

In Urumchi the expedition met with the same unfriendly treatment at the hands of Governor-General CHIN as we had done.

On their way eastward the whole expedition took, instead of the usual route from Hami to Anhsi and Suchow, a seldom used and little known desert route, without touching at Anhsi at all. From Suchow they continued over Lanchow, Ning-hsia and Pao-t'ou to Peking.

Peking, however, was not the final goal of the expedition; they intended to continue down to French Indo-China before returning to France.

This great undertaking, that redounded to the enduring honour of French technical achievement, science and enterprise, and that despite unheard-of difficulties was carried through with admirable brilliance, was unfortunately cut short by tragedy. The leader, M. HAARDT, died of pneumonia on March 16th in Hongkong, and this event put an end to the expedition.

An unkind fate thus prevented M. HAARDT from reaping the laurels he had so well deserved. And not long afterwards, VICTOR POINT died in his native country in still more tragic circumstances. But in the history of the exploration of Central Asia this great French expedition will always have a brilliant and glorious place.¹

Our own expedition

If we turn to our own party we find that HAUDE and MÜHLENWEG had returned to Peking on April 28th from the meteorological expedition to the Edsen-gol, bringing with them records crowded with meteorological facts. HAUDE stayed in Peking until June 10th, when he went home for good.

As there is small likelihood of Dr HAUDE's being able himself to make a contribution to the volume in which the Swedish scientists will publish preliminary reports of their work in the service of the expedition, I will here briefly reproduce his summary of the work carried out during his last Mongolian journey.

In the summer of 1931, to the north of the Lang-shan (at Ikhen-gung), and in the winter, at Wayen-torei on the Edsen-gol, altogether 123 kites were sent up successfully with the help of a hand-winch. Temperature, moisture and atmospheric pressure were registered. The highest altitudes reached by the kites were over 3,000 m above ground.

At Ikhen-gung measurements of the total radiation, solar radiation, radiation of the sky and outgoing radiation were carried out. In spite of difficulties in connection with the transport and setting up of the instruments, all the measurements of the incoming radiation were entirely successful; and when different ap-

¹ The journeys of the expedition have been described in the extremely beautiful publication «La Croisière Jaune» by GEORGES LE FÈVRE, (Paris 1933). F. B.