

"EXHIBIT "M" .

COPY

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1934

Professor Nicholas de Roerich
310 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Dear Professor Roerich,

On behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture I am asking you to lead and protect the botanical research group organized by the United States Department of Agriculture to search for drought resistant grasses in the central Asian field. Your unusual understanding of central Asia growing out of your many years of experience will make for the greatest success of these studies.

Appreciating your continuing cooperation in these matters,
I am

Sincerely yours

(signed) Henry A. Wallace .

Secretary .

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March 16, 1934

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310 Riverside Drive.
New-York. N.Y.

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Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Henry A. Wallace

Secretary .

(Note: The misprint on the second line has been left as in the original).

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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
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March 16, 1934

Professor Nicholas de Roerich
310 Riverside Drive,
New York, N.Y.

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Appreciating your continuing cooperation in these matters, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry Wallace

Secretary.

5
March 22, 1934

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

In continuation of our conversation, I hasten to outline the various details regarding the expedition to Central Asia, which should now be determined:

1. We have inquired as to possible sailings to Japan around the end of April or beginning of May. The ship leaving April 20th --the first which could be considered--is a slow boat and necessitates our leaving New York, April 14th, which would not allow us the necessary time for organization. We have therefore decided to plan our departure on the S.S. Chichibu Maru leaving San Francisco on May 3, and arriving in Japan on May 17th. This would mean that our departure from New York should be scheduled for about April 26th. Allowing about two weeks in Japan, we should probably reach Manchuria the very beginning of June and the expedition could take to the field sometime between June 20th and June 25th. Considering that according to reports the winter has been extremely severe throughout the region there, there is likely to be a late spring and we would regard this as the best time for the most effective work.
2. Confirming the preliminary lists discussed with you, it would be best to acquire certain equipment before leaving America, such as Prismatic compasses, field glasses, some gifts for local notables and natives and whatever personal firearms will be necessary for protection.
3. As stated in my list, we should have all maps available of the region, and as you mentioned these would be procurable through your department.
4. The clothing, camp equipment, medical supplies, etc. can be conveniently acquired locally in Harbin; this will save the cost of transportation. Probably these can be had at much lower prices there than here. The botanists of the expedition will have to secure for themselves their botanical equipment and probably some of this will have to be taken from this country. The details of this we could talk over with the botanist.

5. We would recommend the following expeditionary budget; on the basis of one year:

Head of Expedition	\$5,600
Chief Botanist	5,600
Assistant to the Head	4,600
Assistant Botanist	3,000

Technical Assistants	
Two at \$1200	2,400

Subsistence, 365 days for	
members of the party	7,000

Caravan and miscellaneous	
Equipment	15,000

Equipment	3,500
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Railroad and Steamship	
transportation for 3	3,300

	<u>\$50,000</u>
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The Honorable Henry A. Wallace.

6. As is customary, in regard to the general plan, the members of the Expedition should be considered as on service, as of April 2, 1934. We would suggest that arrangements be made for an advance payment of salary before the departure, covering one third, so that the members may make any necessary advance personal arrangements. Subsequent payments should be made through a Japanese Bank (possibly the Bank of Chosen) in Harbin. In view of the difficulty of getting dispatches into the field at shorter intervals, we would suggest that arrangements for four-monthly payments be made.

In regard to the transportation funds as well as a part of the equipment funds (Approximately \$2000) it would be best to make these available immediately so that it would be possible to proceed with necessary arrangements. It is also necessary that funds for subsistence and caravan expenses, equipment etc., be made available at the bank in Harbin by the first of June.

7. It is best to arrange for the centralization of reports, these to be sent through the head of the Expedition to the Secretary of Agriculture.

8. As is customary, it is necessary to carry a general letter of introduction from yourself, addressed to all whom it may concern. In case of temporary separations in the field work it is best to have separate letters for the individual members of the Expedition.

I believe, Mr. Secretary, that the above points cover all the necessary data. We shall also ascertain if the Consul General of Japan is to be in New York on April 4th and inform you, so that Mr. Ryerson may plan to visit New York, in order to expedite any matters in regard to visas, etc., for the botanists.

Assuring you of our pleasure in cooperating in the Expedition, and with the confident anticipation that it will afford new scientific possibilities to America, believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

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April 21, 1934
310 Riverside Drive,
New York, N.Y.

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I am pleased to inform you that this morning Mr. Ryerson visited me, and during a friendly conversation of two hours, once more reviewed the entire situation. In accordance with Mr. Ryerson's suggestion, we fully agreed that it was preferable to limit our summer field work to the region of the Hingan mountains.

Mr. Ryerson also mentioned the fact that a previous expedition of the Department to Manchuria (the Dorset Expedition) was provided with a military escort, Japanese or White Russian. Of course such an escort can easily be arranged if necessary. He also mentioned the desirability to come in touch with and possibly engage on the staff a local Russian botanist with proper qualifications who could assist in the work and perhaps continue a part of the work after the return of Dr. MacMillan to the United States.

Of course it is understood that there will be the fullest cooperation between the units of the Expedition, and if, as Mr. Ryerson proposed, for any reason, Dr. MacMillan feels personally uneasy about going to any region, we shall not insist on his going, for him at least, to such region. Mr. Ryerson also suggested that during the winter months, Mr. Stevens might find it advisable to visit the Herbarium of the Imperial University in Tokyo or some other research institution in South Manchuria in order to complete this data.

Mr. Ryerson also stressed the importance of having a Japanese assistant participating in the Expedition. This of course can be arranged in Tokyo. We will certainly be pleased to adhere to these suggestions of Mr. Ryerson.

With cordial greetings from Prof. Roerich and myself, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Harbin.
20/vii/34.

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Dear Mr. Wallance, After a considerable delay the two botanists have finally reached Harbin yesterday evening. I feel it to be my duty to inform you of some of the facts in connection with their passage through Japan and Manchukuo. It appears that the two men have not a clear picture of the organization of the expedition and altogether disregarded our advices contained in my letter of May 23rd which was handed over to them by the US Embassy in Tokyo. For some reasons they kept us in the dark as to their plans and movements. Instead of calling on Mr. Teiji Tsubokami at the Foreign Office in Tokyo who was expecting them to assist during their passage to Manchukuo, and on Mr. Ma, Secretary of the Manchukuo Legation in Tokyo, they proceeded to act through a different channel with the result that they arrived to Dairen without a visa and started negotiations at this end, all the time keeping us uninformed as to their plans and movements. To my letter of May 23rd, Mr. Macmillan answered writes-in-his-letter-of-June-3rd that- answered by letter of June 3rd stating that he had no time to make the contacts and arrangements you suggest. To-day he informed me that he did not call on neither Mr. Tsubokami, nor Mr. Ma. The next letter from him came on June 20th a copy of which is herewith enclosed. To this letter I answered by letter of June 23rd a copy enclosed/ urging him to keep me informed of his progress and to wire in case of further delays. Had he called on Mr. Tsubokami as directed in my letter of May 23rd, he would have had no trouble with visas and Customs. During Prof. de Roerich's passage through Korea to Manchukuo, the authorities have shown utmost cooperation. We were met by the Japanese Consul on the Manchukuo frontier at Antung, and all our baggage and arms were permitted to enter Manchukuo without examination. I know that similar courtesy would have been shown to Macmillan and Stevens had they followed our instructions contained in my letter of May 23rd. To my letter of May 23rd I received no answer and had delay our departure from Harbin. On May July 17th we sent the following wire, and received the enclosed reply. Apparently they had moved to Hsinching and started negotiations with the authorities without informing us. We plan to leave Harbin in a few days for the Khingan Mountains and Barga. I do not know what the plans of Mr. Macmillan will be, but it is time to start our field work, and we feel it impossible to delay it any further. Meanwhile I have collected material on the local materia medica and have made the necessary contacts with local medicine men. Due to the delay I had to send an assistant to the Khingan Mountains to collect medicinal plants and seeds ahead of us in order to not to lose any time. The local authorities are giving us full assistance, and I am sure to be able to report good results in my next letter.

Washington 82 20 20 5 495 Hsin SF

LC Professor Nicholas Roerich Tschurin Roerich Harbin

Regret exceedingly insubordination Macmillan stop Am recalling him
and Stephens H.A. Wallace.

Harbin

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

September 27, 1934.

Professor Nicholas Roerich
Tschurin & Company
Torgovaya, Harbin, Pristau
Manchuti-Kuo

Dear Professor Roerich:

Supplementing my cable of this week recalling from the expedition Dr. MacMillan and Mr. Stephens, I am writing to express to you once again my regret and indignation at the insubordination of these two members of the expedition. I feel that their actions, serious enough under normal circumstances, have placed in jeopardy the success of the expedition as well as the safety of its members.

Please be assured that you have my complete confidence and approval in all your actions in regard to the expedition. Once, again, I wish to thank you for your cooperation in accepting the leadership of this expedition since I regard your authority in the Central Asiatic field as second to none.

Lest any further obscuration of the matter arise, I have written to the American Consuls in Tokyo and Harbin as well as to Colonel Saito at Hailar and enclose copies of my letters to them for your information.

I sincerely hope that matters with the expedition, unfortunately hampered by the actions of the botanists, will now continue most advantageously for the complete success of its purposes. Great public anticipation has been aroused by the expedition due to the sad situation caused by our unprecedented drought this past summer and I feel confident that this work under your leadership will make available to this country, plant material which will help decidedly in making eventually possible greater human happiness in the western plains area.

I was delighted to learn through articles in the Japanese and Manchurian press which were brought to my attention here of the splendid reception which you have received both in Japan and Harbin. I am not surprised since I am well aware of the high regard in which you are held there. Permit me to congratulate you for these tributes to your great personal accomplishments.

Again expressing my appreciation to you and with sincere regards to you and your son, I am

Sincerely yours

(signed) H A Wallace

Secretary

Enclosures.

Copy

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Harbin,

(13)

1st October, 1934.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

The following is a brief report on the scientific activities of the Expedition. We arrived in Yokohama on the 10th of May at 11 P.M., and the same evening proceeded to Tokyo. Two weeks have been spent in negotiations with the Imperial Japanese Government and the Manchukuo authorities. On receipt of the necessary permissions to carry on scientific explorations in Manchukuo, our party left Japan on the 28th of May, accompanied by Mr. S. Kitagawa, Japanese Secretary to the Expedition recommended by the Foreign Office in Tokyo. We proceeded direct to Harbin in Manchukuo via Korea, and on the 31st of May at 6 a.m. arrived in Harbin, where we established a base to complete all arrangements for the proposed expedition to Eastern Mongolia (Barga), the Khingan Mountains and Jehol. Our original plan was to start for the field by the end of June and to spend the month of July in Barga, and the month of August in Jehol. However we were obliged to delay our departure from Harbin due to the non-arrival in time of the two botanists who were detained in Dairen. In our letter of May 23rd addressed to Dr. Macmillan we had outlined all necessary steps to be taken by him on his arrival to Japan. For some unknown reasons, the botanists disregarded our advice and proceeded to negotiate with the authorities on their accord with the result that the expedition had to delay its departure, and remain in Harbin the whole of July awaiting the arrival of the two botanists. The whole situation has been described in our Memorandum of July 20th forwarded with copies of correspondence between Dr. Macmillan and ourselves.

Between June 20th and 22nd we paid a visit to Hsinching, capital of Manchukuo, to complete negotiations with the Manchukuo authorities. Mr. Kitagawa, the Japanese Secretary, remained in Hsinching until the 28th of June planning the route and discussing details with the Khingan Provincial Government. During our stay in Hsinching, we had the honour of being received in audience by H.M. the Emperor of Manchukuo who very graciously expressed his interest in the purposes of the Expedition. On the arrival of Dr. Macmillan and Mr. Stevens to Harbin, Mr. G. de Roerich visited them at the Hotel in order to discuss plans. Dr. Macmillan however expressed his intention to start as a separate unit, and even did not think it necessary to visit the Leader of the Expedition. We therefore exchanged letters, copies of which have been sent to you for your information, and decided to start with the field work. We left Harbin on the 1st of August for Hailar, accompanied by Professor T.P. Gordeev, whose services as botanists have been lent to the Expedition by the Museum of North Manchuria. Prof. Gordeev volunteered to join the Expedition without salary, his travelling expenses to be paid by the Expedition. Prof. Gordeev is a well-known scientist who had made a special study of the sand-dunes areas in Eastern Mongolia. Dr. Macmillan and Mr. Stevens were travelling on the same train and in the same car, and during the whole journey avoided meeting the Leader of the Expedition or any other member of the party. We arrived in Hailar on the 2nd of August early in the morning and at once proceeded to make final arrangements. However the Chief of the Japanese Military Mission, Colonel Saito, requested us to delay our departure for a couple of days as he had to ask us several questions in connection with the arrival of the two American botanists. On the 2nd of Aug. Prof. de Roerich, accompanied by Mr. G. de Roerich, and Mr. Kitagawa, paid a

visit to the Japanese Military Mission. Col.Saito stated that the local authorities were under the impression that the Expedition was headed by Professor de Roerich, and that the permission to proceed with the exploratory work has been granted to Professor de Roerich. Dr.Macmillan had made a statement to Col.Saito that he did not consider himself a member of Prof. de Roerich's aprty, that he had to instructions to this effect from the Department of Agriculture, and that he intended to proceed as a separate unit. Col.Saito requested Prof. de Roerich to explain the whole situation. We agreed to explain the matter and promised to bring the next day documents to prove the correctness of our previous statements in Tokyo and in Hsinching. On Aug. 3rd, took place a second interview with Col.Saito. The Chief of the Khingan Provincial Police, and Chief of the Foreign Dept. of the Police were also present at the interview. We showed him a photostat copy of your letter of March 16th, 1934, and Col.Saito asked permission to show this letter to Dr.Macmillan who was sitting in the room next to us. When Col.Saito came back he told with utter surprise that Dr.Macmillan considered the document to be not true! After discussing the matter, Col.Saito expressed his satisfaction at our explanation, but stressed his utter surprize at the strange conduct of the two botanists who seemed to disregard the instructions of their own Chief. He strongly advised us to proceed as a separate unit, and stated that the two botanist will be permitted to work around the city of Hailar within a specified areas. We consider this strange action by Dr.Macmillan and his associate to be a deliberate attempt to disorganize the Expedition and saw distrust in the minds of the local officials. Considering the present situation in the country, their unwarranted action almost brought about a very

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grave and serious situation.

On Aug. 4th, our party left Hailar and proceeded in two motor cars to Ganjur Monastery, situated some 175 klm. SW of Hailar/ The Monastery was reached on the same day late in the evening, and several days were spent collecting in the vicinity of the Monastery situated in a typical desert and steppe country. Particular attention was paid to sand-dune areas. During the stay in the Monastery, Mr. de Roerich conducted investigations in the local Materia Medica and copied a medical manuscript in Tibetan, and English translation of which will be prepared. From Ganjur, the party proceeded towards Arshan Yamen, situated some 20 klm. SW of the Ganjur Monastery, and then past Dzangin Sume towards Khandagai. During the journey extensive botanical collections were made by members of the party. In Khandagai, the Expedition spent three days collecting in the locality. The next stop was at Tsagan-nur where extensive collections were gathered. The return journey to Hailar went through the valleys of the Guen-gol and Imin-gol. From Hailar, the Expedition proceeded to the Khingan Mountains and established a base in Barim. Two weeks were spent in the Khingan Mountains. At present the following work is proceeding:-

- 1) Seed gathering in the Khingan Mountains and in the steppe country round Man-kou.
- 2) Study and arranging of the botanical collection gathered in Eastern Mongolia and the Khingan Mountains.
- 3) Collecting of information on medicinal plants and gathering of a representative collection of medicinal plants growing in North Manchuria. Translation and collecting of Chinese and Tibetan medical texts.

- 4) Preparation of scientific report on the botanical results of the summer field work in Barga and the Khingan Mountains.

We propose to resume field work in Jehol and adjacent regions on the edge of the Gobi desert as soon as the collections will be classified and the first scientific report duly completed.

To-day we were told at the American Consulate that Dr. Macmillan and Mr. Stevens has left Harbin for the States via Dairen.

With best wishes from all members of the party,

Yours very sincerely,

COPY

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1934

Professor Nicholas Roerich
Tschurin & Company
Torgovaya, Harbin, Pristan.
Manchuti-Kuo

Dear Professor Roerich:

The President to-day requested me to ask you for a report concerning your observations and explorations on the edge of the Gobi Desert. He also asked me to transmit to you his request that the next time you are in Washington that you arrange your affairs so as to spend an evening with him. He mentioned this to me once before several months ago, but I neglected to transmit the request to you.

I trust that matters are now going more smoothly and that you and George are in the best of health.

Sincerely yours

(sgd) Henry A. Wallace

Secretary.

COPY

33

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON .

October 17, 1934 .

Professor Nicholas Roerich
Tschurin & Company
Torgovaya, Harbin, Pristan
Manchuti-Kuo.

Dear Professor Roerich:

A week ago on a lovely October day in the middlewest I thought of the sixty years which you had devoted so successfully to advancing the cultural interests of all mankind. And I thought then as I think today of the deep significance of the symbol of the Banner of Peace.

As you know, I have been designated Plenipotentiary by the President to sign next April 14 on behalf of the United States the pact indicating our adherence to your original concept with its symbol consisting of three spheres enclosed by a circle.

Doubtless you have received by this time a copy of my recent book, "New Frontiers", on the title page of which you will find a representation of the Peace Pact symbol. Unfortunately the book was published so hastily that I had no opportunity to see the page proof, and the Peace Pact symbol appeared up-side-down. I have communicated with the publisher both in writing and by word of mouth and am assured that in the next edition this error will be corrected.

I trust that you and George are in the best of health and spirits.

With highest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

(sgs) Henry A. Wallace

Secretary .

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Harbin,

24th October, 1934.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

In addition to our Memorandum of July 20th and our letter of October 1st, and with reference to certain statements made by Mr. H.G. Macmillan in his correspondence, we have to state the following:- Mr. Macmillan's statement of June 9th regarding press reports and interviews given out by Prof. de Roerich shows an absolute lack of understanding of the whole situation. We never ignored the Embassy during our stay in Tokyo, and visited it several times. We do not understand Mr. Garrels' strange attitude towards our letter of May 23rd to Mr. Macmillan. This letter contained very definite instructions and was drafted following a conversation with Mr. Grew, the U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo. During this interview, we requested the Ambassador to extend his assistance to the Expedition, and showed him your letter of March 16th. The Ambassador seemed to know about the whole matter. He advised us that because of the very delicate situation with the new State in Manchuria, it was better for us to use our personal connections in negotiations with local authorities. We did not see the American Consul (Mr. Garrels) in Tokyo, for not being American citizens, there was no matter for us to discuss with him. In his statement about Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Mr. Macmillan shows again utter ignorance. Mr. Tsubokami, as Head of the Culture Work Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo is in charge of all scientific work proceeding on Japanese territory, Korea and the Kwantung Peninsula. He is not the "propaganda officer for Manchukuo " as stated by

Mr. Macmillan. Mr. Tsubokami's assistance was necessary to obtain the cooperation of Japanese Consular Officers along the route of the Expedition. The result of Mr. Macmillan's objection to a visit to the Manchukuo Legation in Tokyo, was the unnecessary long delay experienced by him and his companion in Dairen. We secured complimentary visas from the Manchukuo Legation without any trouble or delays. Mr. Macmillan is again entirely wrong in stating that our party visited Mukden and had negotiations with local authorities there. The Memorandum to which he is referring and your letter of March 16th were shown by Prof. de Roerich at the Foreign Office in Tokyo before leaving Japan, and were communicated to the Manchukuo authorities by Mr. Tsubokami. We were never stranded in Mukden as Mr. Macmillan asserts and experienced no delays. Our only delay was caused by the non-arrival of Mr. Macmillan and his companion. His statement about our visit to the Japanese War Ministry is absolutely ridiculous and again shows an utter ignorance of local conditions. A visit to the War Ministry was necessary to obtain the cooperation of Japanese Military authorities. As far as we know, Mr. Grew, the U.S. Ambassador, never visited Dairen during our stay there. He knew about the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition while serving with the State Department in Washington. The Ambassador was fully aware of our coming, for he had received a letter from the Roerich Museum in New York, which he admitted. The Consul's assertions that "of all the people in the world to travel with in this part of the world, the last ones to choose are Russians", seems more than strange, for precisely in this part of the world most of the Railway Police and Railway Guards are Russians.

All expeditions both Japanese and foreign employ Russians as collaborators. All foreign firms employ Russians as their representatives and agents. The same is true in the case of Consulates and Banks.

Soviet visae were absolutely useless in Manchukuo, and caused only unnecessary suspicions. All statements about Japanese suspicions are entirely wrong. The entire trouble was due to Mr. Macmillan's own actions. Mr. Macmillan's nervousness about insacurity in Harbin is ridiculous. Had he proceeded as indicated in our letter of May 23rd, he would have had no troubles with ammunition. The ammunition is now deposited with an Arms Store in Dairen in the name of Mr. Macmillan and although we have requested him to deposit it in our name, he never did it, and did not inform us of his going to Dairen on the return journey. His statement of July 10th about the bad condition along the railway line between Harbin and Hailar is wrong. The line is safe and European women and children use it regularly.

Mr. Macmillan's unwarranted actions and his eparate negotiations created a lot of confusion in the minds of local officials (see para 3 of the letter of July 20th). Mr. Macmillan's description of his interview with Mr. Kawasaki an Hsinching contained in the letter of July 20th to Garrels is entirely based on misrepresentations. First of all, The Expedition's secretary, Mr. S. Kitagawa, never served in Mr. Kawasaki's Office. Secondly, the press statement referred to as hand-bill in the letter was handed over to Mr. Kawasaki at his own request. The statement was prepared in the U.S. and compiled from American Press Reports. The delay experienced by the Expedition was entirely due to the unwarranted actions of Mr. Macmillan. During the period of delays, we constantly received inquiries as to the whereabouts of the two botanists from the

Japanese authorities and even from the American Consulate in Harbin (copy enclosed). The usual practice for a subordinate is to report to his Chief on arrival. This Mr. Macmillan failed to do, though Mr. de Roerich conveyed to him that Prof. de Roerich was expecting him. We never concealed our address, it was communicated to Mr. Macmillan, was known at the Hotel desk (the Hotel communicated to us Mr. Macmillan's arrival) and at the American Consulate.

The frequent statements made by Mr. Macmillan about alleged suspicions of anything connected with the name of Roerich are pure slander. We never visited any White Russian summer resort in the vicinity of Hailar. The information about a Cossack guard at the door is ridiculous. Mr. Macmillan never came near our house in Harbin. Mr. Macmillan's statement in his letter of Aug. 11th, para 4, is again entirely wrong. We had to postpone our departure due to the fact that there were breaches on the railway line and trains ran 9 hours late. The Station authorities however had instructions to conceal the actual state of affairs along the line, and continued to sell tickets. Mr. Macmillan and his companion made no attempt to meet the Leader of the Expedition during the journey to Hailar, although travelling in the same car. There was no guard stationed at the door of the compartment occupied by Prof. de Roerich and the other members of the Expedition. Several other travellers visited the compartment during the journey.

An account of our negotiations with Col. Saito at Hailar has been given in our letter of October 1st. We may only add that Mr. Macmillan's description of the whole case is again entirely wrong. There was no question about stopping the Expedition, and Col. Saito merely wanted to know what

happened to Mr. Macmillan and his companion who were listed as members of our party in the letter from the Foreign Office in Tokyo to the Manchukuo authorities.

There was no Cosack army (!) or uniforms with the Expedition.

The statement that we had promised that all including the two botanists were going to the Khingan Mountains is again absolutely false. Such statement was never made. On our return to Hailar, Mr. Macmillan again made no attempt to visit the Leader of the Expedition, although Mr. Sato, the Japanese botanists accompanying Mr. Macmillan, visited us in Hailar, and even came to the station to see us off.

The whole correspondence gives a very definite impression that Mr. Macmillan's statements were written with the object to handicap the Expedition and slander the good name of its Chief.

With cordial greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

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Harbin,

2nd, November, 1934.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 2ne ultimo, received here on the 1st inst. Please convey to the President my cordial thanks for his gracious invitation. I shall be very glad to communicate to him my scientific observations.

Please find enclosed a clipping from the local periodical "Rubej" in which you will find my article where I stress the urgent necessity of the study of drought resisting plants. It is precisely in the Gobi desert that one may draw interesting conclusions.

At present we are engaged with the assistance of the well-known botanist Professor Gordeev in compiling our scientific report on the expedition to Barga and the Khingan Mountains. We have collected an extensive herbarium and seeds of drought-resisting herbs, all this material will be forwarded to the States for experimental purposes. The rest of the herbarium will follow later, as the material is needed here for comparative study. The collection of medicinal plants growing in North Manchuria, as well as the seed material will be forwarded in two weeks through the usual consular channels. After completing the preliminary study of the material gathered in North-West Manchuria, we shall proceed towards the SW in order to continue our programme. Probably we shall have to cross into Chinese territory. This will give us new possibilities in the study of medicinal herbs for which the country is famous. It is possible that we shall have to stop over the coldest period of the winter in some monastery. This stay shall be used for the study of the local materia medica. As you

Copy

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Department of Agriculture.

Washington D.C.

November 23, 1934

Professor Nicholas Roerich
c/o Peiping Branch
Hongkong-Shanghai Bank
Peiping, China

Dear Professor Roerich:

I am sending you herewith amendments No.3-P-A and
5-P-A, increasing the amounts available on your letters of autho-
rization to \$ 5,000 each.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

HA.WALLACE

Secretary

Enclosures.

Copy

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Department of Agriculture
Washington D.C.

December 7, 1934

Professor Nicholas Roerich,
c/o The Peiping Branch
Hongkong-Shanghai Bank
Peiping, China.

Dear Professor Roerich:

I transmitted to the President your letter of November 2, the article in Russian on "The Deserts Shall Bloom Again" and an English translation of the article. He was very much interested and asked me to ask you if you could discover, in your contacts with the monasteries or other places where records are kept, whether the country which is now désert was at one time covered with trees, crops and more luxuriant vegetation that at the present time. He asked the specific question, "Was it in the 1500's that this happened?" He also asked further if you could find out from the records as to any suggestions concerning why this country became dry.

It may interest you to know that the President was much interested in receiving your letter and that he inquired regarding Madame Roerich of whom he had apparently had reports which interested him greatly.

Enclosed I am transmitting to you a letter received from the Secretary of War.

I trust that you have a most enjoyable and profitable winter.

Sincerely yours

H.A.Wallace.

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16
Peiping.

December 10th, 1934.

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

The following is a report on our activities since leaving Harbin on November 24th. Prior to our departure we have arranged the shipment of the herbarium and seed material through the American Consulate General in Harbin, and I hope that the packages will safely reach the Department. The whole of the botanical material collected during the summer fieldwork has been arranged according to the following classification:-

1. Systematic herbarium collected in Barga (Eastern Mongolia) and the Khingan Mountains.
2. Herbarium of drought-resisting plants and forage plants collected in Barga and the Khingan Mountains.
3. Herbarium of medicinal plants collected in North Manchuria and a collection of 83 vegetable drugs acquired from local medicine men. (each package has the Latin and Chinese name written on it).
4. Seed material collected in Barga and the Khingan Mountains, as well as in the steppe country in the neighborhood of Man-kou.

Some of the material listed above will be sent later, as it is required here for comparative purposes. Each package contains an inventory list.

We are also forwarding under separate cover the negatives of the photographs taken in Barga and the Khingan Mountains as well as one print of each negative for identification purposes. Each print has the identification written on the back. Please also find enclosed a map of Barga and the adjoining Khingan region showing the route taken by the Expedition during the summer period of fieldwork, and a brief statement on the route and nature of the ground.

Our party left Harbin at 9.25 a.m. on the 24th ultimo, and at 3.10 p.m. arrived in Hsin-ching. We left Hsin-ching on the same day at 8 p.m. and arrived in Dairen the next morning, the 25th, at 8.45 a.m. At Dairen we called on the American Consul, Mr. John C. Vincent, and inquired about the fate of the rifle ammunition left by Dr. Macmillan in Dairen.

Mr. Vincent had no knowledge about the whereabouts of ammunition, and promised to write to us c/o the American Consulate in Tientsin. Mr. Coville, the American Consul in Harbin, had written to Dr. Macmillan in September, asking him on my behalf to transfer the ammunition to my name in order to enable me to take possession of the ammunition in Dairen. However he failed to get an answer from Dr. Macmillan. In Tientsin, where we arrived on the 26th at 8 p.m., we received a letter from Mr. Vincent, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information and is self-explanatory. This forced us to try to get the necessary equipment and ammunition locally, only to find out that there was no commercial stock available. We then interviewed Mr. F.P. Lockhart, the American Consul General in Tientsin and Col. Burt, O.C. U.S. Army Troops in China with the object to obtain equipment and ammunition from the Ordnance Det, as was done in the case of the Andrews Expedition. On November 30th we sent you a radiogram requesting that authority be granted to obtain from the Ordnance Dept. the required equipment and ammunition. We are very grateful for your kind assistance in this matter. To-day we received the notification that the required equipment will be delivered to-morrow in Peiping.

Since our arrival to Peiping on December 1st we have been engaged in making contacts with local Chinese scholars and scientific institutions. Dr. Hsen Hsu Hu, Director of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, very kindly offered us his assistance, and we shall probably get through him a Chinese botanist as assistant. We have also met with Mr. H.C. Zen, Director of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, and Dr. Tzon Fah Huang, Principal of the National University.

Our plan is to start into the field in about five or six weeks, and to use the early spring months to establish a convenient base on the edge of the Gobi desert, as well as to conduct research on the local Materia Medica in some of the monasteries maintaining medical colleges. We shall then be able to carry out extensive fieldwork throughout the summer and early autumn in tribal territory.

We are sending under separate cover the preliminary report on the results of the botanical fieldwork carried out during last summer in Barga and the Khingan Mountains. We are also sending our statements of expenses for the months of October and November.

Professor de Roerich who has been laid up with a cold for the past three days, is sending you his cordial greetings.

Thanking you for your continuous interest in the work, and with all best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

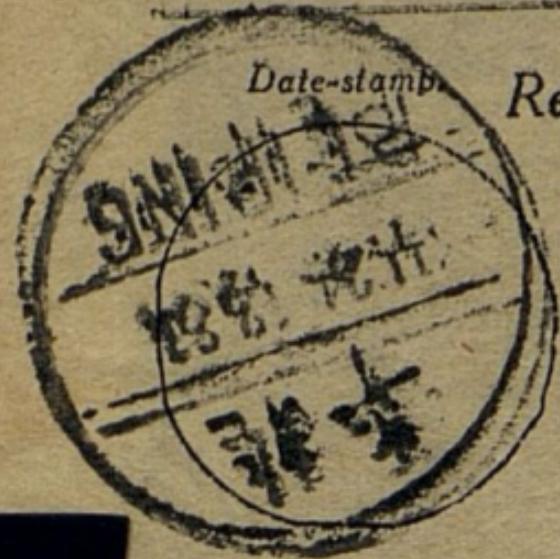
SJR

Attached: one photographic
 reproduction of map (Eastern Mongolia,
 Barga).
 Statement of route.

No. 006940

POST OFFICE.

Wallace 51



Date-stamp

Received a registered

Addressed to

From *Prof de Palencia*

Dr. S. Bant

Washington

Signature of Officer
issuing Receipt.

[Handwritten signature]

55
14
Peiping,

December 24th, 1934.

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I herewith acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd November enclosing the two amendments under L.A. 3-P-A and 5-B-A, and of two Treasury cheques to the amount of \$ 2500 each.

Please find enclosed the preliminary report on the botanical work conducted in North Manchuria and East Mongolia last summer.

Mr. Georges de Roerich is now engaged in identifying various vegetable drugs of the Tibetan and Mongolian Materia Medica with the assistance of lama-practitioners.

We trust that the packages containing botanical collections and seeds forwarded from Harbin will safely reach the Department.

With all good wishes, and wishing you a Happy New Year

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosed:
preliminary report.

110

22
56

Peiping,

February 18th, 1935.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

We are completing arrangements for the forthcoming trip to the North-West, and to start from Peiping during the first week of March. Our programme is to establish first a base, and then to explore the region during the summer months. This will enable us to find suitable areas for seed collecting in the early autumn.

During our stay in Peiping we have gathered a collection of vegetable drugs according to Tibetan pharmacopoeia, as well as the most important Tibetan medical treatises which will be forwarded to the Department before our departure from Peiping. We have also secured a copy of a valuable manuscript list of prescriptions.

We hope, you have received our preliminary report on the results of botanical fieldwork carried out during last summer in Barga and the Khingan region.

Please find enclosed the Vouchers with statements of expenses for the months of December and January.

Thanking you for your continuous interest in the work of the Expedition, and with all best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. USA.

COPY OF TELEGRAM .

60

From SHANGHAI, dated 5/7

To Nicholson Roerich care Carl Soderbom
Changkiakow (12 Sihnotze Street)

"Following message from Washington for you quote Department asks
you at the earliest safe moment to transfer your expedition to a
safe region rich in drought resistant grasses in Suiyuan signed
Ha Wallace unquote

Shangusda " .

Waterion Bond

120 61

Camp Temur-Khada.

July 27th, 1935.

The Honorable H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

We have just received clippings of the several insinulative articles about the Expedition which were distributed in the American Press by the Chicago Tribune Press Service and signed by one John Powell. The article published by the Chicago Tribune on Monday, June 24th, contains a number of gross insinuations evidently published with the intention to embarrass the Administration, harm the good name of the Expedition's Leader, and handicap the progress of the Expedition. To begin with, the Expedition never caused any embarrassment to American diplomatic and military officials here. The statement that the Expedition was expelled from Manchuria by the Japanese authorities is untrue. The Expedition left Manchuria on its own accord and according to schedule. The vehement attack which was started by several subsidized Harbin papers was chiefly directed against the American connections of the Expedition's Leader. Similar attacks are constantly being made against all American institutions, firms, travelers and even members of the Consular service, as for example the Harbin YMCA which continues to be the object of slanderous attacks in the Harbin papers. The true motive of such attacks in the local Press is easily understood, it is an attempt to check the spread of American influence among the Russian population in North Manchuria. Following the attack in the Japanese supported press of Harbin, the Japanese Foreign Office expressed its regret and promised to rectify the situation. From reliable Harbin sources, we know that the Japanese daily paper "The Harbin Times" had received a severe rebuke, and since then has kept silent. The recall of the two botanists by the Department is intentionally misrepresented by the author of the Chicago Tribune article. There was no difficulty in obtaining the six army rifles from the 15th U.S. Infantry in Tientsin. The military authorities expressed no embarrassment, and moreover there exist regulations empowering Army authorities in China to assist American expeditions with arms and ammunition. The Expedition never employed a force of "Ataman Semenov's Cossacks". The present Staff of the Expedition is known to the Department and at present consists of the following, besides Mr. G. de Roerich and myself:-

- Dr. Y. L. Keng, of the Academia Sinica, Nanking, botanist.
- Mr. Yang, assistant botanist.
- Mr. V. Gribanovsky, assistant in charge of supplies (formerly a colonel in the Imperial Russian Army who fought on the Caucasian Front during the World War).

Mr. A. Moiseeff, botanical collector.

Mr. M. Chuvstvin, driver.

Mr. N. Grammatchikoff, driver.

Five Mongol camp servants.

All of them had never any connection with either Ataman Semenov or his Cossacks. You will recall that Mr. Macmillan in his correspondence made somewhat similar statements about "Cossack guards" in the employ of the Expedition in North Manchuria. It seems that much of this nonsense about Cossacks originated from this source. From the very beginning the U.S. Army authorities were very cordial, and it was the Military Attache who mentioned to us the existence of a "whispering campaign" against the Expedition. Major Constant, Assistant Military Attache, visited the Expedition's base in Chikhar, and once more offered his full assistance in case of need. The article published in the Washington Star mentions that Mr. A. P. Friedlaender, of Peiping, is ~~my~~ representative in that city. This is entirely wrong. Mr. Friedlaender is an employee of the Pacific Storage Corporation which is handling our transportation (this Peiping firm was agent for the Andrews Expeditions and for Dr. Hedân).

It is ridiculous to speak of any suspicions against the Expedition among Mongolian leaders. Many of them know my standing in former Russia and now, and have even hinted that some recent foreign travellers in Inner Mongolia and adjacent regions attempted to cause distrust towards the Expedition. You will also notice that facts about my activities in the United States are grossly misrepresented in the articles. A very similar article, evidently emanating from the same source, appeared in the British Tientsin daily the "Peiping-Tientsin Times" on June 24th. (a copy of the article will be forwarded to you when obtained). The Editor of the Paper admitted that the source of his information came from Kalgan. Mr. Powell, the author of the article in the Chinese Tribune, visited Kalgan in June, coming from Manchuria. Some of the paper's statements were mentioned to us in Peiping even before our start for Inner Mongolia, and several of our American friends have warned us that someone was very active in the foreign colony in Peiping and Tientsin spreading false rumours. Our investigations locally show that there is a certain foreign source implicated in the case, but of course this does not justify Mr. Powell's unwarranted action. We shall keep you fully informed, and only wish to add that the Expedition had up to now no collision with either Japanese, Mongol, Chinese or Soviet authorities. It seems indeed strange that a few years ago the very same papers accused me of Soviet sympathies, and now seem to accuse me for White Russian connections.

The scientific work of the Expedition is progressing very satisfactorily, and the seed collecting is approaching. We are sure of good results, and hope that the newspaper slander will be efficiently checked and the whole matter clarified. With all best wishes,

Very sincerely yours, MR

63

Camp Temur-Khada,

Aug. 14th, 1935.

The Honorable H.A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Wallace,

We have received Dr. Bressman's letter of the 9th ult. containing the programme of our research work for the coming year, and have acknowledged receipt of the letter by cable.

Our present field work is progressing highly satisfactorily and we are doing our utmost to collect large quantities of seed material. Our seed collection includes already several species of Agropyron, Elymus, Poa, Koeleria, Melica, Puccinellia, and several Legumes. Of course many more will be collected before the seeding season will be over. Due to hot dry weather we have an early seeding season this year, and I believe that by the end of September we shall be able to finish our field work in Sui-yuan and forward early in October our collection of seed material, samples of soils, and systematic herbarium (over 800 numbers), as well as other material from Peiping to the Department. I think we shall be able to sail for India sometime about the middle of October, and thus have enough time in India to proceed with the seed collection, secure sufficient data on native Materia Medica, and, as Dr. Bressman suggests, to write the detailed report of our exploration in Eastern and South-Eastern Mongolia.

COPY of TELEGRAM .

Dated 16/8

To Professor Nicholas Roerich
care Reverend Gunzel
Pailingmiao.

"In conformity with cable july five I wish to have assurance
you are far enough south in Suiyuan and that your travels will be
such that there will be no troubles for you from people interested
in controversial problems

H. A. Wallace

Johnson "

COPY

65 35

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA .

Peiping, August 23, 1935.

Professor Nicholas Roerich
care of the Reverend Gunzell
Pailing Miao
Suiyuan.

Sir:

This letter is to confirm the fact that on August 16, 1935 the Legation forwarded to you the following telegram which had been received from the Secretary of Agriculture:

"In conformity with cable July 5 I wish to have assurance you are far enough south in Suiyuan and that your travels will be such that there will be no troubles for you from people interested in controversial problems".

On August 21 the following telegram from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitted to the Legation by the Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai, was forwarded by telegraph to your son, George Roerich:

"Further reference cable August 15, recommend moving base immediately to Sining in Kokonor Province to permit collecting early on September in that locality where many hardy grasses occur seed of which is important.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

(sgd) F.P.Lockhart

F.P.Lockhart
Counselor of Legation.

merican Legation.



Professor Nicholas Roerich

Care of the Reverend Gunzell

Pailing Miao

Suiyuan Province.



Received at Pailing miao
on the 1/18/35.

67



郵 靈 自
九 寄
日 月 年
POLINGMIAO

69 (132)
Camp Temur-Khada,

August 28th, 1935.

The Honorable H.A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I am in receipt of two copies of your letter of July 3rd, 1935, addressed to Mr. Louis Herch. Although the letter was sent "air-mail to steamer" it reached here together with Dr. Bressman's letter of the 20th ultimo, and was apparently considerable delayed en route.

The press insinuations of late June are entirely without foundation, and must have emanated from an ill-informed and hostile source, anxious to hamper and undermine the Expedition's fieldwork during the seeding season. I must emphatically deny the existence of any political activity on my part, or on the part of the other members of the Expedition. The whole "planted story" is ridiculous and shows an absolute ignorance of facts and of local conditions. We are investigating the matter, and it seems that much of it originated in Shanghai. Mr. Steel, the Associated Press Correspondent, who visited Kalgan early in June, had stated to an American missionary stationed in Kalgan, that opinions about the Expedition's were divided, and that much ill-feeling had been created by the two recalled botanists, who, to use his words "had left an evil trail behind themselves". I also know that many of the Consular officials were rather prejudiced and inclined to believe the botanists' story. It is also noteworthy that the native press refrained from taking part in this slander, and that most of the articles appeared in American papers (the Peiping-Tientsin Times reprinted some of the story but was careful to omit the slanderous and insinulative passages.)

The seed collecting is progressing very satisfactorily, up-to-date we have over 230 seed lots in paper envelopes, and some 20 cloth bags containing seeds of several species of Agropyron, Elymus, Iris, and cereals cultivated by Chinese farmers in the Durbit steppes. The systematic herbarium contains some 920 numbers. George is writing about the proposed transfer of the Expedition to Kukunor. I am afraid it will be impossible, due to troubled political conditions in that region and in the areas west of Pao-t'ou. We plan to return to Peiping about the 20th Sept. to ship the collections, and shall then proceed to our new station in Northern India. I thank you for your care about the Expedition's safety. So far our present station is comparatively the safest. With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

M R

Camp Temur-Khada, 70

August 28th, 1935.

(131)

The Honorable H.A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your radiogram of the 21st instant, transmitted by wireless by the American Legation on the 22nd, and received by us in the afternoon of the 23rd.

On the 24th inst. in the morning we sent the following radiogram through the American Legation, requesting the Legation to transmit it to Washington. Since then no radiograms or cables were received at our present station:-

" Hope our radiogram nineteenth received stop referring recommendations going Sining impossible reach there before end September due bad condition roads floods and necessity obtaining extra truck for gasoline stop new permission authorities also required stop also essential bring personally present extensive collections seeds herbarium Peiping for shipment stop much of seeding season will be lost during journey Kuku-nor where seeding season closes about end September due altitudes stop local seed collecting proceeding unhampered with good results stop Could terminate local collecting towards middle September and proceed as indicated Departments letter July ninth Please advise Roerich "

As stated in the above radiogram it will be impossible to reach Sining and the Kuku-nor province before the end of September or even beginning of October. After careful inquiries locally we found out that the journey to Sining requires at least 14 days or even 16 days according to local Mongol officials. The usual motorable route to Sining runs as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Pai-ling miao (Batu-Khalga) - Pao-t'ou | 2 days with loaded trucks and one and half day by passenger car. |
| 2. Pao-t'ou - Teng-k'ou | one and half day (road bad, sands) |
| 3. Teng-k'ou - Ning-hsia | 5 days. |
| 4. Ning-hsia - Lan-chou | 4 days (bad road, the route crosses the sand dune areas of the Alashan tengri-elisu desert). |
| 5. Lan-chou - Sining | two days. |

14 days.

COPY of TELEGRAM

Dated: 1/9

To MGC George Roerich
care Reverend Gunzel
Peilingmiao

September First following from Secretary of Agriculture quote:
Impracticability transferring to Sining described in your cablegram
August 24 noted proceed immediately to Peiping complete work there
as rapidly as possible and proceed not later than October fifteen
by most direct route to India finishing there by February First
unquote Johnson

COPY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

73

Peiping, September 4, 1935

Mr. George Roerich
Care of the Reverend Hunzell
Pailing Miao
Suiyuan

Sir:

Reference is made to the Legation's communication of August 23, 1935 to Professor Roerich, and in connection therewith there is enclosed a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of Agriculture which was transmitted to you by the Legation on September 1, 1935

Very truly yours

For the Minister:

(Sgd) F.P. Lockhart

Counselor of Legation

Enclosure:
Copy of telegram, as stated

SC COPY

From NAVAL RADIO WASHINGTON
Received: September 1, 1935 10 am
(plain)

Mr. George Roerich,
Care Rev Gunzell
Pinlingmiao, Suiyuan

Impracticability transferring to Sining described in your cablegram August 24 noted. Proceed immediately to Peiping complete work there as rapidly as possible and proceed not later than October 15th by most direct route to India finishing there by February 1,

H. A. WALLACE

American Legation.

Mr. George Roerich

% Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp.
Peiping N. China

~~Suiyuan~~



ht



77
17 SEPT 1935

NPO RADIO WASHN NR202 CK72 GOVT AGL SIXTEENTH 1400

64-5890

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

GOVT AGL MR NICHOLAS ROERICH CARE PEIPING BRANCH OF HONGKONG SHANGHA
BANK PEIPING N CHINA

PROCEED PROMPTLY NAGGAR AND
DEVOTE TIME THERE EXCLUSIVELY TO PREPARING REPORT STOP MAKE NO EFFORT
TO OBTAIN INDIAN SEEDS OR MATERIAL AS NO TRAVEL OR OTHER EXPENSE ASIDE
FROM SWARY AUTHORIZED AFTER YOUR ARRIVAL NAGGAR STOP UPON ARRIVAL
NAGGAR RETURN AT ONCE ALL CREDENTIALS WHATEVER NATURE STOP CABLE DATE
DEPARTURE PEIPING AND ARRIVAL NAGGAR

H A WALLACE

455 AG
4436

COPY TO; MR. ROERICH - WAGON LITS.
FILE...JR

COPIES

72 49

U.S.NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE. Sept. 15th 1935

Nr.189 Radio Washington CK44 Govt. AGL Fourteenth 1350

Govt.AGL George Roerich Peiping Branch Hongkong Shanghai Bank Peiping
China

State Department advises unable to accept plant collections for
shipment through pouch because of size Stop Forward by ocean freight

care J.S.Roberts Unitedstates Despatch Agent Room five Ferry
Office Sanfrancisco Richey

U.S.Naval Communication Service - 17 September 1935

Nr.202 Radio Washn CK 72 Govt Agl Sixteenth 1400

Govt Agl Mr.Nicholas Roerich care Peiping Branch of Hongkong
Shanghai Bank, Peiping N China.

Proceed promptly Naggar and devote time there exclusively to
preparing report Stop Make no effort to obtain Indian Seeds or
material as no travel or other expense aside from SWARY authorized
after your arrival Naggar Stop Upon arrival Naggar return at once
all credentials whatever nature Stop Cable date departure Peiping and
arrival Naggar

H A Wallace

19 SEPT. 1935

NPO:- RADIO WASHINGTON NR238 CK49 GOVT AGL EIGHTEENTH 1730

c4-5890

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

GOVT AGL GEORGE ROERICH CARE PEIPING BRANCH OF HONGKONG SHANGHAI
BANK PEIPING

SEND SEEDS OCEAN FREIGHT STOP APPRECIATE YOUR SHIPPING
FROM NAGGAR ANY SEEDS ALREADY COLLECTED BUT ASK YOU CABLE
NAGGAR STOPPING FURTHER COLLECTING STOP INSTRUCTIONS OUR CABLE
SEPT SIXTEEN CONCERNING YOUR ACTIONS NAGGAR STILL HOLD

H A WALLACE

COPY TO; MR. ROERICH - WAGON LITS HOTEL
FILE..JR

0840FB.
13 MCS.

Copies.

U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

74 81

20 Sept. 1935

Nr.251 Radio Washington CK 23 Govt. Agl Nineteenth 1515

Govt. Agl George Roerich care Peiping Branch of Hongkong Shanghai
Bank Peiping North China

Transfer firearms to Fifteenth Infantry Sell Tenth

F. D. RICHEY

19 Sept. 1935

Radio Washington NR238 CK49 Govt Agl Eighteenth 1730

Govt Agl George Roerich Care Peiping Branch of Hongkong Shanghai
Bank Peiping

Send seeds ocean freight Stop Appreciate your shipping from Naggar
any seeds already collected but ask you cable Naggar stopping further
collecting Stop Instructions our cable Sept Sixteen concerning
your actions Naggar still hold

H. A. WALLACE

From Peiping.

Dated 22/8 20.40

To George Roerich,
care Reverend Gunzell
Pailingmiao

August twentyone following telegram has been received from the
Secretary of Agriculture quote Further reference cable August
fifteen recommend moving bast (or least?) immediately to Sining
in Kokonor province to permit collecting early in September in
that locality where many hardy grasses occur seed of which is
important signed H A Wallace unquote Johnson

COPY of TELEGRAM .

84
77

Dated 5/9

To George Roerich
care Reverend Gunzell
Pailingmiao

Departments regulations prohibit publication without previous approval of any information of comment growing out of expedition financed by department Stop Department employees must not make statement reflecting on political situation on other nations

H.A. Wallace

Johnson.

85
38

Dated 5/9

MGC Mr. GEORGE ROERICH

Care Reverend Gunzell

Pailingmiao

Forward expenses date immediately with statement that
witnesses for signatures were not available when such
is the case

H. A. Wallace

Waterion Bond