

On Science Frontier

By Gobind Behari Lal

MEDICINAL and decorative herbs and flowers, also strange fruits, that grow in profusion in the Himalayan Mountains have been collected and sent to the United States by the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute.

During 1931 Urusvati presented to the New York Botanical Gardens a collection of 700 plant numbers, representing 3,000 specimens and 35 packets of seeds. The United States Department of Agriculture received 45 seeds packets.

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THE importance of these gifts is pointed out by Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the New York Botanical Gardens, in these words: "The scientific value of the collections already assembled is very great. The Himalayan flora (plant world) is very diversified and an interesting one, containing many species of marked beauty and others of great economic importance. 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."

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AS for the authorities of the Urusvati Institute, they believe firmly, and apparently for most sound reasons, that the Himalayan herbs may prove of far reaching benefit in treatment of various kinds of diseases. Indeed, they have an obsession that something that might prove most valuable in treatment of malignant growths might be thus discovered.

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URUSVATI has been established at Naggar, Kulu Mount, in the Himalayan range, on the northwestern slope. The Institute flourishes under groves of deodars, spruces, pines, and overlooks the famous Kulu Valley, where pears and many other fruits have incomparably delicious taste and aroma.

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IT is all the result of Professor Nicholas Roerich's enterprise. The Journal of Urusvati, published from the New York headquarters, contains some very interesting scientific material. One is impressed by the names of some of the sponsors of the Institute: Dr. Albert Einstein, Professor R. A. Millikan, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. Horner Swift of the Rockefeller Institute.

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SO far the Urusvati Institute has concerned itself mainly with studies in ancient archaeology, history and literature—of India, Tibet, trans-Himalayan Asia and so on.

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WHAT can be more fascinating than shaking hands with the men and women of thousands of years ago? And this is the sort of intimate introduction that is made between us and the folks of a six-thousand-year-old civilization by Colonel A. E. Mahon in the Urusvati Journal, volume second.

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COLONEL MAHON tells the story of the recent archaeological discoveries in northwestern India, at Mohenjodaro and Harappa, by British and Indian archaeologists. At Mohenjodaro an area of 17,000 square yards has been cleared to a depth of 18 feet below the surface. What strange cities have been unearthed, after a peaceful burial since 3,000 years before Christ, and earlier!

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WELL, there were nudists in those days, too. "Among the lower classes men went naked, and women with a narrow loin cloth only, though there is a statuette of a dancing girl without even this garment. Clothes were worn more for the sake of adornment than for any sense of shame. Ornaments were worn freely by all classes."



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kept busy examining applicants for railroad tickets. Fulton G. Watts, fingerprint expert, wearing glasses, is shown taking the record of one of the men.

Associated Press Photo.

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enough to win the Belmont Stakes. Records show he cost a mere \$100. Reigh of his day, was cheaply sold in the

talks Barns.

sales in the auction ring this month. The son of American Flag brought will closer to \$500 than \$5,000. They sold last for \$75 apiece. If the prices get a little bidding myself. out these sales is that the yearling ds may come along and develop into another Man o' War. No guarantee he fancy price tag. It's strictly a odds are never in your favor. the turf. Tragedy has stalked the free-year-olds have been cut down by ner of both the Kentucky Derby and champion of his division. Added to har Lap, the great foreign stake boss American start at Agua-Caliente. big names to

Salica to Meet Hungarian At Olympics—Flynn Boxes Britisher.

By the Associated Press. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 12.—Olympic boxing reached the semi-finals today and five surviving Americans had their work cut out for them. Joe Lang, San Francisco bantam-weight, drew a formidable oppo- nent in Hans Ziglarski, Germany. Eddie Flynn of New Orleans, Amer- ican welterweight hope, was pitted



BUNNY AUSTIN, ENGLISH ACE MORE COLORFUL VOCABULARY THAN JACK TIDBALL, SO HE

Coen Is Up

Californian Crushes Junior Semi-Final in

By JAMES A World-Telegram

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB (Junior) Coen, ex-Tilden pro- paing for this season, at least a Elbert Lewis, of Los Angeles, b- ter-final round of the Eastern Tur- conquering Coen in straight sets,

In view of the fact that Coen yesterday eliminated Fred Perry star British netman, he was highly favored to hand the same dose to the comparatively unknown Lewis. But the Californian's steadiness was too much, to say nothing of his effective volleying.

Coen, however, is not especially down-hearted. He isn't looking for a national ranking this year any- way, as he's returning to his Kan- sas City home next week as a pre- lude to a Northern hunting trip. The 20-year-old youngster is fed up with tennis tramping at the moment, and expects to return East next year refreshed in mind and body.

Mangin Tops Alonso; Austin Beats McCauliff.

As the quarter-finals progressed it became obvious that Lewis had contributed the lone upset of the day. Gregory Mangin, fiery little Jersey player, overthrew Manuel Alonso, 37-year-old Spaniard, 6-1 6-3, and Bunny Austin, top-rank- ing Britisher, outstroked Dr. Gene McCauliff, of New York, at 6-4 6-4.

McCauliff practically volleyed himself out of the picture. He rushed the net time and again where he usually was passed with nicely placed backhand cross-court shots or sizzling forehands straight down the line.

Austin's game is tremendously improved since he last visited this country. His once weak service now boasts speed and direction; he has discovered an overhead smash and his volleying is very effective. Con- sidering that he has been off the boat only three days his perform- ance leaves nothing to be desired.

Mangin literally blasted Alonso off the court. The veteran Spaniard couldn't get started, and error after error popped from his racquet. Be- fore it was over, however, the match

y Didn't Fare

Pittsburgh, and those Buccaneer defeats did the business. Winning in the familiar and en- couraging surroundings of the home park, however, is one thing,



and winning in hostile territory is quite another. It has been almost impossible for the Dodgers to con- quer the Braves or the Phillies on the road, and in two previous tours of the West they failed to

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. Small-pox 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.

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.

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."

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