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ROERICH'S WORK
AT KULURESEARCHES IN ASIATIC
LORERECORD OF PROGRESS
IN 1932Journal 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 Archaeology, 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 paleontological 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.

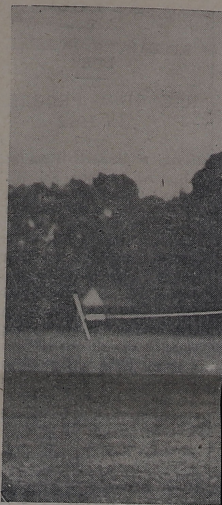
The place of honour is given to an article by Dr. Georges de Roerich on Sven Hedin, the well-known Central Asian explorer, to whom the volume is as a whole also dedicated. Professor J. M. Benade gives an account of the "Cosmic Ray Expedition to South-Eastern Ladakh" and Professor S. R. Kashyap of a botanical "Journey to the Gangotri Glacier."

Col. A. E. Mahon recounts from the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1927-28 the "Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India." Count du Mesnil du Buisson, Director of the Archaeological Mission of Mishrif-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 Role of the Skin in the Preservation of Health" and Professor N. D. Mironov offers a decipherment of the Prajnaparamitashraddha-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.

JAIPUR'S SUCCESS AT HURLINGHAM



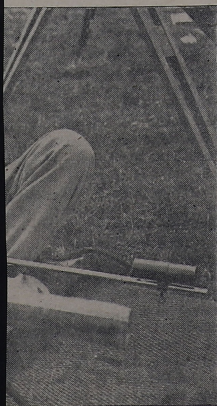
Rao Raja Abhey Singh playing a base
Wales' Empire Polo Trophy, at

successful Eight of last year at the N.R.A. muster. The method of selection was somewhat unusual as two marksmen who had not distinguished themselves at Army shooting this year were brought in. These were Captain Barlow of the West Yorkshire Regiment and Q.M.S.I. Churcher of the Small Arms School but both are so reliable that no fault could be found at their inclusion.

At the same time it was a matter of regret that Lance Sergeant Bobbett of the 1st Welsh Guards should not have been awarded a place. He has been coming to the front since 1931 and this July he has been most consistent. In the Army Championship 1st Stage he was third and held that position in the final stage, taking the Bronze Jewel (as he did in 1932) and finished off with fifth place for the King's Medal, in which he was 20th last year. Nor did Q. M. S. Jones of the 1st Manchester find a place although winner of the Army Hundred Cup and Silver Jewel as second in the Championship.

Justification for preference to Barlow and Churcher came in the match as this pair alone made good scores in a strong wind. The others did moderately, all below the average of inners except Captain Cass of the K.O.Y.L.I. so that was perhaps a sufficient reason for deploring the absence of Bobbett and Jones who had shot well in bad weather.

It was a curious match as at "half time" the Army led the



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months of sojourn on the site, further indications are found on the surface which had previously escaped notice. Then follows what is practically a textbook for the student in archaeology. Of a different type is the article of Professor S. Metalnikoff of *Institut Pasteur, Paris*, "The Role of the Skin in the Preservation of Health." The balance of the volume is devoted to linguistic studies of a Tibetan dialect. Nicholas de Roerich gives a report of his Central Asiatic explorations in 1932. Book reviews and the annual report of the Roerich Museum, as well as a description of the new building for medical research of the Roerich Institute at Naggar in the Himalayas, close the volume of more than 230 pages.

Songs of the Tewa.

Some twenty years ago EL PALACIO reprinted, with the permission of The American Museum of Natural History, a most interesting essay of *The Songs of the Tewa* by Herbert Joseph Spinden. This essay has now been expanded into an artistically printed book of more than 125 pages, published under auspices of *The Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts*. Through the generosity of Miss Amelia E. White, The School of American Research has acquired a copy of the limited edition autographed by the author. *An Essay on American Indian Poetry* precedes the songs of the Tewa which have been recorded by Mr. Spinden. It is altogether delightful, and its perusal should inspire the student to further research in the expression of the culture of the American Indian through the various arts. The author in his preface says: "Now when the white man's introduced civilization falters before the glut of food and a lapse of ethics the old American civilization of Pre-Columbian days holds lessons not to be ignored. The redman's social restraints kept the sources of the

Sicilian children were, on the average, only American children a year younger than the boys were not malnourished, however, for build they were only seven months weight. When X-ray studies made, the Sicilian boys behind American boys girls were only investigation. And :

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The samples of children should be of identical age. The socio-economic conditions have different diet and different social environment. Sexes and human stocks must be segregated. And the samples should be uniform in geographical origin.—*Science Service.*

IT IS WRITTEN

Journal of Urusvati.

From the Himalayan Research Institute comes Volume III of the *Journal of Urusvati*, sponsored by the Roerich Museum. Like the preceding volumes, it bears the impression of international scholarship and is handsomely printed and illustrated. The volume is dedicated to Dr. Sven Hedin, the great explorer of Central Asia. Georges de Roerich contributes a biographical appreciation of

Hedin covering his notable explorations and scientific undertakings. J. M. Benade, professor of Physics, Forman Christian College at Lahore, reports on the Cosmic Ray Expedition to Southeastern Ladakh. "An Account of a Journey to The Gangotri Glacier" by Professor Shiv Ram Kashyap is a thrilling story of adventure in the Himalayan Highlands. The halftone reproductions of photographs add much to the interest. A synopsis of "The Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India" is given by Colonel A. E. Mahon up to four years ago. Central and Southern Baluchistan had been an entirely unexplored region from the archaeological point of view. The survey to which deference is made covered sixty-five sites in that region and trial excavations were made at fifteen points, resulting in the discovery of a very widespread culture from early chalcolithic times up to the dawn of written history. Count Du Mesnil Du Buisson contributes interesting data under the headings of "Ariadne's Clue in Excavations." He opens his essay with "Many people imagine that trenches for excavations are opened at random. The enterprise appears to them like a sort of gamble where one often loses but sometimes wins. Nothing is more erroneous when it is a question of scientific excavation. It is only after the most careful study that the director of excavations decides to make his trench for boring and to make shafts. Nothing should be left to chance." The author then groups his methods of research as follows: (1.) Bibliography, cartography, numismatics and museum collections which should usually be studied before making a start. (2.) The best conditions for investigation will always be found near the site. (3.) The examination of clues, of traces left behind on the surface of the soil, as well as survivals. The examination of traces which will be made on the ground and from the air, require close attention, care and time. Sometimes after

