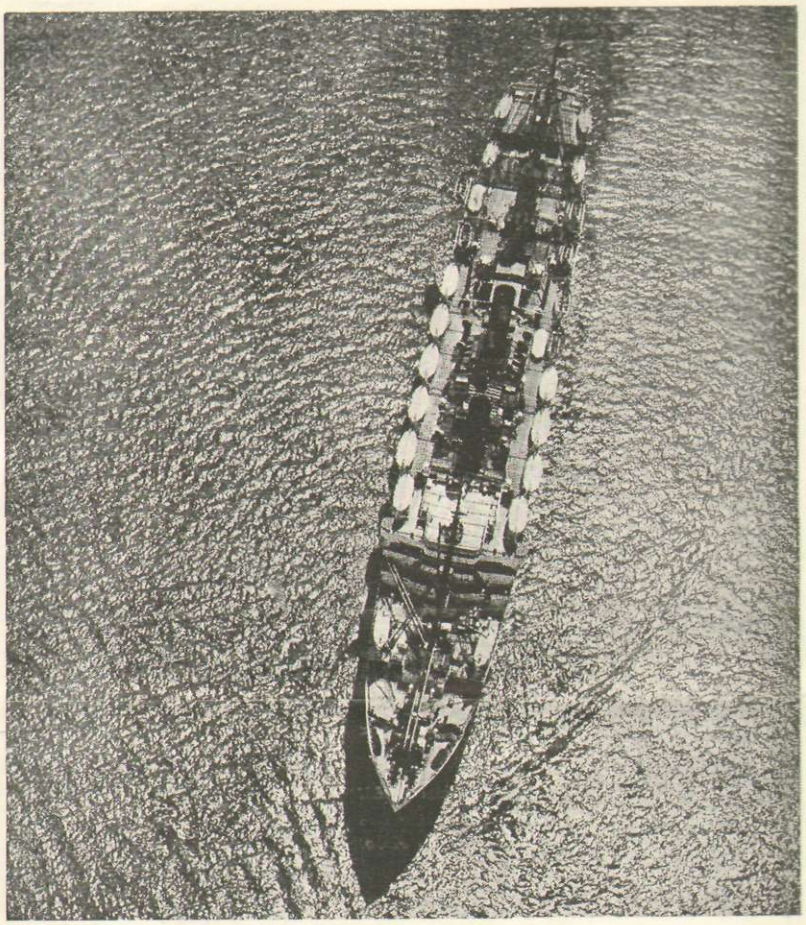
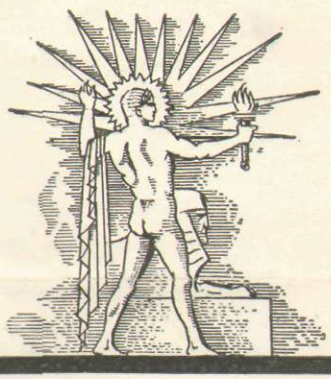
P. 72

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE •





JULY 29, 1933

On a Sparkling Sea

See Page 69

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

NUTRITION

Strange Chinese Foods Rich in Minerals

THE WAYS OF CHINESE cookery may be strange but they are particularly good in providing calcium and phosphorus in the diet, it appears from experiments at Oregon State College. The results were explained to the American Home Economics Association.

The dish chosen for the tests was a typical Chinese one, it was reported by Pik Van Hoh and Jessamine C. Williams. The dish was pork spare ribs cut in small pieces and cooked in a solution of rice vinegar, soybean sauce, salt, and sugar for one hour at a low temperature.

An individual serving of this dish contains more calcium and almost half the phosphorus required in a day's diet, according to a minimum standard.

Most of the calcium and phosphorus were present in the finished dish, the experimenters concluded, as a result of the acid solution used in cooking, which drew these food elements out of the pork bone.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

PHYSICS

Uncertainty Principle Extension Under Test

FAINT LIGHT may be incapable of forming a distinct image of a very small area.

This extension of the uncertainty or indetermination theory of the new physics is being tested by Prof. John Q. Stewart and Dr. A. M. Skellett at Princeton University in a photographic study. Preliminary results reported in a letter to the *Physical Review* seem to show that scratches on a glass plate are fuzzier in focus when photographed in very faint blue light than when photographed in bright light.

One of the philosophically intriguing consequences of the new wave mechanics in physics is the uncertainty principle of Heisenberg, who in 1927, pointed out that it is possible to measure the exact position of a small particle, such as an electron, only at the expense of uncertainty as to its position. This principle of indetermination has been more disturbing to the older physical concepts than even the principle of relativity.

Three years ago, Prof. Stewart, reasoning by analogy, speculated that this matter of uncertainty might extend to faint light forming images. Since then he and associates have been carrying out tests.

The source of light is a pinhole in a dark room, the pinhole being illuminated from behind through a blue filter. At a distance of 2.5 meters (about 2½ yards) is mounted a glass slide having numerous fine scratches forming a scale of tenth-millimeters. A sturdy camera photographs these fine markings using only light from the pinhole. Faint light exposures varying from an hour or two up to twelve days have been made and compared with bright light exposures. The faint light exposures show a decidedly more blurred focus than the photographs made with brighter light. The experiments are being continued.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

PHYSICS

Cosmic Rays Studied On Himalayan Heights

STUDY of the elusive cosmic rays which bombard the earth without revealing so far their true nature, has taken an Indian physicist to high ridges of the Himalayas 19,500 feet above the sea.

The mountain climb is part of the world-wide cosmic ray survey organized by Prof. A. H. Compton of the University of Chicago. By gathering data on the intensity of the rays from space as they strike the earth at different altitudes and in different latitudes, physicists hope to learn the character of this radiation.

Reporting his journey, to the *Urusvati Journal* of the Himalayan Research Institute in New York, Prof. J. M. Benade expresses the belief that he has carried the cosmic ray search to a new height record for mountain work. Prof. Benade is professor of physics at Forman Christian College, Lahore. His part in the world survey is to take measurements of rays in Ceylon, Java, Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Lahore, and at the highest attainable altitudes in the Himalaya.

The physicist and his party made their highest measurements at the mountain pass Lanyar La. Here they pitched an observation tent and spent two days taking readings. An effort to reach a 20,000 foot point of observation was unsuccessful.

Prof. Benade has forwarded his data to Prof. Compton.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

IN SCIENCE FIELDS

SEISMOLOGY

Earthquake Barrage Recorded on Seismographs

A BARRAGE of earthquakes kept the world's seismographs shaking Wednesday, July 19. Records telegraphed to Science Service enabled the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey experts to locate the epicenter of the shock just south of the Aleutian chain, off the coast of Alaska, near the international date line and the island of Atcha. Three shocks were definitely located, all originating at about the same place at 5:45.5, 8:32.5, and 9:59.9 a. m. Eastern Standard time.

Complete study of the earthquake records will probably show that other shocks occurred in the same place during the day. The longitude and latitude of the epicenter are 51 degrees north and 174 degrees west. Since the center of disturbance was at sea, no reports of damage were expected.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

PHYSIOLOGY

Green Lips Tell How Fast Blood Flows

GERMAN physiologists have worked out an ingenious method of estimating the velocity of blood circulation, which depends on the peculiar light reaction of the dyestuff fluorescein. The presence of this dye in the blood is indicated by a greenish color of the lips, viewed under pure blue light in a darkened room.

In making a test, a small amount of fluorescein solution is injected into the blood stream, and the number of seconds it takes until the lips shine with the greenish light are noted. The method is being used in the study of various circulatory and cardiac disorders, and also in research on the physiological effects of sports. The minimum circulation time thus far observed has been seven seconds; an average circulation time is approximately twenty-one seconds.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

ASTRONOMY

Tiny Planet Identified As Old Friend

THE TINY planet 1933HH, which was discovered April 22 at the Union Observatory, in Johannesburg, S. Afr., is identical with a minor planet that has been known for many years as 192 Nausikaa. Astronomers had been puzzled and wondered how an object so bright had escaped detection.

Observations by Dr. H. E. Wood, of the Union Observatory, on June 1, made it possible to compute accurately its orbit, which showed that it is not a new heavenly body.

The planet is now about ninth magnitude and it is becoming brighter. Moving northward through the constellations of Aries and Perseus, it can be seen in the eastern sky in the early morning. It may become bright enough to be seen with the naked eye before the end of the year, and it will be easily visible with small telescopes.

This planet is one of the numerous family of "asteroids," small bodies a hundred miles or less in diameter, most of which travel between Mars and Jupiter. Nearly 1,500 of them are known to astronomers, but the great majority are never visible except with large telescopes.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

BOTANY

Eel Grass Dying Of Mysterious Disease

EEL-GRASS, a valuable plant of the shallow waters along the coasts, is apparently threatened with extinction on the Atlantic seaboard. A study just completed by Clarence Cottam of the U. S. Biological Survey shows that it is practically wiped out over considerable areas and reduced to a mere remnant of its former abundance in many other places.

Eel grass is not eaten by eels, nor is it a grass. Its long, ribbony green leaves, as it trails in its masses under water, suggest both eels and tall grass, whence the name. It formed an important part of the food of certain species of geese, ducks and other wild fowl; so much so that after its dying out last year ducks were reported to be dying of starvation. Many lesser marine animals also depended on it for food, so that its passing will affect at least indirectly most of the animal life in the regions where it grew.

It had a direct economic importance for man, too, for it was harvested in considerable quantities for use as packing material, upholstery stuffing and a compost for fertilizer. Furthermore, its disappearance removes a flexible but effective breakwater that used to protect certain shorelines against destructive wave action, so that now erosion is going on more rapidly.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

ENGINEERING

New Italian Method Saves Steel in Buildings

BUILDINGS practically suspended around a central steel structure with no outside posts are now being constructed in Italy according to a plan worked out by the architect Guido Fiorini.

The scheme depends upon a special arrangement of tension members to balance the total weight of the structure about one or more central piers. The advantages claimed for this style of building are, a reduction in weight of the steel used to 70 per cent. of that of the conventional steel skeletons, and a saving of 50 per cent. in building costs due to a reduction in the number of foundations required. In addition, the "tension structure" system appeals to architects of the new school who are now able to design buildings with outside walls consisting almost entirely of glass if they so desire. Wide arcades at the street level are also possible.

Until comparatively recently, steel building construction has lagged in Italy because of the high cost of structural steel as compared with reinforced concrete in that country. A reduction in steel prices, however, together with the invention of the process of fusion welding, have given an impetus to steel construction. The new "tension structure" is a further effort in the direction of popularizing steel buildings. The French are also making use of Fiorini's invention in the development of a section of the city of Algiers.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

NUTRITION

Add Minerals to Milk to Make it Better Diet

A METHOD of adding copper and iron salts and manganese to milk has been developed at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. E. B. Hart and associates. This new treatment makes milk more nearly a perfect food on which man or other animals could live exclusively.

Despite its tremendous food value, it was found several years ago that milk could not be relied on as a sole source of nourishment. Animals fed solely on milk died of anemia. Prof. Hart and associates were among the first to discover that this was because milk was deficient in copper and iron salts, necessary for production of hemoglobin. Manganese has recently been found a necessary element of diet also.

The effect of the milk which has been mineralized by Prof. Hart's new process has been tested on experimental animals and on one of the students at the university. This young man lived for two months on a diet of this mineralized milk. He did not lose weight and he never complained of hunger.

Yorkshire pigs kept on an exclusive diet of this milk and cod liver oil for four and one-half months averaged about the same weight at the end of the period as pigs fed the usual full diet.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

ASTRONOMY

Spanish Astronomer Discovers New Comet

A COMET, presumably new, has been sighted by Prof. R. Carrasco Garrorena of the Madrid Astronomical Observatory, the international clearing house of astronomical telegrams at Copenhagen has been notified.

This Carrasco comet is a tenth magnitude object which should be visible through moderate sized telescopes in the southwestern evening sky just south of the constellation of Virgo and not far from the bright star Spica.

Observatories throughout the world have been notified by cable of the discovery and as soon as other observations of its position and motion are obtained, astronomers will compute its orbit. Then it will be known whether there is a chance that it will be seen with unaided eyes.

Science News Letter, July 29, 1933

TRAILS TO INMOST ASIA : Five years of Exploration with the Roerich Central Asian Expedition. By GEORGE N. ROERICH. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, pp. xx + 504, 151 illustrations and 1 map. Newhaven : Yale University Press ; London : Oxford University Press, 1931. 34*s*.

The chief object of the Roerich Central Asian Expedition was to make a pictorial record of the lands and peoples of inner Asia, and to this end some 500 paintings by the leader of the expedition, Professor Nicholas Roerich, were brought

July, 1932. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc.

back. As illustrations to the present volume, several of these have been reproduced. A second object was to survey the possibilities of further archæological exploration ; and a third was to collect ethnological and linguistic material, work for which Mr. George Roerich's wide linguistic attainments well qualified him. The expedition reached Darjeeling in December, 1923. The whole of 1924 was spent in Sikkim in preparation and in mastering the spoken language. In 1925 the members proceeded to Kashmīr, and in August of that year started on the long and arduous, and often perilous, journey that occupied nearly three years, ending with their entry into Sikkim in May, 1928, and of which the present volume contains a brief but interesting record.

The route followed was a circuitous one. From Gulmarg the party travelled by the Zoji pass to Dras and Leh, and thence northward over the Karakorum pass and down the Karakash valley to Khotan, where they were to experience the first obstruction raised by the Chinese authorities, involving more than two months' delay. They moved on via Kashgar and Aksu to Karashahr, thence intending to diverge northwards through the T'ien-shan to Urumchi, but they were held up at Khoton-sumbul and had to return to Karashahr and go round by Toksun. After spending a few weeks at Urumchi, where they had to deal with the despotic governor of Sin-kiang, Yang Tseng-hsin, they crossed Dzungaria on *telengas* to Zaisan, and sailed down the Irtish to Omsk, whence they railed through southern Siberia to Verkhne-Udinsk, and then motored south to the capital of Mongolia, known to Europeans as Urga, but to the Mongolians as Ikhe-küren or Ikhe-kürä, the "Great Monastery". Here six or seven months were spent in organization for the more hazardous parts of the journey, across the Gobi and the highlands of Tibet. The halt was also utilized for collecting a mass of information, summarized in chapter vii. Here we have a valuable historical and descriptive account of this remarkable city, its buildings and

institutions, including the museum, the great treasure of which is a complete set of the Tänjür printed in Mongolian, its religious and cultural life, embracing interesting comments on the spread of the *kalacakra* doctrine. We are introduced even to the packs of ravenous and ferocious dogs that infest the city, and not only devour the dead, but sometimes attack the living. From Urga to Yum-beise-küren on the northern fringe of the Gobi, the expedition struggled through on Dodge cars, the extrication of which from sands, gravel, and rocky ravines seems to have occupied the best part of twelve days. Motors had to be discarded for camels. Crossing the desert and lesser intervening ranges, where brigand bands kept them continually on the alert, they visited the deserted castle of Ja Lama on a ridge of the Baga Ma-tzu-shan ; and the occasion is taken (chapter xi) to relate many details of the life of this extraordinary militant monk, who so long inspired terror throughout the land.

In May, 1927, they reached An-hsi, whence they proceeded through the Nan-shan mountains, via Shih-pao-ch'eng, on to the Tsaidam and across the high uplands of Tibet, known as *chang-thang*, to Chu-na-khe near Nag-chu. In this vicinity they were detained in the most unjustifiable manner, through the six winter months of 1927–8, under conditions of extreme hardship, losing nearly all their baggage-animals from want of food and the severe cold—the thermometer sinking at one time to $-50°$ Centigrade, and at least two of the party becoming gravely ill. The calm fortitude with which they endured this treatment merits high praise, and we may well marvel that Mrs. Roerich should have been able to bear such trial. The enforced stay in these parts has enabled the author to give an important description of the Hor-pas, including an account of the primitive Bön religion, and of the sacred books, of which he made a complete collection comprising some 300 volumes. Interesting items of information have also been furnished about the Torgots, Khoshuts, Goloks, and other tribes. Among the collections made on these uplands were

objects in brass and other metals, the animalistic style of which is shown to be related to that of ancient Scythian and Siberian antiquities, thus attesting, in the author's view, the survival in northern and north-eatern Tibet of the old central Asian nomad art. The subject is one of some scientific interest, in that it opens up a vista of an ancient, pre-Buddhist, nomad culture that may have extended from Korea in the east to the Carpathians in the west. At Nag-chu they witnessed the burning of the *torma* two days before the Tibetan New Year's day, a ceremony which bears some striking analogies to the *holi* festival of northern India.

At last, in March, 1928, they were permitted to continue their journey, not by the route they had intended, but by a very roundabout way, leading westward through the region of the great lakes as far as Ting-ri-lam-tsho, then south and south-eastward to Saga-dzong and Kampa-dzong and over the Sepo-la into the Lachen valley of Sikkim. The enforcement of this route, however, led to one of the most striking discoveries of the expedition, namely, the megalithic monuments of Do-ring some thirty miles south of the Pang-gong-tsho-cha lake, consisting of alignments of eighteen rows, running east and west, of erect stone slabs, with a cromlech of menhirs arranged more or less in a circle at the western end of each. The menhirs are vertical, with a crude stone table or altar in front of them. At the eastern extremity of the alignment is the figure of an arrow laid out in stone slabs, with the point towards the alignment. The arrow is an important symbol in the ancient nature (sun or lightning) cult of Tibet, so that these monuments, the object of which is quite unknown to the modern inhabitants, were perhaps dedicated to the cult of the sun. It is an interesting and suggestive fact that most of these megaliths were found along the great pilgrim route leading towards Mānasarovar and Mount Kailāśa.

The illustrations have been well produced, and the index is useful; but the want of a map on a larger scale, showing

К сожалению эта вырезка прочно вклеена в альбом обратной стороной, и мы можем прочесть лишь её нижнюю часть

173/45

A CLUB — EVE'S GARDE

FOR GIRLS

IS YOUR FOOD FRESH?

The following tests enable housekeepers to determine whether foods are quite fresh and of superior quality :—

MEAT.—Firm to the touch; when pressed with the fingers it readily recovers its former shape. Should there be cause for suspicion, thrust a knitting-needle into it close to the bone if this comes out clean and sweet smelling, the meat is fresh.

BEEF.—A fresh red in colour with only a suggestion of yellow in the fat. Avoid meat that is too lean.

MUTTON.—The red is slightly paler than that of beef. The fat should be a pale straw colour, and the flesh firm-grained. Should the mutton exude moisture, it has lost its first freshness.

VEAL.—Dry and fine-grained. The lean not unlike the lean of pork, the fat white and firm. It must be entirely free from yellow or greenish spots.

TINNED FOODS—Tins which show signs of rust, of being soldered in many places, giving a hollow, drum-like sound when tapped with a hard instrument, should be rejected. The sides of the tins should be flat and ends slightly concave. If oil is used for preserving the food, this should be a rich amber colour and sweet to the taste. All tinned foodstuffs should be removed from the tins as soon as possible after opening.

SUGAR.—Take a spoonful and hold it over a gas jet. If the sugar burns away entirely it is

AFRAID OF THE DARK

No normal child is afraid. A timid, nervous child has usually been brought to such a state by by the ignorant remarks of its elders, unjust or too severe punishment, or association with a too-precocious companion.

When you have a child who is afraid of the dark, afraid of strangers, afraid to own up to a fault, and afraid to tell the truth, begin without delay, with patience and kindness, to bring it back to its natural, normal condition.

A child afraid of the dark will not be less afraid because you laugh at it. Instead of punishing it by making it spend longer hours of torture in a darkened room in order to get it "used to the dark," try to discover why it is frightened, and act accordingly.

Baby's Brain Food.

A child's imagination is a wonderful thing. In the ordinary healthy way, it peoples its little world with the fruits of Everything is so real, so alive so new to a child. It is cruel to play on a child's imagination until it has been transformed into a source of terror and misery to the little one, and the thing which should be its most precious possession becomes a curse. A child's imagination was given to it to nourish its brain and its intellect. To supply these with food until it reached an age when school lessons fill the need.

A child should never be frightened with tales of bogey men and goblins. Stories told at bed time of lions and bears which pounce on and then gobble everything up can so work on a child's sensitive imagination that the darkness of the bedroom be

---

pedition were multiple. In addition to promising for the West an incomparable epic of Eastern Culture, it provided vast opportunities for the enlargement of the knowledge of the Asiatic culture." The expedition returned after a five-year quest of the most amazing achievement. As a direct result of the expedition the Himalayan Research Institute was started. Here the Roerich Movement has entered one of its important phases of work. In the cultural work of this movement art and science have always comraded and complemented with each other. It was thus but natural that such an expedition as the Himalayan Research Institute should round out the activities of the Roerich Movement. With a group of specialists, each devoted to its own field of research and with research bases through the region the Institute was founded for the purpose of conducting original scientific research in the fields of arts and sciences and in a region that still remains untouched in its opportunities for the scientists. There was an imperative need of such a permanent Institute. It was founded on July 12, 1928, on the present site with its ideal combination of altitudes and climatic and fertility of the soil.

Its Scope.

In dedicating itself to original nivestigation in the fields of Archeology as well as Natural Science, Medicine, Botany, Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Pharmecology, Astro-Chemistry, Physics and allied research the Institute is blazening new trails for scientific achievement and serving in all measure the humanitarian causes of human well-being. Under the splendid directorship of Dr George Roerich already splendid advances have been made in the fields of Biology, Philology and other Sciences. Now the Institute is inaugurating a momentous step in its Bio-Chemical Research as well as its Cancer Research. The work of the Institute is supported by an annual grant from the New York Roerich Museum as well as by voluntary donations. Dr George Roerich conducted an archeological ethnological and linguistic expedition in 1931 with splendid success. Reflecting outstanding credit to the Archeological Department of the Institute is the book "Trails to Inmost Asia" by Dr George Roerich. A stirring account has already won splendid commendation and its expositions of the discoveries of megalithe monuments have attracted a wide

The Library.

The Institute is equipped from the very beginning with an extensive research library. The Library collects books, pamphlets and manuscripts in various fields of art and science. "Modern Tibetian Phonology," "Tibetian Torams," "Comparative Grammar of Colloquial Tibet" and a number of important publications were published by the Institute during the period under notice. The Institute has established exchange of publications with approximately 285 Scientific Institutions and Universities in the United States and Europe. Tibetan studies of the Institute is being published in a series called "Tibetican" dedicated to the study of Tibetan antiquity and related subjects. First three volumes of the series are already out. The Museum of

The latest number also has a table of masterly contents such as "Tibetan Dialect of Labul" by Dr Roerich, "Cosmic Ray Expedition to Ladhak" by Professor J M Benade. "Praja-Paramita" by Professor N D Mirnov and "Ariadne's Clue in Excavations" by Count du Mesuil du Buisson etc. It is headed by a substantial dedicatory article of the Director to Dr Even Hedin, the famous explorer. The whole appearance of the journal with its attractive illustrations are of excellent get up, i.e. of the American style and is priced only at Rs 5'00 annually which is rather cheap in consideration of the valuable materials and fine make-up.

Thus on the solitary slopes of the Himalayas, the Home of the Rishies and saints, a cultural movement is gaining ground to bring benedictions to future humanity. Every year is a period of greater growth to the Institute and its activites are receiving a world-wide appriciation. The Institute is cementing slowly and steadily the cultural unity of East and West which is the world need. Professor and Dr Roerichs are to be heartily congratulated for pioneering this cultural movement for the world unity. The East, specially India, has got an excellent outlet of broadcasting and internationalizing her age-old culture which when becomes the patrimony of the world at large will enrich the knowledge of mankind and will make India greater than her past. The Institute is the best of its kind in India and we hope fervently that Young India will not hesitate to co-operate with the Institute in every possible way and we hope also that Universities and other cultural centres of India will make haste to associate themselves with the Institute in active sympathy.

THE ROERICH MUSEUM'S JOURNAL

The Roerich Foundation is doing valuable work in the more recondite branches of oriental research, and the third volume of the Journal of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute (1933) gives a bird's-eye view not only of the Foundation's own work but of archaeological progress in India and Central Asia generally.

The current volume commences with an article on the explorations of Dr. Sven Hedin, whose name is mentioned with that of Nicholas Prjevalsky as standing foremost in Central Asian exploration. It is a singular omission that Sir Aurel Stein, the greatest of all, is not even mentioned. Col. A. E. Mahon gives a summary, all too brief, of recent archaeological discoveries in India, in accordance with the custom of the Journal. An article highly interesting to the layman is that by Count Mesnil du Buisson dealing with the clues to be sought in practical research and excavation; but the article on the Tibetan dialect of Lahul, by Georges de Roerichs, which comprises the bulk of the issue, being 106 pages in length, is beyond the layman, and is a subject for the linguistic specialist; it forms a valuable record.

The volume also contains an account of the Roerich Institute's new medical research laboratories at Naggar, Punjab, a medical article on the part played by the skin in keeping good health, and a survey of Central Asian exploration in 1932.

M. D.

NATURE MAGAZINE

ISSUE OF September 1933

On Central Asia

Those interested in exploration in Central Asia should be in contact with the work of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, which has just published the third volume of its researches. This publication contains an account of the work of Dr. Sven Hedin, a story of the cosmic ray expedition into southeastern Ladakh and a particularly interesting account of exploration of the Gangotri Glacier. Much interesting archaeological information on the region covered by the Institute and an exhaustive discussion of the Tibetan dialect of Lahul are also included in this latest report. The New York address of the Institute is 310 Riverside Drive, New York City.

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ROERICH'S WORK AT KULU

RESEARCHES IN ASIATIC LORE

RECORD OF PROGRESS IN 1932

Journal of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute. Vol. III.

Published by the U. H. R. I. of Roerich Museum, Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, 1933: Rs.5.

The services rendered by the Roerich Museum of New York in establishing points of scientific and cultural contact among intellectual workers throughout the world have been of the greatest importance. The Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute founded under its auspices at Naggar in Kulu in the Punjab has for its object the conducting of scientific research in the East.

Already since its establishment in 1929, the record of its achievement has been considerable. Through its Department of Archæology, Related Sciences and Arts it has been engaged in the ethnographic and linguistic exploration of Lahul (N.-W. Himalayas) and the compilation of a comprehensive Tibetan-English Dictionary.

Through its Department of Natural Sciences and Applied Research it has succeeded in making representative collections of botanical, zoological, mineralogical and palæontological specimens from the Himalayan regions. The Institute has also been maintaining a Bio-chemical Laboratory and a Research Library and now has added to its growing premises a building for medical research.

CONTENTS

The Journal under review is the annual publication of the Institute and besides giving an account of the work accomplished by the Institute during the year 1932 publishes a number of noteworthy and highly interesting papers.

The place of honour is given to an article by Dr. Georges de Roerich on Sven Hedin, the well-known Central Asian explorer, to whom the volume is as a whole also dedicated. Professor J. M. Benade gives an account of the "Cosmic Ray Expedition to South-Eastern Ladakh" and Professor S. R. Kashyap of a botanical "Journey to the Gangotri Glacier."

Col. A. E. Mahon recounts from the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1927-28 the "Recent Archæological Discoveries in India." Count du Mesnil du Buisson, Director of the Archæological Mission of Mishrife-Qatna has an article entitled "Ariadne's Clue in Excavations" which should prove highly instructive to all excavators.

Professor S. Metalnikoff of the *Institut Pasteur* of Paris contributes a paper on "The Rôle of the Skin in the Preservation of Health" and Professor N. D. Mironov offers a decipherment of the Prajnaparamitahrdaya-Sutra discovered inscribed on a eight-sided slab in Inner Mongolia and now preserved in the Manchuria Research Society Museum of that town. "The Tibetan Dialect of Lahul" by Dr. Georges de Roerich is a complete monograph on the subject and also separately forms the first of a series *Tibetica* contemplated by the Institute.

The Journal is a valuable addition to the literature of its kind and brings to light the work of a devoted band of scholars engaged in extending the bounds of knowledge for the benefit of humanity.

WHAT'S NEW IN SCIENCE — BY RANS

Ultra-Violet Hand Lamps

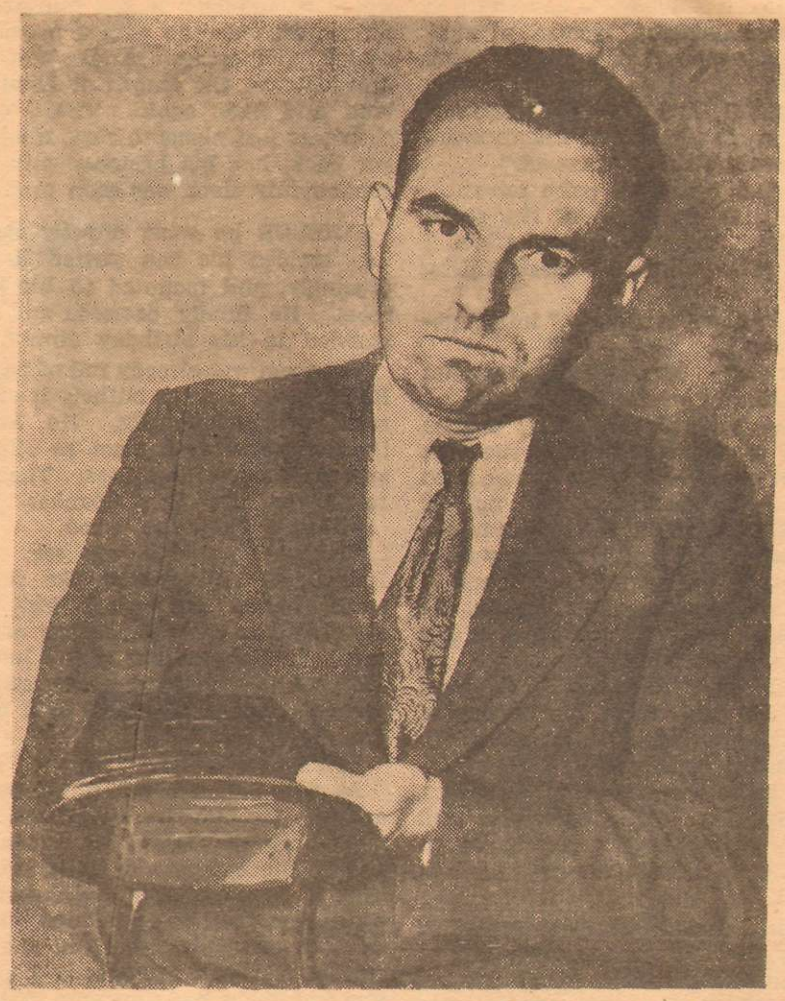
A TWO-POUND ultra-violet lamp, with a fused quartz tube, an automatic timing device and a Bakelite casing, has been developed by Thomas S. Warren, son-in-law of Dr. James A. Blaisdel, president of Claremont Colleges. You plug into a household electric connection, then the current goes through a mixture of argon and minute quantities of helium and neon gases in the quartz tube where "the movement of the outer electrons in molecules of mercury vapor" is said by Mr. Warren to generate ultra-violet energy.

Not all ultra-violet rays produce chemical action in plants or people. Only a small percentage of the rays, whose wave-lengths are neither too long nor too short, produce biochemical effects.

According to tests made by Prof. William G. Leighton of Pomona College, Warren's midget lamp rates remarkably high as a radiator of biological or chemical rays. Approximately 91 per cent to 92 per cent of the energy given off by the lamp, he says, is the particular kind which produces artificial sunburn and causes chemical changes in the skin, such as forming vitamin D. The remaining energy consists principally of visible light and heat.

Prof. Leighton found that "the lamp has a current consumption of less than thirty watts—about half that of an ordinary household light bulb. No mercury passes from it to the person treated and no X-rays are formed. The ultra-violet light rays are most efficient a short distance from the lamp. Their intensity varies, roughly, inversely as the square of the distance between the lamp and the object radiated. Consequently, the time of exposure to produce action must be increased with distance."

One advantage a small lamp has over a large one is the ease with which it can be brought to bear upon particular areas of the body. One disadvantage is that the average person would not know when to use it. Like cod liver oil, the dosage or duration of treatments should be determined by one's family physician, provided the physician happens to be up-to-date on physical therapy.



Thomas S. Warren and his two-pound ultra-violet lamp.

Urusvati Research Institute

EVERY scientist in Asia knows about this institute and its unique museum at Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India. Founded by Mme. and Prof. de Roerich, it is doing the kind of work among the Himalayas that is being done elsewhere by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. A monumental Tibetan-English dictionary, with Sanskrit, Urdu, Chinese and Mongolian equivalents, has long been in preparation by Georges de Roerich, which will enable scholars to understand the dialects and translate the literary treasures of Central Asia into tongues understood by us. It can be ordered now for delivery next year.

Volume III of the journal of the institute is just off the press. It contains 234 pages, telling of scientific achievements by men whose names are unknown to most western scientists. Take Sven Hedin, the great Swedish explorer: for thirty years he has been leading expeditions to regions never before visited by white men and most of the blank spaces in maps of Central Asia have been filled in by him.

Prof. A. H. Compton, having heard about Prof. J. M. Benade, engaged him to measure the intensities of cosmic rays at the highest attainable altitudes in the Himalayas. And if real adventure interests you, read Prof. Shiv Ram Kashyap's account of his journeys to the Gangotri glacier, 10,020 feet above sea level. The expedition had to climb over the "roof of the world" before reaching the glacier. It was not just a journey: complete notes on the fauna, flora and geology of the region were painstakingly secured.

Col. A. E. Mahon tells of archeological discoveries in India's graveyards of lost civilizations, and Count du Mesnil du Buisson tells about the clews, signs and indications which enable archeologists to locate lost cities.

The institute is now building at Naggar a laboratory for medical research—right among gleaming glaciers—where everything of a pathological nature from herb ailments to cancer will be investigated under "natural cold storage" conditions.

Looking through the journal of Urusvati, one realizes that science pays very little attention to national boundaries. In other lands the search for facts is every bit as keen as in this country. Who would expect to find one of the world's most unique museums and research centers in a remote region of the Himalayas?

germs getting into the system through scratches in bare feet from contaminated soil than from physical contact with lepers. He also found reason to believe that rats carry germs from house to house and the same rats might carry the germs from ships to distant shores, provided port authorities should allow the rats to land.

Gold

ONE of the questions asked July 23 related to the weight and worth of a fourteen-inch ball of gold. The answer, based upon a statement in a book by Maj. F. R. Burnham, who is a very experienced mining engineer and explorer, estimated the weight at about a ton and the value close to $600,000. Now that answer has stirred up another hornet's nest.

F. Darwin Smith, president of the California College of Commerce, calculates the weight at 16,047 ounces avoirdupois, or 14,624 ounces troy, and its worth at $352,000. M. K. Temple figures the weight at 1000 pounds and its value at $300,000. W. F. Willis reached nearly the same results: weight, 1001.8 pounds, avoirdupois; value, $302,007. No two of many letters received agree as to the weight or value, but it looks as if the ball of

page 4.

THE MUSEUM NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

VOL. XI OCTOBER 1, 1933 No. 7

173/47

REVIEW SECTION

IN THE MAGAZINES AND MUSEUM PERIODICALS

GENERAL

The Museums Association, Norwich Conference, July, 1933. Address by the President, Sir Henry A. Miers. The most important events in the year 1932–33 are mentioned by Sir Henry Miers as the establishment of the diploma of the association; further grants from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees in aid of municipal museums, bringing the number receiving this assistance to thirteen; completion of the Empire Survey of museums in Canada, South Africa, the Mediterranean area, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies; the development of new local museum federations in England; the removal of association headquarters from Alfred Place to Chaucer House, Malet Place; and the resignation of Mr. Markham as secretary of the association to be succeeded by Mr. Wignall. Since 1928 about 43 museums have been started or revived in England, and in addition new buildings have been provided for existing institutions in 33 different places. The Museums Journal, August, 1933. Pages 149–163.

Museums in the United States from the Statistical Viewpoint. by K. Mori (In Japanese.) Natural Science and Museum, June, 1933. Tokyo.

Konservierung von Ausstellungen durch Filmkatologue, by Hans Knies. Illustrated. Museumskunde, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1933. Pages 57–62.

Ein Preisausschreiben zur Beurteilung der Heimatmuseen, K. H. Jacob-Friesen, Museumskunde, 1933, Vol. 5, No. 2. Pages 79–80.

Brooklyn Children's Museum. Illustrated. Hobbies (Chicago) September, 1933. Pages 147–150.

FIELD WORK

The Journal of Urusvati, Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, Volume III, contains a series of articles on exploration and field work in India. Recent archaeological discoveries in India are discussed by Colonel A. E. Mahan, a journey to the Gangotri glacier is described by Shiv Ram Kashyap, and a cosmic-ray expedition to Southeastern Ladakh by J. M. Benade. The explorations of Sven Hedin are described by Georges de Roerich. Count du Mesnil du Buisson contributes an article entitled "Ariadne's Clue in Excavations." There is a resume of central Asiatic explorations for the year 1932. The volume contains other interesting material, including a study of the dialect of Lahul by Georges de Roerich.

GENERAL

Expeditions, by James L. Clark. Illustrated. Natural History (New York) September-October, 1933. Pages 485–496.

Diving in Coral Gardens, by Roy Waldo Miner. An expedition to make observations for the coral reef group being constructed at the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated. Natural History (New York) September-October, 1933. Pages 462–476.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Informe de los Trabajos de Antropologia Realizados durante la Segunda Temporada de Exploraciones en Monte Alban, by D. F. Rubin de la Borbolla. Illustrated. Anales del Museo Nacional de Arquelogia, Historia y Etnografia, January-March, 1933. Pages 189–202.

Informe Preliminar de los Trabajos Antropologicos Efectuados en la Piramide de Cholula, by Roberto Palazuelos and Javier Romero. Illustrated Anales del Museo Nacional de Arquelogia, Historia y Etnografia, January-March, 1933. Pages 211–220.

Camping in a Gibba-Gunyah: The Excavation of an Aboriginal Rock-Shelter, by Keith Kennedy. Work near Lake Burrill, New South Wales. Illustrated. The Australian Museum Magazine, October-December, 1932. Pages 412–416.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Joint Expedition to Damghan, by Horace H. F. Jayne. Work ending January 1933. Illustrated. Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, June 1933. Pages 3–7.

Oriental Institute Discoveries at Persepolis, by Charles Breasted. Bulletin of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology, June, 1933. Pages 8–17.

GENERAL

Rescuing More Ancient Treasures, by M. R. Harrington. Excavations at the Bonelli ranch in the Virgin River Valley. Territory that will be covered by water when the Boulder dam is finished. The Masterkey, July, 1933. Pages 100–104.

The Stone Gods of Colombia, by Andrew Meyer. Illustrated. Art and Archaeology, May-June, 1933. Pages 117–130.

Ancient Aztec Capital Being Dug Out Beneath Mexico City. Illustrated. Science News Letter, August 26, 1933. Pages 138–139.

ZOOLOGICAL

The Story of an Expedition to Collect Elephant Seals, by Julius Friesser. Hancock Expedition, May, 1933, on the Yacht Valero III. Field Museum News, August, 1933. Page 4.

The Bacon-Andros Expeditions, by C. M. Breeder, Jr. Illustrated. Bulletin New York Zoological Society, May-June, 1933. Pages 55–56.

Collecting Wild Bees in South Africa, by T. D. A. Cockerell. Illustrated. Natural History (New York) July-August, 1933. Pages 439–448.

ART

James Jackson Jarves, a Forgotten New Englander, by Theodore Sizer. An appreciation of an early American collector, who brought together the well-known collection of Italian primatives now at the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, the Holden Collection at the Cleveland Museum of Art, a collection of Venetian glass at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one of textiles at Wellesley College. The New England Quarterly, Vol. No. 2, 1933.

The Arts of Iran, by Arthur Upham Pope; *Persia's Contribution to Literature*, by Sir E. Denison Ross; *Persian Painting*, by Laurence Binyon; *The Potter's Art in Persia*, by Arthur Upham Pope; *The Fine Fabrics of Persia*, by Phyllis Ackerman; *The Role of Iran in the History of Asia*, by Rene Grousset; *Persia's Influence in the Arts of Other Lands*, by Arthur Upham Pope. The Open Court, New Orient Society of America. January, 1933.

JOURNAL OF THE HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE ROERICH MUSEUM,

Vols. I & II.

This Institute was formed in 1928 as a result of the interest aroused in the United States in the results of Prof. N. de Roerich's Central Asiatic Expedition, and its chief object is to carry out research in Tibetan archæology and biology by maintaining a body of specialists. With this in view the headquarters has been established at Naggar where the headquarters of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kulu Forest Division, has been for many years, and the two volumes under review contain the reports of the first two seasons' collecting expeditions in Spiti, Lahaul, Bashahr and the Tibetan border. The Director of the Institute is Dr. Georges de Roerich, and the work is divided into four departments, namely archæology, sciences and arts; natural sciences and applied research; a research library; and a museum. The branch which most closely interests foresters is, of course, biology, and we are promised published results about the large collections of plants, birds and animals which have already been made by Dr. W. N. Koelz who is in charge of this section.

Dr. Koelz's report on his 1930 expedition in the Sutlej Valley is interesting:—

"The biological and botanical collector was absent from November 5th to December 31st, on an expedition to Rampur Bashahr. The expedition had as its object to survey the Sutlej Valley for future biological collecting and to secure specimens of certain big game animals of which a relatively large number of species occur in this province. Rampur Bashahr borders the districts of Kulu and Spiti on the one side and Tibet and Garhwal on the other, and opens on to the Punjab plains. It was to be expected, therefore, that the flora and fauna would show interesting features. The expedition proceeded up the Sutlej from the city of Rampur to within a day's march of the Tibetan Pass, stopping to make collections at alternate stages:

Sarahan, Taranda, Urni, Pangi, Kanam and Poo. At Lipe, Shasu and Ropak extensive collections were made. On the return from Sarahan another route was followed that led across the Darughat Pass and opened on to the Sutlej below Rampur. Stops were made for collecting at Darughat, Joggri, Darkali and Noggri. The province shows most interesting and varied habitats. From the semi-arid lower stretches of less than 5,000 feet elevation one may proceed consecutively through the yellow pine, fir, hollyoak and neoza forests to the treeless plateau that adjoins Tibet."

"Rampur Bashahr is rich in animal life. Particular attention was paid to the birds, and over 300 specimens, representing some 60 species new to the Institute's collections, were secured. Many species that range to the east reach their westward limit here, and the study of the collection will undoubtedly show an extension of the known ranges of some species. There is also a variation in some species as the valley ascends and this field is especially fruitful for investigation.

"One of the main purposes of the expedition was to secure specimens of the *napo*, a curious Tibetan goat that enters India in this region. In addition to the napo (*Ovis nahur*), specimens of ibex, the huge mountain goat with immense horns over three feet long, the black and red bear, and the gurral were also obtained, making a total of eight big game, as well as a number of small fur-bearers: fox, marten, coyote, etc.

"There is also abundant material for the ethnographer in the valley. Here Hindu and Tibetan peoples have met and the product is a culture that is peculiar to the district. Languages, folklore and customs vary not only in this valley, but are unlike the languages and lore of adjoining valleys where, too, the Hindu and Tibetan have mixed. Six dialects are spoken from Rampur to Poo, the outpost of the Tibetan language. They are roughly grouped as follows:—(1) lower valley and Sarahan; (2) above Sarahan to Taranda; (3) above Taranda to Kanam; (4) above Kanam to Ropak; (5) above Ropak to Poo; (6) the dialect of the blacksmiths.

"It is strongly recommended that further research should be continued in the Upper Sutlej Valley. The results will not only be

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extraordinarily rich and interesting in themselves, but will also supplement by comparison and contrast the findings in the adjoining districts in which intensive researches are already under way."

We are very glad to learn that the richness of this field for both biological and archæological research, which has been realised by many forest officers who have served in Kulu and Bashahr during the last sixty years, is at last being appreciated by specialists who will have the necessary leisure to devote to detailed research, a leisure which is unfortunately beyond the grasp of the hard worked divisional forest officer.

Dr. Koelz's diary of his 1931 expedition in Western Tibet makes interesting reading in a desultory sort of way, but to those who know the area or who are in touch with the already vast literature of Tibetan travel, his 38 pages of travelogue contain surprisingly little of fresh botanical interest and the few references to plants give only the generic names such as *Astragalus*, a family with such great diversity of form that the specific name is necessary to help the reader to form any definite mental picture. His references to birds are more numerous and more detailed and amongst his new records is the Giant Lark (*Melanocorypha maxima*) which was taken with its eggs at Hanle and can thus be added to the list of birds of the Indian Empire.

" One of the aims of the Himalayan Research Institute is to conduct scientific research in the field of native pharmacopœia. It is our firm belief that the ancient medicinal usages of Tibet, China and India, representing centuries of unbroken tradition, have something to teach us and in some respects can furnish new data which will throw fresh light on pharmacological problems. This field is almost virgin, and the importance of this kind of research is recognized by the foremost specialists."

The large amount of work already carried out on medicinal plants by forest officers is apparently not so well known as it should be, for in view of the detailed research work already done by our bio-chemist on *Ephedra*, *Artemisia*, etc., and the accumulated data on the medicinal uses of plants to be found in our Minor Forest Products Section (in-

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1932. NO. 45.

SCIENTIFIC INDIAN

India's Magazine of Science.

Editor—J. HALDAR, M.Sc.

Office :—22-1-1, Jeliatola Street, Calcutta.

Each As. 4. Students' Concession Rs. 2/- a year.

Scientific Indian

INDIA'S MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE.

Editor:—J. Haldar, M. Sc.

VOL. VIII. **SEPTEMBER, 1932.** No. 45.

The Himalayan Scientific Research Institute

THE origin and activities of the Himalayan Scientific Research Institute are elaborately described in the course of an article contributed to the *India Monthly Magazine* by Colonel A. E. Mahon. Our readers should be acquainted with some of the salient features of the Institution.

The Unsvati Himalayan Scientific Research Institute is situated at Naggar near Kulu in the Punjab. In 1928 Prof. Nicholas de Roerich founded the Himalayan Institute as a branch of the Roerich Museum, New York, for the purpose of carrying out original investigation in the fields of Archaeology as well as the Natural Sciences, Medicines, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Astro-chemistry, Physics and allied research.

In selecting the Kulu Valley the founder was influenced by its ideal combination of altitudes, climate and fertility of soil. An advantage that the Institute has by being situated in the Himalayas is that plants can be selected and grown on the spot with a certainty of raising the required species and in sufficient quantity. This last is of great importance when dealing in very small quantities of pharmacologically active material.

The investigation of any theory of medicine is best undertaken in the native habitat, so that the scientist in his study of medicinal preparations may easily follow native procedure, as well as receive first-hand instruction in the art of native therapy. The Institute has been fortunate in securing the confidence of the Tibetan Lamas, as many of these native medical secrets are in the possession of only the highly initiated Lamas.

Modern Biochemistry has shown unmistakably that in the older methods of preparation, such as extraction with alcohol, and drying, produce in parts of the material irreversible changes. Such

procedures affect the pharmacologically active part in many cases. It is, therefore, of great advantage to be able to work with fresh material not subjected to any drastic procedure.

These and other considerations showed the necessity of a Biochemical Laboratory at Kulu. Its purpose is to provide modern tools for research where they are most needed. Emphasis is laid upon the chemical and physical investigation of native plant preparations. Here is an open field for discovery of new proteins, enzymes and even lipoids.

In its Department of Medical Research, the Himalayan Research Institute embraces one of its most humanitarian aspects and one which the present moment makes poignantly necessary, particularly with regard to the cure of cancer. It is known that the Tibetan pharmacology has in its possession remedies against cancer and tuberculosis known to be highly successful.

Under the auspices of the Biological and Botanical Section of the Department of Natural Sciences and applied Research, a careful survey of the flora and fauna of the Western Himalayas has been made, with expeditions into the Kulu Valley, the Punjab Plains and Kangra Valley through Lahul across the Rothang Pass ; through the Sutlej Valley and into Rampur, Bashahr and other places. These have yielded rich collections of Botanical, Zoological and Orinthological specimens.

The herbarium specimens thus far collected form a basis for the study of the ethno-botany of the region. Wherever possible information has been gathered regarding native uses of plants. Particular stress has been laid on the acquisition of medicinal specimens for experimentation, and highly successful results are being attained, through the co-operation of Lama Doctors in the study of their application in the Tibetan pharmacology. The study of the plants from their various aspects—plant ecology, phytogeography, ethnobotany,—indicate the limitless field of achievement before the Institute.

In addition to plants splendid collections have also been made of the local birds, including many rare specimens and some entirely new. Additional collections have also been made of the mammals, reptiles and insects.

The Director reports that the scientific value of collections already assembled is very great and expresses the opinion that it is a field of much promise. The Institute maintains its own local Museum and Research Library.

Although the Institute is still in its infancy it is obvious that it has covered a considerable amount of ground in the biological field. As regards the future, the field is practically illimitable. There are vast fields to be explored in Archaelogy, its related sciences and Arts, as well as in the Natural Sciences.

The region in which the Institute has been established is eminently suited for conducting scientific investigations, but it is not proposed to confine the activities of the Institute to purely local surroundings. The intention is to make Kulu a base from which explorations may radiate.

For G.R. Archaeological notes C.S.

12

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES NEAR GOOTY

A NEW VERSION OF ASOKAN EDICTS

LECTURE BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EPIGRAPHIST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Gooty, Aug. 11.—Dr. Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., the Government of India Epigraphist, addressed a meeting of the local International Fellowship at Gooty on Saturday 10th instant with Mr. Ali Raza, Bar-at-Law, District Munsif, in the chair.

Taking as his subject "Epigraphy and Indian History" Dr. Shastri referred to the recent discovery at Gooty of rock edicts of Asoka, edicts which dated back to the 3rd century B. C., and were among the earliest found in the Madras Presidency. It was, of course, too early yet to judge of the importance, but he believed that they would give the world a new version of the Asokan Edicts. Their discovery near Gooty points to the existence of an important district or border town here. They would also have value in helping to determine more exactly the extent of Asoka's rule towards the south. Dr. Shastri observed that edicts had not been found in the home provinces of Asoka's kingdom around Patna, but only in outlying provinces as in Peshawar, Ganjam, Maski and Gooty. It was probably the custom, at periods of about five years, for Asoka's Governors to tour his kingdom and to read to the people his edicts. The inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script, the language being Prakrith, a vernacular understood over practically the whole of India in those days. He regretted that on these days of provincialism such edicts would have to be read in Telugu or Kanarese to be understood by ordinary people whereas in Asokan times one vernacular, or dialects of it, were understood over the whole of India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXCAVATIONS

He then dwelt on the purport of these edicts. According to him they testified to this great King's piety, and showed that he valued conquests in the realm of virtue more highy than military success. They were short religious addresses, fourteen in number, stressing moral laws such as the sanctity of human life, reverence for parents and learned men, prompt dispatch of business, and religious toleration, etc. Dr. Shastri then gave interesting information connected with his discoveries in India, and on methods in epigraphy, on languages cript, etc.

He spoke of the excavations at Nagajunikunda in the Guntur Taluk where important inscriptions of the Ikkhaku dynasty which must have held sway in that locality about the 2nd century A. D. had been found. There also, the lecturer informed the gathering that interesting sculptures connected with the life story of Buddha, and other remains, had been excavated.

He next referred to his own discovery of documents relating to the place of Buddha's death at Kasia in the United Provinces. The documents showed that on that spot Buddha attained Nirvana. There his remains were cremated, and since there arose a dispute among the mullahs or chiefs over possession of the ashes, Asoka divided them into 8 parts. These parts were probably again subdivided which would explain the fact that stupas purporting to be on the actual ground where Buddha's remains were interred, were found in all parts of India including the Madras Presidency.

In reply to a question, Dr. Shastri declared that no image of Buddha had yet been discovered which belonged to the time of Asoka. He thought that at that time worship was confined to meditation merely, or to meditation on certain symbols of Asoka. In conclusion Dr. Shastri showed a number of prints from inscriptions and illustrated in a very illuminating way the importance of Epigraphy to Indian History.

MAKES GREAT FIND IN EGYPTIAN TOMB

Pennsylvania Expedition Unearths Collection of 30 Mummies and Relics at Meydum.

WORKMEN FEARED TO STAY

Even Staff Members Did Not Sleep the First Night—Spider Webs, 2,000 Years, Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—One of the greatest collections of mummies and coffins ever discovered in Egypt has been found at Meydum by the University of Pennsylvania Museum's expedition. This was announced in a cablegram received at the museum today from Alan Rowe, field director of the expedition.

The discovery was made in a tomb unearthed at Meydum, and the relics it contained are said by Mr. Rowe to date back as far as 2,000 and 4,000 years ago. A total of thirty coffins and mummies was found, according to Mr. Rowe, and in addition there were many precious amulets and pendants.

Mr. Rowe described the discovery not only as the biggest find "ever made here," but said that other large tombs, which seem to have been made the cache of coffins and mummies, are now being opened.

"One coffin contained a mummy covered with a head network, over which is a golden flying scarab and a gilded mask," the cablegram read. "Another coffin dates back to the twelfth dynasty, about 2,000 B. C., and is covered with texts.

"From the bottom of a deep pit eight chambers radiate in various directions. About five of these chambers are piled high to the ceiling with broken and unbroken coffins.

"This is the biggest find of coffins I have even seen in Egypt. It is the biggest collection of Ptolemaic coffins I have ever heard of being found in one tomb.

"Suspended from the ceiling of the cache were even the ancient spider-webs made by spiders twenty centuries ago. Many rare amulets, pendants and great quantities of beads already have been recovered."

Workmen employed by the expedition refused to sleep in the tomb itself unless two of the museum's staff were present, Mr. Rowe cabled, as they feared the spirits of the dead would hurl stones at them. In fact, no one who stayed in the tomb slept the first night.

LANDSLIPS ON N. W. RAILWAY

DISLOCATION TO TRAFFIC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The Divisional Superintendent of the N. W. Railway wires from Lahore as follows under date Aug. 16:—

Owing to heavy rain and land-slips, occurring on the section between Bagrota and Palampura Kangra, it is impossible to work traffic beyond Nagrota. All coaching traffic beyond Nagrota has, accordingly, been suspended. The probable duration of the block between Nagrota and Baijnath Paprola will be four days. The No. 1 Up and the No. 2 Down train are now running between Pathankot and Nagrota. The No. 3 Up and the No. 2 Down are running between Pathankot and Guler. Goods traffic is still entirely suspended.

(Later) Owing to further landslips between Jowalamukhi Road and Nagrota and transhipment being impossible all description of coaching traffic beyond Guler has been entirely suspended. Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down and the Nos. 3 Up and 4 Down will now run between Pathankot and Guleguler. The probable duration of the block depends on the weather conditions. Goods traffic still remains suspended over the Kangra Valley Railway.

The Modern Thinker

AND AUTHOR'S REVIEW

310 Riverside Drive, New York

From the December-January issue of The Modern Thinker

JOURNAL OF URUSVATI, Vol. III. Published by Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, New York.

A compilation of scientific work varying from cosmic ray experimentation by J. M. Benade to *Ariadne's Clue in Excavations* by Count du Mesnil du Boisson to a consideration of the role of the skin in preserving health, by Prof. S. Metalnikoff. The subject matter of this journal courses through archaeology, linguistics, physics, physiology. Of particular interest is the discussion by Prof. V. A. Pertzoff, Harvard University, of Heisenberg's famous principle of indeterminacy and its significance to the chemistry of living matter, a short and pungent essay which opens new fields of research. Of interest also, are the examples of Tibetan dialect poetry, compiled and translated by Georges de Roerich. The volume is profusely illustrated, and well worth the attention of the scientific student, and particularly of those who are interested in philology.

THE LIBERTY HERALD

Liberty, Ind.
Feb. 1934

INSTITUTE DOES VALUABLE WORK

Roerich Branch Issues Journal

Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute and the farthest outpost of science in the scientific world, located in the Himalayas in India, is doing valuable work in medical research, applied science, archaeology and linguistics. The Ursvati Journal, publication of this Institute, announces its third volume, which contains carefully selected articles by the leading savants, and will prove to be an invaluable contribution to students and will provide highly interesting material for the serious reader.

Prof. S. Metalnikoff, of Pasteur Institute in Paris, and one of Europe's leading scientific contributors writes on the importance of the skin in the preservation of health, an article which will be equally interesting to both the physician and the lay reader.

Writes Treatise On Language

A scholarly treatise on the Tibettan language, its ponetics, diction, and selections of native poetry is presented by Dr. George de Roerich, director of the Ursvati Himalayan Research Institute, who ranks as one of the high authorities on Tibetan culture.

Prof. J. M. Benade gives a detailed account of the findings of a cosmic ray expedition to South Eastern Ladakh, Tibet.

Other articles include "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India," by Col. A. E. Mahon, "The Possible Significance of Heisenberg's Principle of Indeterminacy to the Chemistery of *Physical Matter.*"

Annual Report Given

Not among the least interesting of the chapters in this magazine is the "Annual Report" of the Institute, which tells of the work being accomplished in both research and the applied sciences.

The work is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs.

is placed upon the patients or their families, because of insistence upon anesthesia and rapid deliveries, necessitating the use of instruments.

The outstanding recommendations (with which most informed persons can agree, even though the Report appears to be biased) are: 1.—That the general medical profession be more adequately educated in obstetrics; 2.—that the public be educated regarding the value of prenatal care and the factors of safety in pregnancy and delivery; 3.—that more deliveries take place in the home; 4.—that the standards of hospitals handling obstetric patients be raised and enforced; 5.—and that provisions be made for the adequate training of midwives (to care for women who, for various economic and social reasons, are unlikely to call a doctor) and for better cooperation between them and the physicians.

Himalayan Research

JOURNAL OF URUSVATI HIMALAYAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Vol. III. *Published by Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City. Price $1.35.*

Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, located in the Himalayas, in India, is the farthest outpost of science and is doing valuable work in medical research, applied science, archeology and linguistics. The *Urusvati Journal*, a publication of this Institute, contains, in its third volume, an article by Prof. S. Metalnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, on the importance of the skin in the preservation of health; a scholarly treatise on the Tibetan language, its phonetics, diction, and selections of native poetry, by Dr. George de Roerich, director of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute; Professor J. M. Benade gives a detailed account of the findings of a cosmic-ray expedition to southeastern Ladakh, Tibet. Other articles include: "Recent Archeological Discoveries in India," by Col. A. E. Mahon, and "The Possible Significance of Heisenberg's Principle of Indeterminacy to the Chemistry of Physical Matter."

The work is illustrated with excellent photographs, and should prove stimulating to physicians and others who are interested in the rather unusual subjects discussed.

Oehlecker: Blood Transfusion

DIE BLUTTRANSFUSION. *Von Prof. Dr. F. Oehlecker, Hamburg. Mit 43 Bildern in Text. Berlin, Germany: Urban & Schwarzenberg, Friedrichstrasse 105 B. 1933. Price Geh. RM 4.-, gebd. RM 5.20.*

This is a practical and well-illustrated manual on an important subject, and should be decidedly helpful to physicians who read German.

Surgical Clinics

SURGICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. *Pacific Coast Number. Volume 13, Number 6. Index Number. December, 1933. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. Issued serially, one number every other month. Per clinic year, February, 1933, to December, 1933. Prices: Paper, $12; cloth, $16 net.*

The December, 1933, number of the Surgical Clinics of North Amercia contains forty-three articles contributed by thirty-seven surgeons of the medical schools and leading clinics and hospitals of Washington, Oregon and California. Some of the more interesting articles are: (1) "Wandering Spleen," by Drs. Lawrence Eder and Rexwald Brown; (2) "Successful Repair of Stensen's Duct," by Drs. Edmund Butler and Edward Guinan; (3) "Treatment of Cervical Spine Dislocation," by Drs. C. F. Eikenbary and John F. LeCocq; (4) "Foreign Body Removed From The Abdomen After Eighteen Years," by Dr. R. D. Forbes; (5) "Multiple Fecal Fistulae," by Dr. O. F. Lamson; (6) "X-ray Burn of Leg; Value of Broth Injections," by Drs. J. Tate Mason and Joel W. Baker; and (7) "Inguinal Hernia, Strangulated, Containing a Meckel's Diverticulum," by Drs. Alanson Weeks and Otto H. Pflueger. The other articles are also of as much practical value, making this number one of the most praiseworthy of the year. The concluding twenty-seven pages of the text consist of the index to Volume 13, which comprises the February, April, June, August, October and December, 1933, numbers.

Gardner: Bacteriology

BACTERIOLOGY FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. *By A. D. Gardner, D.M., F.R.C.S., Fellow of University College, Oxford; Member of Research Staff, Medical Research Council. London and New York: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1933. Price $2.25.*

This is a new book, the chief aim of which is to present shortly, readably and relevantly as much of the vast subject of bacteriology as a medical student or practitioner needs to know; leaving details of technic to a practical course and emphasizing the wider biologic relations of microbe and man. This method of presentation may help to correct the feeling, surprisingly common among medical students, that bacteriology is a dull subject. Such an impression, of course, can arise only from faulty presentation, from the attempt to inculcate too many facts and the failure to make them sufficiently interesting and relevant to the student's purpose in life. Dr. Gardner's presentation will go far toward making bacteriology one of the most interesting subjects of the medical course.

THE NEW YORK SUN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935.

MUSEUM HONORS GENIUS OF RADIUM

Memorial Program for Late Madame Curie.

The late Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie, codiscoverer of radium, was honored in a special memorial program last night at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, in which tributes from persons prominent in public life and in science were read.

The memorial service was preceeded earlier in the day by a radio broadcast. The programs were under the auspices of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute and the Polish Institute of Arts and Letters, both of the Roerich Museum.

Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, introduced Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, Nobel prize winner in chemistry in 1934, who presided at the evening service.

A message from former President Hoover said that Mme. Curie and her great husband made a contribution not alone to the whole world, but to the advancement and esteem of the Polish nation."

Prof. Albert Einstein, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Dr. Robert Millikan praised her scientific achievements and her work for humanity. About one hundred and fifty persons attended.

The speakers at the meeting last night, in addition to Mr. Horch and Dr. Urey, included Roman Kwiecien, Polish Consul in New York; Dr. Ira I. Kaplan, director of the division of cancer, Department of Hospitals, New York city; Prof. Ralph H. McKee of Columbia University; Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg, author; Dr. Maurice Lenz, chief of the radiotherapy departments of the Presbyterian and Montefiore hospitals; Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the New York Times; Dr. Bernard Sachs, professor of neurology, Columbia University, and Dr. William H. Cameron, president American Radium Society.

NOTED MEN PRAISE LIFE OF MME. CURIE

Tributes of Einstein, Hoover and Millikan Among Many Read at Ceremony Here.

HER DEVOTION EXTOLLED

'Servant of Humanity' Also Is Honored for Honors She Brought to Poland.

Tributes to the late Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie from persons prominent in science and public life were read last night at a memorial meeting in Mme. Curie's honor at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive.

The meeting and a radio broadcast earlier in the day were under the auspices of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute and the Polish Institute of Arts and Letters, both of the Roerich Museum. At the meeting Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, introduced Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry for 1934, who presided. Dr. Urey read tributes from numerous Americans and several messages from persons in other lands.

Former President Herbert Hoover wrote that Mme. Curie "and her great husband made a contribution not alone to the whole world, but to the advancement and esteem of the Polish nation."

Einstein Lauds Her Devotion.

Professor Albert Einstein's tribute emphasized her work for humanity, "because the ethical qualities of leading personalities of a generation are of greater importance for that generation and for posterity than the purely intellectual accomplishments." Mme. Curie, Professor Einstein wrote, was ever "aware of being a servant of humanity.

"The greatest scientific achievement of her life," the tribute went on, "the proof of the existence and the isolation of radio-active elements, was due not only to a daring intuition but also to a devotion and determination in the accomplishment under the most unheard-of difficulties which have seldom been encountered in the history of experimental science.

"If only a small part of Mme. Curie's greatness of character and devotion would be alive in the intellectual circles of Europe today, the destiny of Europe would be a better one."

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court paid tribute to Mme. Curie's scientific achievements and praised her accomplishments in his message. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the California Institute of Technology, praised not only her scientific and humane achievements but emphasized "her intense loyalty to the cause of world understanding and world peace."

Among the many others who sent tributes were Professor and Mme. *Nicholas Roerich*, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr Karl T. Compton, Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. C. G. Abbot, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming and Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

Many Join in Tributes.

The speakers at the meeting last night, in addition to Mr. Horch and Dr. Urey, included Roman Kwiecien, Polish Consul in New York; Dr. Ira I. Kaplan, director of the division of cancer, Department of Hospitals, New York City; Professor Ralph H. McKee of Columbia University; Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg, author; Dr. Maurice Lenz, chief of the radiotherapy departments of the Presbyterian and Montefiore Hospitals; Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Dr. Bernard Sachs, Professor of Neurology, Columbia University, and Dr. William H. Cameron, president American Radium Society.

The speakers praised not only Mme. Curie's unselfish, tireless scientific work, which, they said, opened a new scientific and medical vista to the world, but praised her as a humanitarian, a patriot with an intense love for Poland, her native land, and as a mother and a woman. About 150 persons attended the meeting.

The radio broadcast in the afternoon consisted of speeches by Dr. Kaplan, Mr. Kaempffert, Dr. Sachs and Dr. Cameron.