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THE ROERICH PACT.

Treaties are known in diplomatic practice and in the doctrine of International Law, under different names and designations. Generally they are quoted either under the date of their signature, or after the name of the place where they were signed. Not seldom, Treaties are called after their signatories. Here are some instances of these various rules: The Treaty of Peace signed March 30th 1856, is generally known as the "Treaty of Paris"; the "Declaration of London" pertaining to the application and interpretation of the *clausula rebus sic stantibus*, is known as the "Declaration of 1871"... the Treaty of arbitration signed by France and Great Britain in 1903, is generally known as the "Cambon-Landsdowne Treaty". All students of International Law remember the "Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between the United-States and Great Britain. One of the recent instances when a great Treaty has been given in general usage the names of its principal signatories is the "Briand-Kellogg Pact" of 1928, prohibiting the recourse to war as an instrument of national policy.

We can even point to an example when the custom of naming treaties and teachings of International Law, after the name of their initiators and creators has been officially confirmed in an international act of high significance signed by the majority of the Powers of the world: we have in view Art. 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which mentions expressis verbis the Monroe Doctrine. It is well known that other doctrines generally accepted by the civilized States are known under the names of their creators: so, for instance the Drago Doctrine.

It appears just and equitable to recall the names of the creators of an international understanding each time this understanding is applied. In diplomatic correspondence, this is generally done. Thus, to give another example, the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United-States and Japan, is generally referred to as the "Lansing-Ishii Agreement".

The Roerich Pact, which is a Treaty of paramount importance, aiming at the protection of cultural treasures of the world, has from its very conception, been known under the name of its creator, Professor Nicholas de Roerich. The vast diplomatic correspondence concerning the study of the Pact by the various Chanceries, has always referred to the project as the "Roerich Pact". All three International Conferences on the Roerich Pact have discussed and approved it under that name. The VII^o Pan-American Conference in Montevideo has adopted a resolution approving expressly the "Roerich Pact". The letters signed by official Representatives of the United-States and of a number of American Republics, and notifying their adhesion of their respective Governments to the Roerich Roerich Pact, all mention the name: "Roerich Pact". In the same way, the 17 Powers of Europe, and

and Asia who have notified the European Center of Roerich Museum of their interest in the Pact for the protection of Culture, have all used the name : "Roerich Pact".

In order to give a final consecration to the universal and constant usage thus established and in order also to preserve for all times to come the glorious name of the Creator of one of the most momentous treaties in the history of mankind, we have deemed it advisable to insert into the preamble of the Roerich Pact a phrase couched in the following terms:

" Adopting the propositions of Professor Nicholas de Roerich, tending to create an efficient protection for all centers of culture".

This phrase is to take place in the text of the preamble of the Roerich Pact, immediately after the paragraph referring to the Pact for Renunciation to war, and preceding the final paragraph of the preamble beginning with the words: "have resolved to conclude, etc...".

In that manner, it will be correct to refer to the Pact for the protection of culture, in all official documents and on every kind of public occasion, as to the "Roerich Pact", just as the doctrine of the international individuality and separateness of the Western Hemisphere is always referred to as the "Monroe Doctrine", by the name of its illustrious creator.

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