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ROERICH MUSEUM PRESS

N. Y. Herald-Tribune

Aug. 11, '34

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

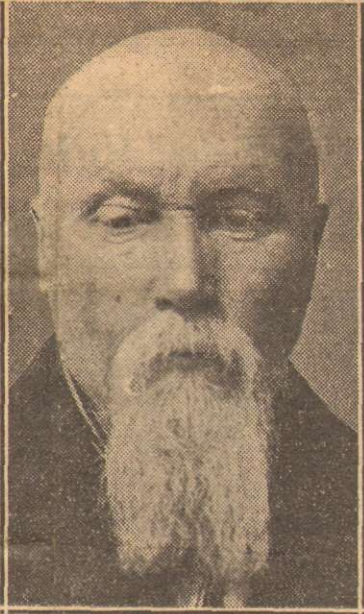
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed this evening that he was sending Professor Nicholas Roerich, recognized authority on central Asia, as head of an expedition to find superior drought-resisting pasture grasses which may be brought back from the edges of the Gobi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



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.

Greenwell Mich. "News"
Aug. 29

DROUTH CONTROL

It is no jest, this idea of controlling drouth in the stricken areas. Uncle Sam is a very resourceful fellow. Through his secretary of agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, the miracle is to be attempted. An expedition is being sent to the Gobi desert for superior drouth-resisting grasses to be used in reclaiming drouth-stricken land in the United States.

The leader of the expedition will be Professor Nicholas Roerich, authority on central Asia, who has been making expeditions into this district for the past eleven years.

They are hoping to discover not only drouth-resistant pasture grasses but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks or a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion in dry land areas, Mr. Wallace said in a recent interview.

In Central Asia 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 last year.

Professor Roerich is founder of the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive, New York. He will be accompanied by men fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses.

N. Y. World Telegram

Aug. 11, '34

Roerich to Hunt Desert Plants to Help Solve Drought Problem

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary Wallace announced today that the Department of Agriculture had secured the assistance of Professor Nicholas Roerich, of New York, international authority on Central Asia, in explorations being carried on in the Gobi desert for new plants to be introduced into the United States.

Accompanying Professor Roerich on the expedition, which is now somewhere in eastern China, are George Roerich, his son, an expert on central Asiatic languages, and H. G. Macmillan and J. L. Stephens, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Department scientists C. R. Enlow and H. L. Westover are engaged in a similar expedition in Turkestan, Persia and the Caucasus.

Concerning the purposes of the expedition Wallace said that "on the edge of the Gobi desert 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 plain 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 winds and water erosion in dry land areas."

"Star" Aug. 18.
Rockford, Ill.

THE PASSING DAY

The department of agriculture has at last found a government job for even old Dr. Nicholas Roerich, the amazing Russian-born artist-scientist, who has mingled anthropology, oriental languages, philosophy, medicine and culture generally with a really distinctive gift for painting and writing, and whose genius exploded upward a few years back into a twenty-story museum in New York to house his collections.

This Ripley of the scientific world—and he is a true scientist—is to conduct an expedition into mid-Asia for much less esoteric purposes than his previous trips. He is to look for grass and shrubs which will thrive in the midst of drouth.

On the edge of the Gobi desert are wide pasture lands, with temperatures down to 40 below zero in winter and over 100 above in summer, where by natural selection grasses and shrubs have developed which thrive in spite of extremities of heat, cold and drouth. The department of agriculture wants some of that grass to try out on our own plains to bind eroding land against wind and sudden earth-gouging rains. Dr. Roerich is the logical man to lead the expedition, for he probably knows more about the area than any other white man. In fact, he has done some exploring of a very similar nature in his studies of oriental medicinal plants.

A new epic of grass may be written from the baggage this little expedition brings back from central Asia.

Pittsburgh
"Press"
Aug. 16

DROUTH RESISTING GRASS IS HUNTED

U. S. Sends Expedition to Asia In
Search of Pasture Vegetation

By Press Science Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Drouth-resistant grass species, to be used in rebuilding the depleted rangelands of the West, are to be sought in Central Asia by an expedition being sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On the edge of the Gobi Desert there are great natural grasslands, which have been pastured for thousands of years by nomad tribes, without any sign of exhaustion. In this region the temperature ranges from 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer to 40 degrees below zero in the winter, and severe drouths are frequent. Yet the grasses survive, and the herds of livestock and game thrive on them.

The leader of the expedition will be Professor Nicholas Roerich, veteran explorer of interior Asia. With him will be his son, George Roerich, an expert in Central Asiatic languages, and two U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists in grasses, H. G. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens.

Sept. 10.

The Hunt for Grass That Resists Drought

Plant Explorers Seek to Restore Western Range Lands

The four corners of the world are being searched by Uncle Sam's agriculturists for drought-resistant grass species to be used in the rebuilding of the ravaged range-lands of the West.

To the Gobi Desert in Central Asia will go an expedition under the leadership of veteran explorer Professor Nicholas Roerich to study the possibility of transplant-

ing the grasses of that region. Pastured for thousands of years by nomad tribes without any sign of exhaustion, these natural grass lands exist in a region subject to temperatures ranging from 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the Summer to 40 degrees below zero in the Winter. Severe droughts are also frequent. Yet the grasses survive these rigors and livestock thrive on them.

With Professor Roerich will be his son, George Roerich, Central Asiatic language expert, and two Department of Agriculture grass experts, H. G. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens.

News - Great Falls, Mont

Aug. 23

HARDY GRASS IS SOUGHT IN CENTRAL ASIA

In an effort to find superior drought resisting grasses, the United States department of agriculture has extended its efforts to central Asia, according to a communication received by R. E. Cameron, county agent, from the information office of the department.

In outlining the hunt now under way for grasses of the particular type sought, the communication says:

"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 last 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 to 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 Prof. Nicholas Roerich, the internationally recognized authority on central Asia. For the last 11 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."

Dodge City,
Kansas, Globe
Oct. 1, 1934

To Gobi Desert to Find a Desert Grass

Secretary Wallace 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 the growth under the influence of summer and fall showers.

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Grass From the Desert

Critics of the Administration who feel that Mr. Roosevelt's cerebral aides are always up to mischief must have felt vindicated by the news that one of Secretary Wallace's most recent moves towards land reclamation was to send a party of experts from the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, under the guidance of the famed artist-mystic, Nicholas Konstantin Roerich, to the rim of the Gobi Desert to look for grasses suitable to our Midwest.

But before these critics get too ribald about the Gobi Desert quest, they ought to reread some forgotten early American history. George Washington, they will find, was firmly convinced that Asiatic flora was the answer to America's climate. Washington, who lived some time before the Brain Trusters, was an experimentalist in agriculture. He had the hard common sense to perceive that the European immigrants of that day were insisting on trying to raise the flora they had become accustomed to associate with agricultural life in the old country. He also saw that the American climate was in many respects more Asiatic than European. Hence his keen interest in Chinese grasses that could withstand American drought. One suspects that, had he reasoned on observations made in the Dakotas or the Texas Panhandle, instead of Virginia and the Atlantic Seaboard, he would have been even more earnest in his determination to take what Asia might offer in the way of grasses and forage crops.

Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gazette Aug. 27.

Drouth Control

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They are hoping to discover not only drouth-resistant pasture grasses but also grasses and shrubs with root stocks or a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion in dry land areas, Mr. Wallace said in a recent interview.

In Central Asia 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 last year.

Professor Roerich is founder of the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive, New York. He will be accompanied by men fundamentally trained in the study of American grasses.

Portland, Ind.

Commercial Review

Aug. 28.

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Ogden, Utah,

Standard Examiner

Aug. 30

OPINIONS of the PRESS

EXPEDITION TO HUNT FOR DESERT GRASSES (Sioux City Journal)

Some years ago there appeared a book, "Hunger Fighters," which told the story of how men had struggled to discover the best methods of taking their sustenance from the ground. The book told of expeditions to foreign countries by Americans in search of varieties of wheat that would do well in this country and in Canada where climatic conditions varied. It was a romantic story, well told, a revelation to many of its readers who had accepted the matter of crop production without inquiring into the labor that made it all possible.

Today there is planned by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace an expedition similar to the expeditions described in "Hunger Fighters." The cabinet officer is sending a party into Asia to search for desert grasses that can resist drouth. The purpose, as anyone may guess, is to find vegetation that can live and thrive in some of the areas of the middle west, southwest and northwest and provide grazing for livestock.

Professor Nicholas Roerich of Washington, a recognized authority of central Asia and a botanist of training and experience, is to head the expedition. In the last 11 years this man, a native Russian but long a resident of this country, has roamed over Sikim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi desert and the Altai region. Since 1929 he has been interested in botanical expeditions into western Tibet, studying the medicinal plants of the region. Mr. Wallace made the following statement with reference to Professor Roerich's objective:

"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 that 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 last year. 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."

Grasses of this type have gone through a process of evolution. They have built up as it were an immunity to dryness, just as certain wheats in far northern European latitudes endured where no other grains could grow. We have in this country varieties of wheat that will endure low temperatures through the winter and others that are suitable only for mild climates. Some grasses require vast amounts of moisture; others subsist and thrive on very little. A drouth resisting grass for the dry areas of the middle west, southwest and northwest might make it possible to reclaim vast areas now in danger of destruction.

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Aug. 30 (Thomas L. Hunter)

As It Appears to The Cavalier

THE President was deeply impressed by what he saw in our Midwestern Sahara as he made his progress across the country on his return from his Pacific cruise. The fearful ravages of the drought shocked him. What he saw was not a mere crop shortage due to diminished rainfall. He saw a land blasted by unprecedented heat and aridity to an extent which not only ruins this year's crops, but which has wrought a hurt to the physical condition of agriculture in those regions which will take years to heal should normal conditions henceforth prevail.

So seriously did the sight impress the President that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has organized an expedition to the Gobi Desert to search for drought-resisting grasses and plants. This expedition is headed by a Russian, Nicholas Constantin Roerich. The picture of Mr. Roerich shows a perfect Tartar type. He looks as one imagines a courtier of Zenghis Khan looked.

The Gobi—whence Zenghis came to conquer the world—has an annual rainfall of sixteen inches, and a temperature which ranges from 100 degrees in summer to 40 below zero in the winter. It is hoped to find in this hard country those grasses which will endure the increasing desert conditions of Central United States.

Passaic N.J.
news

The Roerich Museum

THE SEEKER for the unique among the many diverse attractions of New York will find the Roerich Museum at 310 Riverside Drive well worth his time and attention.

Dedicated to the art and ideals of Nicholas Roerich and containing a remarkable collection of his paintings, the Museum aims to spread a greater appreciation of beauty and to promote better understanding between men and nations through the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and all phases of knowledge and culture as expressed in the universal message of music, painting, sculpture, architecture, opera, ballet, drama, and lectures. It hopes to transmit to its devotees new ideals in creative endeavor.

This broad cultural program leads people of widely different social strata and traditions to a universal conception of the essential unity of art and science, thus promoting understanding between men and nations in the cause of human progress.

As most of us will never see—much less scale—the unattainable peaks of the Himalayas, we may enjoy their unearthly splendors by viewing them on canvas at this Museum. Here also, is a replica of the library in a Tibetan monastery such as a few fortunate travelers have been permitted to see at Lhasa, the sacred city of the Lamaist Buddhists, whither the Panchen Lama (religious ruler) ousted by the late Dalai Lama (temporal ruler) is now bound to claim his rights, making the months-long trip from Peiping, China, by land rather than run the risk of airsickness again, though by plane he could reach the capital city in a few hours.

If the inquiring visitor goes further, he may actually be inclined to travel to distant Urusvati, a scientific center in Kulu Valley of the Western Himalayas, where Professor and Madame Roerich have founded an institute for research in medicine, botany, biology, geology, astrophysics, archeology, and other fields of science.

Near at hand, by the way, is the Montclair Art Museum, where, among many other attractions, may be seen a collection of photographs made of the flight over Mount Everest by Lord Clydesdale, Air Commodore Fellowes, Colonel Blacker, and their associates. These and other photographs were made for the London Times. They comprise a complete record of that daring flight over the world's most formidable mountain peak.

Hastings, Nebraska, Tribune

Aug 30, 1934

Search Gobi Desert For Drouth Grass

Men have traveled the world in search of gold, ivory, precious stones and even spices and their discoveries have altered the face of the world again and again.

Now a group of carefully picked men are to travel to Asia in search of grass—dry grass.

Writing another chapter in man's eternal hunt for means of producing the maximum from his acres, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is sponsoring an expedition to the Far East in an attempt to find grasses that will grow on the plains of the Middlewest, Southwest and Northwest and provide a sure source of feed for livestock in drouth years.

Farmers of drouth-smitten south central Nebraska will be watching the expedition with interest, since its success may mean the elimination of pastures which in a year such as this bear about as much vegetation as the infield on a baseball diamond.

Leader of the expedition will be Professor Nicholas Roerich of Washington, a recognized authority on central Asia and an outstanding botanist. A native Russian, but long a resident of the United States, Professor Roerich has spent eleven years roaming over Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, the Gobi desert and the Altai region. For several years he has been leading botanical expeditions into western Tibet to study medicinal plants of the region.

Little Rainfall

According to Secretary Wallace, there are great pasture lands on the edge of the Gobi desert in central Asia where the summer tem-

peratures reach well over 100 degrees and in winter the mercury falls to 40 degrees below zero.

The rainfall of the area is less than 16 inches a year. Still the pasture grasses thrive. Through thousands of years of natural selection, they have learned to adapt themselves to conditions similar to those of Nebraska and other drouth-hit states this season.

Wallace said one of the purposes of the expedition is to find drouth resisting grasses, while another is to find grasses and shrubs with root stocks suitable for preventing wind and water erosion of soil in dry areas.

Process of Evolution

Some of these grasses of the Gobi are said to have gone through a process of evolution in which they have built up an immunity to dryness just as certain wheats endure in certain parts of the world where no others will grow.

Different varieties of wheat are grown in different parts of the United States dependent on climatic conditions. Some grasses require much moisture, others very little. Should the Wallace expedition to Asia be successful, it may mean the reclamation of large areas in the country now threatened with destruction, according to the secretary.

Peas.

Banner

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 28

Cincinnati "Star"

171/5

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TO SAFEGUARD MONUMENTS

One of the interesting results developing from the Montevideo Conference was a proposed treaty which provided that historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions shall enjoy immunity in time of war and be protected by a special flag, the protection also extending to the personnel of such institutions.

The idea originated with the Roerich Museum of New York and was presented to the conference, which recommended that the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union draft the fundamental principles in the form of an inter-American treaty. Such a treaty was drawn up by the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, and two Latin American republics, Panama and Honduras, have empowered their representatives on the Pan-American Union Governing Board to sign it. Now the United States is prepared to join in the movement, the Department of State having notified the Pan-American Union that Secretary Henry A. Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, has been designated to sign the treaty for this country.

The prompt action of the countries concerned is accepted as an indication that the treaty, a most worthy conception, has aroused unusual interest among the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The treaty is open to signatures until April 14, 1935.

World Telegram

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Sept. 22

Acts to Protect Art from War's Destruction

Word comes from Washington that President Roosevelt has directed that the United States sign the Roerich Peace Pact providing for the protection of artistic, scientific and cultural sites in times of war as well as peace. Panama, Honduras and Uruguay have also just signed the pact.

It is the first document in which nations will pledge themselves to protect the cultural achievements of their fellow-nations and to regard universities, schools, libraries, cathedrals and museums as inviolable.

Nashville, Tenn.,

Banner

Sept. 30

Roerich Banner

Now on Display At School of Art

The School of Art and Applied Design, 2712½ West End Avenue has on display the Roerich Banner of Peace which symbolizes the aim of the Roerich Pact, cultural world unity, and which is planned to be used in time of war for the protection of buildings housing works of art. During peace times this banner would identify such places for the benefit of visitors.

The design of the flag consists of three magenta spheres inclosed in a magenta circle on a white background.

The last international conference of American nations held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in which Secretary of State Cordell Hull represented the United States, unanimously recommended the adoption of the Roerich Pact.

The movement was launched by

Nicholas Roerich of New York three years ago and was immediately indorsed by the art department of the Jackson Woman's Club of which Miss Pearl Saunders of Nashville and Jackson is chairman.

In addition to the banner, also on display at the school are a collection of Miss Saunders' paintings, including a canvas shown in the last Paris Salon and a number of paintings of Indians made at the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina last summer.

"ROERICH PACT" TALKS ARE SCHEDULED HERE

Protection of Cultural Treasures Aim; U. S. to Sign.

A number of women's clubs interested in the cultural have "signed up" for talks by Miss Frances Grant of New York City on the "Roerich Pact", it was announced Thursday. Miss Grant is to stop here en route West and will be the house guest of Mrs. M. J. Welsh, 1355 Fleming street, Walnut Hills. The Roerich Pact is an agreement between nations to protect art, literary and cultural treasures.

Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Cincinnati public library, is an honorary member of the organization behind the effort to have all nations included in the agreement.

The interest here follows the announcement from the New York headquarters of the pact organization that the United States has declared its intention of signing the inter-American treaty on the pact.

The Department of State has informed the Pan-American Union, it is stated, that President Roosevelt has designated the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, as American plenipotentiary to sign the treaty in behalf of the United States.

With this treaty, for the first time, countries will agree to the protection and neutrality of cultural monuments and treasures and will commit themselves to hold as in-

violable museums, schools, libraries, cathedrals and other similar artistic, scientific, historic and cultural sites.

In addition to the United States, Panama and Honduras have already empowered their representatives on the Governing Board of the union to sign the instrument.

According to the present plans, the formal ceremony of signing by all the Americas will take place on Pan-American Day, April 14, at the Pan-American Union.

The inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact was drawn up by the Pan-American Union, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo last December, recommending that all the governments of the Americas sign the Roerich pact. The Roerich pact, created by Nicholas Roerich, provides for an agreement among the nations to protect all scientific, artistic and educational monuments and cultural treasures, as inviolable.

As with the Red Cross, a special flag has been incorporated in the pact and the treaty, designed by Nicholas Roerich, to fly above all museums, schools, libraries, etc., indicating that protection is due them by all nations. This pact, first proposed by Roerich in 1904, was formally promulgated in 1929. Three international conventions for the Roerich pact have been held—two in Bruges in 1931 and 1932, and the third in Washington in November.

El Hlia

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sept. 12.

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EL "PACTO ROERICH" ES ACEPTADO POR ESTADOS UNIDOS, PANAMA Y HONDURAS

Nueva York, (CIS).— El "Pacto Roerich," sugerido a las naciones del Mundo por el ilustre profesor Nicolás Roerich, Fundador y Presidente del Roerich Museum de esta ciudad, y cuyo pacto fué tratado y recomendada su aceptación en la última Conferencia Panamericana, ha sido aceptado oficialmente por los Estados Unidos, Honduras y Panamá.

La firma del acta correspondiente, tendrá efecto en gran ceremonial que se celebrará en el edificio de la Unión Panamericana en Washington, el "Día Panamericano", o sea, el 14 de abril del próximo año.

Este pacto, entre otras cosas, obliga a las naciones a respetar los monumentos, museos, centros educacionales, iglesias etc., en caso de guerra.

La Srta. Frances R. Grant, Vice Presidenta del Roerich Museum activa dinámicamente la aceptación del Pacto Roerich por las demás naciones del Continente.

EL DIA

EL PERIODICO DE PONCE

Absolutamente Independiente

Entered as Second Class Matter May 26, 1911 at the P. O. at Ponce, P. R., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

do en el 1909.

Miércoles, setiembre 12, 1934.

CONSTRUCCION

(Por el Prof. Nicolás Roerich, fundador y presidente del Roerich Museum de Nueva York, especial para el Consolidated Information Service)

Treinta años atrás, pinté mi cuadro "Construyendo la Ciudad". En esta pintura qui se expresar el gusto por la construcción, cuando las torres y las murallas son elevadas bien altas por el deseo vehemente de crear nuevas fortalezas. Desde entonces ha sido siempre uno de mis mayores regocijos el encontrar cada evidencia de construcción, lo que lógicamente contrarresta la destrucción.

Experimentamos precisamente este goce de construcción vitalmente progresista durante nuestra reciente visita a Manchoukuo y a su capital, Hsingking. En estos días en que se presentan tantas evidencias de destrucción, cada esfuerzo constructivo se considera mayormente valioso. No hace mucho, nos dijeron varios filósofos prácticos, que mientras el mundo se encuentre agonizante y esté atravesando por crisis económicas y materiales sin precedentes, cualquier construcción se consideraría indebida. Nosotros personalmente — Pasa a la página ocho —

Construcción.

— Viene de la primera página —

te hemos oído a ciertos tipos de vándalos por el estilo gritar: "Olvidate de la cultura; nosotros preferimos dinero contante y sonante!". En su veneración por los símbolos de papel con su fluctuoso valor, tales gentes se disponían a prorrumpir en blasfemias contra los más altos conceptos, creyendo que la crisis material podría resolverse con cálculos materiales. Pero la lepra llegó a comer demasiado. La crisis mundial no es una crisis material, sino precisamente espiritual. Solamente se aliviará con una regeneración espiritual. La fría lógica del cerebro ha traicionado a los mismos calculadores. Y ahora, la evidencia contundente requiere que volvamos al eterno lenguaje del corazón por medio del cual solamente se crearon las eras de la abundancia.

En un reciente artículo titulado "La Línea Divisora del lado "La Línea Divisoria del indicar la única manifestación presente —que el mundo entero está extremadamente dividido entre las fuerzas de la luz y la de las tinieblas; la creación y la destrucción. Es por esta razón que cualquier

movimiento destructivo es recibido con tan terrible repulsión, mientras que cada edificación resuena con especial júbilo.

Para vergüenza de la humanidad, no podemos ocultar que las fuerzas de la obscuridad están bien organizadas, mientras que los esfuerzos que hace el lado afirmativo son entorpecidos por innumerables errores y el veneno de la indiferencia. Por lo tanto, se aprecia mucho más el ver una obra constructiva realizarse, precisamente en los actuales momentos, porque sabemos cuantos inconvenientes tiene el constructor y de cuanto valor tiene que revestirse a fin de hacer frente a la obscuridad, el caos y a todos cuantos favorecen la destrucción. Es cierto que la luz disipa las tinieblas, pero esta luz deberá ser lo suficientemente potente para poder disiparla por completo.

Es imposible imaginarse nuestra satisfacción al poder palpar la realidad de esta vasta construcción de toda una ciudad y de todo un país en tan poco tiempo en Manchoukuo. Se tiene proyectado un vasto plan de construcción de numerosas instituciones educacionales y del estado. Y mientras el mundo se agita por no

poder resolver sus problemas materiales, aquí en Asia, grandes obras creativas se llevan a cabo como en los viejos tiempos históricos.

Todo ser humano que se interese por la construcción básica, se debería sentir satisfecho al saber que a pesar de las tormentas que azotan al mundo entero, aquí por lo menos, progresa la labor constructiva. En su impulso, desarrolla grandes energías y las refuerza con las evidentes oportunidades constructivas. En América y en Europa, digamos en el mundo entero, se ignora lo que se está creando en este nuevo imperio de Manchoukuo. La gente prefiere pregonar los ataques, en vez de comentar los esfuerzos que se hacen en favor de la construcción. En realidad, la mayor parte de la gente no puede entender el lenguaje del Asia, que es primordialmente el lenguaje del alma. Sin embargo, yo estoy convencido que hay muchas almas cultas que luchan y se interesan por la construcción, que compartirán conmigo la satisfacción de saber que nosotros hemos visto que se está llevando a cabo una intensa y valerosa construcción; que vimos campos sabiamente cultivados y que presenciamos el nacimiento de un nuevo nervio de acción.

En medio de la depresión y la inactividad reinante, este ritmo de construcción suena como verdadero heroísmo. El sentido de la anonimidad se ha identificado en el arte Oriental; por lo regular se ignora el nombre de los que colaboran y prestan sus energías a la construcción de una nueva obra. En nombre de todos aquellos que luchan por todo lo que constituya construcción, debemos agradecer a cada trabajador, sea pequeño o grande, que ha consagrado sus energías a la creación. En este extraordinario entendido, ya sea refiriéndonos al mismo como "cooperativo" de acuerdo con el idioma que contrarrestan las fuerzas de la obscuridad. Donde hay cooperación, hay ayuda mutua; por encima de todos los tratos convencionales, se puede concebir un progreso resplandeciente de vida.

Me llena de regocijo el ver la construcción en Manchoukuo, el Nuevo Imperio. Deberíamos sentirnos satisfechos

al ver una construcción y deberíamos estimularla en todas partes, puesto que el mundo entero necesita construirse. Cada constructor representa un amigo de la humanidad y todos sabemos cuán escabroso es su camino. No lo entorpecamos con ideas malsanas y prejuicios. La evolución de la construcción y el lenguaje del alma de la humanidad deberían pronunciar las palabras decisivas: "Ayudemos al Constructor!" En esta sencilla espontaneidad se encuentra la solución de la mayoría de los problemas existentes. Según dijo el labriego francés: "Cuando la construcción progresa, todo progresa". A este pensamiento Occidental debemos añadir la sabia parábola oriental: "Mori, el valiente Samurai, al despedirse de sus hijos, dió a cada uno de ellos una sola flecha y les dijo que la quebrasen, lo cual cada uno de ellos hizo sin esfuerzo alguno. Después el jefe de la familia dió a cada uno de sus hijos igual

número de flechas atadas en un haz, y ninguno de ellos pudo quebrarlas".

En otro continente, durante este mismo período, se inscribieron las eternas palabras: "En la Unión está la fuerza!" Hsingking, Manchoukuo.

San Antonio, Tex.,

Express

Oct. 7

A SPECIAL REASON FOR PAN AMERICAN DAY OBSERVANCE

It is 30 years since Dr. Nicholas K. Roerich first advanced the idea of special international treaties to protect schools, libraries, museums and their personnel in wartime. That artist—now director of the Roerich Museum, New York City—then lived in St. Petersburg, his birthplace.

The Old World Powers long had considered paintings, books, manuscripts and art-works generally, found in a defeated country's public institutions, as war-prizes. The Allies' victory over the Central Powers in 1918 enabled several nations to recover treasures from Germany and Austria—including ancient manuscripts, some famous painters' works and a gold cup which once belonged to King Ladislas IV of Poland, who reigned from 1632 to 1648.

Dr. Roerich has lived in the United States since 1920 and his work for world peace has been recognized by many nations. He has been decorated by France, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Bruges (Belgium). Dr. Roerich's proposal for a compact to prevent future destruction or pillaging of libraries, museums and art galleries has served as the basis for an inter-American treaty which will be signed by the United States and several other New World nations next April 14.

That agreement was drafted last year by the Pan American Union Governing Board and laid before the Pan American Conference at Montevideo by the Chilean delegation.

When the Chilean forces occupied Lima (Peru's capital) in 1881, many books were removed from the National Library there and sent to Santiago. Chile has returned the volumes which could be traced and otherwise has endeavored to make amends for the pillage.

April 14 now is observed as Pan American Day practically throughout the New World. That observance recalls the fact that the International Bureau of American Republics was founded at Washington on April 14, 1890. The Bureau was little more than a trade agency during its earlier years, but became the Pan American Union in 1910. It now occupies a splendid building—the gift of the late Andrew Carnegie—in Washington and has been developed into a clearing-house of information for all Western Hemisphere nations.

Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and the United States already have designated representatives to sign the Roerich Plan treaty. President Roosevelt doubtless will issue a proclamation next March, requesting a Nation-wide observance of Pan American Day.

It is expected the Nuevo Laredo-City of Mexico section of the Pan American Highway will be formally opened next spring. It would be most appropriate should Mr. Roosevelt and President (now President-elect) Cardenas of Mexico meet on the Laredo-Nuevo Laredo bridge then—as the Laredo Business Men's Association has proposed—to dedicate the highway. Every country in the Three Americas ultimately will be served by that great communication-line, which is being constructed for all-weather travel from Canada to Argentina.

171/6

New York Daily News

Oct. 21

CAPITAL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

That Strange Banner Is Culture Guardian.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—If New Yorkers stroll up Riverside Drive in the near future and see a strange banner flapping in the Hudson breeze over the Roerich Museum at 103d St., they can mark down the phenomenon as the latest gesture of the New Deal. The Administration is going in for culture and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in those odd moments when the Iowa vegetarian is not engaged in a crop-reduction pro-



Secretary Hull

Secretary Wallace

They put over protection of culture in war.

gram, will function in the role of "United States plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact for the protection of artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments."

If the plan for the protection of culture, which was adopted at the last Pan-American conference at Montevideo, is carried to its logical conclusion (and respected in war time), there will be many islands of safety on Manhattan in hours of hostile raids. For the treaty provides that "all museums, cathedrals, universities, schools and libraries and other cultural sites be registered by the nations and marked by the Banner of Peace, which designates them as neutral territory respected by all signatory nations."

The ideal of Nicholas Roerich for the protection of culture had a stormy career before Secretary of State Hull won its adoption at Montevideo. There had been three conventions—two in Belgium and one in Washington, with thirty-five nations participating—before the agreement by the nations of the two Americas for its adoption.

New York Times
Sunday, Oct. 21, 1934

TO SIGN ROERICH TREATY.

Wallace Is Named to Act on Pact to Preserve Monuments.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt has designated Secretary Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact for the protection of artistic, scientific, historic and cultural monuments in time of war. The treaty was drawn by the Pan American Union in response to an unanimous resolution of the last Pan American Conference.

In announcing his own appointment, Mr. Wallace said today:

"The Roerich pact, which forms this treaty, provides that all museums, cathedrals, universities, schools, libraries and other cultural sites be registered by the nations and marked by a banner—known as the Banner of Peace—which designates them as neutral territory respected by all signatory nations. This pact owes its conception to the versatile genius of Nicholas Roerich, one of the greatest figures and true leaders of contemporary culture."

"In many ways the history of the Roerich pact is analogous to that of the Red Cross, which was accepted only after sixteen years of effort. But, as Roerich has written, 'where the Red Cross cared for the sick and physically wounded, the Roerich pact protects the values of human genius, thus preserving the spiritual health of the nations.'"

Philadelphia
Record, Oct. 21

WALLACE TO SIGN ROERICH TREATY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty to the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years' work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war.

Baltimore
American
10-21

WALLACE TO SIGN PACT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(A. P.). Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

New York Herald Tribune
Sunday, Oct. 21.

Wallace Named to Sign Roerich Pact for U. S.

N.Y. Archeologist's Plan Would Preserve Art in Time of War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of thirty years of work on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The Inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

Following the announcement by the President, Secretary Wallace compared the pact to the Red Cross, and added, "at no time has such an ideal been more needed."

"While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize

their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

The present age, he said, "owes a great deal to Nicholas Roerich in the creation of this ideal—for such ideals alone afford reality to our efforts for creating material wealth and working out improved social machinery for its distribution."

Roerich Now in Gobi Desert

Professor Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive and 103d Street, went last August to the Gobi Desert as head of an expedition sent by the Department of Agriculture to find superior, drought-resistant pasture grasses which may be brought back for use in reclaiming drought-made desert land in the United States. He is an authority on Central Asia, as well as a painter and writer. Accompanying him on the expedition is his son, George Roerich.

Boston
Advertiser
Oct. 21

WALLACE NAMED SIGNER

Washington, Oct. 20 (US-INS).—President Roosevelt today designated Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty of the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

Washington (D.C.)
Oct. 21 Herald

Wallace to Sign Roerich Treaty

President Roosevelt yesterday designated Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty of the Roerich pact, which makes all cathedrals, museums, universities and other cultural sites neutral territory in time of war.

Washington (D.C.)
Post

Wallace Named Signer Of Roerich Pact for U.S.

Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States, according to the Associated Press.

The pact, result of 30 years work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The Inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

WALLACE WILL SIGN ROERICH PACT

Cabinet Member as Emissary Protecting Culture

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt today designated Secretary Wallace as plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The Roerich pact, which forms this treaty, provides that all museums, cathedrals, universities, schools, libraries and other cultural sites be registered by the nations and marked by a banner—known as the Banner of Peace—which designates them as neutral territory respected by all signatory nations.

The recent Pan-American conference at Montevideo recommended the Roerich pact by American governments.

Chicago
Oct. 21 Tribune

WALLACE WILL SIGN ROERICH PACT FOR U.S.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Secretary Wallace was designated by President Roosevelt today as plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, a result of 30 years' work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The Inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

Following the announcement by President Wallace declared:

"I am deeply gratified to be named by President Roosevelt for the United States as plenipotentiary to sign this document in which I have labored for many years. I regard it as an inevitable step in the development of international relations."

"While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

Springfield (Mass)
Republican Oct. 21

WALLACE WILL SIGN ROERICH PACT FOR U. S.

Cabinet Member Assigned as Emissary for Treaty Protecting Churches

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt today designated Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty of the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The Roerich pact provides that all cathedrals, museums, universities and other cultural sites be marked with the "banner of peace" designating them as neutral territory in time of war.

The recent Pan-American conference at Montevideo unanimously recommended the Roerich pact for adoption by American governments.

Chicago (Ill.)
Oct. 21 Tribune

WALLACE WILL SIGN ROERICH PACT FOR U. S.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—(P)—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, a result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American conference at Montevideo.

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"While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

Washington (D.C.)
Star 10-21

WALLACE TO SIGN TREATY FOR U. S.

Named Envoy for Roerich Pact, to Protect Art in Time of War.

By the Associated Press.

Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

Following the announcement by the President, Wallace declared:

"I am deeply gratified to have been named by President Roosevelt to sign for the United States this important document in which I have been interested for many years and which I regard as an inevitable step in international relations."

Comparing the pact to the Red Cross, he added, "at no time has such an ideal been more needed."

"While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

"I am not one to urge visionary substitutes in the place of effective action in a world of hard economic facts. Yet I do say that it is high time for the idealists who make the reality of tomorrow to rally around such a symbol of international cultural unity."

The present age, he said, "owes a great debt to Nicholas Roerich in the creation of this ideal—for such ideals alone afford reality to our efforts for creating material wealth and working out improved social machinery for its distribution."

Columbus Ohio
Dispatch

Wallace Named to Sign Inter-American Treaty

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20.—(P).—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American conference at Montevideo.

Buffalo News

744 Oct. 23 (34)

Mars Would Spare Cultural Places

Under Roerich Pact Schools,
Churches, Museums Are
Held Sacred.

By SCIENCE SERVICE

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich pact marked a step forward toward new standards for war.

A treaty for American republics to sign has been drawn based on Nicholas Roerich's proposals. It provides that the nations regard as inviolable all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

The armies would respect sites marked with "the Banner of Peace." No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities, libraries or other cultural sites. These would be neutral territory.

So far, the governments that have given notification of signing are Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and the United States. The plan was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904.

N.Y. Times

Oct 28

CULTURAL WORKS SAFEGUARDED IN WAR BY ALL-AMERICA PACT

THE Department of State recently notified the Pan American Union that the United States is ready to sign the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich pact, which seeks to preserve works of art and science from the destruction of war. Secretary Wallace has been appointed by the President to represent the United States at the signing of the document by the American nations, an event which will take place at Lima, Peru, in April.

Comparing the pact with the Red Cross, Secretary Wallace said that at no time has such an ideal been more needed. "While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

The pact provides that historic monuments, public buildings, museums, churches, schools of art and science, missions and their staffs, with all their collections and treasures, shall be considered neutral by belligerents in time of war. All

institutions which seek such protection must register at an agreed tribunal, such as the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague or the Pan American Union at Washington.

Registered institutions may then use the Banner of Peace, a flag of white silk against which is displayed a scarlet circle containing three solid scarlet spheres. The contracting powers will agree to respect this banner unless the institution is used for military purposes. Violations of the pact are to be reported to the tribunal of registry.

The plan is named after its originator, Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, scientist, explorer and writer, who is a native of Russia though he has lived for many years in the United States. He first proposed the pact thirty years ago, encouraged by the success of the Red Cross in gaining immunity from belligerents for its stations for the care of the sick and wounded.

Besides the United States, Panama, Honduras, Uruguay and Ecuador have already named their plenipotentiaries for the treaty-signing.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

Press Oct 21

Wallace Is Named to Sign Treaty for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (P)—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact for the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation by Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American conference at Montevideo.

San Francisco (Cal.)

Examiner (Oct 21)

U. S. Will Sign Pact on Museums

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(AP)—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war.

Stockton, Calif.

Independent, Oct 21

U.S. Okehs Act Saving Arts In War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(P)—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt today as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archaeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war. The Inter-American treaty was prepared by the Pan-American Union in accordance with a resolution of the Pan-American conference at Montevideo.

Des Moines, Iowa,

Register

ASKS WALLACE TO SIGN PACT

Roosevelt Appoints Secretary
to Sign Roerich Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (P)—Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt Saturday as a plenipotentiary to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States.

The pact, result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war.

El Colombiano
Medellin, Colombia
Oct. 8, 1934

EL "PACTO ROERICH" ES ACEPTADO

POR ESTADOS UNIDOS, PANAMA Y HONDURAS

Nueva York, (Cis)—El Pacto Roerich, sugerido a las naciones del Mundo por el ilustre profesor Nicolás Roerich, fundador y presidente del Roerich Museum de esta ciudad, y cuyo pacto fue tratado y recomendada su aceptación en la última Conferencia Pan Americana, ha sido aceptado oficialmente por los Estados Unidos, Honduras y Panamá.

La firma del acta correspondiente tendrá efecto en gran ceremonia que se celebrará en el edificio de la Unión Pan Americana en Washington, el 'Día Pan americano', o sea, el 14 de abril del próximo año.

Este pacto, entre otras cosas, obliga a las naciones a respetar los monumentos, museos, centros educacionales, iglesias, etc., en

caso de guerra.

La señorita Frances R. Grant, Vice-presidente del Roerich Museum activa dinámicamente la aceptación del Pacto Roerich por las demás naciones del Continente.

Berkeley (Calif.)

Gazette

Oct. 24

NEW STANDARDS FOR WAR

President Roosevelt's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich Pact marks a step forward toward new standards for war.

The old saying "All's fair in war" lost some of its terror when the Red Cross won international recognition. The nations agreed that where the white banner with its red cross was raised, the sick and wounded were to be protected.

Now, another exception is being sought. A treaty for American republics to sign has been drawn based on Nicholas Roerich's proposals. It provides that the nations regard as inviolable all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments. In event of fighting between

American countries, the armies would respect sites marked with a banner, to be known as the Banner of Peace. No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities, libraries or other cultural sites. These would be neutral territory, respected by all nations signing the treaty.

The plan for protection of the world's scientific and artistic treasures against the destructiveness of war was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904. Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the Banner of Peace might have saved museums and other irreplaceable buildings and their contents that were shattered during the World War without aiding the slightest either side of the conflict.

Utica (N. Y.)
Observer Dispatch

New Policy Is Adopted For War

Oct. 28

President Roosevelt's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich Pact marks a step forward toward new standards for war.

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So far, the governments that have given notification of signing are Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and the United States.

The plan for protection of the world's scientific and artistic treasures against the destructiveness of war was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904. Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the Banner of Peace might have saved museums and other irreplaceable buildings and their contents that were shattered during the World War without aiding in the slightest either side of the conflict.

The Pittsburgh Press
MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1934

Current Events

(Officially approved for use in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Schools)

Banner of Peace

"ALL'S FAIR in war" has been a familiar defense of offensive forces in armed conflict. But humanitarians are encouraged to believe that the old saying is losing some of its terror through progress of the Roerich Pact.

The pact pledges nations, in event of war, to respect sites marked with a "banner of peace." No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities or other cultural sites.

President Roosevelt has appointed Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace delegate to sign the pact which also will be endorsed by Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador and Guatemala. Nicholas Roerich, originator of the idea, has been campaigning for it since 1904.

Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the banner of peace might have saved many irreplaceable buildings and their contents during the World War.

Fort Worth (Tex)
Star Telegram

Will Save Art From Cannon.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has just named Secretary Wallace as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty for the preservation of New World culture in case of war. The agreement is known as the Roerich Pact and came as the result of 30 years of work and agitation by Nicholas Roerich, noted archaeologist. It is intended to protect artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums.

One has only to drift back to World War days to recall the havoc wrought in a few hours by German cannon on cathedrals of France and Belgium which had been preserved on down the years gems of a long past age—dreams of artists chiseled into stone walls or painted upon domed ceilings. Or further back in history one finds stories of Roman conquest—art galleries of Egypt and Greece looted and priceless creations displayed by unlettered generals in the amphitheater to add variety to a holiday celebrating some victory.

It is fitting that the Americas should lead the way in ending the destruction of art during time of war—a destruction which usually adds no material advantage to either of the contending armies—and a destruction which will bring regret to both when the rattle of shrapnel is over. When a real survey has been made, it is found that the Western Hemisphere has an artistic history running well back to the balmy days of the Egyptian pharaohs and the products of this misty past, its implements, its pottery and its paintings in many ways surpass those found on the Nile. Mounds, temples, pyramids in which this culture has been preserved, are scattered over all the Americas. The treaty will save these, the museums into which this type of material has been assembled—and the artistic creations of our own day. This is a work of the Pan-American Union which can not be praised too much.

Nov. 4

Buffalo

Evening Express

Military Safety Zones

The Pan-American Union has been notified by the state department that the United States is ready to sign the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich pact, which seeks to safeguard works of art and science from the destruction of war. Secretary Wallace has been appointed to represent the United States. In addition, Panama, Honduras, Uruguay and Ecuador have already named their plenipotentiaries for the treaty signing.

The plan is named after its originator, Prof. Nikolas Roerich, artist, scientist, writer, and explorer, a Russian native but for many years an American resident, who was encouraged 30 years ago, to propose his pact, by the success of the Red Cross in gaining immunity from belligerents for its relief stations. The Roerich pact provides that historic monuments, public buildings, museums, churches, schools of art and science, missions and their staffs, with all their collected treasures shall be considered neutral by belligerents; such institutions being privileged to fly a distinctive banner after being properly registered at some agreed tribunal such as the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague or the Pan American Union at Washington. The use of a "neutral" institution for military purposes will cause forfeiture of its immunity.

Any war pact which seeks to preserve various institutions within a city might as well look to the larger consideration that cities themselves, insofar as they harbor non-combatant civilians and are civilization's last strongholds, might also be regarded as logically privileged from destructive attack. Doubtless a certain degree of immunity can be provided but hardly within a thoroughly beleaguered city.

Thus it becomes apparent that an attempted safeguarding of prized institutions against war will always fall short of its purpose unless war itself can in some manner be outlawed. Indications are that nations now prepare for war in a way calculated to inflict the brunt of it on cities with their non-combatant populations. Until war is recognized as a vicious circle, it probably will be realistically futile to undertake to immunize civilization's most precious charges from a condition of things wherein most ideals are swept under in the relentless, unheeding frenzy of military expediency.

Nov. 5

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

News

Safeguarding Our Cultural Works

THE Department of State recently notified the Pan American Union that the United States is ready to sign the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich pact, which seeks to preserve works of art and science from the destruction of war. Secretary Wallace has been appointed by the president to represent the United States at the signing of the document by the American nations, an event which will take place at Lima, Peru, in April.

Comparing the pact with the Red Cross, Secretary Wallace said that at no time has such an ideal been more needed. "While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

The pact provides that historic monuments, public buildings, museums, churches, schools of art and science, missions and their staffs, with all their collections and treasures shall be considered neutral by belligerents in time of war. All institutions which seek such protection must register at an agreed tribunal, such as the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague or the Pan American Union at Washington.

Registered institutions may then use the Banner of Peace, a flag of white silk against which is displayed a scarlet circle containing three solid scarlet spheres. The contracting powers will agree to respect this

banner unless the institution is used for military purposes. Violations of the pact are to be reported to the tribunal of registry.

The plan is named after its originator, Professor Nikolas Roerich, artist, scientist, explorer and writer, who is a native of Russia though he has lived for many years in the United States. He first proposed the pact thirty years ago, encouraged by the success of the Red Cross in gaining immunity from belligerents for its stations for the care of the sick and wounded.

Besides the United States, Panama, Honduras, Uruguay and Ecuador have already named their plenipotentiaries for the treaty-signing. —The New York Times.

Marshall (Tex.)
Messenger

Oct. 30

Will Save Art From Cannon

(From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram)

President Roosevelt has just named Secretary Wallace as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty for the preservation of New World culture in case of war. The agreement is known as the Roerich Pact and came as the result of 30 years of work and agitation by Nicholas Roerich, noted archaeologist. It is intended to protect artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums.

One has only to drift back to World War days to recall the havoc wrought in a few hours by German cannon on cathedrals of France and Belgium which had been preserved on down the years gems of a long past age—dreams of artists chiseled into stone walls or painted upon domed ceilings. Or further back in history one finds stories of Roman conquest—art galleries of Egypt and Greece looted and priceless creations displayed by unlettered generals in the amphitheatre to add variety to a holiday celebrating some victory.

It is fitting that the Americans should lead the way in ending the destruction of art during time of war—a destruction which usually adds no material advantage to either of the contending armies—and a destruction which will bring regret to both when the rattle of shrapnel is over. When a real survey has been made, it is found that the Western Hemisphere has an artistic history running well back to the balmy days of the Egyptian pharaohs and the products of this misty past, its implements, its pottery and its paintings in many ways surpass those found on the Nile. Mounds, temples, pyramids in which this culture has been preserved, are scattered over all the Americas. The treaty will save these, the museums into which this type of material has been assembled—and the artistic creations of our own day. This is a work of the Pan-American Union which can not be praised too much.

Pan American Student
November, 1934

Inter-American Treaty For The Roerich Pact

By FRANCES R. GRANT
Vice-President, the Roerich Museum

Among the many far-reaching acts of the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, there is one which distinguishes itself for its great humanitarian implications—the Resolution unanimously adopted in plenary session on December 16th, 1933, recommending to the American governments that they adopt the Roerich Pact for the protection of cultural treasures. Acting upon this recommendation, the Pan American Union several months ago drew up the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich Pact, which is to be signed at a formal ceremony by the Americas next Pan-American Day. Already the nations have begun to appoint their plenipotentiaries for this occasion—and already Panama, Honduras, Ecuador, Uruguay and Guatemala have named their respective Ministers at Washington, while President Roosevelt has empowered the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to sign in behalf of the United States.

CULTURAL PROTECTION

To those of us for whom culture provides the great key of international understanding, the significance of this step in international relationships will be fully apparent. For, by this Treaty, the Americas will commit themselves to protect all artistic, scientific, educational, historical and cultural sites and monuments, and will recognize that the products of men's minds and spirits are an international heritage, which must not be destroyed. In order to effect this, and prevent future repetitions of such stains upon the world's history as the destruction of the Alexandrian Libraries, of Louvain, Rheims and other irreplaceable treasures, Nicholas Roerich, creator of the Pact, has incorporated into his epochal plan a Banner—the Banner of Peace—which is to be placed above museums, schools, libraries, cathedrals, universities and other sites, signifying their inviolability.

It is now more than thirty years since Professor Roerich, creator of the Roerich Pact, and renowned throughout the world for his vast artistic and scientific attainments, first set forth his plan for the protection of culture. Since then he has consistently voiced his ideal to numerous countries; and in 1929, emerging from his historic Central Asiatic expedition, he formulated this project into the Roerich Pact. The seeds sown for a quarter century by Professor Roerich had apparently borne fruit, for the Pact at once met the support, not only of governmental officials, but the great military authorities, cultural leaders and international jurists, who urged its adoption by the nations. Committees were formed in many countries, and active work for the promulgation of the Pact was undertaken in Paris, Bruges and New

(Continued on Page 4)

Inter-American Treaty for Roerich Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

York. In 1931 and 1932 the first International Conferences for the Roerich Pact were held in Bruges; and the third conference was held in 1933 in Washington, D. C., with the official participation of thirty-five nations. Immediately following this Convention, the Pan American Conference at Montevideo, upon the proposal of the Chilean Delegation, passed the Resolution upon which the present Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich Pact has been based.

In the ratification of the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich Pact, which concerns itself with the preservation of our great American cultural heritage by the united act of all the Americas, we must perceive a crystallization of the new spiritual kinship of the Americas. Nicholas Roerich's ideal has truly pronounced a formula for a new inter-American amity, based upon mutual respect for the cultural achievements of our fellow nations. By this act, we of North America will stand as vigilant over Tiahuanaco, Teotihuacan, Cuzco, Quito or any other of the glorious sites of ancient and modern Latin America, as we stand over our own irreplaceable museums. The protection of all creative achievements, whether in Central, South or North America, becomes our common responsibility—a mutual vigilance which in time must erase all differences, in the one consecration to the cause of human knowledge and spirit.

To Nicholas Roerich, whom the Honorable George Gordon Battle has justly called "one of the most enlightened cultural leaders of all times," this age will owe an added debt in the great concept of the Roerich Pact, which permits Culture its true role in the cause of human Brotherhood.

The Roerich Pact

Thirty years ago Prof. Nicholas Roerich, noting the success of the Red Cross in protecting stations for the care of the sick and wounded from the destruction of war, conceived the idea of a similar immunity for works of art and science. The pact which bears his name is the result. It will be notably strengthened next spring when Secretary Wallace, appointed by the president as the representative of the United States, goes to Lima, Peru, to sign for his country the Inter-American treaty. Panama, Honduras, Uruguay and Ecuador have indicated their willingness to join in the agreement.

Under the pact belligerents in time of war would regard as neutral historic and public buildings, museums, churches, art and science schools, missions and their staffs, along with any collection and treasures which they possess. Institutions desiring such protection will register at some agreed tribunal, such as the Pan-American Union at Washington or the permanent court of international justice at The Hague, for permission to fly a so-called banner of peace. The proposed ensign is of white silk, with a red circle enclosing three solid spheres of the same color. Except the institution displaying the flag be turned to military purposes, the contracting powers agree to respect it.

The observance of such a pact in the World war would have spared Europe the loss of priceless and irreplaceable cultural works blasted by gunfire or otherwise defaced. Some of the Old World's celebrated cathedrals, with their stained-glass windows and other art treasures, products of centuries of human craftsmanship and toil, were wrecked in the struggle. The restorations at best are only approximations of the originals.

However remote the possibility of war between the nations joining in the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact, their support adds to its world prestige. The pact is one of the most significant achievements in Professor Roerich's long and admirable career of international service to art and science.

American Observer
Washington D.C.
Oct. 29

The President: Appointed Secretary Wallace as a delegate to sign the inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact. The aim of this Pan-American agreement is to protect artistic, scientific, historical and cultural institutions in time of war. The treaty is the result of years of work on the part of Nicholas Roerich, artist and archeologist, and was ordered to be drawn up by the Pan-American Conference recently held at Montevideo.

Urbana (Ill.)
Courier

Nov. 2 1934

Pact Planned to Save World's Scientific Treasures in War.

(By Science Service)

President Roosevelt's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich pact marks a step forward toward new standards for war.

The old saying "All's fair in war" lost some of its terror when the Red Cross won international recognition. The nations agreed that where the white banner with its red cross was raised, the sick and wounded were to be protected.

Now, another exception is being sought. A treaty for American republics to sign has been drawn, based on Nicholas Roerich's proposals. It provides that the nations regard as inviolable all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

In event of fighting between American countries, the armies would respect sites marked with a banner, to be known as the Banner of Peace. No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities, libraries or other cultural sites. These would be neutral territory, respected by all nations signing the treaty.

So far, the governments that have given notification of signing are Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and the United States.

The plan for protection of the world's scientific and artistic treasures against the destructiveness of war was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904. Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the Banner of Peace might have saved museums and other irreplaceable buildings and their contents that were shattered during the World War without aiding in the slightest either side of the conflict.

"Independent"
Grant, Mich.
Nov. 8.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

Secretary Wallace was appointed by President Roosevelt as a plenipotentiary to sign the Inter-American treaty on the Roerich pact on behalf of the United States. The pact, a result of 30 years of work and agitation on the part of Nicholas Roerich, archeologist, seeks to protect and preserve artistic, scientific, historical and cultural monuments and museums in time of war.

Xian Science Monitor

Nov. 8 - 1934

Boston

Pact Offered American Nations Safeguards Art and Institutions Of Research in Case of War

Committee Recommends Signature of Agreement on
Pan-American Day—Several Conferences Have
Paved Way for Adoption of Roerich Plan

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-one American nations have been asked to sign a pact for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and monuments during times of war. Nineteen American nations have signed agreements outlawing war on the American continents. There is a paradoxical twist to a request that would protect monuments and institutions from the ravages of something which has already been outlawed.

Thirty years ago Dr. Nicholas Roerich of the present Roerich Museum in New York City conceived the idea of insuring the safety of cultural treasures during times of armed aggression. Some years later, following a Central Asiatic expedition, he formulated the agreement which the American republics are now asked to sign.

Day for Signing Selected

Three international conferences have been held to arouse interest in Dr. Roerich's idea: two in Bruges, Belgium, during 1931-32; one in Washington during 1933, when 35 nations officially participated; and one at Montevideo, Uruguay, last December, when a resolution was adopted recommending that the American republics agree to the plan.

The Montevideo Conference referred the plan to the Pan American Union at Washington, which, in turn, appointed a committee to study the fundamentals of the instrument. Today the committee recommends to the Pan American Union Governing Board that American members of the Union (21 in all) subscribe to the pact and sign the same on April 14, 1935, officially designated as Pan American Day.

Specifically, the agreement states that historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions shall be considered neutral and, as such, shall be respected and protected by belligerents during war times. And further, that the same respect and protection shall be extended to the personnel of such institutions.

Supported by United States

The agreement goes on to provide for identification on the monuments and institutions by suggesting a distinctive flag fashioned with a red circle and a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background. This idea is copied after the Red Cross flag flown above hospital sites during armed conflicts among nations. However, the pact declares that neither the identification by the flag nor the protection against destruction shall

hold if the sites are used for military purposes.

Up to the present writing the governments of the United States, Panama, Honduras, Ecuador, Uruguay and Guatemala have signified their intention of signing the agreement. The United States Government, to show its interest in the idea, has announced President Roosevelt's appointment of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to sign the new inter-American treaty on Pan American Day.

If instances of the wanton destruction of cultural treasures during war times must be listed to support the pact, no more conclusive acts need be set forth than the devastations during the World War and the late revolution in Spain. No reason is there why art should suffer while nations fight, unless art be used for military purposes. Yet the fact that no reason exists has not stopped armed forces from pillage and destruction.

It will be interesting to discover how American nations will observe the treaty they have been asked to sign. The fact that they have been requested to affix their signatures is almost an admission that wars, despite four treaties outlawing armed conflicts, may persist. Nevertheless, though controversies may not always be adjusted by arbitration, the Roerich Pact, if it protects artistic, scientific, historic and cultural institutions during times of military struggle, will have accomplished something hitherto considered both impracticable and impossible.

Dallas "News"
Nov. 19 - '34

El Palacio
Santa Fe, New Mex
Nov. 21 - '34

Roerich Pact

On April 14 next, the twenty-one members of the Pan-American Union are expected to sign the pact putting into effect the plan Dr. Nicholas Roerich has urged before three international conferences, neutralization of art centers during war. Seven countries, including the United States, have already agreed to sign. Little difficulty is anticipated in lining up the other fourteen, but so far there is little indication that a sensible and conservative idea will be embraced further afield.

The projected pact provides that museums, monuments, art and similar institutions are to be protected by a special symbol, unless utilized for military purposes. The symbol is to be respected by hostile artillery fire and aircraft and the protected edifices saved from such destruction as overtook famous buildings in France and Belgium during the World War.

The idea is one that nothing can be urged against. But with all the protection Roerich may succeed in affording, human savagery will wreak some destruction and some errors will be made. The old alibi of

use for military purposes will be drawn out to serve its turn.

The good point in the pact is that less destruction will occur with it in force than without.

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EL PALACIO

SOCIOLOGY

United States Signs Roerich Pact.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich Pact, marks a step forward toward new standards for war. The old saying "All's fair in war" lost some of its terror when the Red Cross won international recognition. The nations agreed that where the white banner with its red cross was raised, the sick and wounded were to be protected. Now, another exception is being sought, says Science Service. A treaty for American republics to sign has been drawn, based on Nicholas Roerich's proposals. It provides that the nations regard as inviolable all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments. In event of fighting between American countries, the armies would respect sites marked with a banner, to be known as the Banner of Peace. No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities, libraries or other cultural sites. These would be neutral territory, respected by all nations signing the treaty. So far, the governments that have given notification of signing are Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and the United States. The plan for protection of the world's scientific and artistic treasures against the destructiveness of war, was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904. Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the Banner of Peace might have saved museums and other irreplaceable buildings and their contents that were shattered during the World War, without aiding in the slightest either side of the conflict. (Roerich spent two seasons in Santa Fe and exhibited repeatedly in the Art Museum here.—Ed.)

Morganton, W. Va. "Press"
11-29.

North American Times 171/14
(Japanese)
Seaside Wash
Nov 1

New Kyoto Museum Honors N. Roerich

Art Center Dedicates Section To American's Work

In tribute to his contribution to art and culture, a section of the new Museum of Modern Art at Kyoto, Japan, has been dedicated to the works of Nicholas Roerich, according to word received by the Trustees of the Roerich Museum from Mr. K. Ohmari, Mayor of Kyoto.

In his letter of notification, Mayor Ohmari expresses his belief that "these seventeen masterpieces will provide great inspiration to the artists of Japan and serve greatly to promote closer relationship between the United States and Japan."

The Nicholas Roerich section of the Kyoto Museum will contain 17 of Roerich's paintings, many of them of an Oriental nature.

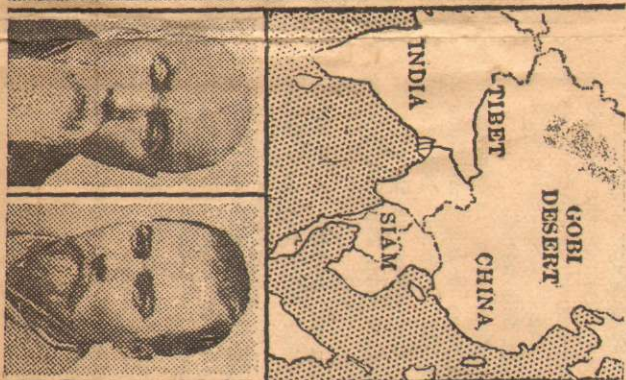
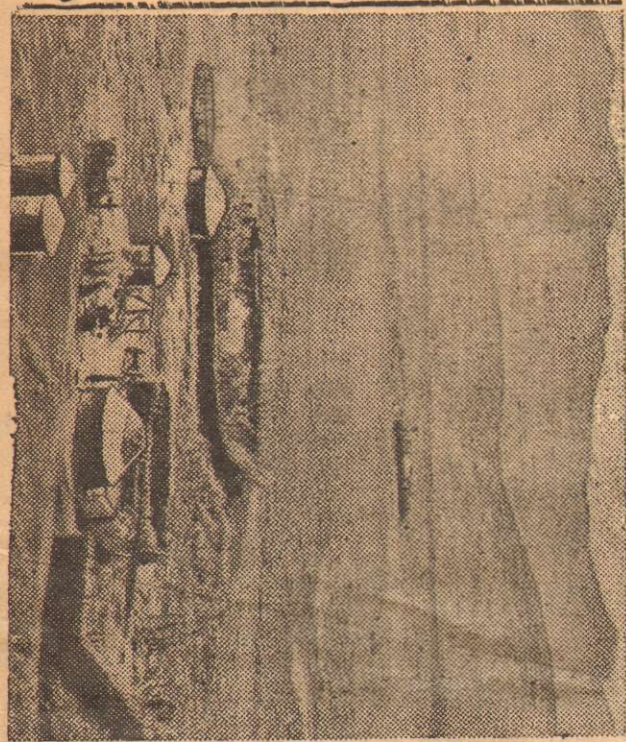
Professor Roerich has long been known and honored in Japan for his artistic and scientific works. His books and articles have been translated and printed in the Japanese language. And in his recent journey through Japan on his way to Central Asia, where Professor Roerich is now leading an Expedition for the United States Department of Agriculture, numerous receptions were held in his honor by the officials and artists of Japan. Social functions of welcome were accorded him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Education, and of War; the Society of Cultural Relations; the American-Japan Society; and by various artistic and educational bodies of Tokyo, Kyoto and other centers.

Uncle Sam Searches for Drought Proof Grass

If our midwestern plains had been covered with grass sturdy enough to withstand high temperatures and hold the sod in place despite strong winds, much of the damage and distress ushered in by 1934's disastrous drought would have been averted. Because this was not the case, cattle died like flies and rich topsoil drifted from midwestern farms with each hot breeze. To arm against such future tragedies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is scouring the world for a drought-resistant grass species. The search is beginning in Central Asia.

In the Gobi Desert—where grasses have been known to survive temperatures ranging from 100 degrees F. to 40 below zero—a veteran explorer has been assigned to find a type of grass suitable for transplanting in the United States, to be used in rebuilding its ravaged western rangelands.

Prof. Nicholas Roerich, eminent Russian archeologist, painter, an



recognized authority on Central Asia, heads the expedition, already "on location." Aiding him are his son, George, expert on Central Asiatic tongues; H. C. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens, Department of Agriculture grass experts.

Besides drought-proof grasses, the explorers will seek shrubs and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion, which robs American farmers of millions of dollars' worth of topsoil annually.

Vegetation answering these specifications is believed to flourish in remote sections of the Gobi, where the rainfall annually is less than 16 inches (half the average rainfall in the midwest during the drought months of this year).

THEIR such expeditions, launched by the Department of Agriculture, have proved their worth. Crops introduced in this country by the department's experts are valued at \$100,000,000 annually.

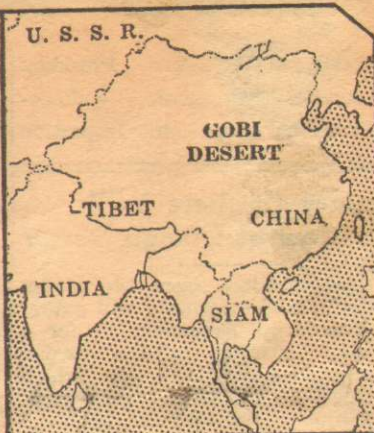
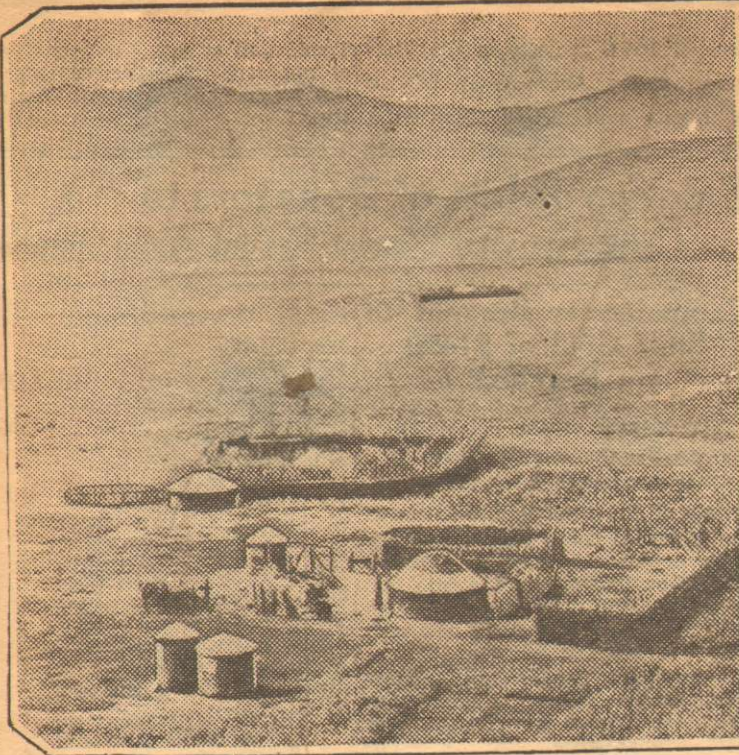
Among them are the hardy

Wheat called durum, Peruvian alfalfa, now the most important variety in California; Pima cotton, the great crop of the Salt River Valley, Ariz.; the date palm, now grown as an established industry in the southwest; Sudan grass, an important forage crop in many states, and others. And the department places great faith in Dr. Roerich. For the last 11 years, he has made extensive scientific and cultural forays into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Magnolia, the Gobi Desert, and the Altai region.

During one year, amidst terrible hardships from which five native servants and a score of caravan animals perished, Dr. Roerich, his wife and aides were confined in a tent by Tibetan authorities while the temperature ranged constantly about 30 degrees below zero.

In the last few years the distinguished man's interest turned to Tibetan botanical lore, which aided the department to obtain his invaluable services.

Uncle Sam Searches Abroad for Grass That Will Defy Future Drouths



Left, a view of the Gobi dessert, in Mongolia, where an expedition headed by Dr. Nicholas Roerich will

seek drouth-resistant grass for transplanting in the United States. Dr. Roerich and his son, George, are

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* * *

Other such expeditions, launched by the department of agriculture, have proved their worth. Crops introduced in this country by the department's experts are valued at \$100,000,000 annually.

Among them are the hardy wheat called durum; Peruvian alfalfa, now the most important variety in California; Pima cotton, the great crop of the Salt River valley, Ariz.; the date palm, now grown as an established industry in the southwest; Sudan grass an important forage crops in many states, and others.

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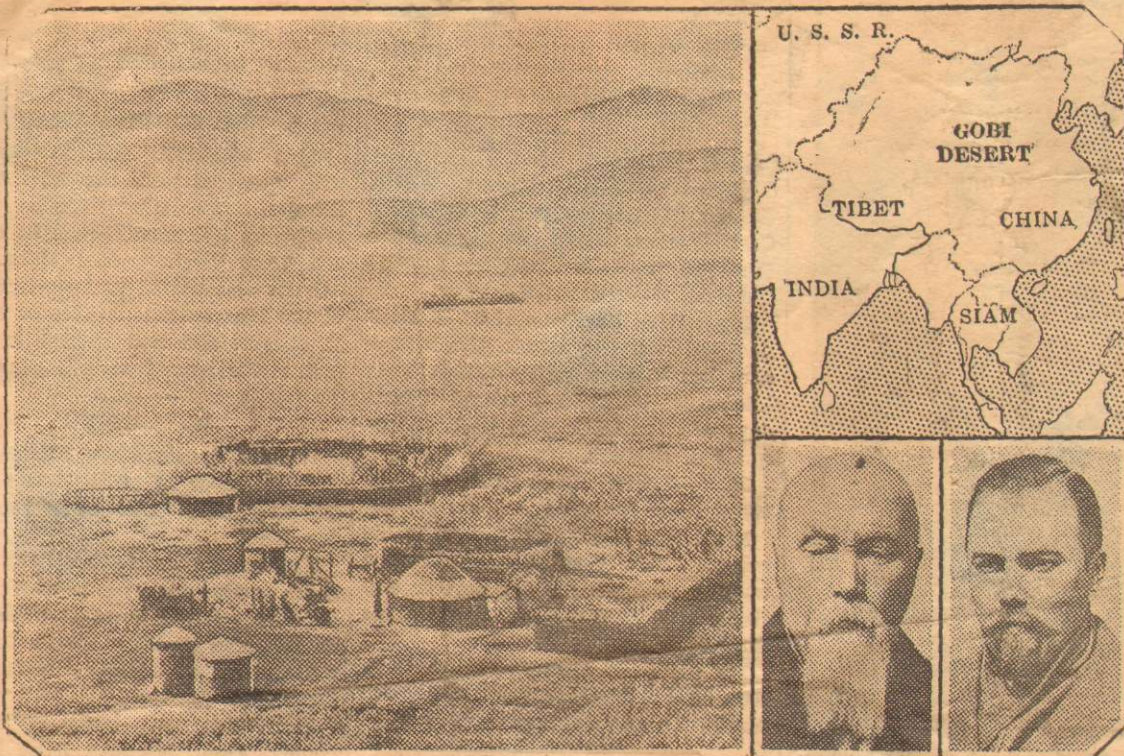
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*Allegan, Mich.
"News" Nov. 30.*

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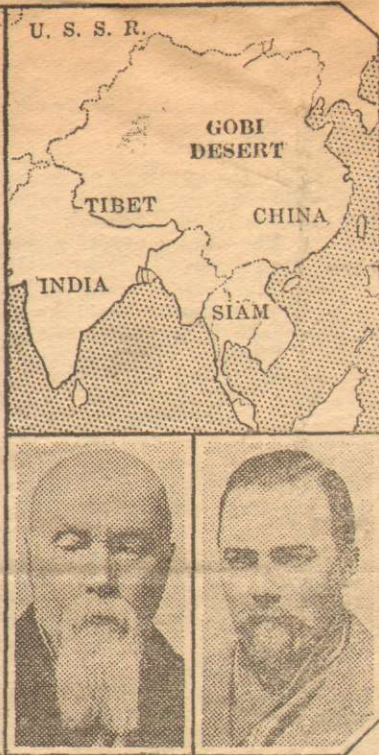
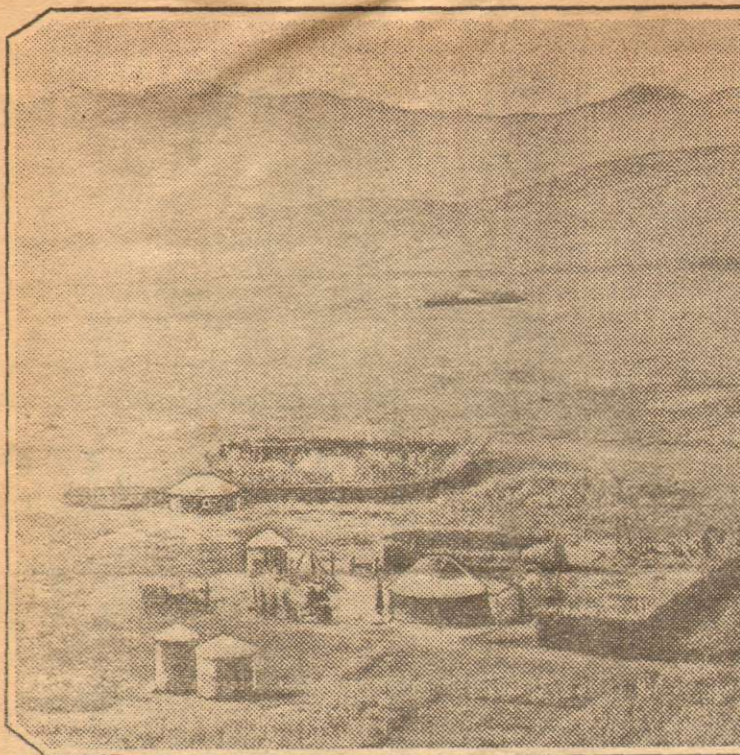
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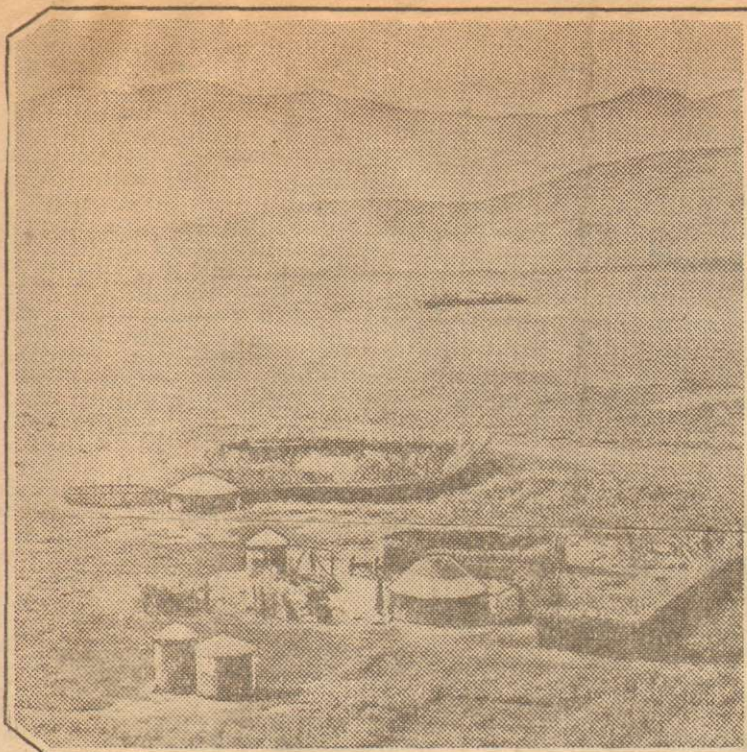
Enfanta, Okla.,
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Nov. 27 '34

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Enterprise

California
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Sentinel
Nov. 27

Uncle Sam Searches Abroad for Grass That Will Defy Future Drouths



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Cameron, Mo., "Sun" 11-29

Perryburg, Ohio, Journal 11-30

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Walperton, N.D. "Farmer" 11-30

Olathe, Kansas, "Mirror" 11-29

Rolla, Missouri, "New Era" 11-30

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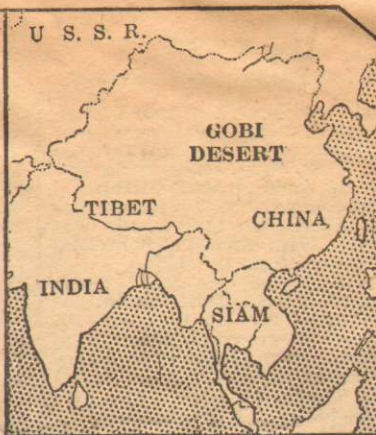
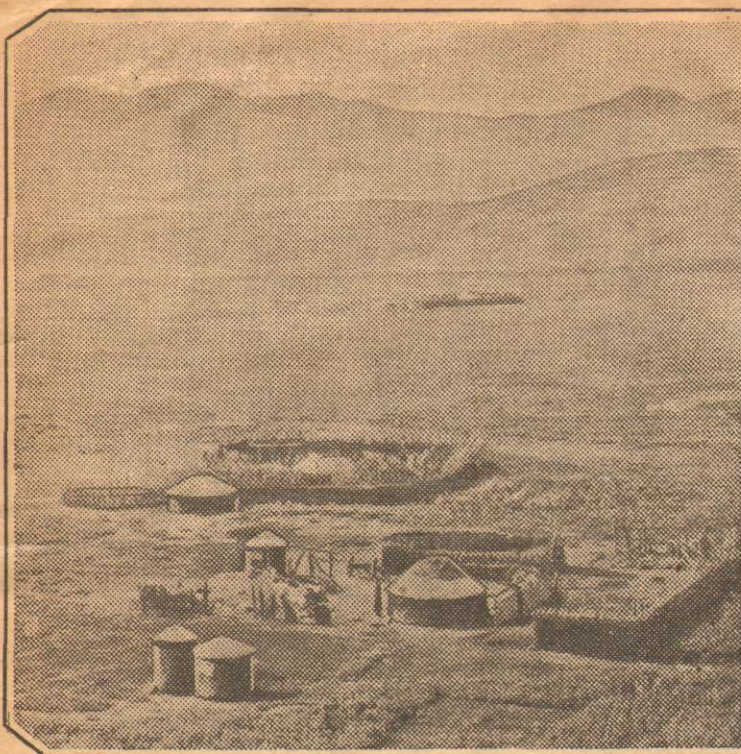
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Ohio Tribune
11-24-34

Middletown,
Indiana "News"
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Muskegon Heights
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Hayward, Calif.
"Journal" 11-24

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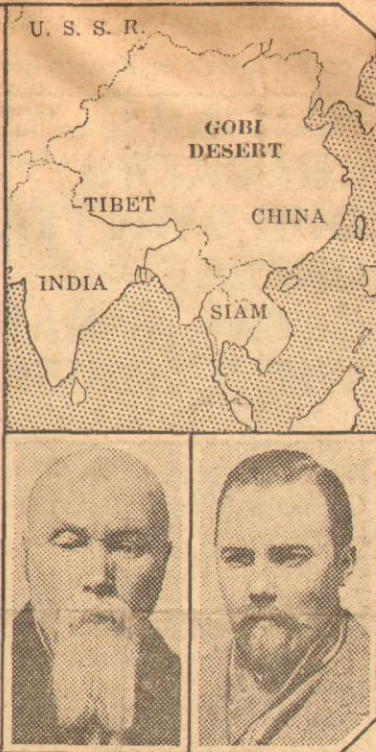
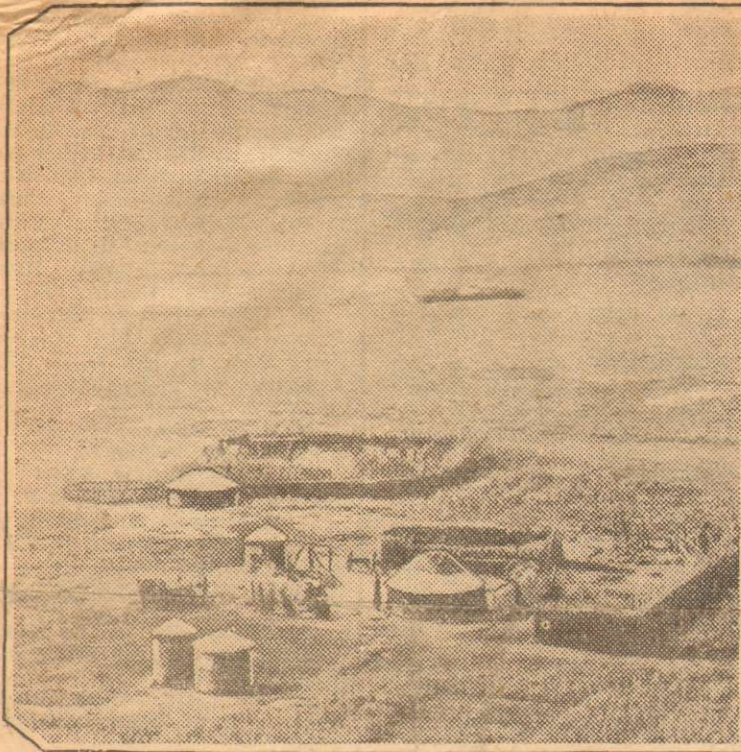
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Marshalltown,
Iowa, News
11-30-34

Newport, Vermont, Nov. 27.

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USS Gering, Nebraska
"Courier"
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ON A MISSION TO CHINA TO FIND DROUGHT-RESISTING PLANTS: DR. NICHOLAS ROERICH, Who Is Leading an Expedition to the Gobi Desert for the United States Government to Revive the American Desert Lands, With the Abbot of the Ganyur Monastery, Which He Visited on the Way. (Times Wide World Photos.)

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New York Times (Dec. 23 Rotogravure)



EXPLORER VISITS THE ABBOT — At right is Professor Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia, now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, to secure drought-resistant plants for use in soil-erosion areas. He is shown visiting the Abbot of Ganjyur Monastery.

Jersey City Journal
Dec. 20.



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Mechanicsburg, Pa.
"Local News" Dec. 20.

Patterson, N.J. "Call"
Dec. 21



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Greensburg, Pa.,
"Tribune" Dec. 21.



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Carbondale, Pa., "Leader"
Dec. 22-34



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Lincoln, Nebraska,
"State Journal"
Dec. 22-34

Who's News Today

Artist Will Hunt Grass in Gobi Desert That Will Resist Heat.

By LEMUEL PARTON

Nikolas K. Roerich is somewhere in the Gobi Desert, getting drought-resistant grasses for the Department of Agriculture. While he is away, his drought-resistant museum in New York is saved again by a reorganization which assures its continuance, with its school and its collection of Roerich paintings, for fifteen years.

Things always have happened that way for Mr. Roerich.

While he objects to being called a mystic, he has lived much in the heart of Asia, looks rather like a grand lama, with his sparse white beard, and paints in a way to suggest a spectral presence in the background. Certainly, as an Orientalist, he has found some kind of "karma" which made him quietly indifferent to writs and foreclosures. At the last minute things always come out nicely. His beautiful twenty-four-story museum is saved. He probably knew it would be. There have been many such Garrison finishes in his life.

He is of remote Icelandic ancestry—one feels it in the icy translucence of his paintings—with a more immediate Russian background. He grew up on a great estate in northern Russia, studied law and art at the Leningrad University, and art at Paris, and was a painter of great distinction in Czarist Russia before he came to America, with his paintings hung in the National Gallery.

In 1916 he came quietly to New York with his paintings. A shy, reserved man, slight in stature, he knew nothing of the arts of ballyhoo. The cognoscenti of the art world knew of his work. Discerning persons became interested in his paintings. By October, 1929, the \$2,500,000 museum on Riverside Drive was ready. It became one of the nation's great cultural centers. But during most of the years Mr. Roerich was away—in Kashmir, Sikhim, Thibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical studies, searching into Far Eastern archaeology, art, history, geography. In 1926 he and the members of his expedition were held prisoners by the Dactain of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan. His adventures would fill all the current pulp magazines, but only casually does the world hear of them. In the manner of a scientist he reports only what he considers essential, and as an artist he paints pictures.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the most omnivorous reader in the Cabinet knew all about Mr. Roerich and his scientific researches. Last August he asked him to go to Central Asia, make botanical studies and bring back some of the grasses which grow in arid regions at a temperature of more than 100 degrees. Mme. Roerich has gone with her husband in the past, but this time he is accompanied only by his son George, also a distinguished Orientalist and linguist, and several other scientists. He will study not only vegetation, but soil erosion, an exceedingly important concern of the New Deal.

The idea that Mr. Roerich is a mystic, deep in Oriental subtleties, has persisted. It is perhaps his other worldly person and the quality of his painting which has suggested this. In fact, he has a passion for scientific exactitude and his notes on Oriental religions take account of their decadence. His father was a lawyer and he was thoroughly grounded in the law before he turned to art, science, archaeology, geography and all those other interests which have filled his astonishingly versatile career. And with all this, another deep and absorbing passion is world peace, with the Roerich institution inaugurating an international peace flag. He believes that, in that long even flow of time to which his life is paced, art, industry, science and work will bring a better day.

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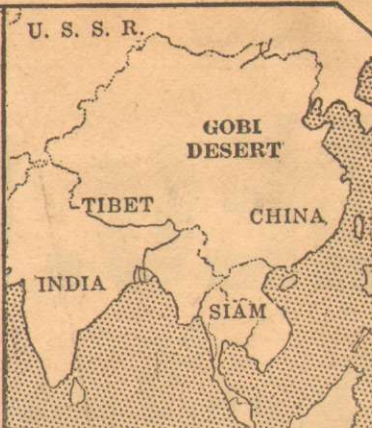
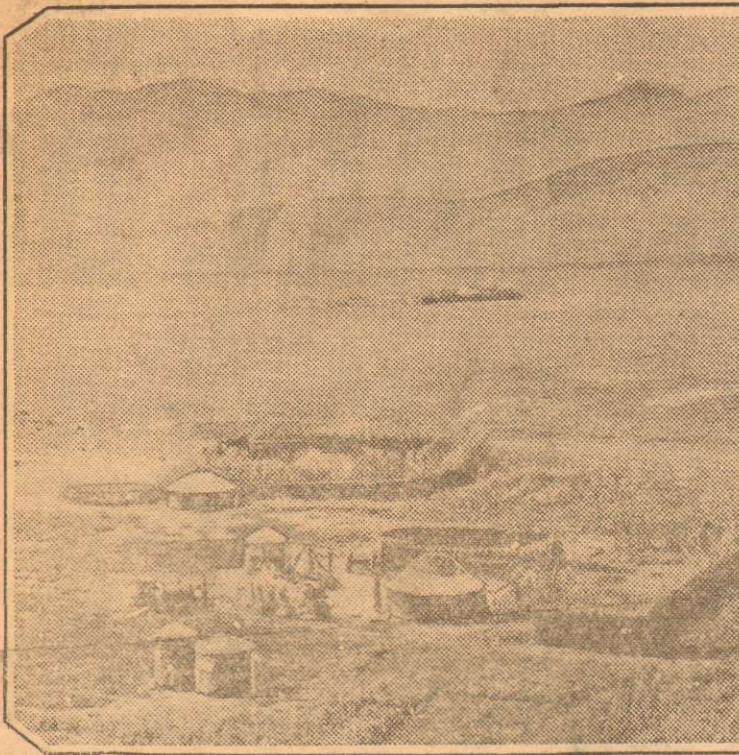
CALLS UPON ABBOTT—Prof Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia and who is now leading an expedition for the United States government into the Gobi desert to secure drought-resistant plants to help save the American desert lands, is here shown with the abbott of the Ganjyur monastery which he visited on his way.

East St. Louis, Illinois,
"Journal"

Dec. 23, 1934

Read 1935
2-2-34

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Waynesburg
Pa. Messenger
12-4-34

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Buckhannon,
W. Va., Record
12-7-34

Yuba City,
Calif., "Independent"
Dec. 14

Baton Rouge, La.,
 "Advocate" Dec. 25-'34



EXPLORER VISITS THE ABBOT — At right is Professor Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia, now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, to secure drought-resistant plants for use in soil-erosion areas. He is shown visiting the Abbot of Ganjyur Monastery.

Watertown, Wisconsin,
 "Times" Dec 26

1911/12



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In a monastery Garden



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CALLS UPON ABBOT—Prof Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia and who is now leading an expedition for the United States government into the Gobi desert to secure drouth-resistant plants to help save the American desert lands, is here shown with the abbot of the Ganjyur monastery which he visited on his way.

Berlin, Wisconsin,
 "Journal" Dec. 28

Urbana, Illinois,
 "Courier" Dec. 29

old

Galveston, Texas,
"News" Dec. 26



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Dec. 25

Houghton, Mich.,
"Mining Gazette"

New Standards For War

By Science Service

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as United States plenipotentiary to sign the Roerich Pact marks a step forward toward new standards for war.

The old saying "All's fair in war" lost some of its terror when the Red Cross won international recognition. The nations agreed that where the white banner with its red cross was raised, the sick and wounded were to be protected.

Now, another exception is being sought. A treaty for American republics to sign has been drawn based on Nicholas Roerich's proposals. It provides that the nations regard as inviolable all artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

In event of fighting between American countries, the armies would respect sites marked with a banner, to be known as the Banner of Peace. No bombs would be dropped on cathedrals, museums, schools, universities, libraries or other cultural sites. These would be neutral territory, respected by all nations signing the treaty.

So far, the governments that have given notifications of signing are Panama, Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and the United States.

The plan for protection of the world's scientific and artistic treasures against the destructiveness of war was presented by Roerich as far back as 1904. Had it been acted upon then in Europe, the Banner of Peace might have saved museums and other irreplaceable buildings and their contents that were shattered during the World War without aiding in the slightest either side of the conflict.

Newark, N. J.

"News" Dec. 29.

Who's News

Hunting Grass in Gobi Desert

Special Correspondent of THE NEWS.

NEW YORK—Nicholas K. Roerich is somewhere in the Gobi Desert, getting drought-resistant grasses for the Department of Agriculture. While he is away, his museum in New York has been saved again, by a reorganization which assures its continuance, with its school and its collection of Roerich paintings, for fifteen years.

Things always have happened that way for Mr. Roerich. While he objects to being called a mystic, he has lived much in the heart of Asia, looks rather like a grand lama, with his sparse white beard, and paints in a way to suggest a spectral presence in the background.

Mr. Roerich is of remote Icelandic ancestry—one feels it in the icy translucence of his paintings—with a more immediate Russian background. He grew up on a great estate in Northern Russia, studied law and art at the Leningrad University, and art at Paris. He was a painter of great distinction in Czarist Russia before he came to America.

In 1916, Mr. Roerich arrived in New York with his paintings, a shy, reserved man, slight in stature. Discerning persons became interested in his paintings. By October, 1929, the \$2,500,000 museum on Riverside drive was ready. It became one of the nation's cultural centers. But, during most of those years, Mr. Roerich was away—in Kashmir, Sikhim, Thibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical studies, searching into Far Eastern archaeology, art, history, geography.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace knew all about Mr. Roerich and his scientific researches. Last August he asked the artist to go to Central Asia and bring back some of the grasses which grow in arid regions at a temperature of more than 100 degrees.

The idea that Mr. Roerich is a mystic, deep in Oriental subtleties, has persisted. It is perhaps his other-worldly person and the quality of his painting which has suggested this. His father was a lawyer, and the artist was thoroughly grounded in the law before he turned to art, science, archaeology, geography and all those other interests which have filled his astonishingly versatile career. With all this, another deep and absorbing passion is world peace. He believes that in that long even flow of time art, industry, science and work will bring a better day.

Another Versatile Man.

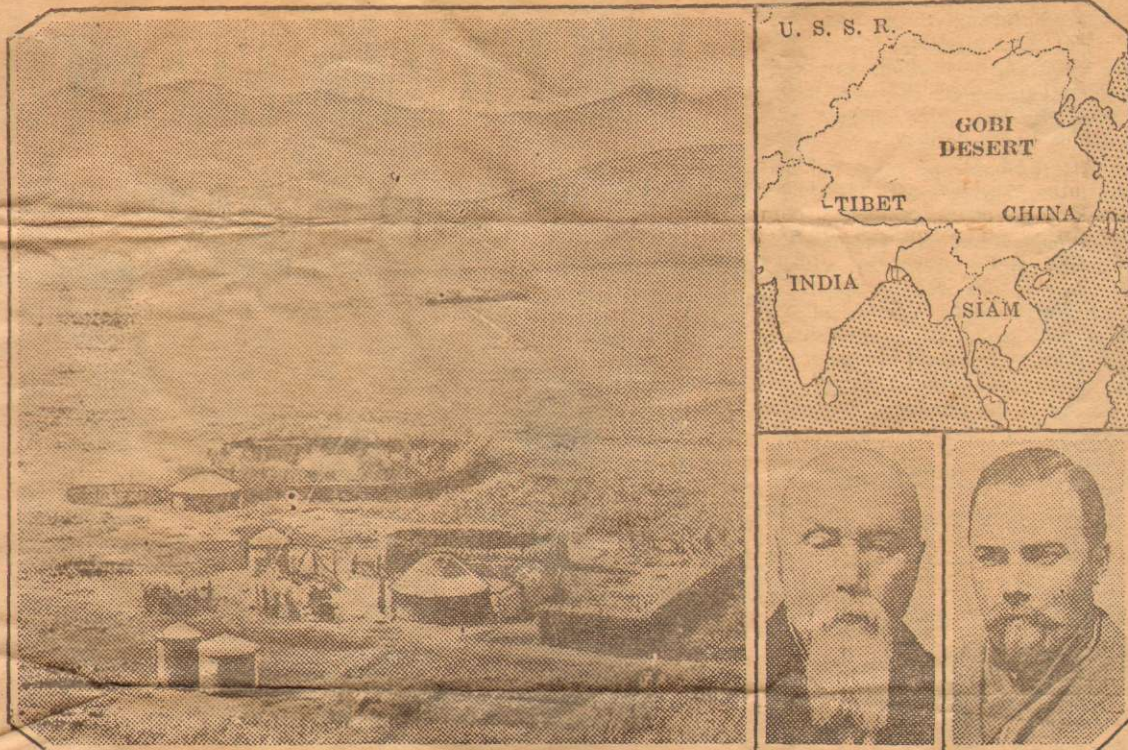
Still another versatile man in the creative racial blend which is America. He is Governor-elect Thomas H. Moodie of North Dakota, whose assumption of office is opposed on the ground he is an alien, born in Canada and never naturalized. But, he too, seems a man of destiny, having already ridden down the charge that his legal residence in North Dakota was too short to allow him to qualify, and, if past performance is enlightening, he will somehow be Governor.

Forty years ago, he was a printer's devil at Wadena, Minn. Then he was a wandering printer—Booth Tarkington's "nice, loose trade." Then he became a railroader. Working fifty hours at a stretch, he mishandled a switch and lost his job in the resulting tie-up. Then he went back to printing and editing. His first reporting was for The Bismarck Herald. He worked on newspapers all over the country and was famed in his craft.

The Governor-elect is handsome, energetic, a glutton for work.

LEMUEL F. PARTON.

Uncle Sam Searches Abroad for Grass That Will Defy Future Drouths



Left, a view of the Gobi Desert, in Mongolia, where an expedition headed by Dr. Nicholas Roerich will seek drouth-resistant grass for transplanting in the United States. Dr. Roerich and his son, George, are shown bottom right.

IF our midwestern plains had been covered with grass sturdy enough to withstand high temperatures and hold the sod in place despite strong winds, much of the damage and distress ushered in by 1934's disastrous drouth would have been averted.

Because this was not the case, cattle died like flies and rich topsoil drifted from midwestern farms with each hot breeze.

To arm against such future tragedies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is scouring the world for a drouth-resistant grass species. The search is beginning in Central Asia.

In the Gobi Desert — where grasses have been known to survive temperatures ranging from 100 degrees F. to 40 below zero — a veteran explorer has been assigned to find a type of grass suitable for transplanting in the United States, to be used in rebuilding its ravaged western rangelands.

Prof. Nicholas Roerich, eminent Russian archeologist, painter, and

recognized authority on Central Asia, heads the expedition, already "on location." Aiding him are his son, George, expert on Central Asiatic tongues; H. C. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens, Department of Agriculture grass experts.

Besides drouth-proof grasses, the explorers will seek grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion, which robs American farmers of millions of dollars' worth of topsoil annually.

Vegetation answering these specifications is believed to flourish in remote sections of the Gobi, where the rainfall annually is less than 16 inches (half the average rainfall in the midwest during the drouth months of this year).

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Among them are the hardy

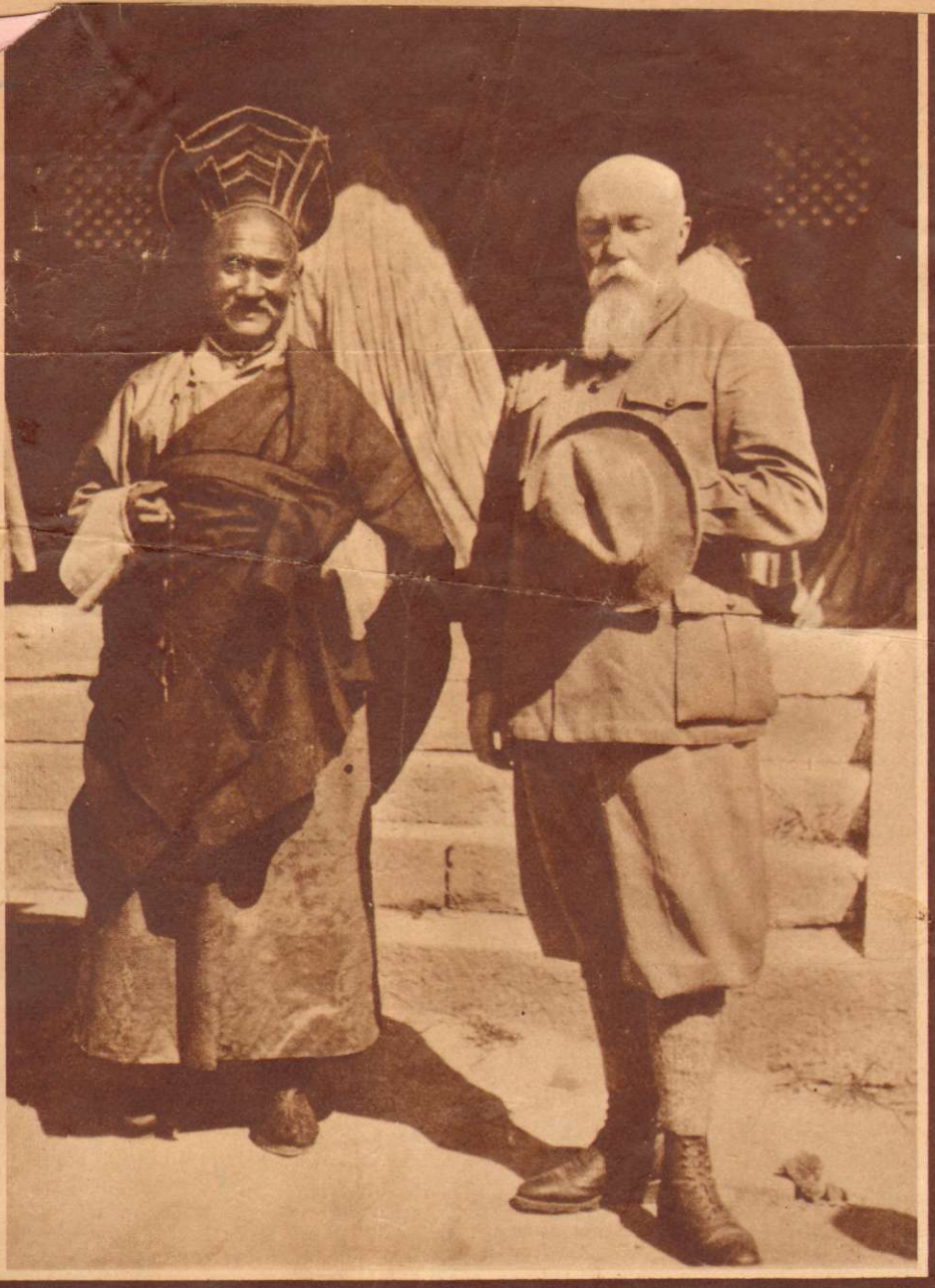
wheat called durum; Peruvian alfalfa, now the most important variety in California; Pima cotton, the great crop of the Salt River Valley, Ariz.; the date palm, now grown as an established industry in the southwest; Sudan grass, an important forage crop in many states, and others.

And the department places great faith in Dr. Roerich. For the last 11 years, he has made extensive scientific and cultural forays into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Magnolia, the Gobi Desert, and the Altai region.

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In the last few years the distinguished man's interest turned to Tibetan botanical lore, which aided the department to obtain his invaluable services.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
"Enquirer" Dec. 30



Noted Student Of Central Asia.

Professor Nicholas Roerich, right, who is now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert to secure drought-resistant plants to help save the American desert lands, stops en route to visit the Abbot of Ganjagur Monastery in Mongolia.

—Wide World.

Indianapolis Ind.,
"Star"
Dec. 31

Who's News Today

By Lemuel F. Parton.

NIKOLAS K. ROERICH.

NIKOLAS K. ROERICH is somewhere in the Gobi desert, getting drought-resistant grasses for the Department of Agriculture. While he is away, his drought-resistant museum in New York is saved again, by a re-organization which assures its continuance, with its school and its collection of Roerich paintings, for fifteen years.

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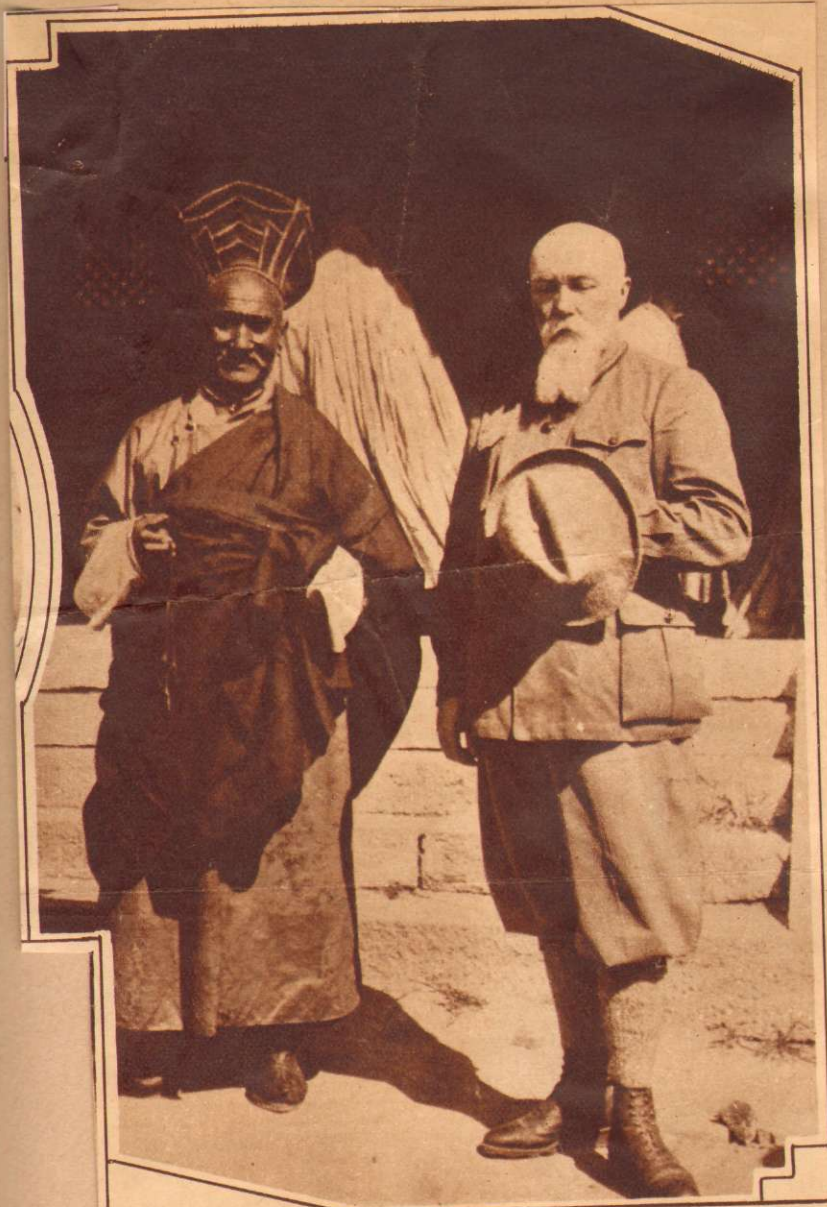
While he objects to being called a mystic, he has lived much in the heart of Asia, looks rather like a Grand Lama, with his sparse white beard, and paints in a way to suggest a spectral presence in the background. Certainly, as an orientalist, he has found some kind of "Karma" which has made him quietly indifferent to writs and foreclosures. At the last minute, things always come out nicely. His beautiful, twenty-four-story museum is saved. He probably knew it would be. There have been many such garrison finishers in his life.

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In 1916, he came quietly to New York with his paintings. A shy, reserved man, slight in stature, he knew nothing of the arts of ballyhoo. The cognoscenti of the art world knew of his work. Discerning persons became interested in his paintings. By October, 1929, the \$2,500,000 museum on Riverside drive was ready. It became one of the nation's great cultural centers. But, during most of those years, Mr. Roerich was away—in Kashmir, Sikkim, Thibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical studies, searching into far eastern archeology, art, history, geography. In 1926, he and the members of his expedition were held prisoners by the Dactain of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan. His adventures would fill all the current pulp magazines, but only casually does the world hear of them. In the manner of a scientist, he reports only what he considers essential, and, as an artist—he paints pictures.

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, the most omnivorous reader in the Cabinet, knew all about Mr. Roerich and his scientific researches. Last August he asked him to go to Central Asia, make botanical studies and bring back some of the grasses which grow in arid regions at a temperature of more than 100 degrees. Mme. Roerich has gone with her husband in the past, but this time he is accompanied only by his son, George, also a distinguished orientalist and linguist, and several other scientists. He will study not only vegetation, but soil erosion, an exceedingly important concern of the new deal.

The idea that Mr. Roerich is a mystic, deep in oriental subtleties, has persisted. It is perhaps his other-worldly person and the quality of his painting which has suggested this. In fact, he has a passion for scientific exactitude, and his notes on oriental religions take account of their decadence. His father was a lawyer, and he was thoroughly grounded in the law before he turned to art, science, archeology, geography and all those other interests which have filled his astonishingly versatile career. And with all this, another deep and absorbing passion is world peace, with the Roerich Institution inaugurating an international peace flag. He believes that, in that long even flow of time, to which his life is paced, art, industry, science and work will bring a better day.



**SEEKS
DROUTH-
RESISTING
PLANTS**

Professor Nicholas Roerich, a leading authority on Central Asia, shown in Mongolia with a monastery abbot whom he visited on his way to the Gobi Desert, where he hopes to find plants which may save the Great American Desert from barrenness.

171/19

Who's News Today

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

(©, 1934)

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Perry, Oklahoma, "Journal"
Dec. 31



EXPLORER VISITS THE ABBOT — At right is Professor Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia, now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, to secure drought-resistant plants for use in soil-erosion areas. He is shown visiting the Abbot of Ganjyur Monastery.

Fairfield, Iowa,
"Hedger" Dec. 27



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Cincinnati, Ohio,
"Times-Star" Dec. 29

WHO'S NEWS TODAY

by LEMUEL F. PARTON
COPYRIGHT 1934 BY CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR

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EXPLORER VI
Nicholas Roerich
Central Asia, no
Government in
drought-resistant
shown visiting

East St Louis, Ill.,
"Journal" Jan. 24

To seek drought-resistant plants from America, Dr. Nichols Roerich is on his way to the Gobi Desert of China.

EXPLORER
Nicholas Roerich
Central Asia
Government
drought-resistant
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Beaver, Pa., Daily Times

Jan. 2



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Madera, Calif.,

Tribune, Dec. 31.

171/20



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La Junta, Colorado,

"Democrat" Jan. 2



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Greenville, Mich.,

"News" Jan. 7



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Niles, Ohio, "Times"

Jan. 7.

PROFILES FOR TODAY

By TALBOT LAKE

Nikolas K. Roerich Examines Grass in Asia for the Government While His Museum-Hotel Reorganizes

VISITORS to New York City usually take a bus ride, and when they rumble along Riverside Drive at 103rd Street they never fail to stare at an imposing 24-story red building of unusual design. This is the Roerich museum-hotel, and its guiding light is just as unusual as the museum-hotel. Nikolas K. Roerich is a painter, architect, lawyer, explorer, scientist, and mystic. Mr. Roerich would not admit to being a mystic if you confronted him, but there is no gainsaying the fact that there is an oriental aura around him.

Knowing so much about the Far East, he was asked last August by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to run over to Central Asia and find out about the drought-resisting grasses there with the view of growing them on our parched prairies. He is busy at his job now, while the museum bearing his name has been guaranteed existence for fifteen years through a reorganization of resources.

Roerich's colorful personality seems to have been gathered naturally enough. He is of remote Icelandic ancestry—an in-

fluence easily seen in his paintings—but grew up on a large estate in Czarist Russia. He studied law and art at St. Petersburg University and art in Paris. Before the war he had already gained fame with his paintings.

He came quietly to New York in 1916, but the art world took note of his arrival. Wealthy patrons liked his work and also his astute mind, so they banded together and raised the money for the museum. Most of the time, however, Mr. Roerich is away from his museum, for he makes periodic forays into Kashmir, Thibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical investigations, and delving back in the dim past of little-known oriental history.

In 1926 he and the members of his party were held prisoner by the Dactain of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan, and he has had so many adventures that he could make Frank Merriwell look like a piker. Sometimes Mrs. Roerich goes with him on these trips, but this time only his son, George, a distinguished orientalist and linguist himself, is accompanying him. He hopes to solve our problem of soil erosion.

Welch, W. Va.,

"Daily News" Jan. 9.

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Parkersburg, W. Va.

"News" Jan. 8.

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He came quietly to New York in 1916, but the art world took note of his arrival. Wealthy patrons liked his work and also his astute mind, so they banded together and raised the money for the museum. Most of the time, however, Mr. Roerich is away from his museum, for he makes periodic forays into Kashmir, Thibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical investigations, and delving back in the dim past of little-known oriental history.

In 1926 he and the members of his party were held prisoner by the Dactain of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan, and he has had so many adventures that he could make Frank Merriwell look like a piker. Sometimes Mrs. Roerich goes with him on these trips, but this time only his son, George, a distinguished orientalist and linguist himself, is accompanying him. He hopes to solve our problem of soil erosion.

Carbondale, Pa.,

"Leader" Jan. 10.

PROFILES FOR TODAY

By TALBOT LAKE

Nikolas K. Roerich Examines Grass in Asia for the Government While His Museum-Hotel Reorganizes

VISITORS to New York City usually take a bus ride, and when they rumble along Riverside Drive at 103rd Street they never fail to stare at an imposing 24-story red building of unusual design. This is the Roerich museum-hotel, and its guiding light is just as unusual as the museum-hotel. Nikolas K. Roerich is a painter, architect, lawyer, explorer, scientist, and mystic. Mr. Roerich would not admit to being a mystic if you confronted him, but there is no gainsaying the fact that there is an oriental aura around him.

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Fairmont, W. Va.,
Times Jan. 10

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Yuma, Arizona, "Sentinel"
Jan. 9 171/21



EXPLORER VISITS THE ABBOT — At right is Professor Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia, now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, to secure drought-resistant plants for use in soil-erosion areas. He is shown visiting the Abbot of Ganiyur Monastery.

Washington Star
Jan. 27

Desert Grass

NATURE, the great adapter, finds methods of meeting unfavorable conditions and in time growing things build up resistance to conditions normally unsatisfactory.

This is true in the case of plant life. The Department of Agriculture, therefore, faced with drought conditions which are ruinous to pasture land, is going to an area where grass grows despite conditions far worse than those that have existed this year in the drought areas.

Along the edge of the Gobi Desert where the annual rainfall is only 16 inches, where the temperature soars over the 100-degree mark frequently, and as low as 40 degrees below zero in winter, grass still manages to grow. The department intends to bring this type of grass to America and introduce in the grazing lands of the West.

The grass appears to lie dormant during periods of adverse weather, only to spring into luxuriant life when rain and warm sun are ideal for growth. It also roots so deeply and firmly into the soil, erosion, both wind and rain, are kept at a minimum.

Prof. Nicholas Roerich, an authority on Asian affairs, has consented to collaborate in the expedition. He will be assisted by his son George and two experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry, H. G. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens.

This party will seek to obtain seed and plants of the Gobi grass in an effort to develop it in this country. Success to their efforts undoubtedly will be of great future benefit to the grazing areas of the United States, although, of course, no immediate results can be obtained, for production of sufficient seed naturally will be a matter of considerable time, once the worth of the enterprise is proven.

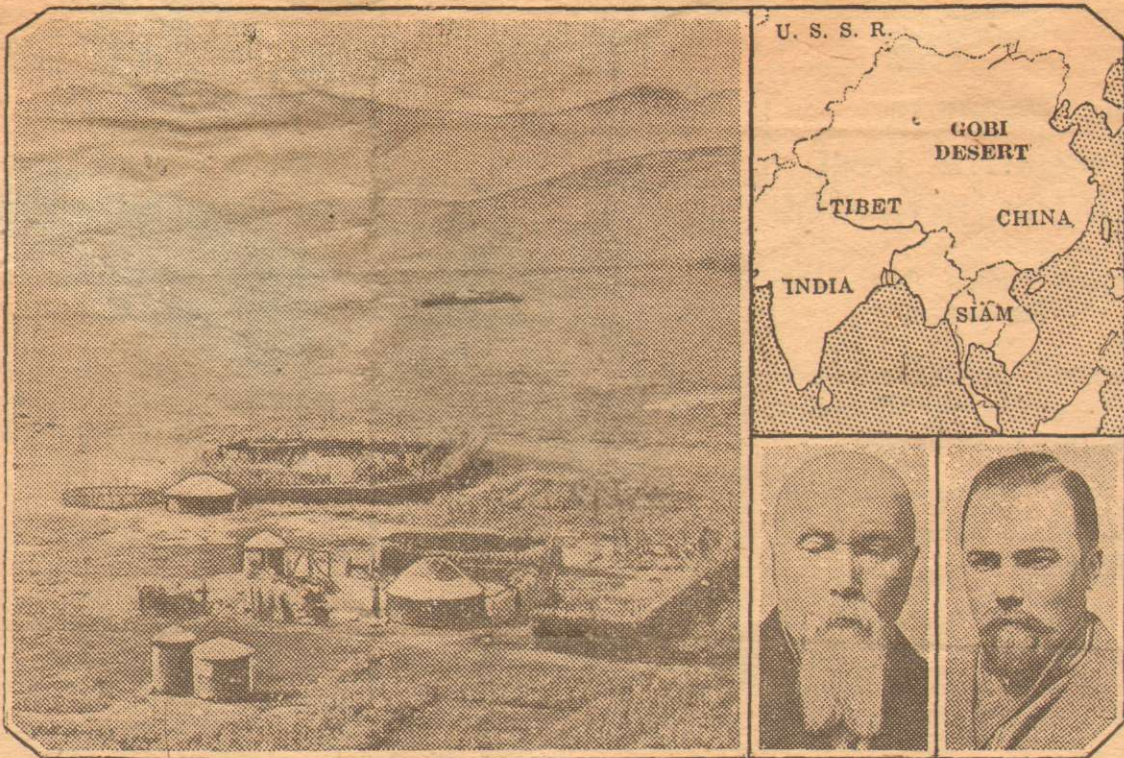
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Uncle Sam Searches Abroad for Grass That Will Defy Future Drouths



Left, a view of the Gobi Desert, in Mongolia, where an expedition headed by Dr. Nicholas Roerich will seek drouth-resistant grass for transplanting in the United States. Dr. Roerich and his son, George, are shown bottom right.

IF our midwestern plains had been covered with grass sturdy enough to withstand high temperatures and hold the sod in place despite strong winds, much of the damage and distress ushered in by 1934's disastrous drouth would have been averted.

Because this was not the case, cattle died like flies and rich topsoil drifted from midwestern farms with each hot breeze.

To arm against such future tragedies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is scouring the world for a drouth-resistant grass species. The search is beginning in Central Asia.

In the Gobi Desert — where grasses have been known to survive temperatures ranging from 100 degrees F. to 40 below zero — a veteran explorer has been assigned to find a type of grass suitable for transplanting in the United States, to be used in rebuilding its ravaged western rangelands.

Prof. Nicholas Roerich, eminent Russian archeologist, painter, and

recognized authority on Central Asia, heads the expedition, already "on location." Aiding him are his son, George, expert on Central Asiatic tongues; H. C. MacMillan and J. L. Stephens, Department of Agriculture grass experts.

Besides drouth-proof grasses, the explorers will seek grasses and shrubs with root stocks of a type suitable for preventing wind and water erosion, which robs American farmers of millions of dollars' worth of topsoil annually.

Vegetation answering these specifications is believed to flourish in remote sections of the Gobi, where the rainfall annually is less than 16 inches (half the average rainfall in the midwest during the drouth months of this year).

OTH^{ER} such expeditions, launched by the Department of Agriculture, have proved their worth. Crops introduced in this country by the department's experts are valued at \$100,000,000 annually.

Among them are the hardy

wheat called durum; Peruvian alfalfa, now the most important variety in California; Pima cotton, the great crop of the Salt River Valley, Ariz.; the date palm, now grown as an established industry in the southwest; Sudan grass, an important forage crop in many states, and others.

And the department places great faith in Dr. Roerich. For the last 11 years, he has made extensive scientific and cultural forays into Sikkim, Kashmir, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Magnolia, the Gobi Desert, and the Altai region.

During one year, amidst terrible hardships from which five native servants and a score of caravan animals perished, Dr. Roerich, his wife and aides were confined in a tent by Tibetan authorities while the temperature ranged constantly about 30 degrees below zero.

In the last few years the distinguished man's interest turned to Tibetan botanical lore, which aided the department to obtain his invaluable services.

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WHO'S NEWS

Somewhere Out In The Gobi Desert

NIKOLAS K. ROERICH is somewhere in the Gobi Desert, getting drought-resistant grasses for the Department of Agriculture. While he is away his drought-resistant museum in New York was saved again by a reorganization which assures its continuance, with its school and its collection of Roerich paintings, for fifteen years.

Things always have happened that way for Mr. Roerich.

While he objects to being called a mystic, he has lived much in the heart of Asia, looks rather like a grand llama, with his sparse white beard, and paints in a way to suggest a special presence in the background. Certainly, as an Orientalist, he has found some kind of "karma" which has made him quietly indifferent to writs and foreclosures. At the last minute things always come out nicely. His beautiful 24-story museum is saved. He probably knew it would be. There have been many such Garrison finishes in his life.

He is of remote Icelandic ancestry—one feels it in the icy translucence of his paintings—with a more immediate Russian background. He grew up on a great estate in Northern Russia, studied law and art at the Leningrad University, and art at Paris, and was a painter of great distinction in Czarist Russia, before he came to America, with his paintings hung in the National Gallery.

In 1916 he came quietly to New York with his paintings. A shy, reserved man, slight in stature, he knew nothing of the arts of ballyhoo. The cognoscenti of the art world knew of his work. Discerning persons became interested in his paintings. By October, 1929, the \$2,500,000 museum on Riverside Drive was ready. It became one



Nikolai K. Roerich

of the nation's great cultural centers. But, during most of those years, Mr. Roerich was away—in Kashmir, Sikkim, Tibet, China, Turkestan and Mongolia—painting, making botanical studies, searching into Far Eastern archaeology, art, history, geography. In 1926 he and the members of his expedition were held prisoners by the Dactain of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan. His adventures would fill all the current pulp magazines, but only casually does the world hear of them. In the manner of a scientist, he reports only what he considers essential, and as an artist he paints pictures.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the most omnivorous reader in the Cabinet, knew all about Mr. Roerich and his scientific researches. Last August he asked him to go to Central Asia, make botanical studies and bring back some of the grasses which grow in arid regions at a temperature of more than 100 degrees. Mme. Roerich has gone with her husband in the past, but this time he is accompanied only by his son, George, also a distinguished Orientalist and linguist, and several other scientists. He will study not only vegetation, but soil erosion, an exceedingly important concern of the New Deal.

The idea that Mr. Roerich is a mystic, deep in Oriental subtleties, has persisted. It is perhaps his other-worldly person and the quality of his painting which have suggested this. In fact, he has a passion for scientific exactitude, and his notes on Oriental religions take account of their decadence. His father was a lawyer, and he was thoroughly grounded in the law before he turned to art, science, archaeology, geography and all those other interests which have filled his astonishingly versatile career. And with all this, another deep and absorbing passion is world peace, with the Roerich Institution inaugurating an international peace flag. He believes that, in that long even flow of time, to which his life is paced, art, industry, science and work will bring a better day.



EXPLORER VISITS THE ABBOT — At right is Professor Nicholas Roerich, one of the world's foremost authorities on Central Asia, now leading an expedition for the United States Government into the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, to secure drought-resistant plants for use in soil-erosion areas. He is shown visiting the Abbot of Ganjyur Monastery.

"Citizen"

Columbus, Ohio

March 5 - 1935

A PACT TO PRESERVE

PAN AMERICAN DAY, April 15, will be celebrated by the signing of the Roerich Pact guaranteeing the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

This treaty, born at the Montevideo conference, seeks to preserve the cultural treasures of humanity within the borders of the signatory nations through peace and war—in peacetime by protective legislation, and in wartime by recognizing all such monuments and institutions as neutral territory.

The government of Honduras has accepted the treaty. The governments of Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, United States and Uruguay have received plenary powers to subscribe.

It is a gentlemen's agreement which no civilized nation should hesitate to ratify.

Evening Journal
Feb. 22-35. Wilmington, Del.

Flag Will Guard Museum During Warfare of Future

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP).—A flag with a white background and three deep red spheres in a red circle waving over a museum or other art or scientific institution may shield it from gunfire in wartime.

This is one of the purposes of the so-called Roerich pact, a multilateral treaty for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historical monuments, which is to be signed at Washington April 15 by the United States, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Honduras and Uruguay. All nations of the world have been invited to subscribe.

The pact was created by Prof. Nicholas Roerich and initiated by the museum here bearing his name. Prof. Roerich is at present in Peiping, China, enroute to the Gobi Desert on a scientific expedition. The pact pledges signatories to leave cultural monuments unharmed during times of danger.

Similar to Red Cross

Adherents of the pact compare it to the Red Cross in its humanitarian implications and its furtherance of international rapprochement. The treaty sets forth that the cultural treasures of a nation—artistic, scientific, educational and historic sites—must be regarded as an international heritage at all times, in peace as well

as war. To signify their involability such monuments are to fly the banner with its triple crimson sphere.

Prof. Roerich got the idea for the pact on an archeological trip through Russia in 1903, it was explained at the Roerich Museum. On its completion he presented a report before the Society of Architects of Russia urging protection for such irreplaceable monuments as the ancient monasteries he had visited. The destruction unleashed by the World War served to increase his determination for a protective pact where art and scientific treasures were concerned, museum officers said.

Discussed at Conference

Official action on the Roerich pact was taken at the seventh Pan American conference at Montevideo, where a unanimous resolution was passed recommending adoption of the pact by all the governments of America. The Pan American Union at Washington then drew up the treaty, which now is open to signature by all nations.

It was said at the Roerich Museum that the pact represents the first example of nations agreeing on the proposition that all the treasures of human genius are inviolable, and that for the first time culture has become a link of peace between nations.

A FITTING OBSERVANCE OF PAN AMERICAN DAY

Pan American Day will be observed on April 15 this year. It is planned to emphasize the celebration at the Pan American Union building in Washington by signing a treaty providing for the protection of cultural, educational and scientific institutions and historic monuments in war.

Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and the United States already have authorized their spokesmen on the Union's governing board to sign the treaty for them that day. It is expected all the New World nations soon will adhere to the compact.

The agreement was suggested some years ago by Nicholas K. Roerich, a Russian artist who came to this country in 1920. As director of the Roerich Museum in New York City, he is deeply interested in the movement, which would bind the nations to refrain from destroying or seizing art-works, books, maps or antiques from an enemy.

European Powers formerly were accustomed to seize paintings, statuary and rare books and manuscripts from defeated foes; but probably they would not do so in future wars.

Under the Versailles Treaty, Germany was held responsible for destroying Louvain University's splendid library. It engaged to replace the books, manuscripts and maps burned or lost with others equal in value and number. Austria also was called upon to restore many documents, paintings, and art-objects to Italy, which lost them during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries.

It is regrettable that the Pan American Day observance latterly has been marred by the hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay. Those nations continue to fight over a region which has little present or potential value. Several neutral Powers—including the United States—vainly have sought to persuade them to arbitrate the Chaco Boreal dispute. Happily, the strife has not extended to the belligerents' neighbors, that repeatedly have been repulsed in efforts to end the war.

The Pan American Union has been developed into a great clearing-house of social, educational and other information, which is available to all member nations. It has been directed by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, an eminent economist, since 1920. That authority on Latin America and the United States is aided by an excellent staff, including Assistant Director Esteban Gil Borges, formerly Venezuelan Foreign Minister. Secretary Hull heads the governing board, on which the 21 New World republics are represented by diplomats accredited to Washington.

The Pan American Union steadily is increasing its influence and now is considered indispensable to the Western Hemisphere's independent nations.

Times.
Indianapolis, Ind.
March 8-1935

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It is a gentlemen's agreement which no civilized nation should hesitate to ratify.

"Courier" Tamaqua, Pa.

The plan, advanced by Professor Nicholas Roerich, noted scientist, would protect art and scientific institutions in time of war. He proposes that a flag, with white background and three deep red spheres in a red circle, waving over a museum or art gallery, should shield them from enemy gunfire.

Feb. 25.

"Leader"

Feb. 25. Milwaukee, Wis.

A Red Flag for Protection

A treaty for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments, nationally and privately owned, will be signed on April 15 next, the date on which Pan American day is to be observed this year.

The origin of this convention, which is to be applicable in time of war and in peace, was a resolution of the seventh international conference of American States, held at Montevideo in December of 1933, which was unanimously approved by the delegates and recommends the adoption of the pact created by Prof. Nicholas Roerich and initiated by the Roerich museum, by means of which the protection of cultural monuments was to be achieved through universal adoption of a distinctive flag, to be raised over such monuments in any time of danger.

A special committee appointed by the governing board of the Pan American Union for the study of this subject, taking as a basis the original proposal made by Prof. Roerich, prepared a draft convention and submitted it to consideration of the board, recommending that a request be made of the various governments to grant their representatives plenary powers to sign the treaty, and designating April 15, 1935, as the date for its signature.

After April 15, the pact will be open to accession by nonsignatory states. The Pan American Union has thus far been notified that the representatives of the following nations have received plenary powers to subscribe to the treaty: Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, United States and Uruguay. The government of Honduras has accepted the treaty.

The distinctive flag incorporated in the Roerich pact and designed by Prof. Roerich, consists of a red circle with a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background and is to be raised over all monuments to be considered as neutral on this account. Belligerents will respect as such all historic monuments, museums and scientific, artistic and cultural institutions, as well as their personnel. The same respect and protection shall be accorded in time of peace as well as in war, shall be due in the entire expanse of territory subject to the sovereignty of each of the signatory and acceding states, and the respective governments agree to adopt the measures of internal legislation necessary to insure said protection and respect. The signatory and acceding states shall send to the Pan American Union, at which the treaty is to be deposited, a list of the monuments or institutions for which they desire the protection agreed to in the pact, and the union shall send copies of this list to the other governments. This protection would cease at once in the case of any monument or institution used for military purposes.

The Roerich pact offers all the governments of the world a splendid opportunity to grant the cultural treasures of humanity and the people whose lives are connected with these, world-wide protection at all times and through their united protection of these treasures provide a new incentive to world peace.—The Pan American Union.

Santa Fe.

171/23

New Mexican

Feb. 21-'35

The Roerich Pact

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Whether in actual practice it will be observed is of course problematical.

"Local News"

Westchester, Pa.,

Feb. 26-'35

WOULD PROTECT MONUMENTS IN TIME OF WAR

International Agreement Is to be Signed on Pan-American Day As Special Feature.

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"Press" Mar. 5, 1935

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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"El Tiempo"

Bogotá, Colombia

(Gen. de Leon) March 12, 1935
Hamilton

El Pacto Roerich

El presidente Roosevelt ha nombrado al secretario de agricultura, Henry A. Wallace, como plenipotenciario de Estados Unidos para firmar el tratado internacional americano sobre el Pacto Roerich, para la protección de monumentos artísticos, científicos, históricos y culturales. Este tratado ha sido presentado por la Unión Panamericana, de acuerdo con lo resuelto por unanimidad en la conferencia Panamericana de Montevideo en la cual se recomienda a todos los gobiernos americanos la adopción del Pacto Roerich, para la protección de la cultura.

Refiriéndose a su nombramiento, el secretario Wallace ha hecho la siguiente declaración: «Estoy profundamente agradecido por haber sido designado por el presidente Roosevelt para firmar en nombre de los Estados Unidos este importante documento, en el cual he estado interesado por muchos años, y que considero como un paso inevitable en las relaciones internacionales. El Pacto Roerich que forma este tratado, dispone que todos los museos, catedrales, universidades, escuelas, bibliotecas y otros edificios culturales, sean registrados por los países y marcados con una bandera,—conocida como la Bandera de la Paz,—la cual los designa como territorio neutral, respetado por todas las naciones firmantes. Este pacto debe su concepción al in quieto genio de Nicolás Roerich, una de las grandes figuras y de los auténticos conductores de la cultura contemporánea.

En varios aspectos la historia del Pacto Roerich es análoga a la de la Cruz Roja, la cual fue aceptada después de 16 años de lucha. Pero como Roerich ha escrito «Donde la Cruz Roja cuida de un enfermo o de un herido, el Pacto Roerich protege los valores del genio humano, y así, preserva la salud espiritual de las naciones».

El Pacto Roerich representa treinta años de incansables esfuerzos de parte de Nicolás Roerich. En 1904 después de varias expediciones arqueológicas, presentó primero su proyecto para evitar la destrucción de los irreemplazables sitios históricos y culturales de las naciones. En 1929 después de regresar a América de su expedición al Asia cen-

tral, formuló su proyecto dentro del Pacto Roerich. Tres conferencias han tenido lugar para su promulgación—dos en Bélgica y la tercera, en el último mes de noviembre, en Washington, en la que oficialmente participaron 35 países. Inmediatamente después de la conferencia Panamericana en Montevideo, unánimemente se recomendó el Pacto Roerich para que fuese adoptado por todos los gobiernos americanos, y sobre esas bases el presente tratado ha sido presentado a la firma por la Unión Panamericana.

Jamás había sido tal ideal más necesario. Mientras que las naciones trabajan individualmente en sus problemas económicos y nacionales, es también necesario que todas reconozcan su responsabilidad como parte de la comunidad de las naciones. No soy de los que urgen la adopción de proyectos visionarios para reemplazar la acción efectiva de un mundo que se debate entre fríos y arduos problemas económicos. Sin embargo digo que es el momento preciso para que los idealistas que hacen la realidad de mañana, se reúnan alrededor de tal símbolo de unidad cultural internacional. Es tiempo de que apelemos a la apreciación de la belleza, de la ciencia y la educación, lo que corre a lo largo de las fronteras de todas las naciones, para reforzar todo lo que nos es caro en nuestras costumbres y gobierno particular. Es por esta razón que he mirado la ratificación del Pacto Roerich, como un paso de gran significación. Su aceptación significa un aproximamiento al tiempo en que todos aquellos que verdaderamente aman su propia, apreciarán como consecuencia, la única contribución de otras naciones, y también para reverenciar el espiritual esfuerzo común, que hace camaradas a todos los artistas, científicos, educadores y verdaderos creyentes de cualquier fe.

Creo que esta época ha contraído una gran deuda con Nicolás Roerich por la creación de este ideal —pues tales ideales sólo ofrecen realidad a nuestros esfuerzos por crear riqueza material y procurarnos un mecanismo social para su distribución. Mientras trabajamos en los numerosos problemas individuales, debemos tener un principio de unificación al cual todos nuestros corazones puedan rendir un supremo homenaje. De este modo podemos trabajar con fe y acercarnos a las realidades espirituales y culturales de las que el Pacto Roerich es símbolo».

"News", Oklahoma City, Okla

Mar. 12 - 1935

A PACT TO PRESERVE

PAN AMERICAN DAY, April 15, will be celebrated by the signing of the Roerich Pact guaranteeing the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

This treaty, born at the Montevideo conference, seeks to preserve the cultural treasures of humanity within the borders of the signatory nations through peace and war—in peacetime by protective legislation, and in wartime by recognizing all such monuments and institutions as neutral territory.

The government of Honduras has accepted the treaty. The governments of Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, United States and Uruguay have received plenary powers to subscribe.

It is a gentlemen's agreement which no civilized nation should hesitate to ratify.

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"Literary Digest"

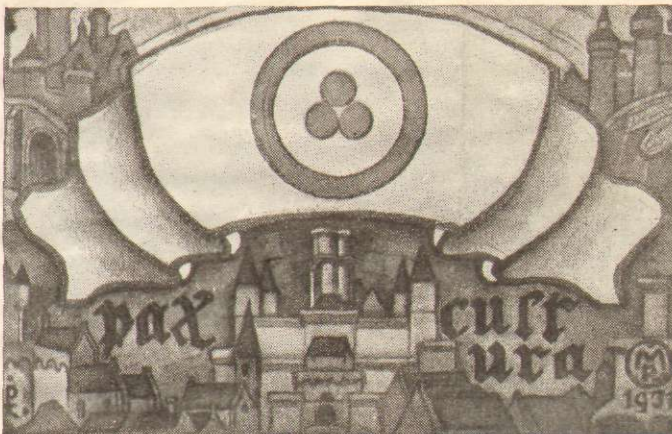
March 9 - 1935

171/24

A Banner to Protect Art in War Time

*With Six American Republics Ready to Sign Roerich Peace Pact,
a Flag to Safeguard Museums Is on Way to Adoption*

By GRACE PHELPS



The center section of this decorative panel shows the symbol proposed for a protective flag to safeguard art and cultural treasures in time of war. It was designed by Nicholas Roerich

A banner similar in intent to that of the Red Cross, designed to safeguard art-treasures in war time, is on its way to adoption.

With the recent appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to act as plenipotentiary for the United States, six American republics have agreed to sign the Roerich Peace Pact and to adopt the Peace Banner as a protection for their museums, cathedrals, libraries, and universities in case of war. All such cultural institutions and monuments in these countries are being registered at the Pan American Union in Washington, where the pact will be signed formally on Pan American Day, April 14.

The action of the republics was taken on recommendation of the Pan American Conference in Montevideo last December. Panama was the first to appoint a plenipotentiary with Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Guatemala following suit.

The Peace Banner

Altho no European or Asiatic nations have agreed to sign the pact, official delegates from twenty-seven nations, including Japan, in convention at Washington last year, recommended the adoption of the measure.

The Peace Banner has three red dots in a red circle on a white ground, symbolic of the unity of the spiritual, artistic, and educational forces of humanity. In the event of war, the banner would be used to mark the artistic, scientific, religious and educational buildings and monuments.

The Red Cross protects the sick and physically wounded, the Peace Banner, according to its creator, would "protect the values of human genius, thus preserving the spiritual health of the nations."

The movement to safeguard the cultural achievements of the world began thirty years ago when Nicholas Roerich, a young artist, mystic and archeologist, returned from his excavations at Novgorod to urge on officials in St. Petersburg the necessity for action to prevent remaining cultural treasures from going the way of such bits of the past as he had been uncovering.

Nothing was done about it.

The destruction of the Library of Louvain and the Cathedral of Rheims during the World War spurred Roerich on to renewed efforts. With the aid of fellow artists and friends of peace, the International Union for the Roerich Pact was formed, and, in 1931 and 1932, international conferences were held in Bruges.

At each succeeding conference, more

Governments were represented officially, while enthusiasm for this practical method for the defense of their common heritage of culture spread into every country.

The Roerich Pact was drawn up by Dr. Georges Chklaver, Doctor of Law of Paris University. It provides for the registration of all monuments, scientific and art collections as well as institutions.

Catalog of Treasures

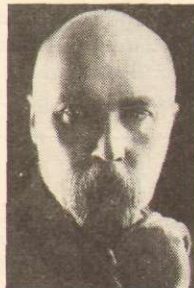
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Speaking of the destruction of ancient cultures in past wars, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director General of the Pan American Union, said, in part:

"We can not measure the cost in thought and progress which the loss of these cultures represent. We can only guess what we have lost from the little we know of them. Many lights of thought enkindled by these civilizations have been forever extinguished; many trails they opened to more remote and higher fields of truth have been forever closed.

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Nicholas Roerich

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FEB 25 1935

An Idealistic Gesture

A new flag is born.

Like the symbol of the Red Cross it is to afford wartime immunity from destruction to artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments.

Its white background, with three red spheres in a red circle, waving over school or museum is, theoretically, to cause enemy soldiers to pass the protected building without molestation.

The Roerich pact, so named for its originator, Professor Nicholas Roerich, is to be signed April 15 by the United States, Ecuador, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Honduras and Uruguay. All nations of the world have been invited to subscribe.

None can find fault with the purpose. Neither is there reason to believe that will arise among the signatory nations conditions leading to its violation. As far as they, with their present outlook are concerned, it is but a friendly movement, of possible helpfulness only as other lands come into the argeement.

Let us suppose, however, that the great powers of Europe and Asia sign on the dotted line. After they have done so, war flares again. Another gray army moves through neutral territory toward a neighboring capital. The great guns send a sweeping flame to clear the path for the infantry. If another great university library is in the line of fire it will go the way of that at Louvain. Treaties will be scraps of paper then—Roerich flags mere rags fluttering in the wind.

Or if another colonial group should rebel against the domination of a mother country and irate revolutionists rage about the statue of the ruler—monarch, dictator or president—whom they hold to be their oppressor, will they not pull it down as the Americans pulled down the statue of George III, which they melted and to recast into bullets?

There is but one way to avoid the horrors and atrocities of war.

This is to avoid war.

President Masaryk's Eighty-Fifth Birthday

Son of a Hapsburg Coach-Driver, This Scholar of World Fame Became a Rebel, and Now Upholds Parliamentary Democracy in the Post-War Republic Which He Founded

By EMIL LENGYEL

March 7 is the eighty-fifth birthday of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, its President, and, according to many, the greatest living European. When Emil Ludwig, the biographer, scanned the horizon for a man best qualified to fill the position of the President of a future United States of Europe, he selected President Masaryk.

On his eighty-fifth birthday, the President of Czechoslovakia can look back upon a life that would put to shame any fiction-writer. The son of a coach-driver of the Imperial House of Hapsburg and of a cook, he was to become a manual worker. Instead of that, he became the strongest force that overthrew the Hapsburgs.

He became a revolutionary outlaw at the age of sixty-five, after having been a scholar of international fame, and he was approaching four-score and ten when his country received him with the laurels of the victor.

Masaryk has broken all records by having been elected President four times in succession. He has been instrumental in making Czechoslovakia the most successful State in the Danube Valley, and the only parliamentary State in all Central Europe. What kind of a man is President Masaryk on his eighty-fifth birthday?

President Masaryk spends five days of the week in the Château de Lány, about an hour's ride from the Czechoslovak Capital, Prague. Nearly every day he spends an hour in the saddle.

His place is the Mount Vernon of Czechoslovakia, considered a national shrine, where the President attends to the affairs of the State, and, in his spare time, works on a new edition of his book on concrete logic, first published nearly fifty years ago.

Ghosts of the Past

The President spends an average of two days in a week in his official residence, the former Royal Palace of Hradcany. From all over the Capital one can see the Presidential banner of white-red-blue on the tallest tower of the Palace. As one mounts the hill, on which the Palace stands, one reads the motto on the banner: "Verity Wins."

The corner-stone of the Hradcany was laid in the thirteenth century, and it is full of ghosts of the past. Here history is in the very air, and the visitor remembers with a shiver that it was on this very spot that probably the most devastating of all re-



By Edward C. Caswell. From "Romantic Czechoslovakia"

Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia

ligious conflicts, the Thirty Years War, started more than three centuries ago.

The car passes through ancient fortifications, which seem to look marvelingly at the beauties of "Zlata Praha," Golden Prague, as they unfold themselves on both sides of the River Vltava.

One passes a vast gate, made for protection in days long past, at which Czech soldiers stand guard.

Talking in Whispers

Taken in hand by a courteous aide-de-camp, one is shown into a lift, the center of which is occupied by a thronelike chair. Here every one talks in whispers, as if fearful to disturb the memories of the past.

While waiting for the audience, the visitor looks at the paintings of Correggio and Palma Vecchio on the walls.

In a few more minutes he walks endless corridors, landing finally in the antechamber of the President, which contains the overflow of his library. The door opens and he is in the study of the President, which one would be inclined to describe as a scholar's lair.

Here books are heaped high on several tables, keeping company to sheets of pink and yellow paper. On the former the President makes notes of his research and on the latter he marks his own thoughts.

The President stands up and rubs his eyes for a second, as men sometimes do who have been reading long. Looking at him at

a close range, his skin appears dry, almost brittle, criss-crossed by tiny wrinkles. If the visitor speaks no Czech, he may select the language of conversation.

President Masaryk, who married an American lady and spent several years in the United States, speaks flawless English. His French is as good as that of a Sorbonne professor, his German has no accent, and he speaks Russian with ease.

His voice is hollow, except when he touches upon subjects closest to his heart, when it becomes metallic, altho muffled.

When he speaks, one hears not only the statesman but also the former professor. Where other men of politics see only the present, he also assays the past and visualizes the future. He is proud of his work, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, but he never overlooks its weakness.

"Monarchism and Caesarism have left something of aristocracy and absolutism in many

of us." He likes to repeat the first principle of statesmanship, which some of his countrymen are inclined to forget:

"We are a part of the world as a whole."

As to the present tendency in Europe he is inclined to optimism, and believes that after the present turmoil Europe and mankind will be tending toward unification.

What is the influence of President Masaryk on Czechoslovakia? As the greatest hero of his country, he is an inspiration. His moderating influence has tempered patriots overzealous to ride roughshod over the nationalities of the republic. Through his younger friend and Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Benes, he has taken a hand in every great international problem.

Looking to the Future

Masaryk occupies a unique position in his country. Altho Czechoslovakia is the only parliamentary democracy east of the Rhine and Masaryk is a constitutional President, he has what amounts to "tyrannical" powers in expressing his views.

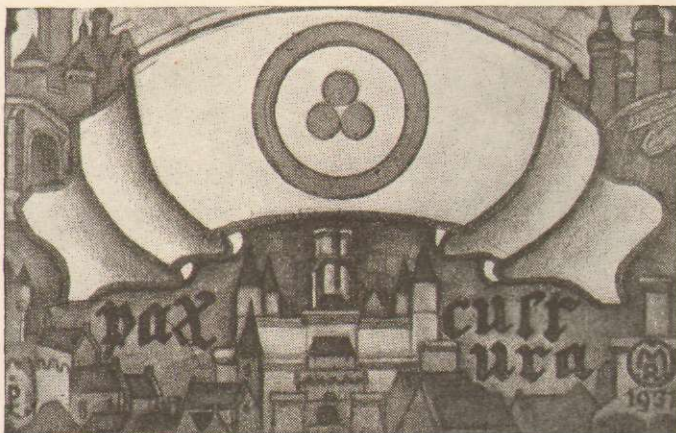
Since Masaryk has reached the age where the thought of death can not be banished from the mind, speculation is ripe as to what the future holds in store for the Republic after he passes away.

The President himself would like to see Foreign Minister Benes elevated to Chief Executive. But no matter what happens, Masaryk's spirit will live on in the country which he created.

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Nicholas Roerich

Healing by Color Urged

Music, song, and the mellifluous reading of soothing poetry having been sponsored as healing instruments in treatment of the sick, artists are suggesting the use of pastel-panels as a true medicament. A group, following a meeting at the Architectural League's building in New York, will ask President Roosevelt for \$15,000 of PWA funds with which to put on an exhibition of the tinted panels at Washington, D. C.

The committee issued a statement saying that these panels would present concretely the possibilities "for mental healing inherent in proper interior treatment of institutions." The only dissenting voice was that of John Gregory, member of the National Sculpture Society. Mr. Gregory protested that such a scheme would be of utterly no value to sculptors. No one present denied that, but it was held that the panels primarily were designed to help the ill, and, of course, painters.

In spite of which a letter to the President was drafted. Present and consenting were such artists as Leon Kroll, Ely Jacques Kahn, Ruth Goodhue, Ezra Winter, Barry Faulkner, Bianca Todd, and Augustus Vincent Tack.

The committee, previous to the panel idea, had sponsored a plan to ask \$15,000,000 of PWA funds for establishment of a chain of artists' workshops in thirty key-cities from Coast to Coast. This was tabled as both too ambitious, and not yet worked out in sufficient detail to command the allotment of that much money.

A New Piano Keyboard

David Barnett, New York pianist, has demonstrated his invention called the Enharmonic Pianoforte Keyboard, choosing his most recent Town Hall recital for the event. The keyboard, he explains, is intended for the playing of existing music without change of notes or form. He added, in his résumé, that training for the present keyboard may be transferred in its entirety to the enharmonic keyboard.

In the present keyboard, level II has five black keys and level I has seven white keys. In the new keyboard, level III has five white keys and two black, level II has five black and two white and level I has even white keys.

Advantages claimed for the new keyboard are new tonal combinations. Scales and arpeggios may be played with the same fingering, and transposition is made easier.

Exhibition of Glass

What is believed to be the first exhibition of modern American glass in Europe will take place in London, beginning March 20, and will last three weeks. Twenty-six examples of engraved glass, seventeen of which were shown in New York at the Knoedler Galleries, will be included in the exhibition which will be at the headquarters of the Fine Arts Society.

The pieces, all hand-blown engraved crystal, were designed by Sidney Waugh, American sculptor.

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PAN AMERICAN UNION
Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
HON. HENRY A. WALLACE
AT THE SIGNING OF THE
TREATY ON THE PROTECTION OF ARTISTIC AND
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS
(ROERICH PACT)
AT THE WHITE HOUSE
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

SIGNING OF THE ROERICH PACT SYMBOLIZES INTER-
NATIONAL CULTURAL UNITY

This day at the beginning of the Holy Week before Easter in the year 1935, representatives of the American Nations have signed the Roerich Peace Pact providing for the protection in times of war and peace of those cultural treasures which the enlightened spirits of all lands recognize as worthy of preservation no matter how tense and bitter the strife in the physical and economic world. I have felt it a great pleasure and honor to be associated today with these gentlemen from many different nations in signing this historic document which in my opinion will take its place beside the Red Cross Treaties as a symbol of those forces which bind the nations together. I look forward to the day when travellers over the world will look for the banner of the Encircled Triple Crimson Sphere, knowing when they see it that here is something which has in it significance running across the national boundary lines, something of peculiar beauty, a national monument, a heritage out of the past, or something of unusual importance in the scientific or educational world.

Speaking a few days ago at the annual meeting of the Red Cross, I had occasion to pay tribute to the sympathetic heart and practical genius of Henry Dunant, a Swiss, who, as a result of the suffering which he saw at the battle of Solferino in Italy in 1859, promoted the movement which finally became the International Red Cross. Today it is appropriate that we should give recognition to the genius of Nicholas Roerich in whose mind this Pact and Banner first originated. Thirty-two years ago on an archaeological trip through the ancient monasteries of Russia, he became impressed with the dangers of the vandalism in peace or the barbarism in war which might destroy many irreplaceable human treasures. At that time he presented a report to the Society of Architects of Russia urging on them the desirability of starting a movement of this sort. Again in 1915 after the destruction which characterized the first year of the World War, he brought the matter to the attention of the Czar and Grand Duke of Russia. But at that time unfortunately the heat of war was upon the nations and nothing practical could be done. Again after the World War, travelling in Central Asia, Professor Roerich discovered that many priceless objects out of the past were being destroyed not only by barbaric tribesmen, but by Western travellers. Therefore, in 1929 on his return from Asia he formulated what essentially is the present Pact, which won the support of international jurists and cultural leaders both of Europe and the United States. It is not surprising that the first two meetings on this Pact were held in Belgium. The third convention was held in November 1933 in Washington with official delegates from thirty-five nations. Following this meeting, the Montevideo Conference passed a resolution recommending its adoption by the American States. Pursuant to this resolution the Governing Board of the Pan American Union prepared the Pact which is today being officially launched as an International Agreement.

Interesting as the history of the Pact has been, it is even more important to consider its present uses and its future. Humanity today is terribly heartsick. As a result of the disintegrating forces let loose by the World War and the differential economic effects of increasing mechanization, there has been a rising tension and uneasiness between the classes and between the nations. Efforts have

been made again and again to solve this disturbing situation by disarmament conferences, peace treaties, economic conversations, and currency stabilization agreements. Thus far all of these have proved singularly disappointing. With the international situation as it is today, no great nation feels that it can altogether renounce war as a possible instrument of national policy. Those who attempt to bring about the renunciation of war without working more precisely on the nature of the binding ties of human hearts across the nations are probably engaged in vain undertakings.

Many of the logically fine objectives in the way of lowering economic and currency barriers can perhaps be attained in any complete and binding fashion only after the human beings of the world have come more nearly to recognize their cultural unity. Concerning beauty, true science and the cultural treasures of the past there can be no discord among the different peoples of the world. A Rembrandt is appreciated whether it is found in the United States, in the Netherlands or in Germany.

No one knows today how far it is possible for the different nations of the world to go in forming international currency pacts, the lowering of trade barriers or disarmament agreements. Methods of this sort tend too often to be sophisticated and futile. While undoubtedly efforts in these directions should continue, it would seem desirable also to hold up before the world, in times like these, the ideal of the Unity of Human Heart regardless of nation in the worship of beauty, of culture, of religion, of science and of education. There are thousands of people in each of the nations of the world animated by these finer, broader human aspirations, and many of them will welcome the mechanism of the Roerich Pact as a means of making more manifest on earth those intangible forces which they have long recognized as the true guides of international good feeling.

Throughout all history mankind has sought an ever deeper and broader unity of purpose. During the past 300 years much has been said about the rights of the individual. As persons and as nations, the individuals have striven mightily. In so doing they have brought themselves to the brink of chaos, and it is now necessary to think a little more about duties, and a little less perhaps about rights; a little more perhaps about discipline, and a little less perhaps about complete freedom; a little more about the ties which bind us all together and much less about the hatreds and irritations which thrust us as individuals, or classes, or nations, apart from one another. The symbolism of the three spheres contained in the larger circle to my mind conveys the thought of the most complete realization of the possibilities of the individual person or the particular class or the specific nation within the limitations of the larger whole. This is a philosophic doctrine of the most profound significance. In law and government we can speculate endlessly and with profit about the relationship between liberty and duty, and the development of a constructive outcome to the apparent conflict between individualistic democracy and the strong enforcement of constructive justice. Always the individualistic units must strive to their utmost to realize their full potentialities, but always those efforts must be within the due bounds of a cultural decency which recognizes the fundamental unity of all humanity. Those who would emphasize a particular individual or class or nation beyond

those due bounds violate what I believe to be a sacred law, and inevitably must pay the penalty.

I believe the Roerich Pact is in conformity with the deepest, most sacred laws of the universe, and that it has become an international reality at an especially propitious time. Launched in the year 1935 at the beginning of the Holy Week before Easter, it can, and I believe, will serve as the germinal essence of what eventually will be a New Deal among the nations. And in so saying, I am not talking about a New Deal characterized by emergency agencies, but about the spiritual New Deal which places that which is fine in humanity above that which is low and sordid and mean and hateful and grabbing.

From an immediate practical point of view, the next step would seem to be for the permanent committee of which I happen to be honorary chairman and of which Louis L. Horch, President of the Roerich Museum is active chairman, to start upon the task of cataloging the particular sites, museums, national monuments, scientific institutions, etc., which are entitled under the terms of the Pact to protection from vandalism in peace and barbarism in war. Such places are entitled to fly the banner of peace. Thus far the Roerich Peace Pact has been opened to signature only by the American nations. From hence forth it will be open to signature by all the nations of the world. I anticipate that those who work with this great cultural instrument will deepen the true international consciousness of the finest people in all the nations. This consciousness can be arrived at not as a result of a narrow class dogma or a commercial treaty or a disarmament agreement, but by an appeal to the common appreciation of those treasures of beauty and science which each nation wishes to pass on to posterity as its peculiar and enduring contribution to the ages.

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