

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,

*Henry A. Wallace*

Secretary.



70/2

310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson  
1601 Argonne Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Ryerson,

I am in receipt of your telegram and your special delivery letter,  
both of April 7th.

I am planning to take the 12.30 P.M. train tomorrow, arriving at  
Washington at 4.55 P.M. Would you be so kind as to leave word at  
the Mayflower as to when and where I could see you Monday after  
my arrival or any time Tuesday.

Anticipating the pleasure of seeing you, believe me,

Very truly yours,

April 8, 1934



70/3

**DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES**  
**AND**  
**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

604 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD  
NEW YORK - CALIFORNIA  
CALIFORNIA - NEW YORK

TRANS - PACIFIC  
NEW YORK - ORIENT  
ORIENT - NEW YORK

April 20th, 1934.

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

Dear Prof. de Roerich:

As requested by your son, Dr.  
George de Roerich, during his recent call at this  
office, we enclose check #725 in your favor for \$50.00  
representing refund due in connection with your  
passage from Seattle to Yokohama aboard the SS President  
Jackson, scheduled to sail at 11:00 AM April 23rd.

We trust this check reaches  
you promptly and that you have a very enjoyable time  
aboard the President Jackson.

Yours very truly,

*J. T. Danaher*

J. T. Danaher  
Assistant General Passenger Agent

FF



mhs

Dr. H.G. MacMillan,  
1725 5th Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California.

42999  
April 25, 1934.

70/4

Dear Mac:

Dorsett has just sent in the addresses of the men in Manchuria, and I am ~~send-~~ inclosing a copy of his letter containing them.

Things are moving along fast here in some directions. I have moved up my Puerto Rican trip so as to be back here before you sail. I plan to be back on the evening of the 14th, though it might be a day later. Morrison will meet me in Miami and we plan to go over Chapman field together before you get away, so that if there are any last minute things you may desire, we shall be on the job.

I have not heard from the radio people yet, so I am going to follow up today to see what has happened.

I spent last Saturday in New York, and saw George Roerich and told him as I told the Secretary, that in case of any differences of opinions which would involve your neck and Stephens'- that after all they are the only necks you have- you would be free to do what your own judgment dictated. I reiterated again that the expedition should confine itself to Manchoukuo proper. Dr. Roerich pointed out that Jehol was a considerable part of Manchoukuo proper. I told him that that may be from a Japanese point of view but not from a Chinese point of view, but we wish to stay in what was formerly Manchuria, and in the northern part. I also told him that we has written Dr. Nakai for any botanical assistance you may wish for the expedition. Dr. Roerich was very positive in his statements about there being no difficulty or ~~ee~~ even differences of opinions.

I was unable to make delivery of the two revolvers because there is a police regulation which does not permit Fiala to sell or deliver in New York without a permit, so they are being sent here and we shall forward them along with your other equipment. I shall have Joe find out from the Embassy just what papers you will need for the entry of these firearms. They would be the types of permits that the Roerichs had in New York and which they obtained at the Japanese Consulate. You could probably get them from the Consulate in Los Angeles or San Francisco, but if you can get them here it will save you that much.

I have not seen Joe the last two or three days to see how the supplies are coming along. He brought his wife back from the hospital yesterday. She is recovering rapidly and we are all very much relieved.

I shall have additional things to be writing you the next few days before I get away. I am looking forward to hearing from you by the end of the week, but I imagine you are busy getting some of the field matters out of the way before you leave.

Very sincerely,

K.A. Ryerson  
Chief of Bureau.

Air mail-special delivery 4/25  
Copy to Mr. Morrison.



70/5  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N.Y.  
May 4, 1934

Mr. Joseph L. Mahoney,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
Building F.  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mahoney,

A check to Dr. George N. de Roerich to the amount of \$103.50, has been received here to-day, sent in care of Mrs. Sina Lichtmann.

Since this does not appear to be Dr. Roerich's salary check, I would appreciate knowing what item this is intended to cover. It may facilitate matters for you to know that the check is marked 3,993,572 and apparently covers voucher No. 227385. The check is dated as of May 2, 1934.

Assuring you of my appreciation for your courtesy in this matter, believe me,

Very truly yours,

(Frances R. Grant)



COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
B Washington

Miss Frances R. Grant  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam,

Yours of May 4 was duly received. The check you received for Doctor George N. de Roerich in the amount of \$103.50, covered Doctor de Roerich's salary for the period of April 7 to April 15 inclusive. Doctor de Roerich's appointment was effective April 7 and pay-rolls are made out semi-monthly for employees in the field. A ten per cent compensation deduction was also made on Doctor de Roerich's salary for impoundment to the Treasury. This is in accordance with the Economy Act passed by a recent Congress covering all Government salaries.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J.L. Mahoney  
Senior Administrative Assistant

JLM :ims



P A R A P H R A S E

A telegram (No. 66) dated May 9, 1934, to the American Ambassador at Tokyo, reads substantially as follows:

The Ambassador is informed that, so far as the Department knows, Professor Roerich is not an American citizen; that an American passport has not been issued to him; and that, according to the Department's files, Professor Roerich was the cause of some embarrassment in India where he made visits in 1924 and 1930.

(NOTE: This telegram was sent in reply to a telegram of May 7 from the American Ambassador at Tokyo, wherein the Ambassador reported that Professor Nicholas Roerich was due to arrive in Japan shortly, presumably in connection with the cultural activities of the Roerich Museum. The Ambassador stated that in case Professor Roerich asked for the Embassy's assistance in making contacts the Embassy would accord Professor Roerich appropriate assistance unless the Department had reason to consider that such action would be undesirable. At this time the Department had no indication that Professor Roerich was connected with an official expedition of the Department of Agriculture.)



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF  
~~FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION~~  
PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION

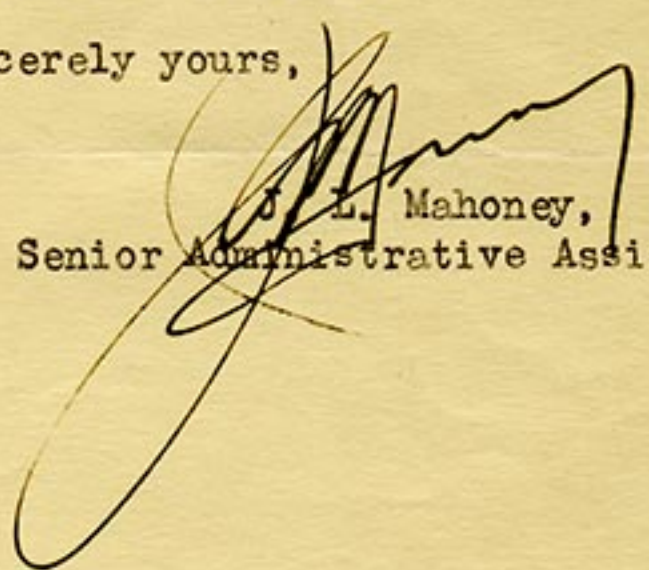
May 10, 1934

Miss Frances R. Grant,  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Yours of May 4 was duly received. The check you received for Doctor George N. de Roerich, in the amount of \$103.50, covered Doctor de Roerich's salary for the period April 7 to April 15, inclusive. Doctor de Roerich's appointment was effective April 7 and pay-rolls are made out semi-monthly for employees in the field. A ten per cent compensation deduction was also made on Doctor de Roerich's salary for impoundment to the Treasury. This is in accordance with the Economy Act passed by a recent Congress covering all Government salaries.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant

JLM:ims

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10



P A R A P H R A S E

A telegram (No. 70) dated May 10, 1934, to the American Ambassador at Tokyo, reads substantially as follows:

The Ambassador is informed that Professor Roerich is a personal friend of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, and that Mr. Wallace would appreciate greatly any courtesies which the Ambassador may appropriately extend to Roerich. The Ambassador is further informed that, because of Professor Roerich's previous record and citizenship status, the Department does not expect the Ambassador to take any action which might be embarrassing to him or to this Government at a later date.

(NOTE: At this time the Department still did not know that Professor Roerich was connected with an official expedition of the Department of Agriculture.)



70/10  
May 22, 1934

Dr. H. G. MacMillan,  
Care of American Consulate,  
Yokohama, Japan.

Dear Mac:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of May 15 from Los Angeles with reference to the absence of the Japanese visas on the passports. We wired you with reference to this matter and I trust you were able to get this straightened out with the Japanese Consul at San Francisco. These passports were taken to the Japanese Embassy and why the visas were not placed on them is a sort of a puzzle to us. Until we received your letter, we were under the impression that they were visaed by the Japanese Embassy. They were sent up at the same time Enlow's and Westover's were sent and both of their passports had the Japanese visa okay. As per your suggestion, perhaps they got confused with reference to a letter incident to the ammunition and revolvers and forgot to attach the rubber stamp to your two.

Both letters received from the Japanese Embassy here and the Consul in New York are not actual permits to carry revolvers in Japan but the one received from the Japanese Consul in New York is supposed to be a duplicate of that given to the de Roerichs. When I obtained this I couldn't say that it was an improvement over the one that had already been given us by the Embassy here. Upon receipt of your letter we took the matter up with the Japanese Embassy and they suggested that you obtain the visas from the Consul in San Francisco and said there was no necessity of their wiring the Consulate.

I trust the longshoremen's strike did not detain the President Hoover from getting away on time and that you and Stephens have had a pleasant trip across the Big Pond.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Sr. Administrative Assistant.

JLM-ims



70/11

COPY:EJL

TELEGRAM SENT

REP

May 22, 1934

6 p.m.

AMEMBASSY

TOKYO (JAPAN)

74

Howard G. MacMillan, Principal Agricultural Explorer, and James L. Stephens, Agent, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, will visit certain foreign countries including Japan for purpose of conducting botanical studies. Will arrive Yokohama about June first on board steamship PRESIDENT HOOVER.

Please take up informally with Foreign Office requesting customs courtesies and free entry privileges. Advise Consul at Yokohama directing him to extend all possible assistance.

HULL

102.7302 MacMillan, Howard G.  
and Stephens, James L./1



70/12

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

June 7, 1934

Miss Frances R. Grant  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York City

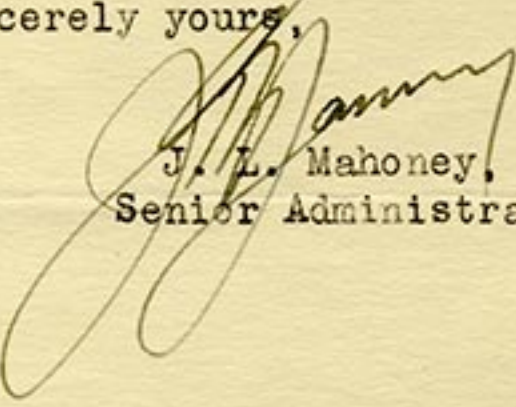
Dear Madam:

Our delay in replying to your letter of May 29, 1934, has been caused by a general suspension of office activities while moving our headquarters to a new building.

The check received by you in the amount of \$172.49 covers Dr. George N. de Roerich's salary from April 16 to 30. All subsequent checks will be forwarded to Dr. de Roerich, in care of Bank of Chosen, Harbin, Manchukuo, China, in accordance with his instructions prior to departure.

The salary check for the period May 1 to 15 was mailed to China under date of June 2, and the check for the second monthly payment of May will go forward within the next few days. Salary vouchers cannot be certified for payment until the last day of the period included.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant

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P.S. The check for \$16.39 is Dr. de Roerich's expense reimbursement for expenditures on his trip to Washington in April.



P A R A P H R A S E

A telegram dated June 8, 1934, from the American Consul General at Tokyo reads substantially as follows:

Reference is made to telegram No. 66 dated May 9 from the Department to the American Embassy at Tokyo. Professor Roerich is now at Mukden. While at Tokyo, he requested the Cultural Works Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, which is the Foreign Office propaganda medium, to act as an intermediary to secure for him from the government of "Manchukuo" facilities for the expedition. In making this request, he showed to the Foreign Office a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of Agriculture which reads as follows:

"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 drouth resistant grasses in the Central Asian field. Your unusual understanding of Central Asia growing out of many years of experience will make for the greatest success of these studies. Appreciating your continuing cooperation in this matter, I am,".

The above-quoted letter was used by the Japanese Foreign Office as the basis for the issuance to Professor Roerich of letters addressed to the "Manchukuo" authorities.

On



- 2 -

On June 5, the American Consulate General at Tokyo received a call from a representative of the above-mentioned Bureau who stated that, although the Japanese and "Manchukuo" authorities desired to have the expedition accompanied by an armed guard, they were unable to do so on account of the lack of "official papers". The suggestion was made that this Consulate General inform the American Consulate General at Mukden with regard to Professor Roerich's status. The representative was informed that the Consulate General had no knowledge of the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and that, according to information available to the Consulate General, Professor Roerich was not the bearer of an American passport. Professor Roerich also made application to Frank Ma at the Embassy of "Manchukuo" at Tokyo in behalf of Stephens and MacMillan.

The suggestion was made to MacMillan that he apply for his visa at Dairen and that he refrain from calling on the Japanese Foreign Office and the "Manchukuo" Embassy at Tokyo.

(NOTE: This telegram gave the Department its first intimation that Professor Roerich was connected with the official scientific expedition of the Department of Agriculture.)



70/15

COPY:EJL

TELEGRAM SENT

REP

June 9, 1934

3 p.m.

AMERICAN CONSUL

TOKYO (JAPAN)

Your June 9, 11a.m.

For MacMillan. Quote: Doctor T. Nakai, Director  
Botanic Gardens, Tokyo Imperial University, Ryerson,  
unquote.

HULL

102.7302 MacMillan, Howard G. &  
Stephens, James L./7



P A R A P H R A S E

A telegram (No. 95) dated June 11, 1934, to the American Ambassador at Tokyo, reads substantially as follows:

Reference is made to previous telegrams in regard to (a) Professor Nicholas Roerich and (b) the research group sent out by the Department of Agriculture. The Ambassador is informed that it now appears that Professor Roerich is the leader of the research group and that the Department had not previously been aware of Roerich's connection with the expedition. The Ambassador is instructed to inform the American Consulates at Mukden, Harbin, Dairen and Kobe that, so far as the Department is aware, Professor Roerich is not an American citizen; that American diplomatic and consular officers are authorized to extend practicable and appropriate assistance to American citizens members of the party upon request by them for such assistance; and that, on account of Professor Roerich's citizenship status, the Department does not expect American consular or diplomatic officers to extend to him any assistance which later might be embarrassing to them or to this Government. The Ambassador is informed that the Department does not desire that any request for a "Manchukuo" or Japanese armed guard to go with the party outside the Japanese Empire be made to the Japanese or "Manchukuo" authorities by American diplomatic or consular officers on behalf of the expedition or that any such request made by the expedition directly be supported by American diplomatic or consular officers.



70/17

COPY:EJL

TELEGRAM SENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 30, 1934.  
4 p.m.

AMERICAN LEGATION

PEIPING (China)

195

Reference Department's mimeographed instruction of June 2, 1934, which may not repeat not have reached you but which merely requests that diplomatic and consular officers extend to MacMillan and Stephens of the Department of Agriculture appropriate assistance in the performance of their mission of conducting botanical studies.

One. The Department of Agriculture now advises that MacMillan plans to visit Soviet Turkestan and, if conditions permit, to cross over into Chinese Turkestan.

Two. Department has telegraphed Moscow in regard to visit to Soviet Turkestan and desires that you request the Chinese Government to communicate to the Sinkiang authorities authorization for MacMillan's entry at the border and for the facilitation of his travels after entry. Please inform the Chinese authorities that MacMillan is traveling on an official expedition on behalf of and under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of conducting botanical studies and that he will expect to enter Sinkiang from Soviet

Turkestan.

Three.



70/18

- 2 -

Three. Please take steps to inform MacMillan, who Department understands is at Tokyo or Mukden, in regard to Chinese visa requirements for entry into Chinese territory.

Four. Department now understands that the Department of Agriculture expedition in Manchuria includes two non-Americans, Nicholas and George Roerich, who however, so far as the Department is now informed, do not repeat not plan to travel beyond Manchuria. The non-American members of the expedition are, of course, entitled to appropriate assistance in their capacity as members of an official expedition, subject to the limitation set forth in the Department's telegram to Tokyo No. 95, June 11, 1 p.m. (which Tokyo was instructed to forward to you by mail) namely, that the Department does not repeat not expect American diplomatic and consular officers to do anything for them which might prove embarrassing to such officers or to the American Government.

Five. Inform Tokyo, Mukden and Harbin.

HULL

102.7302 MacMillan, Howard G & Stephens, James L.



70/19

310 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.  
May 29, 1934

Mr. Joseph L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mahoney,

Since receiving your letter of information of May 10th, in answering to my inquiry of May 4th, regarding the salary checks of Dr. George N. de Roerich, two additional checks have arrived namely of May 3d for \$172.49 and of May 4th for \$16.39.

From the information so kindly given to me in your letter, I presume that the second semi-monthly payment of salary for May, would have been issued on May 15th. Since this check has not yet reached the above address, I am taking the liberty of troubling you once again for information as to the matter, and whether these checks have as yet been mailed.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, and anticipating your reply, believe me,

Very truly yours,

Frances R. Grant



June 10

40/20

Copy

Appendix No.1  
A copy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

Division of  
Plant Exploration and Introduction

Imperial Hotel  
Tokyo, May 23, 1934

Dear Mr. MacMillan,

It was our hope to hear from you before leaving Tokyo for Manchukuo. So far, we received no notification from the Department about the date of your sailing from S. Francisco. We are therefore leaving this letter c/o the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo.

The Japanese Foreign Office has been informed of your passage through Japan. Please call on your arrival to Tokyo on Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, whom Professor de Roerich requested to assist you and Mr. Stevens.

It is advisable to send all firearms and ammunition in bonds transit through Japan.

With regards to visas for Manchukuo please call on Mr. Ma at the Manchukuo Legation, Tokyo.

Had we known the name of your boat and date of sailing, we could have taken further steps with the Custom Authorities in Yokohama.

The Japanese Tourist Bureau at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, will advise you on the route to Harbin. Please inform Mr. Tsubokami as to your route to Harbin in case of heavy baggage. I would advise the sea route via Dairen.

our Telegraphic address in Harbin: ROERICH TSCHURIN HARBIN

In Harbin it is best to stop at the Japanese Hotel or at the Hotel Moderne. Please wire date of arrival to Tokyo and departure for Manchukuo. On receipts of your wire shall make hotel reservations in Harbin.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) G. de Roerich



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June 19, 1934

Dr. H. G. MacMillan  
c/o American Consul  
Harbin, Manchuria

Dear Doctor MacMillan:

For your information and guidance we are sending you herewith appointment of Board of Survey B.P.I. 701 designating Stephens and yourself as a Board of Survey to dispose of any broken or worn-out property during your activities abroad. Instead of sending all the forms that will need to be filled out in reporting this Board of Survey, no doubt the best way of handling it would be for you to keep a list and when you return to this country we can fill in the different forms here from your records.

We are also sending you a copy of letter of authority 909-P and a copy of Mr. Stephen's letter of authority 910-P. You will note these letters have been reduced considerably in amounts, both being drawn in the amount of \$700 up to and including June 30, 1934. We have taken these steps in order to save any expenditures on the \$20,000 of this appropriation that was made available immediately by reducing the letters of authority and having other expenditures charged to Project 3801 of our regular appropriation. It will not be necessary, therefore, to make a further request from the Department for a cash withdrawal to cover the expenditures under the \$20,000 item and consequently after July 1st the entire \$75,000 appropriation will be available during the next fiscal year for exploration work. We have estimated these expenditures so as to bring the totals down to \$9,000 (for all) which we believe is ample to cover anything you or Stephens or the other explorers may incur up to June 30, 1934. If, however, your expenses amount to more than these amounts, adjustments will have to be made from this end to handle them. We would kindly ask that you as well as Stephens endeavor to get your expense accounts in as early as possible after the first of each month. You will also notice on the enclosed letters of authorization that we have been successful in getting the \$2.50 per diem allowance while on board the vessel and if your account is en route at this time and this has not been included it can be claimed in a supplementary account.

At the present time we are located in the 6th wing on the 6th floor of the new South Building and with the different organizations that have moved up here with us we cover almost a plantation on this floor. Partitions have not as yet been put up and in reality the building



70/22

Dr. MacMillan.

- 2 -

is not yet completed so that it will be considerable time before we get straightened around. Apparently the plan is to empty the temporary buildings on 7th street and have them razed within the near future so that the parallel roads going down through the mall can be constructed. One of them has already been built up to the rear of Building F and no doubt as soon as the different divisions in this building have moved the building will be torn down and the road continued through to Anacostia, connecting up with the new extended Speedway, or, as some of the buses call it, Riverside Drive.

Until we hear from you to the contrary we will continue sending your mail to Harbin, Manchuria.

With best wishes to yourself and Stephens, I am

Sincerely,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Sr. Administrative Assistant.

Encl.  
JLM-dkh



C  
O  
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Y

June 21, 1934

Mr. H. G. MacMillan  
c/o American Consul  
Harbin, Manchuria, China.

Dear Mr. MacMillan:

We have just received your letter of May 21 written aboard the steamship President Hoover. The two trunks which you sent from Los Angeles were received okay and have already been transferred to Mr. Archer for his trip to South America in connection with the spray residue work. I don't know whether this money was allotted to us before you left or not but at any rate we have an additional \$20,000 with reference to spray residue investigations. Mr. Archer is planning on leaving New York on June 23rd and will perhaps be gone for a year on this work.

The locking envelopes have not yet been received but when they come to hand we will send you fifty as you suggest and no doubt you will advise us as others are needed.

The radio bill of lading was straightened out satisfactorily.

Like yourself we are unable to understand the absence of the Japanese visa on both yours and Stephen's passports. They were handled at the same time as Westover's and Enlow's and their visas were okayed. We had not asked for a permit for Westover and Enlow and possibly this got the Embassy confused and in handling the letter for this purpose they neglected to attach the visa with the passport. We, however, were not aware of this until you advised us. We have not yet received any visas for Russia but I received a call a few days ago from the State Department incident to a cablegram from the American Consul at Tokyo or Yokohama, I am not certain which, with reference to these visas for yourself and Stephens. The State Department stated they would prefer to handle this matter with the Embassy in replying to this cablegram and I give them full information as to the present status of your visas. They were to cable the American Consul after getting in touch with the Soviet Embassy but we have heard nothing further from the State Department and no doubt you already have more information on this than we have here.

With best wishes to yourself and Stephens,

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Sr. Administrative Assistant,

JLM-dkh



Registered.

**REGISTERED**

Miss Frances R. Jones

Rosrich Museum  
310, Riverside Drive.  
New York City

**R** HARBIN  
No. 15238

United States of America  
via Japan.

70/24  
Rosrich  
To Tichurin & Co,  
Torgovaya, ul.  
Harbin.  
Manchuria





June 22, 1934.

Dr. H. G. Macmillan,  
c/o American Consulate,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mac:

I had hoped that a letter might come through from Tokyo before I left, but I realize that the time is too short, so I am having arrangements made so that copies of any letters that come in while I am on my western trip will be forwarded to me. You doubtless saw the cable sent by the American Embassy in Tokyo, relative to the citizenship status of the Roerichs, and the reply of the State Department to it. In view of the necessity of avoiding risks that might cause later trouble, we don't want to ask for armed escorts anyway. I talked the matter over with the Secretary, as well as State Department officials, and we wish to take no chances whatsoever and, of course, haven't planned for work outside of Manchukuo proper, which seems to be in the minds of the State Department officials as one of the things which we might attempt. We assured them that that was out of the picture, and had been, and said that we wanted no work done in any territory outside of what used to be Manchuria, and that we would keep out of the disputed Chinese provinces, and also that we were going to do our work as far north as possible, especially in the fringes of the Hingan mountains.

I am looking forward with much interest to your first letters telling how you are coming along and what arrangements you were finally able to make, and whether someone suggested by Dr. Nakai has gone with you in connection with the botanical work.

I am leaving Sunday, for the Midwest, the Northwest and the Pacific Coast, with Dr. Tugwell and others. Lee Strong will join us for a part of the way and Silcox also, if he can. We are going into the drought area, and I am going to visit our cereal work and our dry land stations - part of them with Dr. Tugwell, and then we go over into Montana to see the white pine blister rust work, visit the stations in Washington and Oregon, and then come down to California and touch some of those that we did not visit last year. My stay in California will be short. We expect to visit the subsistence homestead project and then go down to Torrey Pines and take the night train to San Diego over to Phoenix. Dr. Tugwell and his assistants will fly east from there and I shall probably back-track to California and wait for the Congressional Committee, if they decide to come out; if not, I will return here, and after two or three weeks, I hope to go up to Labrador for two weeks. This remains to be seen, however, as we have plenty on our hands here.

I wish you were going to be out on the Coast so you could go around with us and visit some of these places.

The Secretary is much interested in your working out plans to join Westover and Enlow on your return trip back so you will have first-hand information from them and their work. They have been delayed in Moscow, getting their visas for Turkestan and exchange troubles have also caused them plenty of concern. A cable just came through two days ago, indicating that Westover, Enlow and the representative from the Russian Institute of Plant Industry had been robbed in their compartments on the night train. Enlow's passport and letter of credit were taken, as were his watch, and the representative from the Institute lost his watch and 2000 rubles, so they are starting in early to have their various experiences.

Archer leaves today for South America, on insecticidal plants. I must skip along and get breakfast. I have been down here since half past five, and I am to meet Morley at Carnegie for breakfast. We are having an Outlander's Round-up to hear his latest Mayan work tonight. I wish you and Stephens could be present.

With best wishes to you all, and remember me to the Roerichs,

Cordially yours,

K. A. Ryerson,  
Chief of Bureau.

P.S. The President does know about this expedition and is interested in it. KAR  
Copy to Mr. Morrison 7/21/34



C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

Division of  
Plant Exploration and  
Introduction

Dairen, Manchuria,  
June 24, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

Little by little our summer creeps along, and nothing seems to be accomplished. It is true that a week ago seems like ancient times, and we are getting along as quickly as the circumstances permit. Our trip from Tokyo via Kobe to Dairen was wholly uneventful, and with the continual annoyance that the military zones prevented the taking of any pictures. The Japanese boats are good enough, and there was nothing to complain about. Dairen is an open port, so that the customs were not insistent, and the passport examination very nominal. From here on it is another story.

The first three days of our arrival, excluding last Sunday, was spent with the police and the Commissioner of Customs. To begin with, the police are taking no chances with anyone, and their own people the most respectful of any. When I mentioned the presence of pistols and ammunition, everyone was practically paralysed with fear of the police and what they would do. The people at the Consulate would have absolutely nothing to do with the affair, but directed me where to go and have the matter discussed. I took the Japanese clerk from the Consulate along to talk for us, and he seemed about ready to run at any minute. So long as there was nothing to do but handle the matter for myself, I went to the police and asked for the top man. They finally found some lesser one who would do, and to whom the matter was explained. They offered no objections, made no demands, or acting in any way more than nominally interested in the matter. So that was that. The next affair concerned itself with the Commissioner of Customs to whom I needed to go to get passage for the baggage into Manchoukuo. Again everything was fully explained. The matter of the guns and ammunition was of more concern here. According to the Manchoukuo law, which has been taken over from the law in effect in China, any authorized foreigner may take into the country for his own protection, one revolver, one pistol, and 500 rounds of ammunition. We had one pistol and one revolver each under this scheme, and too much ammunition.

There was, as you recall, 800 rounds of ammunition for the Roerichs rifles, but I had no rifle so obviously I did not need the ammunition. The 1000 rounds for the pistols was just what we had brought for ourselves, and would have been admitted with no trouble, but to have taken that only and none for the revolvers would have made the revolvers useless, so that they would have been left behind. I compromised by agreeing to take the pistols and 600 rounds, and the revolvers and 400 rounds. That resulted in an excess of ammunition which had to be disposed of. The Commissioner said he could not store it; the Consulate said I could store it there, but had to obtain permission from the police myself to do so. So on applying to the police permission was given to store the stuff at a licensed gun store, where it now is, and a receipt taken for it. That meant also, that the boxes had to be opened and repacked, and the delivery made, all of which took time. It has all been done, and practically everyone has gotten back to a normal state of relaxation.

Had the Roerichs brought their own stuff, which they might as well have done, they could have entered it with no trouble to themselves, and our own supply would have been admitted with no difficulty. I have written them, as you will see by the enclosed copy, and if they get permission to move the stuff, it is left so that it can be shipped with no very great difficulty.

Just before we move into Manchoukuo, I will have to bring a detailed list of the supplies which we have for deposit with the Commissioner, and he will issue a permit for passage of the entire lot duty free, and to pass unopened. On arrival in Harbin, I will again apply to the police for permit to carry the gun, for which I anticipate no difficulty.



June 24, 1934

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With these preliminary matters out of the way, I undertook to do something about the rest of our program. There were several preliminary discussions about what was possible and what was not; what the authorities would permit and the parts that might be visited; who might be got to go with us in any useful capacity. Obviously the bandit business is a serious affair, and something that has to be contended with in every section. The reports of the worst banditry are from the eastern parts of the southern provinces, but they are bad too in the directions west of Harbin and the Khinghan mountains.

I have secured a letter in Tokyo to the General Manager of the South Manchurian Railway, Count Ishimoto, and as he was about at the top of the scheme, or as near as I could get, thought it was a good place to start. The SMR has a contact man, an American by the name of Kinney. He arranged the meeting, and we took along the Japanese head of the English Division. I explained our purpose and wishes, and the uses it was hoped to make of the collected material and seeds. Ishimoto was interested, obviously, though he could not comment to me on the details. I told them I was anxious to get someone to go as an associate in the botanical work, and who could speak English; who was agreeable to them, and who would have the confidence of the military authorities. I specified Mr. Sato of Port Arthur as the most suitable person, but would be glad to hear of any others. There was a considerable discussion over this which I did not get, of course, which ended by Ishimoto calling Sato and having some discussion with him.

The gist of their answer to me was that they would like to have some work done in that region and would very much like to have Sato go, providing it could be arranged. They seemed to want to know if I wanted an associate or a servant. Obviously it couldn't be both, so I told them I wanted an associate. That all took place on Thursday, and arrangements were made to go to Port Arthur to visit Sato on Saturday. From that meeting I went to meet one of the Agricultural men in the crop production section, where there was more talk, and directions about visiting their field stations at one or two points along the railroad. In the meantime, Mr. Kinney said he would get me letters to influential people in Mukden and Hsinking, as it would be necessary to make further arrangements. These are concerned with the military authorities.

On Saturday the head of the English Division came along and we went by automobile to Port Arthur. Port Arthur is the seat of the Kwantung Government, which means that it is the government of Manchuria. There is nothing else there except the essentials of government and the remains of the battle fields. The old Russian palaces and buildings are used for the government offices. We arrived about ten o'clock and were shown into a room, and met the head of the Bureau of Information or Propaganda, which ever you think it may be, and Dr. Sato. Mr. Takawa, the Information man, is a Stanford graduate and speaks English well. Sato understands English to some extent, but seemed hesitant about speaking. The purposes, places, methods, etc., were all gone into again and explained in detail. It was agreed that Sato could and would go, and the details would be worked out without much delay. There was also some talk of a second person to go along in the capacity of a servant, who could speak Chinese, for the bulk of the people with whom we will come in contact in the country speak only Chinese. It is desirable, too, that this latter person speak English so that all in all, there can be no inability to make our way.

A word of explanation is due about Mr. Sato. He has published a good deal about the flora of Manchuria, and has identified a great many of the plants. He is the botanist that seems to have the full confidence of the SMR which is no small thing. His regular job is to teach in the college of Port Arthur, but the semester is about over, and he can go. He is some official in the army, so that his contact there is well worth while, and he would go with the full consent and cooperation of the Japanese government. He has been over the region which we wish to get into, has collected there, and knows the places where the sort of material is that we want. He did ~~not~~ know some of the bandit chiefs in that section, but as these chiefs resign or disappear for



unstated reasons, he does not now know who he may meet; which is no great matter so long as he has the required experience. In every way, it seems to me to be the best sort of arrangement for the summer; one of the best botanists in Manchuria, who has been over the ground knows the plants and where to get them, and has the official sanction and good will of the government.

The matter of compensation has not been arranged. I put the question to them and to him, but Sato was embarrassed to discuss the matter, especially as his salary goes on with the government. So the other people are going to discuss it and will propose a salary, which they intimated would be nominal.

The matter of the bandits cannot be ignored. There was a proposal that we might go from camp to camp or garrison of the army that is stationed in the field, and which are scattered in many places over the area. The idea that we are going to manage our own protection seemed to be rather remote in our minds. Sato's idea was that a little money would get us the local protection we might need, and he seems to know how to manage that sort of thing. But we will be unable to do other than to follow the instructions of the army in the areas they designate. The bandit season seems to come to an abrupt end about in September when the koaling gets frosted down, and the quick place in which to hide is no longer available. That is no promise, however, that enough of them could not assemble on short notice on the arrival of a prospect.

We went to Sato's house and looked at several of his herbarium sheets and specimens. These were collected in different years, but the grasses would indicate a harvest season early in September, which he says is about right. There should be time enough to get to the field and get established there in the north section well in advance of the flowering season. You can see that it is going to be impossible to cover any large area and really acquire anything.

I have asked Sato to draw up a detailed plan of places and dates for the rest of the season, or the duration of the trip. He wants to take some time for this, so it will not be forthcoming for a little while yet, and I am unable to suggest here what it will be.

In all of the scheme there has been no opportunity to take account of the Roerichs. I wrote them from Tokyo and I have written them from here but have had no answer. I enclose papers which show something of their movements and duties and I know the Japanese papers have had additional articles. However, whether they have abandoned our part of the expedition I do not know, nor can I see where they are doing anything to assist it on its way; yet I cannot forego the opportunity to build up the organization as we go along, and get the means available for the job we have to do. They did not enter through Dairen, but the people we need most of all are here. I am obliged to make these arrangements with Sato, because he is the best man I can find who is able to help us, and probably the best man in Manchuria, considering that we are dealing with the matter-of-fact Japanese. I am hiring him, and another assistant probably, and we are making our plans for the field work both as to time and place. How this will fit in with the Roerichs' leadership in the expedition I do not know, but it is either a matter of doing it now or not at all. So far as the matter of protection which the Roerichs will afford goes, I know that the decision rests with the Japanese, even if we are in Manchukuo. If they have done anything about the matter, they have failed to say anything ~~xxx~~ to me, but the arrangements with Sato and the Japanese here are going forward satisfactorily, and any radical injections or refusals into the scheme may defeat the whole summer's work. It may be that they assume that I have left every decision in their hands, and am doing nothing except be a long time in getting to Harbin. I can see from the papers they have had a busy time of it, and they may have had to neglect something, but will take up the minor details as the crop season draws on.

I hope to leave here during the present week sometime, and will go to Mukden, to Hsingking and to Harbin. It is likely that Sato will join us at Harbin, and we will immediately get to the desert. I hope to have a word at Harbin as I have had none yet except the cable, and can suggest no other address for some time to come.

Before you get this new fiscal year will have started and the various people scattered for the summer. The American news has practically disappeared from the papers, but I trust everything is going along in excellent fashion.

With best regards, Sincerely,



Jun 24

P.S. I forgot to mention that the radio gave the Japanese a few uncomfortable moments, but on assuring them that it was not a receiving set and not a short wave set, the matter was left that way. There is some radio new going around which is not for foreign ears.

I heard a story about Rock. last night. I met some people who came over on the Coolidge which is the ship he came to Yokohama in. As every one is called out for passport examination, usually about two hours before they get to you, the passenger temper usually irritated. The Japanese are very insistent about knowing everyone's business and for some reason seem to have generally browbeaten the traveling public. When Joe came along in the line to be questioned, the Japanese officer asked him what his business was in China. "That is none of your business" said Joe. The officer couldn't think of any answer to that. He asked him then how long he intended to stay in China. "That again, is none of your business", said Joe. "You can permit me to get off in Yokohama or not as you please. I have seen the place a dozen times, and I am here only one day. But what I do in China or how long I stay I repeat is none of your business." The officer handed back the passport without another word. Everybody else got a great kick out of seeing somebody with intelligence enough to talk back.

COPT

Dairen, Manchuria  
June 20, 1934

Mr. Georges de Roerich  
c/o The American Consul  
Harbin, Manchuria

Dear Mr. de Roerich,

Our progress through Dairen has been retarded somewhat by the regulations concerned with the possession of arms and ammunition. I will be unable to bring your rifle ammunition, and half of your revolver ammunition. By giving up an equal number of my own ammunition, I will be able to bring four hundred rounds for your revolvers.

I am attempting to leave the remainder in such a manner that it can be sent to you readily on presentation to the Commissioner of Customs and others concerned, of the correct permission from the Manchukuo police. In the meantime I will find some place in which the excess may be stored.

It will be three or four days yet before I am able to leave Dairen. During this interval I can be reached through the American Consul.

With your superior contacts and influence you should be able to secure permission for all of the ammunition to pass. In case you do not recall the amounts I would remind you that there are here 800 rounds for your rifle, 800 rounds for your revolvers and 1000 rounds for our pistols.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,  
H.G. (MacMillan)

Air Mail



Dairen, Manchuria  
June 26, 1934

Mr. Arthur Garrels,  
Consul General  
American Consulate,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Garrels:

I am obliged to call on you again for assistance, this time to help in obtaining permission from the Japanese to embark on the expedition which we have undertaken. In addition to stating the request they have made, it may assist you if I give details of our endeavors since we have been in Dairen.

After the matter of the arms and ammunition was disposed of, which required the better part of three days after our arrival, I began to explain the purposes of our visit to those who could help us, and ask for their help in gaining permission from the authorities, and their assistance and participation in the work. I need a Japanese botanist, whom I am willing and able to employ, and who might act also in the capacity of interpreter. I came supplied with a letter of introduction from Dr. Hishida to Mr. Ishimoto, the General Manager of the SMR. While I did not expect Mr. Ishimoto to be greatly concerned in the affair, it was an opportunity to start at the top, and reach the people I wished to see with greater facility. Mr. Vincent first arranged a meeting with Mr. C. B. Kinney, an American, who is one of the Secretaries at the SMR. Mr. Kinney arranged a meeting with Mr. Ishimoto on June 21. I met there also the head of the English Division. Mr. Hayakawa, who took me to Mr. Ishimoto, and acted as interpreter.

I explained fully our purposes, the needs in the United States for grasses for erosion control, and the parts of Manchuria we wished to visit west of Harbin and on the west side of the Khinghan Mountains. I explained that I wished to employ some Japanese botanist in the capacity of associate who had the confidence of the SMR and the Japanese Government, and proposed the name of Dr. Junpei Sato of Port Arthur. Mr. Ishimoto was interested, and intimated that they too had an interest in collecting such materials. In addition, he called Dr. Sato by telephone, which conversation was lost on me, but arranged a meeting for me with Dr. Sato in Port Arthur on the following Saturday.

On Saturday Mr. Hayakawa appeared at the hotel with an SMR car, we drove to Port Arthur, and met Dr. Sato and a Mr. Tawaka in a room of the Kwantung Government Office. Mr. Tawaka is a graduate of Stanford, about 1920. I do not at the moment know what his official capacity is in the Kwantung Government, but he seems to be concerned with Information and Propaganda.

The entire purpose of the expedition was explained again at this meeting, the type of desired seeds and the general area in which it was hoped to get them specified, and every question answered. Dr. Sato could and would go with us, which decision had obviously been reached before our arrival there. A third man came in, whose name I did not learn, but whose assent was required for Dr. Sato's participation, and which I understood was given. I asked Dr. Sato to prepare an outline of a plan for such a trip, giving what he thought to be a suitable itinerary, and naming the grasses which could be collected in the several areas to be visited. The meeting ended with the apparent understanding that the expedition was approved, that Dr. Sato, who in addition to being the best Japanese botanist in Manchuria was an official of the Kwantung Government, and had some official status in the military organization, would accompany us. Dr. Sato was to submit his plan early this week.

Yesterday Mr. Hayakawa asked me by telephone to call at his office.

He explained that it was necessary to suspend activity in the matter until some word of our presence and purposes had been received from the Japanese Foreign Office by the Kwantung Government. He suggested that I should wire you, that you in turn might ask the Ambassador to let the Japanese Foreign Office know that we were here and for the purposes I have outlined. I asked Mr. Hayakawa to have this request fully stated in a letter to me by the person who required that this be done, but he demurred on the proposition, saying that such was not the Japanese custom.

What additional requests, if any, might accompany the information, I am unable to say, but the purpose of it is to get us permission to proceed into the territory contiguous to



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the Gobi Desert to collect seeds of grasses and other plants which may be useful for the control of erosion in America. I should add that Mr. Hayakawa intimated that such seeds and grasses were regarded as war materials, and it might be very difficult to obtain permission at all to proceed with the plan. In the meantime I have received the outline for a field trip from Dr. Sato, which does not appear to be particularly adapted to our wishes.

I have taken the more time consuming method of writing you about this matter rather than to telegraph, because it seems to me that the fuller explanation may be of more benefit to you, and so to me in the final outcome. Mr. Vincent has explained the course you will have to follow in wiring Washington so I am prepared for some delay in the answer.

With best regards, and many thanks for your assistance in this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

H. G. MacMillan  
Prin. Agr. Explorer

Via Air Mail  
Enc. 1



Dairen, Manchuria,  
June 26, 1934

Mr. J. L. Mahoney  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Your letters of May 21 and 22 have caught up with me here, arriving yesterday, and are the first to be received.

There have been a number of incidents which will be good experience for the preparation of any more trips to this part of the world, as well as a valuable help in the selection of supplies and equipment. The little ammunition and guns which we have are quite a bother, and I am very thankful that I did not bring more. The Roerichs made a mistake when they did not take theirs with them, for I am leaving it behind in Dairen, and they can send for it if they are able to get permission. On account of their revolvers I have to abandon a part of my ammunition for the time being.

The matter of the Japanese visas worked out well enough, as I think I explained in a previous letter. It all goes to prove, however, that one should take more pains to look after his own affairs, which when he does, tend to go wrong or confused. I may explain also, that I had the American Consulate in Tokyo wire back to the State Department about the Russian visas, and as the permission had been given the Russians were advised from Washington sources, I was directed to call at their Consulate for them, and the matter was satisfactorily concluded. The letters concerning the guns from the Japanese were about alike, and actually were identical in context. At no time did I expect to carry the pistols in Japan; but permission is required to possess them under any circumstances. I have not exposed the letter from the New York Consul, but the Embassy letter was useful here in Dairen, and I was glad to have it. I can understand how it came about too, that I brought all the ammunition and the pistols and revolvers. The radio is under suspicion, as sending equipment is wholly barred, and short wave receiving sets are not permitted, but fortunately, we are interested only in news broadcasts, and the ones we can reach or care to hear are longer wave lengths.

The number of the typewriter which I received in San Francisco is No. 1046459, and has a small letter "t" just below it.

Your directions about charging each letter of authorization will be followed. At the time I bought the steamship tickets in Los Angeles some payment was necessary, and I could not wait for Stephens to arrive. Another reason was that by using both tickets, I was able to get the baggage (excess) carried free. We will be using no more requests in the near future, as no American boats use the adjacent waters.



J. L. Mahoney

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June 26, 1934

This brings up another matter of some importance to me. Apparently I am not permitted to purchase tickets for Stephens, either on transportation requests or for cash in a foreign country. In exchanging dollars into foreign money I take a receipt which has to be included with the expense account. It is a great saving in money to us to have one person able to make the purchases, because of the purchase of money. For instance, I bought enough yen to purchase tickets through Japan to Dairen. Stephens has also to purchase yen, which leaves us both with an excess, as well as both having the expense to purchase. From here on the yen is not used, and we have to buy Manchoukuo yuan instead. We cannot get a receipt for yen into yuan, for the auditor permits only receipts for dollars into other currency to be submitted. We take a loss again with no receipt to help us out. It is difficult to estimate for both of us on entry into a country, and the safest way is for one to get enough to cover expenses to be claimed in an expense account, and the other to estimate as nearly as possible what he can slip through with for personal expenses. Another point is, that for some reason unforeseen at the moment one might be put to some large expense, and run through his authorized amount, while the other with plenty of reserve could not help him out. But as a matter of convenience to each of us in the purchase of tickets, and a saving to our pocket in the purchase of money, we would appreciate having the letters amended to make one able to buy for the other.

There seems to be an idea that one traveling in a foreign country gets wealthy by some mysterious business in the exchange of money. The dollar is worth only fifty cents at home, and is worth no more than that here. Our liberal allowance shrinks to three dollars on that scheme, and that is about what it comes to. The matter of fees is too tedious and futile to mention again. We will be anxious to see our new letters.

In addressing us, I would suggest that you send mail via the Tokyo Consulate, as I am keeping in touch with them by correspondence, and they know our location. I presume the nearest consulate for the next few weeks will be Harbin, but mail can be readdressed as well as not.

Best regards,

Mac



Appendix No.2  
A copy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

Division of  
Plant Exploration and Introduction

MEMORANDUM

Staff of Expedition:-

Professor Nicholas de Roerich, Chief of the Expedition.  
Georges de Roerich, Assistant to the Chief of the Expedition and in charge of medicinal research  
Dr. MacMillan, botanist  
Mr. Stevens, assistant botanist  
A Japanese secretary and interpreter.

The Expedition is organized by the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.

Purpose of Expedition:-

The programme of the Expedition is to visit during the summer months the Jehol region with the purpose of collecting and conducting botanical studies. The winter months will be devoted to the study of the material gathered either in Manchukuo or Tokyo.

Prof. de Roerich accompanied by M. Georges De Roerich and the Japanese secretary of the Expedition, will proceed to Manchukuo, leaving Tokyo about the 24th of May and Shimonoseki about the 27th or 28th inst.

The authorities are requested ~~by the Japanese authorities~~ kindly to grant a laissez-passer permit through the Manchukuo Customs at Antung for their personal baggage consisting of 23 pieces containing personal effects, two typewriters, and scientific books, one Mannlicher hunting rifle No. 33535, bore 8 m/m with 20 rounds ammunition and one shotgun, No. 292150, made by Daur & Sons, German (12 bore.)

Dr. MacMillan and Mr. Stevens are scheduled to reach Tokyo during the first week of June bringing with them the Expedition's equipment (botanical equipment, photographic supplies, tents, fire-arms and ammunition, etc.) The authorities are respectfully requested to extend them assistance during their passage through Japan to Manchukuo, as well as a laissez passer permit for their baggage at Yokohama and Antung.

1. Introduction to the Manchukuo authorities.
2. Custom facilities for the Expedition's equipment, fire arms, ammunition, etc.
3. Visas for Manchukuo
4. Facilities for the botanist of the Expedition Dr. MacMillan and his assistant, Mr. Stevens, arriving in Tokyo with the Expedition's equipment in the first week of June.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON

Dairen Manchuria  
June 29, 1934

Mr. J. L. Mahoney  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

In answering your letter the other day I overlooked your remark about the trunk trays. I called your attention to the way in which the trays fit in some of the trunks, in that they were too tight. You proposed to see Mr. Topham and have the dimension of the tray altered.

The fault is not in the tray but in the trunk. There are at least two sizes of trunks, at least in length, and it is in the shorter one that the trays fit with too much difficulty and urging. There are other differences in the trunks also, one of them being the absence of small holes through the base of the pair of snaps through which car seals may be passed.

There is nothing to be done about the trunks as far as we are concerned, but the fact might be mentioned to Mr. Topham.

We continue in Dairen, for how long I am unable to say.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Mac Millan



Harbin,

June 1st, 1934.

Dear Frances,

This is my first letter from Harbin. We arrived here on the 30th ult. after a wonderful trip through Korea and Manchukuo. The authorities were most cooperative, and extended to us every courtesy. The baggage was permitted to enter without examination. Both the Foreign and War Depts have given us letters of introduction, and the Foreign Dept. has recommended to us a secretary who has served in the country for 25 years. Please inform of these facts our Friend. We are now here preparing for the field-work in the Khingan and Jehol. It is very unfortunate that we failed to get information about the sailing of the two botanists during our stay in Tokyo. We neither knew the date of their sailing, nor the name of the boat on which they were coming. We have however requested the Foreign Office in Tokyo to extend to them assistance during their passage through Japan, and have left a letter addressed to Dr. Macmillan at the U.S. Embassy. On our arrival to Harbin I received through the US Consulate a cable from Mr. R. informing me of the sailing the botanists. Had we known the name of the boat on which they were coming, we could have taken further steps with the Custom authorities in Yokohama.

To-day Prof. Roerich received from the Chosen Bank two cheques: One dated May 2nd to the sum of \$ 135/- and one dated May 3rd to the sum of \$ 225. Since the total of the two cheques does not correspond to the sum of \$ 500 agreed upon, we request to kindly investigate the matter. We received no letter explaining this sum. I fail also to understand the sum of \$ 103/- received for me by SGL. Please inquire and let us know for future guidance. It seems very strange that such things should happen after the programme was approved and our letter of March 22nd accepted. Before our departure Mr. R and Mahoney have told me that our budget contained in our letter of March 22nd has been approved. The plan was made effective from April 7th and the first monthly payment was due on May 7th according to assurances received before departure.

With cordial greetings,

Most cordially yours,

Roerich



Daren, Manchuria  
July 1, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SATO

In considering the Memorandum which you submitted recently for "THE Proposed Investigation Tour", it appears that there are some differences between your General Outline and Detailed Itinerary, and what would appear to be a schedule which would permit the finding and collection of seeds from an environment more in agreement with the locations in America in which it is intended the collected seeds will be planted.

The submitted schedule provides for an extensive collecting trip, stopping at four places. At each of these places species of Astragalus and other Leguminosae are to be found. Only two species of grass are suggested as available, an Elymus at Taonan and a Stipa at Manchouli. While these are all useful plants, it was hoped to expend the energy of this expedition in the study and collection of more species of the Gramineae, and especially from environments conforming more to the dry and desert-like situations in America where the collected seeds, if any, will be planted in the expectation of holding and binding the soil to prevent or retard erosion.

While a specific locality cannot be designated, the areas which it is desirable to visit are the fringes of the Gobi Desert in the neighborhood of Hailar to Manchouli and southward from the railroad. There is no intent to make extensive field collections eastward of the Khinghan Mountains.

The plants in the desirable region should be examined, not alone from the purely botanical point of view, but careful note should be taken of the following:



Daren, Manchuria  
July 1, 1934.

- a. The habit of growth of the plant.
- b. The type of soil in which the plant grows.
- c. The amount of rainfall which the plants receive, and the distribution of it throughout the growing season.
- d. The type and extent of the root system of the plant.
- e. The attraction which the plant has to browsing animals.
- f. If any of the plants are unpalatable or poisonous.
- g. The possibilities of the plants as noxious weeds.
- h. Diseases which attack the plant in any part.

In addition to the species which you have mentioned, there are a number named in the "flora of Manchuria and East Mongolia" which are highly desirable. I would mention the following:

GRAMINEAE

- A. *Andropogon micranthus*
- b. *Zoysia pungens*
- c. *Beckmannia erucaeformis*
- d. *Agropyrum* sp.
- e. *Sporobolus* sp.
- f. *Aristida* sp.
- g. *Festuca* sp. (*F. elatior*, *F. gigantea*, *F. thalassica*, *F. maritima*)
- h. *Poa* sp.

LEGUMINOCEAE

- A. *Lespedeza* sp. (*L. cyrtobotrya*, *L. tomentosa*, *L. virgata*, *L. floribunda*, *L. cuneata*, *L. trichocarpa*, *L. medicaginoidea*, *L. sericea*, *L. striata*, and others)
- b. *Medicago* sp.
- c. *Vicia* sp.



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In addition to the above, which may or may not be found in the area which I have indicated, there may be other species of desirable plants not named or suggested here, or which may be entirely new.

It would appear that a satisfactory study of the plants in the region would require more time in the field than you have allotted, and that the only suitable way to do would be to remain in the field for the duration of the study. The collection of the seed, which is one of the principal objects of the expedition, would require our presence over a longer period of time than might be designated in a prepared schedule. Some species, for instance *Sporobolus*, have few seeds per plant, and drop them very easily at the time they become ripe. It is reasonable to suppose that late flowering in some species might come very close in time to early ripening of the seed in some others, so that it would be highly desirable to remain in the field for the duration of the work.

I am submitting the foregoing Memorandum for your further consideration.

In view of the rather detailed observation which I feel is necessary in selecting the plants for the purposes we have for them, you may have additional advice to offer and routes to suggest for an intensive study during the summer.

Respectfully submitted,

H.G. MacMillan



Dairen, Manchuria  
July 1, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

A long week has passed, and while there ought to be much to tell you, actually there is very little to report. I am informed from different sources, some of which I regard as reliable, that it is a common practice to open the mail, so that there may be reluctance to express some sentiments, which after all may just as well remain unsaid. However, as the gist of my remarks this week are fairly common property I feel no hesitation in going ahead.

I wrote you last week that matters seemed to be getting on to the point where we were about to start off on the expedition. Last Monday there was a hitch in the operations, and everything was suspended until further word could be had from Tokyo. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Garrels, the Consul General at Tokyo. He had been furnished with full information about our business when I was there, and has followed it with some interest, so I felt it quite due him to explain in detail the incidents leading up to the last call on his position and resources. Also, it would serve to guide him and the Ambassador in any additional steps which they might wish to undertake. The information will serve also for your use.

There is a little more to add to that. By a devious route the information got to me that the Japanese considers that there are three alternatives which are possible. One, to let us go on where we wish to go, with no further concern on their part. Two, not to let us go. Three, to permit a partial attempt to secure some of the things we want while accompanied by an armed escort which it will be their duty and privilege to furnish. Concerning number one, that is more or less out of the question, for in case something might happen to us there would have to lengthy explanations which would be unfortunate and satisfy nobody, and be a reflection upon them for permitting us to go on in that manner, and upon ourselves for going. Number two is really the course they wish to pursue, as that neatly solves the whole affair without further expense in this direction to all concerned, and is the safest policy to pursue. But they do not wish to do that, as there are some other points to be considered in such a course. There is, as you know, the announcements that Manchoukuo is now a peaceful country, that one may travel in safety throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the bandits are subdued, etc., and it would not be strictly logical to go back on that pronouncement. The third alternative is perhaps the only solution, and what will come of it remains to be seen.

In the event that an armed escort goes along I can feel no greater security than if I had gone alone, and the reasons are obvious. Since I have been in Dairen I have been noting on a map as well as I could, the points at which bandits raids have taken place, the numbers involved, and the circumstances of the attack. There seems to be no reluctance on the part of the bandits to set on soldiers, and usually there have been soldiers in every party that has been held up. Instances of attack on persons or small towns have not been so common. The reports are that the bandits make their attack, and then ride away to the top of some hill. The soldiers spread out below in an effort to hem them in, and as they are too few to make a ring around the place, the bandits can see from their point above which is the proper and safe way of escape. I have not seen any reports recently of the capture of any of these men. I am told that along the railway north the fields are marked on each side of the right of way with red flags beyond which no kaoling or other tall crops may be planted. The bandits get in the kaoling, which grows eight to ten feet tall, fire on the trains, and then disappear into the growth. The grains north of Hsinking run only in the day time, and are then preceded by an armed train, etc. There are reports almost every day of the transshipment of sick and wounded soldiers from the north through Dairen to Japan.

In the north-west area the reports of fighting have not been so numerous. The best information which I can get is that the area along the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which takes in the section I have wished to visit, is regarded as a military zone, and in which preparations are evidently going on in view of Russian Activities. The extent of the truth of that idea I cannot tell, but there is one very significant fact. There is no news from there. There are no bandit raids reported, no accidents on the railroad, and nothing of an unsettled nature. The remark which you will find referred



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to in Mr. Garrel's letter about grasses and seeds being war materials, which forethought puts them in a special class, and immediately nonavailable to us, may have been developed to forestall our going there when the time comes to go. Another point bearing on this matter will come along in a moment.

There seems to be this settled policy regarding news. So long as there are discussions of war and war preparations in the papers nothing is likely to happen. When the news fades out and nothing refers to it for some weeks there is considerable danger that something may be about to break. I am not certain that something of the sort is not now going on involving the region which we wish to get into.

Following the suspension of the plans for the expedition I began to make plans for some alternative action. After talking it over with Mr. Vincent, the local Consul, I had the representative of the Chinese Eastern Railways visit me at the American Consulate. The railroad is in the hands of the Russians, though for how long or by what actual arrangement I do not know. The representative, Mr. Vickman, is a Russian, and speaks English well. I explained to him rather fully the situation I was in, and what I wished to do, and proposed that in case the Japanese refused me permission to go into the Hailar region, that I might wish to go to Russia and work in the region beyond the border beyond Manchouli. He assured me that the same topographical situation existed beyond Manchouli as there was on this side, and that as far as he knew the same grasses and general types of vegetation would be found there as in the section we are aiming at. I asked about the difficulty of bandit raids, etc., and he seemed to think there would be none of that. However, in case I wanted to go to Russia I would need to enter through Khavarsk, which is the center of the Russian activity and intelligence for Eastern Siberia. I broached the question of renting a car on the railroad to live in in case we were able to remain in Manchoukuo territory, which he seemed to think was feasible and no doubt would be made available for our use at a reduced figure. Following this, he suggested that I meet the Russian Consul in Dairen and explain the situation to him, and get his reaction to the matter. He would arrange the meeting and act as interpreter, as the Consul spoke neither Japanese or English. The meeting was called for the next day, and I went to the Russian Consulate for it.

At this meeting there were three of us, the Consul, Mr. Vickman, and myself. The situation was briefly rehearsed for the Consul's benefit. In brief, he assured me that it was the policy of Russia to make every effort to assist scientists in any possible way, and that we would be entirely welcome in Russia and to go and come as we pleased. In getting to details about the region beyond Manchouli, which they referred to as the Braga district, he seemed to think that there might be a little difficulty there on account of its being in a military zone, but that even that might be arranged. When I was ready to go into that region, he wanted to be advised that he might inform his people there of our coming, and pave the way for any facilities they might be able to offer. Also, he wanted to know when I would be going to Harbin in order that he might advise the Consul there concerning our work and presence in that region. As an alternative to the Japanese proposition this seemed to be the only solution in case we persist in wishing to get into the region in question. If the same grasses are growing on both sides of the border, and we can get to one side or the other of it, something may be accomplished. On leaving the meeting I told them that I felt compelled to wait for the Japanese answer and settle the question in that direction before embarking on any other plan. You will note the reference to military activity in relation to the previous suggestion on that point.

The answer has not come back from Mr. Garrels this morning, and if none is received in the afternoon mail, a wire will be sent him to expedite the matter as much as possible. You are aware perhaps, that on my writing Mr. Garrels he has to discuss the matter with the Embassy, after which a cable will be sent to the State Department requesting the Ambassador to receive permission to call on the Japanese Foreign Office, which permission may or may not be cabled back, and if agreeable, he will call there, acquaint them with the facts they already know, following which some indecisive answer will be sent to the Kwantung Government; and I will be advised that the process has been completed, and an answer may be expected via the Japanese representative here. All of that takes time, what with Sundays and other delays entering into it.

Another matter which interests me, and which I have begun to suspect is that the Japanese may be trying to delay me here until it is too late to do very much this summer, and the work may have to be abandoned because advance of the season. I asked Dr. Sato to draw up a plan of work, or route through which the expedition might be conducted keeping in mind the details which had been explained about the work, the kind of grasses which are desired, and the area from which it was wished to obtain them. The Memorandum which he prepared came to me thru the SMR, and was evidently delayed both in his preparation and in the transit. We worked over a set of the Flora of Mongolia and Eastern Manchuria, which is mostly in Japanese, and picked out a number of species in which we are interested, and drew up a reply to the Sato Memorandum. I enclose a copy of it. We were unable to make out the places where



Expedition Folder (Alma) given by K.S.C. to Mr. Marritt July 5, 1939.

August 29, 1934	From H.G. MacMillan to Mr. Ryerson	(5 pages)
August 11, 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	(2 pages)
May 5, 1934	From Ryerson to Consul General Tokyo	1 "
May 5, 1934	From Ryerson to Consul Harbin, Manchuria	1 "
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 "
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Mr. Allanson	1 "
June 1, 1934	From Acting Secretary Phillips to Am Emb. Tokyo	1 page
June 30 1934	From William Phillips to Sec. Wallace	1 page
July 7 1934	From Wallace to Ryerson Telegram	
July 7 1934	From Ryerson to Morrison	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Cabot Coville	1 page
April 25 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
March 28 1934	From Ryerson to James L. Stephens	1 page
April 23 1934	From Howard to Ryerson	1 page
October 21 1934	Release for Publication President appoints Secretary Wallace Plenipotentiary to Sign Roerich Pact	
February 12 1935	From E.N. Bressman to George Roerich Attached: Preaudit difference Statement January 31 1935	2 pages 9 pages
July 7, 1934	From Ryerson to Morrison	1 page
August 11 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	2 pages
August 29 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson	5 pages
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Dawson	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to George Roerich	2 pages
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Coville Am. Cons. Harbin	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Allanson	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Consul General Tokyo	1 page
April 25 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
April 23 1934	From <del>Rxxxxxxx</del> Howard to Ryerson	1 page
March 28 1934	From Ryerson to Stephans	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Coville	1 page
September 17 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 7 1934	From Secretary Wallace to Ryerson Telegram	



Paraphrase May 9 1934	1 page
Paraphrase May 10 1934	1 page
Telegram May 22 1934 From Hull to Embassy Tokio	1 page
Paraphrase June 8 1934	2 pages
Telegram June 9 1934 From Hull to American Consul Tokyo	1 page
Paraphrase June 11 1934	1 page
Telegram June 30 1934 By Hull to American Legation Peiping China	2 pages
December 13 1934 From Secretary Wallace To Miss Grant	1 page
May 21 1935 From MacMillan to Mahony (2 copies)	2 pages
May 22 1934 From Mahony to MacMillan	1 page
May 22 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
June 19 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	2 pages
June 21 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	2 pages
June 29 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
July 13 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
July 10 1934 From Assistant in Charge of Accounts to MacMillan	1 page attached
July 21 1934 From Mac Millan to Mahoney	1 page
August 7 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
September 1 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
October 13 1934 From Mahoney to Macmillan with statement	2 pages
September 12 1934 From Mahoney to MacMilan	2 pages
September 21 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
November 1 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney and answer	2 pages
November 7 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
May 11 1935 From Bressman to George Roerich	2 pages
May 22 1935 From Bressman to Goerge Roerich	1 page
July 27th 1935 From George Roerich to Frances Grant	1 page
October 10 1934 From George Roerich to Brances Grant	1 page
August 8 1935 From George Roerich to Frances Grant	1 page
June 26 1935 Press Release Manila Daily Bulletin	1 page
To try cure for soil erosion	1 page
August 10 1934 Press Release from Washington	2 pages
April 20 th 1934 From Danaher to Prof. Roerich	1 page
Copy of letter to Emperor of Manchukuo from Prof. Roerich	1 page
August 9 1934 From F. Grant to Miss Mary Huss attached Press release	2 pages
August 11 1934 "Heald Tribiune	
March 19 Peiping Original letter from G. Roerich to F. Grant	1 page
April 29 1935 Tsagan Kure " " " " "	1 page
July 14 1935 Naran-Obo " " " " "	1 page
October 1 1934 Harbin " " " " "	1 page
June 13 1935 From F. Grant to Bressman	1 page
March 22 1935 From Mary Huss to F. Grant and answer	2 pages
November 20 1934 Harbin Personal	4 pages



May 29 1934	From F. Grant to Mahony	1 page
May 10 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant ( original )	1 page
	From Mahoney to F. Grant	1 page
May 4 1934	From F. Grant to Mahoney	1 page
March 1 1935	Memorandum to Heads of Divisions by Fuchs	2 pages
June 1 1934	From G. Roerich to F. Grant (Original)	1 page
March 5 1935	From Bressman to G. Roerich	1 page
January 25 1935	Telegram to Bressman	
January 26 1935	Premium of bond by New Amsterdam Casualty Co. N de Roerich	
January 26 1935	" " 2 G. de Roerich	
January 26 1935	From Ryan to F. Grant	
March 19 1935	From Bressman to Prof. de Roerich	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Dawson	1 page
October 13 1934	From Ryerson to Secretary Wallace	4 pages
July 19 1935	From Grant to Bressman	1 page
June 20 1935	From Bressman to Grant (original) and answer July 2 1935	1 page
July 8 1935	From Bressman to Grant attached 4 pages Press release	1 page
April 8 1934	Telegram to Ryerson	
September 26th 1935	From G. Roerich to F. Grant (original)	1 page
June 7 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant	1 page
June 7 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant (original)	1 page
November 1934	30th Cable to Dep of Agri.	
December 6 1934	From G.H. Dern to Wallace	
January 6 1935	From Bressman to F. Grant (original)	1 page
March 20th 1935	From Bressman to F. Grant (original )	1 page
July 3 1935	From Wallace to Prof. Roerich	1 page
June 13 1935	From Phillips to Wallace	1 page
July 3 1935	From Wallace to F. Grant (original)	1 page
Statement of Conference at Montevideo with initials of all Trustees		
March 16 1934	From Wallace to Prof. de Roerich (photostat	1 page
August 17	From MacMillan	1 page
August 11 1934	To Ryerson 3 copies	1 page
August 17 1934	To Ryerson	1 page
July 10 1934	To Ryerson from MacMillan	2 pages
	Statement from MacMillan	1/2 page
June 20 1934	From MacMillan	1 page
July 10 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson 2 copies	2 pages
June 24 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 pages
		1 page attached
June 24 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson G. de Roerich	1 page



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May 23 1934 From G. Roerich To MacMillan	1 page
Appendix No 2 May 23, 1934 from G. Roerich to MacMillan	1 page
July 1 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 1 1934 Memorandum for Dr. Sato from MacMillan	3 pages
July 10 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 pages
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels Am. Consul Tokyo	2 pages
July 20 1934 to Ryerson	2 pages
July 27 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 pages
July 20 1934 to Garrels	1 page
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels	2 pages
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 20 1934 From MacMillan to Am. Legation Peiping China	1 page
July 23 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels Am Consul Tokyo	1 page
July 22 1934 to Ryerson	1 page
July 16 1934 Clipping attached to letter	1 page
July 28 1934 From Stephens to Ryerson	1 page
July 31 1934 to Ryerson	1 page
August 9 1934 From Stephens to Vinall Washington D.C.	1 page
August 20 1934 From Ryerson to G. Roerich	1 page
August 11 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	4 pages
August 21 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
June 22 1934 From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
August 21 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
August 20, 1934 From Ryerson to G. Roerich	1 page
August 9 1934 From Stephens to Vinall	1 page
July 28 1934 From Stephens to Ryerson	1 page
July 22 1934 From to Ryerson	1 page
July 23 1934 From Macmillan to Garrels	1 page
July 10 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson 1 page clippings attached	2 pages
July 20 1934 From MacMillan to Nelson T. Johnson	1 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 1 1934 Memorandum for Dr. Sato from MacMillan	3 pages



C O P Y

Dairen, Manchuria.  
July 6, 1934.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

I am enclosing a copy of the Manchurian Month. This is published by the Manchuria Daily News, a daily paper, and the MONTH is a collection of the news of the month as it has appeared in the daily. You get the gist of the months news in one reading. It seems to me that one can begin to grasp the trend of events by reading the paper, and there are some very illuminating items in it, without their being of any great importance. It may give you an insight into some of the ways of the local thinking, which after all are more for us to contend with than the obstacles which nature puts in our way in the field.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Mac

H. G. MacMillan



Dairen, Manchuria  
July 10, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

I wanted to write to you last Sunday but I could get up no interest in the business. The week had been a most desultory affair, and only at the last did anything of any consequence happen. I could have taken the time to have noted some other points bearing on our business, which I may yet feel like doing.

The net result of my writing to the American Consulate in Tokyo was exactly nothing. This was more or less to be expected, except for one thing. The people we were dealing with were the Japanese. I did not ask that permission be secured, or that any approach be made to the Manchoukuo authorities. The information was wanted solely for presentation to the Kwantung Government, which as you know, is the Japanese Army. There was evidently some lengthy wires to Washington about it, and you may have heard something directly from it. The answer, which I am not permitted to have a copy of, was to the effect that nothing could be done, and to take up the matter through the local Consul, and proposed other methods, all of which I had exhausted some time before. The Fourth came in the middle of last week, which considerably delayed matters, and on Thursday I sent a brief wire to Mr. Garrels suggesting that I was still waiting for an answer. After the answer came I reconsidered the matter, and Mr. Vincent the local Consul, wrote a letter to Mr. Takata, of the Kwantung Foreign Office, saying that we were waiting to hear from them concerning the proposal for Dr. Sato to go with us; or if they had not made a decision, to suggest some other person; and reiterating the fact that we were here on an official mission, etc. That was sent on Saturday, though it was dated prior to that time; and on Saturday Mr. Takata and Dr. Sato came to the hotel for lunch and spent most of the afternoon.

He offered the information that there had been some delay in the negotiations, due in part to the sickness of some higher official whose assent had to be obtained, and to natural delays incident to the course of government business. The matter of our status had been assured to them by some office in Hainking, the Foreign Office probably, and that as our presence was known and arrival there expected, there would be no further difficulty about that part of it.

The next item of business was the memorandum which I had sent to Dr. Sato. The purpose to study plants with the detail which I had outlined was something new to Dr. Sato, and he had never undertaken anything like that. However, he would still go, and we could make our investigations, and he would at the same time, indulge in some things he wished further information about. He had been in that particular region however, and wished to return. He proposed that we might make visits to places on the way, spending a little time at each, seeing if there might not be plants adapted to our needs, and collecting what we could. I felt that it would be better to spend our time in one general region, as some grasses would be maturing ahead of others, and that with any attention given to the other details, there was a good chance of missing most of the seed and items of interest by not staying on one location. This was finally agreed to as the best policy.

The next discussion was about a place to go. I wanted to get west of the Khinghan Mountains, both to get the dryer lands and the colder winters, and the more truly desert or plains grasses. From all points of view the best central point is Hailar. First, there are about 2,400 soldiers stationed there. There is no chance to get away from the immediate protection of the Japanese troops. The Japanese do not trust the Manchoukuo soldiers enrolled in the National Army unless they are officered by Japanese, or there are Japanese troops in the same place. They either give out information to the bandits, or turn bandit themselves for the necessary few minutes, or perform some other uncertain act. Moreover, there are plenty of bandits in that territory, and it is not possible to get very far out of the beaten path or the known protected area. The Japanese seem to be as much concerned for their own safety in the area as for anyone else. Of all the places which I could mention as agreeable ~~from a security and army point of view~~ to me from a grass land point of view, the Hailar region was the most agreeable from a security and army point of view. I proposed that it would be agreeable to me to go and live with a detachment of troops who were stationed in the field in that general region, in order to get out of the Hailar city environment, but Mr. Takata was not well enough informed about these things to say anything. So it was settled that Hailar would be the place, and to go there as soon as it could be arranged. The railroad up there from Harbin he did not regard as safe, as there had been considerable trouble with bandits between Harbin and Angangchi, and suggested we should go around by way of Taonan. But I will have to get to Harbin on account of the Roerichs and for other reasons.



July 10, 1934

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Whether it is of any significance or not I do not know, but the bandit news has suddenly ceased from appearing in the paper; which I would regard as an indication that their activities were on the increase.

Dr. Sato said that there would not be any great range of grasses around Hailar, that the soil was sandy and very much of a plain. When asked if there was a better place, and on the supposition that there were no difficulties to travel, no bandits, or restrictions of any sort, that he would suggest as better, he said there was none better, but a similar place farther south toward the Salt Lakes in Jehol in a region which was dryer.

The matter of an interpreter came up again, and it was suggested that Mr. Takata himself might go. This was partly his own suggestion, and due to the fact that he had not seen the country in detail, yet is under the necessity of writing books about it for purposes of propaganda, he would be glad to accompany us in his official capacity as higher official of the Kwantung Government and interpreter at the same time. He professes to have a rather wide acquaintance among the officers of the army, the officials at Hsinking, and else where that would make for considerable facility in getting through and established. However, he had yet to obtain a higher permission than his own, but seemed to be under the impression that it would be easily forthcoming. On Saturday Dr. Sato gave out the statement that there would be no trouble about his going.

There were a few other details discussed, the baggage for one, the matter of customs, guns, and other small items of permission. On leaving the understanding was that they would return to Port Arthur and make further arrangements, and when any decisions had been reached, they would telephone me at the hotel. They did telephone today; and it now appears that Dr. Sato does not have permission, but that it probably will be obtained. Mr. Takata did not specify about his own. Also, I have to go back to the police about the guns and ammunition, the purpose of which was not disclosed. To do all of this, which takes place in Dairen, I will obtain the help of Mr. Hayakawa of the South Manchurian Railway. I am trying to make the appointment for tomorrow, and urge the business on as fast as possible. In the meantime I can see that I will have to make another trip to Port Arthur for final arrangements there, and may get off to Hsinking the end of the week, probably Sunday. So you see there is progress, after all.

There are reports today of more floods in the north. More may come of it than just the effect of too much water. It is not easy to comment very much on the state and condition of the country, for I cannot see that anyone away from here has a very good background. The days of Dorsett and Morse are gone, as nearly as I can discover, and what was true then is only true as regards the facts of nature. I do think that this summer will be the last chance there will be for some time to get into the section we want to visit, but I may be wrong. I am not yet convinced that we will get there as it is, but the prospects do look a little better.

There is a good deal I would like to write about, but the time is not now right for it, or do I feel exactly like it, and the time is a little premature. We are going ahead and doing what seems to be necessary without the benefit of any other direction or suggestion. There may be some mail from you at Harbin, or will be shortly. However, I suppose the letters I have sent have arrived so long after they were applicable, that there is little point in answering them.

Miss Fairchild arrived on Sunday. There was some confusion about her landing, but it straightened out as the day went on. I knew nothing about it, as all my past inquiries got only negative answers. I saw her yesterday for the first time. She sends her regards.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Mac

H. G. MacMillan



Little by little I am learning how matters are to be conducted on this expedition. Yesterday morning Dr. Roerich as he prefers to be called, telephoned and left his number for me to call him. I did and it was merely to tell me again that I should let him know when the baggage came in. I had lunch late due to being at the Consulate, and sat down in the lobby for a moment after eating. The boy brought in a card of a Japanese who wished to see me. I thought it might be a friend of Sato's who I knew was here. It was not. It was the Secretary of the Expedition. He came in to see about the baggage, I told him it ~~might~~ had not come. Did I know when it would get here? I did not. Did I have a receipt for it? I did not. Then he said he had been to the Kikusai (Express Co.) who knew nothing about it. I asked him why he had been concerning himself about my baggage when I had told Dr. Roerich I would let him know when he came. Well, it was Dr. Roerich's orders. I asked him how he was getting on. He was doing well enough. He was living at the Oriental Hotel, and had to report each morning, but the rest of the time, which was all day, he spent fishing at the river. I asked what the Professor was doing. He did nothing at all. I asked how Dr. Roerich put in his time. He was very busy correcting some manuscript for books. I asked if he had been with them only since they were in Hsingking. No. He joined the party in Tokyo, where he was employed in the Department of Foreign Affairs. (This agrees better than you might think with Kawasaki's statement that he was a man out of his office.) I then mentioned that I had telephoned Dr. Roerich that morning. But Dr. Roerich had no telephone. Yes, but he gave me a number, and I called him there. That could not be; he used no telephone. On insisting as mildly as I could that I had phoned, he got a book and went through it, then asked for the number again, and went through it some more. He seemed very much excited about this, and jumped up to leave. I then told him that I would phone Dr. Roerich at that number when the baggage came in, and he could keep on with the fishing. He said that I must let him know when the baggage came, and he would tell Dr. Roerich. I asked him if contact with the Roerich was to be through him. It was; that was the way Dr. Roerich wanted it to be. He dusted out of the door and hasn't come back.

I said before that he spoke no English. That is practically the truth. By working an idea over three or four times he gets it; But I have wondered if he didn't comprehend English or merely nothing at all. He is getting on toward 50 and appears to be one of the officious that sometimes appears among the undersized. At any rate, his spy system fell down when Roerich phoned me and he was all of a lather to get out and go to work on the case. I can foresee more happy days ahead.

With best wishes, incereely,



July 13, 1934

Mr. H. G. MacMillan,  
c/o American Consul,  
Harbin, Manchuria,  
China.

Dear Mac:

We are sending you inclosed the original of Mr. Cox's Memorandum of July 10, 1934. This is the first piece of grief on your accounts, and I have already written you with reference to per diem that has been allowed on your letter while aboard the boat, and no doubt this per diem will cover this suspension covering laundry.

Very sincerely,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant.

JLM:G

Inclosures.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1934

Office of the Chief

Mr. H. G. MacMillan,

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. MacMillan:

In the Administrative examination of your expense account for the period ....May 1-31, 1934..... submitted in the sum of \$.47.24..... it has been necessary to make suspensions amounting to \$.1.51..... as set forth below. If any of the items are resubmitted, they must be supported by the required explanation, subvoucher or receipt, and be accompanied by this letter. The account has been approved for payment in the sum of \$.45.73.....

Subvoucher #9, covering laundry on boat enroute from San Francisco to Honolulu, \$1.51, as reimbursement of actual subsistence expenses is prohibited by law, since July 1, 1932. It is noted that your L/A provides for a per diem of \$2.50 while on board of vessel, but that no per diem was claimed between San Francisco and Honolulu. It appears, that this per diem allowance was granted in lieu of such items as laundry, and other subsistence expenses necessary on the boat. The correct allowance during ocean travel between San Francisco and Honolulu is for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days from May 19 to 9:00 A.M., May 23, inclusive, only  $\frac{1}{4}$  day being allowable on May 23, since you were allowed  $\frac{1}{2}$  day to 7:00 P.M., at \$5.00 per day, while actually in Honolulu. An additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  day, however, at \$2.50 per day, still remains due from 7:00 P.M., until midnight on May 23.

Very truly yours,

Enclosures  
909-P  
ALS/rb

Assistant in Charge of Accounts.



C O P Y

Clippings attached to letter

30 PER CENT DROP IN PRODUCTION OF  
STAPLES FORECAST THIS YEAR

HARBIN, July 16 (Manchoukuo News Service) -- A 30 per cent drop in the production of staple products in North Manchuria in comparison with the normal year is forecast this year owing to the continued heavy rains and the unfavorable weather which have done great damage to the crops in North Manchuria, according to investigations being conducted by the South Manchuria Railway, the International Express Company and other organs. The investigations reveal that the ..... incessant rains have done excessive damage to the wheat and kaoliagg crops in the Hailung, Erhchengpao, Payen, Anta, Suihua and Fuyu districts.

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Clippings attached to letter

July 16, 1934.

BANDITS ATTACK CHUNGHOCHENG

KIRIN, July 16 (Manchoukuo News Service) -- A powerful band of bandits, numbering three thousand, exceptionally well-armed, attacked Chunghocheng, Wuchang-hsien, on July 13, and kidnapped 30 police and 20 inhabitants of the town, according to a report received by a reliable quarter here today.

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From the Hsinking Paper

July 16, 1934.

BANDITS ATTACK REPAIR GANG ON N.M.R.

HARBIN, July 16 (Manchoukuo News Service) -- According to word reaching here, a repair gang working on the bridge at Homenho, on the southern line of the N.M.R., was attacked by bandits about 11 p.m. yesterday. Two Manchurians are reported to have been killed.

Upon receiving an urgent call for help, the railway guards stationed at Tsaichiakou were immediately despatched to the scene.



Copy

Harbin, Manchuria  
July 20, 1934

Mr. Arthur Garrels,  
Consul General  
American Consulate,  
Tojo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Garrels,

In looking at my letter to you, I find that it is as far back as June 26th that I wrote you last. A number of things have happened since that time and while most of them are of no consequence, I can give you a brief account of the incidents ~~leading~~ leading up to our arrival in Harbin.

After I wrote to you I saw Hayakawa of the SMR and other officials who inquired if and when I was going to wire you about the matter of approaching the Japanese Foreign Office. The insistence that I should wire became so noticeable that I gave no direct answer about the method, and was very glad that I had written you instead. I expected the answer which came, though I did ~~not~~ have an idea that the answer might be given the Japanese for the Kwantunf Government, that we were in Japan for the purposes of collecting grasses. In the meantime I had ~~arranged~~ arranged a further schedule with Dr. Sato which went into some detail as to region to be investigated.

On July 7, Mr. Takata of the Kwantung Bureau of Information and Propaganda came to Dairen with Dr. Sato. He said that information had been received from their Foreign Office about our activities and that it would soon be permissible to continue. The information which he had had come by way of Hsingkin, and was involved somewhat with a similar request on the part of a Professor Roerich. After that there ensued two or three meetings in which I was quizzed quite extensively about the connection to none of which they seemed to get any satisfactory answer. There seemed to be no objection to our going, and in fact, they opened up with a good deal of information about the Hailar region, the bandits the police, and the government in general. I had still to make further depositions to the police about our arms and ammunition, give photographs, sign papers before a notary. But their patience was exhausted at last and we were allowed to leave Dairen last Sunday.

May I say that throughout all of the month in Dairen that Mr. Vincent was most helpful and useful, where his judgement permitted him to act, and where his advice prevailed when action was impossible.

My first approach in Hsingking was to the Japanese Embassy, where I presented a letter given me by the SMR to Mr. Tsurumi, one of the Secretaries. It was merely for the purpose of stating in the briefest way the purpose of our trip with all of which he was informed in detail in advance. From there I went to the Manchukuo Government Office and saw Mr. Kawasaki, Director of Information and Publicity. Here again I rehearsed the story. Mr. Kawasaki has lived fifteen years in America and speaks our language much better than the average Japanese and seems to have a greater comprehension than most of them. He brought out his field and inquired somewhat into the Roerich affair, and the reason why we were included in it. The whole tenor of his remarks was so like the discussion in Dairen, that there could be no reasonable doubt that the discussion in both cases had been prompted from a single source. In this case, however, there was a letter from Mr. Cöville saying that we were coming for a purpose and that he understood that a Mr. Roerich was included in the party also; which on its part was enough to get permission. Mr. Kawasaki told me that there would be no trouble, that we were at liberty to go where we could under the circumstances and that they were glad to help us. While the interview got on well enough so far as the essentials of the business was concerned, I could see that he was satisfied with the outcome, and there appeared to be a possibility that something more could be learned on my part. He was staying at the Yamato Hotel, as I found out at lunch time and I left word for him in the late afternoon that if he could spare the time, I would like to see him there for a few minutes. He sent up word about 5.30 that he would see me.

I began by saying that in the meeting that morning I had not explained fully enough, perhaps, the inclusion of Dr. Sato of the Kwantung Government in the party as well as Mr. Takata who wishes to go with us, as his duty to write books about Manchukuo required a little first hand information on the layout of the country, that the expedition was organized on my part wholly for scien-



This letter to Minister Johnson was called forth by the circulation of a Memorandum to all and sundry that I was about to enter Chinese Turkestan through Soviet Russia, and that the Moscow Government had been advised, and had granted permission. Also, that apparently I was lost, as there was no information as to my whereabouts or movements.

Mao

- - - - -  
C O P Y

Harbin, Manchuria,  
July 20, 1934.

Hon. Nelson T. Johnson,  
The American Legation,  
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

A few days ago in Dairen I read a Memorandum addressed by you to your several Consulates, concerning my entry into Chinese Turkestan through Soviet Russia. You mentioned that fact that my whereabouts were unknown to you, and for that reason I will inform you of my present and future ~~max~~ plans so far as I know them.

I left San Francisco May 18, spent two weeks in Japan, mostly at Tokyo, and arrived in Dairen June 16. I remained in Dairen until July 15, engaged in efforts to obtain permission to proceed to the Hailar region of Manchuria. From Dairen I went to Hsinking for two days. I am now in Harbin waiting for the baggage and equipment held up by the river flood, and expecting to get off to Hailar some time within a week.

It was not my intention to go into Chinese Turkestan for exploration work this summer, and I do not understand where that assertion originated. There was no decision made in my Department at the time I left Washington for such a trip. It may be that I will return to America by passing through Russia, stopping to see two Department of Agriculture men who are supposed to be working in Russian Turkestan, and who I may see in Moscow or elsewhere, according to the season.

My present plan is to go to the region centering about Hailar and spend the remaining two months of summer. After that I will return to Harbin, Dairen, perhaps to Tokyo, and go finally to Shanghai, from which center I will visit in other parts of China. All of these plans are subject to correction and change from Washington.

I will inform Mr. Chase at ~~Mr~~ Mukden where I am. I will see the ~~Russian~~ Russian Consul here and explain that I am not now entering Russia. As the nearest point of contact for me out of Hailar is Harbin I will remain in communication with Mr. Coville, and keep him informed of my movements.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding about my intentions for which I am unable to account, and I regret that you were put to so much unnecessary trouble in my behalf.

Very truly yours,

H. G. MacMillan,

Principal Agricultural Explorer



COPY

at last to acquire a glimpse of what is  
Ben, whether and others, I trust you can give them a glimpse of what is  
Going on, and my best regards

(Usual head)

Harbin,  
July 20ml934

Dear Knowles,

At last we have reached Harbin, though I have some doubts about the present advantage of it. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Garrels, Vonsul General at Tokyo, which will give you a great many of the details and save me the trouble of rewriting a large part of his letter. I could add more of it, but of the same tenor. The reason I have written to him, as I have, is that he seems to be greatly concerned to know these things, and the State Department is watching it is thing anxiously. I tried to get some help from them the first of the month as far as the Kwantung government was concerned but it was like so much poison to them. However, we have got on, as far as I know, practically on our own efforts, though the Consula here and there have said a word in our behalf. The rest has consisted in wearing them down, and I think if nothing more is said, the trip may start off from here and get to Hailar. I think it is obvious that the Roerichs do not wait us along, and will be willing to abandon us at any point where we show the least inclination to remain. But I know that had we been on our own, we could have been in the field weeks ago.

In Hsinking I arranged with the Department of Agriculture to have sent to Washington a quantity of seeds. These are native grasses, but most of them are short-lived, and need to be planted at once. I will cable to you in a day or two to be prepared to receive and plant them and hope they arrive in good condition. I am going to ask that the State Department send them through the pouch, as it will be small shipment, about four ounces each of thirty kinds, and avoid any risk with the inspection at point of entry. Most of the samples are from grasses with which they are experimenting and are from Manchuria, but I know nothing about their specifications, and suggest that they be handled in the quarantine house until they are examined in growth.

The river between here and Hsinking has washed out the railroad. Trains run to one end, the passenger are ferried around in small launches about six ~~times~~ at a time, and proceed from the other side. As Passengers are going both ways at the same time, the crossing takes about nine or ten hours. That means that no baggage is being carried across, and very little or no mail. The road may be fixed in a day or two, or it may be longer. Here at Harbin it was still rising yesterday, and little by little was seeping into the Chinese quarter. The cholera is not expected to break out until the river overflows. Or failing that later in the summer. However, as soon as our equipment comes, and I can get Dr. Sato up from Port Arthur, and probably Mr. Takata, who will act for a while as interpreter, and of course as official spy, we will be able to get on our way. In the mean time I have to arrange for the shipment of seeds, which will have to be handled by mail, both from the Experiment Station to Dairen and from there to Tokyo. However, anything will be a relief from the past six weeks.

I do not know what the arrangements will be about out of Hailar or in either. It is taking a month for letters to reach me from Washington, or at least it has for the two or three received from Joe. I was thinking that I might receive some further instructions from you here, but while the time has seemed interminable to me, I realize that it has not been for you, and that there is little you can say.

Together with the Garrels letter, I am enclosing a copy of the Roerich handbill. As I said, this is a copy made for me by the Manchukuo Government, and ought to be authentic. To have these thrown into every door might not be considered presumption on the part of a circus or chain grocery store; but it has not helped our case any. I feel that the English language is but a fumbling medium for what the Professor wanted to say; and I am sorry that I was not on hand to suggest a word or two out of some special vocabularies.

I trust you are having a cool summer, no that Congress has adjourned, and that the prospects for better times are still ahead. As I am unable to write to



Ben, Michter and others, I trust you can give them a glimpse of what is going on, and my best regards

COPY

(Usual head)

Sincerely yours,  
July 20 1934

Dear Knowles,

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their program. Obviously the Russians are busy on their side of the line. No lumber comes through any more, as all of it as required for military purposes in Russia. There is a concentration of men and machines on the other side. In the 1904 War the Japanese struck before the Russians could complete what they were doing at Port Arthur. It may be the plan again for it is plain that the better the Russians are prepared the worse it will be for them. From a military point of view the Japanese seem to be particularly vulnerable. They are at the center of a circle. One picks up sentiment right along from all kinds of people, and it is always the same story. If anything does break here it will affect the whole region, and I doubt very much if our work could be carried on to any profit. There may be some parts of China that would be workable, but they are not in the north. You are at the center to which all information comes, and you can base decision on other data than our own. So please be prepared with some answers along about Oct. 1. The two months interval from question to answer is very awkward.

Sincerely yours,

Little by little I am learning how matters are to be conducted on this expedition. Yesterday morning Dr. Roerich as he prefers to be called, telephoned and left his number for me to call him. I did and it was merely to tell me again that I should let him know when the baggage came in. I had lunch late due to being at the Consulate, and sat down in the lobby for a moment after eating. The boy brought in a card of a Japanese who wished to see me. I thought it might be a friend of Sato's who I knew was here. It was not. It was the Secretary of the Expedition. He came in to see about the baggage, I told him it might not have come. Did I know when it would get here? I did not. Did I have a receipt for it? I did not. Then he said he had been to the Kausais (Express Co.) who knew nothing about it. I asked him why he had been concerning himself about my baggage when I had told Dr. Roerich I would let him know when he came. Well, it was Dr. Roerich's orders. I asked him how he was getting on. He was doing well enough. He was living at the Oriental Hotel, and had to report each morning, but the rest of the time, which was all day, he spent fishing at the river. I asked what the Professor was doing. He did nothing at all. I asked how Dr. Roerich put in his time. He was very busy correcting some manuscript for books. I asked if he had been with them only since they were in Hsingking. No. He joined the party in Tokyo, where he was employed in the Department of Foreign Affairs. (This agrees better than you might think with Kawasaki's statement that he was a man out of his office.) I then mentioned that I had telephoned Dr. Roerich that morning. But Dr. Roerich had no telephone. Yes, but he gave me a number, and I called him there. That could not be; he used no telephone. On insisting as mildly as I could that I had phoned, he got a book and went through it, then asked for the number again, and went through it some more. He seemed very much excited about this, and jumped up to leave. I then told him that I would phone Dr. Roerich at that number when the baggage came in, and he could keep on with the fishing. He said that I must let him know when the baggage came, and he would tell Dr. Roerich. I asked him if contact with the Roerich was to be through him. It was; that was the way Dr. Roerich wanted it to be. He dusted out of the door and hasn't come back.

I said before that he spoke no English. That is practically the truth. By working an idea over three or four times he gets it; But I have wondered if he didn't comprehend English or merely nothing at all. He is getting on toward 50 and appears to be one of the officious that sometimes appear among the undersized. At any rate, his spy system fell down when Roerich phoned me and he was all of a lather to get out and go to work on the case. I can foresee more happy days ahead.

With best wishes, sincerely,



P.S. The night paper just came in and gave a brief dispatch concerning a washout on the western RR line between here and Manchouli where at some 12 kilometers of rock are washed away.

Harbin, Manchuria  
July 28, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Knowles:

As the mails wait until the bag gets full I will add a further note. We are still in the same place and for the same reason. There have been more telegrams and inquiries about the baggage, but nothing can be found out, and no satisfactory answer obtained from anyone. There are little incidents from day to day, but nothing of any consequence. The plans are going forward just the same. I have done some local shopping, bought some saddles which will do at a price no greater than the cost of bringing them from America, and which can be disposed of when we are through with them I have engaged a boy to go along and do the odds and ends of work, and will look after the equipment while we are in the field during the day, etc. I feel that we are going to lose prestige when we do not appear with a chorus of Cossack soldiers and retainers of various sorts; but we did not have that many friends out of work over here. I have made arrangements through a local bank which has a branch in Hailar to make the needed contacts there, and I feel that is a particularly good arrangement. I am sure that once we get at our work there will be very little to bother us.

Mr. Takata came to-day. He is the official of the Kwantung Government, and will go for a short time. He seems to be interested and helpful, and I am convinced that on his part he will do everything he can. His acquaintance extends to all the Japanese Consuls and to the Army, and it will be well worth the cost to have him pave the way in the several directions he is capable of doing. Sato is on the way and should be here tomorrow, but Takata says of him that he is very irresponsible; the intelligent scientist who oversleeps and loses his train, loses his baggage out of his hand and generally gets misplaced. However, he will be a help with the flora, and I suspect with some of the newer things which both he and we may find. I am hoping the stuff (baggage) is found by tomorrow so that we can be off on Sunday but there is no suggestion tonight that such is the case.

The Roerich did not leave to-day though that was the last understanding I had about them. They have been here several weeks, as you know, and have everything but what we are to turn over to them. The last agreement was that they would go today whether we went or not, as they are anxious to get on. But it is impossible to communicate with them. He will give me no address where he is living, but I have a telephone number, which is a Department Store, and business has to be conducted through a clerk there. I tried all day yesterday, at three different hours in the afternoon especially, when I was told each call before that he would be there. Finally I wrote him a letter and sent it by messenger with a receipt; saying that he, messenger, was to deliver the letter only to him, Roerich; but he could not get any access. Today Roerich came back to the hotel with a letter, and though I was here, he made no attempt to see me or phone me, according to the clerk at the desk. The letter made no mention of the fact that he was not leaving as per schedule, or when he would leave. I do not know what the racket is, but it may come out in time. Unfortunately the local papers is the most miserable kind of a sheet run by a book store owner who is British, and the local news is mostly what books and papers he has to sell. Otherwise there might be more interviews of the Roerich and details of their actions. The rest of the news concerns the house guests of the King of England and similar items, all of much interest locally.

I am going to write you at some length about later plans for this portion of the expedition. I do not know what you have since thought about it, or where you want me to go. I have my own suggestions which I will communicate to you; but in the meantime you might be revolving the matter in your mind. The only thing which I can suggest at the moment is that any and all plans must be subject to change, even radical change, and what our wishes are may never fit in with the possibilities. There is a suggestion that the Japanese are scheming for something in 1935. There are always references to it as part of



the several species had been collected and not much help was to be had from any Japanese translation. Like most botanical descriptions, the locations are delightfully vague, but many of them seemed to be along the railroad right-of-way, which had been dittoed from the previous location, to the point where there was little or no telling anything about it. However, with this Memo. received, I can now make a detailed answer and this may serve to acquaint him and the Kwantung Government with the precise wishes we have, and bring the matter to a decisive turn. I have not made a copy of his Memo. for you, but it consisted of the Itinerary for a trip starting from Dairen stopping at four places to collect, and going as far as Manchouli and returning to Dairen all within the space of seventeen days. A second trip would be undertaken following the same route to collect the seed of any species that might be found useful. The plan had no merit from our point of view; the species which he listed as available at the several stops were different species of Astragalus, something of no outstanding value for our work/

In the interim the weather has been doing things. I am told that there has been a great excess of rain up north, that in Harbin there was only one day in June without rain, and that there was danger that the river would rise further and flood the town, as it did a year or two ago. There are reports also of the excessive rain causing crop failures, that cotton has all rotted out, and other crops, grain especially, are going to be very short, and that failure is certain for a great deal of the farm lands. In Dairen there was perfect weather until the early part of last week, since which time there has been continual rains, and some quite severe. By the last of June the rains are supposed to be at an end, and July begins with fine weather. This is a vacation place for the people from the interior north of here and also from the China cities, especially Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peiping. The hotel is filling up, and we have had to vacate our room and taken another because of a previous contract for the season. Reports are all to the effect that the season has been late and planting was late that growth has been delayed and small in amount due to early drought and that now excessive rains had rotted the seed, washed out fields, and was causing a crop failure in the northern sections. That does not mean that something will not be reclaimed for the season's work, however. Just what it means as far as our work goes I do not know, but under conditions which have persisted here for the past week no field work would be possible.

You may be questioning what course I have taken as far as the Roerichs are concerned in this matter. I have told the Japanese that these men are in Harbin expecting to go with us and that I expect them to be part of the party when I reach that point. They have had nothing to say of the subject one way or the other, and I am unable to make an answer to that attitude. There has been sufficient in the paper about them, the Japanese papers especially, so that there is no mystery about their presence here. What they have said regarding this work I do not know, but it has been suggested that possibly the presence of the Roerichs is one thing that is holding up matters; that while they appear to be received with some acclaim, which is more or less of their own making, the facts are that it is the easiest way to pass them off. The value or worth of a suggestion or intimation is something hard to estimate. The idea came to me through the Consulate as being given there from a semi-official source/

I would welcome the opportunity to sit down and have a talk with you, but that seems to be out of the question at the moment. In considering the contents of this letter I think I will have to arrange to have it go through the Consulate mail via Tokyo. I may be cabling you in a few days about the Russian matter which this may explain in part eventually. I cannot allow less than four weeks for a letter in transit, during which time it becomes ancient history.

Sincerely yours,  
(Mac.)



70/59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON

Harbin, Manchuria  
July 21, 1934

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

We reached Harbin day before yesterday after several delays, the account of which you can get from Knowles letters. We are stuck again for the river floods have washed out the railroad, and our baggage and all equipment are on the other side. It will be a couple of days after that before we can get on our way. In the meantime I am busy with a great deal of correspondence and other trivial matters, which however, require a great deal of time.

I found a letter from you here enclosing the new L/A and the Board of Survey authority. That will come in handy for future reference. After I leave here I will keep in communication with the Harbin Consul until further notice, which ought to be sometime in September. It has been quite impossible to work out any schedule, as nothing seems to be conducted with any thought of time or precision.

In keeping track of our expenses you should not overlook the bills for cables which the state Department will file with you. There have been several about the Roerich affair and I imagine from what they told me in Tokyo that we will pay.

Stephens may not be sending in his supplementary account today, as he seems to be out of forms. I have supplied him out of my supply up to now, and no more are to be had until the baggage is found. I have tried to send them in as soon after the first of the month as I could. It has not always been easy to get a quick signature by a Consul, and after we get to the desert I do not know what the rule will be. But speaking of quick work reminds me that I have not yet heard any answer from Mr. Cox to my April account; and pink sheets should be on full size paper with the other half to use for "Expended and not previously reimbursed".

Now that you are settled in new and luxurious quarters and can smoke without spoiling your work, there will be further need for us to get our stuff in faster and in greater quantity.

Give my regards to the gals, and if Stephens was here he would have more to add, I am sure.

Sincerely,

Mac



C O P Y

Harbin, Manchuria  
July 22, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

I am enclosing some correspondence and a few clippings with which you can kill a few spare minutes. In a day or so you should receive a cable from me telling you to prepare to plant some seeds which are being sent. I am unable to send the seeds myself, because it would mean a much longer delay in getting them to Washington. I did not make enough copies of my letter to Kosai, which would have explained more, but the facts are easily told. Mr. Matsushima, Director of Agriculture, Manchoukuo Government, offered seed of several native grasses from the Station at Kungchuling. We would be unable to harvest them ourselves, as we are out of that region. They will prepare and send them according to the instructions I have given. You understand that many of the varieties are short lived, and some may not survive even the month enroute to Washington. In order not to be unprepared for them when they arrive, and have no place to plant them immediately, I will warn you by cable.

When they are received and inspected I wish some report could be made to me about their condition. It is not that I need to know so far as they are concerned, but that I may avoid some mistake or other in additional shipments of fragile seeds. It may be just as well for me to know also, that I may have a word to say about them when I reach Kungchuling this fall. It might not take more than a week to get some faint idea about the germination, so that would be helpful too. A letter back about it would be sufficient, and should reach me sometime in September.

Our personal trunks came in this morning, so I am hopeful that the rest of the baggage will be along tomorrow. The mails have been held up as well, and as they come through, something worth while may turn up. In spite of the fact that I have been getting nowhere fast, it seems to me that I put in a great deal of time working, and I am usually pushing the typewriter eraser until late in the evening. A little real work might be in the nature of a vacation, and take my mind off of business.



Harbin, Manchuria  
July 23, 1934.

Mr. Arthur Garrels,  
Consul General,  
The American Consulate,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Garrels:

When in Ksinking I saw Mr. Kan Matsushima, Director of Agriculture, who offered to supply some seeds of native Manchurian grasses from the Experiment Station at Kungchuling. I was to arrange the transmission of the seeds. I have asked Mr. Kosai, the Forage Crop Expert who will prepare them, to send them to you with the least delay.

The seeds are very short lived in many cases, and it is necessary that they reach Washington safely and quickly. The package will be small, and if it is possible to do so, I would like to have it put in the pouch. That will insure its prompt transmission to Washington without the risk of delay at San Francisco or some other port by the inspection officials. There is no danger in handling the seeds in this way, as they go into quarantine in Washington anyway. I am enclosing tags and labels for your use in redirecting the package.

I am preparing a cable to Washington concerning the seeds, so that they will be handled properly and quickly on receipt there.

If you have any objection to handling material of this kind, because of rules of your Department of which I am uninformed, please advise me so that I do not make such a mistake again. It may be that some seeds will accumulate later which will need to be rushed, and if this method cannot be used, I will attempt some other.

Let me again thank you for your help, of which I seem to need a great deal.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. MacMillan

Enc. 2  
Copy to Mr. Vincent  
Copy to Mr. Ryerson



July 28 - 34

Mr. K. A. Ryerson, Chief,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Since Mac has been reporting in detail what we are doing (I won't say progress) there has been no need of my writing.

Anyway we are in Harbin at last and making a few purchases such as saddles, supplies, etc. As yet no baggage has arrived so we are waiting for that.

We are both anxious to be in the field as the summer is getting along, some good old field work will be a blessing after all of the red-tape anyway.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. L. Stephens



COPY

Harbin, July 31, 1934

Dear Knowles,

At last we start. The tickets are bought, the baggage is found and is again at the station. We leave in the morning for Hailar. Two full months of efforts to bring to bring us to this point. But the time has not been wasted. I think our position is now as good as it could be. I have Takata with me, who is an official of the Kwantung government, and who can and will open the remaining doors. Also Sato, the botanist, who I find knows the flora and can name them as they come. These two will cost plenty of yen, but they will not stay for the duration of our stay; probably ten days or two weeks at the most. I have everything arranged apparently, at Hailar, and I foresee no great difficulties to come at this time. Things have a way of happening, however.

From Takata I am learning the inside story of the Japanese attitude, in our case in the past ~~xxx~~ several weeks. We may have done better than we know to have got this far. With no assistance from the State Department in Tokyo; with the gendarmarie, the later police, the Kwantung army and government in the Leased Territory to win over; the government of Manchoukuo, who have never had this sort of ~~thing~~ problem to face before, and which ours is the first instance; the outright suspicion of strangers; the entry into what is virtually a war zone; and finally the growing suspicion of any and all associated with the name Roerich -- has developed the tedious situation we have been through. But if I continue I may slip and tell the truth about something. It looks as though I would finally see Papa Roerich tomorrow, and see what yarns he has to tell, after the lies that have gone before. Papa R. rates a Cossack guard at his door at all hours, armed. It makes a great show/ What ~~xxx~~ Tripe!

Saw in the C.S. Monitor your interview on plant hunters. It came to hand very opportunely. I can see we will be later coming out of the desert than I first estimated on account of the late start. We will try to do in two months what we should have done in four. So a little more patience on your part, and we may come through with something yet. We're headed for the last round-up.

Sincerely,



copy

Harbin

20/vll/34

70/64

Personal

After a considerable delay, the two botanists have finally reached Harbin yesterday evening, and 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 seems 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 U.S. 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, and on Mr. Ma, at the Manchukuo Legation in the same city as directed in our letter of May 23rd, they proceeded to act through a different channel with the result that they arrived in Dairen without a visa and started negotiations with the authorities at this end without informing us of the situation. To my letter of May 23rd, Mr. Macmillan by letter of June 3rd (copy enclosed) stating that he had no time to make the contacts and arrangements we suggested in our letter of May 23rd. To-day during our conversation he informed me that he did not call on Mr. Tsubokami and Mr. Ma as suggested. The next letter from him came on June 20th from Dairen, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. To this letter we answered by letter of June 23rd (copy enclosed) urging him to keep us informed of his progress and to wire in case of further delays. Had he called on Mr. Tsubokami as directed in our letter of May 23rd, he would have had no troubles with visas and customs. During Professor de Roerich's passage through Korea and 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. We know that the authorities were ready to show similar courtesy to the two botanists as members of one party headed by Prof. de Roerich; had they followed our instructions contained in our letter of May 23rd. To my letter of June 23rd, I received no reply and we had to delay our departure from Harbin. On July 17th we sent the following wire: Macmillan c/o American consulate, Dairen: Sorry my airmail letter June twenty three unanswered stop impossible delay further field work stop field work permits ready stop in case further delays due your scientific work please wire your plans and date arrival Harbin. Roerich" In reply we received the following wire (copy enclosed). Apparently they have moved to Hsinking and started negotiations with the authorities without informing us. We do not know the plans of Mr. Macmillan for in our conversation of to-day's date he did not state anything definite. It is time to start our field work and we feel it impossible to delay it any further. We therefore plan to leave Harbin in a few days for the Khingan Mountains and Barga. It is extremely fortunate that we succeeded in obtaining permission for fieldwork in the Khingan region, Barga and Jehol. Meanwhile I have collected material on the local materia medica and have made the necessary contacts with local medicine men. Due to delays caused by the botanists, we had to send an assistant to the Khingan mountains to start collecting. All this information will be included in my report which will illustrate the collection of medicinal plants and seeds. So far we were unable to send any financial report but this is due to the fact that the necessary forms to fill out are still with Dr. Macmillan in his baggage which has not yet arrived here. Mr. Mahoney has told us that forms will be sent with the botanists, and that we should await their coming.

I have asked FRG to give you some more information on the situation. It is evident that the two botanists intend to work separately and for this purpose have engaged a local botanist Mr. Sato, and even invited an official of the Kwantung Government to accompany them to Khailar. All this without consulting us. Evidently they plan to remain in Khailar and work around the city. If such is the case, we shall have to proceed as a separate unit without our own work.

With cordial greetings from Professor de Roerich and myself,

Yours very sincerely  
(signed)



70/65

copy

I am attempting to leave the remainder in such manner that it can be sent to you readily on presentation to the Commissioner of Customs and others concerned, of the correct permission from the Manchukuo police. In the meantime I will find some place in which the excess may be stored.

It will be three or four days yet before I am able to leave Dairen. During this interval I can be reached through the American Consul.

With your superior contacts and influence you should be able to secure permission for all of the ammunition to pass. In case you do not recall the amounts I would remind you that there are here 800 rounds for your rifle, 800 rounds for your revolvers and 1000 rounds for our pistols.

With best regards , Sincerely yours  
air mail Sibged HG Macmillan

\*\*\*\*\*

copy Harbin 23/VI/34

Dr. H G Macmillan  
c/o the American Consulate,  
Dairen, Manchukuo

Dear Dr. MacMillan

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and am very sorry to learn about the delay caused by the regulations concerned with the possession of arms and ammunition. In case of further delays, please wire to my Harbin address to enable us to take proper steps with the authorities. I have just returned from Hsinking, and had I known about the delays caused at Dairen I could have taken up the matter with the authorities.

Please let us know about the date of your arrival to Harbin. Hotel Moderne is the best hotel in town.

Hoping to see you soon in Harbin in order to complete all final arrangements,  
Sincerely yours, Georges de Roerich

\*\*\*\*\*

Copy Leaving Hsinking morning July eighteenth should arrive Harbin same evening will discuss plans later MacMillan.

\*\*\*\*\*

Harbin July 29th, 1934

Memorandum

Enclosed please find a copy of Dr. MacMillan's letter of the 26th instant and a copy of our reply dated the 27th instant. Both letters require no comments. We only wish to state that we shall act according to para 3 of our letter of April 21st, 1934, in which we said that "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."

George Roerich

\*\*\*\*\*

Harbin July 26th, 1934

Dr. George de Roerich  
c/o Tschurin Harbin  
BY Messenger

Dear Dr. Roerich



I have tried several times today, both this morning and afternoon to telephone you, I do not catch you at the hours I am told you will be there, so I presume I misunderstand the answers.

I have been unable to find any trace of the baggage. I have been able to get no reply from Dairen and the tracing from here and Hsinking has yielded nothing so far.

As you are leaving tomorrow I will be unable to deliver to you the equipment which you will need. It is quite probably that the things will be received before you leave Hailar, and I can either send them to you specially when they reach me or I can bring them to you. I suggest that you wire me from Hailar when you set a date for leaving there, so that there will be no further errors.

As you will be busy both here and there please make no arrangements for me, as I will be able to perfect them in the interval of my leaving.

Will you kindly sign the receipt and return it by the messenger so that I may know you received the message.

With best wishes and hoping to see you in Hailar, I remain, Sincerely

Dr. H.G. Macmillan  
Hotel Moderne, Harbin

-\*\*\*\*\*

Harbin, July 27th, 1934

Dear Dr. MacMillan,

I have communicated the contents of your letter of the 26th instant to Professor de Roerich and have duly noted your intention to proceed to Khailar as a separate unit on receipt of your baggage.

Please deposit our part of the equipment with the American Consul here, who has very kindly expressed his willingness to keep the things until our return to Harbin.

I have tried to see you yesterday at the Hotel but you were out.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Sincerely your,



40/62

copy

Harbin ,Jly 28,1934

J.L.Mahoney Esq.

Dear Mr. Mahoney,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing copies of L/A 918-P and 919-P.

I was unable to obtain so far the necessary forms from Dr. MacMillan, hence the delay in sending the accounts. As soon as I shall get the necessary forms from Dr. MacMillan, I shall forward all accounts which are kept ready with all covering bills and statements.

The work is progressing satisfactorily. Please address all further communications c/o Tschurin & Co, Torgovaya, Pristan, Harbin, Manchukuo.

With best wishes,  
Sincerely

\*\*\*\*\*

copy

Tokyo, Japan  
June 3, 1934

Dr. George de Roerich,  
c/o the American Consul  
Harbin, Manchuria

Dear Dr. de Roerich,

Your note of May 23rd was handed to me on my arrival June 1. I was very sorry to learn of your departure. The reasons for my late arrival were time required to assemble the field equipment and make the final arrangements in the Department; all of which caused me to miss the May 4 sailing.

The transfer of the baggage through Japan has caused no difficulty, as that matter was handled most satisfactorily by the American Consul at Yokohama. I have not yet had time to make the contacts and arrangements you suggest so I cannot report on the outcome.

I do not know at the moment the date of my departure from Kobe. I wish to see some people here at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and make a few additional inquiries about seeds. On Tuesday business will be suspended because of the funeral of Admiral Togo.

I shall reach Manchukuo by way of Dairen, which I expect to remain for two or three days. I do not believe it is important that you make any hotel reservations for me at this early date and will either write you or wire from Dairen of my later plans

With kindest regards to yourself and Professor de Roerich, I remain,  
Sincerely yours , H.G.MacMillan

\*\*\*\*\*

copy

Dairen Manchuria  
June 20, 1934

Mr. Georges de Roerich  
c/o the American Consul  
Harbin, Manchuria

Dear Mr. de Roerich

Our progress through Dairen has been retarded somewhat by the regulations concerned with the possession of arms and ammunition. I will be unable to bring your rifle ammunition and half of your revolver ammunition. Byt giving up an equal number of my own ammunition, I will be able to bring four hundred rounds for your revolvers.



tific study and that the SMR evidently thought some good would come of it for them to have Sr. Sato associated in the work. He said that it was not our work or activities that were giving him any concern.

There has been a growing suspicion that everything was not just right soon after Professor Roerich landed in Manchoukuo. There was an organized propaganda in all papers about him, all the Russian papers in Harbin carried long interviews in which a great deal seems to have been said. Then he came to Hsinking to make the presentation to the Emperor of the Banner of Peace and the Order of Merit. On arrival in Hsinking the Professor distributed hand-bills to all corners giving in some details the more commonplace contributions to culture which he had made, with some inconspicuous details of his life. The hand-bill carried his picture and pictures of one or more of his paintings. There were interviews with the press. After a suitable interval the Professor returned to Harbin.

In the meantime the Professor had engaged a Japanese Secretary and Interpreter. While the engagement was nominal enough the Japanese is out of Mr. Kawasaki's office. During the next week or two the Japanese secret police brought in the details of the Roerich activities in Harbin, the White Russian cliques which were enlisting his support, and the general trend of the press interviews. Mr. Kawasaki gave orders through the Japanese secretary that the publicity business would have to cease for his own good, as there was no telling what would come of it. Because of all of this activity up here my progress was being delayed until they could get further information about me and my affairs and had I no connection with the Roerich name I would have had no trouble at any point and would have been in the field long ago.

I asked Mr. Kawasaki if it would be possible to secure a copy of the hand-bill. I explained that my government would be interested to know something of this, and that I had a personal interest in it in case we were mentioned in connection with the expedition. He said he would give me one if there were any to spare, and I should call at his office in the morning to receive it. That ended the discussion for the afternoon.

The next morning I called for the hand bill. There was no extra copy but he would have copies types for me, which would have the text but not the photographs. As it would take a little time, he would deliver them to me ~~and~~ later in the day. He then showed me a small photograph of the Banner of Peace and the Order of Merit. I asked him what the symbolism meant which he did not seem to know. I asked if it was easy to get an interview with the Emperor; not that I wanted one; but just as a matter of customary procedure in the business of government in Manchukuo. He said not but in this case a man turned up with a reputation and large announcements, with a name in Who's Who and they thought that probably he deserved the honor. In addition, he professed to be pro-Japanese. On further questioning on my part he intimated that both the Japanese Foreign Office and the Manchukuo Government had been taken in, but that now it had gone so far that there was nothing to be done about it.

I am enclosing a copy of the hand bill which was given to me by Mr. Kawasaki and which he certified to be a copy taken from his files.

The trip from Hsinking was delayed somewhat because of the flood, so that the wires I sent saying that I would arrive were not believed and no reservations were made, as had long been promised. However I saw the younger Mr. Roerich yesterday morning. They have been a little impatient at my nonarrival and are ready to start as soon as I can get ready. They have arranged everything. He got for me a permit from the government to go into the Jialar region and had left it at the Consulate, where I could call for it. Although the Professor is the leader of the expedition, I have had no word from him nor have I seen him; nor do I know that an interview will be granted me before the start. In calling at the Consulate I found that Mr. Coville had obtained the permits for us to go, and had obtained them for the Roerich's as well. As down to the present they have moment I have yet to discover the most minute contribution which they have made to the expedition, except to hold us back for the better part of six weeks, perhaps to lose us the season entirely, and put us and the government to considerable expense and irritation.

Throughout all of this I do not recall that I have given a positive answer at any time and "Yes" has practically dropped out of my vocabulary in dealing with the Japanese. From your letter I see that you regard it as a ticklish situation. I do not think it needs to be so regarded any longer, for the Japanese are under no further illusions about any members of the party, and I will not be asking



70/69

for any help beyond this point. I do not intend to get out from under the feet of the Japanese army at Hailar, though the main part of the expedition will visit the White Russian summer resort in that region. The Japanese secretary who speaks no English and is no help to me, is supplemented by several servants to go along, according to Mr. Roerich, but so far have made no move in that direction. But there may be plenty of time before the railroad is completed permitting the baggage to arrive.

If there appear to be any points which I have not sufficiently explained I will be glad to do so. The information from Mr. Kawasaki was very straightforward, and I think I have given the gist of it here. The reason he gave it may be because he wanted me to pass it on; or it may be the reaction of a person who being taken in, wants to explain it the best he can. At any rate he gave the copy of the handbill as a contribution, and I think his reactions genuine enough.

As this probably falls far short of the kind of letter you expect to receive in the State Department, I trust you will make some suitable disposal of it.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MG Macmillan



70/70

ROERICH MUSEUM PRESS

The Roerich Museum Press wishes to present the general summary of its Cash accounts since taking over its accounts on April 1:

Balance in Bank, as of April 1	00.00
Gross Cash Income from all Sales sources:	
comprising reproductions, books, outside consignments and publications. No outstanding orders, consignments, or inter-department sales are included. April 1 to Sept. 14, deposited	
	\$1057.99

Disbursements, April 1, to Sept. 14	868.46
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Of the disbursements the outstanding ones, outside of general expenses are as follows:

Printing, Barbic Pilgrimage, second payment	272.82
Director's salary, Apr. 1, to Sept. 15	125.00
Advances to Roerich Museum for European Center upkeep	105.00
Payments to Little & Ives, as per arrangement of \$15 monthly against our debt	60
Agni Yoga payments, tri-monthly account	20
Cables to Harbin and India (Pact and Expedition)	12.58

The Press regrets not being able to give a full trial balance but will try to supplement the above shortly in a more detailed statement.

Due to the limited funds, the Press has not been able to do any circularization or promotion, but with the receipt of its new catalogues, will undertake circularization and hopes that its Fall accounts will show upward trend.

Among interesting sales contacts made during the last few months, in addition to its regular outlets are those in San Joaquin, Calif.; Baca, Colorado; University of Texas; Woking, England; Batesville, Miss.; Wales; Dutch East Indies; Ojai, California; South Africa; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Wellington, New Zealand.

In April, the Roerich Museum Press issued "Barbic Pilgrimage" by James Cousins, a companion volume to "Wandering Harp". An advance sale of \$500 guaranteed its printing costs. Review copies have been despatched and publicity, as well as promotion to lists supplied by the author.

The Roerich Museum Press is now at work on the preparation of "Siberia and its Future" a Symposium on Siberia and the Far East by Ivan Kirilloff, General Golovine, George Grebesntchikoff, A.A. Kirilloff, P.F. Koslovsky and Archbishop Nestor, with an introduction by Nicholas de Roerich. As the material was not submitted in English it was necessary to translate it in toto, this being done by Mr. and Mrs. Lichtmann, to whom the Press wishes to express appreciation for their collaboration, and Miss Grant. Due to the military and technical terminology of General Golovine's article, it was found necessary to give this out for translation by Col. Gayevsky former pupil of General Golovine, who is to receive \$25 at present and a sum not over \$25 after the appearance of the book, if it should be available. The editing of the translation by Miss Grant is now almost finished, after which it will have to be retyped.

The List of contents thus far is as follows: ~~xxxx~~ Preface: By a Group of Siberians; Introduction, "Heart of Asia", by Nicholas de Roerich; "Siberia - a Geographical and Historical Survey", I.A. Kirilloff; "Ways and Means of Communication in the Far East" Pavel F. Koslovsky; "Cultural Contribution of Siberia", A.A. Kirilloff; Article to come by George Grenestchikoff; "Present Strategic Position of the Far East" General N.H. Golovine; "Far East and Japan" by Archbishop Nestor.



As soon as material is ready the Press will proceed to put the book into press. The Press here acknowledges once again the gracious collaboration of Mrs. Seidel whose advance credit makes possible the printing of the volume. Repayments are scheduled to begin one year from date of publication.

Several Mss. have been offered for publication to the Press, which were duly returned due to the inability to undertake publishing at this time. In the case of a Mss. submitted by Mrs. Leslie Scott, it was suggested that an effort be made to raise an advance subscription through the author's friends. The author has agreed and letters are now being sent to a list supplied by Mrs. Scott to ascertain if such publication will be possible.

Due to an anonymous donation for this purpose, the Press was enabled to have a secretary from Feb. 5 to July 12. Following this time the Press has had the assistance for four days weekly (10 AM to 5 P.M.) of a welfare worker, Mme. Doubouis who helps in the office in the morning and is at the Bookstall in the afternoon. Beginning with September 15. the Press will engage Mme. Doubouis to come on Saturday and Sunday afternoons to be at the bookstall, as the Press is pleased at the interest taken by this worker in the sales, which are reflecting themselves in better possibilities at the Bookstall. As soon as possible, the Press will try to provide a constant salesperson at the Bookstall, believing this will justify itself in sales. It will also be necessary to consider the possibility of a part time worker for the Press, and Miss Grant would like to submit this to the consideration of the Trustees. From present indications, she believes this expense will be repaid in proportionate returns.

The Press wishes to acknowledge the assistance, through the courtesy of Mr. Lichtmann, of Miss Robin from August to September 12, from 10 A.M. to 12 A.M. three days weekly. This was a great help in the typing of the articles on the Siberian book, and other articles and translations from abroad.

The Press also wishes to acknowledge its appreciation of the collaboration of Mr. Shibayeff in trying to spread the publications of the Press in India. Miss Grant has asked Mr. Shibayeff as to the possibility of publishing additional copies of his catalogue for Press purposes, as also re costs of color reprints.

The Press has been pleased to cooperate with A.Y. publications in the preparation of circularizing material, publication of pamphlets, lists for circularization, sales' outlets, etc.

Through the Stratford Press, reviews of Fiery Stronghold have been received from the undermentioned list. Since these clippings must be returned to the Stratford Press, effort will be made to copy the outstanding ones: Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokesman Review, Spokane, Wash.; Hartford Times; Boston Herald; Philadelphia Ledger; The Christian News, Salt Lake; The Argonaut, San Francisco; Worcester Telegram, Mass.; Oakland Observer, Calif.; Minneapolis Journal; Montreal Star; Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph; Indianapolis Star; Sandusky Star Journal; Brooklyn Eagle; Richmond News-Leader; Boston Evening Globe; Albany Knickerbocker Press; Tulsa World; Elmira Telegram; San Francisco Chronicle; Pittsburgh Press; Denver Rocky Mountain News; Sioux Fall Leader; Worcester Telegram; World Unity, New York; Chester Times; San Rafael Journal; Boston Post; American Theosophist; Modern Thinker; Boston Globe; Sioux Fall Argus Leader.

In accordance with the request of Prof. Roerich regarding the possibility of General Golovine's visit to this country, Miss Grant spoke to Feakins, who did not seem willing to undertake it, due to his uncertainty as to Gen. Golovin's English, he said. Miss Grant thereupon wrote to leading universities and men's organizations, military academies, etc. regarding the possibility of lecture engagements. Although there has been some response in inquiries, as yet no definite engagements have resulted.

In the fields of publicity the Press has sent out the following material:

June 6, 7: Panama Empowers its Minister to Sign Roerich Pact  
 27 Manchurian Emperor Accepts Roerich Museum Insignia  
 28. Japan Honors Nicholas Roerich  
 29 Judge Shientag Approves Reorganization Plan  
 July Construction



## CAPTIONS

(See Corresponding Numbers in Back of Photographs)

1. Prof. Nicholas Roerich with the Abbot of the Ganjyur Monastery
2. Prof. Roerich on the slopes of Hingan (Barin)
3. George Roerich in Handagai
4. Mongol Officials in Arshan-Yamin
5. Mongols in Barga
6. A group of Lamas of the Ganjyur Monastery
7. The Metaphysical School of the Ganjyur Monastery
8. A traveling Mongol



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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Miss Frances Grant  
310 Riverside Drive  
Roerich Museum  
New York City, New York





70/74

August  
ninth  
1934

Miss Mary Huss  
Secretary to Secretary Wallace,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Huss,

I am returning to you herewith the enclosed which I have  
checked, in accordance with your request.

Please convey to Secretary Wallace my appreciation of his  
courtesy in sending this.

Sincerely yours,

FRH HS  
Enclosure

Vice President



70/70

Secretary Wallace to-day issued the following statement regarding the current effort of the United States Department of Agriculture to find superior drouth resisting pasture grasses in Central Asia:

On the edge of the Gobi desert in Central Asia are great pastyue lands where the summer temperatures often go about 100 degrees and the winter temperatures below 40 degrees sub-zero. The rainfall in this area is less than 16 inches annually but apparently there are certain pasture grasses which through thousands of years of natural selection have learned to adapt themselves to an environment as barbarous as that of our Great Plains states this past year. These grasses are presumably able to go dormany in times of great drouth, heat and cold, and then spring very rapidly into growth under the influence of summer and fall sahowers.

Most of the rainfall comes in the summer and is sometimes torrential in nature thus causing erosion. We are hoping to discover not only drouth resisting pasture grasses but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion in dry land areas.

As leader in charge of this expedition, the Department of Agriculture has been fortunate to secure the collaboration of Professor Nicholas Roerich, the internationally renowned authority on Central Asia. For the last eleven years Professor Roerich has traveled extensively in Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert and the Altai region, which his exhaustive studies of the scientific and cultural backgrounds of the entire Asiatic field have been second to none. Since 1929 he has been interested in botanical expeditions into Western Tibet, studying especially the medicinal plants of this region. Because of this background which has caused him to be held in high esteem throughout Asia, we are hopeful of an unusually fruitful expedition.



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Accompanying Professor Roerich are his son , George Roerich, an expert on Central Asiatic tongues and H.G.MacMillan and J.L.Stephens who are fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses.

Here the release would probably continue with a little statement about Stephens and MacMillan and also H.L.Westover and C.R.Enslow and the Russian Turkestan expedition.



## Estimates

Bureau  
Reporting Board's forecasts

Total production in millions indicated			
	July 1	1934	Aug. 1
1933	2,344	2,113	1,607
1934	528	484	491
1935	352	394	(a) 401
1936	160	88.9	83.9
1937	16	6.5	6.6
1938	160	82.9	83.9
1939	732	568	545
1940	157	125	119
1941	21.2	17.2	(a) 17.3
1942	7.8	—	6.1
1943	6.8	5.6	5.3
1944	35.6	35.0	35.0
1945	87.9	—	84.3

1933	66.0	52.0	49.0
1934	8.6	5.5	4.7

1935	25.1	17.6	—
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1936	24.9	19.9	19.0
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1937	12.3	10.4	9.2
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1938	143	112	110
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1939	74.7	68.1	68.1
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1940	(d) 44.9	48.7	45.4
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1941	(d) 21.2	22.4	22.9
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1942	(d) 1.91	1.96	1.88
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1943	320	348	327
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1944	65.1	64.9	63.1
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1945	1,385	1,040	1,043
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1946	11.93	7.90	6.80
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1947	(f) 31.8	—	(f) 26.2
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1948	39.3	31.6	35.3
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1949	—	—	—
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1950	—	—	—
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1951	—	—	—
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1967	—	—	—
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1968	—	—	—
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1969	—	—	—
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1970	—	—	—
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## Baked Wichita Is Trade Oasis In Drought Belt

Shoppers Fill Streets and Prosperity Reigns Despite Ruined Farms All Around

## Kansas Burned to Crisp

But Wheat Growers Hold Big Crops for Higher Prices

By Tom Pettey

A Staff Correspondent

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—Coming into Wichita from the drought area of south central Kansas one is impressed by the atmosphere of prosperity in the city. The intense, burning heat hangs on and the same dreary waste of brown fields and blackened pasture land prevails, but in downtown Wichita the streets are filled with shoppers and there is a spirit not encountered elsewhere in southern Kansas. The answer is apparent after a few questions.

There was a bumper yield of wheat in Wichita's trade area, drought cattle pouring into its stockyards provide employment for scores of workers, the city's industrial plants have continued operation and all in all Wichita probably is the most prosperous city in the heart of the drought section.

## Wheat Growers Await Higher Prices

Grain dealers here estimate that less than half of the wheat crop raised in this section has been sold. They say the owners are waiting to take advantage of rising prices, and prices are climbing. The partly sold wheat crop, government money distributed under hog and corn contracts, and wages paid in industrial plants and in the stockyards all contribute to Wichita's well-being. Despite blistering heat, dust whirlwinds that grow to small tornadoes and dying vegetation, the city is forging ahead in a drought-stricken territory.

Back in Salina and McPherson, however, only hope is green. Central Kansas is burned to a crisp, baked brown, and with their crops ruined the farmers are beginning to worry about the price level for what little salable farm products they still hold.

The Kansan reads the newspapers and keeps his radio going in the evening. He knows what is going on. Recently he has been reading and hearing a great deal about the A. A. A. plan to keep down rising food prices. Despite the drought, the Kansas farmer looks to his barnyard for his food, and what he is interested in is getting a higher price for that part of his poultry run, his hog crop, his butter or milk, or the wheat he raised, that he can afford to send to market.

Pegging the price of foodstuff will hold down the price of farm products, and the Kansas farmer does not like that. Privately he will admit that he expects the government to feed him if worst comes to forst. Right now he wants to get all he can for what he has to sell.

The consensus of more than a score of farmers visited at their homes and in rural villages is that the price for foodstuffs both for humans and livestock is going to find its own level regardless of any A. A. A. plan. Kansas economists at the State Agricultural College and at Wichita University agree with the farmers, and the market reports bear out the pre-

## Roerich to Search Asian Desert For Grass to Thrive in Drought

U. S. Sends Expedition to Seek Shrubs That Will Defy Aridity in West

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed this evening that he was sending Professor Nicholas Roerich, recognized authority on central Asia, as head of an expedition to find superior drought-resisting pasture grasses which may be brought back from the edges of the Gobi Desert for use in reclaiming drought-made desert land in the United States.

"On the edge of the Gobi Desert, in central Asia, are great pasture lands where the summer temperatures often go above 100 degrees and the winter temperatures more than 40 degrees below zero," Mr. Wallace said. "The rainfall in that area is less than sixteen inches annually, but apparently there are certain pasture grasses which through thousands of years of natural selection have learned to adapt themselves to an environment as severe as that of our great plains states this last year."

"We are hoping to discover not only drought-resistant pasture grasses, but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion in dry land areas."

"As leader in charge of the current expedition to the Hingan Mountains and the plains adjoining the Gobi, the Department of Agriculture has been fortunate to secure the collaboration of Professor Roerich, the internationally recognized authority on central Asia. For the last eleven years Professor Roerich has made extensive expeditions into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert and the Altai region, where his exhaustive studies of the scientific and cultural backgrounds of the entire Asiatic field have been second to none. Since 1929 he has also been interested in botanical expeditions into western Tibet, studying especially the medicinal plants of this region. Because of this background which has caused him to be held in high esteem throughout Asia, we are hopeful of an unusually fruitful expedition."

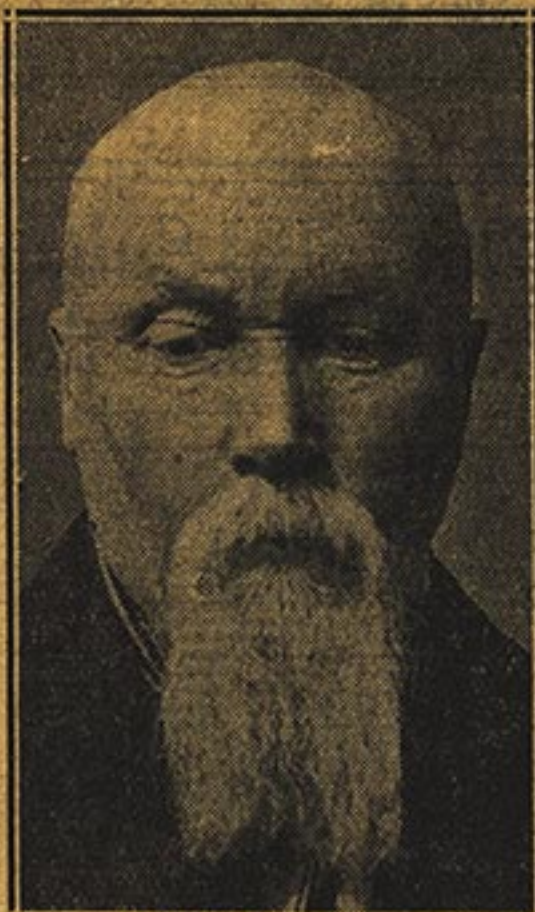
Accompanying Professor Roerich are his son, George Roerich, an expert on central Asiatic tongues, and H. G. Macmillan and J. L. Stevens, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who are

## Roosevelt Set For Action as He Gets Home

(Continued from page one)

encountered earlier in the day when the State Department resumed discussions with Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Russian Ambassador. The personal intervention of Mr. Roosevelt may become necessary.

To spur the work of two of his important new Federal agencies, the Housing Administration and the Securities Exchange Commission, the President arranged to talk tomorrow with their heads, James A. Moffett, the housing administrator, and Joseph P. Kennedy, the exchange commission chairman. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction

Herald Tribune photo—Acme  
Professor Nicholas Roerich

fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses."

## Roerich Well Known Here

Professor Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive and 103d Street, a gallery of art surrounded by twenty-odd stories of apartments, is a native of Leningrad, Russia, and has traveled extensively in the Orient.

For five years after 1923 he roamed central Asia seeking subjects for his art, exploring northern India, Little Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, crossing thirty-five passes ranging in altitude from 14,000 to 21,000 feet.

The result of these travels was 500 paintings, considerable data on Oriental culture and philosophy and a compendium of Oriental teaching, the "Kanjur-Tangur," containing the commands of Buddha, commentaries thereon and the sacred canons of Tibet.

He has executed thousands of paintings which have been acclaimed by a diverse audience including Tagore, Andreyeff and Zuloaga. He has written extensively, his latest work being "Fiery Stronghold," published last December.

the White House undergoing complete alteration the President worked at his desk in the Blue Room of the White House proper today. Visitors are received at the main entrance of the White House, and the President's secretariat is scattered around the other rooms on the reception floor and in the basement.

## Unacclaimed on His Arrival

At the President's personal request there was no organized demonstration to acclaim him upon his arrival in Washington today. Several requests had been received at the White House from ardent admirers to arrange something of the kind, but they were asked to refrain from such a manifestation at this time. Marvin H. McIntyre, who has been the only member of the Presidential secretariat in Washington for the last few weeks, accompanied by Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, went to the Union Station to welcome the return of the President and the members of his party and to drive back to the White House with him. Colonel Louis McHenry Howe and Stephen Early, the President's other secretaries, returned

## Union A 4 Steel On Bar

WashingtonGe Against Ea in Working

## New Strike T

Board Will Op at Pittsbur

From the Herald

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An important controversy over collective bargaining head before the National Labor Relations Board.

It was announced that the board will hear complaints and complaints against steel corporations before the board by the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers.

On the Pacific coast, complaints, as viewed by the board, are pending with relation to serious labor troubles in the industry.

The corporations in the complaints are the American Steel Company, Apollo, Plate Company, West Virginia Railroad, and the Steel Corporation.

Hearings by the board in Pittsburgh Tuesday will sit there Tuesday and Thursday. The scheduled for Tuesday in the West Virginia case for the Monday, August 13, will go to Portsmouth on the Wheeling case.

The petitions declared necessary "in the reference to the resolution of Congress the National Steel Board was established to authorize the board to conduct elections and to appear in the public."

Petitions for election the right of the voice in the selectives of employees gaining, request the sent of the employees of a harmonious and this consent be will is requested to authority conducting an election.

Lodges of the Association of Iron, Steel and Alloy Workers involved are Apollo Liberty Lodge 37, W. Lodge and Buckeye, Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the charge of the cases before the board.

## Strike of 15 At Aluminum

## Action Follow Mediation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American Federation of Labor announced today that it called for midnight of the Aluminum Company of America a Mellon concern, Workers' Council, Boris Shishkin.



70/77

Vo. No 227385

check

3,998,572

~~W.R.~~

May 2, 1934

\$103.50

George N. de Roover

310

c/o Mrs S. Lichtman

Mr. Joe L. Mahoney

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1934

Mr. H. G. McMillan,  
United States Consulate,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mac:

Your letter of June 26 was duly received and from other correspondence received from you I can well understand that you are having a very interesting trip. I was glad to learn that you finally got the Russian visas completed and trust that you will have no difficulty in getting the radio set up so that you can tune in occasionally on Amos and Andy, if necessary.

We were able to adjust the purchase of the steamship tickets satisfactorily by having the proportionate amount charged to Stephens's L/A, as well as to your L/A. I believe if you carried out this practice we will have no further difficulty in making further adjustments of this nature. When the accounts are submitted, however, have the respective charge submitted with each reimbursement account, with any explanatory note necessary. This arrangement should smooth over the difficulties relative to foreign money, as specified in the second paragraph on page 2 of your letter of June 26.

Mr. Ryerson returned yesterday from his trip through the West and no doubt will have many points of interest to take up with the different divisions. As you know, we have closed the Bard Station and discontinued our activities at Torrey Pines, with the exception of a \$1000 cooperative letter to Auchter to help him along for the present fiscal year. Marshall, who was Cook's man at Torrey Pines, has been transferred to Soil Erosion work at Tucson, Arizona, and the appointments of other employees carried on the Rubber funds have been terminated. We found it was impossible to stretch this "Rubber" money to the extent necessary.

With best wishes from all to Stephens and yourself, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant.

JLM-b



C O P Y

Hailar or (Khailer) - East by north  
of Harbin

August 9, 1934.

Mr. H. N. Vinall,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vinall:

Your letter of July 17 came today. I was very glad to hear from you and to know that things are going all right at Tifton.

Our progress has been slow. There was one delay after another. We were kept in Dairen for one month. All conceivable permissions were required. We have been under suspicion for some unknown reason everywhere we go. After a month in Dairen we went to Hainking for a short stop and then to Harbin. There were floods along the railroad with some track washed away. We crossed by boat but our baggage was delayed until the road was rebuilt, two weeks later.

On August 2 at 3:00 a.m. we arrived at Hailar and are doing our collecting in this section. While our arrival here was on August 2 we have had to do much complaining and visiting before getting to work so we have just started. We have collected a few herbarium specimens and are locating areas where seed can best be collected. A few of the grasses had matured seed before we arrived. The seed mature very fast and fall or are blown away as soon as they are ripe. Most of the seeds will be ripe in the near future and we are having to work fast to keep up. Conditions are abnormal in that there has been more rain here than common. We only have to go a little way south of Hailar to get on the plains and among the Mongols.

From the few short trips that I have been out, the most noticeable plants are: *Elymus*, 2 or 3 sp., *Agropyron*, *Stipa*, 2 or 3 sp. (*Capillata sibirica*). There is also *Poa pratensis*, *Calamagrostis spigajos*, *Bromus* and a few others. There are several sp. of *Astragalus*, and one or two sp. of *Vicia* (*Vicia amoea*, var. *longifolia*). I have seen one *Trifolium lupinaster*. There is quite a bit of *Lespedeza sibirica* in some local spots. There is no annual *lespedeza*. I found one patch of *Zizania aquatica* on the Argone river near here.

Insects, mosquitos, and gnats are terrible even when the sun is shining, and on the plains, especially around sand dunes. We have to wear heavy clothes, boots, cover our heads with gauze nets and wear gloves to work at all.

This is in a military district or zone and we have to be accompanied by a gendarme every time we go out, and also report proposed trips to military officials.

I went out riding today on a rather wild horse and am a little sore, otherwise feeling fine. MacMillan is all right. We are getting plenty of mutton to eat.

Give my regards to Dr. Pieters and everybody in the office.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) J. L. Stephens,

Harbin, American Consul.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Office of Information  
Press Service



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release - Immediate

August 10, 1934.

ASIATIC EXPEDITION TO SEARCH  
FOR DROUGHT-RESISTANT GRASSES

Secretary Wallace today issued the following statement regarding the current effort of the United States Department of Agriculture to find superior drought-resisting pasture grasses in Central Asia:

"On the edge of the Gobi desert in Central Asia are great pasture lands where the summer temperatures often go above 100 degrees and the winter temperatures more than 40 degrees below zero. The rainfall in this area is less than 16 inches annually but apparently there are certain pasture grasses which through thousands of years of natural selection have learned to adapt themselves to an environment as severe as that of our Great Plains states this past year. These grasses are presumably able to go dormant in times of great drought, heat and cold, and then spring very rapidly into growth under the influence of summer and fall showers.

"Most of the rainfall comes in the summer and is sometimes torrential in nature, thus causing erosion. We are hoping to discover not only drought-resistant pasture grasses but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion in dry land areas.



- 2 -

"As leader in charge of the current expedition to the Hingan Mountains and the plains adjoining the Gobi, the Department of Agriculture has been fortunate to secure the collaboration of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the internationally recognized authority on Central Asia. For the last eleven years Prof. Roerich has made extensive expeditions into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi desert and the Altai region where his exhaustive studies of the scientific and cultural backgrounds of the entire Asiatic field have been second to none. Since 1929 he has also been interested in botanical expeditions into western Tibet, studying especially the medicinal plants of this region. Because of this background which has caused him to be held in high esteem throughout Asia, we are hopeful of an unusually fruitful expedition.

"Accompanying Prof. Roerich are his son, George Roerich, an expert on Central Asiatic tongues, and H. G. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who are fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses."

B - C



Hailar, Manchuria  
August 11, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Knowles,

I am a long way behind in my writing to you and I see no way of bringing it up to date. Each day brings along something to be done and the less conspicuous job get put on the shelf. I sent you a note last from Harbin. Since then the expedition matter has come to a show-down, and we are still in the business. But before I begin on that I should report on the trip from Harbin/  
train

The trip leaves Harbin at 8.30 AM and crosses the river on the north side before turning in the general northwest direction which the railroad follows to Hailar. The river was still rising, and the famous flood had spread out very far on the north side of the river. Large sections of suburbs were under water and the properties abandoned. On any little height of ground or substantial roof, people were trying to live down the flood. A good section of Harbin was then under the water level and would be covered if the dyke was broken. The danger was from seepage water and not the dyke, as the ground was beginning to soften in places, and sewers would soon back up. From these on the country showed every evidence of too much rain. Water stood every where. The row crops all looked as if they were then being irrigated. Many had rotted down, though the soybeans seemed to show less damage than any other. On the rising ground the grass was very thick and tall with nothing in sight to make use of it. Toward the mountains the streams were running full, though it could be seen that they had been higher. The rain fell for several hours, sometimes very hard, and that had evidently been the condition for several days past.

The train leaves so as to pass through the flat country in the day time. That gives a better opportunity to deal with the bandits, if any. The trains swarm with soldiers, each platfor, has some each station has a guard of several men and each bridge is guarded of course. In the mountains there are no bandits so they are passed in the night. As night came on we were getting to the foot hills, the streams were running a little faster, but no real mountains could be seen. On the plains beyond the hills there is no trouble of that sort. We reached Hailar at 3.20 in the morning.

In my occasional talks with G. Roerich I had always said that we were going only to Hailar. After the baggage arrived I gave him everything I had brought for him, and took a receipt for the inventorial articles. He kept putting off his departure for no apparent reason, and finally on the day he came for his stuff he volunteered the information that they could not go on the Friday and Sunday preceding as the trains did not run on account of the flood. In calling the Station later about another matter I learned that the trains departed and arrived on time on those two days. In all of our conversations there had never been any mention of the Professor. In writing at first I had sent my regards and made some gesture of being friendly but at no time was there any word returned, or mention of him except in the third person. In Harbin no mention of him was made to me and so I made no mention on my part. I could never find out where they lived, and the telephone number given was a Department Store which always gave a great deal of trouble, as there was no one to answer who could give any information. There was never a suggestion that the Professor cared to see us; we were completely ignored.

When we arrived at the train on August 1, there was the usual confusion about passports, finding the car, getting tickets, baggage checks, and other matters straightened out. Apparently the Roerich party were already there, for there was a crowd of Russian congregated towards the front end of our car. We were busy in our compartment there were the two Japanese, Mr. Lillestrom of the Consulate was down to see us off, and other matters occupies our attention. As the day wore on we were in and out of the compartment, but never saw anyone until late in the afternoon G. Roerich was glimpsed looking out of the window on the passage side. All day a guard sat in front of the Professors door and none of them ever stirred from the place, so far as I know. Their meals were brought from the dining car by the Russian servants, and no one else seemed to interest them.

On arriving in Hailar we were met by a young man from the local bank who had been advised of our coming and had made arrangements for us at the Japanese Hotel. There was some delay in getting the quantity of hand baggage off the train; making some explanations to the police, finding a porter to load the



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the hand stuff on a cart, for there were four of us and start for the hotel. The Roerich group were scattered around the front end of the train, as I passed G. Roerich I said, "Good morning", to which he returned no answer. It was too near morning to go to bed. so we sat at the hotel and talked until breakfast was ready.

When a suitable time of day arrived we started out to make official calls, going first to the Army headquarters. The Officer was not easy to find and after going to the barracks, his house, and office, finally found him at the latter place. You may recall that I had with me Dr. Sato, the botanist from Port Arthur, and Mr. Takata of the Kwantung Government who is the official interpreter and a man of some importance in his Bureau. Stephens and I only filled in the vacant places.

Our visit with Commander Saito was not long. We explained our business, the plans we had, and the work we wished to do. I had brought a card from the commanding officer in Harbin, who was the ranking officer over the staff here. Everything was very satisfactory, but there were some restrictions to be observed, and we would see him again. It was too late in the morning to call on the other police official so we returned to the hotel. It was raining by this time, which it continued to do for most of the afternoon.

Apparently the Roerich party arrived at Commander Saito's place soon after we had left, for in the middle of the afternoon the phone rang, and we learned that the Commander wanted us to come over immediately. Mr. Takata and I went over and as we were expected went in immediately. ~~Mr. Takata and I went over and as we were expected went in immediately.~~ In addition to Mr. Saito, there were assembled representatives of the Japanese Consulate, the Gendarmery, the Manchukuo Foreign Office, and the Manchukuo Police five in all. They began by saying that Roerich had been there that morning, and had said that the Expedition was apparently in two groups but that he was the leader of it, and had kept connection with me from time to time; and that he had the authority to give me orders. He was leaving for the southern part of the section and had ordered me to stay in Hailar and work on plants. The assembled groups wanted to know what I had to say to that.

I said that my authority did not come from Professor Roerich, that I was ordered by my Department to do certain work such as I had outlined and showed my Letter of Introduction. That it was true that Roerich had some commission from the Secretary to do some work, and that the only purpose he had so far as I was concerned was to protect the party. Moreover, I had never seen the Professor, he had never said a word to me and had never sent me a message, or in any way revealed any interest in my affairs at any time. That I had made all my contacts and negotiations without help from him or any other agency except the Consuls in Dairen and Harbin/ Also I did not recognize any power on his part to give me orders or direct my work, or claim that he had ordered me to remain in Hailar.

The statement was translated by Takata, though I think the Commander understood enough English to follow me. Also Takata had the Christian Science Monitor, of June 25, in which was your interview about plant explorers and while it could not be regarded as any official spokesman the facts as states were clear enough for the Commander to read, which he did. After one or two more questions I asked what paper of authority Roerich had shown to prove his statement that he was in charge of all of us. This caused great amusement. For when Roerich had been asked to show some evidence of authority he said that he had forgotten it and left it behind in Harbin or elsewhere. Takata and I were excused soon after that, with the suggestion that we do not start field work until the matter was settled.

On Friday morning the four of us went again to the Commander's place for further discussion. By this time Takata was getting warmed up to the subject for the night before the Japanese Secretary had come to the hotel and had talked for several hours trying to get us to come over and make some admissions. Also they had found a copy of their official paper, which they did not know they had, and which they were anxious to show to the Commander. It was a copy of the Secretary's letter to Prof. Roerich, apparently and the same one that was used in Tokyo. There was a long discussion about the genuineness of the letter, as nothing about it seemed to compare with anything else we had, and there was in it a word or two eminently characteristic of the Professor. As to the letter, I had nothing to say, for it was not my letter or mentioned me, and was not an original in the first place. As the discussion between the Japanese took place in another room from mine, I do not know what was said or done. Kitagawa, the Secretary, wanted to get hold of my letter but that did not succeed.

(not finished copying yet)



August 11

So at the Commander's office we were in a separate room as the custom is here and the Commander and the Manchukuo police were present. On the davenport someone had spread out two newspapers on which to dry some photographic prints. They were Harbin papers, in Russian, and at the top of each were articles by Roerich together with his picture. Takata also called the Commander's attention to that. By this time the sentiment of the authorities was that Roerich and his party was a fake and a nuisance and they wanted some scheme to keep them from going farther. It appears that the Hsingking matter and newspaper nonsense in Harbin had caught up with him and this other matter was too much. The Commander asked me what action I wanted to take in the case. I said that I wished to take no action that Roerich was a friend of the Secretary, and should go on as far as I was concerned but that I merely wished to be left alone on my part.

Takata said later that if I had wished it the Commander would have prevented Roerich going any farther, and that it was only my attitude in the matter that permitted it at all.

Anyway, the Commander was going to tell Roerich that the official papers from Tokyo said that only he, the son and Japanese secretary were going to travel in these regions and that could go on, but that the six Russians whom they had along could not go. There was a long session over that, with a good deal of pleading on the part of the Japanese secretary, and they finally got permission to go. Among other complaints to the Commander about me were lack of gratitude for the many favors he had done me much less my denial of his authority.

On Saturday the party left. They had a big automobile for the principle members of the party, and a truck for the equipment and musical comedy army. All were in Cossack uniform, which seems about as bad taste as anything under the circumstances, but I presume it gives some flavor of the old days, even if the U.S. must pay the bill; and besides if someone is to command another must obey, and make the proper background. But as this is not a letter of opinion I will stick more to the facts.

I did not see the Professor at any time; nor have I had any word from him. We are strangers still. Under the circumstances, it will be impossible to have any more contact with them, though I know there are going to be loud reports about lack of cooperation. I anticipate any amount of trouble when I get back over this affair, and of course they have the inside track in the matter. If I get fired it will be nothing more than I expect.

With the Roerich party on their way by motor car to enjoy a few days at the hot spring, we got down to business with the plants. With Takata to make contacts we quickly got our visits over at the Gendarmery, the Consulate, the Manchukuo police, and Border police, and have yet to call on the Railway ~~police~~ Zone police. ~~xxxxxx~~ With Sato's help we got into the plants quickly enough for the plains begin just outside of the town. There has been a great deal of rain here, and the grass all over is very luxuriant. There is no way of judging how drought resistant a plant may be except by location for everything has grown. The first business has been to collect herbarium material, which is a slow job and some seeds are ready. The seed of two or three grasses has already fallen and some other are sterile so something else will be planned about them. The heavy seed gathering will come in about ten days.

There have been one or two short excursions out on the plains, and the appearance is of considerable uniformity. The grasses seem to be much the same in any location, and as the time is short, and the seed is not far away we will get most of them from near Hailar. There are several very good looking grasses and apparently not now in the United States; and I think some of them will be useful. We are going to attempt a shipment of roots in about a month, as some of the grasses have lost their seed. We are figuring on the fastest time, for it does not seem that they will stand too much long delay en route. Perhaps you will be ready to receive them when they come, and get them handled promptly.

It does not seem now and from information gathered from others that there would be an advantage in running around to more distant parts. There is everything we can do here for the duration of the growing season and we will have a good representation of the eastern fringe of the Gobi. Already signs of fall are in the air. The nights are cool. The first camels came in yesterday so I am told.

We have found a dry land willow, which is very queer and figuring on sending



and are figuring on sending cuttings when the wood has hardened a little. I am also making arrangements to get seed of the native Hsingan Mountain pine, which will not be ready until late September as I believe the tree would be very useful somewhere in the states. It is really a Larix and I think Dorsett knows all about it, but did not have a chance to get seed. There may be others. It will not be expedient to go to the mountains however, as it will be too late in the fall and the negotiations which will have to be resumed would take too much time.

Incidentally it was told through the agency of the local SMR Office that a party of Americans with three Japanese amounting to 14 in all were going to the Hsingan Mountains in just a few days. It turns out that it is the Roerich Expedition, and that Roerich has promised that all of us are going with him when he returns to Hailar, probably about tomorrow or for the Wednesday train. That was news to us, so naturally we are all anxious to know what means are being taken to insure our going.

From here we will return to Harbin where I will want to look at herbarium specimens, and collect the seed I have asked to be gathered for us there. That should not take a very long time. After that I will have to go to Hsinking, to Kingchuling to visit the experiment station and finally to Dairen and Port Arthur to spend a little time with Sato finishing the decision about the plants, and any other matters that may come up.

I am hoping to hear from you some suggestion about plans after we leave Manchuria. I realize that it may be difficult for you to make many decisions in this regard in what seems to be far in advance of their need. You were going to write me about your arrangement with Rock, but I have not heard of it yet; and there are the plans for the work next year. Also, there must be some decision made about Stephens work this winter. I cannot see at the present time where he would gain anything by remaining in Harbin for the winter, and I do not know that anything in Tokyo would be of paramount interest. We have been so absorbed with the troubles of this expedition so far that it has not been possible to give any attention to these future matters, and the answer to a letter requires at least two months from the time I ask a question. It may be desirable for me to return to Tokyo to finish up the matter of contacts with the Japanese officials for I think that now we have started we should not neglect them. We may want to return.

This whole business has been watched with more concern than you may realize. It is the first time in the history of Manchoukuo that an incident of this kind has come up, and our methods and treatment has been making precedents for those who come later. That will explain some of the delays. Another thing is, that of all the country of Manchoukuo we choose to come to Hailar, which is the only fortified military zone in empire. For some reason Americans are particularly suspect, and while we seem to have the sympathy of Commander Saito, and will not be molested, we will be urged to leave as soon as convenient. Not to cause comment among the other branches of the official circle, we have detailed to us a young Gendarme, who goes along with us to the field, but who so far has been very agreeable. Any pictures which we take I have given my word to show to Commander Saito, and he is satisfied with that. We take no pictures to the north, nor do we cross the railway right of way, for that is where the fortifications are. We have the Kwantung Governments with us, and they rule the country, and without that support we have got nowhere. I am convinced now, that whenever we wish to return we may do so.

There may be other details which I have overlooked but I think the above is a fair statement of the events leading up to and our official introduction in Hailar. I am not worried that the other side of the story will be neglected.

I trust you had an agreeable vacation with Dr. Grenfell and that the summer has been a pleasant one.

Sincerely yours,

H.G. MacMillan



C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

Hailar, Manchuria  
August 17, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

During the past week there has been some activity in the collection of herbarium specimens and some seed. A few of the seed have fallen, but the rainy season, which persists with some tenacity, has delayed the ripening somewhat. It looks as if next week would begin the heavy harvesting, and that it might be fairly well completed within two weeks or so. That does not mean, however, that our work here will be completed, as we will attempt to ship some grasses wrapped in wet materials so as to reach you with the minimum of delay. I am quite anxious to have the grasses reach you, as they seem to be well worth while, and no other way exists this year of caliming them. After that I am concerned about the dry land willow. Also, I am trying to locate some of the native elm species to be tried there for resistance to the Dutch Elm Disease. I have not worked that method out, but I think that I may be able to gather them near Dairen. If they have been hardened off by frost, I believe they will do to carry to Shanghai, and possibly out in cool storage on some round-the-world liner to be delivered in New York. I hesitate to make any promises about things like that, for I cannot predict what will happen between now and sailing time.

The Hailar soil is wholly sand. The lower sands have a dark color and contain some humus. The upper sands are a light tan, and are more often wind blown. In the plains are frequent wide depressions, which in my opinion have been made by the wind blowing away the sand. These sands seem to be fertile, and need only water to sustain a considerable grass cover. The surprising thing this year has been the large amount of rain. I have been able to gather no reliable rain measurements, but it must be large. Since we have been here there have been several days with heavy rains, and the promise is for more. The river is still running bank full, shows no signs of lowering, and is to be compared with last year when it was dry. As I said before, the rains have ~~had~~ made everything grow, and there is no way of telling what grasses resist the drouth and which do not. At least the seed of all of them must be very hardy, or they would not appear under favorable conditions. The quantity of seed we will get will not be large.



August 17

21 70/87

I think the Roerich matter has come to a temporary close so far as my immediate participation is concerned. They returned yesterday from their trip to the south during the day yesterday. I did not see them, nor did they make any attempt to see me, so far as I know. Through my private secret service I was given an outline of their itinerary. They left August 4, going to Ganzusumu to the Mongolian Monastery, where they stopped the fifth and sixth. They left there on the seventh going to Handagaya, where their truck broke down. They remained there the next three days, leaving on the 11th for Chan-noru and remained the next day. On the 13th they left for a spot on the Ga River, where they camped as they did the previous two times leaving there on the 16th to arrive in Hailar. Their collection amounted to 190 species and a total of ~~200 specimens~~ 150 species and a total of 900 specimens. They had with them as you may already know, a Russian botanist, Taras P. Gordieff (Gordeev). While these figures may be subject to some correction, they are essentially correct.

The Wednesday train was a day late going east, so that they were able to take it last night. Their destination out of here is Hingan, a resort on the eastern slope of the Great Hingan mountains.

I anticipate the usual uproar concerning non-cooperation and probably will have to answer a good many questions when I get back about the reasons for doing what I did. I think I can answer all questions on any point. As each development came about naturally from the time we landed in Yokohama, I believe anyone can trace the steps by which we got to Hailar, and determine the reasons for making each move. If at any time this matter becomes embarrassing to you, I will be glad to furnish you with additional information on any point that seems not clear. As you are always a month behind me on these matters, it may have seemed necessary to you to wait for the next development. But you will recall I too have been without the benefit of any guidance in this affair, so that on my part I am a month behind your advice. At best, it has been an awkward matter, and I am glad to have it reach this point.

I am interested to know if you had any hand in N.E. Hansen's trip to Eastern Siberia to collect grasses. If he goes to the Smur region, as the information, it will be just north and perhaps east of here. I do not consider it particularly dry land, however, though I may be mistaken in that point. His arrival there could not have been much ahead of ours here. If so, he should get something.

Sincerely yours,  
Mac.



C O P Y

Copies to: Mr. Morrison  
Dr. Macmillan

B

August 20, 1934.

Dr. Georges de Roerich,  
c/o Tschurin & Co.,  
Torgovaya, Harbin, Pristan,  
Manchu-tikuo.

Dear Doctor Roerich:

Your letter of June 5 from Harbin followed me around the country, and finally caught up with me out on the Pacific Coast, where I was absent on a several weeks' trip. I was glad to hear from you and to learn how things were going. By now your party is undoubtedly in the field, and I have no idea where this letter may reach you. It might turn up at one of your camps or some other small village, but I hope it finds you, your father, Macmillan, and Stevens all well and finding many interesting things.

I am also glad to learn that the local Museum of the Society for the Study of Manchukuo has a good herbarium on the various types of flora, and that they appreciate the value and importance of this scientific study of plant life to the agricultural development of the country. It ought to be of much interest to us from the point of view of grasses and other plants useful for range improvement and erosion control, and for the medicinal plants and those of possible use for insecticidal purposes. We have a man in South America at the present time collecting plants for insecticidal use. As our insect pest problem becomes more intense, the emphasis on this work is becoming stronger.

In so far as the press here reports, there have been no unusual and out of the ordinary disturbances in Manchukuo that would make more difficult than anticipated the carrying out of the purposes of the expedition. With the permit you reported having secured to work in the field selected, we are looking forward to the receipt of valuable plant material, even though its collection has been under difficulties and obvious restrictions because of the situation in the country itself.

The drouth continues in much of the mid-West. Temperatures have been higher than ever before reported in many areas. In my absence of about six weeks it was over 100 degrees most of the time. The unprecedented conditions have focused attention on drouth resistant crops, and there will be more than passing attention paid by the layman to the results.

With heartiest good wishes to you and your associates for good health, good weather and success.

Very sincerely,

K. A. Ryerson



C O P Y

Hailar, Manchuria,  
August 21, 1934

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Knowles:

During September I am going to send some rootstocks of various grasses to Washington by mail. The reason for it is that the seed have either been shed before we arrived, or the seed is not viable or abundant enough for a sample. I am trying to get things organized all along the line to handle the material as quickly as possible after being shipped from Hailar. I am counting on fifteen days in transit from Hailar, though some thing beyond my control may go entirely wrong.

My object in writing you is to have some one warned to be ready to receive the material and do with what needs to be done to insure growth there, in case any life is left. I do not think the grasses have been shipped with much success, and this may be something in the way of an experiment. I do not know whether you can arrange with the postal authorities and the plant quarantine people at Vancouver to pass the materials without delay or not. That seems to be the sticking point. The stuff will go forward from Yokohama on the SS. Empress of Russia, reaching Vancouver on September 24, where mail for the US is taken off by plane.

I have no sphagnum moss, but nothing can be done about that now.

Sincerely yours,

Mac

H. G. MacMillan

Received BPI 9/17

Original sent to P.E.&I. for handling 9/17



COPY

70/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry

Washington

Hailar, Manchuria  
September 1, 1934

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

In submitting the August expense account I note that I am still carrying the April expense item on the pink sheet. The May return statement came in during August. I would be very willing to have some statement about the April item, as I need the room on the pink sheet.

The large expense in August is due, as you may observe, to using the Japanese officials of the Kwantung Government. Under the extreme circumstances which surrounded our work here it was most expedient to use these men. No salary was paid them. There is no formal way suggested in the Fiscal Regulations, that I can find, for showing the money paid in this way and for this purpose in a foreign place, other than the method I have used. Should the need arise, I trust you can point out to the Accounting Office the nature of the circumstances, and the necessity for handling the case as was done.

I expect to leave Hailar about the middle of September, and will return to Harbin, Hsinking, and Dairen. I may be in Dairen the last of September and the first of October, but cannot set any date for my departure. From Dairen I intend to go to Shanghai, and should reach there before the tenth of October. Unless I am otherwise ordered, and in which case you will be informed no doubt, that is my tentative schedule. I have received no word from Washington, except from yourself, since leaving San Francisco in May. You may have already revised your mailing destination, however.

This account will be transmitted through the Consulate General at Harbin. I am mailing it to them tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

(H. G. MacMillan)



70/91

September 12, 1934

Mr. H. G. MacMillan,  
Care of American Consulate,  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mac:

I have just returned from a vacation in Massachusetts and find your letter of July 21. I have been very much interested in the correspondence you have sent in to Mr. Ryerson and hope the water doesn't rise too high with any future floods you may encounter.

We have not as yet received any bills from the State Department for any cables sent by you but these will not be charged against your L/A. They will be paid from the telegraph liability we have set up in the Division of Accounts so in so far as the balance on your L/A is concerned, you can forget these cables.

In regard to affidavit on your expense accounts when you get out into the desert country where, perhaps, an American Consul is not within easy access, I would kindly refer you to paragraph 92 of the Government travel regulations. If you are located where it is impracticable to have the oath executed, and will explain this fully in submitting your account, I do not believe we will have any difficulty in having this passed along for payment.

In regard to the pink slip submitted with your account, the totals have been changed here, due to suspensions which had not been received by you when your accounts were submitted and for your information we are sending you enclosed copies of these pink sheets, together with an explanatory note so that it will set you straight on your balances. Instead of itemizing the different accounts on this pink slip, I would suggest that you include in one total all accounts that have been submitted and charged against your advance of funds. In other words total accounts from May 1 to July 1 inclusive amount to \$321.17 and instead of itemizing these on the pink slips, simply give the period May 1 to July 1, amount \$321.17. This will save space and permit ample room on the pink slip submitted with each reimbursement voucher. Your April account was paid in the amount of \$2.43 and inasmuch as there were no suspensions on this account and it was credited to your advance of funds, you will not receive



70/92

- 2 -

any information from Mr. Cox's office. The only time you will hear from Mr. Cox is when you receive the sad news of suspensions.

I also have your letter of August 7 with the necessary enclosures and if you will follow the above in itemizing your accounts on the pink sheet, I do not believe you will have any use for an extension on this form.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant

JLM:ims



September 17, 1934.

Mr. Owen L. Dawson,  
Agricultural Commissioner, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
113 Sassoon House, Shanghai, China.

(Through Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Dear Dawson:

Our plans in regard to exploration work in the Far East the coming season are not entirely settled. We have decided to use Rock, if possible, sending him into the grasslands bordering Tibet for the purpose of securing grasses and legumes from this region the coming season, if possible. I have cabled him accordingly. We have decided to send Stephens in with him, as he will complete his work in Manchukuo with MacMillan around the first of October. Rock wishes to start around the first of November, if we were able to arrange the trip. MacMillan is coming down to Shanghai and Nanking to meet some of the botanical workers in Japan and China with whom we are cooperating, also to discuss some of our matters in which we are both interested, with you. He will then return by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, if that is practicable, in order to visit the extensive potato collections of Leningrad that were made in South America and also those of Berlin, so as to compare the material with that which he and Erlanson collected during their studies in South America. If it is not practicable for him to return this way, we may have him come back by way of Suez and do this work, or else have him return direct by way of the Pacific. I will await advice from him on this point. I expect that he will reach you sometime the latter part of October. Stephens may come through sooner, depending on where and when Rock wishes to meet him.

Very sincerely yours,

K. A. Ryerson,  
Chief of Bureau.





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 6, 1935.

Miss Frances Grant,  
Roerich Museum,  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

The Secretary has asked me to obtain your suggestions as to the better method of paying the ten expense vouchers of Professor Nicholas Roerich and Mr. George Roerich which have been certified by the Comptroller General for \$3,091.53.

It is my understanding that either of the following two methods of payment may be utilized. First, the \$3,091.53 may be credited to the \$10,000 cash withdrawal item which is now charged against them. This will reduce the cash amount which must be accounted for to about \$7,000. Secondly, checks for a total of \$3,091.53 may be drawn in favor of the Messrs. Roerich. They will still have the \$10,000 cash item to account for.

We do not wish to jeopardize the success of the undertaking by reducing the cash to an amount less than necessary to do the work. Still, it is desirable to keep the cash withdrawal item to a minimum. Inasmuch as I am holding the ten vouchers until we obtain your reaction, I would appreciate it greatly if you could let me know by return mail which method you believe would be the better to follow.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. N. Bressman", is written over a horizontal line.

E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser.

Copy sent to 70/94  
HR Jan 10  
JRE Jan 12



Harbin,

10th October, 1934.

Dear Frances,

Please find enclosed our Accounts covering July and August which are being sent in two envelopes. The September accounts will follow to-morrow. Mr. Mahoney has sent us a notification of an additional grant of \$ 2,000.00 under L/A 9I8-P and 9I9-P, and of \$ 4,100.00 under L/A No.5 ( dated July 1st, 1934 ), and of \$ 4,100.00. under L/A No.3 ( dated July 1st, 1934 ). So far no funds have been received under the above L/A. Funds will be required very soon as we plan to continue our fieldwork in a month from now on completion of the classification of the collections gathered in Barga this summer. Please investigate and let us know how the matter stands. It is important to avoid delays for things are near at hand. You understand.

Just received the horrible news of the cruel death of H.M. King Alexander. Deeply shocked at this outrage. The dark hand is again active.

With cordial greetings,

Most sincerely yours,

*George and Zorich*



Accounting me per + 14 (July 1935)

Money - Howard Lane for 77

See the end of the letter

free money - 1 - 1/2

July 1935

forwarding of cash

query! There is a small

and the board is

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Harbin,  
10th October, 1934.

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gathered in Barga this summer. Please investigate and let us know how  
in a month from now on completion of the classification of the collections  
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(dated July 1st, 1934) and of \$4,100.00 under I/A No. 3 (dated July  
of \$2,000.00 under I/A 218-P and 219-P, and of \$4,100.00 under I/A No. 2  
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King Alexander. Deeply shocked at this outrage. The dark hand is again  
Just received the horrible news of the cruel death of H.M.  
at hand. You understand.

With cordial greetings.

Most sincerely yours,

George W. Stewart



70/96

COPY

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Bureau of Plant Industry,  
Department of Agriculture  
Schedule No. 1197

September 29, 1934

MacMillan, H. G., Plt. Expl.  
(name of payee)

5023  
(Bureau foucher No.)

Amount claimed  
Amount certified

\$466.33  
464.33  
\$ 2.00

July 31, 1934  
Error in computation of per diem claimed  
31 days @ \$6.00  
Correct amount 31 days @ \$6.00

\$188.00  
\$186.00 2.00

For the Comptroller General of the U.S.

8-P

by C.J.D.

Original to MacMillan 10/13/34



COPY

70/94

October 13, 1934

Mr. H. G. MacMillan  
Passenger Dollar Line SS "President Hoover"  
arriving San Francisco October 24.  
San Francisco,  
California.

Dear Mac:

Your letter of September 1st was duly received, and we have already written you with reference to consolidating the amounts on the pink slip submitted with advance of funds accounts. Presumably this letter had not reached you when yours of September 1st was forwarded. We have forwarded your August account along, and insofar as I can determine your method of handling payments, due to using the Japanese officials of the Kwantung Government, is satisfactory. After handling by the different authorities before final settlement by the Comptroller General's Office, if not satisfactory we will be advised. If any suspensions occur on this account we will have to handle it with further statements but like so many of these expenditures we have no doubt but what they will eventually be passed.

We are sending you enclosed another grief sheet in the amount of \$2.00, which apparently can not be reclaimed, being an error in computation. We are not permitted to change these accounts when they are received here, even though errors of this nature are noted, and we send them along rather than return them to a foreign traveler for correction.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant.

JLM:GG

Inclosure.



40/98  
Oct 13, 1934

Dear Mr. Secretary

As you requested I am trying to set down here a statement covering my attitude on the Asiatic expedition. I'll try to make it brief and coherent --mentally I am numb.

The expedition goes back in its plans several years. We have long hoped to carry out studies in Asia for grass and forage plants useful for food and erosion control purposes. Each year for several years we have asked for funds. It has been discussed with Roy Chapman Andrews, Rock Lowdenmuth (who conducted five expeditions in China on erosion work) and others. Correspondence was carried on with Larsen of Mongolia and other contacts we have had for "long time in the Orient". This last fall we again asked for funds and Director Douglas eliminated it from the budget.

A short time before I became Chief of the Bureau you asked me to accompany you to Birmingham and in the train you asked about the status of the item in the budget. I reported that it had been turned down by the Budget Director. You made a note of it saying you would see the President as well as Douglas, that it was an important project. ~~xxxxxx~~ You secured the President's support and a supplemental item was sent in on Jan. 24. A special hearing was held at the Bureau of the Budget. It was included in the regular bureau budget and as such passed Congress. A special hearing was held by the House Committee.

Not only was much time taken in January, ~~xxxx~~ my first month as Bureau chief, but also in February and March. You asked that I handle the details myself and to discuss them with no one. In February a cable was sent to Lawson BoE attache at Shanghai asking that he contact Larsen at Kalgan and see if he were available in case his services might be wanted -- the reply was favorable.

On March 3, I suggested tentative personnel for the Expedition; the Roerichs had never been mentioned up to this time. I did not know them. You asked that I continue to make no commitments. Later in the month I met Prof. Roerich with you at the Mayflower Hotel. It was the first and only time that I have ever seen or talked with him. The next day you loaned me a book by his son. I had seen review of it but had not read it.

By this time I was under active criticism in the Bureau in the department, by your staff, by Ritchey and by my wife, for spending so much time on plans for an expedition, the details for which were not known, and about which I talked only with you. You had asked me to discuss it with no one except in general terms when I had to get data. I kept my orders. I was accused of "riding a pet hobby" to the neglect of my duty to the Bureau as a whole; that exploration was above all the one line of work I knew most about and could delegate to where it belonged in F.P.I. That there were many other divisions of the Bureau with pressing problems that needed active attention. It was bluntly intimated I should be chief of the whole Bureau and not of my pet work. I was finally called on the carpet and rightly so, by Appleby for taking so much of your time. I told him I was following your instructions only, that I could not turn the matter in hand over to any one else until you said so. Frankly, I had hoped it could have been handled by Morrison long before because I did want to get acquainted with the Bureau, congressional hearings were on and many more problems were turning up daily, but your ~~xxxx~~ wishes were my orders, naturally. I could not answer the criticisms and they hurt.

Mac Came in early in February returning to Los Angeles, March 15. I couldn't tell him for certain whether he would go nor who ~~xxx~~ else might go. He could make no personal plans or arrangements. He returned again in April 15 after decisions had been made as to the personnel, including the Roerichs. Their appointment was approved April 7. Rock was in town at the time. I asked him if he had ever met the Roerich in his travels as they were in the same general territory. He said "no", but that British officer had told him once they wondered what the Roerich's objectives were. On repeating this to you, you asked that I not discuss the Roerichs with Rock further or with others at the time, and to make no formal announcement about them.

I had hoped from this point to turn the expedition over to F P L (Foreign Plant Introduction Bureau) to handle. In fact in writing to George Roerich on March 31, I told him the appointments were going through and that I was taking the matters up with Morrison and Mahoney of F.P.I. ~~and~~ as that unit would handle the routine matters of the expedition from then on.

We had hoped and planned that George Roerich would spend several days in Washington getting acquainted with the men, and with Government methods and regulations, he came down one day and returned the next. I sent MacMullen and Mahoney to N.Y. to talk over equipment and other matters. Mac didn't meet Prof. Roerich. Mahoney made a special trip to N.Y. again to explain expense accounts, leave sample and made out as a guide -- such as given all persons going abroad. He also left blanks for six months accounts.

Towards the end of April, two disturbing matters occurred which contributed to the difficulty



70/99

in getting the expedition equipped and away -- the wife of Enlow (one of the Turkestan unit) died suddenly, leaving him with 3 small children to arrange for before he left -- and (2nd) Mahone's wife was at death's door for several days following a severe mastoid operation. While secondary matters as far as this bureau was concerned they vitally affected the men and accordingly the expedition.

In connection with territory to be visited, I discussed with you the desirability of remaining in what had been Manchuria proper, and as long as we were to work with the Japanese, to keep out of the disputed provinces including Jehol. You agreed and I talked with the State department officials and they also at that time strongly urged that we follow that policy. I then went to N.Y. on April 21, to see Geo. Roerich to discuss this with him further. He wrote you on that date telling you of my visit and said he agreed fully in the keeping out of this disputed territory.

While Manchukuo territory was promising, I had and have now questions as to how we can explain to our China contacts why we suddenly went up into that territory with the Japanese when for several years we have been in contact with the Chinese situation and made tentative plans to work with them. We could justify this more on the basis of needing to get as far north as possible. But if we went south into the disputed province -- it would not be so easy, but no decision having been made that was settled.

As to instructions -- no full written instructions are given in expeditions except as to fiscal and related matters. Each expedition is different, none can be run from Washington, the leader must decide as to the problems in the field as they arise. There was no single leader on this expedition, we sent them out with divided authority. You told Mac he would be responsible for technical scientific work and professor for the protection of the party and negotiations involving that important factor. In my discussions with Mac at which which Richey was present several times, and Morrison also in some, it was stressed that it would be difficult because of the country, the political situation and because the members didn't know each other, and that trying situation arose in all expeditions, where good humor and tolerance were required, that no expedition I had been concerned with had had the personal interest and support of the Secretary, that from every angle close cooperation was needed to protect the government, the Dept. and the Secretary. His last words were that he would "cooperate if he had to become ~~as~~ a Buddhist priest". He didn't want to go to Asia, he wanted to return to S. America on potato work. He went because he was sent, because he had exploring experience and because he was a mature man and not a youngster. We are short on mature experience explorers. As to Mac's instructions, the written information is on record, except the one letter copy of which is missing, but which he will return. As to any verbal instructions, Mac will soon be back, he can answer, he wouldn't lie or cover up, he would have no occasion to except to protect himself, he doesn't play that kind of a game -- I think it only fair to wait. After all it is vital to us that all facts be on hand.

The Roerichs left before all equipment was ready, so Mac and Stevens had to remain until it was on hand. This was unfortunate for they should have all gone together. The Roerichs were to visit Tokyo, until Mac and Stevens arrived, this they failed to do, also they failed to call at the American Embassy or consulate and report the present and business, even though they wished or needed no aid of any kind. It is ordinary required as well as courteous practice. From this point of the story is one of conflicting points of view and personalities. I left Washington the last week in June before letters from either group had had time to come back. Copies were sent me in the field, most of which followed me around and back to Washington. On my return I learned the full import of what had been happening. After discussion with you I wrote Mac about the necessity of close cooperation and ~~xxx~~ of your urgency in the matter. The succeeding events are of recent occurrence.

The first and only letter I have received from George Roerich caught up with me at Spokane. I had been forwarded from my apartment here. It was the one I called you about after consultation with Dr. Tugwell. I was very concerned about it for he stated he was planning to go to Jehol, and this in spite of instructions given in person and acknowledged to you in writing April 21. Also in June before I went west you and I discussed the matter of territory again, after which I talked with Mr. Hamilton of the State Dept. and I again emphasized in a letter to Mac this time -- the work should remain in what was old Washington



old Manchuria proper and keep out of the disputed provinces. I felt very strongly that Roerich was not playing fair with you and with me and was going ahead with what he wanted to do in spite of written acquiescence to the contrary.

This more or less chronological account is too long. I'll cut it down in final draft for it is hard to think clearly. I'm a bit weary.

Up to now I have never had a complete picture of this whole matter from the start. I have never known the entire background. While I had believed it wise to handle the expedition as planned before the Roerichs entered, your decision settled that and it was final. The entire matter should have been handled through Morrison and his organization without care on your part or mine. We never turned it over to them, it is an efficient organization. It has been embarrassing to them and to Richey as it is and has let me in for misunderstanding and criticism which has been hard to take. The putting of the expedition under one head with complete authority, unquestioned, and of handling by the regular organization would have avoided much. In the absence of this I have done my best while acting largely in the dark.

As to the ultimate success of the Expedition, that was our job from the most selfish point of view on up. It was our first duty to you, the government as a whole, and to ourselves. It was a project I have long advocated, I made a special plea before a congressional committee, it was my own field and its biggest opportunity. It was a special interest of yours--personal as well as professional. It involved an area in which international matters were delicate. Our ability as explorers was at stake --and we had to succeed.

From the time of the appointment of the Roerichs, the barrage set in from within as well as without the Department. Explorer friends of mine openly questioned my sanity. Others said I was directly jeopardizing you as well as the resident. The Roerichs were accused as swindlers, mountebanks, and imposters or hair-brained visionaries. When accounts came out in Time and other papers I was laughed at and the expedition razed. Will Beebe only gave any encouragement and even he questioned the organization back of the Roerich --said they were being played for suckers by wealthy Jews.

I was worried more than I ever admitted by these accounts in the Japanese and Manchurian papers and in Mac's letters which were here when I came back. They aroused doubts in my own mind as to the sincerity of the Roerichs. The statement on hand bills attributed to them and the press accounts indicated a lack of understanding of their jobs nor of their responsibility to you or the Department of Agriculture.

I have had only Mac's letters, none from them to you or from you to them, Morrison and I have had one letter each from George Roerich, neither has had a letter from Professor Roerich, as leader. There was little that could be done at this distance, when you decided to recall xxxxxxxxxxxx Mac Stephen it seemed only fair to recall both parties if the matter was to be straightened out in the best manner all round.

At the time the expedition was planned I didn't really know you, I was dealing with a new boss and handling a situation which was largely personal one with him, the background of which I still do not know. Had I known then, the best way to have handled this situation may have been to have not sent Mac and Stephens but to have had the Roerichs depend entirely upon local botanists in Japan and Manchoujou, I knew nothing of the Roerichs at the time took them at face value and stood up to a barrage of criticism xxxxxxxxxxxx such as I have never experienced in my life --and I had to keep my mouth shut except as the razing has gotten under my hide within Dept, groups now and then and I've blown up as Dr. Tugwell and others can testify when I received the letter at Spokane and expressed myself forcefully as to their going ahead contrary to your wishes and mine, and risking possible regrettable international incidents. My feelings were strong, my language nothing to be proud of but it was 'in the family'. I have had to pass off plenty of fun at my expense, part of it not so funny -- but that's what my job is. No one has ever questioned my going down the line to make the expedition succeed. My judgement has been questioned in trying to

I was raised in S. California where there are over 400 cults of various kinds usually tied up to some land deal or other means of extracting money, art and science are frequently tied in. They are travesties on religion and



and its deep and fundamental concepts. They seek to get people of sincerity back of them. I had unfortunate official contacts with some, and also personal knowledge of others. True religion inst spread by blatant publicity. The question has frankly in my mind as to whether or not the Roerichs themselves then possible their organization were reaching out to take advantage of your sincerity and confidence. It has caused me more worry than I'll ever say -- I've never gone through anything like it.

You have made a stand for spiritual values in our national life not equalled by the President himself, it has been one of the most refreshing and clarifying drafts in the murky atmosphere in which we live. It is the most if not the only hopeful contribution of the whole new deal. We must have it if hope is to remain. It is important not only to agriculture but it must reach the whole nation. There is prejudice so arrogant or intolerant as religious prejudice, no hatred so heartless. There are those ~~xxxl~~ who would gladly destroy your national influence by using back alley insinuations as to your religious life and beliefs. They are looking for an opportunity now as your influence spreads and your sincerity is appreciated -- they are skillful in the attack. You have far more to give this coun ry than a balanced agriculture an a prosperous international trade -- we need the life of the idea more than ever before, without it prosperity will be our downfall. I have been haunted by the idea that some one might attempt to twist your interest in spiritual enterprise as a shame or insincere gesture. There has been that danger in this expedition. I have tried to ignore it or disbelieve it -- I can't. I have been on the rack. You are still the only one I know of who believes in the Roerichs 100 %. I have stood against friend, associate and outsiders when my lips were sealed, and in the since, for you as my chief and I've wanted to believe as you believed on this matter and i've been torn asunder. The expedition must succeed more than ever. I believe both groups in spite of what they have said of one another will bring back enough plants ~~material~~ to refute any criticism from that point of view. The differences should remain family matters.

This has rambled on and is but a reflection of a tired and puzzled mind. There isn't time to cut it down and type it for you before you leave for the week end. It has been written and rewritten in my mind many times and each time becomes more fuzzy.

It is usefull to go on now -- and it is ~~xxxxxxx~~ noon now so I'll take this down as is -- dont judge me too harshly by this account -- it comes at the end of the most bewildering and heart-wrecking experience I ever hope to meet.

Sincerely  
K. Noweles A. Ryerson.



Harbin,

1st October, 1934.

Dear Frances,

I am sending you our monthly accounts for April-May and June with all covering bills and receipts, duly signed by us in the presence of the Consul. Please hand them over to Gal. Some of the covering bills have a local aspect, but all have translations attached to them. I am sending them registered and with return receipt, keeping a complete set of copies with myself. I am very sorry there was so much delay in sending accounts, but this was entirely the fault of Macmillan and his associate. We received the necessary forms from Macmillan on July 30th! Next day we had to start into the field, hence the delay. Both the botanists have left Harbin for Dairen. We did not see them.

We are now sorting the collections gathered in Eastern Mongolia ( Barga ). Two assistants are still in the field collecting seeds in the Khingan Mountains and the steppe country round Mankou. Also planning the next trip towards Jehol and adjacent regions.

Under separate cover I am sending the required report since our departure from the U.S.A. signed by Prof. de Roerich .

Accounts for July, August & September will follow in a few days.

With cordial greetings, and best wishes to Gal.

Most cordially yours,

Georges de Roerich

6/10/34



COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Horticultural Crops and Diseases

70/103  
University of California at  
Los Angeles,  
405 Hilgard Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California.

November 7, 1934.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Joe:

Since I have returned home I have been able to get as little information about things as when I was in China. I have heard rumors, but I know nothing, so I do not know what the status is about our affairs.

I am returning my passport, as it should go in to be canceled, and there is no reason to delay the matter.

You are wondering why I have not sent in the September and October expense accounts. The reason is that the typewriter I had was completely smashed on the Manchurian railways, and I had nothing to work on. I will get them off to you as quickly as I can, but it will be a few days.

The matter of the inventory and accountable property should be settled with little delay. I do not have a list of the inventorial articles. Many of the things did not come back, as they were discarded, worn out, or otherwise rendered useless. I have brought back the radio, but it is burned out, and I do not think it is worth the express back to Washington. The typewriter is much the same, though it could be repaired with the expenditure of some money. I do not think the additional expense would be justified, transportation and all included. The trunks look fairly good, until one begins to examine them carefully, and then you find a good deal of injury. I would not recommend that they go out again. The best one was sent with the seed in it. I do not recall the other items, except that the camera and equipment is intact. I would like to retain it for a while until I can work over the plant material I have here, herbarium specimens, etc.

Will you not let me know what your judgment is regarding the property, so that some disposal can be made of it. I expected to be able to discuss the matter with you, but that seems to have been a false hope.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. MacMillan.



70/104  
Nov. 1, 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Horticultural Crops and Diseases

Univ. of Calif., at Los Angeles,  
405 Hilgard Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

According to instructions from Mr. Bressman, my connection with the Division of Plant Exploration has terminated today. I am now back in the Division of Horticultural Crops and Diseases.

There is however, a large number of detail to be attended to between us, and I will endeavor to conclude these matters at the earliest possible moment.

My September expense account has not been prepared, as the typewriter I was using has been completely wrecked during transit over the Manchurian railways. I will get this to you as quickly as possible. Following that, I will prepare the October account.

I am returning my book of transportation requests. It contains the stub for the request used for transportation from Shanghai to Los Angeles, for Mr. Stephens and me, and three unused requests. Mr. Stephens had only two remaining in Shanghai, which he needed upon reaching America. I have given him the information about entering the charge on his account.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Mac Millan

Enc. 1



c o p y

November 13, 1934.

Mr. H. G. MacMillan,

Division of Horticultural Crops and Diseases.

Dear MacMillan:

Yours of November 1 was duly received and I was very glad to hear that you had arrived in this country safe and sound. The book of transportation requests has been received and forwarded to the Division of Accounts for cancellation.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant.

JLM-b



November 21, 1934

Mr. H. G. MacMillan,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
405 Hilgard Ave.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mac:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of November 7th inclosing passport which we are forwarding to the State Department for cancellation.

With regard to the property which has been disposed of due to loss, worn out, etc., I would suggest that this be handled on the Board of Survey, which was sent to you and Stephens under date of June 19, 1934. In case this did not reach you we are sending you another copy herewith, and for your information are also sending herewith a copy of the material charged to you and Stephens prior to your departure.

On exploration trips of the nature you have just completed it is recognized that much material becomes lost or worn out or reaches the condition where it is not practicable to return it, and would suggest that these different articles coming within this classification be handled on the Board of Survey.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney,  
Senior Administrative Assistant

JLM:GG:CBP.

Inclosures.

CC - in MacMillan's personnel folder, 11/21/34



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

1DIWT 57 AGL 108PM (DUPLICATE AND CORRECTED COPY)

TIENSIN CHINA 1050AM NOV 30 34

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHN DC

THIRTIETH REQUEST THAT AUTHORITY BE OBTAINED FROM CHIEF OF ORDANANCE  
WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE ORDNANCE OFFICER AMERICAN BARRACKS TIENSIN TO LOAN  
OR SELL RIFLES PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION FOR EXPEDITION STOP REASONS IMPOSSIBLE  
TO OBTAIN COMMERCIAL STOCK LOCALLY STOP PREVIOUS AMMUNITION TAKEN BACK BY  
MACMILLAN FROM DAIREN STOP WEAPONS BELIEVED NECESSARY IN THE GOBI FOR SELF  
DEFENSE SIGNED ROERICH

BURT

70/107

*Miss Huse*







C O P Y

## WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

Dec. 6, 1934

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

With reference to your letter of December 1, 1934 relative to furnishing weapons and ammunition for the protection of the Messrs. Nicholas de Roerich and George N. de Roerich Expedition in the Gobi Desert, I am pleased to inform you that the issue of six (6) caliber .30 rifles and four (4) caliber .45 automatic pistols with ammunition has been authorized this date. This action was taken upon receipt of a cablegram from the Commanding General of the Philippine Department requesting authority to furnish Dr. Roerich with these weapons and ammunition. Delivery of the arms and ammunition to Dr. Roerich will be arranged for by the Commanding General of the Philippine Department.

This issue will constitute a sale to the Department of Agriculture under authority of the Act of Congress approved August 12, 1912 (37 Stat. 589). The Department of Agriculture will be billed for the value of these arms and ammunition when receipted shipping tickets are received indicating delivery to Dr. Roerich has been accomplished.

If the Department of Agriculture desires any additional weapons or ammunition supplied in connection with this Expedition, the War Department will be pleased to furnish such additional material on request.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. H. Dern  
Secretary of War.



COPY

(SEAL)

70/109  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington, D.C.

December 13, 1934

Miss Frances Grant  
Roerich Museum  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

Secretary Wallace sent Professor Roerich's article, "The Deserts shall Blossom Again", to the President. We had a reply in which the President wondered if this article could be printed in some American magazine. We are making some inquiries here as to its publication, but would like to have some photographs of the country which he has been over and which he is describing. I am enclosing a clipping herewith showing the type of photographs we would like. We cannot reproduce these photographs as they are indistinct. I would appreciate it if you would return this clipping to me when you are through with it.

Sincerely yours,

(Mary Huss)  
Personal Secretary to  
Secretary Wallace

Enclosure

Received December 14.



July 30

70/110

\$3 Piano Moves.

FRg.

July 27.

\$8.50 Tailor

FRg.

July - 27.

6.75 Paper Etching

1.68 Tarlton

3 = Blanket

2 = Taxi -



70/111

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

COPY OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

VIA RCA 828A JAN 25

PEIPING 1056 JAN 25 35

LC BRESSMAN  
DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE  
WASHN DC

HAVE INVESTIGATED NOVEMBER SENDING STOP COLLECTION SAFE WRITING  
LETTER STOP PART HERBARIUM SENT JANUARY NINETEENTH STOP SHALL CABLE DATES  
FURTHER SENDING ROERICH

*Read at the meeting?*  
*Jan 30*  
*(C. H. Smith)*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

70/112  
January 26 1935

Mr. George W. de Roerich

ADDRESS % 310 Riverside Drive - New York City

J. M. RYAN, MGR.  
THOMAS J. DELASHMUTT

MANAGER

609 ALBEE BUILDING

New Amsterdam  
Casualty Company

## PREMIUMS ON THE FOLLOWING

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	PREMIUM	REMARKS
April	10-1935-	Renewal premium on bond for Advance of funds -	\$5-00	
April	10-1936			

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY CO

PAID  
Jan. 26-1935  
J. S. P.  
PRE.



70/113

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 26 19 35

Mr. Nicholas C. de Roerich

ADDRESS % 310 Riverside Drive - New York City

J. M. RYAN, MGR.  
 THOMAS J. DELASHMUTT  
 MANAGER  
 609 ALBEE BUILDING

**New Amsterdam**  
 Casualty Company

## PREMIUMS ON THE FOLLOWING

DATE	NUMBER	NAME	PREMIUM	REMARKS
April 19 - 1935 to April 19 - 1936		Renewal premium on bond for Advance of funds —	\$ 5.00	
<p>NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY CO</p> <p>PAID</p> <p>Jan-26-1935</p> <p>J. M. Ryan</p>				



70/114

# New Amsterdam Casualty Company

227 ST. PAUL STREET  
BALTIMORE, MD.

60 JOHN STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

SURETY — CASUALTY

J. M. RYAN

MANAGER

609 ALBEE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1935.

Mr. Frances R. Grant,  
Vice President,  
Roerich Museum,  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 24th, enclosing check for \$10.00 covering renewal premium on bond of Mr. Nicholas C. de Roerich and Mr. George N. de Roerich, is acknowledged. Enclosed find vouchers for these premiums.

Thanking you, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

*J. M. Ryan*  
Manager.

JMR  
JDP



70/115

*Copy*

C O P Y

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Department of Agriculture  
Schedule No. 2618

January 31, 1935

de Roerich, Nicholas C.  
(Name of payee)

15827  
(Bureau voucher No.)

Amount claimed  
Amount certified  
Difference

\$647.70  
546.48  
\$101.22

Debit:

Claimed reimbursement as follows:

Nov. 19, 1934, Bill for winter equipment for two	
assistants, sub.vou. No. 1, gobi \$173.00 @ .884 - Y	195.70
Yen 195.70 @ .83	Mex 162.43
Nov. 28, 1934, Bill for sungoggles and	
drugs, s.v. 4,	Mex 19.00
Nov. 29, 1934, Bill for sungoggles	
sub.vou. 5,	Mex 5.00
Total	Mex 186.43

Mex. 186.43 @ \$0.35 ----- \$ 65.25

The above items constitute personal expenses, which  
are not proper charges against public funds.

Claimed reimbursement as follows:

Nov. 24, 1934, porters at Harbin,	
@ \$10.00 @ .884 - Y	11.31
and porters at Hain-Ching station - Y	8.00
Total -----Yen	<u>19.31</u>

Continued

3-P



General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Page - 2

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Yen 19.31 @ .83	-	Mex	16.03
Nov. 26, 1934, Porters at Taku		Mex	15.50
Total		Mex	31.53
Converted @ \$.35	-		\$ 11.04

Reimbursement may not be made for porters fees when per diem allowance has been paid as a part of transportation expenses.  
See 47 Stat. 405, and 14 Comp. Gen. 41.

Nov. 19 to 30, 1934, claimed reimbursement for Mex. 1119.51 (Total Mex 1337.47 less difference of Mex 186.43 and Mex 31.53) @ \$.35 - \$ 391.83

In the absence of bank evidence of the rates used the Federal Reserve Board rate on Nov. 19, 1934, is the basis for allowance of credit.

Mex. 1119.51 @ \$.330625, Fed. Res. Bd. rate on Nov. 19, 1934

370.14

21.69

Claimed per diem for Nov. 25 and 26, 1934 - 2 days @ \$6.00 per day

\$ 12.00

Voucher indicates travel by steamer from Dairen to Taku, leaving Dairen Nov. 25, 1934 at 4 p.m. and arrived at Taku Nov. 26, 1934 at 5 p.m.

Travel order authorizes per diem while on shipboard at rate of \$2.50 per day.

Therefore correct computation of per diem is as follows:

(12 Comp. Gen. 429)

Continued



70/117

General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

page-3-

Nov. 25, 1934, 16/24 @ \$6.00	\$4.00			
8/24 @ \$2.50	<u>.83</u>	\$4.83		
Nov. 26, 1934, 17/24 @ \$2.50	\$1.77			
7/24 @ \$6.00	<u>1.75</u>	<u>3.52</u>	<u>\$ 8.35</u>	<u>\$ 3.65</u>
Total Debits				<u>\$ 101.63</u>

Credit:

Claimed as total of voucher

\$647.70

Correct total

648.11

Total Credit ----- .41

Net Debit Difference ----- \$101.22

ADVISORY:

Claimed Mex. 217.96 (M.186.43 and Mex 31.53)

@ \$.35 - ----- \$76.29

Mex 217.96 @ \$.330625, F.R. Bd. rate on

Nov. 19, 1934 - ----- 72.06

\$ 4.23

In the absence of any bank evidences of the rates  
of exchange, the Fed. Res. Bd. rate on Nov. 19, 1934  
applies.

For the Comptroller General of the United States,

By M.B.W.

MVM

MRM



70/118

C O P Y  
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Department of Agriculture  
Schedule No. 2618

January 31, 1935

de Roerich, Nicholas C.  
(Name of payee)

15828  
(Bureau voucher No.)

Amount claimed  
Amount certified  
Difference

\$374.00  
338.59  
35.41

Oct. 22, 1934

Bill for field equipment of assistant,  
Gobi \$87.50 @ G. \$0.884 to ¥ 1.00 = 98.98  
Yen 98.98 @ 29.70 =

29.40

The above expense was incurred for personal  
wearing apparel and apparently is not a proper  
charge against the U. S.

Additional Objection:

Claimed yen 98.98 @ .297 =	29.40
Yen 98.98 @ .28575	
Federal Reserve Board rate Oct. 22, 1934,	<u>28.28</u>
	1.12

In the absence of bank evidence in  
support of rates of exchange the  
Federal Reserve Board rate would apply.

Cont'd.

LMH

EMR MBW



C O P Y  
General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

- 2 -

Error in conversion as follows:

Claimed:

Gob1 \$30.00 @ \$0.884 - Y 33.94

Yen 33.94 and Yen 500.00 - Yen 533.94

Yen 533.94 @ .297 -

158.58

Allowed, Yen 533.94 @ \$0.28575,  
the Federal Reserve Board rate on  
Oct. 22, 1934 -

152.57

6.01

35.41

In the absence of Bank evidence in  
support of rates of exchange, the Federal  
Reserve Board rate is used.

For the Comptroller General of the United States,

By M.B.W.

EMR MBW

LMH



C O P Y

General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Department of Agriculture  
Schedule No. 2618

January 31, 1935

de Roerich, George N.  
(Name of payee)

15829  
(Bureau voucher No.)

Amount claimed	\$415.70
Amount certified	<u>242.33</u>
Difference	173.37

Debit:

Claimed reimbursement for the following expenses:

Nov. 1, 1934, leather jacket and trousers for assistant, sub vou. #1	Gobi	\$ 35.00	
Nov. 5, 1934, Winter equipment for assistant, S.V. 2	"	42.50	
Nov. 12 1934 " " " camp servant " 6	"	8.00	
Nov. 22 1934 Repair of field stove, S.V. 8	"	2.00	
Nov. 22 1934 Leather jacket and winter trousers S.V.10	"	<u>35.00</u>	
Total	Gobi	122.50	
@ .884 - yen 138.59 which @ .83 - mex		115.01	
Nov. 28, 1934, 1 Leitz binocular, S.V.14	Mex	155.00	
Nov. 30, 1934 4 Dubbins (boot grease) S.V.16	"	5.40	
Shot gun cartridges, S.V.17	"	35.00	
Shot gun ammunition S.V.18	"	101.60	
Camp furniture S.V.19	"	<u>58.90</u>	
Total	Mex	470.91	
Mex 470.91 @ \$35			164.82

The above items constitute personal expenses, which apparently, are not properly chargeable to public funds.

Cont'd.



70/121

Audit Division

C O P Y  
General Accounting Office  
Washington

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

- 2 -

S. V. No. 15 - Nov. 30, 1934 - telegram to Peiping  
Mex. \$440 @ rate of exchange M \$1.00 - 35 cents \$ 1.54  
Receipt only was furnished in support of charge,  
Copy of message is required.

Claimed Mex 199.46 (total mex. 674.77 less differences  
of mex. 470.91 and Mex. 4.40) @ \$ .35 - 69.81 3.83  
Allowed, Mex. 199.46 @ \$.330781, Federal Reserve  
Board rate on Nov. 1, 1934 65.98

In the absence of bank evidence in support of rates  
of exchange the Federal Reserve Board rate is used.

Nov. 25, and 26, 1934 claimed per diem, 2 days @  
\$6.00 per day 12.00  
voucher indicates travel by Steamer from Dairen  
to Taku, leaving Dairen Nov. 25, 1934 at 4:00 P.M.  
and arriving at Taku Nov. 26, 1934 at 5:00 P.M.  
Travel order authorizes per diem while on shipboard  
at rate of \$2.50 per day. Therefore, the correct  
computation is as follows: 12 Comp. Gen. 429.

Nov. 25, 1934, 16/24 @ \$6.00	\$4.00			
8/24 @ 2.50	.83	4.83		
Nov. 26, 1934, 17/24 @ 2.50	1.77			
7/24 @ 6.00	1.75	3.52	8.35	
Excess				3.65
Total Debits				173.84

Cont'd.



30/122

General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

-3-

Credit:

Claimed as total of voucher	\$415.70		
Correct total	<u>416.17</u>		
Total credit		<u>.47</u>	
Net debit difference			173.37

ADVISORY:

Claimed, mex 475.31 (mex 470.91 and mex 4.40)	
@ \$.35 -	166.36
mex 475.31 @ \$.330781, the Federal Reserve	
Board rate on Nov. 1, 1934 -	<u>157.23</u>
	9.13

In the absence of bank evidence in support of the rates of exchange used, the Federal Reserve Board rate on Nov. 1, 1934 would be the basis of computation.

For the Comptroller General of the United States,

By M. B. W.  
MRM MBW

LMH

General Accounting Office  
Form 117B



C O P Y  
General Accounting Office  
Washington

Audit Division

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

Bureau of Plant Industry  
Department of Agriculture  
Schedule No. 2618

January 31, 1935

DeRoerich, George N.,  
(Name of payee)

15830  
(Bureau voucher No.)

Amount Claimed	\$420.00
Amount certified	219.73
Difference	200.27

Claimed as total of voucher	\$420.00
Correct total (Gobi \$694.97 as shown by sub-vouch.	
1-7 Inc., @ .884 - Yen 736.17, converted : \$.297 -	
\$233.49, plus per diem \$186.00) -	419.49
	.51

Claimed as follows:

Sub-voucher #5 - Oct. 15, 1934,		
Repairing boots	Gobi	\$ 1.50
New soles	"	2.50

Sub-voucher #7 - Oct. 23, 1934		
1 double flied tent with warm lining.	"	200.00
1 single fly tent with warm lining "	"	140.00
3 sleeping bags, "	"	150.00
3 prs. field boots for servants "	"	75.00
2 canvas bags,		20.00
2 hammers for tent pegs		2.00
Total	Gobi	\$591.00

Gobi \$591.00 @ .884 - yen 668.55 which at \$.297 -	198.56
Items listed above constitute personal expenses,	
not properly chargeable to public funds.	

Cont'd.



70/124

- 2 -

Audit Division

General Accounting Office  
Washington

PREAUDIT DIFFERENCE STATEMENT

-2-

Oct. 2 to 28, 1934, claimed reimbursement for  
expense incurred ( Gobi #694.97 less Gobi \$591.00)  
Gobi \$103.97 @ .884 - yen 117.61 which at \$.297 -

\$34.93

Allowed, yen 117.61 @ \$.286775, the Federal Reserve  
Board rate on Oct. 2, 1934 -

33.73

\$1.20

In the absence of bank evidence in support of the  
rates of exchange the Federal Reserve Board rate  
is used as the basis of computation

\$200.27

ADVISORY:

Claimed Gobi \$591.00 - yen 668.55 @ \$.297 - \$198.56  
yen 668.55 @ \$.286775, the Fed. Res. Bd.  
rate on Oct. 2, 1934 -

191.73  
6.83

In the absence of bank evidence of the rates  
of exchange, the Federal Reserve Board rate  
on Oct. 2, 1934, would be used as basis of  
computation.

For the Comptroller General of the United States,

By M.B.W.

MRM MBW

LMH



70/125

February 12, 1935.

Mr. George N. Roerich,  
Peiping Branch,  
Hongkong-Shanghai Bank,  
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Roerich:

Enclosed please find "Pre-Audit Difference Statements" Numbers 15827, 15828, 15829 and 15830, which refer to your and Professor Roerich's expense vouchers of October and November. The four expense vouchers totalled \$1,857.40, and the Comptroller General certified \$1347.13, leaving a difference of \$510.27.

These "Pre-Audit Difference Statements" are similar to those forwarded to you early in January for expense accounts previously submitted. As indicated at that time, you may prepare and present new vouchers covering any or all of the \$510.27 not certified by the Comptroller General. For example, I note on the "Pre-Audit Difference Statement" covering Bureau Voucher No. 15830 that there is a sub-voucher No. 7, October 28, 1934, for various items including two tents. If these tents were necessary for the success of the expedition, and/or to protect valuable Government property, and/or used by more than one individual and, therefore, not personal expense, I am of the opinion that these items may be properly resubmitted together with a statement giving the exact conditions and the reasons why the equipment was purchased. Also, I feel that any other similar items may be properly resubmitted if the items are not personal but are necessary for the proper conduct of the expedition.

In the future I suggest that articles such as tents which apparently are for the expedition be not submitted on a sub-voucher with an item such as shoes, which apparently are for one individual and personal. Also, I suggest that you prepare a signed statement for each sub-voucher which may be questioned so that all facts may be at hand when a voucher is originally presented.

You will note that at the bottom of the "Pre-Audit Difference Statement" there is a note as follows: (If the above items are resubmitted in a subsequent voucher, this Pre-Audit Difference Statement



must be attached thereto). Therefore, if any of these items are resubmitted, be sure to attach the proper "Pre-Audit Difference Statement" as well as your signed statement as to the exact use and need of the items purchased.

Yours very truly,

E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser.

cc. Miss Frances Grant. ✓



70/124

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

Office of Chief of Bureau  
B.P.I. Memo. 825

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DIVISIONS.

Please call the attached decision by the Comptroller General to the attention of members of your staff, particularly any who may have occasion to perform foreign travel.

*H. E. Keen* H. E. Keen  
Business Manager of Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Office of Budget and Finance

March 1, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES.

Attached hereto is a copy of a decision by the Comptroller General to the Secretary of Agriculture under date of February 14, 1935 (A-56432) in which the Comptroller General confirms his previous decision of August 7, 1934 (14 Comp. Gen. 95) wherein it was held that an official of this Department who had traveled on a foreign vessel in contravention of Section 601 of the Merchant Marine Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 697) would be required to deposit into the Treasury of the United States the full amount expended by him and in his behalf by the Department in connection with such travel amounting in this particular case to \$1,374.50. It is believed this decision should be brought to the attention of all employees who have occasion to go abroad on official business.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. FUCHS,  
Assistant Director of Finance.

Encl.



March 5, 1935.

Mr. George N. Roerich,  
Peiping Branch,  
Hongkong-Shanghai Bank,  
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Roerich:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28 and the enclosed list of forage plant seeds and herbarium specimens included in the shipment of January 19. As yet this shipment has not been received, but we are hoping that it will be here in the very near future. Several of the seeds appear to be of real interest and value, particularly the *Agropyrum* and *pseudo-agropyrum*. We note that the number of different forage seeds is somewhat limited and that the herbarium is rather extensive. I am wondering if it would not be advisable in this year's collections to extend the number of forage plant seeds rather than the herbarium specimens. Both are of real interest and value, but I feel that we must be primarily interested in the seeds for propagation.

For your information and help, I have had various workers in forage crops make some suggestions as to material that would be of value. I am enclosing these suggestions in the attached memorandum, which I hope may be of some value to you. It is not intended in any way that all these materials are to be collected, but I desire to be of assistance and offer this list for whatever use you can make of it.

With kind regards and best wishes for your continued success,  
I am,

Yours very truly,

E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser.

Enclosure

ENB:SV

cc. Miss Frances Grant.



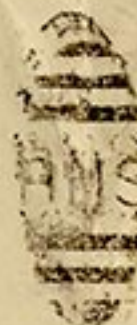
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Miss Frances Grant,  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York City, New York.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Fee Claimed by Office  
of First Address





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

March 11, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES.

Supplementing my memorandum of March 1, 1935, inviting attention to decision A-56432, issued by the Comptroller General on February 14, 1935, sustaining a disallowance of \$1,374.50 previously made against E. C. Paxton, of this Department, because of travel on a ship of foreign registry, there is transmitted herewith for your further information a copy of the Comptroller General's decision A-54093, dated February 27, 1935, affirming the disallowance of a claim for \$220.00 made by the Italian Line for the transportation of W. D. Reed, of this Department. It should be noted that in this case the Comptroller General has refused to allow payment to the steamship company for the services rendered in compliance with a Government transportation request and that the company has made demand upon the traveler for payment of the amount from his personal funds.

Particular attention is invited to the Comptroller General's reference to what he apparently considers "failure of administration to make timely decision and arrangements for travel" as well as the traveler's failure to use an American ship which sailed from the same port four days before the foreign ship and eleven days after the decision had been reached, administratively, that the travel was to be performed.

It is suggested that this decision as well as that in the Paxton case, be brought to the attention of all employees of your bureau who may be called upon to go abroad on official business, in order that they may again be warned against traveling on foreign ships in contravention of the requirements of Section 601 of the Merchant Marine Act of May 22, 1928. (45 Stat., 697).

Sincerely yours,

W. A. JUMP  
Director of Finance.

Enclosure



Peking.

19/III.

Dear Frances.

Just a few lines on the eve of our departure for the interior. We were amazed to receive the cable from Bruckman, that no seeds have been so far received. Our botanist Gorcelev reports that all seeds have been sent with the medical plants specimens, and should by now reach Washington. We shall do our best to collect seeds and desert shrubs. We have invited for this purpose Dr. Keng, of the Academic Sinica, who will join the expedition in July, also a student collector. Bruck. has written me that we received an extension till June 30th, and that further extensions will have to be arranged at a later date. I am writing this to you, for it is important that the next extension should cover the whole period till November, as was previously agreed. The month of Aug. - Sept. will be needed for seed-collecting. I have sent through the legation five packages containing pharmacological collections and covering data. Also the "Preliminary Difference Statements" with signed explanations. We are very anxious to leave for the field. The Kansu matter is worrying us. For here is a beautiful and unique possibility. It is a very definite thing, and



We know its importance. We shall await your news.  
Please continue to write to the Bank, they will forward  
our mail.

The O. House representative was only civil. Of course  
one can feel the same primordial ossified attitude.  
The younger generation of this house are more anxious  
to associate, but of course have to listen to their  
superiors. Gal. should know this.

We had to cable for authorization, because the  
legation authorities did not want to accept  
our collection for shipment. After receiving the  
cable from Bressman, and taking a written state-  
ment from myself, they finally agreed to accept  
the packages with collections. All this very

peculiar. The Lattimore matter seems to move some-  
where, although he flatly denied the whole story.  
There is something behind it all, a kind of  
blistering campaign, of which Macm. and Stevens  
were a part. They apparently succeeded in mis-  
representing the whole case.

I know everything will be well, and I do hope  
that the packages with funds will safely reach  
their destination.

With all best wishes,

Most cordially yours,  
Gal.



70/132  
Roerich

March 19, 1935

Prof. Nicholas Roerich  
Peiping Branch,  
Knogkong-Shanghai Bank,  
Peiping, China.

Dear Professor Roerich,

This is to acknowledge receipt today of your letter of February 18, enclosing expense vouchers for the months of December, and January. Also, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your cable of March 19 stating that you are investigating the seeds sent on January 19. As stated in our cables, the herbarium specimens of your first shipment were received but no seeds have been received. I hope that you are successful in tracing this shipment and will give us complete information so that we may help in locating the seeds.

The preliminary report on results of botanical field work carried on last summer in Barga and the Khingan region was received. As indicated in previous correspondence, we hope that you are able to make numerous collections of valuable seeds.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has made the following request:

"Among the plants represented in the herbarium material of the first sending of the expedition to North Manchuria, Nos. 43.1, 46.1 and 47.1 represent Iris ventricosa Pallas. This is a species which is very rarely brought into cultivation and I wonder if you would be willing to write to Doctor Roerich to ask if they could collect or have collected next year a fairly large supply of seed of this plant. I am frank to say that this does not represent a species that will be of particular use from the point of soil erosion, although, like Iris ensata which has already been introduced into this country many, many times, it may prove useful as forming a tussocklike plant which might shelter other and more valuable plants until they are established. It would have a secondary value to us, of course, as an ornamental."

Because of the apparent value of this species, I am wondering if you will be able to watch for it and comply with this request.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

E. N. Bressman  
Scientific adviser

cc Miss Frances Grant



70/133 134



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 22, 1935.

March 22, 1935

Miss Frances Grant,  
Roerich Museum,  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

I wonder if you have a new address for Professor  
Roerich. I understand that he left Peiping last Tuesday.  
I would appreciate it if you would let me know as soon  
as you have the new address.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Huss*  
ab.

Mary Huss,  
Personal Secretary to  
Secretary Wallace.



March 23, 1935

Miss Mary Huss,  
Personal Secretary to  
Secretary Wallace,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Huss,

In answer to your note of March 22, inquiring about the new address of Professor Roerich, Professor Roerich has asked us to continue to address him at the Peiping Branch of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank at Peiping as he has arranged for the transmission of his mails. As soon as we receive a new address I will forward it to you immediately.

Thanking you for your inquiry and with cordial personal regards, believe me,

Very sincerely,

FRG HS

Vice President



70/135



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 20, 1935.

Miss Frances Grant,  
Roerich Museum,  
310 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

You will be interested to know that a second shipment was received today from the Roerich expedition and that it included the forage seed which we have been searching for. Apparently the information that we had to the effect that the seed was with the first shipment was not correct. I am sure that you and all of us are much relieved to know that the seed has arrived safely. I cabled Professor Roerich today to the effect that the seed was received.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. N. Bressman", is written over the typed name.

E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser.



Tsagan Kure.

April 29th, 1935.

Dear Frances,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 18th ultimo received here in Mongolia. We were very happy to hear from Dr. Bres. that the seeds have finally reached their destination. I can hardly explain the delay in Harbin. The seed material was packed and ready for shipment before we left Harbin. We left on Saturday, and VK was instructed to hand over the package to the Consulate on Monday. Then, for some unknown reasons Gordeev ( a very good botanist but an extremely cranky person ) delayed the sending for several weeks. I tried to find the reasons for such an action and was informed that the sending was delayed as Gordeev was making identifications. However I think that one of the chief reasons was the local suspicion of everything connected with the Cons. or its staff. Before we had left Gord. even asked not to write letters to him from America because he might be taken for an agent /sic/ A newspaper man was arrested after a dinner with the Vice-Consul. To a stranger such things might seem incredible but they do happen in H. The Consulate in H. has no diplomatic pouch, and all packages had to be sent by parcel post under Consulate cover. The Materia Medica sent from Peiping was handed over to the Legation authorities and receipts properly signed were obtained. As you know this necessitated a cable to the Department to obtain their authorization.



*My salary cheque for the first half of February  
afforded me a great deal of money. I have written about it to Mrs.  
Please / much love.*

We shall try to obtain a sufficient amount of forage seeds  
from Inner Mongolia. The seeding seasons starts in September.  
While in Barga and the Khingan mountains we collected seeds  
of only those species which could be usefully introduced in  
the States. Now I note that the Department would be interested  
in various seed material of the desert and arid steppe flora,  
and shall act accordingly. Last year Macm. was supposed to  
collect seeds, and in a conversation held in Harbin he told  
me to collect forage seeds of economically useful plants only.  
Dr. Bres. has written me that the seeds of Agropyron pseudo-  
agropyron are of "considerable interest", and I am glad that  
we were able to send them a supply of these seeds.

Regarding the monthly statements of expenses, I included in  
them only such expenses which could be classed as expeditionary  
expenses, and I was surprised to read that a tent was considered  
"personal expense". Also the equipment of our camp followers.

A man receiving M\$45 per month is unable to acquire field equip-  
ment on his own expense. The only solution would be to either  
accept this expense as "expeditionary expenses" or to increase  
correspondingly their salaries. I have sent to Dr. Bres. a signed  
explanation of these expenses, and hope that he will be able to  
adjust the matter. I made out vouchers according to an incomplete  
sample copy given to me before leaving New York.

We read in the North China Star of April 17th a brief account  
of the 15th. We were sorry to see the name omitted again. It is  
very important to send proper accounts to the papers in China.  
It seems that someone in the OH is again active and I could feel it  
in Peiping. Did you get my letter about Lattimore? Our Friend should  
know that some dark hand is constantly acting in a certain direction,  
making things more difficult. Relations after all should be recti-  
fied. Apparently no statement was sent out to foreign govts in  
connection with the Pact. Always yours,

GR.

*The undermining activity of the OH is  
very apparent. Please, keep this  
in mind.*

*Expeditionary expenses  
only*



70/137

C O P Y

May 11, 1935

Mr. George N. Roerich,  
c/o Rev. Carl G. Soederbom,  
M. P. Mission,  
Kalgan, N. China.

Dear Mr. Roerich:

I am transmitting herewith vouchers together with the statements covering articles suspended by the General Accounting Office for the period April 18 to November 30, 1934. Separate accounts have been made for each fiscal year involved. There are, therefore, four accounts--two for you and two for Professor Roerich.

Kindly examine these accounts very carefully and give particular attention to the statements which accompany the accounts. If these statements in any way do not cover the circumstance, will you kindly prepare them so that they give the exact circumstance. If the statements are correct, kindly sign each statement and sign each of the vouchers at the place indicated. I am informed that these vouchers need not be sworn to as they are re-submissions and, therefore, have been sworn to when first submitted.

I wish to call your attention specifically to the following items and want you to note particularly that we are requesting the list of the articles purchased by Mr. Kitagawa (May 25); a receipt from a guard (August 21); that we are attempting to get a receipt from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (April 22); and that copies of telegrams are necessary (November 15-30):

Nicholas Roerich

April 18 - Revolver, ammunition, etc. \$29.95

On the statement of resubmission of Mr. deRoerich on this item no mention was made and as the original account specified that this was personal property this item has been conceded.

May 25 - Advance to Mr. Kitagawa. \$60.40

Space has been left for the articles purchased by Mr. Kitagawa and these will have to be listed by Mr. de Roerich.



August 21 - One month's salary for second guard. \$13.17

According our copy of Mr. de Roerich's account the receipt accompanied the original voucher although no copy of this receipt is filed with our records here. If the second guard is with Mr. de Roerich and he could submit another receipt, would suggest that this be done.

November 26 - Per diem. 3.65

The per diem suspension will have to be conceded.

George Roerich

April 22 - Excess baggage. \$59.36

Mr. de Roerich should be advised that we have written the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for this receipt and hope to have it when these accounts are returned for resubmission.

October 21 - Incorrect total of voucher. \$ .51

This will have to be conceded.

November 15-30 - Telegrams. \$1.54

Mr. de Roerich should furnish a copy of this telegram if this item is re-submitted.

November 25-26 - Excess in per diem. \$3.65

Charge will have to be conceded.

I hope that you will give these matters your prompt and careful attention inasmuch as some of these accounts are nearly a year old and should be finally disposed of.

Yours very truly,

E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser.



COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Washington

70/139

S.S. Pres. Hoover  
At Sea, May 21, 1935

Mr. J. L. Mahoney  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Joe:

In working through my troubled affairs, I find a few items about which I should comment to you before they are forgotten, or before too much is done about them.

I returned two trunks to you from Los Angeles, having concentrated the equipment in the remaining six and the bags. In case it is necessary to send a quantity of equipment to the field they could be used. The additional keys which you sent have been put with the others, so that in case one is lost all will be lost, and we can then come home.

I note you are purchasing 2000 locking envelopes to be delivered later. Please do not send the whole supply to me at one time. Fifty of each would be a large number for any reasonable time in the field, and it is too much work to pack them around. I have no suggestion for an address other than to the Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, but will know more later when I have interviewed the Japanese.

The matter of the Radio bill of lading can be explained. It was sent on a b-o-l, but it was delayed in the mail and I did not get it promptly. For some reason, the express receipt contained no mention of the bill of lading, and the supposition was that the shipment had been sent regular express collect. Had the notation been on the express receipt we could have handled the matter at once and avoided the telegram. As you might know, I did not pay the charges, and the equipment was received in a day or two when the bill of lading turned up. The Radio Co. was not at fault.

I am at a loss to understand the handling of the Japanese visa, not that it made any difference in the end, except using some time; but because of the method, and for future reference. At best, it was only accidental that I discovered the lack of it, as there was no reference to it in any letter.

It may be that by this time you will have received the visas for Russia. Could they be transmitted to Japan during the present week or soon after, so that they could be entered on the passports before we leave there. It would simplify matters a good deal to have this out of the way before the fun starts in Manchuria.



I am sorry I ever mentioned the matter of a seal. You may recall that my original suggestion was not to use the Department seal, but to have an Office seal. I do not think a Bureau design is necessary either. The most that would be needed would be something to make an impression which we could recognize as our own, and which would not be readily duplicated. I have sealed our trunks and bags with car seals, the ordinary wire and lead affair, and to make the impression have used a small leather working tool which makes a picture of a ship. I do not know how this will fit in the solicitors scheme and historical pronouncements, but let the memoranda fall where they may, it did the trick. I may have to write Ben about this revolutionary matter.

There has been nothing to report about Mr. Stephens so far. The incidents relative to getting to San Francisco and pushing off you can gather later from the expense accounts.

Sincerely yours,

(s) H. G. Mac Millan.




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON.  
—  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

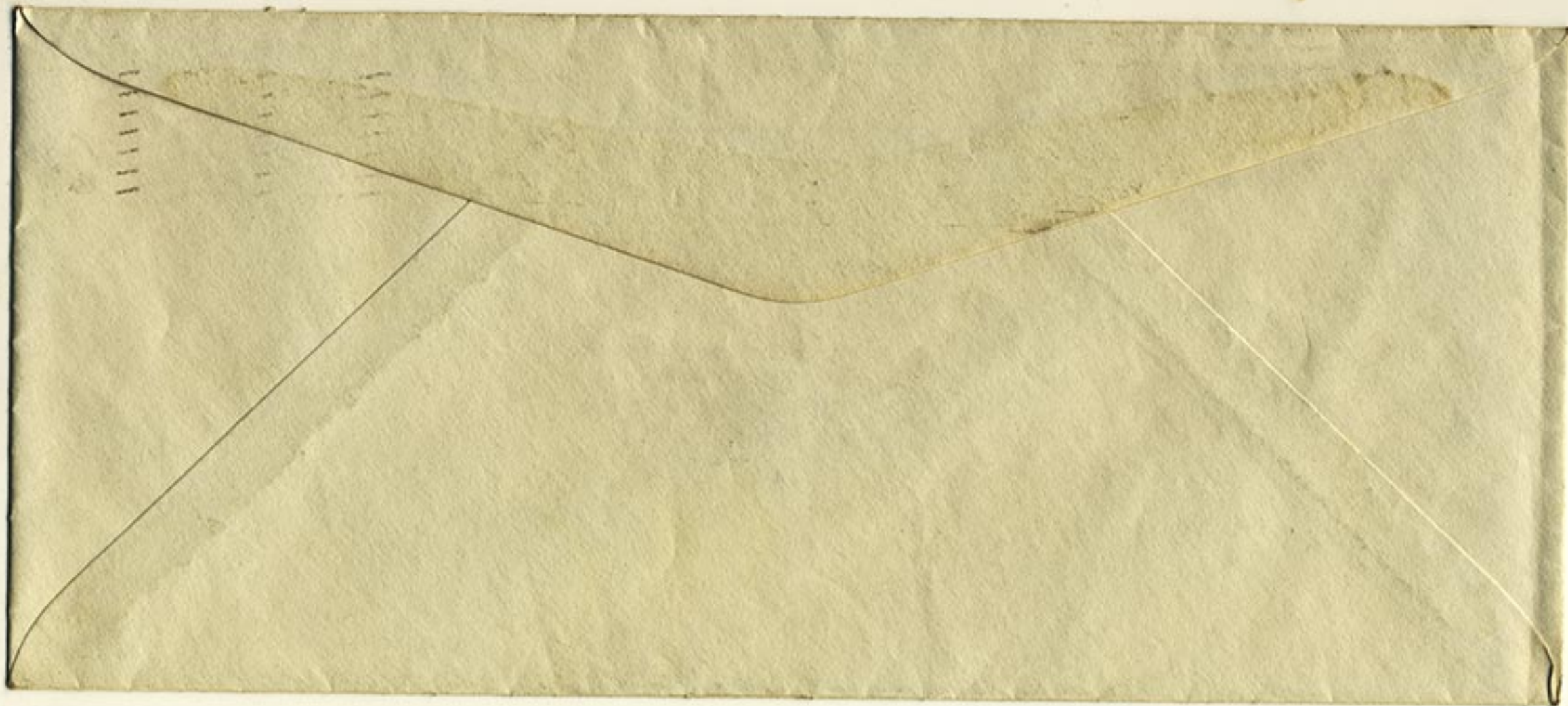


70/141  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$3.00



Miss Frances Grant  
Roerich Museum  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York, N. Y.





70/142

C O P Y

May 22, 1935

Mr. George N. Roerich,  
c/o Rev. Carl O. Soederbom,  
M. P. Mission,  
Kalgan, N. China.

Dear Mr. Roerich:

Receipt of your letter of April 8th is acknowledged. I am happy to know that the memorandum with regard to plants which you may find in the region in which you are now working will be useful and I am particularly pleased to know that you are making preparations to secure large quantities of seed material. I feel that you have an excellent opportunity for getting a large number of typical drouth resistant plants which we may try out in the several plant nurseries which have been established in our plains region.

I have traced your salary checks for February. I am informed that the February 27th check represents your salary for the first half of February and not the second half. I am informed that the salary for the second half of February did not go out until some time in March. Undoubtedly you will receive the check for the second half later.

I am hoping that you will return the forms which I sent to you on April 17 promptly so that your checks in the future may be paid directly to your account in the Hongkong-Shanghai bank at Peiping. Until we get these forms it is impossible for us to make the arrangements which you desire. I assure you, however, that I will give it prompt attention as soon as you get the forms to us.

Yours very truly,

E. N. Bressman  
Scientific Adviser



70/143

COPY

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1935.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to your letter of June 11th and to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, it is my understanding that you felt that it would be desirable, in the interest of the Roerich Pact itself, to await the action of the Senate before we communicate with foreign governments, with a view to obtaining their interest and support of the Pact.

Accordingly, as soon as the Senate takes action, we will proceed along the lines indicated in your letter of the 11th instant.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) William Phillips

The Honorable  
Henry A. Wallace  
Secretary of Agriculture



70/194

June 18, 1935

Dr. E.N. Bressman  
Scientific Adviser,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Bressman,

Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in keeping me apprised of the movements of the Expedition, which I value greatly. Our last letters from Prof. Roerich come from 'Tzagan Kure' where they seemed to have encountered late frosts and the spring 'burans'-- a rather exacting combination.

When I was last in Washington you were so gracious as to suggest that I might care to have a set of the snapshot prints. If this is no trouble I should value them greatly, but if it is difficult please do not concern yourself about them.

Should you ever be in New York, it would give me great pleasure to have you here and show you the museum.

Thanking you once more for your numerous kindnesses, believe me,

Very sincerely,

Frances R. Grant  
Vice President

FRG HS



70/145



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 20, 1935

Miss Frances R. Grant  
Roerich Museum  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

I have your letter of June 18th and I am enclosing prints from the negatives which you saw on your last visit here. I was unable to locate these prints at the time but are the original ones received from Professor Roerich. I note that some of them are the same as the enlarged prints you forwarded some time ago for possible use in connection with an article and so possibly you have all of these. If not, please indicate the ones which you desire and I will have the prints made. I am interested in these particular prints because of the legends on the back.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. N. Bressman", is written above the typed name.

E. N. Bressman  
Scientific Adviser



70/146

July 2, 1935

Dr. E. Bressman,  
Scientific Advisor,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Bressman,

Many thanks for sending me the copy of the Release -- I am wondering if you would be so kind as to send me three or four additional copies if you have them. Also, if it is not too much trouble, I should appreciate knowing if you have received any clippings, as I should like to procure copies of them.

I am returning herewith the prints which you were so kind as to send me and should be happy to have any of the prints with figures in them. The copies which I sent to the department were the only ones I had.

Assuring you of my appreciation for your constant thoughtfulness in keeping me in touch with the Expedition progress, believe me,

Very sincerely,

Frances R. Grant  
Vice President

FRG HS  
enclosures:  
prints



Wednesday, June 26, 1935. "MANILA DAILY BULLETIN".  
Manila, P.I.

U.S. Botanical Group Is Now in Mongolia.  
(By Associated Press)

KALGAN, June 25. — Inner Mongolia, a hotbed of international intrigue, is greeting with mingled wonder and amusement the activities of a botanical expedition sent there by the United States department of agriculture but staffed veiled here today. ---

The expedition, headed by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, 70 year old bearded patriarch, arrived in Inner Mongolia two months ago in search of drought-resistant plants which might be developed for use in the American Middle West.

Prof. Roerich is founder of the museum bearing his name in New York City, and is revered by Russian emigres as an artist, journalist and author of peace plans. He was accompanied by his son, George, and a collection of four White Russian Guards and sundry Mongol Buriat helpers.

Prof. Roerich at first sought to make his headquarters in the palace of Prince Teh, just inside the Inner Mongolian frontier 200 miles north of here, but Prince Teh was understood already to have problems enough striving to accommodate a Japanese "medical mission" which came to live with him, not to mention frequent visit from Japanese military men.

#### Takes Up Quarters

Prof. Roerich thereupon took up quarters at the Mongolian home of Sven Larson, the "duke of Mongolia", nearby. Mrs. Larson who is visiting Kalgan, told the Associated Press that she knew little about the activities of the expedition except that "they are heavy eaters and seem all ways to be busy."

It is true, she said, that the Roerichs have a guard of armed Russian Cossacks, but the latter are "kept under the strictest discipline".

The Roerichs appear to be attending strictly to their work of plants collection, she said, while the simple Mongolian mind tries to understand why the United States should send an expedition half way around the world "just to dig up a few weeds".

According to A.P. Friedlander, Roerich's white Russian representative at Peiping, the Japanese also are watching the expedition's activities with interest.

#### To Push Expedition.

Friedlander said that with the arrival of new motor trucks at Roerich's headquarters from Kalgan, the leader is planning to push the expedition farther into the interior through the Gobi desert along the fringe of sovietized Outer Mongolia, and thence southward into the Ordos plateau of Suiyan province, returning about November.

"He naturally will not attempt to enter Outer Mongolia where there is danger of being shot by the Reds", said Friedlander. "In fact he will strive to avoid areas where suspicions are likely to help the United States cope with the drought problems in the West."

#### Meets Emperor Kang.

The present headquarters of the Roerichs are 200 miles from the Outer Mongolian frontier where "no trespassing" signs hang out for all white Russians, Japanese and others unsympathetic to the Soviet cause.

Prof. Roerich a year ago was granted an audience by Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukue to whom he presented a medal of his own invention. He has been a frequent contributor to the white Russian press in the Far East.



MANILA DAILY BULLETIN  
U.S. Furnishes Arms To Expedition.  
Wednesday, June 26, 1935  
Manila, P.I.

( By Associated Press )

Wientsin, June 25. A spokesman for the American 15th Infantry regiment here disclosed today that the rifles, revolvers and ammunition used by the Roerich expedition in Inner Mongolia were obtained from Col. Reynolds J. Burt, the commanding officer.

Colonel telegraphed the war department at Washington and also Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for permission to turn over the arms, on the request of Prof. Roerich.

The war department authorized the release and the Roerichs were issued six 30 caliber rifles, four automatic revolvers and a quantity of ammunition.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Office of Information  
Press Service



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release — Immediate

June 27, 1935.

ROERICH SEARCHES ARID ASIA  
FOR DROUTH RESISTING PLANTS

Botanical Explorers from U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Seek Plants To Hold Soils of Dry Areas in West

From the most desolate parts of Asia may come the plants which will keep the American landscape firmly in place when the next drouth comes along.

More than 1,800 lots of seed from drouth-resistant plants brought back from Turkestan by plant hunters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are now growing in the plant reserve stations established last year by the Department. Additional lots of seed have recently arrived from Manchuria and Mongolia, and still other valuable shipments are expected after the expedition now working on the edge of the Gobi Desert has had an opportunity to harvest the seeds which will ripen this fall.

In a recent report to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the head of the present Asiatic expedition, Prof. Nicholas Roerich, described some of the consequences of erosion.

"In the completely dead sands of Asia," he wrote, "it was enlightening to unearth the roots of age-old forests. Strangely enough, precisely on these sites one may find excellent dwelling-sites and bits of woven grasses



indicating that life once flourished here. The ancient Chinese chronicles, with their meticulous notes of early Chinese travelers, describe these now-eroded sites as picturesque cities and villages which flourished amidst plenty. We cannot attribute these changes entirely to cosmic actions. The hand of man has been especially reprehensible.

"In the dead deserts of Asia one may often hear the murmur of underground streams, which at times give rise to the beliefs in subterranean life. Not seldom, these streams have been driven under stones and pebbles by human hands which have rapaciously destroyed the vegetation."

Despite human exploitation extending over centuries, and despite adverse natural conditions, some vegetation remains in these Asiatic sands, and it is this tenacious vegetation that the explorers from America are after.

"Upon these sand dunes, upon these endless mounds," Prof. Roerich writes, "one still finds remnants of the great forests; there still are found great quantities of feathergrass, and other steppe grasses at once strongly resistant and useful for forage. Crossing the endless desert spaces, I always realize the countless possibilities still preserved in these virgin steppes. I do not even venture to speak here of the vast store of medical plants scattered throughout these regions, and still utilized so little by men, since science has only now begun to pay attention to these treasures which have been known for centuries but which have been forgotten in the bustle of life."

In years past, introduction of soybeans, various lespedezas, Chinese elm, and crested wheat grass have been of untold value to American agriculture. The hope is that Asia will once more provide the plants which may, after the necessary adaptation, resist drouth in the American Great Plains and help control erosion.



The expedition headed by Professor Roerich was sent to the areas bordering the Gobi Desert because of the great pasture areas which apparently withstand the terrific heat of summer and cold of winter, and scanty rainfall. Through centuries of natural selection strains of grasses and legumes which are able to cope with these conditions have developed and increased. Also, the origin of many plants has been traced to the old world centers in Asia and it is reasonable to expect that there are already in existence grasses, legumes, shrubs and trees of value under similar conditions in the United States. In fact, no region in the world offers more promise of obtaining economic plants which are drought-resistant, soil-binding and otherwise peculiarly important at this time. The discovery of just one desirable plant species would repay the costs of the expeditions many-fold.

One of the best fodder plants of this agricultural region just east of the Gobi is a species of the wheat grass known by the scientific name, Agropyron pseudoagropyrum, and also known as Elymus pseudoagropyrum. The plant is somewhat similar to the valuable wheat grasses now grown in America, such as slender wheat grass and crested wheat grass. One of the outstanding contributions of the 1935 expeditions was the collection of a limited supply of seed of this valuable plant species.

The semi-desert, the reports state, has the appearance of a large plain with an altitude of approximately 2,000 feet. The climate of the region is characterized by a "snowless, rigorously cold winter, a cold and rather rainless spring and autumn, and a hot dry summer, for although there is more rain in the summer, the water quickly evaporates, owing to the heat which sometimes reaches over 100° F." In this region were recorded species of important plants such as wheat grass, brome grass, blue grass, rye grass, fescue, alfalfa, lespedeza, and other lesser known species of possible value. About twenty



different grasses and four species of shrubs were reported, but no trees were recorded in this section.

In addition to the plains region, considerable areas of unstable and in some places movable sand dunes were encountered. The greater part of the sand dunes were more or less covered with turf. Various species of wheat grass including Agropyron pseudoagropyrum, blue-joint, June grass, foxtail, alfalfa, clovers and other lesser known grasses, shrubs and trees were reported in this region.

The bench lands in the river valleys are covered with perennial grasses, shrubs and trees which are "able to withstand, without any failure, the desiccating winds of the spring, the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter." Various species of *Spodiopogon*, *Arundinella*, *Digitaria*, *Stipa*, *Calamagrostis*, *Koeleria*, *Melica*, *Festuca*, *Bromus*, *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Rosa*, *Armeniaca*, *Medicago*, *Astragalus*, *Vicia*, *Securinega*, and *Thymus* were reported.

Seeds of the plant species already obtained from the Roerich expedition and now being grown in the Department's experimental greenhouses include *Stipa* or needlegrass, *Agropyron* or wheat grass, including the species *pseudoagropyrum*, *lespedeza*, *trifolium*, and *elymis* or rye grass. Professor Roerich and his botanists consider these the most important drought-resistant forage plants of this region.



Office of Secretary

5400

CABLEGRAM

July 3, 1935

Mr. Nicholas Roerich  
c/o Rev. Carl O. Soederbom  
M. P. Mission  
Kalgan, North China

Department asks you at the earliest possible safe moment to  
transfer your expedition to a safe region rich in drought  
resistant grasses in Suifu

H. A. Wallace



20/151



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 3, 1935

Miss Frances Grant  
Roerich Museum  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Grant:

For your information I am enclosing herewith copy of a cable which I have sent today to Professor Roerich. Also I am enclosing copy of a letter which I received from William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, regarding the Pact, under date of June 13.

I do not know whether there is any foundation whatsoever for the insinuations of political activity on the part of Professor Roerich in Mongolia. I am exceedingly anxious, however, that he be engaged, both actually and apparently, in doing exactly what he is supposed to be doing as an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in searching for seeds valuable to the United States. I would appreciate your cooperation in seeing that this is brought tactfully and effectively to Professor Roerich's attention. In saying this, I realize, of course, that most and perhaps all of these insinuations of the press in late June may be quite without foundation; nevertheless, with times as troubled in the East as they now are, it would seem to me wise to take no chances, and, therefore, the Department has asked Professor Roerich, with due consideration for safety, to travel to the safer area of the Province of Suiyuan which is reputedly rich in drought resistant grasses.

Sincerely yours

*H. A. Waller*

Secretary

Enclosures



Expedition Folder (Alma) given by K.S.C. to Mr. Marritt July 5, 1939.

August 29, 1934	From H.G. MacMillan to Mr. Ryerson	(5 pages)
August 11, 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	(2 pages)
May 5, 1934	From Ryerson to Consul General Tokyo	1 "
May 5, 1934	From Ryerson to Consul Harbin, Manchuria	1 "
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 "
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Mr. Allanson	1 "
June 1, 1934	From Acting Secretary Phillips to Am Emb. Tokyo	1 page
June 30 1934	From William Phillips to Sec. Wallace	1 page
July 7 1934	From Wallace to Ryerson Telegram	
July 7 1934	From Ryerson to Morrison	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Cabot Coville	1 page
April 25 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
March 28 1934	From Ryerson to James L. Stephens	1 page
April 23 1934	From Howard to Ryerson	1 page
October 21 1934	Release for Publication President appoints Secretary Wallace Plenipotentiary to Sign Roerich Pact	
February 12 1935	From E.N. Bressman to George Roerich	2 pages
	Attached: Preaudit difference Statement January 31 1935	9 pages
July 7, 1934	From Ryerson to Morrison	1 page
August 11 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	2 pages
August 29 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson	5 pages
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Dawson	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to George Roerich	2 pages
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Coville Am. Cons. Harbin	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Allanson	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
May 5 1934	From Ryerson to Consul General Tokyo	1 page
April 25 1934	From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
April 23 1934	From <del>Ryan</del> Howard to Ryerson	1 page
March 28 1934	From Ryerson to Stephens	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Coville	1 page
September 17 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 7 1934	From Secretary Wallace to Ryerson Telegram	



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Paraphrase May 9 1934	1 page
Paraphrase May 10 1934	1 page
Telegram May 22 1934 From Hull to Embassy Tokio	1 page
Paraphrase June 8 1934	2 pages
Telegram June 9 1934 From Hull to American Consul Tokyo	1 page
Paraphrase June 11 1934	1 page
Telegram June 30 1934 By Hull to American Legation Peiping China	2 pages
December 13 1934 From Secretary Wallace To Miss Grant	1 page
May 21 1935 From MacMillan to Mahony (2 copies)	2 pages
May 22 1934 From Mahony to MacMillan	1 page
May 22 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
June 19 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	2 pages
June 21 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	2 pages
June 29 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
July 13 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
July 10 1934 From Assistant in Charge of Accounts to MacMillan	1 page attached
July 21 1934 From Mac Millan to Mahoney	1 page
August 7 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
September 1 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
October 13 1934 From Mahoney to Macmillan with statement	2 pages
September 12 1934 From Mahoney to MacMilan	2 pages
September 21 1934 From Mahoney to MacMillan	1 page
November 1 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney and answer	2 pages
November 7 1934 From MacMillan to Mahoney	1 page
May 11 1935 From Bressman to George Roerich	2 pages
May 22 1935 From Bressman to Goerge Roerich	1 page
July 27th 1935 From George Roerich to Frances Grant	1 page
October 10 1934 From George Roerich to Brances Grant	1 page
August 8 1935 From George Roerich to Frances Grant	1 page
June 26 1935 Press Release Manila Daily Bulletin	1 page
To try cure for soil erosion	1 page
August 10 1934 Press Release from Washington	2 pages
April 20 th 1934 From Danaher to Prof. Roerich	1 page
Copy of letter to Emperor of Manchukuo from Prof. Roerich	1 page
August 9 1934 From F. Grant to Miss Mary Huss attached Press release	2 pages
August 11 1934 "Heald Tribiune	
March 19 Peiping Original letter from G. Roerich to F. Grant	1 page
April 29 1935 Tsagan Kure " " " " "	1 page
July 14 1935 Naran-Obo " " " " "	1 page
October 1 1934 Harbin " " " " "	1 page
June 18 1935 From F. Grant to Bressman	1 page
March 22 1935 From Mary Huss to F. Grant and answer	2 pages
November 20 1934 Harbin Personal	4 pages



May 29 1934	From F. Grant to Mahony	1 page
May 10 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant ( original )	1 page
	From Mahoney to F. Grant	1 page
May 4 1934	From F. Grant to Mahoney	1 page
March 1 1935	Memorandum to Heads of Divisions by Fuchs	2 pages
June 1 1934	From G. Roerich to F. Grant (Original)	1 page
March 5 1935	From Bressman to G. Roerich	1 page
January 26 1935	Telegram to Bressman	
January 26 1935	Premium of bond by New Amsterdam Casualty Co. N de Roerich	
January 26 1935	" " 2 G. de Roerich	
January 26 1935	From Ryan to F. Grant	
March 19 1935	From Bressman to Prof. de Roerich	1 page
September 17 1934	From Ryerson to Dawson	1 page
October 13 1934	From Ryerson to Secretary Wallace	4 pages
July 19 1935	From Grant to Bressman	1 page
June 20 1935	From Bressman to Grant (original)	1 page
	and answer July 2 1935	
July 8 1935	From Bressman to Grant	1 page
	attached 4 pages Press release	
April 8 1934	Telegram to /Ryerson	
September 26th 1935	From G. Roerich to F. Grant (original)	1 page
June 7 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant	1 page
June 7 1934	From Mahoney to F. Grant (original)	1 page
November 1934	30th Cable to Dep of Agri.	
December 6 1934	From G.H. Dern to Wallace	
January 6 1935	From Bressman to F. Grant (original)	1 page
March 20th 1935	From Bressman to F. Grant (original )	1 page
July 3 1935	From Wallace to Prof. Roerich	1 page
June 13 1935	From Phillips to Wallace	1 page
July 3 1935	From Wallace to F. Grant (original)	1 page
Statement of Conference at Montevideo with initials of all Trustees		
March 16 1934	From Wallace to Prof. de Roerich (photostat	1 page
August 17	From MacMillan	1 page
August 11 1934	To Ryerson 3 copies	1 page
August 17 1934	To Ryerson	1 page
July 10 1934	To Ryerson from MacMillan	2 pages
	Statement from MacMillan	1/2 page
June 20 1934	From MacMillan	1 page
July 10 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson 2 copies	2 pages
June 24 1934	From MacMilan to Ryerson	2 pages
		1 page attached
June 24 1934	From MacMillan to Ryerson G. de Roerich	1 page



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May 23 1934 From G. Roerich to MacMillan	1 page
Appendix No 2 May 23, 1934 from G. Roerich to MacMillan	1 page
July 1 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 1 1934 Memorandum for Dr. Sato from MacMillan	3 pages
July 10 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	2 pages
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels Am. Consul Tokyo	2 pages
July 20 1934 to Ryerson	2 pages
July 27 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 20 1934 to Garrels	2 pages
June 26 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels	1 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
July 20 1934 From MacMillan to Am. Legation Peiping China	1 page
July 23 1934 From MacMillan to Garrels Am Consul Tokyo	1 page
July 22 1934 to Ryerson	1 page
July 16 1934 Clipping attached to letter	1 page
July 28 1934 From Stephens to Ryerson	1 page
July 31 1934 to Ryerson	1 page
August 9 1934 From Stephens to Vinall Washington D.C.	1 page
August 20 1934 From Ryerson to G. Roerich	4 pages
August 11 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
August 21 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
June 22 1934 From Ryerson to MacMillan	1 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
August 21 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	1 page
August 20, 1934 From Ryerson to G. Roerich	1 page
August 9 1934 From Stephens to Vinall	1 page
July 28 1934 From Stephens to Ryerson	1 page
July 22 1934 From to Ryerson	1 page
July 23 1934 From Macmillan to Garrels	2 pages
July 10 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson 1 page clippings attached	1 page
July 20 1934 From MacMillan to Nelson T. Johnson	1 page
July 6 1934 From MacMillan to Ryerson	3 pages
July 1 1934 Memorandum for Dr. Sato from MacMillan	



70/156



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 8, 1935

Miss Frances R. Grant  
Roerich Museum  
310 Riverside Drive  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Grant:

I have your letter of July 2nd and the prints. I am having copies made for you and will forward them when they are ready. Enclosed please find some additional copies of the press release. I have received no clippings but will make inquiry of our Office of Information as to what they have received.

Yours very truly

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "E. N. Bressman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "E".

E. N. Bressman  
Scientific Adviser

Enclosure.



Naran-Obo.

July 14th, 1935.

My dear Frances,

Many thanks for your kind note of June 10th which I was very glad to receive. I am very glad to hear that you take a serious interest in the region where we are now working. It is indeed an interesting country and merits a careful study. I have read carefully through most of the books and articles by Lat. His information as far as modern times are concerned is mostly reliable, although sometimes he is rather prejudiced. His book on the Mongols is probably the best written on the subject in English. Its great drawback is the complete omission of Russian works which are very important, hence several mistakes. It is very important to find out something about the general background of the author. I believe you could get much information from Mr. Walter C. Young, Mr. Crane's representative in the Far East, who is now in New York. Please ~~gi~~ Transmit him our heartfelt condolences on the occasion of the death of his little boy - I read about it in the Peiping papers. Young is a nice fellow, and was very friendly in Peiping. He knows something about the two botan. and will be able to give you a few facts on the situation in the Far East. I know that Lat. several years ago was associated with the P.T. Times in Tientsin. You will be interested to know that on the 26th of June the P.T. Times printed a lengthy article on the Expedition - several facts completely distorted, others without any foundation: for ex. that Mother is awaiting us in Kalgan, and that Prince Teh refused to us the use of his Palace. All this is of course sheer nonsense. Besides that the article stresses the fact of the presence of White Russians in the Expedition, and that the Jap. feel uneasy about its movements. It is difficult to say what the unknown author of the article had in mind, but it seems to me that his intention was to draw attention of some of the rival groups in the region. We are investigating the source of this article and shall let you know the results of this inquiry. A few days ago we received a cable signed by the Secretary asking us to transfer the expedition to Suiyuan at the "earliest safe moment". Notwithstanding newspaper reports and other rumours the region is absolutely quite, and our scientific work proceeds unhindered. As a matter of fact, we had anticipated the Department's wishes, and had transferred the Expedition to Suiyuan on June 26th. It will be interesting to find out the reasons for such a cable. I stress once more that we had nether difficulties, nor any unpleasant encounter with any of the foreign rival groups. I hope that our friend will let you know the actual situation. I sincerely hope that your efforts in the Kan. matter will be crowned with success. Lately, I hear, there were new and favorable movements in the matter, and notwithstanding the pressure of the lectur. things are going ahead. With all best wishes and hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours always,

gr.



July 19, 1935.

Dr. E. N. Bressman,  
Scientific Adviser  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Bressman,

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me  
the copies of the releases and for your kindness in making  
the prints. I have also received your letter in regard to  
the motors for the expedition and have sent it on to  
Professor Roerich.

Assuring you of my deep appreciation for your  
constant graciousness in keeping me advised of the expedition  
progress, I am

Very truly yours,

Frances R. Grant  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRG:R

Grant  
Jus



Camp Temur-Khada,

July 27th, 1935.

Dear Frances,

Just received your two letters (without dates) enclosing the two clippings from the Chicago Tribune and the N.Y. Times. It is essential to bring this Mr. Powell to account. I am enclosing a copy of our letter to the Secretary which will give you some of the local details. This Mr. Powell was in Kalgan in June last and visited there Mr. & Mrs. Larson (otherwise Duke of Mongolia), the latter telling him some nonsense about our stay at their ranch in Chakhar. Rumours incorporated in the Chicago Tribune article appeared first in Peiping and Kalgan, and the old witch, I mean Mrs. Larson, told that she had heard something strange about us while in Kalgan. Of course all this is a fantastic invention manufactured by some inscrupulous fellow. The words of the Washington Star quoted by you: "the Mongols are surprised that an American Expedition should travel all around the world to pick a few Mongolian weeds" - repeat word for word what Lattimore had to me in Peiping. I think it is more than a coincidence. The whole case merits a careful investigation. Our local inquiries have already shown that there is a certain foreign source implicated in the case, and I think, you will be able to find it out. Strong action is necessary. It is too bad that things have taken such a turn, as shown in your last cable about Gal's sudden and unwarranted change. A couple of days before our departure from Larson's farm, the place was visited by the wife of Reuter's representative in Peiping, a certain Mrs. Oliver, Russian by birth. She told us that there were many stories and rumours spread about us in Peiping and Tientsin, and that there was an intense interest in the Expedition. A few days after this conversation appeared the article in the Peiping-Tientsin Times (June 26th) a modified version of the article in Chicago Tribune and less harmful, stating among other things, that Mother was expecting us in Kalgan (Sic!) and that Father was riding escorted by a guard of bearded Cossacks!! Poor Cossacks! I think, Mrs. Larson should have added that our Cossacks were subsisting on a diet of candle sticks, new born babies and cat fat! Now about photographs. All photos taken in North Manchuria and Barga have been sent to the Department and are now with Dr. Bressman. New photos are being taken, but to develop them locally is out of question, and they have to be sent to Peiping, this takes about 20 days. All photos are the property of the Department, and it is for them to give out publicity about the Expedition, especially now when some malicious hand is trying to handicap the whole work. Of course one had to expect such things, and I only hope that adequate measures will be taken to deal with the situation. I again repeat that it is of the utmost importance to investigate the background of Macmillan and his colleague.



Camp Tientsin-Khaba  
Micmil.'s connection with certain foreigners should be investigated, and I believe that Mr. Shib, has already written to you about his discovery. The position of O.H. in the whole matter is very conspicuous, and we are awaiting your news. After all something has to be done. Our work is progressing nicely. Dr. Keng, our botanist is busily engaged collecting specimens. In about ten days we shall start seed collecting. The last few days were quite rainy - this is the Mongol rainy season. We had rain almost every day in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the remoteness of our camp, we constantly receive visitors. So about two weeks ago our camp was visited by Mr. Caccia, Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Peiping, and Capt Harding, of the British Military Attache's Office. Some German travellers also made a visit. I hear that Sir Charles Bell & Family are staying with the Larson's in Chaknar. It is strange to see so many foreigners in the Gobi.

When we were in Harbin rumours were spread that we had 250 men under arms, several armoured cars, and a score of machine guns! It is all very amusing, and when I see you next I shall tell you some very amusing stories about local possibilities to spread rumours. Rumour-spreading was always considered a property of Oriental bazars, but now I must state that we Westerners are just as bad, and the foreign colonies in Peiping, Shanghai and Tientsin are real hotbeds.

With all best wishes, and hoping to hear from you soon,

GR



Camp Temur Khada,

Aug. 8th, 1935.

Dear Frances:

The newspaper attacks seem to continue, for to-day we received a recent clipping from the Tientsin American daily "The North China Star" of July 17th. The paper again publishes the same article rather enlarged and full of insinuations. It is evident that some one is actively trying to injure the Expedition, and I hope that the Depart. will find effective means to counteract this slander. I am also enclosing a clipping from the Manila Daily Bulletin which was sent to us by Dr. Hasselmann, a German from Manila who spent several days with us at Larson's ranch in Chakhar. In his letter accompanying the clipping he is writing: "Enclosed is an Associated Press report which, I believe, requires some corrections from your part. The judgement of Mrs. Larson corresponds to the opinion I have gained from her, particularly on the last day in Kalgan when she rightfully called herself a "Hardboiled, mercenary business woman". Such is the opinion of an outsider! Some of our Mongol informants hinted that her husband had something to do with the spread of the slander. Now I recall that Ryer. has been in correspondence with Larson planning an expedition to Inner Mongolia, and Dr. Eriksson, a Swedish missionary in Chakhar, had told me that Larson was expecting an expedition from the Dep. of Agriculture, and that Ryer. had even bought herbarium specimens from himself for the Department. Mrs Larson was also collecting herbarium specimens for the same source, I believe,



All this makes me believe, that the root of the whole trouble is to be found in the two botanists demoted by the Department, and I hope that something will be done to check their slanderous activities. As you know, the two men after leaving Manchuria, visited Tientsin, and Shanghai, and even boasted that they had taken steps to handicap our future plans! Anyhow they succeeded in poisoning the minds of the local Consular officials, and the Department would do well to explain the matter to the Legation in Peiping. We are trying our best to find out locally the source of this slander, and, I believe, shall be successful, but action of a very definite <sup>character</sup> source is needed from the other side of the Ocean. We are certain that the necessary steps will be taken to counteract this foolish newspaper stories. The local Mongols are planning a denial in the foreign press in Peiping and Tientsin. Our work is progressing successfully. We began to collect seeds and up to now have something like 48 packages of seed material. Of course there will be many more before the end of September. The two Chinese botanists, Dr. Keng and Yang are doing good work. The information about the expulsion of the Expedition from Manchuria is sheer nonsense, and you have a copy of the Foreign Office letter from Tokyo which should be used in the press. Of course the whole attack in Harbin was directed against the American connections of the Expedition, and it is more than strange that precisely American papers should continue to spread slander and illwill. The quoting of Consular officials by the papers is also more than strange and altogether unheard in diplomatic practice. I sincerely hope that the matter will be soon clarified. I believe Gal. will be interested in the matter, and will give good suggestions. Hoping to hear from you soon and with all best wishes,

Yours always, *GR*

Please note that the papers refer to the interest of Soviet officials who are alleged to be uneasy about the purposes of the Exp. I must add for your information that so far we have seen nothing of either Japanese or Soviet locally.



Registered.



70/161



Miss Frances R. Grant.

19 JUL 1935

Roeckh Museum.

310, Riverside Drive

New York.

U.S.A.



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挂號

Miss Frances R. Grant,

1706

310, Riverside Drive.

NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



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G. de Roerick,  
Rev. Seederbom,  
Kalgan, North China.





20/163

# DOLLAR STEAMSHIP Lines

ROUND THE WORLD  
ORIENT AND PACIFIC

SS "President Monroe",

Sept. 26th, 1935.

Dear Frances,

Please find enclosed several clippings from Tientsin and Shanghai. From them you will see that we have had a very good press in Shanghai in the local American British and Russian papers. The clipping from the North China Star of Sept. 21st is important as it contains a letter to the Editor written by Prince Teh-Wang, Head of the Mongol National Movement and Secretary-General of the Mongol Govt. Council. This letter dismisses the insinulative statements made by the yellow press correspondent John Powell in June and July. A copy of the clipping has been sent to Mr. Wallace for his information. While in Shanghai I made an attempt to meet Powell to tell him what I think of him, but unfortunately he was ill, and moreover several of the newspaper men to whom I talked, said that they did not shake hands with him! The Military Attache in Peiping was of the same opinion. I am enclosing the following clippings:

- 1) The China Press ( Shanghai )
- 2) The Shanghai Times ( British, Shanghai ).
- 3) The North China Daily News ( American Shanghai ).
- 4) Shanghai Zarya ( The Russian Daily )



We are told that several more communiques appeared in the Russian dailies in Shanghai. Clippings will be sent to you from India.

It is important that Sina should get a copy of the letter of Achair about which she wrote to Prof. de Roerich in her last letter.

We are nearing Hongkong and is getting quite hot. Great things are in the process of formation, and it is too bad that some people are too blind to see them, and lack courage to approach these problems.

With all best wishes,

Yours always,

gr.



70/164

TO TRY ALLEN CURE FOR SOIL EROSION

Plant Explorers Return From Near East With Specimens  
Inured to Unfavorable Climate

---

After searching the deserts and foothills of Russian Turkestan and most of Turkey for plants to control soil erosion, H.L. Westover and C.R. Enlow, plant explorers of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, have returned after seven months with nearly 1,800 lots of seed, according to department bulletin. Among these is seed of a desert grass that may be uprooted by the wind but grabs hold when it lands.

"The drought of last Summer with its frequent dust storms emphasizes the great need for more soil-holding plants such as these men were looking for," says F.D. Richey, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "Because of the unusually adverse conditions for plant life where much of this seed was collected we are hopeful that something of real value for our Great Plains and the Southwest will be found in the collection."

Most of the seed collections represent grasses or legumes which form a thick turf close to the ground enabling them to bind the soil and hold it against the ravages of wind and water. Others represent shrubs whose root systems looked promising as soil-binders. Seeds from a few trees also were brought back. Most of the seed lots came from plants that are edible by livestock, but this quality was not regarded as of principal importance in making selections.

The explorers penetrated far into the foothills of some of the Republics of Turkestan. On one occasion they visited the village of Ziddi, in the Gissar Mountains of Tajikistan. They were the first Americans to visit this village, and only a week before the natives saw their first automobile. The villagers were so delighted they immediately prepared a feast for their guests.

Officials of the Soviet Government gave the explorers every possible assistance. Botanical experts were able in almost every instance to give the Americans all the necessary information concerning the plants of the regions visited. This information made it possible to avoid plants which are poisonous or otherwise undesirable. The officials of the various republics supplied automobiles, horses and camels to transport the exploration party over Turkestan, sometimes referred to as Middle Asia. Turkish Government Officials likewise cooperated in every way. One of the most promising collections is seed of a bunch grass *Aristida pennata*, which grows in scattering clumps in the dry winds swept sands of the Kara Kum Desert.



70/165

To His Imperial Majesty  
The Emperor of Manchukuo

Your Imperial Majesty

It is a profound privilege and happiness for me to transmit to you the Insignia of the First Class of the Roerich Museum, for Resplendant Merit in the Fields of Culture. And, in token of our great respect for the cultural attainments of Your Empire, the Banner of Peace, incorporated in the Roerich Pact, for the Preservation and Protection of all Treasures of Religion, Art and Science.

May this Symbol of the Great Achievements of Peace create the link of Good-will between all nations. And in this cordial understanding, may the Peoples of earth advance towards that Glorious Future of understanding and benevolence, for which we all pray.

Accept my expressions of esteem and respect.

Honorary President  
Roerich Museum

To  
His Imperial Majesty the  
Emperor of Manchukuo  
Your Imperial Majesty



10/168

Sir:

At the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from Dec. 3 to 26th, 1933, a Resolution was adopted referring to the Roerich Pact of which the pertinent portion is quoted below:

TO RECOMMEND TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF AMERICA WHICH HAVE NOT YET DONE SO THAT THEY SIGN THE 'ROERICH PACT' INITIATED BY THE RO RICH MUSEUM IN THE UNITED STATES AND WHICH HAS AS ITS OBJECT THE UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF A PLAN ALREADY DESIGNED AND GENERALLY KNOWN, IN ORDER THEREBY TO PRESERVE IN ANY TIME OF DANGER ALL NATIONALLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED IMMOVABLE MONUMENTS WHICH FORM THE CULTURAL TREASURE OF PEOPLES.

As a result of this resolution the Governing Board of the Pan American Union drew up an approved a Convention on the Roeric Pact, of which a copy in its English Text is enclosed.

The Convention on the Roerich Pact was signed at the White House, on April 15th, in the presence of President Roosevelt, by the plenipotentiaries of the American governments. The Government of the United States became a party to this Convention and the President ~~of~~ invested the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture with full powers to sign the instrument on behalf of the Government of the United States.

In view of the foregoing, you are requested therefore to inquire at the Foreign Office of the Government to which you are accredited whether that Government would ~~not~~ become a party to the Convention already approved and to which this Government has become a party.

Since this Government has become a party to this convention and since the purpose of this Convention will best be affect by the greatest number of adherents, this Government will be poeased to endeavor to interest other Governments to this Convention aiming towards the protection of cultural monuments, historic sights,

Museums, Universities, treasures of arts, artistic, scientific, educational buildings, churches etc.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of States.

52  
M.M.L.  
202  
SPH

Please name the Government who actually signed the R.P. or of 14 Governments



70/167

Expedition  
papers.

T.G.R.