

July
Twenty-first,
1924

Professor Nicholas Roerich,
Honorary-President,
Master Institute of United Arts,
Darjeeling,
India.

Dear Professor Roerich,

Following a joint resolution of our organizations, I am writing to officially inform you that the officers and directors of the Master Institute of United Arts, as well as of its affiliated institutions, Corona Mundi, International Art Center, and Alatas, Inc., have determined to convene for a series of important corporation meetings during the coming November and December. As you probably have seen, these meetings are absolutely essential at this time for the determination of our future educational work and for the extension of our plans.

Your presence is of course essential at these meetings, not only in your capacity as founder-president and the moving force of these three organizations, but also because your formal vote will be necessary for any plans we may adopt. Therefore in the name of the directorates of these institutions, I wish to extend to you our cordial and urgent invitation to be present at these meetings and to be our guest here for this significant occasion.

Another momentous event at this time intensifies the need of your coming here. In November, as you know, the Roerich Museum, dedicated to your works, will celebrate the anniversary of its foundation. This occasion, we feel, must not go by without official celebration nor without the presence here of the creator of these works which have made so profound an impress on the history of culture.

In regard to the series of Himalayan Paintings now being executed by you at the order of the Roerich Museum, I have also the permission to say that the commission can be delayed during your stay in America, with the understanding that the works be completed upon your return to India, following the adjournment of the convention.

Professor Nicholas Roerich

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Knowing the full-hearted interest which you feel in the progress of these institutions, which were founded by you and over which you have presided, I feel it is not necessary for me to stress further the urgency of your presence here in November. We have the complete confidence that you already realize the necessity of this move and of our need here of your presence and advice as well as of your formal vote on any actions we may adopt.

With the united greetings of our directorates and with the anticipation that we shall soon hear of your acceptance of our invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

President.



ROERICH
MUSEUM

— Founded —
November 17
— 1923 —
New York

LOUIS L. HORCH
President
MAURICE LICHTMANN
Vice-President
FRANCES R. GRANT
Executive Director

TELEPHONE ACADEMY 3860
310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Улан-Батор Хото.

4-го Апреля, 1927 г.

Мы, нижеподписавшиеся, настоящим удостоверяем, что Музей Рериха в г. Нью Йорке, как организатору настоящей экспедиции принадлежит исключительное право на издание всех матерьялов, касающихся экспедиции по всем ее отраслям. Потому все художественно-научные матерьялы, предварительные записи, дневники, наблюдения, исследования, выводы, заключения, статьи и беседы должны быть сообщаемы непосредственно Правлению Музея Рериха под наименованием "Труды и Матерьялы Экспедиции Академика Рериха" и не могут быть опубликованы без ведома Правления Музея. Этим путем Музей Рериха получает возможность контролировать появление в печати всевозможных извращений и ложных слухов.

Ю. Рерих

Н. Рерих, З. Рерих

Н. Рерих

Maurice Lichtmann

Vice-President Roerich Museum

М. Рерих

Sina Lichtmann

З. Рерих

COPY

Translated from Russian

LOUIS L. HORCH
President
MAURICE LICHTMANN
Vice-President
FRANCES R. GRANT
Executive Director

(sign)
ROERICH MUSEUM
Founded
November 17,
1923
New York

135/4
Telephone Academy 3860
310 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Ulan-Bator-Khoto
April 4th, 1927

We the undersigned affirm by the present writing that to the Roerich Museum in New York as the organizer of the present expedition belongs the exclusive right for the publication of all materials pertaining to the expedition in all its aspects. Therefore all artistic - scientific materials, preliminary notes, diaries, observations, researches, deductions, articles and communications must be imparted directly to the Directorate of Roerich Museum, under the title "Works and Materials of the Expedition of Academician Roerich" and cannot be published without the knowledge of the Directorate of the Museum.

In this way the Roerich Museum has a possibility to control all distortions and false rumors appearing in the press.

(signed)

G. Roerich

N. Roerich

E. Roerich

Vl. Riabinin

Maurice Lichtmann
Vice-President Roerich Museum

I. Portniagin

B. Roerich

Sina Lichtmann

TELLS OF FINDING ROERICH PARTY SAFE

Museum Official, Back From
Mongolia, Says Natives Are
Friendly to America.

EXPEDITION PRESSING ON

Seeks the Ruins of an Unexplored
Ancient City in the Gobi
Desert.

Maurice Lichtmann, Vice President of the Roerich Museum, and Mrs. Lichtmann, member of the Board of Directors, returned on the Olympic yesterday from a five-month trip to Mongolia to ascertain the safety of the Roerich expedition, headed by Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist and explorer. After crossing Mongolia by airplane, they said, they found Professor Roerich safe and sound. He had tried to send word to them that he had turned back from Russia to Mongolia, they continued, but his messages had not go through. Last February, when the Lichtmanns set out to find him, it was feared that Professor Roerich had become lost and might have met with accident or foul play.

"When we informed Professor Roerich that for the second time he had been reported as buried—for in 1918 he was reported as buried in Siberia—he laughed heartily and inquired in whose interest it was necessary to bury him so often," said Mr. Lichtmann.

Painting a Gift to Mongolia.

"The highest circles of Mongolia regard Professor Roerich with the greatest reverence, and this international feeling has been heightened by his presentation of his painting 'The Great Rider,' which is now in possession of the Mongolian Government. We heard that three governmental departments were debating the privilege of having the painting in their possession, but it is being jealously guarded in the private study of the President of the Government, who has hung it next to the portrait of the former Bogdo-Khan.

"One member of the Mongolian Government informed us that the painting would be placed in a special building, a sort of temple where sacred objects will also be preserved. The temple is to be built of jasper and porphyry. The Mongolian Government also has asked Professor Roerich the rights of translation into Mongolian of several books.

"As Americans we were deeply touched when we heard how Professor Roerich has unfolded before the Mongols the panorama of New York, and in what high terms the world-renowned artist has spoken about the great democracy of America. It was Roerich's name which opened to us as American citizens friendly doors everywhere. Wherever the route of the Roerich expedition has been made we found sincere friendship for America.

Expedition Has Gone On.

"The expedition departed just before we left into Western Mongolia and beyond with a caravan of five Dodge automobiles. Great haste had

to be made because they wanted to pass over the desert while it was still frozen."

The Roerich expedition is seeking the ruins of an unexplored ancient city which have been reported by natives in the Gobi desert. Professor Roerich was the founder of the International Art Museum at 310 Riverside Drive, one section of which contains the Roerich Museum. Last April he was reported in dispatches from Moscow as having left Urga, capital of the Independent Mongolian Republic, at the head of an expedition sponsored by the Leningrad Academy of Science, on a two-year trip to Tibet. He is a Russian, but has lived many years in the United States.

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agitators and turned them over to the railroad police.

When the students assembled at the terminal for this year's camps detec-

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LETTERS OF 'L' SEIZED IN

Taken in Alle

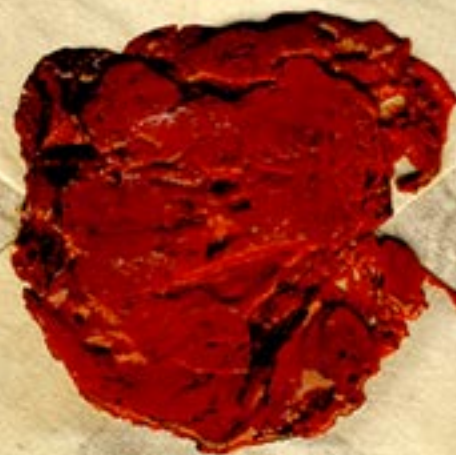
135/6

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Post-Master.

Lhasa

3141



Sent to Nagchu drong 18th of October

On the 10th of October the Head of the Western Buddhist Mission arrived to Chorten-karyo. Since that time eight days elapsed, and the Great Mission is still retained here. The passport of the Mission given by the Tibetan Representative in Urga has been already sent to Nagchu, but in spite of that the Mission is obliged to remain here. If the Mission in the course of these days will not be allowed to move to Nagchu, great harm will arise to the Teaching of the Blessed One, and to the purpose of the Mission. The Head of the Mission belongs to a great country and if the Mission will be obliged to stay for a long time amidst cold mountains, the Government of the United States of America and also the members of the Buddhist West Assembly will be deeply offended.

Every day someone of the members of the Mission is taken ill. Yesterday the wife of the Head of the Mission and Colonel Rordashevsky attached to the Mission suddenly ill. Not far from Chorten-karyo, the Secretary of the Mission had a violent attack of mountain sickness. In case of death or sickness of one of the members of the Mission great complications will arise and the whole responsibility will fall on the Frontier Authorities. The doctor of the Mission testifies that irreparable harm can be done to the health of all members of the

mission, for many medicines are coming to end.
If the Head of the mission will not have any possibility to present his credentials personally to His Holiness great harm will arise.

On the 24th of November there shall be held an Assembly of Western Buddhists in America, and if on that day no communication from Lhasa the Head of the mission will be received by the Assembly, the whole of the Union will deeply regret it.

Considering all the above said the two governors of Nagchu should give full assistance to this mission.

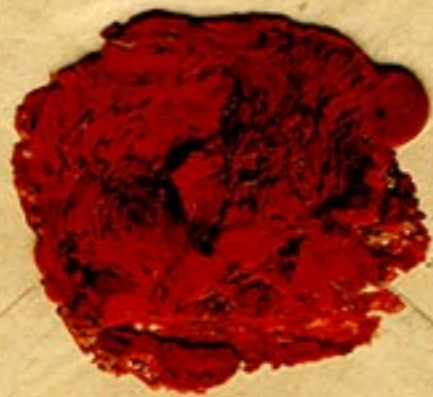
Anticipating your answer

Copy.28th October 1927.

Already twenty one day elapsed since the Mission has been forcibly stopped. In our previous letter we had communicated to you the aims of this Mission, hoping for your assistance.

But instead of assistance, we were obliged to stay amidst snow in the cold up-lands. To our health great harm has been done. Our food-supplies will last in five days, and no more is to be obtained. After five days we shall be obliged by hunger and cold to move to Wagcheh, where, according to your last letter, you promised to the Mission a honourable reception.

LHASA.



YOUR HOLINESS,

THE BUDDHIST ASSEMBLY IN AMERICA ON MARCH 24TH, 1927, APPOINTED ME HEAD OF THE FIRST EXTRAORDINARY MISSION OF WESTERN BUDDHISTS TO TIBET TO PRESENT PERSONALLY TO YOUR HOLINESS THE ADDRESS OF THE BUDDHIST ASSEMBLY, THE GREAT ORDER OF BUDDHA, THE VICTORIOUS, AND THE JOYOUS NEWS OF THE SPREADING OF THE TEACHING OF THE EXALTED ONE IN THE WEST. THE JOURNEY FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO TIBET TAKES ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS = MORE THAN SIXTEEN THOUSANDS ENGLISH MILES. WE HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE TO OVERCOME ALL THE UNUSUAL HARDSHIPS OF THAT WAY, AND WERE JOYOUSLY NEARING THE INNER BORDER OF TIBET. BUT HERE INSTEAD OF JOY WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT. LIKE CRIMINALS, NOTWITHSTANDING MY HIGH SOCIAL POSITION, WE HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY STOPPED BY THE AUTHORITIES OF NAGCHU-DZONG. AND NOW AMIDST THE FROST AND SNOW OF CHANG-THANG, DANDEROUSLY ILL, OUR FOOD-SUPPLIES COMING TO END, WE ARE RETAINED HERE ALREADY FOR TWENTY ONE DAY, WITHOUT ANY HOPE TO MOVE FURTHER. WITH OPEN HEART WE MADE KNOWN THE AIMS AND GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR MISSION TO THE FRONTIER AUTHORITIES. HEREWITH WE ENCLOSE THE COPIES OF OUR LETTERS TO THE SAID AUTHORITIES, FROM WHICH YOUR HOLINESS WILL PERCEIVE ALL DETAILS OF OUR PRESENT SITUATION, AND WHAT GREAT CONSEQUENCES WILL ARISE FROM OUR FORCIBLE AND OFFENDING ARREST. WE CANNOT HELP TO THINK THAT SOMEONE WITH GREAT INJUSTICE IS TRYING TO HARM THE PURPOSE OF THE FIRST WESTERN BUDDHIST MISSION.

WE KNOW, THAT YOUR HOLINESS, AS VICE-REGENT OF THE EXALTED-ONE IN THIS
WORLD, WILL PAY DUE ATTENTION TO THE WHOLE MATTER, AND WILL ISSUE ORDERS TO
LET US MOVE FURTHER FOR PERSONAL PRESENTATION.

MOST REVERENTLY,

Reta. Rigden. Roerich.

HEAD OF THE UNION OF WESTERN BUDDHISTS.

135/14

HIS SERENE HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA.

NORBULINGKA PALACE.

འཇམ་དཔལ་ལྷན་པོ་

LHASA.

ཕྱི་ཤར་ལྷན་པོ་



YOUR HOLINESS,

AS A BUDDHIST AND HEAD OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MISSION OF WESTERN BUDDHISTS, I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO ACQUAINT YOUR HOLINESS WITH THE DISASTROUS CONDITION OF THE MISSION AND THE PERIL OF OUR WHOLE CARAVAN. AS YOUR HOLINESS ALREADY KNOWS FROM MY FIRST LETTER, WE ARE ALREADY DETAINED HERE FOR THIRTY-TWO DAYS ON THE ALTITUDE OF FIFTEEN THOUSANDS FEET IN SEVERE COLD, STAYING IN SUMMER TENTS, WITH SCANTY FOOD SUPPLIES AND FUEL. SICKNESSES IN OUR CAMP ARE INCREASING AND VOICES OF DESPAIR OF PEOPLE THREATENED BY DEATH ARE TO BE HEARD MORE AND MORE. HALF OF THE CARAVAN ANIMALS ALREADY PERISHED AND THE OTHER HALF WILL PERISH IN THE NEAREST FUTURE FROM FROST AND WANT OF FODDER. I, AS A PERSON OF WORLD RENOWN NAME AND DEVOTED TO THE TEACHING OF THE BLESSED BUDDHA, AM OBLIGED TO SAY IN FULL LOYALTY THAT THE PERIL OF THE WHOLE MISSION, WHICH HAS BEEN SENT WITH SACRED PURPOSES, IS ABSOLUTELY IN CONTRADICTION WITH THE LAW OF THE BLESSED TEACHER. I TRUST THAT YOUR HOLINESS, AS THE GUARDIAN OF THE HOLY LAW, IS NOT AWARE OF WHAT IS TAKEN PLACE. I TRUST THAT YOUR HOLINESS CANNOT WISH THE DEATH OF A PEACEFUL MISSION PROTECTED BY THE MIGHTY BANNER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YOUR HOLINESS KNOWS THAT THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA ARE LIVING IN BEAUTIFUL COMFORTABLE HOUSES AND THAT THE WORST CRIMINALS ARE NOT PUT IN THE CONDITIONS LIKE THOSE WHICH ARE INFLICTED ON US ON THE TIBETAN UPLANDS. WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT QUITE RECENTLY A PARTY OF UNCULTURED BURIATS FROM THE NORTH HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO VISIT LHASA. IS IT POSSIBLE

THAT OUR EDUCATION, CULTURE AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW OF THE BLESSED ONE ARE NOT HELPING BUT ONLY AGGRAVATING OUR PRESENT SITUATION. AS YET NOT ONE MISSION HAS BEEN DEGRADED AND TREATED IN SUCH AN INHUMAN AND CRUEL WAY. YOUR HOLINESS HAS TO CONSIDER THAT IN OUR MISSION WE HAVE TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD, AND THAT IT IS ALREADY THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. I AM SURE THAT YOUR HOLINESS IS NOT AWARE OF OUR PRESENT SITUATION. I BEG YOUR HOLINESS ONCE MORE TO INVESTIGATE PERSONALLY OUR CASE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION MY WORLD POSITION AND THE GRAVE DANGER THREATENING ALL MEMBERS OF THE MISSION. IN COURSE OF FEW DAYS MANY THINGS SHALL BE TOO LATE.

ALL WHAT I SAID HERE IN IS AS TRUE, AS THAT UNDER THE ROCK OF GHUM IS BURIED THE GREAT PROPHECY OF SHAMBHALA.

MOST REVERENTLY,

Reta-Rigden-Koerich

Mission's Camp.
Nyar-Chu, Tibet.
November 7th, 1927.

135/17

[illegible]

TO HIS SERENE HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET.

NORBULINGKA PALACE.

LHASA.

ཕྱི་ལོ་

[illegible]

135/18

Chu na-rgan.

November 11th, 1927.

This letter to His Serene Holiness the DaLai Lama has been sent on the 28th of October, 1927, through the Joint-Governors of Nagchu-dzong. To-day this letter returned here. People who stop letters addressed to His Holiness shall be held responsible. The Head of the Mission considers this to be a terrible crime, taking into account the present situation of the Mission and the sacred purposes of the Mission. We have sent two wires to the United States through the Joint-Governors of Nagchu-dzong, and a letter to Colonel F.M. Bailey, C.I.E., Resident in Sikkim. The attached letter has been received at the Mission's Camp in this condition, torn on one side.

Secretary of the Mission:

G. Roerich / M. A.

Chu Na-rgan.

Tibet.

November 11th, 1927.

Dear Colonel,

I shall be very much obliged, if you will kindly write to Colonel F.M.Bailey, C.I.E., British Resident in Sikkim, that you know me personally and have examined my documents certifying, that I have been Colonel in the Russian Imperial Guards (Her Majesty's Cuirassiers Guards). I joined the British Army as Lt.Colonel in the Dunster Force, and served after that in Siberia under General Sir A.Knox, having his letter of recommendation. I reached safely Suchow with my own little caravan and joined the American Mission of Professor Reerrich, which started through Tsaidam To Tibet.

Sincerely yours
Colonel N. Kozdashevsky

135/20

Chu nargan.

November 14th, 1927.

December 8th, 1927

Post-Master,
Lhasa.

Sir,

Please forward the enclosed cable urgently to Gyangtse
for further transmission to Gangtok, Sikkim.

gRoerich

Your Holiness,

The noble purposes of our Mission have been stated in my two letters to Your Holiness, dated October 28th and November 8th, 1927. The first letter has been detained on the way, and thus delayed. The situation of the Mission is growing critical. All members are dangerously ill. The local population is unable to furnish us with adequate supplies. Two thirds of our poor animals perished. If, I knew beforehand that we shall be so inhumanly treated, I would never accept this Mission from the Buddhist Center in America. Such a treatment is a grave offence to the great country of America and to the Western Buddhist Center. The news of our detainment shall thunderlike spread all over the World. Verily there has not been a Mission with such sacred aims ready to bring the wealth and knowledge of the West to the feet of the Exalted One. After forty days of arrest the members of the Mission are not even allowed to speak with the passing caravans. Our only wish is to pass immediately the Tibetan territory to Gyangtse and India. We have already written about this to Colonel Bailey, the British Resident in Sikkim, personally known to us. I am asking Your Holiness to instruct Your Government to allow us to proceed to Gyangtse.

Most reverently
Reta-Rigden-Roerich

Chu nargan.

November 14th, 1927.

All the enclosed letters and cables have been returned
to the Mission by the Joint-Governors of Nagchu-dzong.
We are sending them a third time.

Chu-nargan,

November 21st, 1927.

To His Excellency the Prime Minister,
Grand Council of Tibet,
Lhasa.

Your Excellency,

Our peaceful American Mission is forcibly detained for forty six days at Chu-nargan unable to confer personally with His Holiness. Further stay at Chu-nargan, two days north of Nagchu, will cause irreparable harm to our health. The Mission has the only wish to leave this inhospitable country and to proceed to Gyangtse and India. The Head of the Mission has already written to this effect to his personal friend Colonel F.M. Bailey, C.I.E., British Resident in Sikkim. Be kind to issue orders to allow the Expedition to proceed to Gyangtse via Nagchu.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

gRoerich

EXCEPT^R_h from

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE .

By the present, I the undersigned, certify a second time, that since November 18th 1927, the state of health of all Members of the American Mission has been greatly aggravated. Besides the general weakening of heart activity, frequent coughs, and general weakness - two of the Members of the Mission fell ill with scurvy. It is absolutely necessary for the Mission to start at once southward by the shortest route to Sikkim in order to recover in more civilized surroundings. The Mission has been detained on cold uplands for more than hundred days. Further detainment of the Mission will be considered as an organized attempt on the life of Members of the Mission.

Doctor of the Mission

(signed) C.Riabinin.

January 14th 1928

Carugon, Tibet .

135/27

New Syndicate
27 Pine St., N.Y. } -printed letter head

printed- (for release.....

(The following is a copy of a typewritten copy of a cablegram,
parts enclosed as #.....# appear in ink in the handwriting of Mr. Horch)

#Governor of Calcutta#

#5/23/28.#

#Governor of Bengal#

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, SIMLA INDIA

IN THE NAME OF ROERICH MUSEUM MASTER INSTITUTE OF UNITED
ARTS AND CORONA MUNDI INTERNATIONAL ART CENTER WE BEG YOUR EXCELLENCY
TO ACCORD TO THE ROERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION WHICH IS UNDER THE WORLD
RENOWNED ARTIST NICHOLAS ROERICH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE ON
THEIR TRIP TO CONTINUE THEIR ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC WORK stop THE
ROERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION HAS BEEN IN ASIA SINCE 1924 AND IS NOW IN
INDIA stop THE VAST ACCOMPLISHMENT THUS FAR OF THIS GREAT EXPEDITION
UNDER THIS INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS ARTIST NICHOLAS ROERICH HAVE BEEN
HERALDED IN AMERICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND WE BEG THAT YOU ASSIST
IN THE CONTINUANCE OF THIS UNREPLACEABLE WORK FOR WORLD CULTURE

DIRECTORS

ROERICH MUSEUM
MASTER INSTITUTE OF UNITED ARTS
CORONA MUNDI INTERNATIONAL ART CENTER #of New York#

135/28

NEW SYNDICATE
27 Pine St., N. Y.

For Release

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High up in the Tietan Passes, 15,000 feet

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~~Imprisoned high up in the mountains~~

7/25/28.

Arthur Stanley Riggs
Director Art and Archaeology
Architects Building Washington D.C.

WOULD DEEPLY VALUE IT IF YOU COULD REQUEST SIR
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
ESME HOWARD TO CABLE TO THE VICEROY IN SIMLA AND THE GOVERNORS
OF BENGAL AND CALCUTTA TO RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO
ROERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION HEADED BY NICHOLAS ROERICH THE INTERNATIONALLY
RENOWNED ARTIST STOP WILL DEFRAY ALL EXPENSES STOP PROFOUNDLY WARM
APPRECIATE ANY STEPS TAKEN IN THIS DIRECTION

PRESIDENT LOUIS L. HORCH OF ROERICH MUSEUM NEW YORK

telephoned 4 1/2 PM.

NEW SYNDICATE

27 Pine St., N. Y.

For Release

High up in the upper Passes. 15,000 feet

in some summer time with

with

High up

Impressed high in the mountains

1/27/28

William Barclay Dill
Director of the
Bureau of the
Geological Survey
Washington, D.C.

WOULD DEEPLY VALUE IT IF YOU COULD REQUEST SIR
THEIR EXCELLENCIES

ESSE HOWARD TO CABLE TO THE VICEROY IN SIMLA AND THE GOVERNORS

OF BENGAL AND CALCUTTA TO RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO

ROERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION HEADED BY NICHOLAS ROERICH THE INTERNATIONALLY

REKNOWNED ARTIST STOP WILL DEFRAY ALL EXPENSES STOP PROFOUNDLY KARE

APPRECIATE ANY STEPS TAKEN IN THIS DIRECTION

PRESIDENT LOUIS L. HORCH OF ROERICH MUSEUM NEW YORK

February 27, 1928

May 28, 1928

Dr. Charles J. Ogden, Corres. Secretary
American Oriental Society
628 West 114th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Ogden:

As one of your own members, Dr. George Roerich, the orientalist is now in Central Asia on the Roerich American Expedition, lead by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the internationally renowned artist, we believe you will be most interested in the recent communication we have had from the Expedition. We should be very pleased to have you convey to your members, many of whom know Professor Nicholas Roerich and Dr. George Roerich, the following cable which was received by us after more than a year of complete silence on the part of the Expedition :-

ROERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION AFTER MANY HARDSHIPS HAS REACHED
HIMALAYAS STOP THUS ENDED BIG CENTRAL ASIATIC EXPEDITION STOP
MANY ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESULTS STOP ALREADY SENT SEVERAL
SERIES PAINTINGS TO NEW YORK STOP HOPE LAST SENDING FROM MON-
GOLIA SAFELY REACHED STOP MANY OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING BUDDHISM
STOP EXPEDITION STARTED IN 1924 FROM SIKKIM THROUGH PUNJAB
KASHMIR LADAK KARAKORUM KHOTAN KASHGAR KARASHAHR URUMCHI IRTYSH
ALTAI MOUNTAINS OYROT REGION MONGOLIA CENTRAL GOBI KANSU TSAIDAM
TIBET STOP PEACEFUL AMERICAN FLAG ENCIRCLED CENTRAL ASIA EVERY-
WHERE MOVEMENT EXPEDITION FROM KHOTAN ASSISTED BY BRITISH
CONSUL KASHGAR STOP ON TIBETAN TERRITORY HAVE BEEN ATTACKED
BY ARMED ROBBERS STOP SUPERIORITY OF OUR FIRE ARMS PREVENTED
BLOODSHED STOP IN SPITE OF TIBET PASSPORTS EXPEDITION FORCIBLY
STOPPED BY TIBETAN AUTHORITIES ON OCTOBER SIXTH TWO DAYS NORTH
OF NAGCHU STOP WITH INHUMAN CRUELTY EXPEDITION HAS BEEN DETAINED
FOR FIVE MONTHS ON ALTITUDE OF 15000 FEET IN SUMMER TENTS AMIDST
SEVERE COLD ABOUT MINUS FORTY DEGREES CENTIGRADE STOP EXPEDITION
SUFFERED FROM WANT OF FUEL AND FODDER STOP DURING STAY IN TIBET
FIVE MEN MONGOLS, BURIATS AND TIBETANS DIED AND NINETY CARAVAN
ANIMALS PERISHED STOP BY ORDER OF AUTHORITIES ALL LETTERS AND

- 2 -

Dr. Charles J. Ogden

WIRES ADDRESSED TO LHASA GOVERNMENT AMERICAN CONSUL
 CALCUTTA BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN SEIZED STOP FORBIDDEN
 TO BUY FOOD STUFFS FROM POPULATION STOP MONEY AND MEDICINES
 CAME TO AN END STOP THE PRESENCE OF THREE WOMEN IN CARAVAN
 AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATE ABOUT HEART WRAPPERSS NOT TAKEN INTO
 CONSIDERATION STOP WITH GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN MARCH FOURTH
 EXPEDITION STARTED SOUTHWARDS STOP ALL NINE EUROPEAN MEMBERS
 EXPEDITION SAFE STOP COURAGEOUSLY BORE HARDSHIPS OF EXCEPTION-
 ALLY SEVERE WINTER STOP MANY SCIENTIFIC RESULTS AFTER FOUR
 YEARS TRAVELS STOP- MAY SIXTEENTH--- SIGNED NICHOLAS ROERICH."

As one of the American Institutions sponsoring the
 American Roerich Expedition, its achievements thus far have
 been highly gratifying. We feel confident from Prof. Roerich's
 cable that despite their difficulties the members of the
 Expedition have gathered a vast treasure of Asiatic material
 to add to America's attainments in this field.

Very truly yours,

Executive Director

FRG:PJ
RM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

in reply refer to
FE - 031.11 R 62

June 5, 1928

Mr. Louis L. Horch, President,
Roerich Museum,
310 Riverside Drive,
New York City.

Sir:

This Department acknowledges the receipt, by reference from the White House, of your telegram, dated May 23, 1928, transmitting a cable from Mr. Nicholas Roerich, concerning the arrival of the Roerich expedition in the Himalayas.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

(signed) Stanley K. Hornbeck,
Stanley K. Hornbeck,
Chief,

Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

(Copy of cable referred to above)

With deep gratification we transmit to you the following cable received from the Roerich American Expedition headed by the world renowned artist Nicholas Roerich which has been in Asia since 1924 sponsored by Roerich Museum New York STOP Nicholas Roerich cables to us as follows QUOTE Please communicate to the President of the United States that the Roerich American Expedition after many hardships reached the Himalayas STOP Thus has ended the big Central Asiatic expedition STOP Many artistic and scientific results STOP Already we have sent several series paintings to New York STOP We hope that the last sending from Mongolia has safely arrived STOP Many observations concerning Buddhism STOP Expedition started in 1924 from Sikkim through Punjab, Kashmir, Ladak, Karakorum, Khotan, Kashgar, Karashahr, Urumchi, Irtysh Altai Mountains Oriot region, Mongolia, Central Gobi, Kansu, Tsaidam, Tibet STOP Peaceful American flag encircled Central Asia, and everywhere warmly greeted except by the Khotan and Lhasa governments STOP Further movements of the expedition from Khotan were assisted by the British Consul at Kashgar STOP On the Tibetan territory we have been attacked by armed robbers STOP The superiority of our fire arms prevented bloodshed STOP In spite of Tibet passports expedition forcibly stopped by the Tibetan authorities on October sixth two days north of Nagchu STOP With inhuman cruelty the expedition has been detained for five months on an altitude of 15,000 feet in summer tents amidst severe cold about forty degrees centigrade below STOP The expedition suffered from want of fuel and fodder STOP During stay in Tibet five men Mongols Bur- iats and Tibetans died and ninety caravan animals perished STOP By order of authorities all letters and wires addressed to the Lhasa government the American Consul at Calcutta and British authorities have been seized STOP The members were forbidden to speak to passing caravans STOP They were forbidden to buy food stuffs from the population STOP Their money and medicines came to an end STOP The presence of three women in the caravan and a medical certificate about the heart weakness was not taken into consideration STOP With great difficulties on March fourth the ex-

pedition started southwards STOP All nine European members of the expedition are safe STOP Courageously bore the hardships of an exceptionally severe winter STOP Many scientific results after four years of travels signed Nicholas Roerich STOP Directors of Roerich Museum submit this communication to you. - President Roerich Museum - Louis L. Horch - 310 Riverside Drive New York.

(Notations in pencil follow "send also to M. Lansing, Osborn, Chklaver," etc. in handwriting of Mr. Horch)

His Highness the Maharajah of Sikkim,
Gangtok, India.

The Society of Friends of R.M.,

Your Highness,

The Directors of the Roerich Museum of New York, of the Master Institute of United Arts and Corona Mundi, International Art Denter, have just learned of the great help which you have rendered to Prof. ~~Roerich~~ the internationally renowned Nicholas Roerich and the members of the Roerich American Expedition in their passage through Sikkim.

In the name of these institutions permit us to send to you our profound thanks for the assistance and the enlightened help you have extended. In aiding this ~~great~~ contemporary master ~~and leader~~ of world culture we know that you have rendered a service to world culture. ~~For twenty-five~~ In twenty-five countries of the world Professor Roerich has been received with the greatest honors, ~~and in America~~ he is honored for the ~~concrete~~ lasting contribution which he has made to her educational and art life and has ~~founded~~ to his art the Roerich Museum. In addition, Professor Roerich is honorary president of the MI, C.M. honorary member of the Boston A. and has

We know that you will be gratified to learn that this appreciation transmitted to you by our institutions for your help to Professor Roerich and the members of the RAE is shared by the entire American public to whom the name of Roerich has become greatly revered and beloved.

Your Highness,

Colonel Bailey

Word has just reached the Roerich museum and M I. and C.M., which are sponsoring the RAE in Aisa, of the great help which you rendered to Professor Roerich and the members of the Expedition in their passage through Sikkim. The Directors of these institutions hasten to write and thank you ~~once again~~ for this great ~~valuable~~ service which you extended.

As one of the great leaders of contemporary world culture Professor Roerich has been honored by many countries. In America the Roerich Museum has been founded as a monument to his art and contains more than 730 of his work. The remainder of Over his 2000 works are in the leading museums and collections of the world. In addition

In your assistance to Professor Roerich and the members of the RAE it may gratify you to know that you have rendered a service to the American Art Institution and America at large which is revered and honors Professor Roerich as one of the greatest contributors to her art and culture.

Assuring you again of our deep appreciation we are —

It is especially gratified to know that the assistance to the RAE was extended by one who has himself rendered so great a service

respectful

Extending to you the greetings of our institutions and our congratulations upon your services to culture, believe us,

one of the greatest leaders of world culture

Mr. L.W.Laden-La,
Chief of Police,
Darjeeling,

Your Highness,

Dear Sir,

We have just learned of the inestimable assistance which you have given to the Professor Nicholas Roerich and the members of the Roerich American Expedition in their passage through Sikkim. The Directors of the Roerich Museum, M.I. of U.A. and C.M. and Society of Friends of R.M. which have sponsored this expedition for culture hasten to write and extend to your their deepest thanks for the splendid way in which you have served, aided the way of the expedition.

In rendering this service to the members of the Roerich American expedition it will undoubtedly gratify you deeply to know that you have served the cause of world culture, to which Professor Roerich is one of the greatest contributors. Twentyfive countries have honored his lasting services and achievements. In America the Roerich Museum has been founded as a monument to his art; he has been chosen Honorary resident of the Member of U.A. and of C.M.; as well as honorary member of the Boston art club. In Sweden

Your help to Professor Roerich and the members of Roerich American Expedition is deeply appreciated by the institution as well as by the Americans to which Professor Roerich has contributed so great a measure of service and culture. *Dedicated achievement*

Thanking you once again, believe us sir in the names of these institutions,

Very respectfully yours

As one of the great leaders of contemporary world culture Professor Roerich has been honored by many countries. In America the Roerich Museum has been founded as a monument to his art and contains more than 750 of his work. The remainder of his 3000 works are in the leading museums and collections of the world. In addition

In your assistance to Professor Roerich and the members of the Roerich American Expedition it may gratify you to know that you have rendered a service to the American Art Institution and America at large which is deeply appreciated and honored by Professor Roerich as one of the greatest contributors to art and culture.

Assuring you again of our deep appreciation

July 12, 1928
New York City

To His Highness the Maharajah of Sikkim
Gangtok, India

Your Highness:

The Directors of the Roerich Museum, of the Master Institute of United Arts of Corona Mundi International Art Center and of the Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum have learned of the great help that you extended to Professor Nicholas Roerich, the internationally renowned artist, and the members of the Roerich American Expedition in their passage through Sikkim. In the name of these institutions we would like to extend to you our profound thanks for your great aid. In helping Professor Roerich we may say that you have served the cause of world culture, as Professor Roerich has been honored in more than twenty-five countries. In America, the Roerich Museum has been founded by American Art Institutions as a tribute to his art. He is Honorary President of the Master Institute of United Arts and of Corona Mundi International Art Center. He is Honorary President of Cor Ardens, Chicago, and Honorary Member of the Boston Arts Club. In Russia he has been honored as Academician of the Academy of Fine Arts, *St. Petersburg* Director of the School for the Encouragement of Fine Arts, Honorary President of the Council of Architecture for Women in Leningrad, *St. Petersburg* Honorary Member of the Moscow Archaeological Institute, Professor of the Leningrad Archaeological Institute, Member of the Commission of the Fine Arts Editions of St. Eugenia, President of the Council of the Red Cross Art Workshops for Disabled Soldiers, Vice-President of the Council of Art, President of the Council of the Museum of Ante-Petrian Art, President of the Museum of Russian Art of the Society of the Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, Member of the Society of Architecture, Member of the Russian Archaeological Society. He is honored in Sweden as Commander of the First Class of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star. The French have honored him as Member of the Academie Nationale de Reims, Societaire of the Salon d'Automne, Member of the Societe des Antiquaires de Paris, Member of the Societe Prehistorique Paris. In Hungary he is honored as a Member of the Vienna Secession, in Denmark as a Member of the Finnish Artists Society of Helsingfors, in England as a Member of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society.

I trust you will be
It will be deeply gratifying for you to learn that our appreciation to you is shared by the entire American public, which regards Professor Roerich with great reverence and honor. We wish to extend to you a cordial greetings and salutations on your own great attainments for the cause of art and culture.

Very respectfully yours,

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
ROERICH MUSEUM
MASTER INSTITUTE OF UNITED ARTS
CORONA MUNDI INTERNATIONAL ART CENTER
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE ROERICH MUSEUM

President Vice-President

1833/4

135/35

6 July 1928



To
N. Roerich, Esq.
Hillside.
Darjeeling.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
1, Park Street,
CALCUTTA.



ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

1, PARK STREET,

Calcutta, *W. 4th* July, 1928.

No 1833.

(90) Nicholas Roerich, Professor, Honorary President,
Master Institute of United Arts, New York, U.S.A.,
Artist-Painter, 310, Riverside Drive, New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to inform you that you were elected a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the 2nd July current, and to request the favour of your remitting to me the amount of your admission fee and ~~first Quarterly~~ ^{Annual} Subscription, amounting together to Rs. 48/- (32/- + 16/-)

Your ~~Quarterly~~ ^{Annual} Subscriptions will be at the rate of Rs. 16/- and are due in advance. A copy of the Society's Rules is forwarded for your information.

Your particular attention is drawn to the rules relative to new Members, which will be found on the next page.

I shall be obliged by your communicating to me your name in full, your rank, profession, and honorary distinctions, together with your usual place of residence, in order that they may be properly inserted in the Member List. Any future changes in residence should be at once notified in order to ensure the regular delivery to you of the Society's publications.

Should you be leaving India, your attention is directed to Rules 20, 21, 28, 29, 30 and 31, referring to the claims and privileges of Members absent from India.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Johnnars avery
General Secretary.

Rule 9. An admission fee of Rs. 32 shall be due on election from the person elected.

Admission fee—Effect of If this fee be not paid within three months after payment or non-payment. receipt by such person of notice of election such election shall become null and void.

„ 10. No person, although duly elected according to the foregoing Rules, shall be entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of Membership, nor shall his name be entered in the list of Members, until he has paid his admission fee and first quarterly subscription.

„ 11. The payment of such admission fee and first quarterly subscription shall be the commencement of effective Membership, and shall be equivalent to the expression of a direct acquiescence in all Rules and Regulations of the Society then in existence, and of an undertaking to be bound by them and by such as may thereafter be passed, as hereinafter provided.

„ 16. The subscription of Resident Ordinary Members shall be Rs. 9 per quarter, and of Non-Resident Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter.
Subscription of Ordinary Members, Resident and Non-Resident.

„ 17. Subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of each quarter; namely, on 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, respectively.

„ 18. The full subscription of the quarter in which a person is elected a Member, shall be due from him on election, unless such election have taken place during the last month of the quarter, in which case no subscription shall be due in respect of such quarter.

„ 19. In the event of a Resident Member becoming Non-Resident or of a Non-Resident becoming Resident, his subscription shall not change until the first day of the ensuing quarter.

„ 24. Any Member of the Society may, after he shall have paid his entrance fee, compound for the payment for all future subscriptions as a Non-Resident Member, by the payment in a single sum of Rs. 300.
Composition for subscriptions.

„ 26. Resident Members who have already compounded for their Non-Resident subscriptions under the last rule, shall still be liable to pay a quarterly subscription equal to the difference between the Resident and Non-Resident rates of subscription, during such time as they shall remain Resident. Such additional subscription to be chargeable under the provisions of Rule 19.

„ 27. Any Member who compounds for his Non-Resident subscription, or who has already compounded for it, may also compound for all future additional subscriptions as Resident Member by payment of a sum equal to 10 times the yearly difference between the Non-Resident and Resident subscriptions.

„ 28. Members who have compounded, shall not be entitled while absent from India to the privileges of Ordinary Membership as specified under Rule 14 (e) and (g). Nor shall they have the right of voting under Rule 64.

Copies of telegrams.

July 18th.

Expect getting Sviatoslav's visa without delay stop Am taking measures no complications foreseen.

George (Chklaver).

July 19th.

2)

Have letter from Ross saying he has taken all possible steps stop Action taken from all sides stop expecting results any day stop

Roerich.

3)

July 19th.

Have obtained French Ministers assistance expect immediate results

George (Chklaver).

4)

July 21st.

All measures taken stop immediate results assured stop no more steps necessary

5)

Roerich

5)

July 24th.

Stopping oteliena received your cable visa still under consideration hope answer to-morrow stop leaving Paris 26

Grant

6)

July 24th.

Please request Viceroy cable consent visa India Office London.

Grant.

7)

July 24th.

India Office London grants visa but Viceroy's consent only this needed is expected any moment.

Grant.

8)

July 25th

French Ambassador London and British Ambassador here helping stop answer may come any moment. George (Chklaver).

Copy

July 24th.

His Excellency Lord Irwin.

Simla

Have received advise India Office London ask Your Excellency consent permitting my son Sviatoslav Roerich travel India stop He is officer American Institutions and his visit extremely important for Institutions stop India Office granted visa but Your Excellency consent needed stop Shall be grateful if kindly cable consent India Office stop Pray excuse my troubling Your Excellency.

Roerich.

Registered

135/25

His Excellency
Sir Stanley Jackson.

Government House

Dacca (Bengāl)

Professor N.C. Roerich.

Hillside, Darjeeling.





ROERICH MUSEUM

— Founded —
November 17
— 1923 —
New York

LOUIS L. HORCH
President
MAURICE LICHTMANN
Vice-President
FRANCES R. GRANT
Executive Director

TELEPHONE ACADEMY 3860
310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hillside,

Darjeeling.

July 27th, 1928.

Your Excellency

I trust you will excuse my troubling you, but I am in receipt of a telegram from Paris, which can become a source of much inconvenience. I shall be much obliged for any assistance given by Your Excellency in the matter.

My son, Mr. Sviatoslav N. Roerich, Director of Art Center "Corona Mundi," Inc., New York, and President of the Art Committee for Master Building in New York, has been commissioned by the above Institution to visit India in order to make to myself an urgent report concerning the erection of the new twenty-four storied building in New York, in which construction more than three million dollars are involved. Final plans of building are suspended, pending the results of his report to myself. Besides the above, Mr. S. N. Roerich has other artistic commissions from Corona Mundi, Inc.

We are in receipt of several wires from Monsieur Georges G. Chklaver (Legal Adviser to His Excellency Mons. Louis Marin, Minister in the present French Government; Professor of the Institute of International Law, Paris University; French Jurist-Consul and Representative of the American Institutions, in which I am Honorary President), about the visa to India for my son. I am enclosing copies of telegrams, from which Your Excellency will be able to follow the procedure at the British Consulate in Paris. The visa has been granted by the India Office, London, and French High Authorities, British Ambassador, Paris, and Sir Ed. Denison Ross, Ph.D., C.I.S., Director School of Oriental Studies, London, gave their assistance in the matter.

Some days ago we received a cable from Paris requesting us to ask His Excellency Lord Irwin to cable his consent to the India Office, which we did, and a copy of your telegram to the Viceroy is enclosed.

To-day we received a telegram from F. Grant, Executive Director Master Institute of United Arts, New York, stating that visa is still under consideration because of a delay of answer from India. As result of this, my son lost his passage by P. & O. "Malwa", and had to remain in Paris, the delay causing irreparable harm to the Institutions and the construction of the Master Building. I have been deeply surprised, as my son had already two visas for India (1920 and 1923), and we have been assured that no complications were foreseen. I am sorry to say that the health of my wife, which has been greatly weakened after our Tibetan hardships, was again aggravated by the whole procedure.

In our previous visits to India, we had never difficulties with our visas. My name and position entitled me always to full consideration, and the present case with my son seems to me to be a regretful misunderstanding.

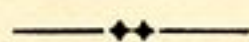
In the name of ten American Corporations in which I am President and Honorary President, I beg Your Excellency to kindly advise me about further steps to be taken.

Yours sincerely

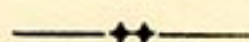
N. Roerich.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

1, Park Street, Calcutta.



PRIVILEGES OF ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP.



Morally :

To share in the labours and renown of the oldest Institution of its kind in Asia, to be joined to a fellowship of intellectual endeavour in India and service to Asia, and to be attached to a centre of information and learning.

Scholarly :

To submit papers for publication at the expense of the Society, in its *Journal* and *Memoirs*.

To have personal access to the Library and other public rooms of the Society, and to examine its collections.

To take out books, plates and manuscripts from the Library.

Legally :

To be present and vote at all General Meetings, which are held on the first Monday in each month except in September and October.

To propose and second candidates for Ordinary Membership.

To introduce visitors at the Ordinary General Meetings and to the grounds and public rooms of the Society during the hours they are open to Members.

To fill any office in the Society on being duly elected thereto.

Financially :

To have the benefit of a discount of 25% on the prices of all publications of the Society, if ordering them direct from the Society's Office.

To receive *gratis* copies of the *Journal and Proceedings* and *Memoirs* of the Society.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

1, Park Street,

CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT TO NEW MEMBERS.

The attention of new Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal is particularly drawn to the following points :—

1. COMPOUNDING FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In accordance with rules 24 and 27 any new Member of the Society may compound for the payment of all future subscriptions as a Non-Resident or a Foreign Member by payment, in a lump sum, of Rs. 300, and as a Resident Member by payment, in a lump sum, of Rs. 420, both in addition to the entrance fee of Rs. 32.

2. ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Members who prefer to pay their subscription annually in a lump sum, instead of in quarterly instalments, may do so at the beginning of each year, so as to save themselves the trouble of a quarterly remittance. Bankers' Instruction slips for the purpose may be had on application.

3. ANNULMENT OF ELECTION.

Non-payment of the admission fee of Rs. 32, within three months after receipt by a new Member of notice of election, renders the election null and void.

Change of address and of subscription rates.

Members are requested to keep the office informed of all temporary or permanent changes of address (especially absence from and return to India), and to claim any reduction in subscription rates in consequence.

The subscription rates are :—

Calcutta (Resident), quarterly	Rs. 9.
India (Non-Resident), quarterly	„ 6.
Foreign, annually	„ 16.

Registered.

135/45



ROERICH
MUSEUM

310 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

Sir Denis Bray,

Government of India.

SIMLA.

Prof. N. C. Roerich,

Darjeeling.



135/46



ROERICH
MUSEUM

— Founded —
November 17
— 1923 —
New York

LOUIS L. HORCH
President
MAURICE LICHTMANN
Vice-President
FRANCES R. GRANT
Executive Director

TELEPHONE ACADEMY 3860
310 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hillside,
Darjeeling.

July 27th, 1928.

Sir Denis Bray,
Foreign Department,
Government of India,
SIMLA.

Dear Sir,

I trust you will excuse my troubling you, but I am in receipt of a telegram from Paris, which can become a source of much inconvenience. I shall be much obliged for any assistance given by you in the matter. My son, Mr. Sviatoslav N. Roerich, Director of Art Center "Corona Mundi", Inc. New York, and President of the Art Committee for Master Building in New York has been commissioned by the above Institution to visit India in order to make to myself an urgent report concerning the erection of the new building, in which construction more than three million dollars are involved. Final plans of building are suspended, pending the results of his report to myself. Besides the above, Mr. S. N. Roerich has other artistic commissions from Corona Mundi, Inc.

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Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

N. Roerich.

135/48
(POSTMARK OF)
Receipt for Registered Article No. 679287

Registered at the Post Office indicated in Postmark

Fee paid _____ cents Class postage _____

Return Receipt fee _____ Spl. Del'y fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person _____, or order _____

Accepting employee will place his initials in space indicating restricted delivery.

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(MAILING OFFICE)

Complete record of registered mail is kept at the post office, but the sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic letters and sealed parcels indemnified for \$50 or less, 15 cents; for over \$50 and not in excess of \$100, 20 cents; domestic second-class, not indemnified, 15 cents; domestic third-class, indemnified up to \$25, 15 cents; articles addressed to foreign countries, regardless of class or indemnity, 15 cents. Claims must be filed with postmasters within one year from date of mailing.

Form 3806

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(POSTMARK OF)
Receipt for Registered Article No. 679286

Registered at the Post Office indicated in Postmark

Fee paid _____ cents Class postage _____

Return Receipt fee _____ Spl. Del'y fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person _____, or order _____

Accepting employee will place his initials in space indicating restricted delivery.

POSTMASTER, per _____

(MAILING OFFICE)

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Form 3806

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

679285 (POSTMARK OF)
Receipt for Registered Article No.

Registered at the Post Office indicated in Postmark

Fee paid _____ cents Class postage _____

Return Receipt fee _____ Spl. Del'y fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person _____, or order _____

Accepting employee will place his initials in space indicating restricted delivery.

POSTMASTER, per _____

(MAILING OFFICE)

Complete record of registered mail is kept at the post office, but the sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic letters and sealed parcels indemnified for \$50 or less, 15 cents; for over \$50 and not in excess of \$100, 20 cents; domestic second-class, not indemnified, 15 cents; domestic third-class, indemnified up to \$25, 15 cents; articles addressed to foreign countries, regardless of class or indemnity, 15 cents. Claims must be filed with postmasters within one year from date of mailing.

Form 3806

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Colon
Coronel Bailey

The Maharajah

Paden-Lu.

135/49

No. 861

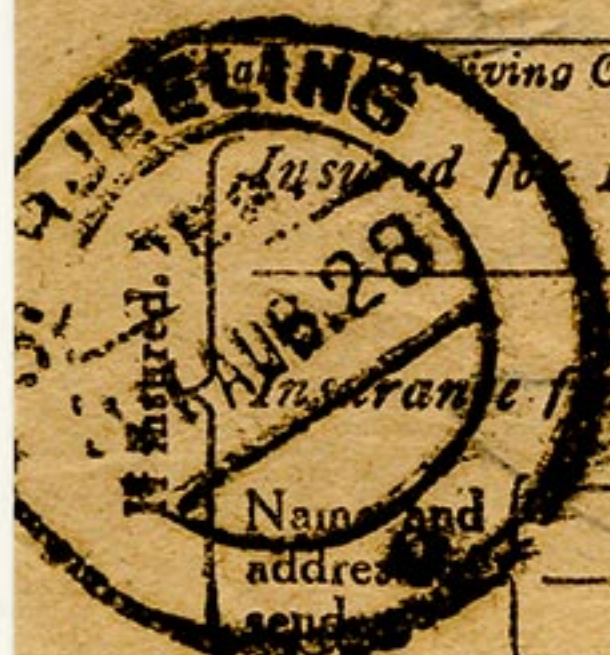
For Insurance Notices see reverse.

Stamps affixed (if a parcel or a packet)--- Rs. As.

Received a registered*

Date-stamp.

addressed to



Living Officer.

* Write here "letter," "postcard," "packet" or "parcel" with the word "insured" before it when necessary.

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Name and address of sender

NOTICE (1).—The Post Office is not responsible for loss or damage in the case of inland registered articles, unless they are also insured.

(2).—The special conditions and restrictions as to insurance which will be found in the current edition of the Post and Telegraph Guide are binding upon every sender of an insured postal article by virtue of rules prescribed under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

135/50

Colonel Stuart,

British Military Attache in China.

British Legation.

c/o Colonel F.M. Bailey.

Peking.

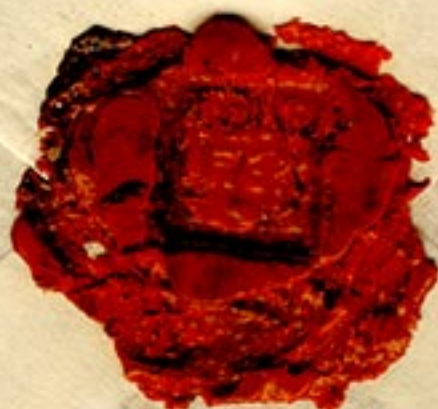
The Residency.

GANGTOK.

From Colonel N.V. Kordashevsky.

Roerich Mission's Camp.
Chu Na-gan.

Tibet.



The undersigned declares that the registered or insured (declared value) article described on other side was duly
Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi recommandé (ou avec valeur déclarée) mentionné d'autre part a été dûment

delivered on }
livré le }

13/8/28, 192

435/51

Stamp of delivering office
Timbre du bureau distributeur



SIGNATURE¹

P. W. Ladden da for S. W. Ladden da.
of the addressee (du destinataire)

of the postmaster of the delivering office
(de l'agent du bureau destinataire)

¹ This advice must be signed by the addressee or, if the postal regulations of the country of destination so provide, Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements postaux du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent by the postmaster of the delivering office, and then returned by first mail direct to the address on reverse side. du bureau distributeur, et être renvoyé ensuite, par le premier courrier, directement à l'adresse au revers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1927 5-4183

Post Office Department, United States of America
Administration des Postes des États-Unis D'Amérique

Registered article
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ROYAL
1928
135/52

ROERICH EXPEDITION

INQUIRY COMMISSION IN DARJEELING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUG. 25.

THREE members of the American Commission who have arrived in Darjeeling to investigate the conduct of the Tibetan Government toward the Roerich Expedition, have approached the Tibetan Government with a request for an explanation of the harsh treatment accorded the members of the Expedition, and their detention at Nokehu for more than five months.

The members of the Commission now in Darjeeling include Mrs. S. Lichtmann, Director of the Master Institute of United Arts in New York, Miss Frances Grant, Director of the Roerich Museum, and Mr. S. Roerich, Director of the Corona Mundi International Art Centre of New York.

Professor Roerich himself has written to the Tibetan Government complaining of the treatment accorded his party, but has not yet received a reply.

The Commission is compiling facts regarding the Expedition's journey through Central Asia and Tibet.

EXTRAVAGANT LANDLORDS

Translated by the Author.

CONSULTATION
by Mr. George Chklaver, Assistant
Professor in the Institute of In-
ternational High Studies.

The undersigned Jurisconsult, Assistant Professor
in the Institute of International High Studies, consulted by
Professor Nicholas Roërich, Chief of the American Expedition
to Central Asia, on the following question :

" In Law and Equity, is the Government of the
Chinese Republic bound to repair the losses
inflicted upon the American Expedition to
Central Asia, during the forced detention of
the said Expedition in Tibet, from December
1927 to March 1928?"

Expresses the following opinion :

I. The Facts

The American Expedition to Central Asia was organized
under the auspices of the Roërich Museum, in New York, and of
" Corona Mundi " (International Art Center), a Corporation
founded and acting under the laws of the State of New York. At
the head of the Expedition was placed Professor Nicholas Roërich,
Honorary President of the above mentioned Institutions.

The Expedition has accomplished its travel through
various countries of Central Asia, under protection of the
American flag.

Having completed its travel, the Expedition reported
to the President of the United States who gratefully acknowledged
receipt of its report.

The Expedition has had for its object exclusively ar-
tistic and scientific research, with no political or other aims
whatever.

The results of the Expedition's labours have been most important, this being ascertained by the numerous congratulations addressed to the Chief of the Expedition and to its Members by learned bodies and by ^{the} most authorised representatives of Art and Science in various countries of the world.

The Expedition took for its starting point the City of Darjeeling, in British India, from where the Expedition proceeded in 1925 and whence it returned in 1928, after having traversed Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, divers provinces of Western China, Mongolia and Altaï.

In addition to open letters from the American Institutions under the auspices of which the Expedition had been organised, addressed to the authorities of the above-mentioned countries, the Expedition was furnished with regular Chinese passports issued by His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Republic in Paris - Mr. Tcheng-Loh.

These passports, couched in French and Chinese, requested the civil and military authorities of the Chinese Republic to grant free passage and to extend every kind of help and protection to Professor Nicholas Roërich and to those with him.

In spite of these passports the Expedition encountered various difficulties as regards its freedom of movement, particularly in Khotan, Chinese ~~Tur~~kestan. On this occasion, as well as on many occasions later, the Consuls of the Great Powers extended their protection to the Expedition which, owing to their interventions, was enabled to proceed further, suffering only some delay.

3.

But in the territory of Eastern Tibet, at Nag-Tcho~~n~~, a desert place situated at an altitude of 15,000 feet above sea-level, and deprived of all means of postal or telegraphic communications with the outer world, the Expedition was detained, by order of the Tibetan authorities, during five months - from December 1927 to March 1928. An armed party commanded by a Tibetan officer having the rank of Major was detached to guard the Expedition's camp.

This guard prevented by force of arms all attempts on the part of the Members of the Expedition to inform the civilised World of their position.

Letters addressed by the Expedition to the United States Consul General in Calcutta and to the British Resident in Sikkim were intercepted by the commander of the Tibetan guard.

Letters addressed to the Government of the Dalai-Lama of Tibet, in Lhasa, met with the same fate.

The Tibetan Major prevented the Members of the Expedition from communicating with passing caravans and from purchasing from them provisions and medicines. At that time of the year intense frosts prevail in the Tibetan highlands, and, consequently, the effects of the prolonged detention to which the Expedition was subjected by the Tibetan authorities have been disastrous.

Not only the scientific work of the Expedition was interfered with and delayed, but five natives in the employ of the Expedition died, and ninety animals (horses, mules, buffalos and camels) perished. In addition to the moral wrong inflicted

4.

upon the Expedition by that long detention, the Chief of the Expedition was prevented, as already mentioned, from pursuing his artistic work, sustaining thus a loss which, according to his estimation, amounts to \$ 50,000

Lastly, the maintenance of the caravan beyond all provisions during the said period of five months resulted in an expenditure of 15.000 Mex. dollars.

II. Law.

In the first place, it must be determined which is the Government responsible for the acts which have caused to the Roërich Expedition the important losses mentioned in Section I of the present consultation.

Tibet is an integral part of the Chinese Republic.

The Dalaï-Lama exercises, it is true, a vast amount of authority over the country, so that Tibet enjoys, in fact, a certain autonomy. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of external relations, it is the Chinese Government who represent Tibet, and that is so even if the character of a state is ascribed to the autonomous administration of Tibet. In fact authorities on International Law agree " that the protecting state and the Suzerain state are respectively responsible for acts committed by the protected state and by the Vassal state, inasmuch as they represent them towards third parties." (Fauchille, Traité de Droit International public, I, p. 523, cf. Le Fur, Etat Fédéral et Confédération d'Etats, p. 792 et suiv., p. 802 et suiv. etc.).

Consequently it is the Central Government of China who are responsible for the doings of the Tibetan officers and official of which the Roërich Expedition complains.

Naturally the Government at present recognized by the Great Powers as the de facto or de jure Government of China is the one responsible, in virtue of the principle of continuity of States ("Civitates sunt immortales" - *Grotius*).

In the case under examination here, the responsibility of the local Sovereign (i.e. China) is undoubtedly involved, the

alleged facts constituting a clearly characterised international delict.

" The State is responsible for acts committed against foreign subjects or persons protected by foreign States" (Von Liszt, Völkerrecht, p.178).

It is admitted, as a principle, that illegal acts of State officials involve only the indirect responsibility of the State, immediate responsibility resting upon the guilty officials. (Cf. Fauchille, op. cit. I, p. 525, von Liszt, op. cit. loc. cit.)

The responsibility of the State can be invoked only in case of a denial of justice, when the State to which the guilty officials are subordinated, omits, in a manner contrary to International Law, to take measures for preventing the delictuous acts or for prosecuting and punishing the authors of the said acts. The objection arising from the insufficiencies of the National legislation can not shield the State against the effects of the rule of International Law in virtue of which a State is responsible for omitting to take preventive and repressive measures in the case of losses inflicted upon foreigners by delictuous acts on the part of its officials.

This follows not only out of the precedence which rules of International Law take over rules of internal law, but also out of the duty which ^{Comity} ~~Country~~ incumbs to every State, being a Member of the International ~~Country~~ to devise and enforce a legislation efficiently protecting the lives, honor and property of foreigners dwelling on its territory.

In the case under examination here, the Tibetan authori-

ties (and, consequently the Central Government of China) have certainly rendered themselves guilty of a wrongful omission, of the above mentioned character, these Authorities having failed to take any measure in order to assure the Expedition's safety, and to prosecute and punish the authors of the delictuous acts.

Considering the absence in Tibet of any organised judiciary system, (which circumstance, as already explained, does not however, exempt the Chinese Government from its liability in respect to foreigners sojourning in the said country), it can be assumed that the Roërich Expedition has exhausted all local remedies in Tibet, the Expedition having applied repeatedly to the Dalaï- Lama in Lhasa who is the supreme hierarchic chief of the Tibetan officers and officials guilty of the arbitrary and cruel detention of the Members of the Expedition.

The fact that the Expedition's letters addressed to the Dalaï- Lama have, up to this day, been unanswered, either because this high Ruler of Tibet has not deemed it necessary to reply, or because the said letters have been intercepted by subaltern officials, constitutes a denial of justice involving the international responsibility of the Chinese Government. Actually not only a denial of justice, but even any irregularity calls forth, in the case of wrongful arrest of foreigners, the obligation for the local sovereign to ^{furnish} ~~punish~~ an appropriate indemnity.

Thus, in 1885, Mr. Frélinghaysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, expressed the opinion that the admission by the local sovereign of an irregularity in the proceedings should be followed up by an offer of indemnity, and

that, " unless such an offer was made within a reasonable time, a demand for a suitable indemnity should be made" (case of Dr. Pflaum, Moore, Digest of International Law, VI, p.771.)

The detention of the Roërich Expedition has certainly been wrongful, the Expedition having in its possession regular passports.

Moreover, the Tibetan Authorities have alleged no fact imputable to any one of the Members of the Expedition and which could have served as a pretext for the detention; and generally, the said Authorities have not even attempted in any way to justify their action.

In the presence of such a characteristic denial of justice, a diplomatic intervention would be absolutely admissible; "the State to which a foreigner belongs may interfere for his protection when he has received positive maltreatment, or when he has been denied ordinary justice in the foreign country and the State of the foreigner may insist upon immediate reparation in the former case." (Instructions of Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States of America of March 14th 1879, Moore, Digest of International Law, VI, p.252, Cf. Phillimore, International Law 3rd ed. II, 4.).

The same principle is proclaimed by Sir Travers Twiss, Law of Nations, I, p.36..

Lastly, if we look back to the classics of International Law, we shall find that Vattel establishes the following rule: "there is another case when a nation is generally guilty ~~of the~~

of the outbreaks of its members. That is when by its usages, by the maxims of its Government, it is accustomed to, and authorises its citizens to, indifferently pillage and maltreat foreigners, to undertake *excursions* into neighbouring lands etc. Thus, the Nation of the Usbecks is guilty of all the robberies of the individuals of whom it is composed.... All Nations have a right to league themselves against it, to repress it, to treat it as a common enemy of the human race." (Le Droit des Gens, I, ch. VI, 78). " The Sovereign who refuses to repair the wrong caused by his subject or to punish the guilty, or lastly to hand him over, makes himself, in a certain way, and accomplice of the injury, and becomes responsible for it."

(Vattel, op. et loc. cit. 77.).

It appears, therefore, that a diplomatic intervention of the Government of the United States of America would be justified the Roërich Expedition having proceeded under the protection of the American flag and under the auspices of American Institutions. But taking into consideration the modern doctrine of International Law, it seems to us that, even apart of the prerogatives pertaining in the matter to the Government to which the Expedition belongs, an individual and subjective right to a reparation is enjoyed by every one of the Members of the Expedition.

In article 7 of the Draft of a Declaration of the rights and duties of Sovereign States submitted by Monsieur de Lapradelle to the Institute of International Law the following principle, harmonising with the universal juridical conscience

is affirmed: " a Society of States would essentially fail to its duty, by ceasing to respond to its purpose, if its Members were to forget that, while the individual, inside the community, is subordinated to the State, the State (in its turn) is, in the world, nothing but a means in view of attaining an object which is the perfection of humanity." (Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit International, 1921,p. 208).

" Any attitude of a foreign State contrary to International Law may also inflict a damage upon an individual....." (Spiropoulos, L'individu en droit International, Paris 1928, p.p. 48-49).

Monsieur Politis also affirms that " in the State of complexity to which International Law has evolved, it can fulfil its mission in a very imperfect way if it does but set up rules of conduct for men, leaving to the rulers the care of enforcing them, both in the internal and international spheres. It (i.e. International Law) must organise sanctions of these rules, so that men should be enabled to benefit from them, directly and without any intermediary, and to feel their effect. It ought to give to the individual means of defending himself his legitimate interests". (Les nouvelles tendances du Droit International, p.p. 82,83).

It follows from these principles that, even independently of any diplomatic intervention, Members of the Roërich Expedition who have been wronged by doings of the Tibetan Authorities, have, according to the most recent teachings of International

11.

Law, an individual and subjective right to claim a reparation of the losses which have been inflicted upon them.

They are entitled to invoke and make good that right versus the Central Government of China through using every legal remedy at their disposal. But of course this would be only a subsidiary means of redress, in case the diplomatic intervention for some reason or other were not to take place, or were not to bring satisfactory results.

III. Equity

It seems to us that the right of the Roërich Expedition to claim a reparation for the wrongs to which it has been subjected by doings of the Tibetan Authorities, may be based not only on positive Law and on the doctrine, but also on considerations of Equity.

It may be asserted that art. 1382 of the French Civil Code, which runs thus- " any act of a man which causes a damage to another man, obliges the one through the fault of whom it occurred, to repair it " - gives expression to a universal and permanent principle of Equity.

On the other hand the Roërich Expedition pursued in Central Asia absolutely disinterested ends.

Its labours are to contribute to the advancement of Art and Science, and are consequently to profit all Nations.

It is accordingly a purely humanitarian endeavour, of high significance, which it is the duty of all States to aid and protect. It was in that spirit of International cooperation, in view of safeguarding the superior interests of humanity, that paragraph 2 of Art. 6 of the General Act of the Berlin Conference of February 26th 1885 declared that " savants, explorers, as also their following, their belongings and their collections must be the object of a particular protection."

13.

Conclusion.

For all the reasons above stated we are of opinion that the question which has been put up: " In Law and Equity, is the Government of the Chinese Republic bound to repair the losses inflicted upon the American Expedition to Central Asia, during the forced detention of the said Expedition in Tibet, from December 1927 to March 1928?"

Should be unhesitatingly answered as follows: " Yes, in Law, as well as in Equity, the Government of the Chinese Republic is bound to repair the losses inflicted upon the American Expedition to Central Asia, during the forced detention of the said Expedition in Tibet, from December 1927 to March 1928."

George Chklaver

Paris, September 15th, 1928.

MEMORANDUM

In 1923, a Central Asiatic Expedition, with Artistic and Scientific aims, was organized by Corona Mundi, International Art Center, Roerich Museum and the Master Institute of United Arts. It was planned that the Expedition should begin its work from Sikkim, India, thence proceeding to Kashmir, Ladak, Chinese Turkestan, Altai, Burjatia, Mongolia, Tibet, across the Himalayas and back to Sikkim, concluding a heretofore unattempted circle around Central Asia. Professor Nicholas Roerich, the world renowned artist, and honorary President of two of these institutions, and to whose art is dedicated the Roerich Museum containing more than 800 of his paintings, consented to undertake the leadership of this expedition.

With unusual efforts, which yielded highly gratifying results, the Expedition pursued its artistic and scientific work, during the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, and the results of this work are in great part already exhibited in the Roerich Museum.

As may be seen from the accompanying reports, the Expedition received from the Tibetan Representative in Mongolia, by consent of the Government at Lhasa, the necessary passports to cross Tibet. The

Expedition was permitted to cross the Tibetan Border and to proceed for two weeks into Tibetan Territory. Suddenly, without reason on the part of the Expedition, on October 6, 1928, the Expedition was arrested by Tibetan officials and at an altitude of 15,000 feet in a frost which reached 70 degrees Celsius, was forced to remain in unendurable conditions, for the entire winter.

Only on the 6th of March, 1928, after extreme efforts and when ninety animals of the caravan had already perished from hunger in the snow, and five natives died from the hardships, and after all provisions and money were exhausted, was the expedition permitted to proceed further. But even then, the Expedition was ordered to proceed along the most severe roads of the Trans-Himalaya. During its entire detention, the Expedition was not only forbidden to communicate with passing caravans, but it was even forbidden to write to the American Consul in Calcutta or the British Resident in Sikkim. Even letters to the Dalai Lama and the Prime Minister of the Lhasa Government were seized and not permitted to pass.

This inhuman conduct towards the peaceful American Expedition not only brought great financial losses upon the American institutions, but also results in irreparable harm to the health of the members of the Expedition. Mme. Roerich, wife of Professor Roerich, even at the present time, is unable to return to the United States and is at present in a Hill Station of India. Her heart was considerably weakened by the prolonged stay in summer tents during a continuous cold which proved even too much for the five native members of the caravan. It may be sufficient to say that the doctor found Mme. Roerich's pulse to register 145 which he termed not a human pulse but that of a bird.

Professor Roerich's pulse reached 130 and George Roerich, son of Professor Roerich, Harvard graduate and well-known orientalist, twice almost succumbed on the heights. The medical certificates issued by the Doctor of the Expedition, and attesting to these facts were not even accepted by the Tibetan officials.

A Commission was formed consisting of Mr. Louis L. Horch, President of the Institutions, Mr. Maurice Lichtmann, the Vice-President, Mr. Sviatoslav Roerich, Director of Corona Mundi, International Art Center. Mr. Sina Lichtmann, Director of the Master Institute of United Arts, and Miss Frances R. Grant, Vice-President of the Roerich Museum.

Three members of this body, Mrs. Lichtmann, Miss Grant and Mr. Roerich were directed to proceed directly to Darjeeling, India, to meet personally Professor Roerich and to ascertain all the facts regarding the detention of conduct against the Expedition in Tibet. Beginning in August 13th, when the members of the Commission reached India, attempts were made by the members of the Commission to obtain from the Lhasa Government, through its trade Agent at Gyangtse, some explanations regarding the conduct of the officials toward the expedition, as hereinafter outlined. But all efforts were in vain and the letters of the Commission remained without acknowledgement both by the Tibetan Agents and the Government at Lhasa, a fact which we count deeply insulting to the American Institutes as well as to America itself.

Knowing how zealously you guard the interests of America we feel it our duty to submit to you the following reports, firmly convinced that the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which you are the head, will take cognizance of what we feel have been grossly warranted acts on the part of Tibetan officials.

We shall be very pleased to submit to you any further data which you may deem necessary and we shall be deeply appreciated and gratified to receive and follow your esteemed advice in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

President.

Colonel Bailey.

Residency

Gangtok (ཀུའི་ཏཱ་ཀུ)

Hope you received our two letters and two wires
stop Fifty days detained intense cold uplands stop
Scanty food fodder stop Caravan animals perished stop
We try reach Sikkim via Shigatse Gyantse stop
Please help obtain permit cross Indian border
stop this number three. stop greetings stop
all members very weak.

Roverich.

Signature of Sender:

gRoverich

via India.

135/71

Unitar

President Horch

New York America

American Buddhist Mission fifty days detained intense
cold uplands stop scanty food fodder stop Caravan
animals perished stop We try reach Sikkim India
via Shigatse Gyangtse stop Cable His Holiness Dalai
Lama through British Resident Sikkim Colonel Bailey
asking permit cross Tibetan territory into Sikkim stop
Help needed immediately stop Communicate matter
New Syndicate stop Before taking Italian Line Zina
Claude must meet Darjeeling early spring stop transfer
Imperial Bank Darjeeling ten thousands rupees stop
this number four stop conditions worse than Arctic Expedition
health weak.

Roverich.

Signature of sender: G. Roverich.

Via India

Unitar President Horch

NEW YORK America.

Forcibly detained for more than two months on Tibetan upland
 altitude about fifteen thousands feet stop Severe cold snow
 scarce food-supplies and fuel stop Have to stay summer tents
 stop No answer from Tibetan Government on numerous letters
 stop Ignores Tibetan passports stop Caravan animals perished
 stop Illnesses among members of Expedition and servants
 dangerously increase stop Situation extremely critical stop
 Send strong cables Lhasa through Colonel Bailey British
 Resident Sikkim to get American Buddhist Mission through to
 Gangtse Sikkim stop Cable content cablegrams Percy to
 inform French Government and Press, Bottonley England,
 Carmelo Italy, Wellington Koo China through Creston, Warren
 Japan, Zuleaga Spain stop Inform personally Senator Borah
 stop Zina and Claude must visit Darjeeling early spring
 before taking Italian Line stop Transfer ten thousands
 rupees Imperial Bank Darjeeling. Greetings. This number five.

Reerich

Nicholas Reerich

 Signature of Sender.

Colonel Bailey

135/73

Gangtok via Gyangtse

Sixty four
Detained for ~~forty~~ days amidst freezing cold in summer tents stop
Scanty food fuel fodder stop two thirds caravan animals perished stop
Health dangerously shattered stop Madame Roerich seriously ill stop
Please wire permission proceed Gyangtse India stop Have London Identity
Books and Certificate Bengal Government permitting return India stop
Hope you received our two letters and wire stop Situation critical.

Roerich.

Nicholas Roerich

Signature of sender:-