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From this time on, until September 1935, for me everything proceeded under the same favourable and constructive signs. Then I received a letter from Mr.Horch, dated August 7, 1935, in which, the author of the letter in unexpectedly rude expressions accused me of "disclosing" in my general letter to the Trustees, ~~of~~ some of his confidential cable, of which up to now I have not the slightest notion, because the cables of Mr.Horch to me could not be of any special confidential nature as regards the Board of Trustees. In the same letter Mr.Horch sharply attacked me for favouritism to some members of the Board, concluding that he shall henceforth no longer communicate with me. This letter of Mr.Horch obviously contradicted everything what he wrote during the preceding 13 years. I asked him at the time to explain to me precisely which cable he had in mind and also to concretise the proof of my favouritism. I have up to now received no reply to this question.

Now having returned to the Himalayas, I have acquainted myself to my regret with a whole series of inadmissible, rude unfounded accusations, which do not correspond to actual facts. Mr.Horch has made these statements in several official Minutes as well as in several letters, which statements Mr.Horch considers to be the expression not only of his own opinion, but also of Mrs N.Horch and Miss Esther J.Lichtmann.

Let us now summarize these inadmissible statements, which do not answer

true facts and contradict everything, what the three mentioned persons in such extraordinary profusion expressed during thirteen years. A more illogical contradiction cannot even be imagined, the more so as during the period from April 1934 till now neither from my side nor from the side of Mme H.de Roerich any change of policy has taken place. On the contrary, Mme de Roerich gave to most important personages letters of introduction, speaking of the said three Trustees in the highest possible terms, of which they have freely made use.

The question arises: when was Mr.L.L.Horch sincere, during the 13 years or now?

Now let me cite the unexpected accusations by Mr.L.Horch, in his letter to Mme de Roerich, dated July 30th; "Under your exclusive leadership and direction the following undertakings proved to be failures - Pancosmos Corp. Beluha and Ur Corporations, Alatas, New Syndicate and International Information Agency, the Roerich Museum Press has been reduced to almost naught and the Master Institute has been greatly reduced in income and the prestige fallen to mediocrity. The cost of the building has been greatly increased by the pompous demands and the constant interference of co-workers of impractical minds and absurd ideas. The building was finally thrown into receivership, due to the extravagant demands of Prof.Roerich and co-workers, who demanded the expansion of activities on the Bondholders money. This was demanded despite my repeated warnings and protests against this. I consider it a crime that the hard earnings of poor bondholders were used for lavish expenditures and expansions of activities for which we had no moral right to use these funds. I recall that I was regarded by you and Prof.Roerich and some of our co-workers as a "destroyer of culture", because I wanted to protect the rights of the bondholders and see that the institutions live within their budget and expand in a justifiable way. In all these undertakings large sums were placed at your disposal and these undertakings were under your di-

rection as leaders". Continuing in the same unjust and unfounded manner, Mr.L.L.Horch in his next letter dated Sept.27,1935 addressed to me and Mme de Roerich states: "In conformity with my recent letters and entries in the Minutes, I wish to advise you further that your ways of action are not my ways and that our relationship has come to an end. We shall no longer accept your leadership and the breach between us is irreconcilable!....."We shall henceforth conduct the works along the paths of highest principles and ethics, in line with highest ideals. Should you attempt to instigate your favourite coworkers, Mr.and Mrs Lichtmann, Miss Frances R.Grant or Mrs Shafran against us, we wish to notify you that we shall no longer tolerate any further undermining, as our lives have been made unbearable during the past thirteen years by these coworkers whom you have thrust upon us." - Among other things Mr.Horch entirely seems to forget that he, Mrs Horch and Miss E.J.Lichtmann joined an already established and functioning institution, founded by me Mme de Roerich, Mr. and Mrs M.Lichtmann. Here of course I only give quotations, but full copies of these letters will be added to the records. Let us also not forget that since 1922, when Mr.Horch joined the aforesaid institution, he stated that he takes upon himself the entire financial side of the Institutions, which was then entrusted to him; also my private means (by power of attorney) were placed in entire administration of Mr.Horch, because of my absence.

Now let us analyze the above mentioned accusations in their sequence. Although almost all the time we were on a far-away expedition, we yet see that many organizations similar to ones enumerated, successfully exist, even despite the world crisis. Even the Russian publishing company "Alatas" disregarding the exceptionally unfavourable conditions, still exists and according to Mr.Grebenstchikoff's letters has hopes for expansion. Since the time of my advice to inaugurate an international information bureau, many similar agencies have been established. But of course they had more initial

funds, time and larger personnel. The accusations against the Master Institute could be expressed only by those who would not know that since 1929 an unparalleled in the history crisis has befallen America. Before that time the Master Institute under the same direction enjoyed an income of over \$30,000 per year. Also the cost of the building could never have been increased according to my insistence, since when we returned from Tibet all projects, plans, contracts, bond and the building itself were already beyond change, and the financing was already completed. I wish to remind that we had always contemplated a building of 24 storeys and not of 29. No one dare assert that I ever demanded some luxury, which is altogether against my nature, since luxury is the antipode of beauty and culture. The building could not have been thrown into receivership due to any of my imagined requests and moreover the cause of this receivership has been only too well established in official records. I hope Mr. Horch does not accuse me also of being the cause of the failure of the Bond & Mortgage Co., and the general world crisis. As far back as 1931, before any receivership, I was anxious and had proposed a special committee composed of bondholders for the purpose of establishing a close and friendly cooperation. Also later I continually insisted that the bondholders in any case ought not to suffer any losses. Of course the devaluation of all American securities because of the crisis, brought into our project unexpected special difficulties. Besides the committee of bondholders, which I proposed, I repeatedly insisted upon the organization of a whole series of Fund Committees in various fields of our programme in order to bring about the awakening of a wider public interest and public knowledge of our cultural activities. It was expected that these Committees continually increasing and renewing their membership, would be useful in the acquisition of new co-workers, funds and possibilities. One has but to regret that the Committee of Bondholders was not formed in 1931, and that all the

other committees did not develop as it was intended. Even recently the indeferrability of such committees was mentioned by me in letters and the hope was expressed that they will function successfully.

I also wish to emphasize that I have never had anything to do with the bondholder's money. On the contrary at this time I had to spare from my small means advances for the cultural work. I remind that also during my last visit to America I spoke and wrote repeatedly that the interests of the bondholders should in the end be fully protected. I also was sorry to hear that the bondholders of series "B" were excluded from the benefits of the plan of reorganization. And up to now I hope that this circumstance can be remedied.

To all this there exist numerous written evidences, for being far away, I could be in contact only through writing. Besides these written documents there is a number of witnesses, who will confirm the above-said.

In conclusion I wish to state that neither myself, nor Mme de Roerich nor our co-workers ever called Mr.L.L.Horch a "destroyer of culture", for we all greatly appreciate every act which directly or indirectly contributes to Culture. It is sufficient to mention my article "Corona Mundi" ("Fiery Stronghold,p.352). Besides, in Minutes, letters,etc. there was continuously expressed highest appreciation to Mr and Mrs L.Horch.

I am greatly surprized what could occur, that the above-mentioned unjustified accusations by Mr.Horch could so glaringly contradict his former statements, repeatedly expressed during thirteen years. Let us quote the last statement of Mr.and Mrs Horch on the Meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 20, 1934 #267 : "Para 21. At this last meeting before Prof.de Roerich's departure, Mr.and Mrs.Louis L.Horch wish to express their very deep appreciation and gratitude to Prof.Roerich for the joy he has brought and for his wise guidance in all the activities of the Museum. We shall make

every effort to fulfill his indications and bring glory and honour to the institution which bears His name. It is our ardent wish to relieve our Leader of all financial burdens during his absence and we shall bear in mind the obligations of the payments to Mme Roerich, Urusvati Headquarters and the European Center. In addition we shall make effort to gather funds for the carrying on of the great plan, and also work joyously towards the adoption of the Banner as broadly as possible. It has been and is our great privilege to safeguard the name of our Beloved Leader and see that due honor be given to his name and to his spiritual and cultural Leadership.

We also wish to express our gratitude for Dr. Georges Roerich's cordial cooperation in the works, and we shall be delighted to assist him in every way in carrying out his mission. We wish to express to our Beloved Leader our deepest reverence and convey our heartiest wishes and confidence in the complete success and fulfillment of the great future. We shall endeavour to keep aflame the great love which Prof. de Roerich has inspired in all our friends and associates during his visit here, and encourage their cooperation in the development of the Institutions."

Such is the summary of my last visit to America formulated precisely by Mr. Horch and Mrs Horch themselves. If we shall read the Minutes held on April 15, 1934, we shall see the same definite affirmations and appreciations of my activity from the part of all the members of the Board. Thus I left New-York, carrying away with me more than clearly expressed irrefutable expressions of feelings of all the Trustees and recognition of my cultural and constructive work. Therefore the present statements of Mr. Horch seem to be the result of some pathological excited imagination, or - what God forbid - some premeditated evil scheme, since the collation of facts for every unprejudiced outside observer is too overwhelmingly obvious.

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"Urusvati"
NAGGAR
Kulu, Punjab, Br. India

Oct. 21, 1935.

Nicholas de ROERICH.

Waterman Bond

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Waterford Bond

In the previous Memorandum we referred to certain letters of Mr. Horch which were mentioned therein. Now we have to go over ~~the copies of~~ the Minutes ^{copies} of which are in our possession, and in full order, as far as received. ~~These Minutes are~~ The last of these Minutes are those of August 29, 1935, and with ~~ix~~ these Minutes we shall begin. ~~our~~

In Para 5 of the said Minutes, Mr. Horch states that the entire financial failure of the Institutions was due to ~~the~~ my leadership and that of Mme H. de Roerich. Let us remind once more that the entire financial administration was under the exclusive management of Mr. Louis L. Horch, as also were my own finances, ^{by} according to a general power of attorney. If Mr. Horch will take a just and unprejudiced attitude to the past, then he must admit, that my advices which concerned the educational and cultural side of the Institutions were not only practical, but are fully confirmed by many ^{other organizations} Institutions, which were inaugurated ~~and~~ during this period and exist successfully, sometimes imitating precisely our programme. It is sufficient to remember the words of ~~the~~ Director ~~of~~ Scholle, which were transmitted to us by Miss Esther J. Lichtmann. The existence of many flourishing galleries, dedicated to the sale of old and modern masters ~~and~~ fully confirms the the correctness of my proposals for Corona Mundi, International Art Center. The foundation ~~of~~ during these years of many new museums, the Rockefeller Center and of various cultural Societies again proves that we foresaw these possibilities in time. There also many new publishing companies and literary agencies, and many business corporations have been formed, which with a sufficient initial capital and personnel are progressing most successfully. In my articles and addresses I have more than once pointed out ~~that~~ that many cultural institutions imitated our programme, after having been in contact with us, ~~apparently existing in imitation~~ ~~the same of existing from themselves.~~ ~~And~~ During the time of the crisis completed ^{on the side} was ~~built~~ the adjoining building, which successfully exists. There were inaugurated Museums and Galleries, which survived the critical times. As we shall

see from subsequent excerpts from the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Trustees, Mr. L. L. Horch had definitely established the cause of all financial difficulties which were due to the failure of the Bond and Mortgage Bank and to the receivership, which naturally averted from ~~us~~ our Institutions many ~~possible~~ prospective donors and coworkers. It is self-evident that an institution under receivership cannot attract any donations. All these considerations were many times reiterated both by myself and by Mr. Horch and other members of the Board. Therefore it is quite incomprehensible how after thirteen years of quite definite statements, Mr. Horch in the second half of 1935 suddenly changed his ~~own~~ opinion to a diametrically opposite one. When one reads all the statements of Mr. L. Horch, his wife and Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, which were made by them in all Minutes, which they themselves have signed, and in the President's Reports, in statements and in letters, then there arises an astounding picture of a volt-face, committed - who knows - with what intention and purpose. Is it not strange that precisely when the receivership was removed and the building returned to the Board of ~~the same~~ Trustees. precisely then there suddenly appeared actions ~~in~~ which contradict the entire past. From our part there was no change of our credo nor in our attitude to the Institutions.

is every one assuming
Mr. Horch asserts in vain, ~~that~~ *seemed from* donations were only ~~given by~~ his friends.

It is sufficient to remember the financial help of Mrs K. S. Campbell, Mrs Sut, Mr. Crane, Mrs Shinasi, Mr. Zimmerman, The Misses Palmer, Mrs Buxton, Major Stokes Mr. Fosdick ~~and~~ Miss Seidel and many others, who assisted the Institutions with ~~by~~ donations and loans - all the mentioned persons are our friends or friends Mr & ~~and~~ of Mrs Lichtmann, Miss F. R. Grant, First of all every statement should be true and precise!

We know of no protests of Mr. Horch against the development of the activities and ~~never~~ as stated before, never has any one of us called Mr. Horch an "enemy of Culture". I protest most emphatically against the insertion in Minutes of untrue facts. I repeat once more about ~~the~~ *on* appreciation of everything that Mr n

and Mrs Horch did for the Institution, as expressed in my article "Corona Mundi". Mr.Horch's ^{statement} ~~insinuations~~ that he always demanded the building up of our Institutions on an honest basis, contains in itself an absolutely inadmissible ~~ansinuation~~. And he should be more ~~s~~ careful with his expressions, which contradict the truth and hiw own previous ~~anumerous~~ assertions.

In the Minutes of August 17th 1935, in para 7, Mr.Horch again points out that the Insitutions were helped exclusively by his own friends and that ~~ne~~ neither our friends, nor the other trustees participated. It would be interesting to know, whom of the donors and helpers Mr.Horch considers his exclusive friends and why Mr.Horch at this occasion wishes to forget the names of our friends and of the other members of the Board. In the same paragr. Mr. Horch makes a wrong statement about the financial campaign of our Research Institute. The Director of the Institute in his turn will state the accurate facts. I wish to state in the meantime that the ~~xx~~ mentioned campaign gave a certain sum, which was certainly not fully absorbed by the person who conducted the campaign. In all instances let us keep to the truth.

Let us not dwell on Mr.Horch's ~~skat~~ ^{an} strange statement that ~~the~~ idea is in everything the least valuable side. The whole history of the world speaks exactly of the opposite. Up to now all nations of the world valued those persons, whoc could give living ideas, uplifting the cultural life of the country and such foresight built up the real welfare of a nation. This is confirmed since antiquity everywhere and in everything. And some of the members of the Board, as we see from the Minutes, fully comprehend this truth.

To the mentioned Minutes there is attached a statement by Mr.Horch also dated Aug.17th. Although these statements contain the same untrue and hostile accusations, which were already expressed in the Minutes and in the letter which I discussed in my previous Memorandum #1, I cannot leave this insulting document unanswered.

Mr.Horch again states that he personally bought the land for the building

and the painting ~~for the Museum~~. It is necessary to rectify this statement. Mr. Horch donated \$500,000 to the Institutions and invested another six hundred thousand under interest of 4% per annum. With these sums the Institution acquired the land and buildings, the painting of the Museum, as well as an extensive collection of old masters, and art objects, furniture and covered from the same funds ~~many~~ some of the ~~current~~ expenses of the cultural life of the institution during the period of 13 years. This ~~reassertion~~ ^{the exact recording of these facts} is the more ^{Meinel} ~~to the point~~ ^{same} as the donation of Mr. Horch is mentioned in various formulations at different times and thus may give the impression of some still larger figures.

The Central Asiatic Expedition was conducted on funds received by me for the paintings ~~acquired~~ ^{acquired} by the Museum and on funds of the Institutions. Therefore Mr. Horch would be more accurate in ~~stating~~ mentioning not ~~only~~ his own ~~donation~~ means, but the funds of the Institutions, ~~in which were~~ ~~of which his donation was framed~~ towards which he contributed. For a business statement this would sound more correct. From the funds of the Institutions was further financed the first trip to South America of Miss F.R. Grant and well as other trips of the Trustees.

It is quite true that in 1929 Mr. Horch deposited \$117,000 - the amount required ~~through the failure of~~ for the completion of the building because of the failure of the Bond and Mortgage Bank. This sum is also included in the same \$500,000 and \$600,000, which constitute, the first his donation the second his loan under 4 per cent interest, as before stated.

I believe that Mr. Horch erroneously ¹⁴ thinks that Mrs. Lichtmann and Miss Grant have forgotten ~~anything~~ what he did for the institutions. This would ^{there is there ample proof in the Minutes of the Executive Committee} not be in their nature. No help to cultural institutions can ever be forgotten.

All expenses mentioned by Mr. Horch refer to the same donation for which he received from all trustees most hearty recognition and thanks. ~~Although~~ Although we have already stated that all enumerated by Mr. Horch corpora-

tions and beginnings are justified by ^{life} ~~reality~~ itself, but in view of his repeated underlining of their failures, let me again state that these beginnings were vital and could ^{be} continued. Transportation agencies up to now exist everywhere. Mining corporations are successfully inaugurated and flourishing and we cannot say that the corporation to which Mr. Horch refers was a failure, because the ^{option} ~~rights~~ ^{was} ~~for~~ ~~were~~ given for ~~a~~ only \$5,000; but the lack funds and corresponding organization prevented to make use of rendered rights. The New Syndicate could ^{easily} ~~of course~~ not only exist like the United Press or other such agencies and even during my last visit this possibility was ^{again} still discussed. Mr. Horch cannot accuse the administration of the New Syndicate, ^{since} ~~for~~ neither a sufficient initial capital nor an adequate number of personnel was available. The Alatas Publishing Company still exists, and judging from the recent letter of Mr. Grebenstchikoff has some prospects. That the Master Institute of United Arts can exist is proved by many existing Art Schools. In every Institution there are periods, which demand a working capital, especially when the institution's renom  is so shattered by an unjustly imposed receivership.

~~Mr. Horch~~ Quite a ^{painful, shocking} ~~pathological~~ impression ^{and made} is rendered by Mr. Horch's statement that during many years he was subjected to attacks and persecutions ~~from~~ the part of some of the Trustees. This was ~~not~~ never so and God save from a mania of persecution. During all these years we never changed our attitude towards the institutions nor towards the members of the Board. Could Mr. Horch really, as a ~~member~~ participant in the cultural activities, admit all those expressions, which he makes with regard to the members of Board! Mr. Horch speaks of highest principles, but precisely they demand an accurate and dignified quality of expression.

To the next statement of Mr. Horch, ~~and~~ ^I can only add that I never took upon myself any financial administration ~~for~~ of the Institutions. As regards the cultural and educational programme, I ~~am~~ fully stand up for every

my advice in this regard. Budget were ~~approx~~ established by the Meetings of Board. According to the projects submitted by the directors of the respective branches. And if we take any of these budgets and compare it with corresponding budgets of other similar Institutions, then we must admit in full justice that our budgets were small and most economical. Besides, ~~the~~ around each branch there were established special committees. If these committees would ^{have} notice ^d any luxury or ^uproportional expenses, they would at the time have drawn attention to this. At the head of every Institution stands an entrusted person who can justify in accordance with existing circumstances, the execution and vitality of ^{his} ~~their~~ budget. Who can say that circumstances of the passed years were normal in the whole world! And therefore instead of making rude and inadmissible accusations, it would be more correct to analyze in full justice the causes of the ~~create~~ general situation. If Mr. Horch fears the loss of ^{his} ~~the~~ invested money, then also in this case he should not have acted as he did. All statement about failures are most harmful, when we actually are only confronted with temporary difficulties and have before us unlimited possibilities, which can ~~next~~ heal the situation ~~after~~ with the passing of the world crisis. Self-destruction is the ~~most~~ greatest danger in the life of every Institution. And it becomes still more terrible ~~dangerous~~ when it is committed with some illogical, unexplainable intention. What highest principles could dictate destruction? and what Banner of Peace could call to war and annihilation?!

Further Mr. Horch still aggravates his actions. He affirms against all evidence, that some member of the Board called him an "enemy of Culture". This is absolutely untrue! ^{writes} ~~Further Mr. Horch never warned me, as he states in~~ ~~his present statement.~~ If his statements were true, it would appear that instead of constructive committee meetings ^{this} there were some ignorant hostile evil gatherings. ^{be affirm} So can only ^{by a} ~~ascert~~ a person who for some reason ^{is in fact} ~~wishes~~ harm. No one ever called Mr. Horch an "enemy of Culture" ^{because} and I cannot admit that he wishes to harm. For every success depends first of all on the quality of the inner thought.

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 I can also not admit that the next paragraph concerning the attitude of Mrs Lichtmann and Miss F.R.Grant corresponde to the truth. Miss Grant could certainly not have said that "no botanist could cooperate with us", when she knows that Prof.Gordeeyef and the member of the ~~Chinese~~ Academia Sinica in Nanking Dr.Keng and his assistant Mr.Yang worked in full cooperation and friendship. And everyone knows that Mr.Mcmillan did not even introduce himself to me and that ~~he~~ *disputed the authenticity of the letter of Search Wallace* called his highest chief's letter a fake. All fact are evident. Only Mrs Lichtmann and Miss F.R.Grant themselves can explain what meant the expression of their faces during the discussions mentioned in Mr.Horch's statement. Also ^{also} is very ^{that} strange Mr.Horch mentions is his statement ~~about~~ that Miss Grant as if criticised the expenses on boots, a watch and two tents, ~~the~~ ^{the} prices of which are generally known and which were of course in due course accepted by the department.

Mr.Horch continues that according to Miss Grant the American Press has lost all confidence to the Museum's News agency since a wrong route of the expedittinn to Abyssinia was given out. First of all certain discussions about the usefulness of an expedition to Abyssinia did take place. Secondly every expedition often changes its route and ~~we~~ to this effect we can mention numerous changes of the route of expeditions of Sir Aurel Stein, Dr.Sven Hedin, and many others. From

In the Minutes of July 28th one can understand from the statement of Mr.Horch that Mme de Roerich as if ~~did not~~ was not aware, that the bondholders of Series B were omitted from the reorganization plan. In the contrary both all Mme de Roerich and myself repeatedly expressed concern about the fate of the Bondholders and considered it strange that a small group of series B should suffer. Up to now we hope that this situation ^{can} ~~shall~~ be remedied. Were are the constantly mentioned warnings of Mr.Horch that the moneys of the Bondholders should not be spend? On the contrary, ~~we have never used any of the bondholders moneys~~ we never used any of the boldolders moneys and always on our part stated that their interests should be safeguarded. *We were also*

always in favour of a reasonable economy. (*)

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and the whole financial management was in Mr. Horch's hands.

We also cannot omit to mention that in the Minutes of the 17th of August Mr. Horch states that he shall henceforth conduct the Permanent Committee of the Pact as he desires. ~~We think~~ No President of a Board or Committee is like an irresponsible dictator, but he heads the Committee expressing the opinion of the majority.

Having discussed all abovementioned ~~paragr~~ paragraphs from the Minutes and Mr. Horch's Statement, we now begin to copy the excerpts from the Minutes ~~which~~ which will show an entirely different opinion of Mr. Horch, his wife and Miss E.J. Lichtmann in the past.

We attach herewith the copies of these excerpts.

(*) Thus for example we greatly welcomed the curtailment of ~~salaries~~ ^{expenditures} in the Museum apparatus. Salaries from 109,000 to 61,000 effected in 1932. And we only regret that such a big saving was ~~not~~ not effected earlier, for it would more than ~~cover~~ all needs of cultural activities.

In the previous Memorandum we referred to certain letters of Mr. Horch, which were mentioned therein. Now we have to go over copies of the Minutes, which are in our possession and in full order, as far as received. The last of these Minutes are of August 29, 1935 and with these we shall begin.

In para 5 of said Minutes, Mr. Horch states that the entire financial failure of the Institutions was due to my leadership and that of Mme H. de Roerich. Let us remind once more that the entire financial administration was under the exclusive management of Mr. Louis L. Horch, as also were my own finances, by general power of attorney. If Mr. Horch will take a just and unprejudiced attitude to the past, then he must admit, that my advices, which concerned the educational and cultural side of the Institutions, were not only practical, but are fully confirmed by many other organizations, which were inaugurated during this period and exist successfully, sometimes imitating precisely our program. It is sufficient to remember the words of Director Scholle, which were transmitted to us by Miss Esther J. Lichtmann. The existence of many flourishing galleries, dedicated to the sale of old and modern masters fully confirms the correctness of my proposals for Corona Mundi, International Art Center. The foundation during these years of many new museums, the Rockefeller Center and of various cultural Societies again proves that we foresaw these possibilities in time. There exist also many new publishing companies and literary agencies, and many business corporations have been formed, which with a sufficient initial capital and personnel are progressing most successfully. In my articles and addresses I have more than once pointed out that many cultural institutions imitate our programme, after having been in contact with us. During the time of the crisis was completed the adjoining building on Riverside, which successfully exists. There were inaugurated museums and galleries, which survived the critical times. As we shall see from subsequent excerpts from the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Trustees, Mr. L. L. Horch had definitely established

the cause of all financial difficulties which were due to the failure of the Bond and Mortgage Bank and to the receivership, which naturally averted from our Institutions many prospective donors and coworkers. It is self-evident that an institution under receivership cannot attract any donations. All these considerations were many times reiterated both by myself and by Mr. Horch and other members of the Board. Therefore it is quite incomprehensible how after thirteen years of quite definite statements, Mr. Horch in the second half of 1935 suddenly changed his opinion to a diametrically opposite one. When one reads all the statements of Mr. L. Horch, his wife and Miss Esther J. Lichtmann, which were made by them in all Minutes, which they themselves have signed, & in the President's Reports, in statements and in letters, then there arises an astounding picture of a volt-face, committed - who knows - with what intention and purpose. Is it not strange that precisely when the receivership was removed and the building was returned to the Board of Trustees, precisely then there suddenly appeared actions which contradict the entire past. From our part there was no change of our credo, nor in our attitude to the Institutions.

Mr. Horch is wrong in assuming that donations were only recured from his friends. It is sufficient to remember the financial help of Mrs K.S. Campbell Mrs Sutro, Mr. Crane, Mrs Shinasi, Mr. Zimmerman, The Misses Palmer, Mrs Buxton Major Stokes, Mr. Fosdick, Mrs Seidel and many others, who assisted the Institutions with donations and loans - all the mentioned persons are our friends or friends of Mr. & Mrs Lichtmann and Miss F.R. Grant. First of all every statement should be precise and true !

We know of no protests of Mr. Horch against the development of the activities and as stated before, never has any one of us called Mr. L. Horch an "enemy of Culture". I protest most emphatically against the insertion in Minutes of untrue facts. I repeat once more about our appreciation of everything that Mr. and Mrs Horch did for the Institutions, as expressed in my article

"Corona Mundi". Mr.Horch's statement that he always demanded the building up of our Institutions on an honest basis, contains in itself an absolutely inadmissible insinuation. And he should be more careful with his expressions which contradict the truth and his own own previous numerous assertions.

In the Minutes of August 17th 1935, in para 7, Mr.L.Horch again points out that the Institutions were helped exclusively by his own friends and that neither our friends, nor the other Trustees participated. It would be interesting to know, whom Mr.Horch of the donors and helpers considers his exclusive friends and why Mr.Horch at this occasion wishes to forget the names of our friends and of the other members of the Board? In the same paragraph, Mr.Horch makes a wrong statement about the financial campaign of our Research Institute. The Director of the Institute in his turn will state the accurate facts. I wish to state in the meantime that the mentioned campaign gave a certain sum, which was certainly not fully absorbed by the person who conducted the campaign. In all instances let us keep to the truth!

Let us not dwell on Mr.Horch's strange statement that an idea is in everything the least valuable side. The whole history of the world speaks exactly of the opposite. Up to now all nations of the world valued those persons, who could give living ideas, uplifting the cultural life of the country and such foresight built up the real welfare of a nation. This is confirmed since antiquity everywhere and in everything. And some of the members of the Board as we see from the Minutes, fully comprehend this truth.

To the mentioned Minutes there is attached a statement by Mr.Horch also dated Aug.17,1935. Although this statement contains the same untrue and hostile accusations, which were already^{expressed} in the Minutes and in the letter which I discussed in my previous Memorandum #1, I cannot leave this insulting document unanswered.

Mr.Horch again states that he personally bought the land for the building

and the paintings. It is necessary to rectify this statement. Mr.Horch donated \$500,000 to the Institutions and invested another six hundred thousand under interest of 4% per annum. With these sums the Institutions acquired the land and buildings, the paintings for the Museum, as well as an extensive collection of old masters and art objects; furniture; and covered from the same funds some of the current expenses of the cultural life of the institutions during the period of 13 years. The exact recording of these facts is the more needed as the same donation of Mr.Horch is mentioned by him in various formulations at different times and thus may give the impression of some larger figures.

The Central Asiatic Expedition was conducted on funds received by me for the paintings acquired by the Museum and on funds of the Institutions. Therefore Mr.Horch would be more accurate in mentioning not his own means, but the funds of the Institutions towards which he contributed. For a business statement this would sound more correct. From the funds of the Institutions was further financed the first trip to South America of Miss F.R.Grant, as well as other trips of the Trustees.

It is quite true that in 1929 Mr.Horch deposited \$117,000 - the amount required for the completion of the building because of the failure of the Bond and Mortgage Bank. This sum is also included in the same \$500,000 and \$600,000 which constitute - the first, his donation; the second, his loan under 4% interest as before stated.

I believe that Mr.Horch erroneously thinks that Mrs Lichtmann and Miss Grant have forgotten what he did for the institutions. This would not be in their nature, moreover there is ample proof in the Minutes of their expression of appreciation. No help to cultural Institutions can ever be forgotten. All expenses mentioned by Mr.Horch refer to the same donation for which he received from all trustees most hearty recognition and thanks.

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Although we have already stated that all enumerated by Mr.Horch corporations and beginnings are justified by life itself, but in view of his repeated underlining of their failures, let me again state that these beginnings were vital and could be continued. Transportation agencies up to now exist everywhere. Mining corporations are successfully inaugurated and flourishing and we cannot say that the corporation to which Mr.L.Horch refers was a failure, because the option was given for only \$5,000; but the lack of funds and corresponding organization prevented to make use of rendered rights. The New Syndicate could easily exist like the United Press and other such agencies and even during my last visit this possibility was again discussed. Mr.Horch cannot accuse the administration of the New Syndicate, since neither a sufficient initial capital nor an adequate number of personnel was available. The Alatas Publishing Co still exists and judging from the recent letter of Mr.Grebenstchikoff has some prospects. That the Master Institute of United Arts can exist is proved by many existing Art Schools. In every Institution there are periods which demand a working capital, especially when the institution's renom   is so shattered by an unjustly imposed receivership.

Quite a painful impression is made by Mr.Horch's statement that during many years he was subjected to attacks and persecutions from the part of some of the Trustees. This was never so and God save from a mania of persecution. During all these years we never changed our attitude towards the institutions nor towards the members of the Board. Could Mr.Horch really, as a participant in the cultural activities, admit all those expressions, which he makes with regard to the members of the Board! Mr.Horch speaks of highest principles, but precisely they demand an accurate and dignified quality of expression.

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cational programme, I fully stand up for every my advice in this respect. Budgets were established by the Meetings of the Board, according to the projects submitted by the directors of the respective branches. And if we take any of these budgets and compare them with corresponding budgets of other similar institutions, then we must admit in full justice that our budgets were small and most economical. Besides, around each branch, there were established special committees. If these committees would have noticed any luxury or unproportional expenses, they would at the time have drawn attention to this. At the head of every Institution stands an entrusted person, who can justify in accordance with existing circumstances, the execution and vitality of his budget. Who can say that circumstances of the past years were normal in the whole world?! And therefore instead of making rude and inadmissible accusations, it would be more correct to analyze in full justice the real causes of the general situation. If Mr.L.Horch fears the loss of his invested money, then he should not have acted as he did. All statements about failures are most harmful, when we actually are only confronted with temporary difficulties and have before us unlimited possibilities, which can heal the situation with the passing of the world crisis. Self-destruction is the greatest danger in the life of every Institution. And it becomes still more terrible, when it is committed with some illogical, unexplainable intention. What highest principles could dictate destruction? and what Banner of Peace could call to war and annihilation?

Further Mr.Horch still aggravates his actions. He affirms against all evidence that some member of the Board called him an "enemy of Culture". This is absolutely untrue! If his statements were true, it would appear that instead of constructive committee meetings there were some ignorant hostile evil gatherings. This can only be affirmed by a person who for some reason wishes to inflict harm. No one ever called Mr.Horch an "enemy of Culture". Every success

depends first of all on the quality of the inner thought.

I can also not imagine that the next paragraph concerning the attitude of Mrs Lichtmann and Miss F.R.Grant corresponds to the truth. Miss Grant could certainly not have said that "no botanist could cooperate" with us, when she knows that Prof.Gordeyeff and the member of the Academica Sinica in Nanking Dr.Keng and his assistant Mr.Yang worked in full cooperation and friendship. And everyone knows that Mr.Mcmillan did not even introduce himself to me and that he disputed the authenticity of the letter of Secretary Wallace. All facts are evident. Only Mrs Lichtmann and Miss Grant themselves can explain what meant the expression of their faces during the discussions mentioned in Mr.Horch's statement.

Mr.Horch continues that according to Miss Grant the American Press has lost all confidence to the Museum's News Agency, since a wrong route of the expedition to Abyssinia was given out. First of all certain discussions about the usefulness of an expedition to Abyssinia did take place. Secondly every expedition often changes its route and to this effect we can mention numerous changes of the route of expeditions of Sir Aurel Stein, Dr.Sven Hedin and many others.

From the Minutes of July 28th one can understand from the statement of Mr. Horch that Mme de Roerich as if was not aware that the bondholders of Series B were omitted from the reorganization plan. On the contrary both Mme de Roerich and myself repeatedly expressed concern about the fate of all bondholders and considered it strange that a small group of series B should suffer. Up to now we hope that this situation can be remedied. Where are the constantly mentioned warnings of Mr.Horch that the moneys of the Bondholders should not be spent? On the contrary, we never used any of the bondholders moneys and always on our part stated that their interests should be safeguarded. We were also always in favour of a reasonable and constructive economy. Thus for example we greatly

welcomed the curtailment of expenditure in the Museum appartments from \$109,000 to 61,000 in 1932 and we only regret that such a big saving was not effected earlier, for it would^{have} more than covered all needs for cultural activities.

We also cannot omit to mention that in the Minutes of the 17th of August 1935 Mr.Horch states that he shall henceforth conduct the Permanent Committee of the Pact as he desires. No President of a Board or Committee is like an irresponsible dictator, but he heads the Committee expressing the opinion of the majority.

Having discussed all abovementioned paragraphs from the Minutes and Mr.Horch's Statement, we now begin to copy the excerpts from the Minutes which will show an entirely different opinion of Mr.L.Horch, his wife and Miss E.J.Lichtmann in the past.

We attach herewith the following copies of these excerpts, and more will follow:

Excerpts from Minutes, page I.

- 1) Min.#312, p.2.
- 2) Min.#324. p.1.
- 3) Min.#328.p. Statement.
- 4) Min.#217, p.30
- 5) Min.#246.p.32

Nicholas de ROERICH

Naggar,

Oct.29, 1935.

В Параграфе 5 означенного Журнала г. Хорш заявляет о том, что все финансовые не-
удачи Учреждений произошли вследствие руководства моего и Е. И Рерих. Еще
раз напомним, что все финансовое делопроизводство находилось под ~~ближайшими~~ иск-
лucительным управлением Л. Хорша, равно как и мои дела, вверенные ему по полной
доверенности. Г. Хорш если отнесется справедливо и ~~ни~~ непредубеждено ко всей
прошлoму, то он должен будет сказать, что мои советы касавшиеся воспитательной и
культурной ~~части~~ ^{сторон} Учреждений не только не были непрактичными, но вполне подтверж-
даются ~~ближай~~ ^{множайшими} Учреждениями, которые возникали и существовали за это
время нередко подражая именно нашей программе. Достаточно вспомнить слова дирек-
тора ^{Музея} ~~Иле~~ ~~Ихних~~ г. Шолле переданные нам г-жею Естер Лихтман. Существование гал-
лерей, посвященных продаже старинных и новейших художественных произведений под-
тверждает правильность советов в этом отношении. Образование за это время многих
Новых Музеев, Рокфеллер. Центра а также разного рода культурных Обществ опять -
таки говорит за то, что мы своевременно предусматривали эти возможности. Сущест-
вуют и новые издательства и Литературные Агентства, народились всевозможные дело-
вые Корпорации, которые при достаточных оборотных средствах и персонале разви-
ваются более, чем успешно. В моих статьях и обращениях я неоднократно указывал
на подражательность ^{многих} новых культурных учреждений, которые прямо или косвенно
приближались к нам, очевидно изучая дело для своего применения. За время кризиса
возник рядом с нами целый большой дом, благополучно существующий. Создались но-
вые Музеи и Галереи, превосходящие современное положение вещей. Как мы увидим
из последующих выписок из Журналов Заседаний Совета Музея г- Хорш определенной
образом установил, что всякие финансовые затруднения произошли как вследствие

Handwritten text in Russian, likely a letter or document. The text is written in a cursive script and includes the following lines:

Меня зовут...
...в Москве
...в Москве
...в Москве

краха Банка Бонд и Мортгэдж так и вследствие ресивершипа, который естественно отворачивал от наших Учреждений многих возможных жертвователей и сотрудников. Каждому совершенно ясно, что Учреждение, находящееся в ресивершипе не может привлекать пожертвований. Все эти соображения неоднократно высказывались и мною и самим г- Л. Хоршем и всеми членами Совета. Потому совершенно непонятно каким образом после тринадцати лет совершенно определенных заявлений, г. Хорш вдруг во второй половине текущего года вдруг диаметрально противоположно изменил свое мнение. Когда читаются все заявления г. Хорша и его супруги и г-же Ест. Лихтман, сделанные ими во всех подписанных ими Журналах Заседаний и в рапортах Президента, в заявлениях и в письмах, то встает поразительная картина скоропостижного, боюсь сказать с какою целью, измененного суждения. Не странно ли что именно тогда, когда ресивершип был закончен и здание возвращено Совету Учреждений, именно тогда вдруг возникли суждения, противоречащие всему прошлому. С нашей стороны никакого изменения нашего кредо и отношения к Учреждениям не было. Напрасно г. Хорш заявляет, что пожертвования поступали лишь от его друзей. Достаточно вспомнить пожертвования от г-жи Кембелл, г-жи Сутро, г- Крэна г-жи г-жи Пальмер Майор. Ф. Стокс Фосдик, Зейдель Шинази, Циммермана, Бэкстон, и др. помогавших Учреждениям как пожертвованиями так и займами - все указанные лица являлись привлеченными нами, и М-жею Зин. Лихтман и г-жею Фр. Грант. Прежде всего дело нуждается в точности и правде.

О каких протестах г- Хорша против развития дел мы не знаем и никто из нас не называл г- Хорша "Врагом Культуры". Самым решительным образом протестую против внесения в Журнал Заседания и произнесения неверных фактов. Еще раз напоминаю мое мнение о г- Л. Хорше и его супруги в моей статье Корона Мунди. Намеки г- Хорша о том, что он требовал о построении Учреждений на честном основании содержат в себе совершенно недопустимое обвинение. И он должен очень подумать прежде чем произносить такие неосторожные формулы, противоречащие всем его предыдущим утверждениям.

В Журнале Заседания от Авг. 17 гого в § 7-ом г. Хорш опять указывает на то, что Учреждениям помогали исключительно его друзья и что никакие наши друзья и остальные Трастис не участвовали. Интересно знать какие именно многочисленные друзья г. Хорша помогали Учреждениям и почему именно имена всех наших а также друзей осталь

Peperomia I.D. Regel me hylt

Es seien λ und μ ~~positive~~ ^{reelle} Zahlen, $\lambda + \mu = 1$
und $\lambda, \mu \geq 0$. Dann ist $\lambda x + \mu y$ ein Punkt in Δ .

сметал и ризе и савио и манолу и мѣху и

much more he feels no ^{14 new} progress by long

had from Hyblaea - ~~Gossamer~~

~~Do ingradle done 7. Logun~~ Dec 11th 1892
~~Don - Don my young~~ returned Place still
~~Don - before 20th~~ -

за картины, так и на суммы учреждений. Потому г. Хорш выразился бы правильнее сказав - не о его личных средствах, но о средствах Учреждения, в которые в большей степени входили и его пожертвования. Для делового заявления это звучало бы более основательно. Из средств пожертвованных Учреждению была финансирована поездка Фр. Грант в Юни. Емерику, равно как и остальные поездки членов Совета.

Совершенно правильно, что в 1929 году г. Хорш внес семнадцать тысяч долларов, сумму потребовавшуюся на покрытие расходов по зданию. Это обстоятельство произошло в силу краха банка Бонд и Мортгадж. Эта сумма также включена в число тех же пятисот и шестисот тысяч, которые составляют, первая пожертвование г. Хорша и второй заем, данный им из четырех процентов.

Думается, что напрасно г. Хорш полагает, что и г-жа Зин Лихтман и г-жа Фр. Грант что либо забыли из им сделанного. Всякое пожертвование и всякая помощь культурным Учреждениям не должна быть забыта. Напоминаемые им расходы относятся к тому же пожертвованию за которое г. Хоршу многократно полностью выражена признательность членов Советов. Хотя мы уже говорили, что все уже перечисленные г. Хоршем Корпорации и начинания вполне оправданы самой действительностью, но ввиду его повторений о их неудачливости, опять подчеркнем насколько все эти начинания были жизненны. Транспортные конторы до сих пор повсюду существуют. Металургические Корпорации повсюду успешно образуются мы же не можем сказать, что отмеченная г- Хоршем корпорация была неудачна, ибо право разработки рудных богатств было предоставлено за малую сумму, но отсутствие средств и ответственной организации понудили отказаться от уже данного права. Новый Синдикат конечно мог бы существовать подобно Юнайтед Пресс и многим другим по примеру его основанным Агентствам. Не может г. Хорш винить администрацию Нового Синдиката, ибо не соответственных оборотных средств, ни достаточного персонала не оказалось. Аля Издательство Алатаса существует и до сих пор и судя по последнему письму Гребенщикова даже имеет планы на развитие. Возможность существования Мастер Института подтверждается многими существующими Школами. В каждом Учреждении бывают периоды, которые требуют оборотных средств особенно же когда известность их подвергалась таким потрясениям, как ресивершип.

Производит болезненное впечатление сообщение г. Хорша о том, что в продолжение многих лет он подвергался гонениям и преследованиям со стороны некоторых членов Совета. Этого не только не было, но упаси ~~не~~ Боже, от всякой мании преследования. За все это время мы не изменяли наше отношение к делу и ко всем членам Совета.

Спрашивается считает ли г. Хорш как участник культурного дела уместными все те выражения, которые он допускает по отношению к некоторым членам Совета. Г. Хорш говорит о высших принципах, но ведь именно эти принципы накладывают обязательство к точности и к достоинству выражений.

К следующему заявлению г- Хорша можно лишь добавить то я никогда не принимал на себя финансовой части Учреждений, что же касается до культурной и воспитательной программы, то я могу отстаивать правильность каждого моего совета на этом поприще. Бюджеты устанавливались на Заседаниях членов Совета. Если мы возьмем каждый из этих бюджетов и сравним его с соответственным бюджетом других существующих Учреждений, то по ~~не~~ справедливости мы можем видеть насколько малы и экономны были эти наши бюджеты. Хранителями жизнеспособности этих бюджетов были специальные Комитеты. Если бы эти Комитеты заметили какое то расхождение или непомерные траты, то ведь они в свое время и обратили бы внимание. Во главе каждого Учреждения стоит доверенное лицо которое может оправдать по существующим обстоятельствам исполнение жизнеспособность своего бюджета. Кто же может сказать, чтобы обстоятельства протекших годов, были ~~не~~ нормальны? А потому прежде чем произносить грубые и недопустимые суждения следует со всею справедливостью и человечностью ~~исследовать~~ причину создавшегося положения. Если же г. Хорш боится за потерю условно вложенной им Учреждениям Суммы, то во всяком случае он не должен был бы поступать так как он поступает. Гибельны утверждения о какой то неуспешности когда мы имеем перед собою лишь временные обстоятельства, которые могут быть залечены при изживании мирового кризиса. Саморазрушение есть самое страшное в жизни любого Учреждения. А еще страшнее оно, когда оно делается с какою то логически непонятною предвзятою целью.

В Журнале Заседания Совета Трентис от 28 го Июля 1935. г. г. Хорша ~~заявил~~
~~и техбудет~~ можно вывести, что будто бы г-жа Рерих не знала, что бондхолдеры серии
Б. не предусмотрены Вам в плане реорганизации между тем как Е. И. Рерих так и
я неоднократно озабочивались судьбою Бондхолдеров, ~~еще~~ и находили странным, что
я небольшая часть их имевшая серию Б. должна была почему то пострадать. До сих
пор мы полагаем, что это положение вещей может быть в будущем исправлено. Где же
были упоминаемые г- Хоршем его повторные предупреждения, чтобы деньги Бондхол-
деров не тратились? Наоборот, ~~и~~ мы, не пользовались ~~денегами~~ ^{от} Бондхолдеров, ~~или~~
и со своей стороны не раз заявляли, чтобы их интересы были охранены.

Не можем не упомянуть также и то, что в Заседании 17 -го Августа г Хорш заяв-
ляет, что он будет ~~действительным~~ ^{вести} Постоянный Комитет Пакта так как он
хочет. Думается, каждый Совета или Комитета не уподобляется ^{безответственному} Диктатору, но возглав-
ляет Комитет ^{выражая} мнение большинства.

In view of the unfounded and untrue sudden statements by Mr.L.Horch,who professes to speak also for Mrs M.Horch and Miss Esther Lichtmannn, it is especially important that we have all documents in complete order, from the very beginning, for reference. The many thousands of resolutions, statements and letters are quite a definite proof that the accusations made by Mr.Horch are false. Whosoever will read the many thousand pages, which are either signed by or written in the handwriting of the three mentioned persons,will be shocked at the destructive inventions which are now made.

Besides this handwritten and typed colossal material, everyone who is interested in the activities of the Institutions, has before himself a whole shelf of books and various printed matter, in which on behalf of all the Trustees, there has been stated a vast accumulation of irrefutable facts. Besides the books, let us remember the printed reports and annuals for 1929 and 1930, let us remember the editions dedicated to the Pact, let us remember the Bulletin, the Decade-book, the Cornerstone-book and all other leaflets, catalogues, announcements and folders, which naturally spoke of the truth. Does Mr.Horch and his two mentioned supporters realize that public opinion first of all will ask, when was the actual truth given out: - during the thirteen years, under the signature and with knowledge of the Board of Trustees, or is the truth in the false allegations in which only three persons now indulge. Neither we, nor the other members of the Board have changed our credo and our policy towards the cultural aims of the institutions. Thus quite naturally the question arises, for what reason did this sudden volt-face of Mr.Horch take place, which so obviously contradicts everything signed and expounded by him during the thirteen years? If Mr.Horch hopes that all volumes of the resolutions and other documents have been lost, he is sadly mistaken! All these proofs are in the same order, as they had been received from New-York. Has Mr.Horch, in his sudden fit of hatred, forgotten all the

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all the printed material in which the activities of the Institutions had been recorded? These publications have been circulated^{all} over the world. Mr.Horch cannot possibly assert that he had been lying all these thirteen years and has only now decided to reveal himself. Everyone, who shall acquaint himself with the abovementioned material will naturally ask Mr.Horch: "When, after all, did you speak the truth, then or now?" Has Mr.Horch considered that his present statements have a repulsive impression upon his listeners, whom he tries to influence with an unknown, but certainly sinister aim. For the carrying out of his destructive intentions he has selected precisely the time when I was far-away, almost beyond reach, and while he continued to hold my full power of attorney.

Remembering the whole material, which has accumulated during these 13 years, I wish to emphasize again that besides the written and typed matter one should keep in perfect order also all the published material. I must remind that when publishing the latter, all Trustees took upon themselves the great responsibility for the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents. Having brought widely to public notice the facts about the activities of the institutions, having expressed definite constructive affirmations in connection with the decade celebrations, can Mr.Horch or anyone else of the Board of Trustees say, that he has deliberately mislead public opinion, or in other words, lied during these thirteen years? Does Mr.Horch really wish to state that he has betrayed the Government, public opinion and all co-workers?

Our cultural programme is so deeply worked out and tested on such a multitude of facts that we stand definite and firm on our unshatterable educational platform. We have always clearly affirmed about the significance of art and science, we have always affirmed the foundations of ethics, we have always opposed luxury as an uncultural trait - the antipode of Beauty. In all my books, I have spoken sufficiently clearly about these basic foundations and about the aims of our institutions. There is no need for us to write a new credo. And one can but deplore seeing such a sinister abhorrent

action of Mr.Horch, supported by his wife and Miss Esther Lichtmann.

Those who wish to study the facts should consequently not omit to acquaint themselves also with the printed material, so widely circulated and issued with the approval of all Members of the Board, under their moral responsibility.

Nicholas de Roerich.

Naggar,

Nov.5, 1935.

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Меморандум 3.

Ввиду совершенно необоснованных, не отвечающих истине неожиданных, заявлений г. Хорша по его словам, говорящего и за г-жу Хорш и Мисс Е. Лихтманн является особенно благоприятным, что все документы от самого начала деятельности в Америке находятся в полном порядке. В нескольких тысячах постановлений, документов и писем совершенно определенно выражено естественное опровержение всем неосновательным обвинениям г-на Хорша. Каждый кто ознакомился с этими многими тысячами страниц или подписанных или собственноручно написанных указанными лицами всякий при-
вымыслам
дет в искреннее изумление-можно ли вообще предаваться разрушительным изобретениям, когда все совершавшееся имело свои ясные логические причины. Кроме этого рукописного огромного материала каждый интересовавшийся деятельностью Учреждений имеет перед собой целую полку печатных изданий, в которых от лица всех членов Совета сообщался ряд неопровержимейших фактов. Вспомним хотя бы печатные отчеты за 1929 и 1930 год, вспомним выпуски, посвященные Пакту, вспомним весь печатавшийся бюллетень, брошюру о десятилетии Учреждений, брошюру о закладке здания и все прочие брошюры, каталоги, оповещения, которые конечно, осведомляли об истине. Думает ли г. Хорш и те двое, о которых он упоминает, что прежде всего общественное мнение помyslит о том, когда же именно сообщались верные сведения? в продолжении 13 лет за подписью и с ведома членов Совета или же верны неожиданные ~~явления~~ вымыслы, которые сейчас произносят упомянутые лица? Ни мы, ни остальные члены Совета за все это время не меняли своего отношения к культурным задачам Учреждений, то естественно явится вопрос в силу чего произошло неожиданный вольт-фас г-на Хорша который так явно противоречит всему им написанному и подписанному в течение тринадцати лет. Если г. Хорш предполагает, что все тома постановлений Совета и прочие документы исчезли, то ведь он в этом глубоко ошибается, - все эти доказательства находятся в полном порядке, так как они были присланы нам из Нью Йорка. Кроме того неужели г. Хорш забыл обо всех печатных изданиях, в которых выражена деятельность Учреждений? Ведь эти издания разошлись по всему свету. Не может же г. Хорш сказать, что он лгал в течение 13 лет и лишь сейчас решил говорить

Having brought back to memory the contents of thousands of documents and letters from our archives, one involuntarily comes to the conclusion that the most characteristic statements from this huge material would also present thousands of quotations and this may in turn overload the clearness of the fundamental questions.

Therefore one should know first of all whether all our Trustees have their files in complete order for the period of 13 years? To this consideration we would like to have a reply.

All circumstances of our Institution's activities are quite clear. Mr.Horch has quite definitely stated that the entire financial part is wholly in his hands. The resolution about the Life-trusteeship of the Members of the Board is also quite irrevocable. The declaration about the contents of the Museum being the property of the Nation also remains in full force. This declaration has of course in view the paintings of the Museum. The Status of all my paintings which are in New-York is also quite clearly defined. It is also quite clear that the Institution through the President acquired the paintings for the Museum. Consequently is the whole matter regarding the paintings not a personal transaction of Mr.Horch, but represents part of the activities of the Institution.

Our care for economy and for the interests of the bondholders is also quite clear from the documents on file. The vital possibilities of the various activities is justified by many examples of such similar undertakings in America. The allegations of Mr.Horch about my "extravagance" are refuted not only by my whole life, and by the contents of my writings during over forty years of activity, but also by all my proposals and suggestions, in which I expressed the desirability of making all the activities of the Institution publically known and of introducing the maximum of reasonable economy. Thus to all the malicious accusations of Mr.Horch and his two associa-

tes, for whom, according to himself, he also speaks, there are in the innumerable amount of material complete answers. One can but regret that the present actions of the three mentioned persons are directed to harm our entire cultural Institution, and thus of course also to harm in the end the interests of the bondholders.

It is known to everybody that the School of United Arts was founded in 1921 by myself and Mme de Roerich, and Mr and Mrs M.Lichtmann. In the course of the registration I myself with Mr.M.Lichtmann visited Albany. Ever since, due to the School and Museum the Institution had the privilege of tax exemption. Mr.L.Horch joined the activities only in 1922 and since that time the financial administration was in his hands. From the same time he also had my full power of attorney. Thus the original founders, besides myself and Mme de Roerich, were Mr. and Mrs Lichtmann and later Miss F.R.Grant, - that is to say precisely that group against which Mr and Mrs L.Horch and Miss Esther J.Lichtmann (these three having joined later) are now maliciously conspiring. I do not mention here Mr.Newberger, for he joined the Board of Trustees on my own invitation, already much later and being always busy with his own work, he could not give time to our activities. I am not acquainted with the reasons why and when Mrs Schaffran ceased to be a member of the Board.

Let us not return any more to the question of expression of mutual gratitude, about which Mr.Horch is so concerned as regards himself. The resolutions of the Meetings and the voluminous correspondence are overfilled with such statements. We all always worked and are working not for the sake of receiving formal gratitude, but for the ~~sake~~ of the cultural aim. This latter aim, I and Mme de Roerich and Mr and Mrs Lichtmann and Miss F.R.Grant can prove throughout their entire lives. Therefore let us revert no more to this out-of-place question of formal thanks and appreciation.

In every unprejudiced observer the reasons of such a sudden volt-face

of Mr.Horch and his two associates will arouse suspicion, when one considers that in the middle of 1935 unexpectedly the entire thirteen years' activity was trampled upon for some sinister purpose. When attacking the thirteen years' activity of the Institution, Mr.Horch first of all accuses himself, for no adult normally sane person could dare to say that during thirteen years he acted undignifiedly and insincerely! Having underlined this obvious point let us close also this question, for the signatures and statements of Mr. Horch himself are too numerous and in full contradiction to his present insinuations.

It is important that all the persons of the original group of founders have in full order all their documents about their Life-trusteeship, the photostat of the Declaration of July 24, 1929 and such similar fundamental papers. The original group of founders forever remains as such and this historical fact can never be refuted or eradicated by anyone. At the same time it is also the indisputable right and duty of this original group to stand firmly for the defense of the Institution and of their own rights.

I cannot but deplore that such destructive actions of Mr.Horch and his two associates compel me to leave behind in the archives such sad records. But history demands facts and justice.

Nicholas Roerich.

"Urusvati".

Naggar

Nov.11, 1935.

Восстановив в памяти тысячи документов и писем, невольно приходишь к заключению, что и характерные выписки из всего этого множества материала представят из себя так же тысячи цитат и могут в свою очередь загромождать основные вопросы. Поэтому прежде всего следует знать где-ли в порядке находится копии Журналов и всевозможных других копий и писем за тринадцать лет.² На это соображение и хотелось бы получить ответ. Все обстоятельства Учреждений чрезвычайно ясны: г- Хорш определенно высказывается о том, что финансовая часть находится всецело в его руках. Постановления о пожизненности членов Совета совершенно определенно. Декларация о принадлежности начини содержания Музея остается в полной силе. Ведь эта Декларация основным образом имеет ввиду картины Музея. Статус всех картин моих, находящихся в Нью Йорке, совершенно ясен. Так же ясно, что Учреждение в лице своего Президента приобретало картины для Музея. Их так или иначе приобретали и другие. И потому вся транзакция за картины является не личным, частным делом г. Хорша, но частью деятельности Учреждений. Наши заботы об экзенозии и о Бондхолдерах совершенно ясны из документов Архива. Жизненность начинаний оправдана многими существующими в той же Америке примерами. Вымыслы о моей экстравагантности опрокидываются не только всем образом моей жизни и содержанием всех моих книг в течение более сорокалетней деятельности, но также опровергаются и всеми моими предложениями, в которых я заботился и о возможной большей гласности ведения дел, а также и о бережном отношении. Словом на все решительно зложелательные обвинения г. Хорша и тех двух лиц, за которых он по его словам, говорит, имеются в тех же многочисленных документах полнейшие ответы. Остается лишь глубоко-нашего пожалеть, что действия означенных трех лиц направлены ко вреду всего культурного Учреждения, а тем самым к конечному вреду г. Бондхолдеров. Общеизвестно, что в 1921 году Школа Об'единенных Искусств была основана мною ^{г. а} и М. и Э. Лихтманн. В процессе основания я с М. Лихтманном посетили Олбани. С тех пор, благодаря Школе и Музею, Учреждение пользовалось частичным освобождением от налогов. Г. Хорш подошел к Учреждениям уже в 1922-ом году и с тех пор финансовая часть находилась в его руках.

* Таким образом, основными Учредителями Учреждения были кроме меня и Е. И. М. и З. Лихтманн и Франс. Грант. Иначе говоря именно та группа, против которой злоумышля-
ют Л. и Н. Хорш и ^{также} ~~идея~~^{впоследствии} подошедшая Ест. Лихтманн. Не упоминаю
здесь об С. Ньюбергере, ибо он подошел по моему приглашению уже значительно позднее
и занятый своею службою вообще не мог уделять время Учреждению. Не будем более воз-
вращаться к вопросу о выражениях взаимной признательности, о чем г. Хорш так озабо-
чивался в отношении себя. Всякими такими признательностями переполнены и резолюции
Заседаний и многотомная переписка. Все мы работаем и всегда работали не ради сло-
весных и письменных признательностей, но ради культурного дела просвещения. Это об-
стоятельство я и Е. И., а также М. и З. Лихтманн и Фр. Грант могут доказать деятел-
ностью всей нашей жизни. И потому не будем больше касаться более чем странного воп-
роса в культурной деятельности о формальных признательностях.

По прежнему для каждого непредубежденного наблюдателя останется
более чем подозрительной неожиданной вольт-фас г. Хорша и двух его сообщниц, когда
в половине текущего года вдруг вся тринадцатилетняя деятельность была объявлена
недостойной. При таком обвинении г. Хорш прежде всего обвиняет самого себя, ибо ни-
какой взрослый человек не может сказать, что он тринадцать лет действовал неоснова-
тельно и неискренно. Подчеркнув это обстоятельство, закроем и этот вопрос, ибо слиш-
ком многочисленны подписи и выражения самого н. Хорша являются лучшим опровержени-
ем его теперешних выводов. Хотелось бы знать у всех ли лиц первоначальной группы
основателей находятся в полном порядке документы о пожизненности их членства Сове-
та, о Декларации 29 года и тому подобные основные документы. Основная Группа Учре-
дителей таковой и остается и это историческое обстоятельство никто не в силах о-
провергнуть. Тем самым за этой Группой остается неотъемлемое право твердо стоять
как на защите Учреждений, так и на защите своих прав. Не могу не скорбеть, что дейст-
вия г. Хорша и его двух сообщниц заставляют меня оставлять в Архивах культурных Уч-
реждений скорбиные Записи: но история требует фактов и справедливости.

At the Meeting of the Trustees, held in New-York on February 20th 1935 (as per Minutes #327, para 1) it was resolved that in view of some temporary technical considerations Mme de Roerich and myself have been replaced by proxies in order to be reinstated in our rights as Trustees immediately after the turning over of the Building to the Master Institute. But of such reinstatement we have not heard up til now. The letter dated April 10th 1935 from Messrs Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst has apparently not been answered by the Board of Trustees, since we have not received a copy of their reply to it, about what we had asked in the Minutes.

Besides the above uncertainty, Mrs Sina Lichtmann communicated in her letters that Mr. Horch gave her some documents for signatur^e; not giving her the possibility to acquaint herself with the contents of said documents. The fact of such a violation of a Trustee's rights is in itself most important. Mrs Sina Lichtmann also communicated about the signing by Mr. M. M. Lichtmann of some documents concerning the paintings, the contents of which is not known to us. Likewise from letters we know that Miss Frances R. Grant also was compelled by Mr. L. Horch to sign certain papers without being able to acquaint herself fully with their contents.

All these facts are most significant. Therefore all trustees should try their best to recall what documents they had been signing during the current year and the previous year. Are they sure of their contents? And have they often been forced to sign anything, the nature of which was to them unknown or only partly known? For the future it is absolutely necessary to clarify such important circumstances, which over the span of two years it is as yet quite possible to remember. If, as Mrs Lichtmann writes, the contents of these documents signed by them, is not fully known to them, then at least it must be known to them what kind of documents they were expected to sign. For it would be quite impossible to be forced to sign anything altogether unknown.

Since it is impossible for me to determine what my official status is at present with regard to the Institution, it is fortunate that according to the expedition's programme we have at present to work outside of New-York and in the meantime the present situation will be cleared. Our reinstatement was already decided in that very same resolution of February 20th 1935, and therefore it has to take place without any request on our part, but as a natural execution of that very same resolution.

Any considerations to the effect that Trustees are not permitted to be abroad on business of the Institution, would be quite absurd; in many institutions the members, who act as Trustees, are even compelled for the benefit of their organization to visit foreign countries and to work there for the expansion of the organization's activities.

Mrs Sina Lichtmann in her letter quite correctly presumes that something was schemed already long ago and the more so it is necessary to reconstruct in memory and confirm by all possible documents all facts relative to this effect.

I very much request to reply to the above points, for it is necessary to record them quite definitely.

I further request that in case of the absence of any one of our Trustees from New-York, they always entrust their vote to some of the remaining Trustees who would carry their vote in their absence, and that they do this in a formal way (by writing) in order that their vote may not be lost.

If on the one hand there is being advanced an ocean of lies and slander, then we must for the sake of justice to history, reply with clear true facts.

I request once more, to remember as clearly as possible all past circumstances and enter into your memoranda the past and present occurrences in all detail and actual expressions.

Nicholas Roerich.

"Urusvati"
Nov.14, 1934.

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Меморандум № 5.

В Заседании Трэстис 1935 года постановлено, что ради каких-то временных технических соображений г-жа Е. Рерих и я заменены прокси для того чтобы быть потом восстановленными в наших правах Трэстис. О таком восстановлении мы досих пор не слышали. Известная всем бумага от г. Гринбайма десятого Апреля - 35 года осталась повидимому неотвеченной, ибо мы так и не получили ответа Трэстис на нее.

З. Гр

Вместе с этими неясностями г-жа Лихтманн сообщала в письмах о том, что г. Хорш пред'являл ей бумаги для подписания, надавая ей ознакомиться с содержанием этих на-
всего весьма существенных документов. Факт такого насилия чрезвычайно важен. Так-
г-жа З. Лихтманн
же и ~~г-жа Лихтманн~~ сообщала о подписании ~~д~~ г. М. Лихтманном какого-то документа, каса-
ющегося картин, содержание которого для нас осталось текстуально неизвестным. Из пи-
сем можно понять, что и г-жа Фр. Грант была побуждаема г. Хоршем к подписанию каких
то документов, ^ссодержанием которых она не могла вполне ознакомиться.

Все подобные факты чрезвычайно знаменательны. Потому следует всем упомянутым сей-
час членам Совета вполне точно припомнить какие именно документы подписывались ими
в течение текущего и прошлого года. Известно ли было им вполне содержание этих доку-
ментов и много ли раз они были вынуждены подписывать нечто, содержание чего для них
оставалось или не вполне, или вообще неизвестным? Для всех последующих действий весь-
ма необходимо установить такие важные обстоятельства, которые можно вполне припом-
нить за срок текущего и прошлого года. Если как г-жа З. Лихтманн пишет, содержание
подписанных документов ~~оставалось~~ неизвестным, то по крайней мере какое именно соде-
ржание упомянутые члены Совета предполагали? Ведь невозможен факт подписания чего ли-
бо вообще неизвестного.

В виду всего ~~всего~~ вышесказанного, рисующего неясность делового к Учреждениям ^{отно-}
шения, весьма удачно, что по программе экспедиции мы сейчас должны находиться вне
Нью Йорка, а тем временем будет выяснено наше теперешнее положение в отношении к
Учреждениям. Если постановления уже ^{уже} фиксировалось нашим восстановлением,
то естественно оно должно быть произведено не по нашей просьбе, но как следствие по-

становления.

Какие либо соображения о том, что члены Трестис не могут по делам Учреждений быть вне Нью Йорка совершенно нелепы, ибо во многих деловых Учреждениях члены, пользующиеся правами Трестис, для пользы самих Учреждений должны посещать многие страны и работать там на расширение дела. Совершенно г-жа Эстер Лихтманн предполагает, что нечто уже задумывалось давно, и потому особенно четко нужно восстановить и в документах и в памяти все поворотные пункты этих вредных для дела действий. Очень прошу ответить на вышесказанные пункты, ибо следует эти соображения зафиксировать со всевозможной ясностью. Прошу написать эти соображения без участия адвоката, ибо всякие такие неясности наверное могут произвести на юристов отрицательное впечатление, потому предварительно восстановим, что в эти краткие сроки может быть припомнено.

Не могу не упомянуть о некоторых выражениях копии письма Эстер Лихтманн к М. Лихтманну, копия которого получена нами с прошлой почтой. Мисс Лихтманн погрязла в самой гнусной лжи. Она пишет своему брату о том, что мы им оставили наследие интриг и ссор и подкупов. Считаю нужным зафиксировать эти инсинуации, ибо именно мы все время призывали к дружбе и единению. Посчастью эти сношения велись письменно и потому как наши письма, так и все мои книги являются еще раз яснейшим доказательством против клеветнических инсинуаций мисс Лихтманн. Если с одной стороны выдвигается море лжи и клеветнических наветов, то мы ради истории и Культуры должны отвечать ясными истинными фактами. Припомните еще раз прошу возможно подробнее бывшее и занесите в памятную книжку проходившее и происходящее во всех его выражениях.

MEMORANDUM # 6

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Already since 1923 Mr.L.L.Horch attends to all my financial and tax matters. Let us go over all the documents referring to the taxes, which are on file here:

1) for the year 1923 - Tax Receipt #499⁰84, 30th April 1923, on which is stated that 1922 tax has been paid and 1923 has been guaranteed. The receipt is signed Nicholas K.Roerich in the undoubted handwriting of Mr.Horch and countersigned Mr.Thomas (who was then Manager of Mr.L.L.Horch's office). Since this was made out in Mr.Horch's office and signed in his own handwriting, this proves that he already then attended to my taxes. And it guaranteed the year 1923. A photograph is enclosed.

2) for the year 1924. Tax Receipt #730593, 2 December 1924. Marked "transient formerly resident". This receipt has the signature of Nicholas Roerich in Prof.Roerich's handwriting, but was prepared by Mr.Horch. This terminated the six weeks' stay of Prof.de Roerich at New-York and from this time he becomes a non-resident. A photograph of this document is also enclosed.

3) 1923-1929. Since 1924 to 1929 Prof.Roerich has not returned to the United States. The expedition according to a statement by the Roerich Museum, signed Mr.L.L.Horch, dated April 4th 1930 and executed before a Notary Public, "lasted from 1923 to 1929."

4) The year 1929. For this year there is a copy of the tax return for 1929 Federal and N-Y-State Tax, with a stamp of Teller No.1. dated March 8, 1930. At this point Prof.de Roerich has become again resident. These tax papers have been prepared by Weinberg and Josephson, Certified Public Accountants, on the data submitted to them by L.L.Horch, as he was in charge and kept all Prof.de Roerich's accounts. Of interest is to note, that upon the tax return there is written: "Nicholas K.Roerich c/o L.L.Horch".

5) For the year 1930. We have a tax receipt #37a-6260 (copy of return) made out on Febr. 25th for the period Jan.1 to March 30, 1930 and taken out

for Prof.de Roerich's departure. This receipt is signed L.L.Horch, as agent. As this was in my presence in the U.S., this is one more proof that Mr.L.L.Horch attended to taxes. A photograph of this tax return is enclosed.

6) After Prof.de Roerich's departure from the U.S.A., there was an official letter from the President's Office, Roerich Museum, dated March 25,1931, signed L.L.Horch, Letter #4, with the following para:

"Income tax. Income tax for yourself and Dr.Georges Roerich were presented to the income tax department. There was no tax for you, but there was a tax of \$16.31 for Dr.George. If you wish I can send you other copies of the income tax form. Will you also please advise me, if I should send you a statement of your private financial account".

This once more proves that he attended to Prof.de Roerich's accounts. A photo is enclosed herewith.

7) For 1931 we have copies of Tax returns of New-York State and USA Federal Tax, made out by Messrs Weinberg & Josephson and in his diary dated March 13th 1932 Mr.L.L.Horch writes "Had to pay \$206.76 Income Tax for Prof.Roerich. I will send a copy of the statement by next mail.". A photo of this is attached.

8) For 1932. In his diary, dated March 4th 1933 Mr.L.L.Horch states: "Prof. Roerich's income tax is being taken care of". A photo is sent herewith. This proves his attending to all the income tax matters. On February 7th 1934, Messrs Weinberg & Josephson wrote to Mr.L.L.Horch, upon the latter's inquiry:

To: L.L.Horch, President Roerich Museum
310 Riverside Drive, NEW-YORK CITY.

Feb.7,1934.

Dear Sir:

In response to your inquiry a search of our files shows that Federal and New-York State Income Tax Returns for the years 1931 and 1932 were prepared for Professor Nicholas Roerich and duly filed as required by law.

Very truly yours,

WEINBERG & JOSEPHSON

by: (signed) Philip Josephson.

PJ:HS

Also for the same year 1932 Prof.de Roerich has a cable as follows:

"New-York #121, August 29, 1933 - DLT ROERICH NAGGAR This confirms that Nicholas Roerich derived no income nor paid any taxes last year in the United States all money transfers cabled came from capital - Horch, President Roerich Museum ".

9) For 1933 we have no documents except the inquiry of Feb.7th 1934 by Mr.L.L.Horch to Messrs Weinberg & Josephson in regard to taxes, as seen from the copy of Messrs Weinberg & Josephson's reply above quoted. As this inquiry was made by Mr.Horch when usually returns are being prepared and refers to taxes, it is logical to presume that this inquiry was necessary in order to prepare the 1933 year tax returns.

10) For the year 1934. In this year Prof.de Roerich arrived in the United States and left Seattle in April 1934. We have copy of the Income Tax Return from the Federal Tax Dept. #352 dated April 13th 1934 and here Prof.de Roerich is marked as not a U.S.citizen and as non-resident. Thus at this period Prof.de Roerich was not regarded as resident.

From the above it is amply proved that Mr.L.L.Horch always attended to all tax and financial matters of Prof.de Roerich.

Out of the 13 years from 1923, Prof.de Roerich was in the USA on three short visits only: beginning Nov. to December 10th 1924; June 17 1929 to Apr.8, 1930; and March 16 to Apr.22 1934, thus totalling but a little over a year. During the period of the expedition most of the time Prof.de Roerich was unreachable and the tragedy of the loss of five people and the whole caravan is sufficiently known.

The above is the tax material which is on hand here.

(signed)

NAGGAR
Dec.10, 1935.

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The above is the tax material which is on hand here.

(signed)

NAGGAR
Dec.10, 1935.

Nicholas de Roerich .

- 1) My connection, in the capacity as President-Founder, with the Master Institute of United Arts has never been discontinued. This is evident first of all from the fact that all Annual Reports of Master Institute, whenever I was reachable, were always sent to me for my approval. These Annual reports were also submitted to Albany and it was clearly stated in them up to the last report of July 1935, that I am President-Founder.
- 2) The Master School of United Arts was inaugurated on Nov. 17, 1921 and was later renamed into Master Institute of United Arts, retaining the same programme, the same motto and the same officers (with only some additional officers added later).
- 3) In February 1935 for technical reasons, the Master Institute of United Arts took over the Building. But since that time up to Aug. 29, 1935 incl. all Minutes were sent to us at Naggar in the same way and manner as they had always been sent before.
- 4) The Letter of C. Kramer to Mr. Horch of Sept. 18th can be considered only as an advice or suggestion, the more so as the recently received letter from the Commissioner of Taxes to Miss F. R. Grant clearly states that tax exemption does not depend on the various changes which Mr. Kramer had been suggesting. A copy of Mr. C. Kramer's letter of Sept. 18, 1935 is herewith attached.
- 5) Thus neither in the cultural aims of the Master Institute, nor in the governing Board and personnel did any change take place. If any changes were to take place, then of course all Trustees would have been consulted and such a decision would have been generally known. I, as President-Founder, know nothing of such alleged changes and was never consulted and have expressed no opinion, nor approval of such changes.
- 6) Of course all official reports are in Albany; they were always approved by the General Meetings of all Trustees and they prove my uninterrupted official status in the Master Institute.
- 7) Copies of all these official reports must be on file in the Master Institute.

Nicholas de Roerich.

Naggar, Dec. 12, 1935.

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- 7) Copies of all these official reports must be on file in the Master Institute.

Nicholas de Roerich.

Naggar, Dec. 12, 1935.

On December 17th 1935 I received from Mr.L.L.Horch a registered letter containing in an opened envelope tax demands as per copies attached hereto. Since Mr.L.Horch in his accompanying note enumerates the contents and text of this opened letter, it is clear that he has himself opened the letter and taken full cognizance of their contents. Thus he has proved once again that he was attending to all my financial and tax matters.

It is of interest to note that by his last letters, dated Sept.27,1935 he officially severed all connections with us. Therefore it is incomprehensible, if not even illegal, that after his official notification severing all connections, Mr.Horch yet continues to open my mail and to take cognizance of its contents instead of forwarding it unopened. This proves that similar actions may have occurred also at other times, the more so as I have very strangely received no letters from the New-York address already for a long time.

In view of this strange occurrence we are the more surprized how a lien on my property in the U.S. could have been placed before notifying me of it, unless someone appeared as my representative on that date.

It is further interesting to note that in his accompanying letter, written on the Roerich Museum letter paper, Mr.L.L.Horch states on Nov.26, 1935: "I have cabled you the contents of this communication", whereas his cable about this matter was dated New-York Nov.28th 1935 and on that same date, according to the date on his cable, he notified me that a lien has already been placed on all my property in America. While the two cables were sent on the same day, Nov.28th, the first cable being LC arrived on Nov.29th at 9 a.m., whereas the second being DLT was only received here on Dec.1st, at 9 a.m. The fact that both cables were sent on the same date is important.

In this memorandum I do not repeat the facts which were already previously cabled and embodied in previous memoranda and letters, namely that first of all the very nature of the demand is incomprehensible.

NAGGAR

Dec.19th 1935.

Nicholas de Roerich .

On December 17th I received from Mr. Horch ~~a~~ a registered letter in an opened envelope containing tax demands as per copies enclosed herewith. Since Mr. Horch and text in his accompanying note enumerates the contents of this opened letter it is clear that he has ~~taken~~ himself opened the letter and taken full cognizance of their contents. Thus he has proved once again that he was attending to all my ~~mail~~² tax and financial matters. It is of the last interest that by his ¹ letters dated 27th of September 1935 he officially severed all connections with us. Therefore it is incomprehensible, if not even illegal, that after ~~that~~ his official notification ~~in~~ severing all connections Mr. Horch yet continues to open my mail and to take cognizance of its contents. Instead of redirecting the letter in question to me, he had accepted and apparently signed for it on my behalf ~~he has opened it~~ instead of forwarding it unopened. This proves that similar actions may have occurred also at other times, the more so as I have very strenuously received no letter, ~~whatsoever~~ from the New-York address, already for a ~~very~~ long time.

In view of this strange occurrence we are the more surprised how on my property in the U.S. a lien could have been placed ~~nonetheless~~, since who could have ~~informed~~ ~~them~~ given them this information correctly. before notifying me appeared as on of it, unless someone ~~pretended~~ my representative ~~at~~ that date,

It is further interesting to note that in his accompanying letter written on the Roerich Museum letter paper Mr. L. L. Horch states: "I have cabled you the contents of this communication on Nov. 26th 1935

whereas ~~whereas~~ his cable about this matter was dated New-York Nov. 28th 1935, and on the same date according to the cable, he notified me that a lien has already been placed on all my property in America.

Thus

It is further strange to note, that while the two cables were sent on the same date the 28th, the first cable being LC arrived here on the 29th at 8 am, whereas the second being DLT was only received here only on Dec. 1st, at 9 am. ~~this means that both cables were sent the same day.~~ *The fact that both cables were sent on the same day is of great importance.*

~~Since~~ In this memorandum I do not repeat the facts which were already previously cabled and embodied in previous memoranda and letters, namely that first of all the very nature of the demand is incomprehensible.

I have before me a sheet of our official Master Institute of United Arts Inc. stationery on which is printed "Master Institute of United Arts, Inc." which was used by us all - Trustees of the Master Institute of United Arts. On the same paper were written the reports of Master Institute of United Arts which were submitted to me for approval. Precisely the fact that the educational programme of the Institution was established as the very first, already on Nov.17,1921 proves that the same programme with the same officers was carried out up to now. Even the Minutes of the Trustees of Roerich Museum of Feb.20,1935 clearly state about the Meeting of the Master Institute of United Arts, Inc. which took place on Feb. 19th 1935 on which the question arose for temporary technical requirements that Prof. de Roerich and Mme de Roerich be temporarily substituted by proxies. This temporary substitution was to last only until the return of the building, which took effect on February 23rd 1935. It is obvious for everyone that temporarily substituted by proxies could only be such officers, who at that date were fully valid Trustees.

It thus seems that in the nomination of the proxies someone must have acted on our power of attorney, since we were notified of this post factum, a month later.

I can be repeat that in the Annual Official Reports of the Master Institute of United Arts, as submitted to Albany, I was always quoted as President Founder and our Charter granted by the University of New-York confirms my and Mme de Roerich's Trusteeship. And we have never relinquished these rights.

Nicholas de Roerich

Naggar,
Dec.19th 1935.

Меморандум.

Экспедиция продолжалась от 1923 по 1929 год и закончилась по приезде в Нью Йорк 17-го Июня 1929 года. Все суммы, собранные за этот период пошли исключительно на экспедицию. Свыше экспедиционных сумм, полученных в 23-ем году, были получены нами в Париже две суммы по десяти тысяч американских долларов на имя Е. И. и мое, как дар в благодарность за время, потраченное на художественные консультации и т. д. Мою сумму я передал Е. И., которая впоследствии должна была ссудить эти 20 тысяч на нужды экспедиции.

Для лиц, незнакомях с экспедиционным делом, может производить впечатление та или иная сумма, но если вспомним, что экспедиция продолжалась сиком шесть лет и тогда сумма, разделенная на шесть, звучит уже совершенно иначе.

Кроме того, каждый знающий экспедиционное дело, понимает, что при смене способов транспортов всегда происходит ликвидация и новые покупки, в которых нужно принять во внимание все местные условия. Не безизвестно всем, что весь наш караван, в размере ста шести верблюдов, коней и мулов, погиб, всего лишь шесть коней и два верблюда с трудом выжили суровую зиму. Также известно наличие убитки были причинены нам насильственным стоянием в Хотане так и ужасающими условиями зимы в легких палатках на Тибетских высотах.

Зинаиде Григорьевне и Морису М. Лихтманна известно, что экспедиция располагала столь небольшими суммами, что мы поручили им собрать на дальнейшее движение экспедиции еще какие либо суммы. Е. И. никогда не забывает, что, когда на Алтае выяснилось, что дальнейшее следование будет затруднено денежно, Зин. Григ. предложила даже свои небольшие сбережения, но мы предпочли, чтобы суммы экспедиции продолжали быть обеспеченными художественными трудами.

Всем сотрудникам известно, что картины мои полагались не на частную продажу, а как средство получения американского капитала на экспедицию исключительно. Если бы это был мой частный доход, то Учреждения не могли бы свидетель-

ствовать тогда, что экспедиция была от Американских Учреждений и была исключительно на Американский капитал. Я не Американский гражданин и потому какие либо мои частные средства невозможно было бы называть Американским капиталом.

Не буду повторять общеизвестное сведение о том, что многие места Средней Азии и Тибета совершенно оторваны от сообщения со всем миром. Когда же мы пробовали посылать письма через Лхасу, то эти письма потом находились выброшенными на горных перевалах. Осталось неизвестным погибали-ли при этом гонцы или им было приказано не довозить каких-либо сведений.

Лишь по приезде в Даржилинг в письме от 4-го Июня 1928 года г. Хорн известил меня о том, что на моем экспедиционном счету имеется около ста тысяч долларов. Это сведение было для нас спасительным, ибо нужно было расплачиваться как с Тибетским Правительством за весь караван и их людей, так и с полковником Бейлли/у которого нам пришлось одолжиться в Гантоге/. Нужно было немедленно расплачиваться со служащими экспедиции и экипировать их на возвратный путь и заканчивать все прочие работы и задачи экспедиции. Не забудем какие необычные эпизоды при этом происходили в Даржилинге, когда служащие экспедиции не могли примерять платья и сапоги в магазине готовых вещей, ибо на них не было нижнего белья и носков. Для характеристики положения не забудем также прилагаемое свидетельство врача экспедиции о серьезных последствиях для здоровья.

Сумма, показанная г. Хорном всецело пошла на экспедицию. Поистине, трагично положение, когда злоумышленник, бывший и несчастьем вполне доверенным лицом, через девять лет для своих предумышленных целей пытается осложнить положение вещей, которое казалось бы совершенно ясно. Мы знаем, какие в других экспедициях тратились суммы, мы знаем какое большое содержание получали руководители таких экспедиций, при этом их содержание и экипировка были вполне оплачены. Здесь же в нашем случае мы жалованья не получали, а ведь сочтите нам троим жалование в течение шести лет, если бы оно было, то в какую сумму оно вышло бы?

Ведь за все время экспедиции, то есть за шесть лет, при моем обычном художественном труде, я бы написал несколько сот картин, которые остались бы моим личным капиталом. Но я всеми силами широко шел на встречу экспедиции, полезной для Америки. Я радовался, когда все картины в Музее были об'явлены в торжественной декларации собственностью нации; полагаю, что такая декларация неизменна.

Что бы не измышляли злоумышленники, мы сами и все друзья наши знаем мою деятельность, как все мои силы и возможности полагались на культурное дело. Даже из последних сумм я отдавала на культурные нужды Учреждений.

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Представляется, что реорганизация по дому точно бы развязала руки уже для чего-то предумышленного. Сами сроки невольно вызывают такие соображения.

В Истории Искусства и Культуры совершаемое сейчас злодеяние является неповторенной страницей захвата и искоренения основных действительных зачинателей Культурного Дела. Неужели такой захват мог предумышляться, ведь подобное злое действие было бы чудовищно! Потрясающая такая действительность!

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Ведь за все

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Чтобы не изменяли злоумышленники, мы сами и все друзья наши знаем мою деятельность, как все мои силы и возможности полагались на культурное дело. Даже из последних сумм я отдавал на культурные нужды Учреждений.

Вы знаете мое Крадо. Вы знаете, как всеми силами я проводил его в жизнь. Никто не может укорить меня в корыстолюбии и тем более позорно для злоумышленников обвинять меня в каком-то не приличном для меня избегании налогов. Такой акт был бы прежде всего отвратительным. Не могу же я обвинить Учреждения в том, что они, считая экспедицию от Американских Учреждений на Американский капитал, стали бы вдруг делать ее моим личным частным предприятием? В таком случае все удостоверения, выдаваемые мне Учреждениями, были бы подложными документами и лица, их выдавшие, подлежали бы преследованию за подлог.

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62 35

Меморандум.

Школа Об'единенных Искусств была основана Н.К. и Е.И. Рерих, М.иЗ. Лихтман в 1921 году. Затем к Школе присоединилась Фр.Р. Грант. Осенью 1922 года присоединились Л.и Н. Хорши, причем Л. Хорш был избран казначеем по предложению Н. К. Рериха. ^{бывшего тогда Президентом Учреждения.} Тогда же всеми упомянутыми семью трестами было решено наименовать существующую школу Мастер Институт Об'единенных Искусств. При этом обратим внимание, что Л. Хорш действовал по изменению названия не самолично, но по уполномочию со стороны всех трестов. ~~ВлияхМалх1923хххххххххх~~

8-го Мая 1923 года Н. К Рерих и Еи. И. Рерих отбыли в экспедицию, финансируемую Мастер Институт об Юнайтед Арте и Международным Художественным Центром/Коро-
~~Предпретездом по предложению Н.К. Рериха~~ Л. Хорш был избран Президентом Учрежд.
на Мунди/ который был основан в 1922 году в Нью Йорке. ^{Обратим внимание на то, что}
~~Сам Н. К. остался Почетным Президентом.~~
личные финансовые отношения между Н.К. Рерихом и Л.Хоршем ограничились приобрете-
нием Хоршем двух картин Н.К. Рериха весной 1922 года. Все же остальные финансиров-
вания экспедиции производились двумя вышеозначенными Учреждениями, в которых сре-
ди жертвователей главное участие принимал Л.Хорш. Очень важно отметить, что Хорш
не был единственным жертвователем, за все время. В Ноябре 1924 года Н.К. Рерих
с сыном ^{Н.} Рерихом прибыл по делам Учреждений в Нью Йорк. 8-го декабря накану-
не обратного от'езда к экспедиции Л. Хорш для каких то технических нужд настоя-
^{одновременно}
чиво потребовал, чтобы Н.К. Рерих подписал векселя на экспедиционные суммы, хотя
Н.К. Рерих был глубоко удивлен таким требованием Л. Хорша, но полагая, что это де-
лается лишь ради какой-то проформы об'яснять которую Хорш считал слишком долгим
накануне от'езда, Н. К. был вынужден исполнить эту проформу, тем более, что Хорш
с 1923 года был полным доверенным Н. К. Рериха, и казначеем Учреждений. Все остал-
ные тресты были чрезвычайно удивлены ~~тою~~ проформой для экспедиционных сумм, на
которой Л. Х. настаивал. После обмена мнений Л. Хорш сказал, ^{тогда же} что он уничтожил по
^{8-го дек.}
мянутые векселя и тут же выдал письмо к Н.К., в котором он сообщал, что он ^{и в прессе} лоано
уар ликвидетэд. /Копии/. При этом во всех изданиях определенно сообщалось, что
экспедиция эта финансируется Америк. Учреждениями. В течение экспедиции М.иИЗ.

Лихтман дважды приезжали как в Сибирь так и в Монголию и видели как расходовались экспедиционные суммы, которые переводились через местные банки. В конце Мая 1928 года экспедиция прибыла из Тибета в Дарджилинг и тогда же в Августе З. Лихтман и Фр. Грант, а также и Св. Рерих прибыли в Дарджилинг. Не забудем, что во время экспедиции, существовавших два Учреждений Мастер Институт и Корона Мунди основали Музей Рериха и таким образом приехавшие трести были не только трести двух первоначальных Учреждений, но и Музея. Фр. Грант привезла с собою проект письма, ~~хитрый~~ ^о которое Л. Хорш просил ему выдать ~~взятку~~ для безопасности картин, уже находившихся в Музее и которое было нужно ему опять таки для каких то технических преобразований. Твердо зная, что все экспедиционные суммы идут от Учреждений, а те суммы, которые жертвовал Л. Хорш, учреждениям, ~~именно~~ ^{именно} идут не от него лично, но от Учреждений, Н. К. Рерих по предложению Фр. Грант подписал просимое письмо опять таки зная, что оно было потребовано лишь для безопасности картин.

В 1929 году Н. Рерих с сыновьями Брием и Свят. прибыли в Нью Йорк, причем Л. Хорш как поверенный Н. К. Рериха заверил, что все дела находятся в абсолютном порядке. А так как при следующем выезде Н. К. Рериха вопрос о таксах не возникал, то это являлось еще большим доказательством, что и этот вопрос как и ранее ~~был~~ ^{был} урегулирован полностью Л. Хоршем, как доверенным Н. К. Не забудем, что все экспедиционные суммы находились в полном ведении Л. Хорша. В 1929 году ^{подписанная и Хоршем} декларация

В 1928 году была основана Пентинг Корпорешен. Основание ее произошло еще в отсутствии Н. К. Рериха и единственной причиной ее основания было опять таки безопасность картин особенно же ввиду производившейся постройки нового здания. Во время пребывания Н. К. Рериха в Нью Йорке в 1929 году Совет Учреждений постановил приобрести последнюю присланную из Индии партию картин за сумму 200,000 долл. Ввиду же невозможности выплатить эту сумму было постановлено выплачивать с нее по четыре процента годовых. Очень важно отметить, что в течение первого полутора года такие проценты уже выплачивались. Затем Совет Трести постановил выплатить Н. К. Рериха 15,000 долл. за его расходы по этому приезду из Индии в Нью Йорк. Впо-

следствии ⁺ Совет Трести приобрел следующую группу картин /Мадонна Лаборис и пр./ А Н. К. Рерих отдельными суммами, как loan, передал Учреждениям 4,000 долл. Предлагаем здесь ^с расчет по всем этим суммам. Л. Хорш продолжал оставаться доверенным Н. К. Рериха и в 1934 году, когда Н. К. Рерих с сыном Юрием были в Нью Йорке перед второй экспедицией в Монголию и Китай, ~~от~~ Правительства С.В.Шт. - Л. Хорш опять таки заверил, что все обстоит благополучно, он следит за всеми делами и представил документы по платежу такс. Затем, в начале Июля 1935 года без всяких причин со стороны Н. К. Рериха Хорш сделал полный вольт-фас и посредством целого ряда махинаций достаточно освещенных во всем последующем процессе захватил Учреждения со всем их имуществом и из'ял всех трести, провозгласив себя единоличным владельцем ~~бывших~~ Учреждений, которые были как всему миру было известно общественными Учреждениями.

В Августе 1935 года Л. Хорш еще оставаясь Доверенным Н. К. Рериха донес Правительству о яко бы неплатеже налогов с экспедиционных сумм за 26 и 27 год, именно за те годы, когда Н. К. Рерих был с экспедицией в горах Тибета вне всяких сообщений. ~~Хехихих~~ В то же время всем известно, что с экспедиционных сумм никаких налогов не взимаются. Если же эти суммы не были экспедиционными, то спрашивается на какие же суммы была произведена шестилетняя экспедиция? / 250,000 долл. Если же мы сравним эту сумму с суммами экспедиций Свен Гедине и Андрияса, то увидим что помянутая сумма вовсе не была чрезмерной. Не буд

Не будв останавливаться на всех подробностях процесса, протекающего уже почти три года, за это время достаточно выяснилось, что все действия Л. Хорша с самого начала с 1922 года были действиями преднамеренными с конечной целью захвата Учреждений со всем имуществом. ⁺ Не забудем, что Хорш в официальных отчетах своих в Олбани указывал на свое пожертвование в размере 1,117,000 долл. В той же цифре находились и все экспедиционные суммы. Весьма характерно, что в 1932 году во время ресивера Хоршем был организован большой митинг протеста и при этом всякая опасность для существования Музея Рериха ^н зывалась национальным несчастьем. Но тогда это была лишь опасность. А теперь сам Хорш произвел неслыханный ванда-

лизм, самовольно уничтожив Музей, существовавший уже 15 лет, как общественное учреждение. Также не нужно забыть, что Хорш в течение тридцать первого до тридцать третьего года организовал ряд сборов общественных сумм на Учреждения. Но если теперь Хорш объявляет Учреждения своею собственностью, то выходит, что ~~и~~ и эти сборы были произведены на частную собственность Хорша, - допустимо ли это? Также является вопросом в каком положении сейчас оказались все прочие жертвователи, все почетные советники Музея и все сотрудники, которые в течение семнадцати лет трудились зная, что они работают для общественного Учреждения? а вовсе не для частной афферы Хорша.

За время процесса выяснились некоторые непонятные обстоятельства. Так например мое письмо выданное по предложению Ф. Грант в Дарджилинге и по просьбе Хорша заслушивается, в то время как совершенно ясное письмо Хорша к Н. Ч. Рериха от 8-го дек. 1924 года почему то ~~кажется~~ игнорируется. Точно также подстроенная копия с несуществующего документа о передаче будто бы всеми трестами шер и прав Л. Хоршу принимается, как подлинный документ, а в то же время по всюду каждая незаверенная домашняя копия не должна быть принимаема.. Вообще если мы сопоставим все странности этого процесса, то можно лишь удивиться как долго и ^{как} ловко Л. Хорш вводил общественное мнение в заблуждение.

Когда остальные пять трестов показывают, что они своих прав Л. Хоршу не передавали, то почему то дается вера одному Хоршу, т.е. тому человеку, который именно и стремился захватить все идеи, все Учреждения, все их имущество и многолетний труд трестов в свое полное единоличное владение, выбросив долголетних тружеников буквально на улицу, и опорочив их доброе имя. Казалось бы что вред принесенный профессиональному имени представляет огромный иск.

Если бы не все истцы могли быть по разным причинам в Нью Йорке, то ведь могут быть взяты ~~аффидевиты~~ и депозиты по месту ^{их} жительства, через местных магистратов.

Breach of Trust и истории
(Совершенный Хоршем вандализм представляет собою мрачную страницу культуры).

MEMORANDUM.

The sum of \$236.000.- plus interest consists of three sums:

- 1) \$200.000.- according to the resolution of 1929
- 2) \$ 21.000.- by resolution of the Trustees in compensation of my expenses for the trip to America in 1929/30
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All originals of documents which we had, were sent by us to America but according to the two enclosed copies one can see that in 1934 the Board of Trustees confirmed this indebtedness. The dates certainly cannot be regarded as expired, because from 1932 till the beginning of 1935 the matter of the receiver was on and only in 1935 this question was solved and all in the interests of the Roerich Museum were handed over to the Master Institute of United Arts. From the beginning of 1935 Horch committed various misappropriations and taking the shares of the Trustees declared himself owner of the Master Institute. Since then the litigation started and I repeatedly in my letters mentioned the above figures and thus this question was never given up. The Annex to the Minutes of the Meeting of the Trustees of 1934 #267 shows that in 1934 the Board of Trustees was well aware of these figures and acknowledged the interest. The third figure did not enter because it was resolved separately.

Besides all the Minutes, which we had sent to you to America, we had also sent you all the Presidents Reports and Mr. Horch's letters, together with indexes for them. In these indexes you will find (they were sent in two copies) several references to this amount and the interest. Anyhow this claim based on a resolution of an incorporated institution cannot be ignored. Since in the document of Nov. 6, 1929 the interest of \$8,000 annually was assessed for "every and all consecutive years", which means as long as the amount was not fully refunded, there can be no legal question of this matter having expired.

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MEMORANDUM - June 26, 1936

At 9:00 A.M. on June 26th I arrived at the Master Institute office and found Sina Lichtmann, the Director, and M.M. Lichtmann, Dean, in the outer office. They told me that Mrs. Lichtmann's office was again locked, as well as all studios of the school, and that they were trying to have everything opened so that the school could continue as usual. During the hour from 9 to 10 the Director tried continuously by telephone to have the doors opened. It seemed that Mrs. Horch could not be reached, the engineer was out, and no one at the desk had any keys.

During this time Miss Eva Lorraine came as usual for her dancing and waited quite a while, hoping the keys would be located, and finally left, giving Mrs. Lichtmann a note expressing sympathy with the school and indignation at the situation. Students began to arrive to take their work from the exhibition in various studios where they had hung them. Miss Feldstein came with her father, who was quite indignant at the situation but sympathized with the school and the Director as did Miss Lorraine. He also left a note attesting the inconvenience caused him.

Meanwhile Mrs. Lichtmann kept trying to locate Mrs. Horch but was told that she could not be reached. At 10:00 o'clock the engineer came into the office saying that he had had the keys all the time but that he had been out. Mrs. Lichtmann explained the situation and gave him a list of the studios which would have to be opened, including her office. The engineer stood awhile and then said, "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do - I'll be in about 2:00 o'clock and open up so you can get your things out if you want." Mrs. Lichtmann said that she did not want to get anything out, but that the school must be opened for school purposes immediately, after which the engineer left.

In about 10 minutes Pete appeared and said that he had orders to move all the students' work into one room. Mrs. Lichtmann told him that no one could touch the students' work but the students themselves and that she, as Director of the Master Institute of United Arts for bade him to do it, whereupon he left. In about another 10 minutes, or shortly before 10:30, the engineer, Mr. Walker, came up to the office accompanied by the superintendent, Mr. Cavanaugh. Mr. Walker said, "Now Pete is going to move all these things into one room." Mrs. Lichtmann replied as before - that she could not permit it, and the two men went away.

At 10:45 Mrs. Solomon came to get her daughter's works, and after learning of the situation expressed her sympathy and indignation, left a note and departed. At about 11:30 the engineer re-appeared, accompanied by a clerk from the desk in the lobby, and without paying the slightest attention to Mrs. Lichtmann proceeded to place notices at the entrance to the office to the effect that students could receive their works by applying at the desk downstairs. Mrs. Lichtmann, who had previously been acting on advice from her attorneys, immediately telephoned them again and was advised to let the matter stand since she had explained the situation to the building employees and stated her position of protest clearly enough.

The Director was very calm and firm in forbidding Mr. Walker to put up the sign but Mr. Walker kept his back to her and quite nonchalantly proceeded. Whereupon Mrs. Lichtmann said, "All right, Mr. Walker, then go ahead, - we've said all that we can say," and moved away from him.

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MEMORANDUM .

In 1931 prior to my departure to India, Mr.H. as well as Mrs H. have repeatedly approached me saying that my collections and art cannot be left unprotected in New York during my absence, as they were not insured and secondly as Mr.H. claimed, "if anyone wished to bring suit, the property could be attached" and cause me inconvenience. This continued for quite some time and as my property was not at the time insured and my apartment not very safe owing to leakage, etc. I followed Mr.H.'s advice and transferred the property for protection to the Roerich Museum. Mr.H. himself prepared the receipt and said to me that it is wiser to put in the receipt the words " 'for money due' - because then the receipt would have some priority and would be indisputable by others". That money due, he said, could be considered to be my \$500 guarantee for the purchase of the house next door on 103rd Street, for which as far as I know Mrs K. Campbell gave the money. Since the transfer was made to the Roerich, of which I am Vice-President and Trustee for life, and because of other considerations, I had no reason to doubt the words of the President.

Mr.H. at the time told me that he had written to Prof. and Mme Roerich that this was transferred merely for protection purposes and I believe his entry on June 9th 1931 in his Diary is the passage he mentioned to me. Prior to my departure in July 1931, I have told to Mr.H. that I will prefer to settle my debt to the Roerich Museum by setting aside a definite part of my art objects, mentioned in the receipt, which objects would be chosen by me and him, thus closing this transaction. Mr.H. accepted this idea, which he thought excellent, and we chose some 120 old Masters and other art objects from my List, which more than amply covered my debt. As Director of "Corona Mundi" (to which effect I have a paper) I was entitled to the administration salary which was never at any time drawn by me, as I wanted to save the Roerich Museum all the money.

The 120 objects were given over to Miss N. Porutchik, then Secretary of "Corona Mundi" and copies of the papers to this effect were sent to India to Prof. Roerich with the regular reports, also stating in the next report that already a number of things had been sold. Since the objects were valued very low, Mr.H. told me that the surplus from the sale would certainly be refunded to me, but I never considered this, as I regarded the matter as closed.

At my departure Mrs K. Campbell as well as Miss Ingeborg Fritschi, kindly consented to take care of the remaining objects belonging to me, which were in my apartment on the 25th floor. Also before my departure I have presented the Roerich Museum as a gift with my portrait of Prof. Roerich (with the casket), hanging in the Roerich Museum, as well as with some carvings, which were in the Hall of the East. The value of these gifts amounts to over \$5,000. This portrait and carvings were included in the original transfer for protection, dated May 1st 1931. All these years my remaining collections were in charge of Mrs K. Campbell and Miss Fritschi, who had the keys and to whom I gave permission to use and remove whatever pieces they wanted. Some of the pieces were placed in Mr and Mrs M. Lichtmann's studio and apartment since they were too large for the space on the 29th floor.

When it became apparent in December 1934 that my apartment will have to be vacated, - though according to agreement Prof. and Mme Roerich and myself had a right to this apartment for life and we never relinquished it on principle, our conceding to its temporary leasing out was only to accommodate

the Institutions and Bondholders, Mr.H.has written to Mme Roerich and myself in India, asking what to do with my property in my apartment (see Minutes of December 1934), in case the apartment will be leased out. We answered him that all property will have to be removed and stored on the 29th floor of the same building, which storage place I had been given use of. (This place I intended to use for scientific experimentations). Mrs Campbell and Miss Fritschi have taken care of the removal of the property, packing, etc. and Mr.H.has given Mrs Campbell the only key to the said room on the 29th floor which contains my property.

I would like to mention here that the Minutes from New-York carry no reference to this transfer of May 1st at that or any other time, also that this property never figured on the Roerich Museum books at the time nor later (see financial statements of Roerich Museum) which were sent from here together with the Minutes and other documents). The Minutes however record my gift of Prof.de Roerich's portrait and of the carvings in the Hall of the East.

Regarding the 120 objects, as I left on the same day, August 12th, when they were transferred, I had no time to obtain the receipt for these, but I had been promised that the receipt would be sent on. However the receipt was not forthcoming, but the objects were acknowledged in the "Corona Mundi" reports, sent to India from New York, (which we now recently sent to Miss Fritschi).

S.ROERICH.

NAGGAR

July 31st,1936.

In the summer of 1928, I was requested by the Boards of Trustees of the MASTER INSTITUTE OF UNITED ARTS, the ROERICH MUSEUM, and the INTERNATIONAL ART CENTER, in behalf of these Institutions, for the purpose of joining the members of the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, which had just emerged from Tibet after great hardships which had taken the lives of five members of the Expedition.

In view of the indefinite length of the trip, three days before my departure from America -- on July 13, 1928--I executed my Will at the offices of Mullen and Bloch, attorneys, now of 225 Broadway. Leaving a copy of the document in the offices of these attorneys, I took the original document, fully executed and witnessed, with me. On the following day, I handed this Testament to Mr. Louis L. Horch telling him it was my will, and requesting him to safeguard it for me, together with other documents belonging to me, and which from time to time I had previously requested him similarly to safeguard. Among these documents was my Receipt from the share of stock of the Master Institute of United Arts, Inc., as well as the actual stock certificates of other Institutions. Together with my Will, I handed to Mr. Horch a personal check of \$1200 made out in his name, requesting him to guard this money for me, until such time as I should instruct him as to its disposal. The canceled check I have given to Messrs. Plant and Davis, endorsed by Mr. Louis L. Horch.

Mr. Horch has never returned to me my Will nor any of the other official documents which I requested him to safeguard. As for the \$1200, in 1930 I instructed him to donate this money in my name to the Master Institute of United Arts and Roerich Museum, for the purposes of extension work in Latin America.

In my Will, the first bequest made by me was as follows: "I give, devise and bequeath to the Master Institute of United Arts, Inc., any and all shares of stock in said Master Institute of United Arts, Inc., which I may possess at the time of my decease absolutely and forever."

back

I made similar bequests of my stock to each of the educational corporations which formed this group of affiliated institutions, and of which I had been a stockholder.

In explaining these bequests, I stated in my Will the following: "I make

these in consideration of the personal benefits and inspiration I have received through working in cooperation with the other persons associated with these various corporations during my lifetime."

I named, as Executors of my Will, Mr. and Mrs. Horch and Mrs. Sina Lichtmann. To these three Executors, I also bequeathed my books, manuscripts, paintings, photographs, papers and jewelry.

COPY

Annex to 267th Trustees Meeting.

M E M O R A N D U M

Professor Nicholas de Roerich

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Interest due to Professor de Roerich at the rate
of 4% per annum - - - - on Lona to
Roerich Museum (in gold) \$221,086.-

Oct.1930 - Sept.1931, interest	\$8843.44
Interest paid - - - -	<u>6974.96</u>

BALANCE DUE - - - - - \$ 1868.48

Oct. 1931 to Sept. 1932, interest due - - - - - 8843.44

Oct.1932 to Sept. 1933, interest due - - - - - 8843.44

Oct. 1933 to March 31,1934, interest due - - - - - 4421.72

Total INTEREST DUE - \$ 23,977.08

25.APR.1936

2/10/1929

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OUR FINANCIAL STANDING
with AMERICAN BOND and MORTGAGE Co.

Cost of Building according to attached statement:.....\$1,607,855.50
(marked in red pencil on escond sheet)

Expenditure still to be added:

Picture moulding (in apartment rooms).....8,000.-
Wire moulding.....1,900.-
Partitions for the Museum.....4,000.-
Dining Room in Basement.....7,000.-
Extra Charges on Steel Construction.....25,000.-

\$ 1,653,755.50

Proceeds from Loan.....1,584,987.-
(after deducting all
expenses)

Interest Allowance on
unused balances.....20,000.-
Deposit made by us.....7,500.-

1,612,487

1,612,487.-

Above Loan

\$41,268.50 *

*) This deficit is met by having issued \$19,000.- in Second Mortgage Bonds to contractors and for the balance of \$22,268.50 Longacre Enging CO take Second Mortgage Bonds.

Above Loan.....41,268.50

Due J.M.Lowenstein

(2nd Mortg.Bonds).....25,000.-

Due L.L.Horch.....51,815.36

Total above Loan:\$118,083.86

Detailed Account of Advances made by L.L.Horch:

12/29/27...	Survey.....	110.-
	J.Young Attorn	35.-
1928	Gift	25.-
	White & Case Attorn.	50.-
	S.M.Newberger	199.38
2/6/28	" " salary	115.38
2/23/28	Omin Kieffa Woodwd	373.75
	Incorp.Expense	
3/10/28	Salary S.M.Newberg	113.44
3/17/28	J.M.Lowenstein	200.-
3/24	S.M.Newberger	115.38
4/3	Muller & Blocj	
	Lawyers fee	500.-
4/7	S.M.Newberger	57.69
	Deposit Am Bond Mortg	7500.-
6/7	Mrs Wilson	350.-
6/9	Mrs Carter	200.-

	c.f.	
satisfaction	15.-	
Lawyers fees	20.-	
8/2/28 Purchased of		
312½ Feinstein	2594.04	
FeinsteinLawyers	750.-	
Real Estate Tax 312½	500.-	
Recording fee	14.20	
8/14/28 Services rendered		
for Loan	3500.-	
Sugarman Berger	250.-	
10/18/28 Insurance Buil-	1170.-	
11/17/28 W.H.Wolcott	100.-	(sketch)
Protection sewer	1000.-	
Miscal.expenses	238.-	
11/28/28 Corp.Tr.Coy	620	(second Mortgage)
J.O.O.Mana	700.-	
11/29 Commission of		
Public Works	400.-	
11/23/28 J.Lowenstein	10000.-	
Misc. exp.	140.-	
Salary Mr.Hall	400.-	
12/11/28 Blue prints	107.-	
12/19/28 Printinf of 2nd Mort	155.30	
Taxes 312, 312½, 323, W.103	11897.35	
11/19/28 Electricity 310/12½	5.47	
1/2/29 Lawyers Title Ins.Co	2000.-	
Water tax	38.-	
Extra coloir Co for Union	2500.-	
1/15/29 R.W.Hall	512.50	
"	142.30	
1/18/29 Lawyers Title Insur.	4302.06	(special insurance)
1/20/29 N Y Edison Co	16.02	
1/24/29 To Open Bank Acct	1000.-	
1/25/29 Hugh Ferries Sketch	250.-	
3/1/29 Salary	1000.-	

\$ 51.815.36

MEMORANDUM.

360 44

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Since the institutions did not have the financial means to pay this amount in cash, it was decided that they will pay 4% p.a. interest on these amounts.

All originals of documents which we had, were sent by us to America but according to the two enclosed copies one can see that in 1934 the Board of Trustees confirmed this indebtedness. The dates certainly cannot be regarded as expired, because from 1932 till the beginning of 1935 the matter of the receiver was on and only in 1935 this question was solved and all in the interests of the Roerich Museum were handed over to the Master Institute of United Arts. From the beginning of 1935 Horch committed various misappropriations and taking the shares of the Trustees declared himself owner of the Master Institute. Since then the litigation started and I repeatedly in my letters mentioned the above figures and thus this question was never given up. The Annex to the Minutes of the Meeting of the Trustees of 1934 #267 shows that in 1934 the Board of Trustees was well aware of these figures and acknowledged the interest. The third figure did not enter because it was resolved separately.

Besides all the Minutes, which we had sent to you to America, we had also sent you all the Presidents Reports and Mr. Horch's letters, together with indexes for them. In these indexes you will find (they were sent in two copies) several references to this amount and the interest. Anyhow this claim based on a resolution of an incorporated institution cannot be ignored. Since in the document of Nov. 6, 1929 the interest of \$8,000 annually was assessed for "every and all consecutive years", which means as long as the amount was not fully refunded, there can be no legal question of this matter having expired.