ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW - DECEMBER 1954

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.

O. Minutes, 1946-54, selected - showing difficult maintenance of legal status, finances, and place in which to operate.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936 Item A Page 3

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 out 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 Roosevelt, the Roerich 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 1931 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 about among the nations that mutual respect which must inevitably lie at the basis of international understanding and peace.

* * * *

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."

* * * *

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.

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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, Katherine Campbell, Dudley Fosdick, 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).

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...OERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

Telephone
CIrcle 5-5377

...LEY FOSDICK
Chairman
...PH J. WEED
Vice-Chairman
... FOSDICK
Executive Secretary

...HERINE S. CAMPBELL
...D. H. FOGEL
...ENE FOSDICK
...ET FOSDICK
...EBORG FRITSCHI
...GDALENE LEHRER
...E. MARKOFF
...OUROMTSEFF
...G. H. PAELIAN
...HIE SCHAFRAN
...E. O. SMITH
...DUDLEY CRAFTS WATSON

...A MOUROMTSEFF
...L 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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epresentatives. This convention unanimously passed a resolution to ecommend the adoption of this humanitarian measure to the Governments f all Nations. The proceedings of the Washington Convention were ublished in New York in book form.

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

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

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

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he Angels sing of Peace and Goodwill. No guns, no explosives can
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s the Teaching of Good, will still remain the quickest reaching and most
enovating principle in life."

Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee

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December 26, 1947

Mr. Norman S. Flook
777 Moana Hotel Cottages
Waikiki, Honolulu 11, T.H.

Dear Mr. Flook:

A few days ago the world lost a great man and spiritual leader. In the early morning of December 13th, amidst world-wide chaotic strife, Prof. Nicholas Roerich passed peacefully from this plane.

Although we knew of Prof. Roerich's most serious illness since last July, nevertheless the shock at the time of receiving this knowledge could not but be deeply felt. The shock is not one of dismay, but of realization of the historic significance of the moment for all mankind. Not for one instant do we feel that Prof. Roerich has parted from us, and we hope and believe that you will be with us at this time as we rededicate ourselves to all our work in his name with full realization of his continuing guidance.

While a great artist, educator and humanitarian has departed from this earth, his superb art, his writings, and the institutions created by him remain to testify to his ever-living spirit.

The cause of Peace has lost its noblest champion, but the Roerich Peace Pact and Banner shall remain as an eternal monument for the preservation of Culture.

Although just now our personal grief is very, very deep, we do not stop to mourn an "untimely death." We go forward, paying tribute to a life of glorious achievement.

In spirit with you,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

P.S.

We are enclosing herewith a New York Times clipping, and a statement issued by our Committee here for the press and general distribution. Could you also use it for your newspapers, either in this form or utilizing it for an article of your own?

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THE HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN

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.

On April 15, 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 endeavoring 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..."

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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 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 Good-will. 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."

January 5, 1948

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

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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 Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, 200 West 57th St., New York City, that the Government of India has officially ratified the Roerich 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.

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INTRODUCTION TO RECITAL AT 319 WEST 107 ST., NEW YORK

ON DECEMBER 29, 1949 - SPOKEN BY D. FOSDICK

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.

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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

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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

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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

The Daily Compass
164 Duane St.
New York, N.Y.

Feb 1, 1951

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.

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.

Dudley Fosdick

K1
18

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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 "Corriere 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

K2
19

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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 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.

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
Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee

K 4
21

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

K4
31

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

L. 1, 22

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

L 2

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

February 9, 1951

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

Dear Dudley,

It was fine to have your letter of January 16th, and of course I accept with great pleasure your invitation to be a member of your jury for the essays on "Why and How Should Our Country Safeguard its Cultural Treasures."

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 magazine 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

DCWcb

L 3

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

L 4
35

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

April 27, 1951

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

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26

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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 Prof. 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,

Dudley Fosdick

L 6
37

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

L.7
24

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

L 8
23

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

L 9
30.

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

s

L 10
31

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 15 BEACON STREET

BOSTON 8, Massachusetts

Office of the Superintendent - Ninth Floor

March 9, 1951

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

Dear Miss Fosdick:

Your letter regarding a contest for high school students has been referred to me for answer.

Under our established practices, the Board of Superintendents in general do not recommend participation in essay contests. We have found from experience that there are so many contests in operation that there would be a serious loss to our pupils if they were to attempt to participate even in a few contests.

I know that you will appreciate the point of view of the Board of Superintendents in regard to this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis C. Haley

Superintendent of Public Schools

hk

L 11
32

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

March 9, 1951

Mr. Dennis C. Haley
Superintendent of Public Schools
The School Committee of the City of Boston
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Thank you for your letter of March 13th. In reply, I would agree that an avalanche of high school students essay contests with commercial motives should not be allowed to interfere with a regular program of education for youth designed toward cultural development.

For this reason a screening committee is desirable, and I am enclosing for your committee's esteemed consideration copies of our announcement and our explanatory letter to principals.

You will note that we do not ask that the essays be written as part of the curriculum, although the time devoted to such an enlightening subject is well spent.

We feel that it is of vital importance to bring to the young people of America 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.

We hope that a review of this matter will permit you to send us the list of principals of the high schools of Boston.

Sincerely yours,

Sina Fosdick,
Executive Secretary.

Enc.

L 12
32

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

note

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

L 13
3V.

May 3, 1951

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

L 14
35

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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 Roerich 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

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

M 1
36.

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

M 2
33

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,

D. A. Manon Hijo

M 3
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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

M 4
53

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.

M 5
40.

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.

M 6
41

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

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

M7
42

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 Hemisphere to follow our example. Of course during these years there was war, 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. Each 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,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

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

M 9
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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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

M 10
45

April 1, 1949

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.

With fraternal greetings,

Dudley Fosdick
Chairman

Enc.

M 11
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June 22, 1949

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 exact y 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 above-mentioned conditions - non-clerical and non-political - all Banner of Peace Committees have not only a right to independent activity but a responsibility for it.

M 12
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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

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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.

M14
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January 30, 1951

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.

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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

ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

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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 briefly 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

(over)

the members of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Dudley Fosdick
Chairman

M17
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August 14, 1947

Col. Keith S. Rogers
Managing Director
Island Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
Operating Radio Station CFCY
Charlottetown, P.I. Island, Canada

Dear Col. Rogers:

Mr. Weed informed us about his correspondence, and talks, with you concerning the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, and I was very glad to learn of your hearty sympathy with these ideals and ideas and your willingness to join us in this work. At our last Committee meeting your name was unanimously approved as Vice-Chairman representing Canada.

From Mr. Weed, and from our recently published Booklet, copy of which you have received, you know that we have resumed a world-wide promotion of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, advocating their adoption by all nations. We feel that this action is most necessary at present, and it is our firm belief that through this Committee we can regenerate faith in the great achievements of man's creative genius which will lead to the adoption of this measure to safeguard them from future ravages, not only in times of war but at all times.

We shall welcome your suggestions and your participation in our work which is conducted freely, cooperatively and voluntarily.

Most sincerely yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

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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 14th, 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

M19
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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. Roerich Academicus Honoris Causa. ...

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

Most cordially yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

M20
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January 29, 1948

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,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

*In 1913 Prof. Roerich designed the first production.

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ASSOCIAZIONE
ITALIANA
ROERICH

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 1948 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,

 Sep 18 '48

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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 "Corriere 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

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November 2, 1948

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 world-wide, 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.

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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 Corriere 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 drought-resisting 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

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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,

SF

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!

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December 23, 1948

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

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COMITATO DEL PATTO INTERNAZIONALE ROERICH

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

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February 18, 1949

Dr. E. G. Carpani
Presidenza Italiana
Comitato Del Patto Internazionale Roerich
Via Rizzoli N. 4
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 American 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

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February 18, 1949

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.

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

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COMITATO DEL PATTO INTERNAZIONALE ROERICH

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 24th 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?
7) 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,

E. G. Carpani

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October 3, 1949

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 Corriere 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.

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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, 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.

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EXCERPTS

"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...."

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"....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...."

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"....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...."

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"....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...."

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May 25, 1954

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 FOSDICK
Chairman

M37

November 9, 1954

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

M38
33

Copy TRANSLATION

Barranquilla, Nov. 29, 1948

Senor Academico
F. Rodrigo de Lara
Presidente Executive of
"Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace" in Argentina
Buenos Aires

Admired and beloved friend:

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your kind missive in which you ask if I would be willing to preside with some prominent Colombian personalities, whom I, myself, am to designate over a Colombian Committee of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee.

I have known for quite some time the wonderful works of Prof. Nicholas Roerich in the field of philosophy, fine arts and peace. He was truly an inspiring man endowed with a heart full of generosity and noble ideals.

Fortunately there appear frequently in this world full of calamities and unlimited (excessive) ambitions, men like Prof. Roerich that are true missionaries of goodness, of conciliation (peace making) and of love to fellow-men. His work, which is truly admirable, will shine for centuries to come.

With pleasure I accept the honoring appointment conferred upon my humble person to preside over the Colombian Committee of the Roerich Pact, and I shall be very happy to ask various of my renowned friends that they join me in forming said Committee.

Please send me all publications that you have on hand of the Roerich Pact and at once advise the Central American Committee of my decision to accept such honoring duty (charge).

I greet you cordially, and, as always, am at your unrestricted service

Your loyal friend and colleague

Prof. Emirto De Lima

M39
24.

(to de Lima)

Jan 13, 1949

We have received your letter and are indeed happy to hear from you and learn of your desire to organize a Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace 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

M40
75

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

M41
76.

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,

Dudley Fosdick

M42

77.

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.

M43
JB

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 with 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

M44
19

April 6, 1949

Senor Alberto Montano Lanza
Casilla Postale 1431
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 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...

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick
Chairman

M 45
Bo.

July 21, 1949

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

Dear Senor Lanza:

In the name of our Committee, I hasten to acknowledge with sincere joy your letter of May 30th.

In your approach to your government for recognition, no doubt you will emphasize the fact that Bolivia already has signed the Pact, and that, like all other signatory nations, it is now under obligation to live up to it. The Banner must be brought into life! Your proposed program of such action is excellent, and we shall eagerly await your radio address.

We trust that not only your government but the public will lend you support, now and continuously henceforth. An enlightened country finding itself in the vanguard for Peace through Culture need not for any reason relinquish this glorious position.

To you and your co-workers we send heartiest congratulations and best wishes for thorough and speedy success.

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick
Chairman

M46
11

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.

M47
12.

January 19, 1950

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

My dear colleague:

During the time that has elapsed since our last exchange of letters we have accomplished some important changes here.

We have moved into new quarters and are incorporating with a new set-up establishing us on a firm basis.

The preparations for this vital step in the life of our institutions, as well as the work connected with and immediately following its actual achievement, has so completely taken up our time that we had to delay many things, including some regular correspondence.

Our new house is ideally suited for our activities. It is quite spacious and full of light, and affords excellent advantages for displaying the paintings of our beloved Master, Prof. Nicholas Roerich. These are hung in a gallery on the first floor, and there are other quarters for our Academy of Arts and for the work of other institutions, including of course, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. We are indeed happy to have made this move, and the influx of new friends and visitors is continuous. I trust that the time will come when you will make a visit to our country so that we may have the pleasure of welcoming you here in the joyous atmosphere of our new home.

I shall be most happy to hear from you and learn of your work and progress during the past months.

With warmest personal greetings and best wishes for a year of peace and construction.

Fraternally yours,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

M 48
23.

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

M 49
84

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,

Dudley Fosdick, Chairman

M 50
85

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.
4. 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

Translation from Spanish

M 51
26.

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.

M52
87.

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

M53
82

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

M54
89.

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

M 55
30

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

M56
91

October 18, 1951

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 selflessly 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,

Dudley Fosdick

M57
9j.

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,

Dudley Fosdick

M58
93.

May 25, 1954

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,

Dudley Fosdick

M59
94.

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 revivifying effect. The complete is: ...

2

Cordially,

Dudley Fosdick

M60
95

November 14, 1952

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.

c) It has on view a permanent collection of the paintings of Prof. Nicholas 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,

Dudley Fosdick

M61
36

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

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

N I
92

"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

N2
92

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.

for Herbert Coblans
Librarian

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1954

N 3

53 NATIONS WEIGH INSURING CULTURE

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

---

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

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

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

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

ESCO prepared a preliminary draft of a new convention based on the previous efforts. The ates to the current conference were asked to take definitive action in accepting or re- ng the draft convention with whatever amendments they wanted.

ENFORCEMENT IS PROBLEM

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

ough all the delegations joined for the record in agreeing on the utility of some sort nvention, in practice the political divisions of other international gatherings quickly e evident.

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

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

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

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

U. S. POSITION IS STATED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

legates of Greece want to leave out collections of reproductions.

N5
101.

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

N7
103

UNITED NATIONAL EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16,

28 Mai 1954

C O P Y

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.

IV 8
104.

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/ODG/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 (Roerich Pact)." ...

Page 2.

...."#6. In 1935, a Pact concerning the protection of art and science 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."

....

N 9
105.

FINAL ACT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT, THE HAGUE, 1954

The High Contracting Parties,

.... "Guided 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 triangle)."

N10
106

May 21, 1954

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

Chairman, Indiana Committee of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

N11
101

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

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.

N12
108

June 14, 1954

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 1954.

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

N13
109

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.

N14
110

NEW YORK TIMES - JULY 3, 1954

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.

01
111

MEETING OF THE ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE
HELD ON NOVEMBER 27, 1948 at 200 W. 57 St., New York

Present were: Dudley Fosdick, Chairman
J. J. Weed
Dr. David Fogel
Sina Fosdick
I. Fritschi
Miss M. Lehrer
Eugene Fosdick
B. Bolling
Col. I. Mouromtseff

Mrs. S. Fosdick took minutes.

1. Mr. Fosdick opened the meeting at 3:25 P.M., reading the minutes of previous meeting of March 6, 1948. Mr. Weed moved that minutes be accepted, Mr. Bolling seconded motion, carried unanimously.

2. A discussion arose in regard to incorporation of Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. Mr. Bolling made a motion that we should have a New York attorney, Mr. Bernard Atwood of Haight, Griffin, Deming & Gardner, which he strongly recommended as a firm with an international reputation and contacts. He feels that it would be important for such a firm as this to handle affairs of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. Mr. Bolling is obtaining a letter of introduction for Mrs. Fosdick to meet Mr. Atwood. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

3. Mrs. Fosdick made a motion to thank Mr. Bolling for his untiring interest regarding the incorporation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee. Mr. Weed seconded, carried unanimously.

4. The incorporation papers, in draft form, prepared by Mr. Mulligan, a lawyer in Chicago, whom Mr. Bolling consulted on behalf of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace were presented to the Board. A discussion arose in regard to a paragraph pertaining to the non-profit aspect. Dr. Fogel made a motion that a quotation in question, taken from the "League of Culture" papers, and presented by Miss Fritschi, be presented to the legal counsel in New York and incorporated into the incorporation papers of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, subject to legal counsel's discretion. Mr. Weed seconded, motion carried.

5. Mr. Eugene Fosdick moved that this entire document, namely, the draft of the incorporation papers of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee as received from Mr. Bolling's attorney in Chicago, be presented to the lawyer in New York with recommendations for changes, if any. Carried unanimously.

6. It was decided to adopt the name Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Foundation. Carried unanimously.

7. Mrs. Fosdick proposed that the copies of incorporation papers prepared by Mr. Mulligan be studied by the members of the Board in the meantime. Dr. Fogel seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Copies were distributed among members.

8. New stationery will be ordered after the incorporation has become an accomplished fact.

Having no further business at hand, the meeting adjourned at 4:35 P.M.

02
112.

MEETING OF THE ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

AT 1158 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FEBRUARY 27, 1949 - 4:30 P.M.

Present: D. Fosdick, Chairman, S. Fosdick, K. Campbell, B. Bolling, Dr. D. Fogel, Col. Mouromtseff, M. Lehrer.

Proxies: Mr. J. Weed, Miss I. Fritschi, Mr. E. Fosdick

1. Lehrer took minutes.

2. Sina Fosdick read minutes of last meeting. In connection with paragraph 2: Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick and Mr. Bolling gave their impressions and opinions resulting from their separate visits to Mr. Atwood and his law firm, and it was decided that they were not suitable for handling incorporation. It was decided that because of sudden moving to new quarters, the incorporation was postponed. Dr. Fogel moved to accept minutes. Seconded and carried.

3. Mr. B. Bolling moved that the officers of the Committee continue in same capacity. Col. Mouromtseff seconded the motion; Carried unanimously.

4. Sina Fosdick read report on current activities.
She read a letter from Eugen Kalabin, a DP Russian artist in Germany, who is offering 20 drawings in India ink, as a gift to Roerich Museum. The board decided to ask Miss Sturans, through Mrs. Campbell, to investigate this artist's work and see if it has artistic value. Meanwhile a letter of acknowledgment will be sent to him.

5. Dudley Fosdick reported that he had received a letter from India from Dr. George Roerich, accepting his invitation to join the Committee.

6. Dudley Fosdick read correspondence between Committee and the Pan American Union with reference to the Pact and showed a number of valuable documents received from them.

7. Mr. Bolling said he will have his Congressman, Ford, in Washington, obtain document mentioned in last part of letter from Pan American Union.

8. Sina Fosdick read paragraphs from the official documents sent by Pan American Union. She proposed to have photostats made at the Library. Mr. Bolling offered to make a quantity of copies from the Library photostats.

9. Dudley Fosdick read his reply to letter of Dr. Carpani, who had asked for financial assistance from the New York Committee.

10. Dudley Fosdick discussed letters from South American Pact representatives.

11. Dudley Fosdick presented a Roerich Institutions special carrying fund interim plan, stating it had previously been accepted by Agni Yoga Society and ARCA. Dr. Fogel moved that the Interim Plan be accepted by the Committee, carrying with it the appointment of Dudley Fosdick and Joseph J. Weed as custodians of the Carrying Fund, to act jointly or independently. M. Lehrer seconded. Carried. Copy attached.

12. Mrs. S. Fosdick announced that Mr. Bolling is negotiating purchase of house at 107th and Riverside Drive for the three institutions, with guidance and indications from Mme. Roerich in India.

13. Meeting adjourned 5:20 P.M.

ROERICH INSTITUTIONS SPECIAL CARRYING FUND

INTERIM PLAN PRESENTED FEBRUARY 27, 1949

Under advice from India, with which the Directors are familiar, money is being withdrawn from bank accounts and held in cash. In December $500 was withdrawn from the ARCA account and $500 from the A.Y. account. At the same time there was withdrawn $400 representing donations to Banner of Peace, of $200 from Mr. Weed and $200 from Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick, which had been held in the A.Y. account. To this was added the recent donation of Miss Lehrer to Banner of Peace, of $100, to total $500. These three Institutions can be considered thus to have set up jointly on January 1st a special carrying fund, and can share equally the main expenditures necessary to keep going during the interim prior to establishment in permanent quarters, at which time a new standard accounting system can be set up. At present we cannot accurately foresee the extent of this interim, but a simple financial record can be kept, on a calendar basis, thus preserving the continuity in the ARCA and A.Y. reports to the Treasury Dept. Cash adjustments can be made in conformity with the illustrative reports herewith presented for Jan. and Feb., if approved at this meeting. One half of the moving expenses may be paid by Fosdicks and the other half shared by the three Institutions. One half of the monthly rental and cleaning expenses at 1158 Fifth Avenue may be paid by Fosdicks and the other half by the Institutions. Disbursements for secretary, light and phone may be shared by the three Institutions. Separate books can be kept showing parallel payments into the Fund and separate handling of all other items, such as postage, book sales, etc.

$2,620.80 yearly rental at 1158 Fifth Ave. (date of occupancy actually February 1st)

1,310.40 to be paid by Fosdicks
$1,310.40 to be shared by Institutions

For the present the monthly Fund expenses would be:

$ 205.83	secretary
109.20	rent
20.00	cleaning
$ 335.03	

Each of the three Institutions would thus spend each month one-third of $335.03 or $111.68, plus one-third of light and phone, plus its own postage, etc.

Considering that its books would show regular payments thus from Jan. 1st, the following extra expenses should be first calculated to be sustained by the Fund:

$ 258.75	rental actually paid for January at 200 W. 57
109.20	regular monthly rental in the Carrying Fund Interim Plan as outlined above
$ 149.55	extra rent for January
256.46	moving expenses for Institutions (½ of total)
$ 406.01	

04
114

MINUTES
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT 1158 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, ON JULY 29,1949

resent: J. J. Weed, B. Bolling, D. Fogel, K. Campbell, S.Fosdick, D.Fosdick.

hairman: D. Fosdick

Meeting opened at 3:20 P.M. by reading of minutes of previous meeting, of 2/27.

In discussion of minutes the following points were settled:

Paragraph 3 - J.J. Weed moved that the D.P. artist be informed that at the present time we have no facilities for exhibiting and therefore could not accept his offer. Katherine Campbell seconded. Unanimously carried.

Paragraph 6 - Mr. Bolling received from Washington the documents and sent them to the Pact Committee. Mr. Bolling proposed to have a glass case for all important documents pertaining to the Roerich Pact in the new quarters.

Seconded by S. Fosdick. Carried.

Paragraph 7 - Mr. Bolling will make copies of photostats.

Minutes approved.

Mr. Fosdick reported that the correspondence with European and South American Committees has been very active. From time to time directors were acquainted with this correspondence.

The last news from Senor deLara indicates that he and Senor Albuerne are working actively for the materialization of the Buenos Aires Congress of the Roerich Pact in 1950.

Mr. Fosdick reported that in March Mr. Weed generously donated $1,000 (to a g) and that with his permission Mr. Fosdick had put this sum through the Roerich Pact into the Carrying Fund to enable the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace to continue on equal status with ARCA and Agni Yoga, as shown in financial statements mailed out to directors. This much-appreciated donation will sustain the Interim Plan and Carrying Fund to Jan. 1, 1950.

Mr. Fosdick reported that in March Mrs. K. S. Rogers donated $10.00. The Committee's appreciation duly recorded.

There was discussion regarding the legal status of our Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee and incorporation.

Meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.

Addenda July 29'49

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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE

Following the visit of Mrs. Campbell and Miss Fritschi with Prof. Schaub-Koch in Switzerland, Prof. Schaub-Koch wrote a letter to Mrs. Campbell and Miss Fritschi enclosing names and addresses of cultural leaders in several countries whom he recommended to form and head Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committees in their respective countries. This letter was turned over to the New York office for handling the proposed correspondence. Since several suggested names were those of South Americans, we forwarded these to Mr. deLara of the Argentine Committee. We wrote directly to the following:

1. Erik De Skeel, Avocat
   Ebeltoff, Denmark

2. Charles Corm, Dir.
   Revue Phenicienne
   Place du Musee
   Beyrouth, Lebanon

No answers were received from the above.

Apparently some of those proposed for South American countries were already friends of Senor de Lara. Among the names the following have subsequently formed active Committees:

Senor Eduardo Tourinho
27 Figueiredo Magalhaes
Ap. 604 - Copacabana
Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Prof. Dr. Emirto de Lima
Minister of Liberia and Consul of Honduras
Barranquilla (Colombia)

Don Santiago Gastaldi
2587 Solario Garcia
Montevideo, Uruguay

The formation of the Bolivian Committee, the most recently organized Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee in South America, was accomplished through Senor de Lara, and is headed by:

Senor Alberto Montano Lanza
La Paz, Bolivia

So far there has been no report from Senor de Lara about the following names on Prof. Schaub-Koch's lists:

H.E. Don Rafael Larco-Herrera
Hacienda Chiclin
Trujillo, Peru

Prof. Octavio de la Suaree
Rue San Francisco No. 51
Marianao, La Habana, Cuba

A letter was written to Prof. Schaub-Koch informing him of all the above and thanking him and inviting further cooperation.

for Addenda July 29'49

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The correspondence with Dr. Carpani since last summer has undergone some changes. He wrote a letter dated in which he requested financial help for the Italian Roerich Committee and Association, giving as a reason the desire to greatly enlarge the work, move to Rome and make greater use of the newspaper, "Corriere del Libro" of which he is the editor. It was explained to him that we could not give him any financial assitance at that time having to use all our efforts for our own organization here, but that at the first chance in future we shall give him some financial assistance. In his next letter he informed us that he has been fortunate to obtain very fine quarters for which he pays personally approximately $25.00 and that he is still hopeful that we shall give him some financial assistance soon. He also asked that he be appointed the permanent President for Italy and that all other committees be subordinate to him. A copy of letter written by Mr. Fosdick is hereby submitted.

Quite an active correspondence has been in progress for the last few months with Senor de Lara and Senor Albuerne, both Vice-Presidents of R.P. and Banner of Peace in Argentina. A proposal was made to them early last fall to organize a Congress of Latin-American countries, dedicating it to the Roerich Pact to be held in Buenos Aires some time in 1949 or 1950. While they are quite enthusiastic about the idea, they felt that we should communicate with the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, asking his consideration and opinions about it. Thus was felt unwise to be done by the Board and instead our correspondence continued stressing the fact that they should use their efforts and contact the Government Officials directly in Buenos Aires to promote this idea rather than to ask their Ambassador in Washington. Both Senors de Lara and Albuerne are still actively working in behalf of the idea to arrange such a Congress at some future date, but apparently it is not easy to do so, due to conditions in Argentina. In the meantime Senor de Lara has been quite active in writing to his many influential friends in other Latin-American Republics and urging them to organize Roerich Pact Committees with the representatives in these countries, appointing them as Vice-Chairman and all necessary material was sent to them from here.

Nothing has been received from Bruge, Belgium, in spite of writing to Mr.
nor anything has been heard from Prof. Schaub-Koch in Switzerland.

A letter was written to Pan-American Union requesting them for published material relationg to the Roerich Pact.

A very fine response came from them with enclosure of very important documents in which there is a statement of the ratification of the Roerich Pact by the Latin-American countries, which took place on April 15, 1935. Thereupon another letter was written to them requesting further copies, for which we were willing to reimburse them for whatever the cost may be, but no answer has been received. Since they stated in their letter that we could find a copy of this document in the Public Library in New York it is possible there are no more copies to be obtained. In this case it would be highly advisable to photostat the copy in our possession and send it to all our Chairmen of the Committees in Europe and Latin America.

MINUTES of Round Table + Bd of Governors 07

AND AGNI YOGA SOCIETY INC. DIRECTORS MEETING 117
JOINTLY HELD AT 1158 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
JULY 29, 1949

Present: J. J. Weed, B. Bolling, D. Fogel, K. Campbell, S. Fosdick, D. Fosdick.

Chairman: Sina Fosdick

.... Mrs. Fosdick stated that the house on 107 Street has been purchased by Mr. Bolling.

Mr. Bolling stated that remodelling is going on, as proposed, on schedule, to be completed tentatively on September 15th. All preparations, including ordering of telephone, stationery, sending out announcements, are to be carried out forthwith so as to be moved in and in actual operation not later than October 1st.

It was agreed that at the termination of the interim between the vacating of quarters at 200 W. 57 Street and the establishment of permanent quarters by moving into the new house, the so-called "Interim Plan" will have no further significance and the surplus cash in the Carrying Fund will be then put into a new budget.

Mrs. Fosdick proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bolling for his devoted efforts and deep interest. Unanimously approved.

Mr. Bolling stated that he prefers to undertake full responsibility for ownership of the building and its upkeep and to charge the institutions a rental. Mr. Weed said he thought this would be most fair and feasible. All present concurred in this, Mr. Fosdick pointing out that the rental should be based also on ability to pay, and that eventually the various institutions would pay different amounts according to their varying abilities to pay as the work develops.

Mrs. Fosdick presented the budget for the first year of occupancy of the new house. ....

Mr. Bolling said he now had his own plan to propose: that the items "taxes," "water," "heating" and "repairs" - totaling $2,550 - should be grouped together and put down as "rent," because in his books in the business as discussed with his accountant this one inclusive item will appear as "rent," which will be better so since in case something should happen to Mr. Bolling there might arise difficulties. Mr. Bolling mentioned that according to his accountant the figure of rental may be more than $2,550.

Mr. Weed said that there ought to be added to this rental figure also the interest on the mortgage. This point was disputed and discussion continued. ....

Mrs. Fosdick said that the budget as presented could not exceed $7,500 since it was the maximum sum within reach from those directors who had supported the budget last year; Mr. Fosdick, Mr. Weed and Mr. Bolling - $2,500 each. Confirmations of willingness to contribute again these amounts were made at this point. Mrs. Fosdick continued that, therefore, if Mr. Bolling would prefer to group several of these budget items in one as "rent" is still could not exceed $2,550.

Mr. Bolling then decided to telephone immediately to his accountant and get his figure in this so-called "rental." The accountant however was not able to furnish immediately the exact figure over the telephone, but Mr. Bolling reported that he understood that the total would be much less than $2,550, and that he would get the figure upon his return to Grand Haven and would send it to New York.

Mr. Weed proposed that in the meantime, in view of the uncertain conditions regarding cost of operation of the institutions in the new building, the consideration of an exact budget be postponed until the next Directors' Meeting. Unanimously approved.

The date tentatively set for the next Directors' Meeting - Thursday, September 1, 1949.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

MINUTES
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
319 West 107 Street, New York City
December 2, 1949

Present: Sina Fosdick, Dudley Fosdick, Baltzar Bolling, Joseph J. Weed, Magdalene Lehrer - Proxy Dr. D. H. Fogel.

1. The meeting was opened at 5 o'clock by the reading of the minutes of July 29, 1949 by the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Fosdick.

2. Regarding paragraph 1 of the minutes it was decided to delay the purchase of the glass case, but in the meantime to learn about the possible cost of same.

3. Regarding paragraph 7, Mr. Bolling said that if all data were sent to him he would have photostats made at his office.

4. Regarding paragraph 5, Mr. Bolling informed that the incorporation papers had been prepared by Mr. Oldberg, but that to his regret he had been unable to bring them to the meeting, due to last minute delays. He promised to bring them on the following day, so that they could be sent to the directors for study. He further advised the meeting that Mr. Oldberg recommended to incorporate the Roerich Foundation (the name suggested by Mr. Oldberg) in Michigan.

5. Mr. Weed moved that minutes be approved. Seconded by Miss Lehrer.

6. Mr. Weed moved that all Committees in foreign countries be informed of the new address and new quarters in a special letter to be written by the Chairman. Seconded by Mrs. Fosdick. Passed.

7. Meeting adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

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MINUTES OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING OF
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE AT
319 W. 107 STREET, NEW YORK, ON JANUARY 25, 1950

Present: J.J.Weed, I. Mouromtseff, D. Fogel, S. Fosdick, D. Fosdick, Chairman.

1. Meeting opened at 5:50 P.M. with reading of all correspondence between D. and S. Fosdick and B. Bolling and his lawyers, Mr. Oldberg and Mr. Koerber, of the Chicago law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery, re. incorporation of the Committee, or Roerich Institute, in Michigan.

2. D. Fosdick stated that it has been confirmed that annual meetings could be held in New York, and that if the Board feels it best to incorporate in Michigan it will not be difficult to answer Mr. Koerber's last letter in a reasonable and cooperative vein, suggesting minor changes in the wording of the Articles of Incorporation pertaining to the two points in question (dissolution and the word "charitable") which would be safer for the Institutions and yet would probably be acceptable to the lawyers.

   He presented a paper from ARCA files relating to the securing of tax exemption a few years ago; i.e., official form #1023, Treasury Department, U.S. Internal Revenue (May 1940) - "for Religious, Charitable, Scientific, Literary or Educational Organizations claiming exemption from Federal Income Tax under Section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code and the corresponding provisions of prior Revenue Acts." He pointed out that the words "religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational" are probably used over and over in such records and tax matters, and would undoubtedly have a familiar acceptability to whoever in the Department handles the application for exemption, and that the word "or" gives the right to claim exemption as an <u>educational</u> organization.

3. Dr. Fogel moved that the term "and/or" be used instead of "or." Seconded by J.J. Weed. Passed.

4. J. J. Weed moved that the word "cultural" be inserted immediately preceding "and/or." Seconded by I. Mouromtseff. Passed.

5. D. Fosdick pointed out that the paper from ARCA files (filled out by a previous lawyer) although it had been successful at that time, revealed a sketchy, brief treatment, especially on the question of dissolution, and that exemption probably would not be so easily obtained today.

   He proposed that, therefore, the part of Article III about dissolution be retained, but with certain changes in wording. Discussion.

6. Dr. Fogel proposed that the words "by the trustees" be inserted after "conveyed." Discussion.

7. J. J. Weed stated his opinion that "by the trustees" should be inserted but that other changes were unnecessary. Discussion.

8. S. Fosdick moved that the wording be as follows:-

   "..... on dissolution the assets of this corporation shall be transferred or conveyed by the trustees to one or more corporations, societies or organizations fitted, qualified and able best to promote and perpetuate the purposes for which this corporation was originally organized."

   Seconded by I. Mouromtseff. Passed.

9. J. J. Weed moved that the name be "Roerich Foundation." Discussion.

10. S. Fosdick moved that the name be "Roerich Foundation, In c." Seconded by J. J. Weed. Passed.

11. Upon discussion it was agreed that there will be 5 incorporators - B. Bolling from Michigan, and D. Fogel, J. Weed, S. Fosdick and D. Fosdick from New York.

12. It was unanimously decided that D. Fosdick write Mr. Koerber a clear cut letter, giving him the results of this meeting.

13. Meeting adjourned at 6:45 P.M.

P.S. Addenda next page

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#1

At the close of the year all records for 1949 (monthly and quarterly statements mailed to Directors) in Carrying Fund, A.Y., ARCA and Banner of Peace; bank statements of A.Y. and ARCA for the year; copies of previous reports of A.Y. and ARCA to Treasury Dept. (form 990) from dates of incorporation; and books of daily record of transactions were submitted to a firm of Certified Public Accountants (Mortimer Gould) for auditing. At this time, in order to avoid filing tax report for Banner of Peace while still unincorporated, new calculations were made to allow A.Y. to absorb Banner of Peace for 1949 and the auditor was asked to prepare returns for A.Y. and ARCA (form 990) in this way. Total expenditures for the year (Carrying Fund) are thus borne by A.Y. (2/3) and ARCA (1/3).

#2

On Dec. 31, 1949 A.Y. Society owed Carrying Fund $5.70, which balance was cancelled as of January 1, 1950 by agreement, whereby, in addition to other good and valuable considerations, the equities of $1.90 each of ARCA and Banner of Peace were surrendered to A.Y. Society in exchange for occupancy and services for the next 2 years at 319 W. 107th St., New York City.

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ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE COMMITTEE OF
ROERICH FOUNDATION, INC.
MINUTES OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING OF NOVEMBER 29, 1951
AT 319 WEST 107TH ST., NEW YORK, HELD AT 5:45 P.M.

Present were: J. J. Weed; Sina Fosdick; Dudley Fosdick, Chairman; M. Lehrer.

Proxies: David Fogel; K. Campbell; I. Mouromtseff.

1. Mrs. Fosdick reported that last spring the Banner of Peace essay contest for high schools in principal cities of America was carefully outlined, literature prepared, letters to the principals and announcements of the contest printed. This literature was sent to 100 principals and to approximately 400 schools; also heads of several boards of education in principal cities were written to specially by Mr. Fosdick with enclosure of literature. A jury of qualified persons of cultural prominence in America was secured. The answers received from principals and heads of Boards of Education, were, with one or two exceptions, all negative, speaking of undesirability and the inability (or unwillingness) of those particular individuals or boards of education to bring it to the knowledge of the high school students. Thus, the contest did not bring the desired results, to the great regret of the members of our Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee who were concerned about it and who wanted to bring the knowledge of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace to the people of authority in the educational system in America, and to the high school students and the people at large.

2. Mrs. Fosdick reported that Mr. Conlan in Paris has revived the French Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee under his chairmanship and is conducting the essay contest for high school students there. $100 was sent to him for this purpose from here.

Dr. Carpani, with whom we corresponded regarding the contest, has not as yet informed us as to when he is going to hold it, but most likely we will send him also $100 for this purpose.

3. Miss M. Lehrer proposed that we attract art students and have in mind a possible contest on Prof. Roerich's paintings. Approved.

4. Mrs. Fosdick reported that Dr. Giro is planning to give a Latin-American program under the auspices of his Committee, which is the Latin-American Committee of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in New York. He plans to give the program at the Roerich Foundation, under its auspices. We may have to defray some small expenses in helping him with this event.

5. Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee bank account, which was opened last spring with $250 donation of Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick, was reported to have now left $71.01.

6. Discussion continued regarding Roerich Foundation, and the correspondence pertaining to its tax exemption application was brought to the attention of the meeting. Taken up were:

Letters from Mr. Oldberg's office; Mrs. Fosdick's replies; financial statement, data, and detailed description of activities during 1950-1951 furnished from headquarters and submitted by the Oldberg office with the application for tax exemption signed by Mr. Bolling; the letter received by Mr. Fosdick from the Tax Department in Washington deferring the tax exemption for another year; recent letters from Mr. Bolling with his recommendations; Mrs. Fosdick's letter to Mr. Bolling of October 31; Mr. Fosdick's letters to Mr. Bolling and Mr. Forbes of the tax department following his visit there on November 8th.

After receipt of the official letter denying exemption, Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick had discussed the situation with Mr. Weed, who had suggested that Mr. Fosdick visit the Department in Washington and ask for clarification and present some substantial papers of planned projects for 1952 indicating larger scope of activities. Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick then prepared such papers, showed them to Mr. Weed, who approved, and Mr. Fosdick took them with him when he visited Mr. Forbes on November 8th. Mr. Forbes, however, declined to look at them and gave Mr. Fosdick to understand that the department needs no further papers to indicate scope of planned program, since the Certificate of Incorporation, By-laws, and charter are sufficient for this, but that the financial outlay so far was too meagre to permit ruling on whether or not activities will conform to avowed purposes. Possibility, however, of favorable ruling being made retroactive was pointed out, in answer to Mr. Fosdick's question as to how we could expect to carry out our purposes under the circumstances. The burden of proof of sincerity of purpose is on the incorporators and donors, who must support the organization for one year under the risk of an unfavorable ruling.

9. The question was then taken up as to how Roerich Foundation could show adequate activities prior to renewal of petition for tax exemption. Discussion.

8. Mrs. Fosdick proposed that Roerich Foundation borrow from Agni Yoga Society the sum of $1,000 for one year in order to open a bank account and start necessary activities. Discussion.

9. Mr. Fosdick suggested that caution should be exercised not to jeopardize Agni Yoga status as well as Roerich Foundation future possibilities. Discussion.

10. Miss Lehrer proposed that, since the Committee already has a small bank account, the $1,000 be added to this account and 1952 activities be continued in the same way as in 1951. Discussion.

11. Mr. Weed moved that Mr. Fosdick examine all official documents and papers and if no danger is seen Roerich Foundation accept Agni Yoga loan of $1,000 at 4% interest. Mr. Fosdick seconded. Unanimously passed.

12. Mr. Weed moved that this $1,000 be then deposited in Corn Exchange Bank and that, inasmuch as it was inconvenient to open an account in the National City Bank, the motion in the minutes of Roerich Foundation first meeting relative to the opening of bank account be hereby officially withdrawn. Seconded by Mrs. Fosdick. Unanimously passed.

13. Mrs. Fosdick moved that the following activities be carried forward in 1952.

a. To arrange a few lectures under the auspices of Roerich Foundation by well-known lecturers.

b. To order Banner of Peace flags of various sizes which should be sent to the chairmen of all existing committees, as gifts. At the same time they would be asked to make vigorous efforts to spread the idea of the Roerich Banner and promote its actual use by leading cultural organizations in their countries.

c. To prepare a draft of pamphlet for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace Committee, with classes of memberships, in order to attract members.

Miss Lehrer seconded. Unanimously passed.

Meeting adjourned 6:05 P.M.

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124.

D. F. Memo of Dec. 9, 1951

After due examination and consideration following the Meeting of Nov. 29, I must express my opinion as treasurer of A.Y. Society and secretary of R. Foundation about the proposal to have AYS lend $1000 to RF @ 4%.

Caution about the present tax-exempt status of AYS and future possibilities in that direction for RF require me to point out the possible dangers in such a move. If there are enemies looking for an opportunity to stop our actual operation, they might start an "investigation" of AY and, finding in our official reports the loan from AY to RF, claim that AYS is mis-using tax-exempt funds to support work of RF which is now being scrutinized especially and has been denied tax exemption. This could result in cancellation of AY tax exemption, thus cutting off future donations for budget.

RF's first application for tax exemption was denied because the financial outlay during its first year was too meager to permit a ruling on whether or not activities will conform to avowed purposes. Mr. Forbes, of the Treasury Dept., explained that after we have gone ahead for one year with our activities on a bigger scale as planned, they would examine a new application, and that if their ruling is favorable the tax exemption could be retro-active. Then all donations would be deductible from individual income tax returns, not only those given after the date of granting of the exemption but also the previous donations which had supported the activities reported in the application. Mr. Forbes did not promise that the ruling would be favorable. He emphasized that it may be retro-active if it is favorable. The burden of proof of sincerity of purpose is on the incorporators and donors, who must support the organization for one year under the risk of an unfavorable ruling.

When the R.P.&B. of P. essay contest was proposed a year ago, RF was not tax exempt. However, $250 was provided which carried RF through the year 1951. I believe this provides an example - on a small scale - of the way the situation could be handled for the coming year. If a fraction of each donation to the 1952 budget could be given directly to RF - say 1/6 - the donor would risk losing the amount of the tax on that 1/6, but this elusive percentage is anyway small in comparison to the total budget donation.

Another way which has been suggested and is still open is that the house could be rented to AY by RF.

Perhaps some of our Board Members do not agree that this is the time to bring RF into life. There are good reasons for such a stand - for instance, our recent experience with the contest.

The correct way to operate the Institutions, at the present time, in N.Y., under contemporary conditions generally, would be the same, from the financial standpoint, as in 1929 at 310. Adequate private capital would have to be available to launch the program, with planned provisions for enlisting public support gradually. If the public support then is not forthcoming, the development would depend on the original source of funds.

When the R. Museum set-up collapsed years ago a great wrong was done. It became a karmic necessity for this country to right this wrong. No particular individual could be commanded to assume that duty, but a few loyal co-workers for several years held the door open for volunteers by maintaining the life of the Institutions on a small scale - a mere trickle.

RF was incorporated clearly upon the assumption that this period of temporary obscurement was over, and that an attempt was to be made to rehabilitate the entire edifice of the R. Institutions, although not necessarily all at once. At the time the Indications came,

bout moving from 200 W. 57, etc., since the financial basis of such rehabilitation had ot been established, it was essential to establish such basis as soon as possible, and n the meantime to have at least the physical possibility to continue on the previous mall scale. Before we have the broad river we must have the small trickle. During the nterim of moving from 57 to 107 a critical Meeting was held, at 97, at which both the ndispensable unity and the vitally important clarification were not found. Recently n attempt was made to hold a Meeting for the same purpose which had the same result - o unity and no clarification.

y opinion at present is that we cannot force RF into life. However, the RP&B of P ommittee functioned before RF existed, and during 1951 means were found to prevent its eing swallowed up and stifled along with RF. But we should continue the Committee ctivities on only the same small scale permitted by our very petty cash.

hen one is entrusted to carry out details of some construction work, he must not incur ebts beyond his allotment, and the extent of his activity in actual performance of his uty is limited by the variable circumstances and wishes of the individuals who supply he necessary funds.

or the calendar year 1951, one might say that $250* was spent demonstrating that the ail can wag the dog. Or we might say that the Committee gave its living breath to the oundation for this year, in an attempt to induce vital breathing in RF. But if RF efuses to breathe, the Committee need not die with it.

he Committee could assume the loan from AY perhaps with less danger than RF, but it hould not be used as RF money, and no further application should be made in the eantime.

* This was donation from S.& D.Fosdick personally. They gave $1,000 to A.Y. during the year 1950, as pledged, but near the end of the year when the B.ofP. program was in doubt and jeopardy, $250 cash was taken back, for a B.of P. cash reserve. D.&S.Fosdick then were reported as having given $750 to A.Y. in 1950, and they gave $250 to B. of P. in 1951.

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AGNI YOGA SOCIETY, INC. + ROERICH PACT + B&P Committee 126

JOINT MINUTES OF DIRECTORS MEETING OF APRIL 18, 1952
AT 319 WEST 107TH ST., NEW YORK

Present were: B. Bolling, J. J. Weed, M. Lehrer, S. and D. Fosdick.

.....

10. S. Fosdick announced that because of a change of plans involving extra work in preparation of the Books of the Teachings for early publication, the project of development of Roerich Foundation had to be abandoned. The loan of $1,000 from A.Y. to R. F., as previously agreed upon, was not made. B. Bolling expressed satisfaction at this decision, stating that he had been uneasy for some time about bringing Roerich Foundation into life.

A lengthy discussion arose regarding a change in the basis of occupancy of 319 by the Institutions, previously proposed by B. Bolling by telephone and letter, by which Anderson-Bolling Manufacturing Company would give a donation of $4,500 to A.Y. yearly and Mr. Bolling in turn would receive a yearly rental of the same sum for use of the house at 319 W. 107. This proposal had been accepted, and in his letter to Mr. Bolling of March 4, 1952, D. Fosdick had pointed out that the best way to accomplish this would be to have the house leased from B. Bolling by Roerich Academy and space sub-let from the Academy by A. Y. Society. It had been mentioned further in correspondence that when Mr. Bolling's lawyer, Mr. Oldberg, prepares the leases, certain stipulations would have to be included to conform with the actual nature of the activities as conducted at 319.

S. Fosdick informed the meeting that the whole plan, described in D. Fosdick's letter of April 3, 1952, had been accepted by Mr. Bolling in his letter of April 7, 1952. Excerpts from the April 3rd letter were read at the meeting and a copy of it, as well as of part of B. Bolling's letter of acceptance, is attached hereto.

B. Bolling said that he would like to explain that, as far as he is concerned, he would just as soon have had A. Y. Society pay him the rental directly without bringing in Roerich Academy. He stated that there would be no profit for him in such rent, this being a reasonable sum for this house in this location, and that he would have felt no hesitancy in letting the government know that his factory would derive a considerable tax saving by this arrangement, and that his lawyer, Mr. Oldberg, had informed him that there would be no danger in Agni Yoga's giving the facts, as Mr. Oldberg sees them, on Forms 990 and 990A

D. Fosdick explained that the facts are not as Mr. Oldberg sees them, since, to begin with, the house is occupied by Roerich Academy as well as A. Y. Society, and, after full discussion of the possible dangers in his recommendations, not only for Mr. Bolling but for the Society, M. Lehrer, S. and D. Fosdick and J. Weed, agreed that the first plan, which includes Roerich Academy and thus helps insure the continuance of operation as always of the Roerich Institutions, is the better plan.

J. Weed suggested that, inasmuch as the financial aspect is the same either way and it is understood from Mr. Bolling's letter of April 7th, accepting the Academy plan, that he would of course arrange the donation of Anderson-Bolling Mfg. Co. for the same reason that he makes his personal contribution to the budget, the directors at this meeting should record the readiness of A.Y. Society to enter into this plan and to accept the donation of $4,500 from Anderson-Bolling Co. and leave it to B. Bolling and Roerich Academy to draw up the leases.

Nov 4th 1952

017

124.

11. J. Weed moved that the A. Y. Society Board of Directors hereby resolve to agree to pay $4,500 to Roerich Academy for space in the house at 319 W. 107 St., for the calendar year 1952. M. Lehrer seconded the motion. Passed.

12. Meeting adjourned at 11 P.M.

Note

"(Leases were drawn up, but no meeting was held and the exchange of $4,500 was never mentioned again by anyone. Institutions continue on rent-free basis. The Treasury Dept. required the Secretary of Roerich Foundation to sign an affidavit that Roerich Foundation has no funds and is inactive, and that if and when it begins to pay any salaries it will inform Soc. Sec. Division. Thus, R. P. & B. of P. Committee is cut loose from the Foundation and continues without using any money except its own small petty cash balance for stamps.)"

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