

ПО ПОВОДУ СТАТЬИ НИКОЛАЯ РЕРИХА

«Друзья, Вы можете себе представить мою сердечную радость, когда в новой столице Манчжу-Ди-Го, нам пришлось воочию убедиться в реальности обширного строительства... Радость... ощутили мы посещая столицу Манчжу-Ди-Го, Синкино....

Радуюсь о строительстве новой империи Манчжу-Ди-Го... Будем помогать ему.... Поможем строителям... Я уверен, что множество светлых сердец будут готовы приобщиться к моей радости...» и проч.

«И так, русские люди, радуйтесь и веселитесь, ибо мзда Ваша многая на Сопках Манчжу-Ди-Го»...

Меня не возмущает то, что этот призыв делает русский человек и на русском языке, знаменитый Николай Рерих, но меня возмущает уверенность Николая Рериха, что «все светлые сердца приобщатся к его радости по случаю «успехов Японии». — Это одно, а другое — утверждение Николая Рериха, что мы «не знаем языка Азии, который является прежде всего языком сердца»....

Как не знать?

Знаем его! Знали его вплоть до смерти Кучума, знали его и на Сопках Манчжурии, да и теперь даже чувствуем его — здесь — в Америке.

Вот сегодня газеты сообщают, что ген. Танака назвал вчерашнюю (5 авг.) речь нашего президента «нахальной или хамской» (insolent).

К радости Николая Рериха не приобщаются ни Россия, ни Америка, ни Великобритания, ни Франция, ни Италия, ни Турция, ни Голландия, ни даже — сам Китай и пр.

“Res ipso loquitor”, а по сему и комментарии излишни.

Но все-же хочется спросить Николая Рериха — неужели больше чем биллион людей сказанных государств, не разделяющих радостей его, включая самого президента Америки, — имеют не светлые — темные сердца?

С. С. Парфенов.

Гери, Индиана.

Новое Рус. Слово
11-ое авг. 1934

КАК РЕРИХ РАЗРАБОТАЛ ПЛАН «ЗАХВАТА СИБИРИ»

Академик-художник Н. К. Рерих, с сыном Ю. Н. Рерихом, в начале лета появился в Харбине. Встретили их исключительным почётом. Японская газета «Харбинское Время» накануне их приезда развернула огромную простыню с аншлагом: «Добро пожаловать!... Аналогично реагировала и остальная наша пресса.

В Харбине Рерих-отец и сын засиделись. Их пребывание у нас проходило в обстановке исключительного почёта и славы. Упоминание в наших газетах об академике Рерихе сопровождалось неизменными эпиграммами: «Наш великий художник, наш великий философ».

И вдруг, на протяжении трех последних дней, страницы японского «Харбинского Времени» были заполнены «потрясающими разоблачениями».

Оказывается, что «великий философ, великий художник», академик Н. К. Рерих — ни более, ни менее как масон самых высоких степеней, виднейший представитель «тайных международных сил», является «легатом Великого белого братства «Аморк»...

«Харбинское Время» докопалось и до цели приезда Рериха в Харбин. Он пожаловал не с чем иным, как «проводить в жизнь сатанинский план масонов ордена Розенкрейцера». План этот преследует цели «создания на территории Сибири великой империи — масонского государства».

Японская газета «имеет в руках доказательства», что в реализации этого плана заинтересован американский капитал. Сформировано и правительство «масонского государства» в Сибири. Вершина этого аппарата (новая масонская ложа) именуется «Белуха», по имени высшей точки Алтайского хребта. Самые видные члены «Белухи» например, писатель Гребенников, «еще находится на территории Америки». Новое государство, «Сибирская масонская империя», должно быть необходимым дополнением к существующей ситуации в бывшем русском государстве, то-есть Советской России.

Вот каков «страшный» план захвата всей Сибири разработал академик Рерих, «один из величайших заговорщиков». легат Великого белого братства «Аморк». Ваш читатель не посетует на меня за эти вы-

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было разумных развлечений, перья строчат доносы в учреждения. Свои делают гадости своим.

В Мулине, на копиях, арестовано несколько десятков служащих, в массе — эмигранты. Две конкурирующие местные «патриотические» организации — легитимисты и национальная община, — сводя друг с другом счёты, подвели под тюремные засовы людей неповинных.

Н. Лидин.

КАК РЕРИХ РАЗРАБОТАЛ ПЛАН "ЗАХВАТА СИБИРИ".

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Н. Лидин.

ХАРБИНСКАЯ ФАНТАСМАГОРИЯ О РЕРИХЕ.

В Новом Русском слове от 29 дек. 1934г. появилась статья от Харбинского корреспондента, в которой приводятся выдержки из статей по явившихся в Харбинском времени об академии Н.К.Рерихе. По словам корреспондента, академик Н.К.Рерих, международно известный художник и ученый, провел продолжительное время в Харбине, во время которого он был окружен вполне заслуженным почетом и вниманием. Перед самым его отъездом их Харбина боги японских газет "Харбин Ничи Ничи", "Харбинское время", Тяньзинское "Возрождение Азии" и "Наш Путь" открыли необычайную кампанию по адресу Н.К.Рериха, в целом ряде злонамеренных статей.

Догадаться - для чьей именно пользы был устроен выпад по одному из известнейших представителей Русской Национальной культуры, и чья мрачная маска скрывается за этими писаниями - не особенно трудно.

В своем чрезвычайном переусердствовании и жедании приписать Н.К.Рериху обладание наивысшими и сверхестественными силами, эти статьи про извожияща впечатления безумной фантасмагории, обвиняют его в том, что он является массоном, розенкрейцером, представителем мирового еврейского капитала, главою Коминтерна и фининтерна, могущественным агентом Америки, ближайшим сотрудником Вице короля Индии и, в довершение всех этих нелепых нагромождений, правящей главою массонского государства в Сибири, причем правительство этого государства имеет свою резиденцию на вершине горы Белухи. При этом уверяется, что американцы снабжают неограниченными капиталами именно это "ледниковое правительство"! Весь этот патологический кошмар, вряд ли может напугать здравомыслящих читателей.

Всем широко известно, как и было объявлено Министерством Земледелия Соединенных Штатов, что академик Н.К.Рерих, являющийся одним из известнейших авторитетов по Средней Азии, был приглашен заведовать экспедицией по изысканию трав и растений противодействующих засухе. Его пребывание в Харбине явилось первым этапом на пути этой экспедиции преследующей своей конечной целью оживление уничтоженных засухой земельных пространств Америки.

В заключение остается добавить, что академик Н.К.Рерих не состоит членом массонской, розенкрейцеровской, аттронософической или других подобных организаций и употребление его имени в связи с такими организациями является намеренным вымыслом, против которого приняты соответствующие меры.

Нам, живущим в Америке, следует принести свою глубокую дань благодарности Рериху, сумевшему внушить американцам наивысшее уважение и почтение славным и великим культурным традициям Исконной России.

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International News-Cutting Bureau,
10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Extract from
Hawkes Bay Herald
Napier N. Z.

30 NOV 1935

"ANTI-DROUGHT EXPEDITION"

876 Search for Suitable Weeds

An "anti-drought" expedition, headed by Professor Nicholas Roerich, which went to windswept Gobi Desert seeking a preventative for soil blowing and dust storms in the western American plains States, has emerged from the Mongolian wastes.

Two months ahead of schedule, Professor Roerich brought out 300 kinds of drought-resisting plants, some of which the United States Department of Agriculture may use to carpet western American plains.

The expedition spent five months gathering these specimens on the edge of the Mongolian Desert and Professor Roerich said it has accomplished all that is possible in that area. He said

he has already dispatched seeds of numerous varieties of plants to America and proposes, after arranging for the shipment of further specimens, to proceed to India for similar work.

The expedition experienced no hostilities from natives, Japanese or others, Professor Roerich said. It did, however, puzzle the simple Mongolians extremely. They could not understand why the United States would send an expedition half-way round the world to dig up some Mongolian weeds.

Professor Roerich is the founder of the Roerich Museum of New York. He has written numerous books on his experiences in Central Russia and the Himalayan regions.

Extract from
New York Herald Tribune
New York U.S.A.

JAN 21 1936

Museum Fight Revealed as U.S. Drops Roerich

⁸⁷⁶
**Battle for Control of River-
side Drive Institution
Is at Injunction Stage**

Wallace Apology Asked

**Horch Foes Charge Item Was
'Timed' to Thwart Them**

A bitter fight for control of the Roerich Museum, at Riverside Drive and 103d Street, broke into the open yesterday following the release in Washington of an apparently routine announcement from the Department of Agriculture that an Asiatic plant-hunting expedition headed by Nicholas Roerich, founder of the museum, had been disbanded.

Immediately Herbert Plaut and Harold Davis, attorneys for Mr. Roerich and for four other trustees of the Museum, charged that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace had "timed" the announcement to come on the eve of injunction proceedings against Louis L. Horch, president of the museum. The injunction is sought by the pro-Roerich trustees, who seek to restrain Mr. Horch from voting them out of the museum.

Mr. Plaut was incensed particularly because the Washington announcement recalled rumors that Mr. Roerich had become involved in the turbulent politics of China and Manchukuo and that charges of espionage were allegedly leveled against him.

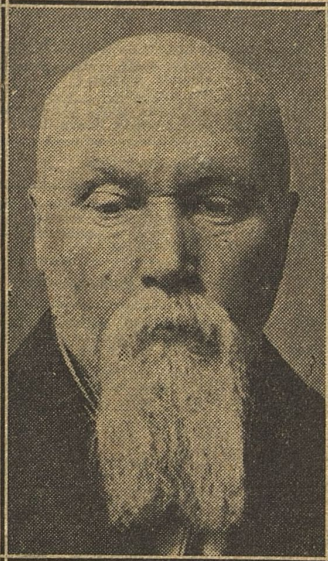
Asks Wallace Apology

He sent the following telegram to Secretary Wallace:

"Evening papers carried today a statement: 'Agriculture officials said it was even alleged that Mr. Roerich had finally come to be regarded as a "spy" by certain officials of Manchukuo. This was given as one of the principal factors in the department's decision.' On behalf of Mr. Roerich, whom we represent, we demand that you publicly retract these statements and insinuations with an apology. We demand you explain why the press release from your department and these quoted statements come on the eve of the injunction proceedings in the New York Supreme Court against your friend, Louis L. Horch."

No reference to allegations against Mr. Roerich were contained in Department of Agriculture announcement, which merely said that the department had stopped the seed-collecting expedition in western China on September 22, 1935. According to The United Press, the notice of Mr. Roerich's dismissal came in reply to rumors that the expedition would resume operations. Since September, Mr. Roerich has been residing in the northern Punjab province of India, where, according to friends, he has been engaged in cancer research.

U. S. Drops His Expedition



Herald Tribune photo—Acme

Professor Nicholas Roerich

Roerich Out as Trustee

Last night Mr. Horch revealed that Mr. Roerich had not been a trustee of the Roerich Museum "for several months." He declined to say why Mr. Roerich's connection with the museum had been severed but said that the action followed reorganization last February when the twenty-nine-story skyscraper of culture was foreclosed.

The row between the museum trustees started on December 15, when Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lichtmann and Miss Francis R. Grant, three of the seven trustees, learned that Mr. Horch had summoned a stockholders' meeting for the next day. Protesting they had not been notified, they obtained an injunction to restrain Mr. Horch from performing any actions that might be voted at the meeting. Orders were served on Mr. Horch, but his attorneys obtained an adjournment until today, when the case will be heard before Special Term, Part III, of the Supreme Court.

Today's struggle marks a new crisis in the brief and unhappy career of the museum, founded in 1926 by disciples of Roerich as a skyscraper center of art and education. There were seven original trustees. Mr. Horch, the principal donor, gave more than one million dollars to the place. Mr. Roerich, who became the honorary president, contributed more than one thousand of his paintings. The other trustees were Mrs. Horch, Madam Roerich, Miss Frances R. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lichtmann. Each of the trustees held one share of stock, entitling them to one vote in the museum's management.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann and Miss Grant charged that Mr. Horch had ousted Mr. and Mrs. Roerich as trustees, naming in their stead his brother-in-law, Sidney Newberger, and Miss Esther Lichtmann, a sister of Mr. Lichtmann. They said they had turned over their shares to Mr. Horch a few years ago under a deposit agreement, but retained the right to vote. Today they will seek to regain their stock.

The N.Y. Sun, Thurs. Jan. 30, 1936

Roerich Expedition Dropped By Agriculture Department

Artist and Explorer, on Plant Hunting Mission, Said to Have Become Involved in Turbulent Politics of Asia.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30 (U. P.).—A routine announcement by the Department of Agriculture revealed today that Nicholas Roerich, internationally known New York artist, had become entangled in the turbulent politics of China and Manchoukuo.

The department announced that it had disbanded an Asiatic plant-hunting expedition headed by Mr. Roerich and terminated the governmental services of Mr. Roerich himself.

Officials disclosed that informal protests against the expedition had been received from high authorities of the area in which it had been working.

The case was almost unprecedented in the history of the department, though hundreds of similar exploring groups have been sent to virtually every country in the world.

Notice of Mr. Roerich's dismissal came in reply to rumors that the expedition would resume operations.

Government Denies Rumor.

"A rumor has reached the Department of Agriculture," the announcement said, "that it would again employ Roerich for plant exploration in Asia. This rumor is entirely unfounded. The department stopped the seed-collecting expedition in western China on Sep-

Continued on Page 6.

HIS EXPEDITION DISBANDED



Sun Staff Photo.

Nicholas Roerich.

U. S. DISCHARGES ARTIST IN ASIA

Continued from Page 1.

tember 22, 1935. All connections of Roerich with the department have now been terminated, and the department has no intention of re-employing them."

The expedition was financed by the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Roerich received a salary. It began operations in 1934.

Officials refused to detail the protests against Mr. Roerich. It was learned, however, that there were allegations that he became involved in the tense politics of the area where the Japanese are in control.

Artist Now in India.

Mr. Roerich was given until February 1 to return and complete his report. But he is now in India, the department declared, so the termination has been imposed, effective on Saturday.

Mr. Roerich has painted more than 3,000 pictures, of which more than 1,000 hang in the museum bearing his name in New York. In addition, he has written a number of books, largely along philosophic lines, and has been interested in archæology. Followers of his religious philosophy have been organized in several cities.

He is given credit for the final approval in 1934 of the Roerich Pact, an international agreement tentatively approved by twenty-one nations, to protect artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments in time of war.

picious of the fact that the Roerich party had White Russian guards.

Mr. Roerich is a Russian by birth and, though he took out first citizenship papers here, he never completed his naturalization, former associates of his said today.

Figured in Previous Incident.

This is by no means the first time that Nicholas Roerich has been in international trouble.

In 1926 he arrived in Moscow from China, protesting at what he said was insulting treatment he had received at the hands of Chinese officials on an expedition.

In 1930 the British Government refused to give him a visa for his passport to visit India. The refusal was said to have been due to his "associations with Soviet Russia," and the decision to refuse a visa was said at the Foreign Office in London to be based on long and careful examination of the case, including study of Mr. Roerich's record, and a belief that the situation in India was then too delicate to admit one of his alleged Soviet sympathies.

Last June it was learned that because of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's sponsorship of the search for drought resisting grasses, the United States was in an embarrassing position. The Roerich expedition, having achieved official status, was in difficulties with the Japanese military authorities, which led to refusal of permission for the party to stay in Manchoukuo. There also was friction with Chinese authorities at Peiping, who were sus-

World-Telegram Thursday, Jan. 30, 1936

Manchukuo Calls Roerich a Spy, U. S. Disbands His Expedition

**Noted Artist Has Been
Hunting Drought-Re-
sisting Seeds.**

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Agriculture Department today revealed termination of an Asiatic plant hunting expedition after an involved controversy, including charges by Manchukuo officials that Nicholas Roerich, famous artist and head of the expedition, was a "spy."

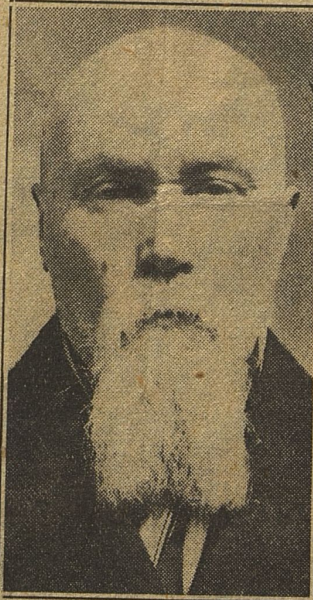
Mr. Roerich's connection with the government was ended as a result of the dispute, the department said. The expedition had been collecting seeds in western China for two years.

Mr. Roerich, sponsor of a treaty approved tentatively by twenty-one governments for the protection of scientific and artistic heritages in war time, is now in India.

The Agriculture Department said that, despite every effort to avert political disputes with authorities in the disturbed China border area, certain Manchukuo officials alleged Mr. Roerich was a "spy."

As a result, it was determined to disband the expedition, which had been hunting drought resisting plants.

The expedition was financed by



Nicholas Roerich.

**Search in Western China
Financed by Agricul-
ture Dept.**

against Mr. Roerich. They were reluctant to discuss his case.

It had been generally known for some time that a definite coolness existed between the State Department and Mr. Roerich.

As far as possible espionage charges were concerned, experts familiar with procedure in such cases pointed out that if there were grounds for such charges it would be unusual for them to be communicated officially to the American government. Usually a person suspected of espionage is arrested by the suspecting government and either placed in jail or deported.

**Roerich Has Painted
Over 3,000 Pictures.**

Nicholas Roerich has painted more than 3,000 pictures, of which over 1,000 are in the museum bearing his name in New York. In addition he has written a number of books, largely along philosophic lines.

The Roerich Museum is one of the city's biggest attractions for artists.

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World Telegram, Jan. 30, 1936

ROERICH OUSTED FROM U. S. POST

End of Asiatic Expedition Laid
to Charge He Entered
Chinese Politics.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Agriculture Department today revealed it had terminated an Asiatic plant-hunting expedition as a result of an involved controversy surrounding Nicholas Roerich, famous artist and head of the expedition.

Mr. Roerich's connection with the government has been ended as a result of the dispute, the department said. The expedition had been collecting seeds in western China for two years.

The department said that the expedition had made every effort to steer clear of political disputes in the troubled Chinese border area, but that nevertheless certain Manchukuoan officials had made informal protests against Mr. Roerich's activities.

Officials refused to detail the protests. It was learned, however, that there were allegations that he became involved in the tense politics of the area.

Mr. Roerich was given until February 1 to return and complete his report, but because he is now in India, the department declared, the termination has been imposed, effective Saturday.

Nicholas Roerich, who has explored into Asiatic and Indian wildernesses for many years and who has

painted more than 3,000 pictures, most of them depicting the far places he has seen, came into conflict with the British government in 1930. He was denied a visa to return to India to visit his wife, who was ill, and it was said that the visa was refused because of his alleged Communist sympathies.

Mr. Roerich, who has also written a number of books largely along philosophical lines, denied that he was in sympathy with the Soviet regime. It was said his case was pleaded by both the French and American Ambassadors at London.

About 1,000 of Mr. Roerich's paintings are in the museum named after him.

International Press-Cutting Bureau,
110, Fleet Street. London, E.C.4.

Extract from
New York Herald Tribune
New York U.S.A.

30 JAN 1936

Dr. Roerich Terminates U. S. Services on Feb. 1

Expedition for Drought-Resisting Plants Officially Ended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (P).—The Department of Agriculture today announced that the Roerich expedition for plant exploration in Asia had been concluded and that Nicholas Roerich, the director, would terminate his services with the department on February 1. Dr. Roerich, an explorer, was the sponsor of the Roerich pact given preliminary approval by twenty-one nations to insure safety of scientific and artistic buildings during time of war.

The expedition was sent into China in May, 1933, to seek drought-resisting grass seed.

Brought Back 300 Specimens

Dr. Nicholas Roerich, sixty-one-year-old founder of the Roerich Museum in New York, emerged from the wastes of Mongolia last September with 300 varieties of drought-resisting plants gathered in a five-month exploration on the edge of the Gobi Desert, according to The Associated Press.

Dr. Roerich sailed late in September from Shanghai for India to join a similar search for flora in the Himalayas.

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Herald Tribune Jan. 30, 1936

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...ear and George R.
...ing.
Col. Augustus Bennett Warfield was
nominated to be assistant to the
quartermaster general, with the rank
of brigadier general.

ROERICH EXPEDITION IN ASIA CONCLUDED

Leader of Plant Study Will Leave
Department of Agriculture
February 1.

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announced that the Roerich Expedi-
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insure safety of scientific and artistic
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The expedition was sent into China
in May, 1933, to seek drought resisting
grass seed.

A terse department statement said
"the department has no intention" of
re-employing Roerich. The reason
behind this statement was not dis-
closed.

Washington
Paper Jan. 30th
1936

19
13

Our friends abroad have informed us that on January 30th, the Paris Herald printed a dispatch of the United Press with the following headline, "U.S. RECALLS ROERICH PLANT-HUNTERS FOLLOWING MANCHUKUO SPY PLOT."

You are undoubtedly aware that the appearance of this despatch in America was answered by the attorneys of Prof. Roerich and the Roerich Museum with an immediate demand for retraction of this story on the grounds of ~~being~~ libel. Our attorneys charged Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture ~~with~~ publicly with issuing this libellous story just in time to aid and abet a friend of his against who court action was to be brought on the following day by Prof. Roerich and the Trustees of the Roerich Museum.

The result of this demand on the part of Prof. Roerich's attorneys was an immediate retraction ~~of the story~~ on the part of the Department of Agriculture ~~which~~ of the story about Prof. Roerich and a complete exoneration of any such charge. The story assumes added ~~was~~ evidence of malintention in the fact of the facts that Prof. Roerich left Manchukuo in November 1934, after calmly completing his expeditionary work, thence going to China and Mongolia, before returning to India, where by agreement with ~~the~~ ^{the} Department Secretary Wallace, he was to complete his report and return in to America by February 1. Moreover Prof. Roerich was honored not only in Japan, ^{but in} Manchukuo, China and Mongolia, during his visit there, ^{in the course of his} Expedition.

Since the story which you published on January 30th is libellous and action is to be begun against all papers which published this story, we wish to learn from you whether the retraction ^{was} published in the Paris Herald, and whether it received the same attention and space in your editorial column as the original story.

НОВОЕ РУССКОЕ СЛОВО

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO 413 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

VOL. XXVI No. 8402 FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936

ПЯТН

Манчжуго обвиняет Рериха в шпионаже

ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯ ЗНАМЕНИТОГО АКАДЕМИКА, СНАРЯЖЕННАЯ ВАШИНГТОНСКИМ МИНИСТЕРСТВОМ ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ, РАСПУЩЕНА.

ВАШИНГТОН, 30 янв. — Министерство земледелия сегодня сообщило, что, ввиду выдвинутых манчжурским правительством против академика Н. К. Рериха обвинений в шпионаже экспедиция, снаряженная министерством под его руководством, распущена.

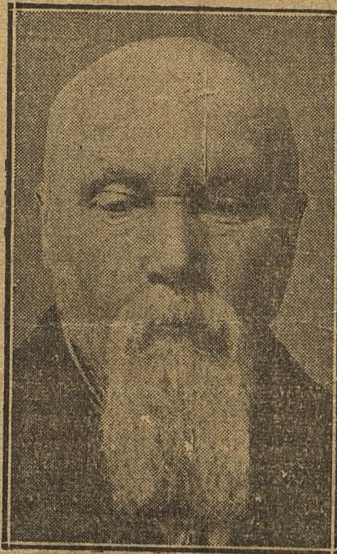
Экспедиция эта в течение двух лет собирала в Западном Китае травы, которые могут успешно сопротивляться засухе. Рерих, его сын и другие члены экспедиции получили от министерства регулярное жалованье.

Рерих находится сейчас в Индии. Ему предложено к первому февраля возвратиться в С. Штаты и представить отчет.

Так как он фактически выполнить это не сможет, то экспедиция считается распущенной с этого числа.

М-во не намерено впредь приглашать академика Рериха на свою службу.

Как известно, обвинения против Рериха начались в Манчжурii давно и исходили они от семеновцев и других русских,



Академик Н.К. Рерих.

перешедших на японскую службу.

Рерих отрицает эти обвинения. Но правительство Манчжуго неоднократно протестовало против его экспедиции и от казывалось пропустить ее в Манчжурию.

В конце концов министерство земледелия по настоянию,

очевидно, Государственного Департамента, решило распустить экспедицию.

Недовольство Рерихом.

Хотя в министерстве земледелия очень неохотно говорят об этом инциденте, там явно недовольны Н. К. Рерихом и считают, что он напрасно вмешивался в политическую борьбу, происходящую в Манчжурии.

НОВАЯ ЭПОПЕЯ О РЕРИХЕ

Пятнадцать лет тому назад в Нью-Йорке зародилось большое дело, тесно связанное с искусством и особенно посвященное русскому искусству. Давно известный в России, и в прочих странах мира, художник - академик Н. К. Рерих собирал сюда рассеянные повсюду его картины, дополняя собрание произведениями дальних лет, и, в конце концов, в Нью-Йорке вырос обширный Музей Рериха, собравший около тысячи его картин. Задачей лично Н. К. Рериха было не собирать его картины. На этом настаивали его многочисленные друзья и почитатели его таланта, ко его мечтой было создать здесь большой центр искусства всех стран.

Этой идеей были захвачены, вместе с Н. К. Рерихом, несколько его преданных друзей и сотрудников, оставшихся такими все время. Общей энергией и неутомимым трудом, из первоначальной студии выросло обширное учреждение, объединяемое здесь музеем Рериха. Оно развилось во многочисленные курсы живописи, скульптуры, музыки, балета, драмы и прочих искусств. Академическое преподавание шло рядом с постоянными лекциями, собраниями, выставками, изданием литературы по искусству и прочим задачам центра художественного и научного просвещения.

Постепенно выходя, учреждения музея приобрели все большее серьезное значение, что в обширных местных кругах к нему пошла на встречу организация и лица, в числе которых значительное участие принял финансист Уоллстрит Л. А. Хорн. Общее управление учреждениями в большом доме на Риверсайд-Драйв сосредоточилось в лице группы трестов, в число которых вошел и г. Хорн, многократно выступавший лично, в собраниях и в печати, как пламенный поклонник таланта и деятельности Н. К. Рериха в его творчестве и художественных и просветительных начинаниях.

Одним из горячих поклонников таланта и творчества Н. К. Рериха долгие годы был министр (секретарь) земледелия Уоллес. Между прочим, он восторженно приветствовал давно проводимую Н. К. Рерихом идею «Пакта мира», о международной охране предметов науки и искусства, взял на себя почетное председательство на созванном для этого конгрессе многих стран в Вашингтоне и горячо содействовал заключению такого международного договора, неизменно воздавая хвалу инициативе и имени Н. К. Рериха. По его же почину Н. К. Рерих был приглашен организовать экспедицию в Азию для собраний там растений, не поддающихся засухе, очень ценных для Америки.

Депрессия отозвалась и на учреждениях музея. Тяжелые затруднения нескольких лет были трудом преодолены, и только к прошлому 1935 году музей мог возвратиться к более спокойной деятельности. Тогда именно, весной 1935 года, отношение г. Хорна к Музею резко изменилось. Из одного из самых усердных деятелей в области всего связанного с искусством и просвещением именем Н. К. Рериха, г. Хорн стал решительным сторонником устранения личности, и даже имени, Н. К. Рериха из связанных с его именем учреждений. Он стал настаивать на удалении Н. К. Рериха, и всех его сотрудников с первых дней, от какого либо участия в судьбе Музея. Мастер Института и связанных с ними учреждений, и на взятый всего выросшего в обширном здании и его рули единолично.

Решительный протест многочисленных общественных деятелей, представителей искусств и науки, и деятелей этих учреждений вызвал

обращение к суду, в первую очередь, — против попытки г. Хорна устранить от участия в распоряжении судьбой Музея Н. К. Рериха и членов — трестов Музея. Судебное заседание по этому вопросу состоялось 31 января и решение суда назначено к объявлению на 6 февраля.

В высшей степени характерным и весьма подготовленным явилось оповещение, накануне этого заседания, 30 января, в местной американской прессе, чрез Юнайтед Пресс, о том, что департамент земледелия решил прекратить дальнейшие отношения с Н. К. Рерихом по его экспедиции в Азию. Мотивом такого разрыва были даны намеки на «шпионскую» деятельность экспедиции в государстве Манчжу-Ко. Любопытно, что члены экспедиции проехали через Манчжу-Ко еще в 1934 году, и что после этого долгое время г. Уоллес оставался постоянным и дружественным корреспондентом Н. К. Рериха.

Появление в печати 30 января указанной статьи об экспедиции Н. К. Рериха, — статьи, целиком основанной на сведениях из министерства земледелия, — вызвало в тот же день посылку министру Уоллесу телеграммы от фирмы адвокатов Плаут и Дэвис, поверенных Н. К. Рериха. Ссылаясь на источник информации в министерстве, и указывая на мотивы министерского объяснения, они телеграфировали министру:

«От имени Рериха, которого мы представляем, мы требуем, чтобы вы публично опровергнули эти сообщения и инсинуации, с по-

винением. Мы требуем, чтобы вы объяснили, каким образом пресса могла получить такие сведения и как указанные сообщения могли появиться накануне судебного рассмотрения иска в нью-йоркском высшем суде в отношении вашего друга Лун Л. Хорна».

Ответ от г. Уоллеса еще не дан, но высшие должностные лица министерства земледелия решительно заявили печати, что у них нет никаких данных для обвинений Н. К. Рериха и его экспедиции в шпионаже, и что напротив, по их сведениям, экспедиция приняла все меры невмешательства и в какие политические дела района Манчжу-Ко, а также, что министерством не получено никаких указаний на политическую деятельность экспедиции.

Остается прибавить, что никакой надобности в «прекращении» полномочий экспедиции Н. К. Рериха не было уже потому, что ее работы были закончены в Монголии в сентябре прошлого года, и давно было предложено министерством экспедиции закончить исполненную работу и предоставить к настоящему 1 февраля заключительный отчет.

В американской печати (Америкэн, Сан, Пост и друг.) уже приведены опровержения первоначальных инсинуаций, пришедших неизвестными путями из министерства земледелия.

Ближайшее будущее должно выяснять, кому было нужно создавать позорную клевету на человека, имя которого давно и так глубоко связано с историей искусства и с просвещением, за его долгую жизнь, полную служения долгу и искусству, и чем вызвана это недоброжелательная и отталкивающая нападение.

Друзья и Сотрудники
Н. К. Рериха.

MANCHUS' SPY CHARGE HALTS U.S. SCIENTISTS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30 (U.P).
—Charges of spying placed by
the Japanese-supported Manchu-



Nicholas Roerich
Accused of being spy.

Kuoan Government against Nicholas Roerich, famous New York artist, have resulted in the United States Government disbanding an Asiatic plant hunting expedition of which he was the head.

Action against the expedition, which was collecting seeds in western China for two years, was taken by the Department of Agriculture, which supported the enterprise. This followed receipt of several informal protests against the expedition made by high officials of the area where it had been working.

State Department officials were reluctant to discuss the case when it was disclosed today, but it has been known for some time that a definite coolness existed between the State Department and Roerich.

Roerich, in whose honor the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive was named, recently sponsored a treaty tentatively approved by twenty-one governments, for the protection of scientific and artistic treasures in war time. He is now in India, the Government having terminated his services.

Wallace Assailed in Roerich's Dismissal.

Attorneys here for Nicholas Roerich, internationally known artist, last night accused Secretary of Agriculture Wallace of bringing his official position into a personal row and threatened to sue him unless satisfactory apology or explanation is made.

They demanded an explanation of why the termination of Roerich's Asiatic services with the Department was announced on the eve of a New York Supreme Court hearing of a suit against "your friend Louis L. Horch."

The court action against Horch today will seek an injunction to make him return certain stock in the Roerich Museum here which he has held as trustee and "to restrain him from illegally voting the stock," Harold Davis, of Roerich's attorneys, said.

Davis said Horch, who has spent more than \$1,000,000 on the museum, held power of attorney for Roerich but that Roerich rescinded the authority last Fall. Since then, he alleges, Wallace favored Horch in the personal quarrel.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936.

**U. S. DENIES REHIRING
ROERICH EXPEDITION**

**All Connections Terminated, but
Not for Spy Reports, Says
Agriculture Dept.**

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Agriculture Department has announced that rumors that the Roerich expedition would again be employed for plant exploration in Asia were unfounded.

The expedition, headed by Nich-

olas Roerich, was originally financed by the Agriculture Department to seek drought-resistant seeds.

"The department stopped the seed-collecting expedition in western China on September 22, 1935," the announcement said. "All connections of the Roerichs with the department have now been terminated and the department has no intention of re-employing them."

Mr. Roerich is now in India.

The department denied that its action was based on reports that Asiatic officials suspected Mr. Roerich of espionage.

COLLEGE TO FETE VETERANS.

By the United Press.

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Gettysburg College will hold "open house" for Civil War veterans attending the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg here in 1938.

POLAND HONORS CANADIANS.

By the United Press.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Five Canadians who aided in the search for a Polish balloon lost in northern Quebec during the Gordon Bennett race in 1933 have been decorated by the Polish government.

ROERICH BAN BY WALLACE STIRS PROTEST

Termination of Artists' Asiatic
Plant-Hunting Expedition
Angers Friends.

Word that the Department of Agriculture, for unannounced reasons, is terminating the Asiatic plant-hunting expedition headed by Nicholas Roerich, aroused a storm of protest yesterday among Roerich's associates at the Master Institute, 103rd st. and Riverside dr., and the Roerich Museum.

A few hours after the news was carried in Washington dispatches, friends and colleagues of the world-famous artist gathered at the office of his counsel, Plaut & Davis, 76 Beaver st.

Angered by the news dispatches, the law firm sent Secretary of Agriculture Wallace a telegram reading:

"Evening papers carried today a statement, 'Agriculture officials said it was even alleged that Mr. Roerich had finally come to be regarded as a spy by certain officials of Manchukuo. This was given as one of the principal factors in the department's decision.'

"On behalf of Mr. Roerich, whom we represent, we demand that you publicly retract these statements and insinuations, with an apology.

"We demand you explain why the press release from your department and these quoted statements come on the eve of the injunction proceedings in the New York Supreme Court pending against your friend, Louis L. Horch."

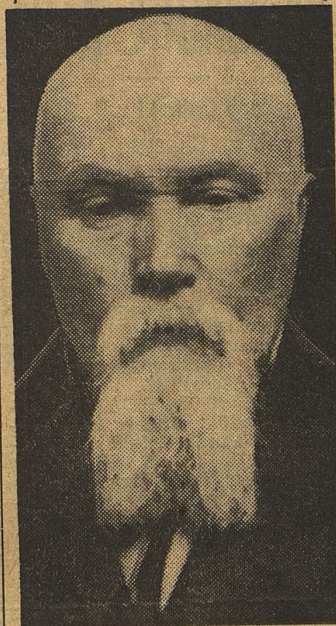
Washington's Statement

Wallace invited Roerich to head the Asiatic expedition on April 1, 1934. At the end of the year the contract was renewed until Feb. 1, 1936—tomorrow. Last September Roerich and his staff completed their field work and withdrew to India to write their reports.

Yesterday the Department of Agriculture announced:

"A rumor has reached the Department of Agriculture that it would again employ Roerich for plant exploration in Asia. This rumor is entirely unfounded. The department stopped the seed-collecting expedition in western China on Sept. 22, 1935. All connections of Roerich with the department have now been terminated, and the depart-

Friends Come to His Defense



NICHOLAS ROERICH
U. S. Terminates His Services.
International News Photo
by New York American.

ment has no intention of re-employing them."

Suit Comes Up Today

Friends of the artist at last night's meeting asserted he had enjoyed the full confidence of Government heads in Japan, China, Manchukuo and India during his work in Asia.

They also pointed out that the Roerich "peace pacts," designed to safeguard churches, schools and art treasures in time of war, had been signed by 21 American republics, with Secretary Wallace as honorary chairman of the movement.

The injunction suit referred to in the telegram to Wallace will come before Justice Rosenman at 10 a. m. today. Ownership of the 29-story Master Institute, valued at \$2,900,000, and its contents, including 3,000 Roerich paintings estimated by his friends to be worth \$5,000,000, is involved.

Equal shares in the Institute were owned by Roerich, Mrs. Roerich, Horch, Mrs. Horch, Maurice Lichtman, Mrs. Lichtman and Miss Frances Grant.

The Roeriches, Lichtmans and Miss Grant admit they deposited their shares with Horch, the president, as a token of confidence, but dispute his claim that he now owns all shares. They retained full voting and other rights, they claim.

Labor

ROERICH TRUSTEES SEEK OUSTER BAN

Ask Writ Against Horch—
Charge Wallace Helps Foes
of Museum's Founder

The long battle for control of the Roerich Museum, skyscraper center of culture at Riverside Drive and 103d Street, shifted today to the New York Supreme Court.

Hearings were scheduled on the plea of four of the museum's seven trustees for an injunction to restrain Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, from ousting them.

The court action comes on the heels of an official announcement in Washington yesterday that the Department of Agriculture has abandoned an Asiatic seed-hunting expedition headed by Nicholas Roerich, the museum's founder.

"Timing" Charged

The announcement drew an immediate charge by Herbert Plaut and Harold Davis, attorneys for Mr. Roerich and the four protesting trustees, that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had "timed" it to come on the eve of the injunction proceedings.

The fact that the Washington announcement revived rumors that Mr. Roerich, now in Northern India engaged in cancer research, had become involved in Chinese and Manchoukuoan politics and that he had been charged with being a spy, particularly incensed Mr. Plaut.

Wires Wallace

He sent the following telegram to Secretary Wallace:

"Papers carried a statement: 'Agriculture officials said it was even alleged that Mr. Roerich had finally come to be regarded as a spy of certain officials of Manchoukuo. This was given as one of the principal factors in the department's decision. On behalf of Mr. Roerich we demand that you publicly retract these statements and insinuations with an apology.'

"We demand you explain why the press release from your department

and these quoted statements come on the eve of the injunction proceedings against your friend, Louis L. Horch."

NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936

CAPITAL DENIES ROERICH REPORT

No Suspicion of Espionage Entered Into Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (U. P.).—The Department of Agriculture has announced that rumors that the Roerich expedition again would be employed for plant exploration in Asia were unfounded.

The expedition, headed by Nicholas Roerich, internationally known artist, originally was financed by the department to seek drought-resistant seeds.

"The department stopped the seed-collecting expedition in western China on September 22, 1935," the announcement said. "All connections of the Roerichs with the department have now been terminated and the department has no intention of reemploying them."

Mr. Roerich is now in India.

Department officials declined to comment on termination of the expedition, but denied first reports that its action with respect to Mr. Roerich was based on reports that Asiatic officials—despite all efforts of the expedition to steer clear of politics—suspected the seed hunter had become involved in Far Eastern affairs and that Manchoukuan officials suspected him of espionage.

It was emphasized at the department that every precaution had been taken by the expedition to avoid arousing suspicions of officials in the troubled Manchoukuo area.

A departmental official said that, so far as he knew, no representation of any kind had been made to the department in regard to Mr. Roerich's activities abroad while in employ of the Government.

Secretary Wallace declined to comment on the case.

Museum Case Up Today.

A hearing in Supreme Court today on injunction proceedings involving ownership of the Roerich Museum at Riverside Drive and 103d street intensified a legal battle that broke into the open yesterday when the Department of Agriculture disbanded an Asiatic expedition headed by Nicholas Roerich, founder of the museum.

Herbert Plaut and Harold Davis, attorneys for Mr. Roerich, and for four other trustees of the museum, protested angrily that Secretary Wallace had timed his announcement for the eve of the hearing. They sought to enjoin Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, from voting the pro-Roerich faction out of the institution.

The hearing was on the calendar for Special Term, Part III, of the Supreme Court.

THE NEW YORK SUN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936.

10

ROERICH MAY SUE WALLACE

Has Demanded Retraction of Manchuokuo Story.

MUSEUM FIGHT IN COURT

Scientist Seeks Writ to Restrain President of Institution.

Herbert Plaut, counsel for Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the scientist, told reporters today that he is prepared to begin an action for slander and libel against "certain officials" of the United States Department of Agriculture because of "innuendos" sponsored by the department to the effect that Prof. Roerich had been recalled from an Asiatic plant hunting expedition because he had been looked upon as a spy by officials in Manchoukuo.

"I deny unequivocally that Prof. Roerich ever was regarded as a spy by any one," Mr. Plaut said. "I hereby invite those responsible for this charge to enter the jurisdiction of the New York courts that they may accept service in the action we are preparing."

This statement was made immediately after Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman reserved decision on an application by opponents of Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, for an order which would restrain Mr. Horch from carrying out plans voted at a stockholders' meeting last month.

Roerich Fighting Horch.

Those opposing Mr. Horch are Prof. and Mrs. Roerich, Miss Frances H. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lichtman, the original trustees of the museum, which was founded by Prof. Roerich. Mr. and Mrs. Horch also were original trustees and their opponents today told the court that the stockholders' meeting of December 16 was held without their being notified, although they held five of the seven shares of stock in the museum operating corporation.

Counsel for Mr. Horch told the court that the plaintiffs never were more than "nominal stockholders" of the museum and that they sought control of the institution so that they might retain their rent-free apartments in the museum building, which is at Riverside Drive and 103d street.

Name Vanishes From Building.

Mr. Plaut said that the museum corporation was organized in 1922 and that Mr. Horch had contributed more than \$1,000,000 to it. He agreed that his clients had indorsed over to Mr. Horch their stock certificates, but said that each of the

trustees nevertheless retained his right to vote.

Because Mr. Horch had invested so much in the spirit of charity, Mr. Plaut continued, he now claims "it is his bought and paid for corporation." The attorney decried the fact that last night somebody removed the name of the museum from the front of the building.

"If this sort of thing does not stop contempt proceedings will be brought," he promised.

Referring to Prof. Roerich's alleged difficulties in Asia, Mr. Plaut said that he had received no reply to the telegrams he sent last night to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. In that telegram the attorney had requested Secretary Wallace to retract statements made about Prof. Roerich's activities in Asia, and to offer an apology. Mr. Plaut asserted that the "release" in Washington concerning Prof. Roerich had been "timed" to "break" just before argument on the Roerich Museum litigation.

ANOTHER

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

Roerich Recall Laid to 'U. S. Embarrassment'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—"Embarrassment of State" is advanced today in capital circles as the reason for the abrupt recall of the Roerich expedition, headed by Nicolas Roerich, New York artist, and his son, George, who have been in Asia nearly two years collecting plants for the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declined to comment on his order removing the members of the expedition from the Federal payroll.

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23

International Press-Cutting Bureau,
110, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Extract from
New York Herald
Paris

31 JAN. 1936

U.S. Recalls Roerich Plant-Hunters Following Manchukuo Spy Charges

876
(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The Department of Agriculture revealed today the termination of its Asiatic plant-hunting expedition after charges by the Manchukuoan government that its leader, Professor Nicholas Roerich, famous Russian-born artist and archeologist, was a spy. As a result of the dispute, Professor Roerich's connection with the government has been ended.

The expedition, which went to the windswept Gobi Desert seeking a preventive for soil-blowing and dust storms in western America plains, has been in Western China for two years. It already has shipped the Department of Agriculture scores of drought-resisting plants which may be used to carpet Middle Western plains.

Professor Roerich now is in India. Department of State officials professed to lack official information on the espionage charges and were reluctant to discuss the case.

Professor Roerich, 61 years old, is

founder of the Roerich Museum of New York. He has written numerous books on his experiences in Central Russia and the Himalayan regions. The artist, who left his native Russia after the revolution, was first invited to the United States by the Chicago Art Institute. His reputation as a painter was born of his pictures of pre-historic life in Russia.

НОВОЕ РУССКОЕ СЛОВО

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO 413 E. 14th St. New York, N. Y.

VOL. XXVI No. 3403 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1936

СЫБЕ

ВОЛЛЭС НЕ ХОЧЕТ ГОВОРИТЬ ОБ ИНЦИДЕНТЕ С РЕРИХОМ

НО ЕГО ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОТРИЦАЕТ, ЧТО РАЗРЫВ С
НИМ ВЫЗВАН ОБВИНЕНИЯМИ В ШПИОНАЖЕ.

ВАШИНГТОН, 31 янв. — В столице опровергают вчерашнее сообщение об академике Н.К. Рерихе, в той его части которое касается разрыва с ним департамента земледелия в связи с обвинениями его в шпионаже. Департамент прекратил соби́рание растений в Азии еще 22 сентября 1935 и миссия Рериха была тогда же исчерпана и департамент не имел намерения возобновить с ним соглашения.

Экспедиция принимала все предупредительные меры, чтобы не возбуждать никаких подозрений в беспокойной атмосфере Манчжурии. Ровно никакого дипломатического представления департаментом относительно Н.К. Рериха не полу-

чено, пока он был служащим правительства.

Министр земледелия Воллэс уклонился от комментариев по поводу Рериха.

АДВОКАТ РЕРИХА ПРЕДПО ЛАГАЕТ ОБРАТИТЬСЯ К СУДУ

Адвокат академика Н. К. Рериха Герберт Плаут заявил, что он собирается возбудить судебное дело против министерства земледелия, предъявив иск к «некоторым официальным лицам» за клевету и за опровержение чести и доброго имени академика Рериха.

— Я отрицаю самым настоящим образом, — заявил Плаут, — что кто либо и когда ни будь считал Рериха шпионом.

ЦЕНА 3 СЕНТА.

Who's News Today

Roerich Seems Able to Show Strong Finish in All Jams.

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Today is the deadline for the return of the missing Nikolas K. Roerich, Gobi desert plant scout for the Department of Agriculture. He fails to show and the department severs Mr. Roerich and his expedition from the pay roll. His report is not in and he is supposed to be somewhere in India.

Mr. Roerich, painter of strange, spectral canvases, was sent to the Far East in the fall of 1934 to find drought-resistant grasses. No one here seems to know whether he found them. At any rate, there were whispers that Mr. Roerich had become involved in politics in Manchoukuo and China. He was ordered to be home by today, with his report. In announcing the end of the expedition, the department says, "All connections of the department with the Roerichs have been severed, and it has no intention of re-employing them."

This writer first met Mr. Roerich in San Francisco, about fifteen years ago. Of remote Icelandic origin, born and reared in Russia, a gray little wraith of a man with a sparse white goatee, he seemed to have drifted in with the fog. J. Nilsen Laurvik, curator of the Art Museum, was worried about a possible foreclosure on Roerich's otherworldly canvases on exhibit at the museum. Mr. Roerich was calm. There was a hint of occult foreknowledge in his assurance that all would be well. And on the day the money was due, an affluent stranger, unidentified then and thereafter, walked in and bought some pictures at thumping big prices.

The shadowy little man faded off into Kashmir, Sikkim, Tibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia, painting ghostly pictures, making researches in art, archaeology, botany, history, geography and esoteric religions. Again he eased himself gently into the United States, and by 1929 he had a \$2,500,000 art museum and culture center on Riverside Drive, New York.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, a diligent reader in his own and other fields, discovered that Mr. Roerich had studied and written about soil erosion, as well as drought-resistant grasses which will survive a temperature of more than 100 degrees. So he sent him to the Gobi desert, with his son George and several scientists.

Mr. Roerich gently infiltrates into his surroundings.

He grew up on a large estate in Russia, was trained as a lawyer and had become known as a painter in Czarist Russia, with canvases hung in the National Gallery before coming to this country. He was known in San Francisco as a "white" Russian. No loud careerist is Mr. Roerich, but one of the most curiously pervasive, persistent and mystifying human personalities this writer has ever observed. Whatever happens, he always seems to be able to show a garrison finish.

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Herald Tribune
Feb. 1st 1936

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Roerich's Name To Be Stricken From Museum

Corporation Head Explains
Master Institute of United
Arts Will Supplant It
Expansion Is Considered

Defiant Trustees Admit
Horch \$1,000,000 Gift

Justice Samuel I. Rosenman reserved decision yesterday in Supreme Court on an application by opponents of Louis L. Horch, president of the Master Institute of United Arts, formerly the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive and 103d Street, for an order to restrain Mr. Horch from carrying out plans voted at a stockholders' meeting last month.

The application was sought by counsel for five original trustees of the Roerich Museum, including Professor Nicholas Roerich, its founder, and his wife. It was stated that the meeting on December 16 was held without their knowledge, although they controlled five of the seven shares of stock.

Explains Change in Name

Meanwhile Mr. Horch announced that all the "vital" activities of the museum would be continued under the auspices of the Master Institute. He has ordered the name "Roerich Museum" removed from the facade of the twenty-nine-story skyscraper, and had deleted "Roerich" from the title of several cultural projects. This was necessary, he explained, to keep them tax-free. He said there would be no curtailment of museum activities, but that an expansion of work was under consideration.

In court yesterday Jonas J. Shapiro, counsel for Mr. Horch, charged that the pro-Roerich trustees were never more than nominal stockholders and were pressing their fight for control because they feared they would lose their rent-free apartments in the building. He said that when the corporation was organized Mr. Horch believed that all the trustees had to be stockholders and, therefore, the stock was divided equally among them. He asserted that they never had contributed financially to the museum and argued that they never really believed they were more than nominal owners of the stock.

\$1,000,000 Gifts Cited

Herbert Plaut, counsel for Professor Roerich and his supporters, said that the museum corporation was organized in 1922 and that Mr. Horch had contributed more than \$1,000,000 to it. He admitted that his clients had indorsed over to Mr. Horch their stock certificates, but said that each trustee retained the right to vote.

Professor Roerich and Mrs. Roerich are in India. The other opponents of Mr. Horch are Maurice Lichtmann, Mrs. Sina Lichtmann and Miss Frances R. Grant.

MUSEUM DROPS ROERICH NAME

While friends of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, famous artist and scientist, sought a restraining injunction, Louis L. Horsch, president of the Master Institute of United Arts, announced yesterday he had dropped the name, "Roerich Museum" from the institution.

Declaring he had \$1,000,000 invested in the 29-story building at 310 Riverside dr., Horsch took steps to exercise full control, changing both the name and policies. The Roerich Auditorium was rechristened Master Institute Hall.

Horsch asserted in a Supreme Court hearing before Justice Rosenman:

"The institution is no longer to be devoted exclusively to the paintings of Nicholas Roerich, but it is planned to include American and international art in the permanent exhibitions."

Prof. Roerich, now in India, having concluded a seed exploration project for the United States Department of Agriculture, was unaware of the controversy, but a group of distinguished friends, among them J. G. Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, appeared in court on his behalf.

Justice Rosenman, reserving decision on the request for a restraining order, directed both sides to file briefs by next Thursday.

Announcement by the Department of Agriculture that Prof. Roerich's services had been terminated had instigated numerous protests among his friends, culminating in a demand on Secretary Wallace for an apology.

A statement issued last night by three of the Institute trustees attacked Horsch and claimed the controversy was the "age-old fight" between the "money" and the "spirit" of an institution. The statement added that Prof. Roerich had agreed six months ago to discontinue the India venture on Feb. 1.

In the process of acquiring full control, Horsch announced that Prof. and Mme. Roerich and Miss Frances Grant, vice-president of the institute, had been dropped as trustees. Maurice Lichtmann, another vice-president, continued as trustee, but Mrs. Lichtmann has been superseded in that capacity.

able Patient

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American
Feb. 1st, 1936

ROERICH NAME DROPPED FROM ART MUSEUM

Horch Acts to Exercise Full Control as Friends of Pro- fessor Seek an Injunction

While friends of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, famous artist and scientist, sought a restraining injunction, Louis L. Horch, president of the Master Institute of United Arts, announced yesterday he had dropped the name, "Roerich Museum" from the institution.

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Prof. Roerich in India

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Justice Rosenman, reserving decision on the request for a restraining order, directed both sides to file briefs by next Thursday.

Apology Demanded

Announcement by the Department of Agriculture that Prof. Roerich's services had been terminated had instigated numerous protests among his friends, culminating in a demand on Secretary Wallace for an apology.

While no word from Wallace was received by Plaut & Davis, counsel for Prof. Roerich, the Department in Washington asserted the bulletin had consisted merely of a routine announcement that the Roerich expedition had concluded its work in Asia and had been discontinued.

In the process of acquiring full control, Horch announced that Prof. and Mme. Roerich and Miss Frances Grant, vice-president of the institute, had been dropped as trustees. Maurice Lichtmann, another vice-president, continued as trustee, but Mrs. Lichtmann has been superseded in that capacity.

Ad Men to Hear Of Arm

ROERICH DISPUTE HEARD BY COURT

NY TIMES FEB. 14, 1936
Decision Reserved in Plea of
Museum Founder to Prevent
Transfer of Control.

STOCK PRIVILEGES ARGUED

Plaintiff Holds He Controls 5 of
7 Shares—Rival Put Up All
the Money, Is Reply.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman reserved decision yesterday on an application in behalf of Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum, and two others to restrain Louis L. Horch, leader of the anti-Roerich group, from taking control of the museum and its activities.

The application for the injunction was based on a stockholders' meeting held last Dec. 16. Herbert Plaut, attorney for Professor Roerich and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lichtmann, among the seven original trustees, told Justice Rosenman that the meeting was held without notice to them.

He asserted that five of the seven shares of stock in the Master Institute of United Arts, Inc., the corporation operating the museum at Riverside Drive and 103d Street, were held by Mr. and Mrs. Roerich and their supporters—the Lichtmanns and Miss Frances R. Grant. The museum building is twenty-nine stories high, has many apartments and is valued at \$2,900,000.

Outlines Financial History.

The difficulties confronting the museum for the last few years were outlined by Mr. Plaut in his argument for the injunction. He said when the corporation was formed in 1922 there were seven trustees, among them his clients. Each received one equal share of stock. He conceded that Mr. Horch had contributed more than \$1,000,000 in the last thirteen years. Mr. Horch asked the other trustees to endorse their certificates over to him and they did so. The lawyer explained, however, that his clients retained their right to vote.

"The question of dividends is not material," he said. "All of the seven agreed to make the museum strictly an eleemosynary institution. Mr. Horch did contribute more than \$1,000,000 since 1922. Because he did it, he now claims it is his bought and paid-for corporation."

Mr. Plaut insisted that the meeting called by Mr. Horch was illegal because the other stockholders were not notified, and added that at 10 o'clock Thursday night workmen removed the brass plate containing the museum name from the front of the building.

"It comes pretty near being contempt of court," he commented.

He asked the court to restrain the Master Institute of United Arts, Inc., and Mr. Horch from performing any of the actions voted on at the Dec. 16 meeting pending trial and final determination of the action.

tee is made up of J. G. Phelps Stokes, chairman; Mr. Gosgrave, A. Merrit, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Henry James Forman, Mrs. William R. Shepherd, Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, Ivan Narodny, Mrs. Waldine Kopperl and Orton Tewson.

Actual Ownership Denied.

Jonas J. Shapiro of the firm of Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst, appearing for Mr. Horch, argued that when the corporation was formed, Mr. Horch believed that the trustees had to be stockholders. Because of that, each received a share of stock and each share was equal.

Mr. Shapiro argued that the trustees to whom the equal shares were allotted never believed they were more than nominal owners of the stock. Excepting Mr. Horch, none of the stockholders ever contributed financially to the museum, he declared.

Mr. Shapiro said that as the actual owner of the stock Mr. Horch transferred it all to his wife. Therefore no notice of the stockholders' meeting was required to be given to any one but her. Mr. Shapiro argued that Mr. Roerich and those joining with him in the action were not entitled to injunctive relief. "The secret of this application," Mr. Shapiro went on, "is that, regardless of all this talk of culture, these plaintiffs, so long as they are employees of the corporation, are entitled to occupy apartments in the building rent-free. They are afraid they will lose them."

After the court room proceedings Mr. Plaut said he intended to bring libel suits against those making or spreading statements that Professor Roerich in his Asiatic seed-collecting expedition was engaged in any activities other than those connected with the expedition. Mr. Plaut made it clear that Professor Roerich never engaged in political activity in China, Manchukuo or elsewhere. Professor Roerich is at present in India.

John O'Hara Cosgrave announced last night that a committee had been formed for the protection and representation of the interests of Professor Roerich pending his return to this country. The commit-

NEW YORK AMERICAN—A Paper for People Who Think—SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1936

ROERICH INVESTORS MISLED, ONE SAYS

Bondholders Believe Property Should Return to Foundation.

John O'Hara Cosgrave, 39 E. 79th St., writing to the World-Telegram today, deplored several results of the drive commenced several years ago by a bondholders' committee to prevent commercialization of the Roerich Museum, Riverside Dr. and W. 103rd St. Mr. Cosgrave said that Louis Horch, one of the trustees, has removed the Roerich name and relationship from the museum and assumed ownership on behalf of his wife.

Mr. Cosgrave stated that himself and others of the bondholders' committee had understood Mr. Horch would continue to promulgate the cultural views of the museum's founder, Nicholas Roerich. Instead, he said, the name of the painter has been removed from the 29 story building and that of the Master Institute substituted.

"The legality of these proceedings is sub judice, but at the moment our participation is subject to a construction of being that of catspaws on behalf of Mr. Horch. I hope we may be acquitted of complicity," Mr. Cosgrave said. He declared that the bondholders' committee believes that its interests will best be conserved if control of the property is restored to the Roerich Foundation.

THREE CUTTERS HUNT SLOOP

Three Coast Guard cutters searched today for the fishing sloop Anna and Ella, which has been missing with its crew of seven since January 23, when it was sighted sixty miles southeast by east of Five Fathom Lightship, off the lower coast of New Jersey. Airplanes will join the search when weather permits. The vessel put out from Cape May January 21.

World-Telegram
Feb. 8th 1936

I WILL CRITICS

W. rich, founder of seum, will return was soon as possible of good name," Her- A. is attorney, an- ful-ay.

in India, was head tiring expedition in ce Department of minated his ser-

also the central injunction suit to L. Horch from of the \$2,900,000 i its activities. t Justice Rosenman

reserved decision in this dispute.

ROERICH WILL FIGHT CRITICS

Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum, will return to this country as soon as possible "to defend his good name," Herbert Plaut, his attorney, announced yesterday.

Roerich, now in India, was head of a plant-hunting expedition in Asia until the Department of Agriculture terminated his services recently.

Roerich is also the central figure in an injunction suit to restrain Louis L. Horch from taking control of the \$2,900,000 museum and its activities. Supreme Court Justice Rosenman reserved decision in this dispute.

ESKIMO LEAPS OUT OF AMBULANCE PLANE

Carried Aboard by Crew, but Falls Injured When Throttle Is Opened.

EDMONTON, Alta. Feb. 8.—The story of a fear-maddened Eskimo youth who fought with a northern pilot and airc engine to escape from the cabin of an airplane about to take off from Coppermine, on the Arctic coast, reached here today in port.

The youth had been brought from Reed Island, 1,200 miles north of here, suffering at first of the "big bird" and was carried aboard by pilot Archie McMillen and Air Ensign Frank Keller. When the plane was opened for a takeoff across the snow, his hip popped out of the door, hopped on the throttle and fell out. He gotten. The plane flew south with-

WEIGHS RUSHMORE SUIT

NEWARK, Feb. 8.—Advisory Mas-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

for Robert D. Grossman received de-

cision yesterday on whether Samuel

inventor, should be relieved of his

contributing \$100 weekly support to his

wife, Hazel Howe Rushmore, of New

York City. Rushmore had charged

and his wife had denied that she

had been guilty of misconduct.

FLORIDA—*Out Through Service*
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
The Double Track—Sea Level Route

24 31

20 SEED PACKAGES COST U. S. \$35,000

That Is All Roerich Has Sent Back From China.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
The Sun Bureau,
Washington, Feb. 1.

The revelation that the Asiatic plant-hunting expedition headed by Nicholas Roerich, the New York artist, had sent to the Department of Agriculture only twenty packages of seed in return for an expenditure of \$35,000 had the capital wondering today whether the jaunt into China was not just another example of New Deal boon-doggling.

The department announced on Thursday that it had disbanded the exhibition, which was formed for the purpose of gathering seeds of drought-resisting grasses for experiments in the agricultural regions. Mr. Roerich himself was also discharged.

The department refused today to explain the mysterious case. The only official word was that the venture had cost the sum of \$35,000. It was stated that two other expeditions were working at the same time in western China, where Mr. Roerich has often traveled, in an attempt to discover soil-holding grasses. These expeditions were not included in the order of last September which discharged Mr. Roerich.

The Roerich party, at the end of its first year of exploration, sent to the department twenty packages of seed. It is reported that it made no other deliveries. Another expedition sent ninety-eight packages and a third sent 2,242 specimens. The department would not comment on this aspect of the case.

Roerich started his expedition in the spring of 1934. Some changes in the plans were ascribed to political conditions in the countries to be visited, but there is no foundation for the reports that the dis-

• •
WORLD TRAVELERS DEMAND

JOHN HAIG

— SCOTCH —

... THEY KNOW!

James M. McCunn & Co., U. S. Agts. 314 W. 14th St.

• •
*This did not appear
in the latter issue -
apparently withdrawn*

25
32

A row over control of the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive came to light at the same time that it became generally known that the Department of Agriculture, had withdrawn its commission to Nicholas Roerich to seek drought-resisting grass seeds for it in Mongolia. This happened some time ago, and was vaguely laid to troubles he got into in the Orient, where some officials seemed to suspect him of Soviet espionage. It got into the public record only this week, however, through a denial of "a rumor" that he would be reengaged. Members of the Roerich faction here thought it strange that this publicity should be timed to anticipate their request for an injunction to keep the other faction from trying to oust them.

In a stormy meeting, the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York voted 519 to 217

26
33

Febr. 5th 1936 (Paris)

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N.Y. Herald-Tribune

ROERICH CLEARED OF POLITICS CHARGE ON ORIENTAL QUEST

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — The Department of Agriculture has denied first reports that the order terminating the seed-collecting expedition of Professor Nicholas Roerich in western China was due to word that Asiatic officials, despite all Professor Roerich's efforts at neutrality, suspected he was involved in Eastern politics.

Professor Roerich, Russian-born artist and archeologist, is at the head of an "anti-drought" expedition which has been searching the Gobi Desert for drought-resisting plants, some of which might be used by the Department of Agriculture to carpet Western American plains.

The Department's announcement merely stated that the expedition

had been halted September 22. "All connections of Professor Roerich and his expedition with the Department of Agriculture have been terminated and the Department has no intention of re-employing them," the announcement said.

The denial followed statements by Professor Roerich's New York attorneys, who charged on the basis of the first reports that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace had entered in the personal fight over the control of the Roerich Museum in New York.

The attorneys telegraphed Secretary Wallace demanding an explanation of why the announcement of the termination of the professor's services came on the eve of injunction proceedings against Professor Roerich's "friend, Louis L. Horch."

Professor Roerich's attorneys are scheduled to file suit in the State Supreme Court to force Horch to return stock in the skyscraper museum which he jointly founded with the professor. The lawyers charged that Secretary Wallace has favored Horch in the museum dispute.

НОВАЯ ЭПОПЕЯ О РЕРИХЕ

Пятнадцать лѣтъ тому назадъ въ Нью-Йоркѣ зародилось большое дѣло, тѣсно связанное съ искусствомъ и особенно посвященное русскому искусству. Давно извѣстный въ Россіи, и въ прочіихъ странахъ міра, художникъ-академикъ Н. К. Рерихъ собиралъ сюда разсѣянные повсюду его картины, дополняя собраніе произведеніями давнихъ лѣтъ, и, въ концѣ концовъ, въ Нью-Йоркѣ выросъ обширный Музей Рериха, собравшій около тысячи его картинъ. Задачей лично Н. К. Рериха было не собраніе его картинъ. На этомъ настаивали его многочисленные друзья и почитатели его таланта, но его мечтой было создать здѣсь большой центр искусства всѣхъ отраслей.

Этой идеей были захвачены, вмѣстѣ съ Н. К. Рерихомъ, нѣсколько его преданныхъ друзей и сотрудниковъ, оставшихъ съ такими все время. Общей энергіей и неутомимымъ трудомъ, изъ первоначальной ступени выросло обширное учрежденіе, объединяемое здѣсь Музеемъ Рериха. Оно развилось во многочисленные курсы живописи, скульптуры, музыки, балета, драмы и проч. искусствъ. Академическое преподаваніе шло рядомъ съ постоянными лекціями, собраніями, выставками, изданіемъ литературы по искусству и прочимъ задачамъ центра художественнаго и научнаго просвѣщенія.

Постепенно выростая, учрежденіе Музея приобрѣли настолько серьезное значеніе, что въ обширныхъ мѣстныхъ кругахъ къ нему пошли на встрѣчу организации и лица, въ числѣ которыхъ значительное участіе принялъ финансистъ Воллѣ Стрита, Л. Л. Горша. Общее управленіе учрежденіемъ въ большомъ домѣ на Риверсайдѣ Драйвъ осредоточилось въ лицѣ группы трѣсти, въ число которыхъ вошелъ и г. Горша, многократно выступавшій лично, въ собраніяхъ и въ печати, какъ пламенный поклонникъ таланта и дѣятельности Н. К. Рериха въ его творчествѣ и художественныхъ и просвѣдательныхъ начинаніяхъ.

Однимъ изъ горячихъ поклонниковъ таланта и творчества Н. К. Рериха долгіе годы былъ министръ (секретарь) земледѣлія Валлесъ. Между прочимъ, онъ восторженно привѣтствовалъ давно проводимую Н. К. Рерихомъ идею «Пакта мира», о международной охранѣ предметовъ науки и искусства, взявъ на себя почетное предсѣдательство на созванномъ для этого конгрессѣ многихъ странъ въ Вашингтонѣ и горячо содѣйствовалъ заключенію такого международного договора, неизмѣнно воздавая хвалу инициативѣ и имени Н. К. Рериха. По его же почину Н. К. Рерихъ былъ приглашенъ организовать экспедицію въ Азію для собиранія тамъ растений, не поддающихся засухѣ, очень цѣнныхъ для Америки.

Депрессія отозвалась и на учрежденіяхъ Музея. Тяжелыя затрудненія нѣсколькихъ лѣтъ были съ трудомъ преодолены, и только къ прошлому 1935 г. Музей могъ возвратиться къ болѣе спокойной дѣятельности. Тогда именно, весной 1935 года, отношеніе г. Горша къ Музею рѣзко измѣнилось. Изъ одного изъ самыхъ усердныхъ дѣятелей въ области всего связаннаго въ искусствѣ и просвѣщеніи съ именемъ Н. К. Рериха, г. Горша сталъ рѣшительнымъ сторонникомъ устраненіемъ личности и имени Н. К. Рериха изъ связанныхъ съ его именемъ учреждений. Онъ сталъ настаивать на удаленіи Н. К. Рериха, и всѣхъ его сотрудниковъ съ первыхъ дней, отъ какого либо участія въ судьбѣ Музея, мастера института и связанныхъ съ ними учреждений, и на взятіи всего вырос-

шаго въ обширномъ зданіи въ его руки единолично.

Рѣшительный протестъ многочисленныхъ общественныхъ дѣятелей, представителей искусства и науки, и дѣятелей этихъ учреждений вызвалъ обращеніе къ суду, въ первую очередь, противъ попытки г. Горша устранить отъ участія въ распоряженіи судьбой Музея Н. К. Рериха и членовъ трѣсти Музея. Судебное засѣданіе по этому вопросу состоялось 31 Января и рѣшеніе суда назначено къ объявленію на 6 февраля.

Въ высшей степени характернымъ и весьма подготовленнымъ явилось оповѣщеніе, наканунѣ этого засѣданія, 30 января, въ мѣстной американской прессѣ, черезъ Юнайтедъ Прессъ, о томъ, что департаментъ земледѣлія рѣшилъ прекратить дальнѣйшія отношенія съ Н. К. Рерихомъ по его экспедиціи въ Азію. Мотивомъ такого разрыва были даны намеки на «шпіонскую» дѣятельность экспедиціи въ государствѣ Манчжу-Ко. Любопытно, что члены экспедиціи профхали черезъ Манчжу-Ко еще въ 1934 г., и что послѣ этого долгое время г. Валласъ оставался постояннымъ и дружественнымъ корреспондентомъ Н. К. Рериха.

Появленіе въ печати 30 января указанной статьи объ экспедиціи Н. К. Рериха, — статьи, цѣликомъ основанной на свѣдѣніяхъ изъ министерства земледѣлія, вызвало въ тотъ же день посылку министру Валласу телеграммы отъ фирмы адвокатовъ Плаутъ и Данисъ, во вѣренныхъ Н. К. Рериха. Ссылаясь на источникъ инсинуаций въ министерствѣ, и указывая на мотивы министерскаго объясненія, они телеграфировали:

«Отъ имени Рериха, котораго мы представляемъ, мы требуемъ, чтобы вы публично опровергли эти сообщенія и инсинуации, съ извиненіемъ. Мы требуемъ, чтобы вы объяснили, какимъ образомъ пресса могла получить такіе свѣдѣнія и какъ указанная сообщенія могли появиться наканунѣ судебного разсмотрѣнія иска въ Нью-Йоркскомъ высшемъ судѣ въ отношеніи вашего друга Луи Л. Горша».

Отвѣтъ отъ г. Валласа еще не данъ, но высшія должностныя лица министерства земледѣлія рѣшительно заявили пещати, что у нихъ нѣтъ никакихъ данныхъ для обвиненія Н. К. Рериха и его экспедиціи въ шпіонажъ, и что напротивъ, по ихъ свѣдѣніямъ, экспедиція приняла всѣ мѣры невмѣшательства ни въ какія политическія дѣла района Манчжу-Ко, а также, что министерствомъ не получено никакихъ указаній на политическую дѣятельность экспедиціи.

Остается прибавить, что никакой надобности въ «прекращеніи» полномочій экспедиціи Н. К. Рериха не было уже потому, что ея работы были закончены въ Монголіи въ Сентябрѣ прошлаго года, и давно было предложено министерствомъ экспедиціи закончить исполненную работу и представить къ настоящему 1 февраля заочный отчетъ.

Въ американской печати (Америкэнъ, Санъ, Постъ и др.) уже приведены опроверженія первоначальныхъ инсинуаций, пришедшихъ неизвѣстнымъ путемъ изъ министерства земледѣлія.

Ближайшее будущее должно выяснить, кому было нужно создавать позорную клевету на челоѣка, имя котораго давно и такъ глубоко связано съ исторіей искусства и съ просвѣщеніемъ, за его долгую жизнь, полную служенія долгу и искусству, и чѣмъ вызвано это недоброе и отталкивающее нападеніе.

Друзья и сотрудники
Н. К. Рериха.

March 20th 1936

ПЯТНИЦА, 20 МАРТА, 1936.

ПИСЬМО В РЕДАКЦИЮ

Ответ Д-ру Флейшеру на его письмо о Н. К. Рерихе

В ответ на напечатанные в «Нов. Рус. Слове» выдержки из письма д-ра Чарльза Флейшера нам прислано письмо м-ра Фелпса Стокса, в защиту Рериха и его сторонников.

Печатаем наиболее существенные места этого письма:

«Обратившиеся к суду г. и г-жа Морис Лихтман и мисс Фрэнсис Грант, являются вместе с проф. Рерихом и его супругой со-основателями открытого в 1921 г. «Ма-

стер Института», включенного затем в Музей Рериха.

В качестве человека, в течение многих лет близкого к обоим названным учреждениям, а также в качестве старого и близкого друга лиц, представляющих обе стороны в нынешнем споре, я, как основательно знакомый с культурной работой музея и института — считаю долгом высказать свое мнение.

Лица, культурный вклад которых д-р Флейшер желал так уни-
зитель, были главными участниками

ми культурной работы обоих учреждений с самого их возникновения, и что все они внесли в оба учреждения культурные качества высокого порядка.

Супруги Лихтман вели свою личную музыкальную школу в Нью-Йорке семь лет до открытия Мастер Института. Наш выдающийся американский композитор Димс Тейлор два года работал с ними, руководя классами теории музыки в их школе. Они соединили свою школу в 1921 г. с Мастер Институтом, передав последнему свой штат и около 70 своих учеников. С тех пор г. Лихтман бесценно состоит вице-президентом Мастер Института и деканом школы музыки института. Супруги Лихтман, — высоко-образованные

музыканты, окончившие курсы венских — Королевской консерватории и Мастер-Школы.

Мисс Грант, окончившая курс Колумбийского ун-та в 1918 г. со степенью бакалавра литературы, состояла 4 года редактором журнала «Музыкальная Америка», и по приглашению проф. Рериха и его супруги вошла с ними и с супругами Лихтман в число основателей Мастер-Института, в котором она до 1929 г. была директором-распорядителем. В 1929—30 г.г. мисс Грант, совершая поездку по Юж. Америке, читала лекции в выдающихся просветительных учреждениях Бразилии, Аргентины, Чили, Перу, Боливии и Колумбии.

Что касается проф. Рериха, он,

конечно не нуждается в восхвалении мною, но интересно вспомнить сравнительно недавние возторженные публичные речи д-ра Флейшера, как о «человеке, который всей своей жизнью показывает, что такое истинная культура и что значит «слава в вышних Богу», проникнутая любовью».

Дж. Г. Фелпс Стокс.

ПРОПАВШИЙ ЛЕДОКОЛ

В Каспийском море исчез ледокол «Шаумян», вышедший 15 февраля из порта Махан Кала и вскоре после того подававший сигналы о бедствии.

23 March 1936

ЗА РУБЕЖОМЪ

— Одна из типичных фигур уголовной истории послевоенного времени Николай Сальватор-Август фон Маклаков, как называют его германские газеты, в 18-й раз предстал перед берлинским судом.

На этот раз 56-летний подсудимый снова отвечал за подделку документов, злоупотребления и мошенничества. В начале судебного заседания обвиняемый следующим образом изложил суду историю своей жизни.

Он родился на Волыни и считается сыном русского генерала Маклакова и графини Марии фон Линден, но на самом деле является будто бы сыном князя Голицына. Затем Николай Маклаков рассказывал, что учился в Петербурге и в 29-летнем возрасте из-за больших долгов должен был уехать из России. Позже он будто бы стал магистром права и принимать участие в мировой войне в качестве ротмистра.

После войны он приехал в Германию, где стал совершать одно преступление за другим. Последнее наказание (2 года тюрьмы за мошенничество в пяти случаях) он отбыл в апреле 1933 года. Но уже в тюрьме он приступил к новым преступным деяниям. Он одолжил у тюремного священника, которого знал по своим прежним отсидам в тюрьме, 17 томов религиозного сочинения и получил в одной берлинской книжной торговле не сколько словарей. По выходе из тюрьмы он не подумал о возвращении или оплате книг. Едва освободившись, он продолжал свою жизнь афериста. В марте 1934 года Маклаков был арестован в Дортмунде и с тех

пор находится в предварительном заключении.

Суду придется, между прочим, решить вопрос, следует ли считать подсудимого, одержимого склонностью к фантазированию, идиотом, и является ли он человеком, способным отвечать за свои поступки. Если суд ответит на этот вопрос утвердительно Маклаков будет отправлен в лечебницу.

— Во Львове начал выходить большой ежемесячный журнал русской женщины — «Очаг». Задача журнала — переключить русских женщин, помочь матери и семье. Адрес редакции: Львов, ул. Курковая, 14.

— В Харбине состоялась свадьба местного германского резидента В. Гринвальда с русской девушкой Ниной Черноземовой.

— Американское министерство земледелия выпустило официальное заявление, в котором говорит, что известный русский художник Рерих, которому в Манчжурии было предъявлено обвинение в шпионаже, когда он стоял там во главе американской экспедиции — был устранен из экспедиции и работа экспедиции была прекращена.

Заявление дальше говорит, что министерство земледелия прекратило с Рерихом всякое общение.

Немедленно после опубликования этого заявления в канцелярии адвоката Дейвиса в Нью-Йорке, собралась группа друзей и сотрудников Рериха, которые отправили министру Вэлласу крайне резкую телеграмму:

«От имени Рериха, представителями которого мы являемся — гласит телеграмма — мы требуем, чтобы вы публично опровергли эти инсинуации и принесли бы извинения».

ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЕ 23-го марта 1936 г. № 3946

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"От имени Рериха, представителями которого мы являемся — данная телеграмма — мы требуем, чтобы вы публично опровергли эти инсинуации и принесли бы извинения".

"Возрождение" 24^е Марта 1936г.

Доходы Н. К. Рериха

Из Вашингтона сообщают, что от академика Н. К. Рериха поступила жалоба на несправедливое обложение его подоходными налогами и штрафами в 48.758 долларов. Он отрицает, что получил 147.000 долл. за картины, которые писал, находясь в Монголии и Тибете, и напоминает, что они розданы, находясь в Соед. Штатах, более 500 картинам, причем получил за них лишь сумму, равную его расходам.