### PROTECTION FOR WORKS OF ART AND CULTURE

By Dudley Fosdick.

A few days ago on the front page of the New York World-Telegram appeared an account of the destruction by unknown vandals of priceless art treasures - statues by George Grey Barnard - original models representing the creative labor of fifteen years. The anguished cry of the artist resounds fleetingly and piercingly in the current clamor of crime and disaster.

Today how many still hear this cry?

Only the artist knows that what has been destroyed was invaluable and irreplaceable. The actual cost of the material for the model was only \$15,000. Furthermore, the vandals did not snap off the sculptor's arm - it was only the arm of his marble statue.

If upon turning the page one might find an account of another murder, or how a million had been made, lost, squandered or stolen in some activity other than artistic, perhaps this would be more interesting to the lightminded majority, for whom this particular cry goes in one ear and cut the other, its vanishing echo enshrouded by the black thought that nothing will nor can be done about it anyway. But when the cry reaches the light-inspired minority, the friends of culture, it is recorded on their hearts, and something is being done about it.

\* \* \* \*

In a memorable ceremony at the White House on April 15, 1935, in the presence of President Rosevelt, the Rosevich Pact for the protection of cultural monuments was signed by the twenty-one American republics.

The Roerich Pact was first proposed by its creator, Nicholas Roerich, in 1904, and formally promulgated by the Roerich Museum in 1929. Committees for the advancement of its adoption have been formed in various countries, the most active being the Central Committee in the Roerich Museum in New York, and those in France and Belgium. Three international conventions for its adoption have been held, the first two in Belgium in 1921 and 1932, and the third in Washington, D.C., in 1933.

It is hoped that the Roerich Pact for the protection of the world's culture will bring abut among the nations that mutual respect which must inevitably lie at the basis of international understanding and peace.

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At the time of the discovery of the destruction of George Grey Barnard's works of art the sculptor said to reporters:-

"Anyone who takes up the fight against evil forces must be prepared to accept fight, or

else he is not fit to be in the ranks as a soldier."

Mr. Barnard's fellow artist and co-creator, Nicholas Roerich, said in an article entitled "Angelus," speaking for his Protective Pact and Banner, written upon receiving the news of the slashing of Millet's "Angelus" in the Louvre, in 1932:#

". . Criminal savagery turns first of all against the most exalted and perfect creations. Ignorance attempts to disfigure the greatest - therein is the hideous seal of darkness."

告诉告告

Fifteen years ago Mr. Barnard began the creation of that which today lies demolished.

Fifteen years ago the creator of the Pact for the protection of works of art in times of war and peace laid the foundation of an institution in New York dedicated to culture which today stands shorn of his name and facing the possibility of being permanently torn, marred, disfigured and dismembered. The defenders of this foundation are still fighting to preserve it.

New York.

FIRST MEETING OF THE ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE. Held on January 23rd, 1946 at 200 W. 57th St. New York, N. Y.

Present were: Sina Fosdick
Dudley Fosdick

Katherine Campbell Ingeborg Fritschi

Joseph J. Weed

- 1. The meeting was called to order by the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Weed.
- 2. It was decided to have a Chairman and an Executive Secretary as officers of the Committee, both officers to be reappointed annually.
- 3. Mrs. Campbell proposed Mr. Fosdick as Chairman of the Committee. Miss Fritschi seconded the motion which was unanimously passed.
- 4. Mr. Weed proposed Mrs. Fosdick as Executive Secretary. Mr. Fosdick seconded the motion which was unanimously carried.
- 5. Mrs. Fosdick proposed Mr. Weed as Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Campbell seconded the motion which was unanimously carried.
- 6. Mrs. Fosdick reported that Dr. E. O. Smith, Dr. Paelian and Dudley Crafts
  Watson had accepted to be members of the Committee. Sana and Gail Mouromtseff
  had been approached and have expressed their willingness to serve as Corresponding Secretaries of the Committee.

Miss Magdalene Lehrer had donated \$50.00 towards the expenses of the Committee. The Committee gratefully accepted this gift and thanked Miss Lehrer for her generous donation.

Prof. Roerich had sent material to be used as a publication of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. This material had been gone over by Dr. Fogel who had offered some suggestions for the compilation of the brochure. He has accepted to help edit it. Mrs. Fosdick suggested sending a cable to Prof. Roerich asking him whether he agrees with Dr. Fogel's suggestion and the possible delay in finishing the brochure. This was approved by the Committee.

- 7. The tentative date for the next meeting of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee was set for March 20th.
- 8. There being no further business the meeting was then adjourned.

(At a meeting a few months later, the Chairman proposed a plan for organization of the work on a world-scale, in connection with which he suggested several persons of prominence and/or wealth, any one of whom, as chairman, would be more influential than he in heading such an international project. He invited the members to submit at the next meeting alternate plans or amendments and additions to his, but the meeting was delayed and many events intervened).

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE September 30, 1946 Dr. Rodrigo de Lara Bolivar, 608 Buenos Aires, Argentina Dear Dr. de Lara: At the last meeting of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, it was resolved to place your name on our International Committee as Vice-Chairman representing Argentina. In view of your recognized achievements in the field of Culture, we shall be happy to receive your consent to be listed among our distinguished members. We are preparing for publication soon a book on the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, its history from the inception of the idea to its maturity as an international ideal and its ratification by the various nations to date. This book will be sent to you as soon as it is published. We were very gratified to learn from Prof. Roerich about your keen interest in this great project, and shall look forward to the pleasure of cooperation with you. I am pleased to express our esteem and to send you united greetings from the members of our Committee. Most cordially yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman

October 29, 1946

Mr. Vladimir Kemenov Chairman, VOKS The USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Bolshaya Gruzinskaya 17 Moscow 56, USSR

Dear Mr. Kemenov:

Having resolved that the present critical period of readjustment in world affairs politically, economically, socially - calls for a full-scale resumption of the
world-wide promulgation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, we are writing
to ask you to serve on our International Committee in an honorary capacity by
lending your name as a Vice-Chairman representing the Soviet Union. Russia's
heroic sacrifices recently experienced on the battlefield and on the home front
are well known here, and we are equally mindful of the high regard for Culture its sites, works and workers - proclaimed and actively maintained throughout the
war by the USSR.

At the last meeting of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, held here at the headquarters of the American Russian Cultural Association, it was resolved to accelerate the organization, through correspondence, of the International Committee, under Chairmanship of Prof. Nicholas Roerich and consisting of persons of cultural prominence in the various countries under whose sponsorship work can be carried on by local committees.

We are publishing soon a brochure on the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, its history from the inception of the idea to its maturity as an international ideal and its ratification by the various nations to date. This brochure will be sent to you as soon as it is received from the printers. Allow me to review it braight in advance for you.

Early success of the idea, conceived by Prof. Roerich originally in Russia, was practically erased by the first World War, and the present movement was launched in 1929 while Prof. Roerich was in America. Newspapers widely acclaimed the plan.

The Pact is an international treaty providing that artistic, educational, religious and scientific institutions, monuments and sites, and all objects and personnel attached thereto, are to be held neutral in war and respected in peace and held inviolable in war and in peace. They are to be officially registered and identified by the Banner of Peace, whose design is three red spheres in a red circle on a white background. The whole idea is similar to that of the Red Cross.

There were three International Conferences held; two in Bruges, Belgium - in 1931 and 1932 - and one in Washington, D. C. - in 1933, which culminated in an International Convention in 1935 in Washington. At the close of the Convention delegates from the United States and 20 South and Central American republics signed the Pact in the White House in the presence of President Roosevelt.

Prof. Roerich has often referred to his Banner as the "Red Cross of Culture." Let us united the peoples of the world under this Banner of Culture and Peace. Being also a member of the Board of Directors of American Russian Cultural Association, Inc., I am well aware of the necessary role to be played by the USSR and the USA together in leading the world through the present difficult days to "Peace through Culture," and I shall hopefully await your acceptance.

Meanwhile I am pleased to express our esteem and to send you united greetings from

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the members of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. Sincerely yours, The section of Dudley Fosdick Chairman .... distribution of the first of The state of the s The state of the second second for SCOUL ASS TRACTS THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE continued to an experience of the continued of the contin and the state of the same of all allocates and the state of the same of the sa TO THE PARTY WELL THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY A MIGHT MAKE THE THEFT transfer with a subdiving to the state of the substitution of the Consideration of the Constant Consideration of the contract of the Action of the Contract of of the way present the annual versit and matter supplied that the option of the section of the section of et med la de la de la companya de la la companya the second to the self their point gold and and be the properties of the college being out the is it is a market many to have ear or said for it marks but become and the contraction of the residence and to make the contraction of th with the something AND ACTIONS OF STANDARD STANDARD AND ACTION AND ACTION OF STANDARD AND ACTION AND ACTION ACTI the second the second of the second of the second functioning this accepted the first transfer that affectively a first behind the form that he are the contract of the first behind the first of the ne berry and the behavior of the first of at an orthogona of the best of an arrival to the a new levels that a real country and country and a second of the analysis of the second of th The the contract to the present the contract of the later than the contract of within the relativistic factor was an analytic and the contraction of the participal and the med and to her to end to me the configuration and the first alleged commercial depositions of the latest design and the control of the control And the contract to the total section of the contract of the contraction and the present which Autor coace, based and the comment ages rather of the relation from the set and bestew as the comment of the comment of the comment of the coace of the coace of the contract of the coace PARTIES OF THE PROOF OF SHEET AND SHEET STATES THE PROPERTY OF were the some the state of the trace rest and are rest to and less of the poster are manye in Speling to Tallement

# ISLAND RADIO BROADCASTING CO. LTD. OPERATING

#### RADIO STATION CFCY

August 18, 1947

Mr. Dudley Fosdick, Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, 200 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

In reply to yours of August 1hth, I may say that I am very happy to know that your Committee approved of my appointment as Vice-Chairman representing Canada.

There is a tremendous job to be done in convincing the people of every land of the utter futility of any further war. In this second year of the atomic age only a fraction of 1% of the people, even intelligent and educated people, have any realization of what atomic energy will mean in the world of tomorrow. I shall be very happy to lend all my aid to the work of the Committee in the Dominion of Canada, or wherever I may find it possible.

Looking forward to meeting with the other members of the Committee in the not too distant future, I am

Yours sincerely,

K. S. Rogers, Managing Director

September 29, 1947

Dr. E. G. Carpani Director, ISSL Casella Postale No. 72 Bologna, Italy

Dear Dr. Carpani:

Your kind letter of October 24th has been received and I am gratified to tell you that it was read at the season's first meeting of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. Sincere pleasure was expressed by the members present at your acceptance to serve on the Committee as Vice-Chairman representing Italy.

We are also happy to learn that ISSL has elected Prof. Reerich Academicus Honoris Causa. ...

With fraternal greetings from all members of the Committee here, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

Translation

Delegate of the National Congress
Dario A. Manon Hijo

Calle Duarte #53 Ciudad Trujillo Dominican Republic

December 11, 1947

Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee New York.

I owe your address and propaganda (literature) about your work to the Argentine Cultural Committee of Buenos Aires, of which I am a member. I would like to be advised of your Programs directly. I understand that quite some theosophists are connected with this institution.

At present a certain nation bordering on the West of Europe has created certain stratagems which affect the noble spiritual and peace efforts which you are pursuing. I would very much like to know what you are thinking about this matter.

The political anti-communism is increasing as a world security force, the effects of which are favorable for all countries. The spiritual action has been organized, and there is no doubt that comprehension of the error will come to the majority of the Russian people, who have been restrained from the longings for peace, humanity, and spirituality (Christianity) of the West.

Thanks for your news.

Sincerely,

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# ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

200 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone CIrcle 5-5377

DUDLEY FOSDICK
Chairman

JOSEPH J. WEED
Vice-Chairman

SINA FOSDICK
Executive Secretary

KATHERINE S. CAMPBELL
DR. D. H. FOGEL
EUGENE FOSDICK
JANET FOSDICK
INGEBORG FRITSCHI
MAGDALENE LEHRER
DR. E. MARKOFF
I. MOUROMTSEFF
DR. G. H. PAELIAN
SOPHIE SCHAFRAN
DR. E. O. SMITH
DR. DUDLEY CRAFTS WATSON

SANA MOUROMTSEFF
GAIL MOUROMTSEFF
Corresponding Secretaries

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee of New York, filled with deep grief at the passing of its venerated Protector, Prof. Nicholas Roerich, world renowned artist and the creator of the Pact and Banner of Peace, feels behooved to speak of this unique project and give a brief review of its history.

It was conceived and proposed by Professor Roerich in 1904 to the Society of Architects in Russia, and again in 1914 to the state authorities. It was received with highest interest but delayed owing to war. The project was formally promulgated in New York in 1929, and the text of the Pact was published in the press. A number of Banner of Peace Committees were founded, in New York, Paris, Bruges, Bruxelles.

The great humanitarian aspect of the Pact is summed up in articles 1 and 2 which state: "Educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, the personnel, the property and collections of such institutions and missions shall be deemed neutral and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents. Protection and respect shall be due to the aforesaid institutions and missions in all places, subject to the sovereignty of the High Contracting Parties, without any discrimination as to the State Allegiance of any particular institution or mission. The Institutions, Collections and Missions thus registered may display a distinctive flag, which will entitle them to especial protection and respect on the part of the belligerents, of Governments and peoples of all the High Contracting Parties".

The design of the Banner of Peace created by Prof. Roerich shows three spheres surrounded by a circle in magenta colour on a white background. Some interpret this symbol as representing Religion, Art and Science, held together in the sphere of Culture; others as representing past, present and future achievements of humanity enclosed within the circle of Eternity.

1931 and 1932 saw two International Conferences held in Bruges Belgium. Thousands of approving opinions came from religious, educational, artistic, scientific and other cultural bodies and personages from all over the world. In 1933 the Third Convention of the Pact and Banner of Peace was held, on November 17 and 18 in Washington, to which thirty-five nations sent their

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representatives. This convention unanimously passed a resolution to recommend the adoption of this humanitarian measure to the Governments of all Nations. The proceedings of the Washington Convention were published in New York in book form.

On April 15th, 1935, in the office of President Roosevelt, at the White House in Washington, the official representatives of the United States of America and all 20 Latin-American countries signed the treaty of the Roerich Pact. At the closing of the signing President Roosevelt delivered a deeply significant message in an international broadcast as follows: "It is most appropriate that on this day, designated as Pan-American Day by the chief executives of all the republics of the American continent, the Governments - members of the Pan-American Union - should sign a treaty which marks a step forward in the preservation of the cultural achievements of the nations of this hemisphere. In opening this Pact to the adherence of the nations of the world, we are endeavouring to make of universal application one of the principles vital to the preservation of modern civilization. This Treaty possesses a spiritual significance far deeper than the text of the instrument itself. Let us bring renewed allegiance to those high principles of international cooperation and helpfulness, which, I feel assured, will be a great contribution to civilization by the Americas".

In October 1937 the Congress of Roerich Baltic Societies convened in Riga, Latvia and passed a resolution to create Banner of Peace Committees in all Baltic States.

World War II was nearing, and on its second day the press of India carried a special message of Prof. Roerich, which included the following warning:
"The thunder of the European War again demands that active attention should be paid to the defense of cultural treasures .... During the last great war we applied our utmost efforts to draw attention to the fact that it is criminal to destroy historical, scientific and artistic monuments .... On March 24th of this year, our Committee undertook a series of steps imploring European Governments to consider without delay the need of defending cultural treasures. We see now that such an appeal was most timely ...."

For the past 25 years Prof. Roerich made his residence in India. Widely known as a great artist, philosopher and educator, he has dedicated himself with untiring devotion to the mission of Peace. This is voiced not only in his paintings, which adorn museums and private collections the world over, but also in his books and many writings published in all European and many Asiatic languages.

The Pact Committees which have been established in America, Europe and India carry on their work with unswerving efforts. Prof. Roerich was also the guiding spirit of numerous societies and organizations devoted to the cause of Peace and Culture.

The Roerich Pact Committee resumed its activities in New York after the turbulent years of World War II. The European Vice-Chairmen represent Committees for Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, France, England and Portugal. There is also an active Roerich Pact Committee in Argentine, and a number of Committees in India, all under the leadership of eminent scholars and artists.

A Brochure, "The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace", was published by the New York Committee early in 1947.

While the Roerich Pact Committee is deeply sorrowing over the passing of its Beloved Leader, the great artist and humanitarian, it is rededicating itself to its work, with invincible faith in a New Era for mankind based upon Peace among all nations.

One of the recent messages of Prof. Roerich is quoted here as a timely reminder: "Culture and Peace - the most sacred goal of Humanity! In these days of great confusion, both spiritual and material, the disturbed spirit strives to these radiant strongholds.... Above all confusions the Angels sing of Peace and Goodwill. No guns, no explosives can silence these choirs of heaven. And above all earthly wisdom, idealism, as the Teaching of Good, will still remain the quickest reaching and most renovating principle in life."

Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee

Editor Time 540 No. Michigan Avenue Chicago 11, Ill.

Sir:

Your issue of December 29, 1947 carried a most confused and misleading article about Prof. Nicholas Roerich. The first sentence is disparaging, and contains the misstatement that Prof. Roerich "spent a lifetime seeking peace." The truth is that he spent a lifetime promoting world peace. His travels in active pursuit of this aim carried him through 21 countries, where his benevolent purposes and accomplishments are attested by a host of renowned educators, artists and cultural leaders. I speak as one of a group of Americans who feel honored to carry on in this country the noble works and projects brought into life by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the great artist, educator, humanitarian and practical idealist.

In this country, however, Prof. Roerich did find injustice, and shameful indifference to cultural values and to vandalism. It is to be regretted that our own country, traditionally open-hearted, friendly and progressive, has produced detractors, widely heard notwithstanding their ignorance and base motives, who can only write about "a twin-pronged beard" or some such absurdity as someone's wishing to be "head of Siberia."

Akbar once said: "A great man casts a great shadow." The shadow cast by Prof. Roerich holds enemies, but they are greatly outnumbered by his friends.

Prof. Roerich's life was crowned with the achievement of tremendous service to humanity. It behooves us, therefore, to honor him for this achievement. His was a magnificent mission - to bring gifts of beauty and knowledge to all, and to show the world how to unite in Peace through Culture.

I am enclosing here a statement issued by the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. It speaks for one of Prof. Roerich's greatest contributions - a measure for the protection of the treasures of mankind's culture at all times, in war and peace.

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

January 14, 1948

Mr. F. Rodrigo de Lara Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

Dear Mr. de Lara:

We have received the enclosed herewith letter dated December 11th from Dario A. Manon Hijo, delegate of the National Congress, Dominican Republic.

Frankly, we are quite puzzled about its contents. We feel that since he speaks primarily as a member of your Argentine Cultural Committee, and since you may be considered to be the one in charge of the activities of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee covering South and Central America, it would be more appropriate and more effective for you to deal with Mr. Hijo directly, rather than we from here.

It seems to us that he should be given definitely to understand that the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee deals with all countries and Governments alike, without any partiality or prejudice. In other words, this noble project created by Prof. Roerich for the good of all mankind is offered to all countries. It is up to them to recognize the wisdom of its acceptance.

We personally have never been engaged in any politics, and in our Committee work it is particularly necessary to avoid all political controversy. It is perhaps an understandable error in these turbulent times for many good people to allow strong political beliefs, definitely "right" or definitely "left," to undermine their adherence to or prevent their acceptance of a real plan or project for unity of all peoples, which naturally must be definitely neither "right" nor "left." Our goal, Peace through Culture, is on a plane above the level of politics, and can be reached only by bridging, in other words avoiding, the now raging currents of political dispute.

We feel quite confident that you will be able to explain to Mr. Hijo fully the mission of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace and the active pursuits of your Committee as well as of our headquarters here.

With fraternal greetings, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

January 19, 1948 Mr. Jose Albuerne Av. de Mayo 1370 Esct. 264 Buenos Aires. R. A. My dear Friend: A few days ago we received a letter from Dario A. Manon Hijo, delegage of the National Congress, Dominican Republic, a copy of which I am enclosing here. Because of his poisition in the Argentine Cultural Committee of Buenos Aires, we felt it advisable to send this letter to Mr. de Lara, asking him to answer Mr. Hijo on behalf of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. We are also enclosing a copy of our letter to Mr. de Lara to acquaint you fully with our position in this matter. We are confident that both you and Mr. de Lara will agree with us that our Committee must steer clear of all politics in offering the Roerich Pact to all countries. It is up to them individually to accept it officially or reject it. We have known you longer than we have known Mr. de Lara, of course, and you are familiar with our ARCA work whereas he is not, but since you were instrumental in bringing Mr. de Lara into our work, recommending him as a very active cultural worker for Peace, we feel that he will be fully capable to handle this situation. We trust that you are well and continuing with your noble spiritual work. With greetings from the heart. Yours sincerely. Dudley Fosdick, Chairman P.S. Just as we were ready to mail this letter, your letter of Jan. 13th arrived. I want to thank you for your good thoughts, and we appreciate deeply your constant cooperation in the Great Work.

Comm. Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Director, ISSL Casella Postale No. 72 Bologna, Italy

Dear Dr. Carpani:

We hasten to inform you of a very important event which is to take place some time in March or April at Teatro Scala, Milano. They are going to produce "Sacred Rites of Spring," with scenery and costumes by Prof. Roerich. This production was especially designed for Leonide Massine by Prof. Roerich. Mr. Massine, world renowned dancer and choreographer is going to produce it personally in Milan. We are informing you and other friends in Italy about it long before this production will take place, and will request you to come in touch with Teatro Scala and ascertain the exact dates of this production. Undoubtedly they could send you some advance publicity and photographs of the glorious sketches by Prof. Roerich, which we air-mailed to them for this production recently. We do not know how difficult traveling conditions are at present in Italy, but hope that some of our friends will be able to travel to Milan and see this production personally. It is very significant to announce in the press that these were entirely new sketches for scenery and costumes of "Sacred Rites of Spring" done by Prof. Roerich.\* In recent years he did not do anything else for the theatre, but devoted his great creative art to the paintings of Himalayas and the ancient Epic of Russia. Designs for this new production were made by Prof. Roerich two years ago and sent to us in New York where they were exhibited with our permanent Roerich collection until very recently when we sent them to Milan.

We shall eagerly await news from you after you contact Teatro Scala.

And now we wish to inform you about another important matter.

We received recently a letter from "Union Federale CoForces Mondiales," copy of which we are enclosing herewith. Together with this letter there was some literature and also a brochure signed by Prof. Pierre Girard, who is the President of this movement. While we are getting in touch with Baron Allard, who is Secretary-General, we would greatly appreciate it if you in turn would contact them and learn a bit more about their activities and aims.

Since Baron Allard writes that he wants to contact friends in Venice, you might wish to inform him about the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee which you are heading in Bologna. If you will ascertain that this movement is in harmony with our aims and purposes, it might be valuable to invite them immediately to work in cooperation.

I am moved to emphasize that if this organization is entirely worthy, hiding no narrow ambitions, I feel strongly that they should immediately begin using the Banner of Peace symbol without waiting for official governmental adoption of the Pact. Let them, and any active Peace group anywhere at present, utilize the idea of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace as fully and freely as possible. Let the symbol enter into life, using stamps, for instance, and let the people come to recognize it and identify it and welcome it in advance of governmental action, which is slow and difficult in these times.

I shall await your news about this matter also, and remain with best greetings Cordially yours,

\*In 1913 Prof. Roerich designed the first production.

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

Feb. 5, 1948

## A CALL FOR WORLD UNITY

by Norman S. Flook

The recent passing of Professor Nicholas Roerich from this life draws attention to the work of this great humanitarian in behalf of world peace, and particularly to the promulgation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace which has been adopted by many great nations of the world.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee of New York City is again actively at work which was interrupted by the war years.

The great humanitarian aspect of the Pact is summed up in articles 1 and 2 which state: ...

It was conceived and proposed by Professor Roerich in 1904 ...

The design of the Banner ...

The years 1931 and 1932 saw two International Conferences held in Bruges, Belgium. Thousands of approving opinions came from religious, educational, artistic, scientific and other cultural bodies and personages from all over the world. In 1933 the Third Convention of the Pact and Banner of Peace was held on November 17 and 18 in Washington, to which thirty-five nations sent their representatives. This convention unanimously passed a resolution to recommend the adoption of this humanitarian measure to the Government of all Nations. The proceedings of the Washington Convention were published in New York in book form.

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While the Roerich Pact Committee is deeply sorrowing over the passing of its Beloved Leader, the great artist and humanitarian, it is redidicating itself to its work, with invincible faith in a New Era for mankind based upon Peace among all nations.

One of the recent messages of Prof. Roerich is quoted here as a timely reminder: "Culture and Peace - the most sacred goal of Humanity - in these days of great confusion, both spiritual and material, the disturbed spirit strives to these radiant strongholds ... Above all confusions the Angels sing of Peace and Goodwill. No guns, no explosives can silence these choirs of heaven. And above all earthly wisdom, idealism, as the Teaching of Good, will remain the quickest reaching and most renovating principle in life."

February 20, 1948 Mr. F. Rodrigo de Lara Comite Cultural Argentino Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Argentina Dear Mr. de Lara: You will be pleased to know that a member of our Committee, Dr. Dudley Crafts Watson, renowned art lecturer and critic, is conducting an art and lecture tour this season in South America, touching Lima, Quito, Bogota and Guatemala City. Dr. Watson is a long time member of the official staff of The Art Institute of Chicago, one of the leading art institutions in the United States, and has been a close friend of Prof. Roerich and actively interested in our work for many years. He wishes to do all he can for the promulgation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace and would like to meet some of the leading cultural personages in the above-mentioned cities. Could you send us letters of introduction for Dr. Dudley Crafts Watson to the people you may know in these cities who could be of help in furtherance of the work of the Roerich Pact Committee? Any and every assistance will be of inestimable value. As Dr. Watson's planned tour begins early this spring, may we ask you to send these letters to us by air-mail? With deep appreciation for your cooperation, I remain Fraternally yours, Dudley Fosdick, Chairman P.S. We do not know just how closely situated you are to Mr. Albuerne, and to avoid duplication, and in view of the limited time in this matter, we shall leave it to you to enlist his aid if you wish. I am sure he would be glad to assist.

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Chicago 3 Illinois

June 9, 1948

Dear Sina Fosdick,

No, the airmail letters from Senor de Lara never reached me in South America. I looked for them at every stop; they have probably been returned to you by this time.

Yes, I hope to be in Bologna this summer, but only for a few hours on my way through from Florence to Venice. I shall be driving, and will be overjoyed to see Dr. Carpani.

We are flying with a large party of thirty from New York to Lisbon on June 29th.

The South American trip was very brilliant, including a couple of jolly little revolutions -- I don't object to them at all -- they really clear the air.

Cordially yours,

DUDLEY CRAFTS WATSON Membership Lecturer

Sina Posdick Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 200 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y. ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE 200 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

September 3, 1948

### PRESS RELEASE

News has just been received at the headquarters of the Rosrich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, 200 West 57th St., New York City, that the Government of India has officially ratified the Rosrich Pact. Thus India becomes the first country of the Eastern Hemisphere to follow the example of all the Americas in adopting this practical instrument for the achievement of world-wide peace through culture.

On April 15, 1935 this Pact was signed in the White House, in the presence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by the representatives of twenty-one Governments of North, Central and South America.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich, for the protection of the treasures of human genius. It provides that educational, artistic, religious and scientific institutions, as well as all sites of cultural significance, shall be deemed inviolable, and respected by all nations in times of war and peace.

September 9, 1948

Senor F. Rodrigo de Lara Comite Cultural Argentino Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina

My dear Friend:

In my last letter I intimated that we soon would write you about something important which would bring our cooperation with you even closer. I trust you have received our cable about India's acceptance of the Pact. This joyous historic event should inspire us, who belong to the first group of nations to adopt the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, to undertake the next logical step.

As you know, between 1929 and 1935 three International Conferences were held, and world-wide enthusiasm aroused, before the Pact was actually adopted by any nation. On Pan-American Day in 1935 plenipotentiaries of all the Americas signed the treaty of the Roerich Pact. Now, 13 years later, India becomes the first country of the Eastern Nemisphere to follow our example. Of course during these years there was wars and much disruption, but the work of promoting adoption of the Pact by other nations and of actually bringing the Banner of Peace into life in the nations which have already signed, is continuous.

Just now, however, we are especially cognizant of the need for definite action. It is time for us in America to launch a veritable campaign to bring about results not only universally desirable but obligatory here among the vanguard nations.

Following the successful pattern of the past, the first major step in this campaign should be the calling of a Congress of representatives of the governments and cultural institutions of the countries who have signed the Pact. And we are most happy to inform you that Buenos Aires has been indicated as the most fitting location for this great meeting.

We are confident, my esteemed colleague, that under your able guidance the Congress would take shape easily, and would accomplish successfully its projected aims. It would be attended not only by delegates from the United States and the South and Central American Republics and India, but by invited representatives from all the other nations of the world, as one major objective would be the adoption of measures to promote official acceptance of the Pact by the nations who's governments have not yet signed it.

In its Pan-American aspect, equally important and much larger in scope, the Congress should strive to the following objectives:

1. Rach national unit should be informed and aware of the responsibilities of the Pact and encouraged to live up to the obligations they have assumed under it.

- 2. All cultural institutions in each signatory nation should be informed:
  - (a) as to the text of the Pact and its implications

(b) that their country has signed the Pact

- (c) that they themselves must ratify the Pact by displaying the Banner of Peace as a protection in time of danger and on all occasions when the national flag is flown.
- (d) that they themselves must urge adherence to the Pact by their own countrymen both in peace and war
- 3. Each cultural unit should prepare and submit to a central committee in its own country, and this central committee in turn submit to the International Headquarters of the Banner of Peace in New York a record of all treasures and all objects of art, scientific or other cultural value, in their possession. This cataloging, to be immediately begun and continued hereafter, will have a three-fold purpose:
  - (a) to record for posterity the cultural treasures of the world
  - (b) to inform each institution and each nation as to the extent of its cultural wealth
  - (c) to make each nation conscious of its cultural institutions and the need to preserve and protect these treasures.

A Congress of such magnitude would be of inestimable value, as it would draw the attention of leading citizens and cultural institutions and revive interest in the idea very broadly everywhere. Not only would the various Governments be represented by appointed delegates, but separate institutions in the various fields of culture could send their representatives. The many members of your Committee, for instance, could participate in the Congress as delegates representing their respective scientific, educational, art, religious or other cultural institutions, including museums, universities, libraries, men's and women's clubs, etc. We have no doubt that all these organizations and personages would be most enthusiastic about an announcement of a Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Congress in Buenos Aires in 1949. We feel confident that the press of your country and the other Latin-American countries would gladly give the necessary support and publicity. The ties of friendship between Argentina and other countries would be strengthened through cooperation in a noble project working for peace and the safeguarding of the culture of mankind.

We are ready to assist you in every way, referring to procedures followed in the previous Conventions, and we would also ask the European Pact Committees to cooperate actively in your Congress.

Of course the decision as to the best time and date for the holding of such a congress would be left entirely to you, as you would know what season of the year would be most suitable and how much time would be needed for planning and preparation. Several members of our Committee here in New York would make the special journey to Buenos Aires to attend.

We shall eagerly await your response to this plan. If you feel as enthusiastic about it as we do, we could immediately start working out a number of details. I shall hope to receive soon your reply informing us that you have come to a favorable decision after conferring with your worthy associates.

Fraternally yours,

P.S.

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

We shall appreciate it if you will acquaint our good friend Mr. Albuerne also with the contents of this letter.

Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli N.4, Bologna, Italia

Sept. 18, 1948

Mr. Dudley Fosdick Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 200 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y. (USA)

My Dear and Esteemed Friend:

... According to the Roerich Institution, it is impossible to get financial aid from the Italian people and Government. Italian people feel the spiritual beauty of the Roerich ideals, but their anxious troubles in consequence of post-war political emergencies do not permit us to obtain some help. Our Government could perhaps join the Roerich Pact, but unfortunately there are many preoccupations of political and economical character.

All my learned co-workers and I have had a very strong will in order to develop our enterprise; nevertheless, we have not had the possibility to obtain a union of souls as we cannot dispose of financial resources. Verily, all spiritual values can be maintained when they are helped by financial forces which can propagate the idea. This is, from a sociological point of view.

The Italian Roerich Association, too, has not got the realization of its aims inspite of a good and active propaganda by our Journal "Corriere del Libro."

I awaited for meeting Dr. Watson in order to explain personally to him the above mentioned questions. If he had been here, he could now know de visu the critical position of my country and the work I have done until today. He could now also know my need of getting financial aids for realizing the Roerich ideals in Italy. As I think, the planted seed finds in the feelings of Latin people a fruitful ground, but I am afraid to say - it should be fed. The success of our initiative depends upon the solution of such a problem.

As I have not had the possibility to meet Dr. Watson, on 23rd August 19h8 I met the Cultural Attache of the American Embassy - Prof. C. R. Morey - and acquainted him with our programme. He has heard my statement with great benevolence, and expressed his admiration for the Institution. Nevertheless, Prof. Morey has told to me that the American Embassy in Italy cannot help no institution according to precise directions received from Washington. The American Embassy must therefore comply with such orders.

Confidentially speaking, Prof. Morey has also told to me that it is possible to get everything if the American Embassy receives a recommendation from Washington in favour of our Institution in Italy. CONFIDENTIAL: - Prof. Morey has been good enough to let me know that the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee should send an appeal to Washington in favour of the Italian Roerich Committee.

This Vice-Chairmanship for Italy must spread its mandate, and I have already planned to transfer its seat to Rome in order to develop a great work of propaganda on behalf of the Roerich doctrines, in consideration also of the coming Holy Year (1949-1950) which will surely cause the flow of very many pilgrims from all quarters. Indeed,

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such a programme shall be a very useful one as we can so penetrate into many cultural public manifestations for explaining to men of all countries the ideals, the goodness, the universal feelings of our Committee.

For realizing such a programme it is necessary your direct intervention, and - in consequence of all my endeavours proved useless until today - I appeal directly to you for an aid. Such an aid can either be granted to this Vice-Chairmanship for Italy through the American Embassy if you will be good enough to press to your Government at Washington, according to the suggestions of Prof. Morey, or directly from your Committee by remittance.

The stringent necessities of this Vice-Chairmanship are as follows:

- 1) To get an adequate Seat in Rome together with its correspondent equipment for a decorous working.
- 2) To constitute Delegations in the most important towns of Italy,
- 3) To publish works dealing with Roerich culture and propaganda.
- 4) To potentialize the "Corrière del Libro" which could become the Organ of our Committee.
- 5) To supply our Sections with money for printing, postage, packing, registration, travelling, labour and other charges to be incurred for the publicity of the fame and scholarship of the Italian Roerich Committee.

An aid of this kind would be extremely useful to create a very important capillary organization which could engulf many other cultural and touring enterprises of international action with their centre in Rome. The coming Holy Year will exhibit to the people of the world at large the Art treasures of Italy.

I cannot help saying that I am anxious to hear from you as early as possible.

With heartiest greetings, I remain,

Affectionately yours,

Dr. Enrico Gerardo Carpani, Vice-Chairman

Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Comitato del Patto Internazionale Roerich Vice Presidenza per l'Italia Via Rizzoli No. 4 Bologna, Italy

My dear friend and colleague:

Your letter of September 18th, in which we rejoiced to see further evidence of your worthy initiative, as well as good judgment from your point of view, would have been answered long ago had it not been for the fact that we have been extremely busy with many tasks and duties which have taken up all our time. Also, at the beginning of the season not all the members of the Board were present in New York, and we had to wait until they returned to the city so that we could acquaint them with your letter and discuss your considerations and propositions.

First of all, we see that your understanding of the situation and conditions we face over here is not as true and complete as is your knowledge of the problems confronting the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in Italy at present. We read your analysis of the latter and your proposed ways to proceed in the future with immediate approbation. Indeed, your plans for organization of the work of promulgation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in general are splendid, and in conformity with the very broad scope of the task ahead.

However, I must acquaint you with certain deterrent factors, from our point of view. Just now it would be more than difficult for us to support financially your excellent efforts, as we are already engaged in a necessary broadening of our activities which will strain all our resources for the near future and require even additional sums. While the scarcity of funds for peace, for construction, for culture, is almost worldwide, we have good reason to believe that this condition is temporary and will soon change.

We do know that at present the United States Government does not support any enterprises of such nature as ours, and therefore to send an appeal to Washington in favor of the Italian Roerich Committee would be futile. You, my dear friend, are quite well aware of the economic, social and governmental turbulence which gives rise to so much fear and chaos in Europe, but, to my sorrow, I must tell you that the same dark forces are now quite powerfully active also in America. During this period of fierce political rivalries, altruism is either suspected or derided. We must ride out the storm.

As soon as better forces are in the ascendency all over the world, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace will have public support, and no doubt in many places governmental support. Private capital, upon which so many worthy projects have relied in the past, has been withdrawn to a greater and greater extent, although in some places there is much being squandered on various vulgarities. Governmental monies everywhere are being poured extravagantly into wars and war preparations. For our part, I am happy to assure that we shall eagerly await the moment when, our own essential program reasonably provided for, we can extend aid to you.

-2 - Carly Your MY And now I must take up another consideration which I feel confident you will understand as being presented to you in the interest of broad and unbiased promotion of our work. We have always held all churches and denominations in equal reverence, without distinction or discrimination, and we feel that the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace should be presented everywhere in this same spirit. If you do find it beneficial to receive the blessing of the Vatican, we are certainly in accord with you, but we all must be cautious enough to make sure that the entire international project of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace is not presented to the world as being under the exclusive auspices of any one church, denomination or religion. Not everyone, in America particularly, would respond sympathetically to such a policy. As you know, we have taken the same stand from a political angle; that is, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace knows no politics and should be endorsed in truth by each and every nation. Your being a distinguished scholar and a man far from chauvinism and prejudices of all kinds assures me that your thoughts are in harmony with this universal approach. We have received from you quite a number of copies of the issue of Corrière del Libro in which you inserted the splendid note about the Roerich Pact's being endorsed by the Government of India and the article by Comm. Buttazzoni - "Ancora sulla Polemica Roerich-Wallace." These papers will be given to the members of our Board ... By the way, we have officially dropped the use of the designation "Vice Chairmen" representing various countries, in order to permit more freedom for independent choice of set-up within each country. Therefore, in any country, the head of a Committee may be called "President," "Chairman," "Director" or whatever title conforms to the language and customs of that country. With warmest personal greetings, in which Mrs. Fosdick and the members of the Board join me, I remain Fraternally yours, Dudley Fosdick, Chairman (The attached is an enclosure sent to Dr. Carpani by Mrs. Fosdick in answer to his questions). "

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You may have already learned that Henry A. Wallace, who professed for 9 years the utmost devotion as a disciple and follower of Prof. Roerich and his ideals and philosophy, suddenly in 1935, without giving any reason or explanation broke with the entire Roerich movement. This was coincident with the seizure of the Roerich Museum building by Mr. and Mrs. Horch, our former co-workers, who at that time announced they were severing all relations with Prof. Roerich, his Institutions, and all Trustees who remained loyal to him Mr. Horch was the President, and Mrs. Horch the Secretary and Treasurer, of many of our cultural institutions, including the Roerich Museum. Mr. Horch was a wall Street broker who had professed also a great devotion to Prof. and Mme. Roerich during all these years. Mr. Horch came into our work of his own free will, begging to be accepted in our already formed group then conducting the Master School of all Arts, which had been founded in 1921 by Prof. and Mme. Roerich.

In 1935, Mr. Horch, in conspiracy with the Roerich Museum lawyers, Greenbaum, Wolf and Ernst decided that all spiritual ideals and strivings were of no significance compared to the opportunity to seize the new modern 29 story Roerich Museum building and convert it into his own private business enterprise. This building had been built according to Prof. Roerich's plans in order to house not just the Roerich Museum alone but representative Museum of all nations. In 1935 it already housed several important Roerich Institutions, including Cor Ardens, Corona Mundi, Roerich Museum Press, Master Institute of United Arts and numerous Roerich Societies - among them also Roerich Italian Society in the name of St. Francis of Assisi. The impress of our Museum upon the cultural life of America was tremendous. The Roerich Museum was given as a gift to the American people, by unanimous declaration of the Trustees.

Needless to say, the Museum and all its affiliated institutions became internationally known. The building also contained several hundred apartments, bringing in substantial income which was eventually to be devoted entirely to cultural pursuits, such as exchange of students with other countries, large numbers of scholarships given in various departments, public events, lectures, publications, etc. The possibility of diverting this income, which would become eventually quite substantial, to his own personal use and material gain led Mr. Horch to perform this unbelievable "coup."

It became evident later why Mr. Wallace joined Horch at that time. Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture, and his alliance with Mr. Horch and his giving him important information pertaining to Governmental affairs enabled Horch to speculate widely on the Stock Exchange, thus making considerable sums of money for both of them. This unheard-of betrayal, caused by nothing else but greed and desire to usurp the great works of art and the building which housed them, for strictly material base purposes, resulted in the disruption of our work from 1935 to 1940. We conducted several litigations, being assisted by our loyal and devoted friends who all remained with Prof. and Mme. Roerich. However, the political influence of Henry Wallace and the low methods to which he resorted in the way of pressure upon the courts and judges in helping his friend Mr. Horch, resulted in the latter's winning the first of these lawsuits, which thereupon became a decisive factor against us. Our personal fortune, as well as great efforts, went into our battling for justice. We knew that due to the political graft and corruption at that time, "our enemies" would triumph temporarily. We could not stoop to the same practices they used, and therefore decided to continue our institutions by taking them completely out of the former Roerich Museum building. It has now become an apartment hotel with some sham and pretense of conducting certain activities, imitating the cultural work of the past - the latter being done by Mr. and Mrs. Horch for purely financial reasons.

In the meantime our work flourished and, although the war greatly interfered, we have continued with our various cultural activities, always under the direct guidance of Prof. and Mme. Roerich, with whom our contact remained as regular and as inspiring as from the first day of our meeting.

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A year ago one of the most notorious of all "smear" columnists in this country, a tool of the "yellow press" New York Journal-American (Hearst Paper) insisted upon coming to see me. He explained that since Wallace was working for nomination for the Presidency of the United States, his paper and he personally, for his column, wanted a great deal of facts and data as to how Wallace had wronged Prof. Roerich, and therefore wanted the whole story of the Roerich Museum. Although we found later that Mr. Pegler enjoys a most sinister reputation in this country as an unscrupulous writer who spreads calumnies, lies and villifies everything and everybody, (he is what is called a "mud slinger," and is despised by the journalists here, members of his own profession) I decided then, in the name of justice, to furnish him with several of our former publications of the Roerich Museum, out of which he could easily gather all facts about the unique cultural part played by Prof. Roerich, and all institutions founded by him, in the life of this country. It was known that Mr. Wallace wrote to Prof. Roerich a vast amount of letters during the years of his widely known devotion to him. The copies of these letters were in possession of Pegler, since some of them had been used in our litigations previously. Mr. Pegler, being completely ignorant of any Eastern esoteric terminology, asked a number of questions about various terms used by Wallace, such as Guru, Mahatma, etc. It turned out later that he deliberately distorted all this information and, instead of giving the true picture of Wallace's betrayal and Prof. Roerich's being completely victimized due to that betrayal, he created a story of Roerich "Cult", "Cultists" adhering to it, etc., tying it up with fabricated slanderous inventions as to Prof. Roerich's political activities, etc. Neither Prof. Roerich nor we were ever interested in any politics, and all work which we did under Prof. Roerich's guidance was solely and purely of cultural significance.

Since last year and up to now, because this is the year of Presidential elections, Pegler has kept up the attack against Wallace and also against Prof. Roerich, trying for some reason to show the tie between them and printing base calumnies and distortions. Although being a very stupid and ignorant writer and man, he has in many of his articles unwittingly brought out some significant facts in our favor which could not be hidden and which he echoed from the existing records. Thus he wrote of Wallace's betrayal of Prof. Roerich while the latter was on a special Expedition in search for droughtresisting grasses in the far East. In 1934 Mr. Wallace invited Prof. Roerich to head this expedition on behalf of the Dept. of Agriculture but before the year was over he betrayed Prof. Roerich while writing to him practically to the very last moment most devotional and touching letters. Pegler also has written about Horch's unscrupulousness and shady deals, his suspicious friendship with Wallace (who gave him one governmental position after another until the time Wallace was asked to resign from the post of Secretary of Commerce by the President, Mr. Truman). There were many amazing things brought out in these articles of Pegler. Amazing, because without wishing it he also had to speak of the existing facts and data. Thus as in antiquity - "the Djins helped to build Solomon's Temple."

It is obvious to us that there is a clique standing behind Pegler and the Hearst papers which is so afraid of the great spiritual influence of Prof. Roerich in this country and abroad and they have decided through Pegler to attack him and his universally known cultural mission. We did not and do not pay any active attention to these attacks, never having answered any of his articles, for the simple reason that Mr. Pegler only wishes to start polemics to enable him to continue spreading still more lies. We believe that the vicious element which he represents must be completely ignored. Such was also the strong opinion of Prof. Roerich, who knew all about these attacks. Many of our friends and members have written indignantly to Pegler and also to the newspapers in which his column appeared, but their attempts to obtain justice and bring truth into the open were suppressed by the very same powerful Hearst interests. You must know

p5-lay, Mar 2 48 that Hearst wields truly dark power in this country through his many papers which serve to poison the ignorant elements, and which are despised by all cultural, spiritual and thinking people. This, dear Dr. Carpani, is much longer than I wanted to write, and yet it is the briefest possible information I could give you about this unbelievable attack against a great man, artist, philosopher and cultural leader, during his life and even after his passing. You will be glad to know that we have been joined by many new friends and sympathizers, among them leading writers, journalists, representatives of culture, solely due to Pegler's articles. Some day when we all shall meet, and I hope this will be in the not-too-distant future, we shall tell you much more about it. With warmest regards, in which Mr. Fosdick joins me, I remain Most cordially yours, 27 P.S. Mr. Wallace is ardently campaigning at present for the nomination for President of United States. Many people already know him to be a duplicit, shifty, dangerous character and he has not much chance to be elected. We know too well what an evil nature he possesses and could not, for this reason alone, answer Pegler, because it would appear that we are supporting Wallace!

### PRESIDENCIA ARGENTINA

Calle Bolivar 608, Buenos Aires,

November 25, 1948

Mr. Dudley Fosdick, Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 200 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y. U.S.A.

Very dear friend:

I ratify Don Jose Aluberne's letter from the 13th November. I agree with him in every respect.

My particular friend, Don Atilio Garcia Mellid, Ambassador of the Department of Foreign Affairs and General Director of Culture finds the "Plan" very interesting but considers the report of our Embassy at Washington indispensable. I hope you have performed some steps in that way. Albuerne's letter makes me think so. There are fundamental reasons that compel us to wait for that information. It is the only way to make our "Plan" transcendental.

In reference to your letter of the 28th October I suppose you know that Mr. Edouard Tourinho accepted the Presidence of the Pact at Brasil.

About Mr. Santiago Gastaldi I can say that he engaged himself to constitute the Chapter of the "Pact" at the Uruguay.

It is stated that the Chapters of two countries, Brasil and Uruguay are in the way of being organized. The first under Mr. Edouardo Tourinho's presidence and the second under Santiago Gastaldi's.

That is what must in accordance with your feeling.

May your meeting with the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic be successful. From him would depend the possibility of performing the Congress of the Roerich Pact in our Country.

I gladly convey to you Mr. Albuerne's kind greetings, and remain

Very truly yours,

F. Rodrigo de Lara

Comm. Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Director, ISSL Casella Postale No. 72 Bologna, Italy

My esteemed friend and colleague:

At this time it is quite natural for one to send thoughts of peace and well-being to one's friends - Christmas does bring one closer to the spirit of Him Who brought to humanity the great universal message of Peace and Love as well as closeness to the Divine Justice.

I trust that you and yours are well and will enjoy a well-deserved rest during the Holidays. While I have not yet heard from you in answer to my last letter, I surmise that your many duties have kept you very busy. Nevertheless, we all here are deeply interested to know whether you agree with the thoughts expressed in my last letter. As you can surmise, these are the thoughts of our Board and not mine alone ...

As ever your friend,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

18th Jan. 1949

To Mr. Dudley Fosdick Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 200 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y. (U.S.A.)

My dear friend and colleague:

I am very sorry for the delay in aswering your letter of November 2nd and December 23rd, 1948. I have been extremely busy ...

Let me tell you that I feel sad I have not got from you the aid asked for the Italian Roerich Committee. Yes, I know that many dark forces are now quite powerfully active also in America ...

I am extremely happy to inform you that I can now put at disposal of our Italian Roerich Committee a comfortable seat of seven rooms at Via Barberia No. 30, Bologna. For this seat we pay a monthly sum of 25.000 lires plus 30.000 lires per month to an employee. I am submitting myself to a self-sacrifice, but I hope to recover as soon as possible by your moral help.

I thank you for your suggestion about the Vatican. It is not possible to receive financial aids from the Vatican...

I have read your kind letter of December 23rd before the Executive Members of our Board. I am greatly pleased to know that at your first opportunity you will take steps for a still closer association with me, substantially and materially...

Please pay my respects to Mrs. Sina Fosdick. Accept my heartiest wishes for a New Year of Peace and Joy to you, Mrs. Sina Fosdick and all the Members of the Board.

Fraternally yours,

Comm. Dr. Enrico Gerardo Carpani

February 18, 1949

Dr. E. G. Carpani Presidenza Italiana Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli N. L Bologna, Italy

Dear Friend:

Your letter of January 18th was most welcome ...

To begin with, I must thank you for the number of newspapers with most interesting articles which you have issued from time to time in your "Corriere del Libro." The clippings which you enclosed in your present letter are quite impressive, and indicate to us what an active work you are developing in behalf of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace movement in Italy ...

You will be glad to know that our work is progressing as best it can under the rather difficult circumstances. We hope that the forces of reaction will eventually cease their efforts to crush all constructive projects. In the meantime, it is in a sense an uphill work, and as such demands resourcefulness and caution, with proper handling of certain people in certain circles. That is why an appeal to Washington at this time would not only fail to achieve its purpose but might even bring harm. However, we firmly believe that in the near future this step, as well as many others in related directions, will be received favorably and bring most beneficial results.

You will be happy to learn that in addition to Argentina, under leadership of Dr. Rodrigo de Lara, we have 4 new South Camerican Committees - in Brazil under Senor Eduardo Tourinho; Colombia, under Prof. Dr. Emirto de Lima; Uruguay, under Don Santiago Gastaldi; and Bolivia, under Alberto Montano Lanza, formed quite independently by cultural leaders and foremost scientists in these countries, and that they are beginning to function very actively. Each of these committees initiates its own program of activities and does its work on its own responsibilities, keeping us informed in full about their plans and projects. As the parental body, we are a receiving center for all information and news coming from the many countries in which our Committees are functioning.

I am enclosing herewith the letter you request giving you the full right and authority to organize the Italian Roerich Committee and also appointing you President of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee of Italy. I hope that this letter will serve the purpose...

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman Dr. E. G. Carpani Presidenza Italiana Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli N. 4 Bologna, Italy

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that by official action of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in New York appointing Comm. Dr. Enrico Gerardo Carpani President of the Italian Roerich Committee (Comitato del Patto Internazionale Roerich), you have full power, rights, privileges and authority to organize and head such Committee. Every Roerich Association in Italy is to be subordinated to the Comitato del Patto Internazionale Roerich.

You are hereby notified also of your appointment as President of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee for Italy.

MARCHAR CHARLES

Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee by Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

February 28, 1949

Dr. Alberto Montano Lanza Casilla Post. 1431 La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Sir:

We are most happy to have received news from our esteemed colleague, Dr. Rodrigo de Lara, of your willingness to form and head a Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in Bolivia. Please be assured that the organization may take any form or legal set-up that you feel is best for your country. We trust you will conduct your activities broadly along the same lines as our Argentine Committee and will keep in touch with Dr. de Lara for cooperation and other South American Committees toward possibilities which may be especially fruitful just at present and in the near future, as Dr. de Lara undoubtedly has explained to you.

This letter carries official endorsement for your establishment of a Bolivian Committee for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, and we shall be pleased to hear from you directly.

Most sincerely yours,

Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee by Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

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Then Profile the Splitters have been reid etc. I glad to these
We have reid etc. I glad to these ... tonganize RP+Boft Committee in Colombia... March 4, 1949 Prof. Dr. Emirto de Lima Villa Blomdina No. 46-26 Calle 55 Avenida Olaya Herrera Barranquilla, Colombia Dear Dr. deLima I am in receipt of your letter of February 24th with a clipping enclosed of your fine article about the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in El Heraldo. We are very happy to learn that you are writing for this well known Colombian paper, and that we can hope to find therein from time to time your thoughts on this great and noble project of Prof. Roerich. We feel the very urgent need for this plan to enter into life just now, when chaos and confusion reigns over the masses in general and even engulfs the minds of many leaders. ... Cordially yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman MADE IN HISA

March 31, 1949 Senor Santiago Gastaldi Solano Garcia No. 2587 Montevideo, Uruguay Dear Senor Gastaldi: I have received your good letter of February 28th and welcome you and your associates most heartily in your establishment of a Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in your country. I feel confident that your work will find broad response in your own country, and that your efforts will be readily linked with those of the cultural leaders in other countries. In this tense period for humanity, the striving for the preservation of peace must be uppermost in the minds of cultural workers. How better can we work to preserve peace than by constantly reminding people of their invaluable common treasure in the products of mankind's genius! Schools, libraries, universities, museums, historic monuments, cathedrals everywhere must be safeguarded and venerated by all. A country's place among the nations of the world rests upon its historic heritage and cultural treasures. Youth of every country must be constantly told about these things and taught to value the acquisitions of the spirit as well as material achievements. .... I am very happy to learn from your letter that you plan to write a number of articles about Prof. Roerich and, as I can surmise, also about the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, for publication in Uruguay. If you wish to have additional copies of the Roerich Pact brochure published by our Committee, which we sent you previously, do not hesitate to ask us and we will be very pleased to send them to you. With fraternal greetings from myself and the members of our Committee, and looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you in the near future, I remain Cordially yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman P.S. We trust that you maintain contact with the Argentine Committee, headed by our good friends Senors de Lara and Albuerne.

Senor Rodrigo de Lara Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Argentina

My dear Friend:

It is with sincere pleasure that I send you herewith enclosed a very valuable document in the history of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace - "Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments" - Treaty between the United States of America and the other American Republics, issued by the United States Government. It contains the text of the Pact and the reproduction, in color, of the Banner of Peace. We have just acquired a very limited number of copies of this most important publication which is now out of print, and therefore can send you but one copy.

We trust that you will value this document as we do, and hope you may find use for it in future publicity or articles.

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With fraternal greetings,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

W. British Shire

Enc.

Senor Alberto Montano Lanza Casilla Postale 11,31 La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Senor Lanza:

Your letter of March 5th has been received, and I wish to express my appreciation of the fine feelings and thoughts with which you are proceeding actively with the formation of the Bolivian Committee of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. I have no doubt that you will find most enthusiastic cooperation from many cultural representatives in your country as well as from the officials of the Government. In this period of tension for humanity, who could fail to welcome heartily such a noble undertaking as this!

We shall be greatly interested to learn from you who and which of the personalities and institutions of education, art, science, in your country respond first and in what manner,

The radio talks and newspaper articles of which you speak in your letter are of great importance in the promotion of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, and will be most positively effective, as no one can raise objections against this wise project which aims to safeguard the great treasures of humanity, thus uniting all countries in the only field in which there can be no dissension of any sort...

I and my colleagues here shall eagerly await further news in regard to the recognition of your Committee from official and cultural circles in your country.

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

DERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE 200 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Roperiah foundation 107th St. & Riverside Drive CIrcle 5-5377 DUDLEY FOSDICK Chairman JOSEPH J. WEED Vice-Chairman April 11, 1949 SINA FOSDICK Executive Secretary KATHERINE S. CAMPBELL Mr. Mahendranath O. Vakil DR. D. H. FOGEL 76, Kandori Buildings EUGENE FOSDICK 199/215 Pinjrapole St. JANET FOSDICK Bombay City 4, India INGEBORG FRITSCHI MAGDALENE LEHRER Dear Mr. Vakil: DR. E. MARKOFF I. MOUROMTSEFF Forgive me for not writing sooner upon receiving DR. G. H. PAELIAN your splendid article "Peace Through Culture " - The SOPHIE SCHAFRAN Story of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, through DR. E. O. SMITH courtesy of Mr. Svetoslav Roerich. DR. DUDLEY CRAFTS WATSON At the time the package with various publications and your article was received by us here, we had to SANA MOUROMTSEFF move to different quarters and almost immediately after-GAIL MOUROMTSEFF Corresponding Secretaries ward I had to leave town on a business trip for about one month. Your article has made a deep impression on me. as it is not only a graphically true story of the Pact itself, but it also presents to the reader the true greatness of the author of this unique project. I wish to thank you most heartily for your noble contribution to our work, and I know that my colleagues on our Board share this feeling with me. We are at present in a period of reorganization which will take some time before the work can continue without further interuptions. May we in the future continue counting upon you as our friend and one deeply interested in our progress? It is a source of great joy to us that the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in India makes such excellent strides under the guidance of Mr. Svetoslav Roerich. With warmest personal greetings and thanking you again. I am Very sincerely yours, Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

Senor Rodrigo de Lara Presidente Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Argentina

My dear friend:

Thank you for your letters of May 19th and June 1st, bringing, as always, good constructive thought, comments and news.

We are particularly interested to learn about the possibilities of organizing a Pact Committee in Cuba with the help of Don Octavio de La Suaree, who, as I can see from your letter, is just the right person, culturally and humanly, shall we say, for this work. I am glad to have this corroborated by Mr. Real Torralba. Would you kindly give him our regards at next opportunity?

In regard to Panama, I am glad that you have brought up that point, as at present we do not have active representation in that country. If you feel that the Vice President of the Supreme Court would consent to head a Committee there, nothing could be better, since as you say, he is also your good friend.

I was glad to have your reply in regard to Dr. Abad, but I am not quite clear about your reference to the American Cultural Union. You say that you take good note of everything this society and their directors are doing. But perhaps this organization after all is not exactly following the same path as we. Is this your impression? Are they interested or active in politics? Church? As you know, and as we have found advisable constantly to reiterate to all inquirers near and far, the great significance of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace is in its universal scope and wide-spread independent activity, in which it is similar to the Red Cross. The Pact and Banner are manifested for the purpose of safeguarding world treasures. Therefore they cannot become affiliated with any clerical or political organization. I have acknowledged Dr. Abad's letter and advised him about your Committee in Argentina. It will be, I am sure, of interest if you and Senor Albuerne would visit Dr. Abad, as you could then learn all you want to in regard to his plans of cooperation.

I am happy to learn of your untiring efforts in the way of distribution of the U. S. governmental publication on the Roerich Pact among your 4,000 members. We all feel here that inasmuch as the Latin-American Republics hold strongly to the ideals of universal peace, this document will have profound impressions and will bring many new contacts.

While world-wide concordance of the actual work of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committees may be our ultimate goal, to expect or demand it prematurely would only create obstacles and limitations. We can look for only such cooperation and mutual help as is feasible at the present time. However, it is good to remind ourselves that, aside from the two abovementioned conditions - non-clerical and non-political - all Banner of Peace Committees have not only a right to independent activity but a responsibility for it.

Be assured, my esteemed friend, that your thoughts about holding a Congress sometime in 1950 fills me and my colleagues here with joy. In planning a worthy event we "cement the space," as it was expressed by a great Eastern Sage.

With best greetings to Senor Albuerne and all your co-workers, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

M32

September 10, 1949

Mr. Dudley Fosdick Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 200 West 57th Street New York 19, N. Y.

My dear Friend:

With reference to your kind letter of June 2hth for which I thank you very much, I am sorry to inform you that the Count Alberto Palumbo's Institution is not a serious one. I have investigated the Palumbo's organization, and now I can tell you that the Biblioteca Partenopea is not registered under the Acts of the Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione. After my investigation, I wrote to Count Palumbo asking him to send me a recommendation from the Chief Commissioner of Police (Prefetto) of Naples in favour of his Institution. Count Palumbo then sent to me his apologies declining my suggestion to get the recommendation from such an Authority. I am sending you by ordinary mail the original correspondence between the Italian Roerich Committee and the Biblioteca Partenopea.

I think you have already received the issue No. 6-7 (July, 1949) of the "Corriere del Libro" in which has been published a communication about the Roerich Pact Committee for Italy referring to a few lectures to be held at Rome before the end of this month. We are ready to deliver lectures at Rome (perhaps in the rooms of the "Angelicum"), but I cannot help saying that I feel extremely preoccupied as I am not acquainted with the constitution of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee there. I do not know what are doing the Heads of the Roerich Committees in Europe, South America and Asia, and therefore I should much like to be informed about their realizations in order to carry out the lectures.

Verily, I do not know of your contact with the U.S. Government, and I think you may agree with my opinion that it is impossible to carry out lectures without have informations about what has been realized in America and other Countries by the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. If we speak of protection to the Italian people, we cannot forget the basis of such a protection from a constitutional point of view also. At last, I should be very grateful if you would be good enough to acquaint me with the plan you bring into action there in America. I would also like to ask you:

1) Is the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee a membership society?

2) If so, how many members has it in America?

3) Are you in contact with Washington?

- 4) What is Washington doing about the Roerich Pact?
- 5) Is the Roerich Museum still functioning?
- 6) Who is the proprietor of the Roerich Museum?

70 What the Roerich Pact has realized after the Third International Convention?

8) Have the Heads of the Roerich Pact Committee had some help from Their Government until today.

Excuse me, please, but you know that I must make arrangements in order to bring out the lectures perfectly on behalf of the great philosopher Nicholas Roerich and our ultimate goal.

Fraternally yours,

## MSI

## UNION DEMOCRATICA INTERAMERICANA

Havana, September 17, 1949

Dr. Dudley Fosdick
President of the Central Committee of
"Pact and Banner of Peace Committee"
New York

Dear Mr. President:

It is an honor to express my utmost appreciation for appointing me

President of the Chapter of the "Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace

Committee" in Cuba. In view of this, I would appreciate it very much,

if you would arrange to send me all necessary material for the fulfillment

of my mission, such as publications etc., and the credential or title.

I also take pleasure in advising you that by registered mail I am sending

you a Great Diploma of "GREAT MEMBER OF HONOR" of the Interamerican Democratic

Union, trusting that you will agree to accept this honorary title.

Being entirely at your disposal, and awaiting your kind news, I take this

opportunity to express my highest regards.

Alberto Sayan de Vidaurre Apartado #715, Havana.

September 19, 1949 Dr. Alberto Montano Lanza Casilla Postal 1431 La Paz, Bolivia My dear colleague: We have just received the enclosed herewith papers testifying to the splendid initiative and successful work of our good friend, Dr. E. G. Carpani, Chairman of the Italian Committee of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. The creation of the Roerich International University is indeed a significant step which undoubtedly will bear excellent fruit. We are sending these papers to a great many Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committees in various countries, with the thought that wherever it is feasible a Chapter of Roerich International University could be opened in affiliation with the Committee. Dr. Carpani is ready to correspond directly with you, and to collaborate with you in such a plan, if you are interested to write to him about it. With best wishes to you and to all our Bolivian coworkers in the cause of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, I remain Fraternally yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman Enc.

September 19, 1949 Senor Rodrigo de Lara Presidente Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee Bolivar 608 Buenos Aires, Argentina My dear colleague: We have just received the enclosed herewith papers testifying to the splendid initiative and successful work of our good friend, Dr. E. G. Carpani, Chairman of the Italian Committee of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. The creation of the Roerich International University is indeed a significant step which undoubtedly will bear excellent fruit. We are sending these papers to a great many Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committees in various countries, with the thought that wherever it is feasible a Chapter of Roerich International University could be opened in affiliation with the Committee. Dr. Carpani is ready to correspond directly with you, and to collaborate with you in such a plan, if you are interested to write him about it. With best wishes to you and to all our Argentinian coworkers in the cause of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, I remain Fraternally yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman Enc.

September 26, 1949 Senor Alberto Sayan de Vidaurre Aparatdo #715 -Hababa, Cuba Dear Friend: It was a pleasure to receive your good letter of September 17th, and on behalf of our Board I heartily welcome you as President of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in Cuba. Under separate cover we are sending you material and publications which will be of value to you in establishing an active cell in our growing body of world-wide warriors under the Banner of Peace. To call attention to this Red Cross of Culture it is necessary everywhere to organize lectures and forums, perhaps aided by concerts or the visual arts, to stimulate wide discussion about the significance of safeguarding Culture and acquaint people with the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace as a popular world movement. Because of the wide-spread vandalism and progressive general destruction during these times of world conflict and calamity, it is fitting to call our defense of cultural treasures a new "Crusades." Verily, a crusade it is - because of the global significance to recognizing cultural treasures as the invaluable and irreplaceable common property of mankind. All our "cells" together must develop a powerful advance movement upon culture's field of battle. Not only must people begin effectively to safeguard culture, but they must learn why and how to battle for it. Only then will humanity begin to emerge from its present savage state. It is time to become humane, in the biggest meaning of this great concept. With best greetings, Dudley Fosdick

Comm. Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Presidenza Italiana Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli, 4 Bologna, Italy

My dear Friend:

We are in receipt of your letter of September 10th, and I am sorry to hear that Count Alberto Palumbo's institution did not prove to be of value, nor, consequently, of much possible assistance to you. You mention that you are sending to us the original correspondence between Count Palumbo and the Biblioteca Partenopea, which we have not received as yet.

We recently received issue 6-7 of Corrière del Libro and we were gratified to see that a number of lectures will be held by the Roerich Pact Committee in Rome. As soon as you have some information to give us on the nature of these lectures and the general impression they created I will be glad to hear from you about it. By the way, I might suggest that you could no doubt derive a great deal of substance for your lectures from the vast material source of Prof. Roerich's own writings. I believe we have sent you already practically all his books, and we will be glad to send you also the newest publication, which, as we were informed recently by Mr. Svetoslav Roerich, is to come out soon in India.

You ask what the heads of the Roerich Pact Committees in Europe, South America and Asia are doing. This, my dear friend, varies greatly with the respective organizations, as the chairmen who head them must act in accordance with the customs and laws of their countries. However, I am glad to enclose here some excerpts from letters received recently from South American Committees, which speak for themselves and will acquaint you with what they are doing. In each case, of course, the work of the Roerich Pact Committee, in both national and international aspect, is a matter of great importance to the public.

In our own Committee here, we are fully aware of the obstacles to be expected in the course of such activities, but we nevertheless go ahead with absolute conviction that Light will conquer darkness, and this darkness we readily understand is ignorance, prejudice and mediocrity, which fight every enlightened movement. For the past couple of years, as you know, we have bent our efforts largely toward the establishment of new committees in different countries and the encouragement of their development. If you will refer to our earlier correspondence you will see that we stressed the popularizing of the movement, in broad terms. Actual progress in this direction is not the same in every country, but there has been consistently good ground-work everywhere in the way of publications. Your own contribution in this respect is notable, as we are able to heighten and strengthen greatly every new interest in our movement by showing, or mailing, printed matter such as you have sent us. The printed word is often more powerful far abroad than at home, and it is impressive at the beginning in such a project as ours. However, we do persist in urging action, toward government acceptance of the Pact on one hand and toward bringing into life the Banner of Peace on the other. During the past year or so the most active response in the way of new committees has come from South America, where the Pact has been already accepted officially. Therefore, we stress the promulgation of the Banner of Peace.

-2- Carl 00 3 49 I acted upon your suggestion to inform heads of our Committees about Roerich International University and have given them your address inviting them to correspond with you re. establishment of same in their respective countries. I believe I may quote here from a follow-up letter of mine, dated September 26th, to one of these committees. (The following is sent to you for any suggestive value it may have toward your forthcoming lectures and writings and because we recognize that for our new committees your successful initiative has a broad incentive value, and we wish to cooperate in all frankness at this stage of development). "Under separate cover we are sending you material and publications which will be of value to you in establishing an active cell in our growing body of world-wide warriors under the Banner of Peace. To call attention to this Red Cross of Culture it is necessary everywhere to organize lectures and forums, perhaps aided by concerts or the visual arts, to stimulate wide discussion about the significance of safeguarding Culture and acquaint people with the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace as a popular world movement. Because of the wide-spread vandalism and progressive general destruction during these times of world conflict and calamity, it is fitting to call our defense of cultural treasures a new "Crusades." Verily, a crusade it is - because of the global significance of recognizing cultural treasures as the invaluable and irreplaceable common property of mankind. All our "cells" together must develop a powerful advance movement upon culture's field of battle. Not only must people begin effectively to safeguard culture, but they must learn why and how to battle for it. Only then will humanity begin to emerge from its present savage state. It is time to become humane, in the biggest meaning of this great concept." It is, of course, good to mention Washington, that is the United States Government.

It is, of course, good to mention Washington, that is the United States Government, in lectures and your program in general, as it was the actual launching site for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, as is clearly and fully described in the official papers sent to you, and our other committees, not long ago. Thus, as far as the Pact is concerned, Washington has already done its part; it remains for the country at large to bring into life the Banner of Peace, and this is a matter for private and public support and effort. While in general this is the situation throughout the Western Hemisphere, it is quite different in Italy and elsewhere. In the countries which suffered the ravages of war, rebuilding now in many ways, hardly anything can be done without direct governmental support, and furthermore these are the countries who have not yet officially adopted the Pact. In the present state of political instability the way of multilateral (or even bilateral) action, as in the treaty signed in Washington in 1935, may be inadvisable for the Eastern Hemisphere, and the way of unilateral action, as taken recently in India, would seem best.

I am glad to let you know, since I was under the impression that you already knew, that we are the only representatives of the Roerich Museum in the U. S. A. and a fine collection of Prof. Roerich's paintings is being shown by us to the public.

We are planning to move shortly into new quarters, and may undergo certain important functional and legal changes, about all of which I shall inform you later.

With hearty greetings,

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

P.S.
We are enclosing also a publication of the Pan-American Union relating to ratification of the Roerich Pact by the American nations.

M35

"We are doing everything possible to present the document of the signing of the Roerich Pact by all Pan-American countries and the proclamation by President Roosevelt. The document in the form in which it will be possible to print (since the difficulties are enormous at the moment will be distributed among the 4,000 members delegated by the Committee, which belong to the Pact - in all countries...."

".... I share your desire to realize as soon as possible a Congress of the Roerich Pact in this Capital. Well, then it would be best to plan it for 1950, in order to reach the highest perfection and have assurance that all American capitals will be represented...."

"....We are fully organizing this Chapter of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. Once organized, we will get in touch with the Government organs, to get official recognition as an entity tending to safeguard the cultural interests and historical monuments of the national estate.

This week we are starting, as an initial act of our work, a series of lectures, in order to make known and spread the beneficial aims of this pacifistic organization.

Actually, this Wednesday, I will give a talk to propagate and make known what this Institution of the Roerich Pact is. A copy of my Radio Talk will be gladly sent to you in due time, for your information.

.... Shortly we will have some good news and publications. We have proceeded to obtain the publication of a quarterly organ, to give account of our activities and spread our beneficial aims...."

"....I have started to work for the ROERICH PACT Committee and I am sending you today a clipping of our most important newspaper EL HERALDO containing an article written by me about ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE. I am glad to inform you that this famous newspaper is at the complete orders of ROERICH PACT and you personally and that I am one of the columnists of this publication since its foundation.

By ordinary mail I am sending you also other complete copies of EL HERALDO..."

"....As I resume my activities in public life, after my recent illness, I propose to bring out the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace ideal on every possible occasion. On Thursday of this week I am speaking before a gathering of young men, and am taking up the matter of human relations and world peace. Naturally, Prof. Roerich's work will be one of the main points of my address...."

Members and Friends:

It is a real pleasure to welcome you in our new home on behalf of the Directors of ARCA and the Roerich Academy of Arts.

All last year we were busy preparing this home for our institutions. For quite a long time we had felt that we needed room for expansion, realizing that our former quarters, although excellent in many ways, were no longer adequate in view of our plans for the future.

It was therefore a joyous fulfillment for us when this building was found and its acquisition made possible.

We feel that our Academy, which is dedicated to the teaching of all arts under one roof in conformity with the principle expounded by its founder Prof. Nicholas Roerich that all arts are one, will find here a long-sought opportunity for justified progress. Truly, it is for us a great comfort to anticipate here a growth for our Institutions commensurate with their real and potential value to the community, the nation and the world. We feel that this new home of ours will greatly facilitate the American Russian Cultural Association's program of activities on the path of cultural construction, sowing seeds of tolerance and understanding - of appreciation for art - of respect for the great treasures of man's creative genius which are found in every country and which are cherished by the human spirit everywhere as the real messengers of peace through culture as envisioned in Prof.Roerich's noble project the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

The program of this recital brings to you three talented artists of the Opera Class of Maestro Victor Andoga, who has been associated with the Roerich Academy of Arts for many years and whose work as opera director, producer and artist has been widely acclaimed in this country and abroad.

We sincerely hope that you will enjoy the concert and we are delighted to see so many of you here.

OPERAL HAMISTA

INSTITUTO DE CULTURA AMERICANA SECCION BOLIVIANA 1431 Casilla Postal La Paz, Bolivia March 14, 1950 Sr. Don Dudley Fosdick Presidente del Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee New York, USA Esteemed colleague: Your kind letter received. We wish to congratulate you on your intelligent suggestions toward greater expansion of our work. Our new house offers a great deal of comfort to our crusading members whenever they visit it. We are very pleased with the brochure you have sent us, they have been well distributed and I am sure they will be of great service to our high ideals. This year we have started with great enthusiasm and we have a plan to obtain funds that will allow us to do a more effective work. In April 23 we are starting a series of lectures in order to make known the principles of this cultural crusade and its meaning for the interest of different countries in regard to the conservation of their cultural heritage. Also talks will be given in popular centers, schools and colleges with which our members are connected. We are now interested in organizing our secretarial offices permanently and they will be open every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday. It is our intention to create a small library with literature adequate to and promoting the ideology of our cultural crusade. At the earliest opportunity we shall let you know of the results of these movements which we are initiating. We hope they will produce good results. Dr. Alberto Montano Lanza

Rio de Janeiro,

April 2, 1950

My dear President Dudley Fosdick:

Affectionate greetings to you. It is with great pleasure that I am sending you herewith enclosed clippings from two principle papers of Rio de Janiero in which there is written up the formation in our capital of the Brazillian Committee of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. We expect that also in other papers in the different states of our country will be printed similar news which we are sending you here.

I would like your advice in regard to the nomination of delegates of Brazillian Committee in all other states of the Federation, as representatives of the Committee in Rio de Janiero. I would like to know if you approve of this and if these delegates should be selected by myself or send them their names for approval, so that they could be nominated by the central Committee in New York.

Hoping you will send us in the near future the needed instructions and favorable advice, I remain

Your friend,

EDUARDO TOURINHO

April 25, 1950 Senor Eduardo Tourinho 27 - Figueiredo Magalhaes Ap. 604 - Copacabana Rio de Janeiro - Brazil Dear friend and colleague: Your good letter of April 2nd has arrived, and I hasten to answer it. Indeed I am delighted with your excellent proposal to elect delegates of the Brazilian Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee to act as representatives of your Committee in all the states of the Federation. Since the Rio de Janiero Committee will be the principle one in all Brazil, the plans and activities of these delegates and any sub-committees they may form in the other states of the Federation will be subject to the approval of your Committee. I think it is absolutely correct that you and your Committee should nominate these delegates directly and not send us the names first for our approval. You will work directly with them; they will send reports to you and consult with you on various matters, and you know the persons upon whom you could depend and who would be best fitted for this cooperative work. I will appreciate having the list of the delegates after their election, so that we could keep it here in our file pertaining to your activities. I take this opportunity also to thank you for the excellent newspaper clippings regarding the formation of the Brazilian Committee for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. ... Fraternally yours, Dudley Fosdick Chairman

June 8, 1950

Dr. Alberto Montano Lanza Casilla Postal 1431 La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Dr. Lanza:

I was indeed happy to receive your letter of April 28th ...

We were especially glad to hear that you and your distinguished colleagues, Dr. Villazon and Senor Palacios, have already begun giving lectures, which is one of the best ways to attract a greater number of people toward the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. I congratulate you upon your excellent lecture titles, which indicate precisely the correct and essential coverage of the project, enlightenment upon which is so needed now by the people at large. I presume you will give the same lectures also for women's clubs, libraries and other cultural organizations, in other words, as widely as possible.

The idea of publishing these lectures in the form of pamphlets or brochures is truly an excellent one, and I heartily endorse it. We will appreciate it if you will send us a few of each of these publications, whenever they are issued, to distribute here among our several Spanish speaking friends.

As a suggestion for the future, you might think of encouraging the work of young artists, in your country by sponsoring some exhibitions. At the opening of such exhibitions lectures could be given - perhaps you and the members of your Committee could repeat the lectures already given, thus successfully combining the encouragement of art with the ideals of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. ...

We trust that your plan of sending a commission on a trip to the several capitols you mention has been fulfilled, and that the new sub-committees are now actively participating through the cooperation of the cultural citizens in those parts. We know that often in a city of small population the people work with greater enthusiasm, feeling local and national pride in starting a work which serves and safeguards culture.

Working for peace at present, it seems to me, may be much easier in your hemisphere than in United States or Europe. I need not tell you that tensions we feel here now, and how little thought is given toward actually establishing permanent peace on our suffering planet. This is why your enlightened efforts are so valuable, and my colleagues and I heartily welcome all and everything you are doing in the cause of Peace.

Our noble founder and leader, Prof. Roerich, often spoke of many friends in all parts of the world who would rally to our cause and unite their efforts with ours. He especially mentioned in this regard the countries of South America, remarking that the people there, because of their open hearts and natural reverence for beauty and culture, could do more for the preservation of the treasures of mankind than those who have only an intellectual interest in them...

Fraternally yours,

Institute of American Culture

Bolivian Chapter

1431 Post Office Box

April 28, 1950

Mr. Dudley Fosdick New York, U.S.A.

Esteemed and distinguished colleague:

I just received your kind letter of April 25 ...

For my part, I have held four lectures, titles as follows:

- 1. WHAT IS THE ROERICH PACT AND THE BANNER OF PEACE?
- 2. THE AIMS OF THE ROERICH PACT AND THE BANNER OF PEACE?
- 3. UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ROERICH PACT AND THE BANNER OF PEACE.
- L. THE BANNER OF THE ROERICH PACT AND THE BANNER OF PEACE.

Armando Moreno Palacios has also held a lecture, entitled as follows:

THE ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE IN BOLIVIA.

Dr. Alberto Palacios Villazon held two lectures with the following titles:

THE ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE
THE MONUMENTS OF THE NATIONAL CULTURE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE

....We have created a library that has only a limited number of works, all of which donations of members and sympathizers.

We are trying to secure a better locality, in order to be able to increase our work of expansion. We shall see what can be done in this respect.

Within a few days we shall designate a commission to take a trip to the capitols of the Department, especially in Cochamamba, Oruro, Potosi and Sucre, where SUBCOMMITTEES of the Roerich Pact are being formed, the heads of which are active persons, working for our ideals.

As you see, my dear friend, little by little we are advancing in our aims, always trying to better our position. For the moment we believe enough is being done, and we shall do much more.

As always, I am awaiting your kind orders and instructions, orientations, etc. for the accomplishment of our aims. Any suggestions from you will be gratefully received.

Once again I take the opportunity to express my highest consideration.

ALBERTO MONTANO LANZA

"New York Times, June 16, 1950"

PATTERN FOR UNESCO

Proposal for Full Autonomy and Authority Outlined

"To the Editor:

Unesco has been taken for granted too long, and Dr. Torres Bodet's unexpected resignation, now happily withdrawn, as its Secretary-General, may arouse world-wide attention and discussion, I hope, at least in educational circles.

The reason for his action was reported to be the 'failure of the present Unesco conference to draft a dramatic and immediate program for peace.' His impatience may be justifiable, but I venture to suggest a more deep-rooted and more deadening trouble of Unesco - that is, it is suffering from a mental as well as physical malady of too much governmental operation. ...

There should be cooperation, not control ... Unesco should be in a position to lead the way to world-wide understanding and cooperation through education, science and culture, which are above nationality, race and politics."

(sig.) Chih Meng

July 5, 1950

Dr. Torres Bodet
Director General
UNESCO
UN
Lake Success, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Bodet:

It is with sincere pleasure that we are mailing to you, under separate cover, our publication "The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace," which will acquaint you with the aims and activities of our Committee.

Knowing of your untiring efforts in behalf of culture and peace through UNESCO, we feel that your organization should know more about our world-wide plan. We have several active committees in Europe and South America, and the number of adherents to the Roerich Pact is steadily growing.

We would be interested to acquaint with our project all the delegations working under you, and will deeply appreciate your cooperation so that we can bring this into effect.

Awaiting your esteemed reply, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Sina Fosdick Executive Secretary

## UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION UNESCO LIBRARY 19, Avenue Kleber Paris XVIe

On behalf of Unesco I wish to thank you for the publications that you have so kindly sent to the Director-General:

The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace.

Paris, 16 August 1950.

4 CT

for Herbert Coblans Librarian

319 West 107th Street New York 25, N. Y.

December 29, 1950

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the December 17th issue of the New York Sunday Times there appeared a letter to the editor under the heading Art Treasures in War, written by a former "deputy chief of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Office of Military Government of the United States." The letter called for reactivation of the Roberts Commission, describing official measures it carried out in Europe during and immediately following World War 2 in the way of preserving, repairing and restoring churches and historic monuments and returning paintings and other art objects to the places from which they had been looted.

The Roberts Commission earned commendation for its work of repair and restitution of cultural treasures and sites after they had suffered the barbarisms of war, and it should be reactivated inasmuch as need for such work is foreseeable. But, if we are again on the verge of vandalism of the same sort, instead of putting emphasis on preparations to patch up afterwards, why not take the best means to prevent as much of it as possible?

The Roberts Commission was established in 1943. The purpose of this letter is to call attention to an earlier commitment of the United States Government - in 1935 - toward the same general purpose but one which emphasizes prevention of war's destruction of cultural sites and treasures.

At this time attention should be called to the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, which has been left to the initiative, time and effort, and the means of private citizens of this nation which officially decided to bring it into life fifteen years ago.

Quoting from "Treaty Series No. 899," a pamphlet issued by the Government Printing Office in Washington:

"....AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified by the United States of America....

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made
public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed
and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United
States of America to be affixed hereunto..."

Early success of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace idea, conceived and promulgated originally in Europe, was practically erased by the first World War, and the present movement was launched in 1929 while Prof. Roerich was in America. Newspapers widely acclaimed the plan. The Pact is an international treaty providing that artistic, educational, religious, and scientific institutions, monuments and sites, and all objects and personnel attached thereto, be held neutral in war and respected in peace and held inviolable in war and in peace. They are to be officially registered and identified by the Banner of Peace, whose design is three red spheres in a red circle on a white background. The whole idea is similar to that of the Red Cross.

There were three International Conferences held: two in Bruges, Belgium - in 1931 and 1932 - and one in Washington, D.C. - in 1933, which culminated in the Pan-American

Day Ceremonies in 1935 in Washington. On that day, April 15, 1935, delegates from the United States and all the other twenty countries of the Pan-American Union signed the Pact in the White House, and President Roosevelt's address was broadcast by coast-to-coast radio hook-up.

The work of organization of a growing group of affiliated Roerich Committees, headed by persons of cultural prominence in the various countries under whose sponsorship work can be carried on by local committees, is centered in the New York headquarters at 319 West 107th Street. It has also devolved upon this Central Committee to record the progress of the active committees outside the United States in pressing for adoption of the Roerich Pact and to collate the work of all committees the world over toward a grand inventory of works of art, museums, monuments, and scientific, educational and religious buildings eligible to fly the Banner of Peace.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace knows no politics, and should be endorsed in truth by each and every nation. The universal approach is essential to this project, which precludes chauvinism and prejudices of all kinds. The scarcity of funds for peace, for construction, for culture, is world-wide just now, but this condition must eventually change. When better forces come into ascendancy all over the world, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace will have its due public support, and no doubt in many places government support, and will not be dependent on private capital, upon which so many worthy projects have relied in the past.

But bad times should not be permitted to nullify good measures that have already been adopted. In all countries the people - individuals, enlightened speakers and writers, organizations, institutions - should begin using the Banner of Peace symbol without waiting for official governmental adoption of the Pact. Active Peace groups everywhere should publicize the Banner of Peace as fully and freely as possible. The symbol should enter into life, and the people should come to recognize it and welcome it in advance of governmental action, which may be slow and difficult in this direction in these times.

DUDLEY FOSDICK

Senor Jose Albuerne Bolivar 1143, Dpto 7 Buenos Aires, R. A.

Dear Friend:

This time I am writing to you about a new and very interesting project of ours, and with a two-fold purpose. First to acquaint you with it, and second to inquire confidentially whether you think that Senor de Lara, who we understand has been sick for quite some time and has not yet resumed his official duties, would be interested and able to undertake to undertake to participate in this project. That is, would his health permit it?

We are announcing a contest for students of high schools in the large cities in this country, for an essay on the following theme: "Why and How Should Our Country Safeguard Its Cultural Treasures?" Two prizes will be awarded for the best essays: a first prize of \$50.00, and a second prize of \$25. The essays are to be between two and three pages long and, of course, must use as basic material the history of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, its aims and its application in life. For this purpose the Roerich Pact brochure will have to be studied by those students who will want to compete.

We are printing the announcement with simple rules about the contest and will send them to the leading high schools in this country. The contest closes on May 1st, and all essays will have to be received before that time. A specially selected jury, consisting of an educator, a museum director, an artist, a writer, a lecturer, one or two professors of universities, will judge the essays and award the prizes. The winning essays will become the property of our Committee here and will eventually be published.

We offer a similar contest to be run in Italy by Dr. Enrico G. Carpani, Chairman of the Roerich Pact Committee there. Of course he will run it in conformity with the system of education and certain customs in that country. We shall furnish the money for the first and second prizes, that is \$75.00 to Dr. Carpani, but the rest, such as printing the announcements, sending them out to principals of high schools, announcing them in the papers, awarding the prizes by the jury and translating the winning essay for us into English will have to be undertaken directly by Dr. Carpani and his Committee there.

Mr. Fosdick and I thought that we would like also to have some of the countries in South America announce the same contest. Naturally, we first thought of Argentina and your Committee with Senor de Lara and yourself as active coworkers. The \$75.00, to cover the first and second prizes, would be sent to Senor de Lara, as Chairman. The question arises - do you believe that Senor de Lara, who cannot be yet fully active, could direct the organization of the contest and all the work connected with it from his home? Would it be too much of a strain for him at present? And if so, are there any other members on the Committee besides yourself who could undertake and complete successfully this project? I say this because we hesitate to ask you to accept full responsibility for it, knowing that but recently you also have been ill and have not yet fully recovered. Besides, I am a bit dubious as to whether you could devote much time to it, having your own work to take care of. However, after discussing it with Mr. Fosdick I decided to write you confidentially about it and ask your opinion.

If you feel that Senor de Lara could launch this activity and, without impairing his health, could carry out the entire project with your help perhaps, Mr. Fosdick will write him as soon as we have your answer. If, however, you will advise us not to trouble Senor de Lara with this matter now we shall not write him about it at all. We shall probably write to Bolivia, Brazil or Uruguay later.

At the very least we would like this year to have one contest run in the United States, one in Europe and one in South America. Next season we could then add three or more countries, in Europe and South America.

I need not tell you, my dear friend, how important it is just at this time to arouse the feeling and thoughts of young people toward the preservation of the cultural treasures of their country - I am sure you are fully in accord with us. I shall deeply appreciate your answer, and in the meantime I remain

With thoughts from the heart.

P.S.

Mr. Fosdick send you heartiest greetings

319 West 107 Street New York 25, N. Y.

January 26, 1951

Dr. Dudley Crafts Watson The Art Institute of Chicago Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee is launching now a contest for high school students in this country. The students are invited to submit competing essays, two or three pages long, on the theme "Why and How Should Our Country Safeguard its Cultural Treasures?" The first prize is \$50.00 and the second, \$25.00.

We are at present inviting well-known educators, leaders in literature, art and humanities to serve on the jury, and we are writing to ask you to participate in this way in our project.

The contest closes May 1st, and the Committee will then select, from the total number of essays received, only the best ones and present them to the jury for the awarding of the prizes. These essays will be published by the Committee later on.

I need not tell you how important it is for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee to proclaim at this time the vital need of safeguarding the cultural treasures of each country, and how necessary it is to awaken this realization in the hearts of young people.

We feel that you will respond warmly to this project, and we hope you will soon write us in acceptance of our invitation to be one of the judges.

With cordial greetings,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

February 9, 1951

Senor Alberto Sayan de Vidaurre Aparatdo #715 Havana, Cuba

My dear Friend:

It was a real pleasure to hear Dr. Giro, our good friend and chairman of the New York Latin-American Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, tell about his visit with you while he was on vacation in Cuba.

He spoke with enthusiastic commendation of you personally and of your splendid work in so many realms which all blend in the service of mankind.... He brought your book to show to us. ...

I wish to assure you that anytime you feel moved to undertake some expansion of this work and have some suggestions to make, or wish to consult Dr. Giro's Latin-American Committee or the Central Committee, please do not hesitate to let us know. ...

Sincerely,

DUDLEY FOSDICK Chairman My only worry about your project is the size of the prizes. You know there are any number of high school competitions over the United States at the present time that are accompanied by remarkable prize gifts—in fact, some go as high as \$100.00 for first prize, even for high school youngsters. However, this opportunity ought to appeal to any youngster whether he wants to win that prize or not and it may be that you will get your response, but it seems to me that you would do very much better to make it a far more important national event if you could. Say, give ten prizes with the top one to amount to something like \$100.00. There there would be a real stimulation and hundreds of thousands of youngsters would probably go into it. In fact, most of our local organizations that are interested in such things contribute very generous prizes. Even the School Arts megazine prizes run to \$1000.00 for something like fifty prizes all told.

As a matter of fact, \$25.00 when I was a boy was the lowest possible award for even the Art Students' League and today \$25.00 is worth about \$8.50. I am sure that my point is well taken. I hope it won't be too great a shock to you!...

Ever cordially yours,

Dudley Crafts Watson Membership Lecturer

DCWeb



319 West 107 Street New York 25, N. Y.

February 13, 1951

Dr. Dudley Crafts Watson The Art Institute of Chicago Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dudley:

I want to impart to you my appreciative reaction to your letter at once.

Of course, we cannot act upon your suggestion to enlarge the prizes under the circumstances (which is perhaps too long a story) but what I value is your obvious desire to see worthwhile things carried out with commensurateness. It is so refreshing at this stage of our struggle! Sina and I have been pushing ponderously through nothing but negation it seems for so many years.

Of course, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace should be brought into life in a big way, in a decent way, with dignity, but with a strong voice, not in an apologetic whisper.

You know that the Roerich Museum in previous years provided the proper setting for bringing Prof. Roerich's practical idealism into life in this country. You know that the United States is not a utopia where culture grows on trees and money exists only in museums as a relic of a peculiar past. You know the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace deserves both government sponsorship and private capital, to enable it to reach the public where it will find its ultimate support. You know that Horch committed a terrible crime in usurping the Roerich Museum and throttling all the Institutions, and that America must recognize this crime and rehabilitate the Institutions.

Where can we find people able and willing to join in this task with Sina and I, who gave all the money we had in the beginning and have continued, since the beginning, to give all our time and efforts? True, we have found a couple of such people, without whom we could not even offer these small prizes of \$50 (1st) and \$25 (2nd,) but where are the needed other good Americans? They must be people of Independent mind, with the courage to reject an unjust "court" decision, where there was no jury but plenty of prejudice and political pressure.

I am enclosing a copy of a "Letter to the Editor," which I am still trying to get printed in one paper or another. So far only silence and no success.

We appreciate your giving us the names of some art museum people as possible jurors, and we will let you know later on how our contest is progressing, reminding you in advance of May 1st.

Thank you again.

Most cordially,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

LOS ANGELES CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION Curriculum Offices 1205 West Pico Blvd. Los Angeles 15, California February 23, 1951 Mr. Norman S. Flook Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th Street New York 25, N. Y. Dear Mr. Flook: Your letter of January 28 with reference to a contest to be sponsored by the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, addressed to the Board of Education, was referred to the Curriculum Division for reply. For your information and guidance, matters of this type are usually channeled through the Central Office rather than direct information going out to the individual schools. The matter of contests is handled by the Contest Committee of which I am the chairman. Before we could approve such a contest, we would like to have more information as to its purpose, background and relationships. In the light of our extensive defense activities, we are not doing anything further in organized contests for the spring. However, it may be that individual students may be interested, and after information is forwarded to this office and approved, we might be able to process the announcement from the Central Office. Sincerely Maurice G. Blair Associate Superintendent MGB: lps cc: Mr. Montgomery Mr. Reeves

DALLAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT DALLAS, TEXAS School Administration Building 3700 Ross Avenue March 12, 1951 Mr. Sina Fosdick Executive Secretary Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th Street New York 25, N. Y. Dear Mr. Fosdick: Your letter addressed to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education under date of March 7 was referred to me. Our schools are so taken up with activities at this time of the year that we shall not be able to participate in the essay contest which you described in your other letter. Thank you very much for making this contest available to us. Sincerely yours, W. T. White Superintendent of Schools WTW: cs

### SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Administrative and Service Center 815 4th Avenue North

Seattle 9, Washington

March 13, 1951

Miss Sina Fosdick, Executive Secretary Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107 Street New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fosdick:

We did not mail you a roster of our high school principals because we decided that the contest which you propose is out of line with our policy.

Very truly yours,

Samuel E. Fleming Superintendent

SEF:MG

"(Same answer was made to this as to Mr. Haley, of Boston.)"

LS

319 West 107 Street New York 25, N.Y.

April 2, 1951

Prof. Julius S. Held 21 Claremont Avenue New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Proff Held:

We wish to thank you for your letter of acceptance to serve on the jury for our High School Essay Contest. You are quite right that this does not commit you to endorsement of anything unacceptable to your own thinking.

It is understandable these days that we find a great deal of caution being manifested as a result of the extraordinary suspiciousness that seems to be the order of the day. Since our work is non-political, it is the more gratifying to us to find people whose conscience will not permit them to shirk any possibility to help toward general enlightenment.

I shall send you probably not more than 3 or 4 essays, soon after June 1st, and until then please accept our heartiest appreciation and our good wishes, in which Mrs. Fosdick joins me.

Sincerely yours,

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

319 West 107 Street
New York 25, N. Y.

April 27, 1951

Seyferth

Mr. Otto Seyferth President United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D/C.

Dear Mr. Seyferth:

I was most pleased today to receive word from our Honorary Chairman, Mr. Baltzar Bolling, that he had spoken to you about our High School Students Essay Contest, and I wish to thank you for your gracious acceptance to serve on the jury.

We are very glad that Mr. Bolling had an opportunity to outline to you our cultural aims and work and to enlist your valued cooperation in this project. From what Mr. Bolling writes about you, aside from your highly esteemed public service, I am confident you will agree with us that it is of vital importance at this time to bring to the young people of our country an appreciation of the real valuables they own in common with their fellow citizens in the cultural treasures of America, and of the world, and a realization of the necessity to safeguard them.

I am enclosing herewith some contest literature, as well as pertinent documents that will be of interest to you; namely, the recorded ratification of the Roerich Pact by the nations of the Pan-American Union and a government pamphlet describing its ratification by the United States Senate and the President. I am also mailing, under separate cover, the brochure, "The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace, which will acquaint you with the purposes and history of this noble project created by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the great artist, writer and humanitarian.

We would welcome any comment or suggestions you might care to make, at any time, and for your choice as to the prizes we shall send you probably not more than three or four essays - soon after June 15th.

On behalf of our Board I wish to thank you again for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman Mrs. Sina Fosdick 319 West 107th Street New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Fosdick:

There was a delay of a couple of days before I was able to see and talk to the supervisor of secondary education for the Gary Schools in regard to the essay contest.

The impression I received from talking to him convinced me that he was greatly interested in the ideals toward which we were working and informed me that he had read through the brochure which sets forth the ideals of the Roerich Pact.

His reply to me was not one of rejection of the essay contest because it lacked merit, but simply because essay contests in general were not bringing forth the public response and cooperation which the sponsors of various contests anticipated ....

I can agree with you on the fact that the ideals of the Roerich Pact and the furtherance of these ideals through such methods as essay contests, or other means, are superior to most every other type of contest, however, it simply appears that the consciousness of large numbers of people has not yet reached that degree of awareness where they are able to distinguish between mediocre and elevating ideals....

This school official thought it would be a good idea to spread the teaching of the subject of Peace through Culture in the social studies classrooms of the schools and stated that he would be willing to make a recommendation to the teachers in those particular studies. The question seems to be, according to him, what type of textbook is available on the subject of Peace through Culture and in sufficient quantity to meet such a need. Seems to me that this would require a large expenditure of money, while the end result may or may not be what we desire. At any rate the suggestion is conveyed to you for your consideration...

Very cordially yours.

FRANK SVENGALIS

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319 West 107 Street New York 25, N. Y.

May 8, 1951

Ford Foundation 575 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y.

Att: Miss I. Cannon

Dear Miss Cannon:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of May 7th I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "Corrière del Libro" published and edited by Dr. E. G. Carpani, Chairman of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee for Italy.

You will find an article about the Ford Foundation on page 3. You will also find in the same issue of "Corriere del Libro", on page 5, an item pertaining to the current activities of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in America.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee has subsidiary committees in South America as well as in Europe.

A special publication issued by our Committee a Brochure entitled "The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace" is also being sent to you under separate cover.

Since our Chairman, Mr. Dudley Fosdick, is at present out of town and will be back early in June he will write you personally at that time giving you additional information about our project and also send important publications pertaining to its history and activities.

Very sincerely yours,

Sina Fosdick

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION Parkway at Twenty-First Street Zone 3 May 10 1951 Mr. Dudley Fosdick Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th Street New York 25, N. Y. Dear Mr. Fosdick: In reply to your letter of April 26, concerning your high school students essay contest on, "Why and How Should Our Country Safeguard Its Cultural Treasures," may I say that while we are in accord with the general objects of your program we are opposed to essay contests in general. Hardly a day passes but what someone proposes an essay contest of some sort and we could devote a very considerable part of our English program to the matter of handling these contests. We have, therefore, taken the position that we shall not as a school system enter into arrangements of this sort. Sincerely yours, Louis P. Hoyer Superintendent of Schools

SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENT CIVIC AUDITORIUM SAN FRANCISCO 2 May 14, 1951 Mr. Dudley Fosdick, Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th Street New York 25, N. Y. Dear Mr. Fosdick: Your letter of April 26, requesting permission for the High School students of the San Francisco Public Schools to participate in your Essay Contest, "Why and How Should Our Country Safeguard Its Cultural Treasures," was presented to our Committee on Outside Activities by Dr. Clish. Our committee regrets very much that they will be unable to have our students participate in this contest this year. We have already selected such contests that the students and teachers can undertake with any assurance of adequate participation through the school year, 1950-51. Very truly yours, Watt A Long Associate Superintendent WAL:MM

L14 81

319 West 107 Street New York 25, N. Y.

May 15, 1951

Dear Friend:

I could not answer your letter of May 3rd any sooner, as there is a great deal of work especially at present which I have to shoulder alone, since Mr. Fosdick is still at his home in Indiana and will not be back before beginning of June.

I am not astonished at the information you are giving me after talking to the Superintendent of Schools, in regard to our Contest for the High School Students. Mr. Fosdick has had a number of letters from Supervisors of Education in several States and they practically voiced the same opinion, namely, that while they approve the principles of the Pact and the idea of the contest, they have been apparently approached by so many organizations for similar purposes that they decided not to allow any contest for high school students. I can readily see that they are afraid to overburden the students with extra curriculum activities and perhaps also that some of the contests may have been not quite idealistic and ethical in nature, which may have caused their present decision.

I also agree with you about the "consciousness of a large number of people not having yet reached that degree of awareness where they are able to distinguish between mediocre and elevating ideals."

I think you have done your utmost in trying to further the contest and Mr. Fosdick and I are deeply touched by your energy and efforts, but let us not feel bad if at present the Essay Contest will not bear fruit in the United States - perhaps it is not the time for it.

But I know you will be delighted to hear of the unusual success of the very same contest in Paris, France. Mr. Barnett Conlan, who is organizing a new Roerich Pact Committee there at present, has succeeded in launching the Essay Contest under the auspices of the "House of Peace." The jury consisting of leading representatives of art, science and public life, has been already chosen and the announcements of the contest will be made several times over the French radio and apparently the press will carry also some publicity about it.

We are expecting news from Dr. Carpani in Italy and hope that the results will be similar to those in France.

I am quite interested in the idea given to you by the school official whom you visited, namely, to spread the teaching of the subject "Peace Through Culture" in a special publication, to be recommended in the Social Studies class rooms of the schools. You are quite right, it would not be possible for us to undertake such a publication now, but what about the brochure on Ro rich Pact and Banner of Peace? Could they use it in the Gary schools, and if so, how many copies would they need?

With warmest personal greetings.

Most cordially yours, Sina Fosdick

Mr. Frank Svengalis 1157 Jackson St. Gary, Indiana

K1

319 West 107 Street New York 25, N.Y.

July 2, 1951

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman President, Ford Foundation 575 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Upon my return to New York I was informed that an officer of your Foundation had inquired about the status of our organization in relation to Dr. E. G. Carpani, Chairman of the Italian Roerich Committee and editor of the literary newspaper "Corriere del Libro" in Bologna, Italy.

We are very pleased to learn of your interest in Dr. Carpani's work, and would like to acquaint you somewhat more extensively with the work of the Central Committee in New York. I am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover the following material:

Booklet "Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace"
Congressional Reprint -74th Congress, 1st Session - Executive N.
Status of the Pan-American Treaties and Conventions.
2 copies "Corriere del Libro" (in Italian).
Pamphlet - "La Defensa Del Mundo Cultural" (in Spanish).

I also would like very much to have the pleasure of a personal meeting with you or one of your associates to outline our present activities and future aims.

The work of organization of a growing group of affiliated Roerich Committees, headed by persons of cultural prominence in the various countries under whose sponsorship work can be carried on by local c committees, is centered here in N.Y. It has also devolved upon this Central Committee to record the progress of the active committees outside the U.S. in pressing for adoption of the Roerich Pact and to collate the work of all committees the world over toward a grand inventory of works of art, museums, monuments, and scientific, educational and religious buildings eligible to fly the Banner of Peace.

In this field of protection of culture, as in so many other fields at the present time, we find that the rest of the world looks to the U.S.A. for the necessary funds. Our long range program is readily mapped out and may be systematically embarked upon once financial support is assured on a commensurate scale. Through voluntary contributions, of money, time and effort, a few of us have succeeded during the past few years in laying the groundwork, and we now feel that it is necessary to enlist the aid of adequate capital.

K3

Our Committee in New York could immediately undertake an Inventory of Treasures of Art and Culture of the U.S.A. for Protective Purposes, entailing research, cataloguing, registration, supplying of identification flags. Our Committee in Paris, headed by Barnett Conlan, well-known art critic and writer, could embark upon a Survey of Great Art Works of France, including a record of protective removals and restorations during and after the second World War. Other projects could be launched, in Italy, and gradually, as funds are available, elsewhere in Europe and in South America.

We trust that you, as President of the Ford Foundation, whose support of cultural and educational projects commands wide respect and recognition especially in America and Europe, will agree that in the present period of history the U.S. should stand foremost not only in economic and political influence but also in the development of measures for the safeguarding of the world's culture.

We shall hopefully await your esteemed reply.

Most sincerely yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman Rosrich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee Mr. Barnett D. Conlan 26 Rue de la Gare Chatillon-sous-Bagneux Seine, France

Dear Friend:

I received your very good letter of October 6th, but since it mentioned that you were writing me another letter explaining more fully the situation in Paris, I decided to wait for its arrival. It came yesterday, and I believe that I am now well informed about the existing situation. Indeed I am very grateful to you for this comprehensive description and I appreciate all you have written because it is always best to know the reality.

As to the former Roerich Museum in Paris, its activities, of course, have been discontinued for many years, and I really was not yet associated with the work at that time. Mrs. Fosdick knew some of the people who were active in the work in Paris years ago, but, as you know, during the war all activities were suspended. After the war we did not know for a long time what had happened to the paintings, and only recently have we had reassuring information about them.

All you write about the Maison de la Paix, its history, and about Mme. Noelle Grange, is of deep interest to us. What a fine person she must be to work and give so self-lessly when she is far from being in comfortable circumstances! The Maison itself seems to have an excellent foundation, spiritually and otherwise. We believe that the work of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, when it is housed there, will unfold steadily. We are particularly happy to learn that the Roerich Banner is the one chosen to represent the noble ideals laid into the foundation of the Maison de la Paix. We also rejoice to learn that those who support Mme. Grange are young people with real creative abilities. They are so much needed at present, when the world is immersed in political confusion and economic crises, and seems to have lost all ethical and moral principles. ...

We are enclosing here the \$100 which was allocated for use for the school students essay contest in Paris. I wish to repeat that if you feel it would more desirable to use it for a different kind of contest, please do not hesitate to write us. ...

Very cordially yours,

THE FORD FOUNDATION 655 Madison Avenue New York 21, N. Y. November 2, 1951 Mr. Dudley Fosdick, Chairman Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th St. New York 25, N. Y. Dear Mr. Fosdick: We have now reviewed carefully your letter of September 21, addressed to Mr. Paul Hoffman, concerning the work of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. I regret that we have no information here concerning an inquiry by an officer of our Foundation to which you refer in the letter, but nonetheless we have been interested in reviewing the material which you sent us. Unfortunately, I must advise you that the Foundation will be unable to support this work. We have not yet developed a cultural program in which specific projects of this nature can be included. We thank you for your interest in writing to us and regret that it is necessary to give you a negative reply. We will be glad to keep your work in mind as our program develops. Yours very truly, Bernard L. Gladieux Assistant to the President BLG: dm

January 16, 1952 Prof. Dr. Emirto de Lima Villa Blomdina No. 46-26 Calle 55 Avenida Olaya Herrera Barranquilla, Colombia Dear Prof. de Lima: I have received your hearty greetings of December 21st and thank you for them. You will be very much interested in receiving this invitation to the first event of the N.Y. Latin-American Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, under leadership of Dr. Carlos Giro. I regret that you could not be present, but you will be pleased to see that our Latin-American friends here are active. I more than understand your difficulties, and hope that they will be conquered in the near future. I look forward to hearing from you soon again. With fraternal greetings, Dudley Fosdick

March 4, 1952

Mr. Barnett D. Conlan 26 Rue de la Gare Chatillon-Sous-Bagneux Seine, France

Dear Friend:

....Your news that the Recteur de la Sorbonne is taking up the Roerich prize by notifying the schools, and that the announcements are coming over the radio is most gratifying. I truly wish we had some sort of a budget for such expenditures, to contribute from here toward this noble and selfless work on behalf of the Roerich Pact Committee. But believe me, my good friend, when I say that the sum which we sent was already the stipulated sum assigned for this purpose in our budget for 1951. Perhaps later we will be able to ask our directors to extend somewhat this small grant for the activities you so beautifully started, for 1952.

How well do I know what you mean when you mention "dark forces with powerful means!" Yes, these sinister people, with a great deal of money and big connections, usually try to swallow up such cultural work, especially when it is purely idealistic. Often they want to use the ideals for their own personal advantage, contributing small sums and then fully controlling the work and giving orders as to what to do. "Timeo Danaos e dona ferentes!"

We have for many years taken the road of slow and cautious expansion, receiving financial help in an absurdly small way, in order to be able to keep control of the work and not allow any evil schemes and designs to rule it. Our experience in this in the past has been so terrible that we have learned a great deal and certainly are on guard not to repeat it. ...

With best greetings.

Cordially yours,

March 14, 1952

Prof. Dr. Emirto de Lima Villa Blomdina No. 46-26 Calle 55 Avenida Olaya Herrera Barranquilla, Colombia

Dear Friend:

Your good letter of February 3rd has been received, and I greatly appreciate your expressions of spiritual satisfaction at the Recital of Latin-American music and poetry which was held at the Roerich Foundation on the 26th of January.

I wish that you could have been here to enjoy the exquisite use of your beautiful language in the art of music and poetry. The participating artists were truly splendid, and we enjoyed having them on that occasion. I have no doubt that as soon as matters and conditions will be greatly improved you will be able to organize a concert or similar event under the auspices of the Colombian Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee ...

Fraternally yours,

Mr. Roberto A. Pertierra y Polo Rincon 135 - BANFIELD-FCNGR. Prov. de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of October 6th, in which request information pertaining to the Roerich Museum, we wish to say that we shall be very pleased to have you include our museum into your "General Guide to American Museums" and wish to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

- a) Roerich Foundation (which includes Roerich Museum, Roerich Academy of Arts and other Roerich Institutions).
- b) Incorporated as a membership corporation, with a board of directors, and chartered as an educational non-profit institution.
- Roerich the great internationally-known artist whose works are represented in leading museums and private collections of Europe, America and Asia. The Museum is open to the public and attracts many visitors. The Foundation is dedicated to the very active promotion of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, the great peace project created by Prof. Roerich and signed by the 20 Latin-American countries and the United States of America, with ratification proclaimed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1936 (Roerich Pact committees are also in several countries of Europe and Asia); to the promulgation of the ideals of Prof. Nicholas Roerich expressed in his writings and his art; exchange of scholars and works of art; special publications; measures toward safeguarding the great treasures of culture of all humanity; and general support of artistic and scientific projects related to the culture of all nations and peoples.
- d) 319 West 107 Street, New York 25, N. Y.
- e) University 4-7752,

We trust that this information will be of value to you and you will incorporate it in your General Guide to American Museums.

Should you wish to correspond further pertaining to our work, we shall be very glad to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

# THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1954

### 53 NATIONS WEIGH INSURING CULTURE

Parley in The Hague Aims at Preventing Destruction of Treasures in Warfare

THE HACUE, The Netherlands, May 6 - Delegates from fifty-three countries are making determined efforts here to insure the survival of the world's cultural treasures through war, military occupation and those shadowy regions that are neither war nor peace.

The conference, sponsored by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, opened in the peace palace here April 21, to approve a convention "for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict."

The existence of new mass destruction weapons such as the atomic and hydrogen bombs makes such an enterprise seem more unreal of late. Many of the delegates here concede as much but by a kind of tacit consent. No one brings up the question of these weapons in the meetings of the conference.

Similar attempts to enforce respect for what one United States delegate to the conference called a kind of "cultural Red Cross" were made in The Hague conventions of 1907 and later by the League of Nations.

UNESCO prepared a preliminary draft of a new convention based on the previous efforts. The delegates to the current conference were asked to take definitive action in accepting or rejecting the draft convention with whatever amendments they wanted.

### ENFORCEMENT IS PROBLEM

The enforcement of respect for any agreed code is one of the most difficult problems, Dr. Luther H. Evans, UNESCO Director General, was questioned about this just before the conference opened. His reply was: "The only way you can force anybody to respect an agreement during a war is to lick 'em, isn't it?"

Though all the delegations joined for the record in agreeing on the utility of some sort of convention, in practice the political divisions of other international gatherings quickly became evident.

The Soviet Union put in a surprise appearance, thus abandoning its long boycott of UNESCO activities. Other Iron Curtain countries followed.

The Soviet delegation is one of the strongest here and is headed by Vladimir S. Kemenov, Deputy Minister of Culture.

The conference had scarcely begun when one issue arose to illustrate the split between the United States and Soviet positions. The issue was whether the draft convention was to say specifically that cultural treasures should be respected except in cases of military necessity.

The Soviet delegation argued that culture was culture and no considerations of military necessity should be allowed to interfere with the necessity for protecting culture.

### U. S. POSITION IS STATED

The position of the United States delegation was directly opposite: one could not hope for realistic convention that anyone would respect in practice unless "military necessity" was included in the draft.

The United States delegation suggested that the Russians were out to sabotage the conference by forcing the adoption of an unrealistic instrument. By a vote of 22-to-8, with 8 abstentions, the United States military necessity phrase was adopted.

The delegates foresee the establishment of a kind of international register of cultural treasures and a distinctive emblem - internationally recognizable - to mark treasures to be protected.

The draft convention suggested a solid light blue equilateral triangle on a white circle. But the Swiss delegates quickly pointed out this was the design, with the colors reversed, used for trucks with trailers in Switzerland.

The definition of the treasures to be protected has been one of the most difficult points before the conference, which ends May 12.

Delegates of the United States and Britain want protection of "objects of high cultural value." Representatives of Spain, Yugoslavia, Japan and the United States want to include places of natural beauty. Delegates of Israel, Spain and Britain want to include archaeological sites.

Representatives of the United States, Israel and Spain favor mentioning specifically archives and libraries.

Delegates of Switzerland, Spain, Japan, United States and Britain want to include not only collections of manuscripts and books but also individual manuscripts and books.

Delegates of Greece want to leave out collections of reproductions.

Copy

May 12, 1954

Dr. Luther H. Evans Director General UNESCO UNESCO HOUSE 19 Avenue Kleber Paris 16, France

Dear Dr. Evans:

A clipping from the New York Sunday Times of May 9, 1954, entitled "53 Nations. Weigh Insuring Culture - Parley in the Hague Aims at Preventing Destruction of Treasures in Warfare," has been brought to our attention.

We read with astonishment that the conference sponsored by UNESCO, making no mention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, has as its goal "the protection of cultural property in event of armed conflict, and about the discussions as to how to protect the treasures of culture, including some measures suggested, such as the definition of treasures and, mainly, the necessity of establishing a distinctive emblem internationally recognizable to mark the treasures to be protected.

We feel that all who are not aware of the existence of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace must be informed about it immediately. This project was originated by Prof. Nicholas K. Roerich, and was presented first in 1914 in Europe and subsequently in America. It was endorsed and recommended for ratification by all the 21 Americas - the 20 Latin American countries and the United States - in 1935, at the White House in the presence of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Three International Conferences had been held previously, in Bruges, Belgium, and in the United States, in 1931, 1932, 1933, proclaiming on an international scale this unique project for safeguarding of the treasures of culture by all countries in times of war and peace. Quite an extensive literature, several publications, and lengthy press announcements, were connected with the three above-mentioned conferences, all bearing testimony to its general recognition and wide approval.

The heads of the many governments, and leaders in the social and political life, as well as in the cultural circles of a vast number of countries hailed the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in letters of endorsement, telegrams and cables. The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace now has a committee in New York and a number of committees in South America, Europe and Asia.

On July 5, 1950, we wrote to Dr. J. Torres Bodet, your predecessor, sending him our publication, "The Roerich Pact and

Banner of Peace." We are enclosing herewith a copy of our letter to Dr. Bodet. Our correspondence with G. L. Carnes, UNESCO Liaison Officer, and with Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet is in our files.

Hence, it does not seem possible that UNESCO, in preparing a preliminary draft for the convention which recently took place, inviting 53 countries to participate in it, has done so without having any knowledge of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

We do not quite see the need of taking any special action at this time for the protection of cultural treasures, in view of the fact that such a project does exist, has been widely known for over 20 years and endorsed throughout the world, and was ratified by the Congress of the United States and officially proclaimed by President Roosevelt under the law governing Treaties. It is especially astonishing to us, since the approach to the measures sought by the convention, as well as the propositions made by some delegates of the countries participating in this convention, recalls even the very same language used in the project and statutes of the Roerich Pact.

The Banner of Peace, designed by Prof. Roerich and containing 3 red spheres in a red circle on a white background, has been used already by a number of cultural institutions in various countries, and has been known as "The Red Cross of Culture."

In view of the above, we would like very much to request information from you as to whether there was any mention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace at the Convention held in the Hague in May of this year, and whether some resolutions directly or indirectly touching upon the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace were adopted.

We will greatly appreciate your early reply, and meanwhile we are also sending you under separate cover our publication, "The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace."

Very sincerely yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman Comm. Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Presidenza Italiana Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli 4 Bologna, Italy

My dear Friend:

The recent Convention at The Hague dedicated to the preservation of the cultural treasures of humanity, and attended by 53 delegates of various countries, has arrested our attention. The fact that the ideas and thoughts and even the very language of Prof. Roerich's great projects, The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, were used at the Convention without mentioning Prof. Roerich's name aroused our indignation.

While we feel that such constructive and benevolent ideas for the safeguarding of culture should be welcomed, yet we feel that it is more than strange that the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, which is the most significant instrument of its kind to date, and is dedicated precisely to the universal preservation of culture, should have been completely ignored at that Convention.

The enclosed copy of the newspaper clipping describing the Convention bears out these facts. A copy of my letter written immediately to the Director General of UNESCO, under whose auspices the Convention was held, is enclosed here for your perusal. I am awaiting now further developments from them.

It has occurred to me that you might want also, as chairman of the Roerich Pact Committee for Italy, to express your own thoughts in a special letter to the Director General of UNESCO. We would greatly appreciate such action on your part.

Mr. Conlan, as Chairman of the Roerich Pact Committee in Paris, France, will undoubtedly do the same, as we have communicated to him this news. In fact he wrote to us recently telling us about the same Convention at The Hague, and sending us a short clipping from "Les Nouvelles Literaires" pertaining to the Convention and mentioning the Roerich Pact.

Fraternally yours,

DUDLEY FUSDICK Chairman

M58

Mr. Barnett D. Conlan 26 Rue de la Gare Chatillon-sous-Bagneux Seine, France

Dear Mr. Conlan:

...We greatly appreciate the clipping from "Les Nouvelles Litteraires" which mention the Roerich Pact. We feel that this is the time to set into motion again the ideas and thoughts about the Pact. We feel this especially since in the Sunday Times of a week ago there was an article pertaining to the recent Convention of UNESCO which was held at The Hague. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that important clipping, which describes the convention, and also a copy of my letter about it to the Director General of UNESCO. You can readily understand how amazed we were that the purposes, as discussed by the 53 delegates to the Convention, were expressed, to a great extent in the language almost identical to that of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. For this reason we took immediate steps, namely, the enclosed letter to UNESCO.

I think it would be most timely if you could also, as Chairman of the Roerich Pact Committee in Paris, write a letter to the Director General, drawing his attention to the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. Of course, we would leave to you entirely the substance and way of approach of your letter. It is really a great pity that we did not know of this Convention beforehand. We would have done our utmost to arrange to have a representative of ours present. Perhaps we even could somehow have managed to have you there, providing, of course, you could have spared the necessary time for it. In short, all this calls for more vigilance on our part to whatever is being undertaken in behalf of the protection of culture at this time.

Mme. Grange wrote a beautiful letter which we greatly liked and which fully represents La Maison de la Paix.

The Chairman of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in Indiana is also writing a letter to the Director General of UNESCO relative to this Convention at the Hague. So you see, my dear friend, we are making some united movements in this direction. ...

Fraternally yours,

N7

19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16,

28 Mai 1954

COPY

Dear Mr. Fosdick,

I have pleasure in replying on behalf of the Director-General to your letter of May 12, 1954, and wish to thank you for the information contained in it regarding the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

I am sending you under separate cover two documents:-

- 1). Historical Note concerning the Draft Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, document UNESCO/CBC/7 of 1 March 1954. This will explain the development of the activity which has now borne fruit in the Convention. As you will see the discussions throughout have been on an intergovernmental level.
- 2). A copy of the "Convention of The Hague for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,"; in this document, signed by the Delegates of 38 governments, mention of the Roerich Pact is made in the Preamble, and in Article 36.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Carter

E.J.Carter
Acting Director
Cultural Activities Department

Mr. Dudley Fosdick Chairman Roerich Pact & Banner of Peace Committee 319 West 107th Street New York, 25, N. Y. UNESCO/CBC/7 Paris, 1 March 1954 Original: English-French

#### HISTORICAL NOTE

Concerning the Draft Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1) (Document CL/717, Annexes)

... VII. UNESCO. "Texts used as precedents for the Draft Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (UNESCO/OLG/2), 11 August 1953); English and French texts. 1. Hague Conventions of 18 October 1907 (extracts). 2. Pact of Washington of 15 April 1935, for the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and of Historic Monuments (Reerich Pact)." ...

#### Page 2.

institutions and of historic monuments was signed in Washington (Roerich Pact). However, this was signed only by the States of America. It was also confined to the protection of buildings which were to be marked by a distinctive flag. No provision was made for international control. On the other hand, the Pact contained some very extensive provisions; it applied not merely to historical monuments and museums, but to all institutions devoted to science, art, education and culture, and almost amounted to prescribing complete neutrality for such properties. These provisions, though appropriate in the case of a continent whose territory has hitherto been fortunately spared most of the horrors of modern warefare, do not altogether serve to cover conditions in other parts of the world."

....

The High Contracting Parties,

.... "Quided by the principles concerning the protection of cultural property during armed conflict, as established in the Conventions of The Hague of 1899 and of 1907 and in the Washington Pact of 15 April, 1935;" ....

Have agreed upon the following provisions: ...

Article 36 - Relation to Previous Conventions:

.... "2. In the relations between Powers which are bound by the Washington Pact of 15 April, 1935 for the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and of Historic Monuments (Roerich Pact) and which are Parties to the present Convention, the latter Convention shall be supplementary to the Roerich Pact and shall substitute for the distinguishing flag described in Article III of the Pact the emblem defined in Article 16 of the present Convention, in cases in which the present Convention and the Regulations for its execution provide for the use of distinctive emblem."

Article 16 - "The distinctive emblem of the Convention shall take take the form of a shield, pointed below, per saltire blue and white (a shield consisting of a royal-blue square, one of the angles of which forms the point of the shield, and of a royal-blue triangle above the square, the space on either side being taken up by a white triangla)."...

Dr. Luther H. Evans Director General UNESCO UNESCO House 19 Avenue Kleber Paris 16. France

Dear Dr. Evans:

News of the recent conference in the Hague, to which the delegates of 53 countries assembled for the purpose of discussing ways and means of insuring the survival of the world's cultural treasures and to approve a convention aimed at exploring all problems relating thereto, was received with great interest by the Indiana Committee of the Roerich Peace Pact and Banner of Peace.

Even at this early stage of the deliberations one can observe a striking similarity between some of the measures suggested for safeguarding the world's cultural treasures, as put forward by delegates at the Hague Conference, when examined in the light of the aims of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

It would be quite correct to state that no single individual was more concerned in the matter of safeguarding the world's cultural treasures or had given of time and effort more unstintingly than Prof. Nicholas Roerich. In the news accounts of the UNESCO-sponsored conference we do not see his name mentioned even once.

The Roerich Pact and its highly significant Banner of Peace specifically provides for the safeguarding of the treasures of culture and has already been agreed upon over the signatures of the representatives of 21 countries of the Pan American Union. This Pact has always remained open for the adherence of the countries of the world.

Our government has subscribed to and designated the Roerich Peace Pact and Banner of Peace as a proper instrument for the protection of cultural valuables in time of war or peace. In order for us to command respect for treaties from other nations it is just and proper that we abide by those principles and ideals to which we ourselves have solemnly subscribed.

As regards the selection of a distinctive emblem to mark treasures and sites of cultural significance to be protected during times of military occupation or periods of war, we feel that the Roerich Banner of Peace emblem is highly significant, since its roots are buried in the dawn of history of many nations and there is hardly a sign which carries with it a deeper meaning. It was not by chance that such a symbol was selected to indicate sites of cultural significance which all nations were to respect.

The type of national or world-wide movement that springs into being depends almost entirely on the spiritual integrity of the leader who has laid the groundwork for its inception. We know that this is often a laborious, thankless and self-sacrificing task. Such a leader was Prof. Nicholas Roerich, who, as early as 1904, first conceived the Pact bearing his name and proposed it to the Architects Society of Russia. Of course negative movements also have their leaders and adherents; however, we have no time to look back at those who produce calamities and divisions among peoples, but must hasten forward in our dedication to a higher purpose. We all realize that time is of the essence, Will we possess the stature necessary to recognize the noble ideals to which a large segment of the world has already given its approval?

Very cordially yours,

FRANK A. SVENGALIS

Mr. E. J. Carter
Acting Director,
Cultural Activities Department
UNESCO
UNESCO Bldg.
19, Avenue Kleber
Paris 16, France

Dear Mr. Carter:

We have received your letter of May 28, 1954, in the absence of Mr. Fosdick, and also received the material mentioned by you in your letter, namely:

- 1. Historical Note concerning the Draft Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, document UNESCO/CBC/7 of 1 March 195h.
- 2. A copy of the "Convention of The Hague for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict."

May we ask you to be so kind and send us 4 copies each of these two documents. Should there be any cost connected with it we will appreciate receiving your bill for same.

Very truly yours,

Sina Fosdick Exec. Secretary

#### UNESCO GETS PARIS SITE

## French Government Signs Building Agreement

Paris, July 2 (Reuters) - The French Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization signed an agreement today on a \$6,000,000 permanent headquarters to be built in Paris.

The new building will be erected on a site rented from the French Government for the nominal sum of 1,000 francs (about \$2.80) a year. It will have extra-territorial rights and its higher officials will enjoy diplomatic immunity.

The headquarters will be financed by an interest-free thirty year loan of \$7,000,000 from the French Government - \$6,000,000 for the building and \$1,000,000 for equipment.

UNESCO officials said they hoped the foundations would be laid next September. Unesco decided in 1951 to make Paris its permanent seat.

October 4, 1954

Mr. Pietro Gazzola Acting Head, Museums Division Unesco 19, Avenue Kleber Paris 16, France

Dear Mr. Gazzola:

Your letter of September 13th, in answer to my letter of June 14th addressed to Mr. E. J. Carter, has been received, and on October 1st we received four copies of the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 1954 and four copies Historical Note concerning the Draft Convention.

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending to us this material, needed for our files and for the Committee's further work pertaining to the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

Kindly inform us which office of UNESCO handles at present all details and further plans and problems in connection with the Convention at the Hague of 1954 and the ensuing resolutions and developments. Our Committee would like to receive from you whatever announcements you issue in connection with this project, and we shall in turn inform you of our activities pertaining to the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain

Very sincerely yours.

Sina Fosdick, Exec. Secretary.

103

19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16 5 October 1954

Dear Mr. Svengalis,

Your letter of the 21st May 1954, addressed to the Director-General, was received on 1st June 1954. I regret that due to a most unfortunate oversight it has not been possible to answer your letter until now.

I am glad to inform you that the importance of the Roerich Pact has not been underrated by Unesco. On the contrary, Unesco has made special reference to it in a document entitled Historical Note, concerning the Draft Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, a copy of which has been mailed to you separately. This Note lists the sequence of events that led up to the Convention signed by 39 countries at The Hague in May of this year. The Roerich Pact, in ....

I should also like to point out that it is not the purpose of the Convention to take the place of previous international agreements. Article 36 of the Final Act states that it will be supplementary to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and to the Washington Pact (Roerich Pact) in the governance of relations between States bound by those instruments.

With renewed apologies for the long delay in sending this reply.

Yours sincerely,

P.N.Kirpal Acting Director Department of Cultural Activities

Mr. Frank A. Svengalis Chairman, Indiana Committee of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Indiana U.S.A. Comm. Dr. Enrico G. Carpani Presidenza Italiana Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich Via Rizzoli 4, Bologna, Italy

Dear Friend:

UNESCO sent us the Proceedings of that Convention, which took place last June at the Hague. If you will write to Mr. Pietro Gazzola, Acting Head, Museums Division, UNESCO, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16, France, I am sure you will also receive a copy of these Proceedings, which we consider very important and which should be kept on file for future reference and possible use...

Mrs. Fosdick and I were delighted to learn that you wish to publish a journal, on behalf of the Roerich Pact Committee, called "Roerichana." Please let us know as soon as you can about this enterprise. When do you plan to have this journal published? We may come in touch with Dr. George Roerich or Mr. Svetoslav Roerich in India and ask them whether one of them would want to contribute an article.

Would you wish to come in touch again with the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in Bruges? If you inform them of your preparation of the publication of "Roerichana" they may want to participate and you may spur them also to further activities. You know, my dear friend, that those who work as selflessly as you do, with full dedication to the cause of peace in furthering the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, must know each other, and, so to say, spiritually nourish each other. We have always believed in this practice and have actually used it in life with good success.

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

November 29, 1954

Mr. Barnett D. Conlan 15 Rue de Poissey Paris, V., France

Dear Friend:

...In connection with the UNESCO Convention of last Summer, in which most of the ideas and provisions of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace were used, we are wondering whether it would not be appropriate for you at this time, as Chairman of the French Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, to write to the Committee in Bruges, Belgium, which calls itself "Pro Pace E Labore." They were originally a group working for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, and in fact they have some paintings by Prof. Roerich in their quarters. It would be good to find out whether they are doing anything in regard to the Roerich Pact or have become temporarily dormant. We are also writing them from here, and it seems to me that letters from New York and Paris may have a revivirying effect. The complete is: ...

Cordially,

December 1, 1954

Mr. Fraeijs de Veubeke Les Amis de Bruges Museum Roerich-Tulpinck 8, Place Van Eyck Bruges, Belgium

Dear Mr. Veubeke:

It behooves our Committee at this time to make another attempt to resume contact with your group.

Our files hold a fine letter from you dated August 7, 1947, but nothing from you subsequent thereto. Another fine letter was received a few months later from Mr. Renard, but this too was his last one.

Inasmuch as this was around the time of the decease of both Prof.Roerich and Mr. Tulpinck, we felt it especially desirable to establish and continue contact with you in the interest of our common ideals. We have continued steadfastly our work dedicated to the Roerich Institutions and, although several letters of 1948 and 1949 brought no response from you, we are anxious to learn whether your group has remained intact and, if so, the nature of your activities over the past few years.

A few months ago UNESCO held a Conference at the Hague dedicated to the preservation of cultural treasures of the world. They embodied in their resolutions a number of points from the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, as is seen in the "Proceedings" published by that Convention.

In view of your position in Belgium with the Museum Roerich-Tulpinck, and especially in connection with the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, it seems that there is much thought to be exchanged between us in regard to these developments, and we are writing in the hope that you will agree and favor us with your reply.

Most sincerely yours.

Dudley Fosdick Chairman

(Same letter was written to Emile Renard, Secretary.)

# ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

## CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW - DECEMBER 1954

December 1954 marks the seventh year since our beloved founder, Prof. Nicholas Roerich left this earth. These seven years witnessed continuation under difficulties of the work of the New York Roerich Pact Committee, which had been reorganized but a short time previously. The nature of this continuance, and of its difficulties, may be seen by reviewing a roughly chronological compilation of excerpts selected from the files of the Committee. The fact that the work has continued nevertheless is due to the indispensable guidance and inspiration of Mme. Helena Roerich.

Most of the letters, and other material, emanating from the New York headquarters represent the combined efforts of the Chairman and the Executive Secretary. The latter is the direct link with the former Committee, historically speaking, and the work has depended on her initiative throughout.

The first item, a newspaper clipping, goes back another 10 years, in order to reconstruct the unfortunate situation which existed at the time of formation of the first "Permanent Committee for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace," which was under the chairmanship of Louis Horch. It was the defection of Louis Horch which not only caused the disruption of Roerich Museum but necessitated the later reorganization of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, which then came under the chairmanship of the author of the first item below:

- A. Clipping, New York World-Telegram, 1936 viewing Horch litigations as vandalistic attack against Roerich Museum and Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.
- B. Minutes of First Meeting 1946
- C. Press release, 1947 In Memoriam
- D. Letter to other Committee Heads, Dec. 1947 inviting follow-up
- E. Press release from Hawaii in response
- F. D.F. letter to "Time" magazine, Jan. 1948 protesting derogatory article
- G. Press release from New York, Sept. 1948 re. adoption of Roerich Pact by India
- H. Introductory remarks by Chairman at Music Recital in new quarters at 107th Street Dec. 1949.
- I. Letter to Editor of New York Times, Dec. 1950 reminding the public about Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace
- J. Letter to Daily Compass, Feb. 1950 reminding the public about R.P.& B. of Peace
- K. Correspondence with Ford Foundation Request for financial aid rejected.
- L. Correspondence on Essay Contest Unsuccessful attempt to stimulate interest through schools.
- M. Selected correspondence with other countries
- N. Correspondence with UNESCO, 1950-54 Literature sent, but Committee ignored in connection with 1954 Bruges Conference. Roerich Pact recognized in Conference Proceedings, but Banner of Peace rejected. Committee protests.
- 0. Minutes, 1946-54, selected showing difficult maintenance of legal status, finances, and place in which to operate.

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319 West 107 Street New York 25, N.Y.

The Daily Compass 16h Duane St. New York, N.Y.

To the Editor:

This letter is written for the purpose of stimulating thought and care about the nation's museums, libraries, universities, churches and monuments. In this grave period of history the people of America must awake to the necessity, and to the ways at hand, to protect its culture, because if timely and adequate measures are not taken much of it may be doomed to destruction. Without culture, which is the most valuable heritage of every citizen, the nation's evolutionary progress, all spiritual growth and all true happiness would cease.

Attention must be called to the R.P. & B. of P., which was formally adopted by the United States in 1935. This ideal and practical measure toward prevention of war's destruction of cultural structures and treasures has been left to the initiative, the time and effort, and the means of private citizens of this nation which officially decided to bring it into life 15 years ago.

Quoting from "Treaty Series No. 899," a pamphlet issued by the Government Printing Office in Washington:

"....AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified by the United States of America...,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed...."

Why was the R.P.&B.Of P. sidetracked? Surely the public at large is not at fault and deserves to know a little more about it. Briefly then:

Early success of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace idea, conceived and promulgated originally in Europe, was practically erased by the first World War, and the present movement was launched in 1929 while Prof. Roerich was in America. Newspapers widely acclaimed the plan. The Pact is an international treaty providing that artistic, educational, religious, and scientific institutions, monuments and sites, and all objects and personnel attached thereto, be held neutral in war and respected in peace and held inviolable in war and in peace. They are to be officially registered and identified by the Banner of Peace, whose design is three red spheres in a red circle on a white background. The whole idea is similar to that of the Red Cross.

There were three International Conferences held: two in Bruges, Belgium - in 1931 and 1932 - and one in Washington, D.C. - in 1933, which culminated in the Pan-American Day Ceremonies in 1935 in Washington. On that day, April 15, 1935, delegates from the United States and all the other twenty countries of the Pan-American Union signed the Pact in the White House, and President Roosevelt's address was broadcast by coast-to-coast radio hook-up.

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Why, then, was this noble project sidetracked? Was it because the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace knows no politics? The universal approach is essential to this project, which precludes chauvinism and prejudices of all kinds. When better forces come into ascendancy all over the world the R.P. & B. of P. will have its due public support and no doubt in many places government support. In the meantime, while so much effort, time, thought and funds are being poured into wars and war preparations, have we nothing left to spare toward preservation of the wealth we have in beautiful achievements of human creativeness?

Bad times should not be permitted to nullify good measures that have already been adopted. Destruction threatens our cultural treasures, and America should effectively bring into life the R.P. & B. of P.

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