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THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROERICH MUSEUM  
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE  
AT THE  
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE  
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE

NOVEMBER 17th 1933

AFTERNOON SESSION 3:00 P. M.      EVENING SESSION 8:30 P. M.

NOVEMBER 18th 1933

MORNING SESSION 10:00 A. M.

AT THE MAYFLOWER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLEASE PRESENT THIS INVITATION



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THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
For the Promotion of  
the World Wide Adoption of the  
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE

Sponsored by the ROERICH MUSEUM, New York



MADONNA PROTECTRIX

by NICHOLAS ROERICH

November 17, 1933: {Afternoon Session, 3 P.M.  
                          {Evening Session, 8:30 P.M.

November 18, 1933: Morning Session, 10:30 A.M.

THE MAYFLOWER, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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#### MESSAGE FROM NICHOLAS ROERICH

To The Peace Banner Convention,  
Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Friends:

To you, who have gathered in the name of the sacred task of Peace, I send greetings. Not without cause does the world concern itself about peace, because enmity and mutual hatred have truly reached their boundaries. The violations against creative life seduced generations into the abyss of savagery. Nor can the external signs of civilization conceal the savagery of the spirit. In such hostility in the midst of earthly unrest, the true values, the creations of the human spirit, are being destroyed. Let us not look back to those dread precedents, when men were compelled to inscribe upon their tablets the memorable words: "Destroyed by human ignorance—rebuilt by human hope." But, precisely in the name of humanity's hope for a better future, for true progress of the spirit, it is necessary to preserve these true values.

I will not recount the history of our Pact, the furtherance of which has been actively moved by several Committees, by the Union Internationale and by two International Conferences. The validity of our ideal for peace is confirmed by the existence of the Red Cross. If the Red Cross cares for the sick and physically wounded, our Pact protects the values of human genius, thus preserving spiritual health.

The world is thinking of peace in many ways. In each proposal for peace is contained the identical aspiration towards world progress and welfare. Each one, in his own tongue, repeats the benevolent formula of goodwill. Thus, we also are convinced that in safeguarding all the creative values of humanity, with a special Banner similar to the Red Cross, we are thus destroying also the very concept of war. If the entire world will be canopied with the Banner for the protection of treasures of true culture, there will be no place for war and hostility. There have been those who have asked why we think of protection, when it would apparently be simpler to stop war completely. But at the very moment when these voices have arisen, new treasures of Humanity were being destroyed and the earth was covered with new marks of shame. Hence first of all let us sacredly protect the creative treasures of Humanity. First of all, let us agree on that which is the most simple, so that, as with the Red Cross, the Banner may significantly summon the conscience of men to the protection of that, which in essence, belongs not to one nation alone, but to the entire world and constitutes the real pride of the human race.

We may be asked why we think of war. But no one has ever stipulated that the Banner was needed only during a formally pro-



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claimed war. As a matter of fact the principal of the protection of human treasures is necessary also in numerous other cases of upheaval. Truly not only war, but many other human calamities and convulsions for some reason are wrathfully thrust against the monuments of culture. One may cite an infinite number of sad examples.

Somebody has mentioned that the Banner could hardly be a protection against the long range guns. But the Red Cross is not visible at long distances, yet no one would deny the great humanitarian expedience of the institution of the Red Cross. Of course, we must not forget that at the inception of the Red Cross, there were many soulless critics, who argued against this highly humanitarian idea, but such ignorant condemnation is characteristic of each innovation. Let us not forget, that Edison's great invention of the phonograph was regarded as charlatanry by some Academicians.

Thus let us not give importance to such fettering reasoning; for the Red Cross, with its noble benefits, has sufficiently indicated, that even with long range guns, air attacks and the inhumanity of gases, the conception of the Red Cross still must be regarded as highly imperative and irrefutable. When a Red Cross ambulance rushes through the streets on its mission of salvation, traffic is arrested because everyone realizes that something extraordinary has occurred which demands urgent measures. And now in the midst of human calamities the S.O.S. signal already resounds. The best minds have arrived at the determination of the necessity of broad measures for pacification and disarmament. But physical disarmament alone will not help. There must be a disarming of heart and spirit. Thus the World Banner of Peace, protector of the true treasures of Humanity will be a broad reminder of those forces, which must be sacredly guarded as the milestones and guaranty of a radiant future. School-children must be firmly reminded from earliest childhood that wherever there flies the Banner, the protector of human treasures, special measures of preservation and special care must be exercised for the dignity and friendly cooperation, in the name of Bliss!

As with the case of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the International Postal Union, the Red Cross—our Pact and Banner does not represent in its essence any international difficulties. On the contrary, the Pact is a summons to one more step of cooperation: a summons to the appreciation and cataloguing of religious, artistic and scientific treasures and to the establishment of a mutual cultural respect.

We need not fear, that military authorities will raise any irresistible difficulties. Strangely enough, it is just from the military milieu that we have had no refutation; quite the contrary, we have constantly heard voices of sympathy and consideration regarding the entire practicability of the Pact. Even such undeniable authority as the Marshall of France, Hubert Lyautey, has expressed himself very definitely in favour of the Pact. It is only necessary to familiarize ourselves with the written opinions of such scholarly military authorities as Baron de Thuen, who has already introduced lectures concerning the Pact



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into the military schools, to see once again how apparently simple it is to carry out the humanitarian task of the Pact.

It is true that one scientist expressed the opinion that the Pact might impede military actions. But, if the Pact would not only impede but arrest military actions, then its undubitable merit would lie therein. For the entire world is now concerned only with the renunciation of mortal and fratricidal clashes.

People understand profoundly that no official decrees alone can transform the material crisis into prosperity. For the heart of man must consent to disarmament and cooperation. And this panhuman postulate comprises everything to remind us that the true culture of the spirit, creativeness and constructiveness must be protected and affirmed.

We have received many thousands of sympathetic opinions regarding the Pact, from high representatives of the cultural world, from governmental and educational institutions. Organizations numbering many millions of members have done honor to the project of the Pact through enthusiastic resolutions. The Museum's Commission of the League of Nations has likewise unanimously endorsed the Pact, the President of the Interational Court of Justice at the Hague, is the Protector of the International Union of the Pact, founded in Belgium.

Of unusual significance for me now is the Convention in America. Many formulae of a peaceful social constructiveness have emanated from America. America in her unprecedented composite of all nations has more than once been the champion of peaceful and humanitarian ideas. Hence, I consider that the public masses of America, as well as the Government, which exemplifies the high spirit of the Nation, will actively support the Pact and Banner of Peace, for this agreement will be one added link towards peaceful world prosperity.

I deeply regret that today I cannot be with you. But with the entire power of my heart, with my entire friendship, I invoke you firmly and imperatively to erect one more mighty pillar for the flourishing of creative treasures of the spirit. I am certain, that the Government of the United States to which you will transmit your resolution will respond to it undeferrably with its customary cordiality.

If humanity recognized the Red Cross as a protection to the physically wounded and ill, then it will also recognize the Banner of Peace as the Symbol of peaceful prosperity and health of spirit. I greet you reverently from the Himalayas and beg you to help this symbol of the health of the human spirit.

I thank you, my Friends.

(Signed) N. DE ROERICH.

Urusvati, Himalayas, 1933.



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THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
for the  
ROERICH PACT AND BANNER OF PEACE

**Protector**  
THE HON. HENRY A. WALLACE  
Secretary of Agriculture

**Honorary Chairman**  
THE HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER  
United States Senator

**Honorary Presidents**  
PROFESSOR NICHOLAS ROERICH  
MME. HELENA ROERICH  
**Chairman**  
LOUIS L. HORCH  
President, Roerich Museum

**Secretary**  
HENRY JAMES FORMAN

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CHILE	His Excellency, Senor Don Manuel Trucco, Ambassador of Chile
CHINA	The Honorable Tswen-ling Tsui, Second Secretary of the Legation
COLOMBIA	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	His Excellency, Dr. Ferdinand Veverka, Minister of Czechoslovakia
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	The Honorable Senor Don Agustin Acevedo Felio, First Secretary of the Legation
ECUADOR	His Excellency, Senor Capitan Colon Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador
GREECE	His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece
GUATEMALA	His Excellency, Senor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala
HONDURAS	His Excellency, Senor Dr. Don Miguel Paz Baraona, Minister of Honduras
IRISH FREE STATE	His Excellency, Michael MacWhite, Minister of the Irish Free State
JAPAN	The Honorable Toshihiko Taketomi, Counselor of the Embassy
NICARAGUA	The Honorable Senor Dr. Don Henri De Bayle, Charge d'Affaires
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PERSIA	His Excellency, Ghaffar Khan Djalal, Minister of Persia
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture
VENEZUELA	His Excellency, Senor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela
YUGOSLAVIA	The Honorable Dr. Ivan Franges, Secretary of the Legation

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ITALY	
NETHERLANDS	The Honorable Baron B. van Loen, First Chancellor of the Legation
TURKEY	The Honorable Ussaki zade Bulent, Second Secretary of the Embassy



## PROGRAM

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture  
Will Represent and Read the Message of  
The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State

## CHAIRMAN

Louis L. Horch, President, Roerich Museum

## SPEAKERS

Afternoon Session, November 17, 3 P.M.

## Delegates From Nations

<b>Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. Freeman, D.D., LL.D.</b> Bishop of Washington	<b>Dr. Charles Fleischer</b>
<b>Hon. Henry A. Wallace</b> Secretary of Agriculture	<b>Hon. J. P. Pope</b> United States Senator
<b>Leon Dabo</b>	<b>Professor Ralph V. D. Magoffin</b> Honorary President of the Archaeological Institute of America
<b>Hon. Sol Bloom</b> Member of Congress	<b>Mrs. Sina Lichtmann</b> Vice-President, Roerich Museum
<b>Dr. Ales Hrdlicka</b> Smithsonian Institution	<b>Henry James Forman</b>

Evening Session, November 17, 8:30 P.M.

## Delegates From Nations

<b>Most Reverend James H. Ryan, S.T.D.</b> Bishop of Modra Rector, Catholic University of America	<b>Dr. James Brown Scott</b> Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
<b>Dr. E. Gil Borges</b> Acting Director, Pan American Union	<b>Miss E. J. Lichtmann</b> Vice-President, Roerich Museum
<b>Mrs. Nettie S. Horch</b> President, Roerich Society	<b>Dr. Frederick B. Robinson</b> President, College of the City of New York
<b>Hon. William H. King</b> United States Senator	<b>Miss Frances R. Grant</b> Vice-President, Roerich Museum
<b>Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig</b> United States Navy	<b>Hon. Henry A. Wallace</b> Secretary of Agriculture

Morning Session, November 18, 10 A.M.

## Delegates From Nations

<b>Doctor Jaroslav Novak</b> Consul General of Czechoslovakia	<b>Sra. Carlos Lee</b> Pan American Woman's Association of Roerich Museum
<b>M. M. Lichtmann</b> Vice-President, Roerich Museum	<b>Mrs. Margaret Eyre Rothwell</b> President, Shakespeare Association of Roerich Museum
<b>Doctor Frederick L. Kettner</b> Director, Spinoza Center of Roerich Society	<b>Dr. Dagobert Runes</b> Director, Institute for Advanced Education, Roerich Museum
<b>Hon. Charles Moore</b> Chairman, U. S. Commission of Fine Arts	<b>J. Earl Schrack</b> Director, Academy of Creative Arts of Roerich Society
<b>George Grebenstchikoff</b> President, Siberian Roerich Association	<b>M. Dzambulatz Dzanti</b> Director of Ossetie, France
<b>J. G. Phelps Stokes</b>	<b>General Alfredo de Leon</b> President, Colombian Roerich Society
<b>Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole</b> President, General Federation of Women's Clubs	<b>Mrs. Rabia Martin</b> Representative General of Sufi Movement in the Western World
<b>Ven. Anagarika Lhashekankrakya</b> President, Universal Union for the Diffusion of Budhic Philosophy	<b>Dr. Emanuel de Marney Baruch</b>
<b>Mrs. Edith Bramhall Cullis</b> Director, Polish Institute of Arts and Letters, Roerich Museum	<b>Mrs. Sundar Giffen</b>



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United States
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United States
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Columbia University
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- Hon. George Gordon Battle**
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- Mabel T. Boardman**  
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Washington D.C.  
'Star'  
Oct. 29, 1933

## WALLACE TO TALK TO ROERICH PACT

Agriculture Secretary to Take  
Place of Hull, Going to  
South America.

In the absence of Secretary of State Hull, who is expected to be in South America on a good will tour, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will deliver his address of welcome to the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, at its third international convention to be held at the Mayflower Hotel November 17 and 18.

Louis L. Horch, president of Roerich Museum, will preside, and among those present will be Prof. and Mme. Nicholas Roerich, honorary presidents, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, honorary chairman.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created by Prof. Roerich in 1929 and provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, works of art, cultural sites and monuments of all kinds shall be respected in war times. To insure this a banner was created to mark museums, universities, churches, cathedrals, libraries and other cultural, educational and artistic centers.

In addition to Secretary Wallace, other speakers will include Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts; Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senator William H. King, Dr. James Brown Scott, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Prof. R. V. D. Magoffin, Dr. Christian Brinton, E. Gil Borges, Mrs. Florentine Sutto, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Bishop James E. Freeman, Bishop James H. Ryan, Dr. F. Kettner, Dr. Joseph Campbell, Dr. Henry James Forman, Morris L. Ernst, Representative Sol Bloom, Rabbi Abram Simon, G. Grebenstchikoff and Dr. Frederick Robinson.

In response to invitations to the nations of the world, acceptances have been received from Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatamala, Poland, Panama, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, China, Ireland and Santo Domingo.

Star  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

now 5/33

## BANNER OF PEACE SPONSORS NAMED

Roerich Pact to Protect Art  
and Science to Observed  
at Session.

More distinguished names have been added to the honorary committee of sponsors for the third international convention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, to be held at the Hotel Mayflower November 17 and 18 under auspices of the Roerich Museum. Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia, Gov. George White of Ohio and Gov. L. M. Judd of Hawaii have accepted invitations to serve on the committee.

The convention will be addressed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, protector of the pact, who will speak for Secretary of State Hull, who expects to be absent from Washington when the convention is held. Louis L. Horch, president of Roerich Museum, will preside, with Senator Robert F. Wagner as honorary chairman.

Other new members of the honorary committee are Reginald Poland, director of the San Diego Art Gallery; Dr. W. M. Millikan, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art; Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library; C. Clanton, librarian of the Dallas Public Library; Miss Jessie Gray, president of the National Education Association; Mrs. Eleanor Patterson and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburgh.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created for the protection in times of both war and peace of educational, artistic and scientific institutions and missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds in all countries. Fifteen foreign nations will be represented at the convention here.

Washington D.C. Star  
Oct. 29, 1933

A general invitation is extended to attend the Roerich Peace Banner convention, November 17 and 18, at the Mayflower Hotel. On November 18, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak on a peace pact to be indorsed by her organization.

It was voted, upon motion by Mrs.

D.C. Women's  
Federation  
Meeting  
6)

## Politics and Personalities In Washington

Washington Bureau  
of the Pioneer Press

A PEACE conference of a new kind will meet in Washington November 17. It has the cumbersome title of "The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace," but despite this the idea is simple and appealing. Nicholas Roerich is a Russian-born artist in half a dozen directions, now living in New York, rich, enthusiastic, cosmopolitan and of the genius type. He proposes that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art, cultural sites, monuments of all kinds the world over be respected in times of peace and war. He devised a peace banner to display on churches, universities, museums and the like to protect them. Twelve nations from Chili to Japan have accepted his invitation to come to Washington and help get the pact adopted. Roerich himself is on his way from northern India where he has been studying Himalayan art and mystic science.

St. Paul  
(Minn.)  
Pioneer  
Press

Oct. 16,  
1933

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From PRESS  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

10-23-33

## SOCIETY TO SAVE ART TREASURES IN WAR TO MEET

Object of Organization Is to  
Prevent Destruction of  
Rare Structures

### ORDER HAS OWN FLAG

Recognition of Group Would  
Have Saved Valuables  
In World War

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The  
third international convention for  
the Roerich Pact and Banner of  
Peace will be held here Nov. 17  
and 18.

The Banner of Peace is an emblem designed to protect churches, universities, monuments, museums, cathedrals, libraries and the world's art treasures generally in time of war in the same way that the flag of the Red Cross is designed to protect the sick and wounded in hospitals and conveyances.

The flag represents three spheres within a circle, in magenta, on a white background. The idea originated in 1904 with Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, philosopher and archeologist, but is now beginning to meet with international acceptance.

Its general observance during the World War might have saved the Louvain Library, the Cloth Hall at Ypres, Rheims Cathedral and many other world-famous art treasures. The nations accepting the pact agree to respect the Banner of Peace as they already do that of the Red Cross.

In 1930 the pact was unanimously approved by the museum committee of the League of Nations. In the same year were founded the committees of the Roerich Banner of Peace in New York and Paris.

The first international conference dedicated to the promulgation of the pact was held in Bruges, Belgium, in 1931.

FROM  
Post Times  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept 27/33

## PEACE PARLEY CALLED HERE

The third international convention to promote world-wide endorsement of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace will be held in Washington November 17 and 18 under the auspices of the Roerich Museum, it has been announced.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Prof. Nicholas Roerich, Senator Robert L. Wagner and Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, have been selected as the executive committee for the convention.

In addition to international governmental representatives, numerous cultural bodies from abroad are expected to be represented at the convention, either by delegates or special messages of endorsement and support of the Roerich pact.

FROM  
Herald  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 1/33

## PARLEY TO AID ROERICH PACT

Representatives of 11 nations will meet in Washington November 17 at the third international convention to promote the world-wide endorsement of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. Sessions will be under auspices of the Roerich Museum.

Speakers will include Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James Scott Brown, of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace, and Dr. Christian Brinton, eminent art critic.

The Roerich Pact provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions and all sites and monuments of cultural significance shall be deemed neutral by all nations and unharmed in times of war.

Among the nations which will be represented at the forthcoming convention are Japan, Chile, Spain, Argentine, Switzerland, Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia.

17517  
41

From STAR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 15/33

## PROTECTION OF ART CONVENTION PLAN

Roerich Session November  
17-18 to Be Attended by at  
Least 12 Nations.

Efforts to preserve centers of art and science through the flying over them in time of peace and war of a magenta and white banner, inviolate like the Red Cross flag, will be advanced at the third international convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace here November 17 and 18.

The convention is sponsored by the Roerich Museum of New York. Twelve countries have already sent acceptances of the invitation to be represented. These countries are Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Poland, Panama, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will serve as protector, Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Roerich as honorary presidents, Senator Robert L. Wagner of New York as honorary chairman, and Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, as chairman of the convention.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created and promulgated by Prof. Roerich in 1929. Briefly, it provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds be respected in times of war as in peace. To insure this, it is hoped that the coming convention will result in a definite step toward the agreement of nations to adopt the pact and hold such properties inviolate.

In addition to official delegates of the nations, speakers at the convention will include Secretary Wallace, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace; Dr. Christian Brinton, art critic.

The complete program is being formulated and will be announced later.

News  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept 30/33

## MEET TO PROMOTE SUPPORT OF CULTURE PACT IS FIXED

Ten European, South American, Oriental and Central American nations have accepted invitations to attend the third international convention to promote universal endorsement of the Roerich Pact, to be held here Nov. 17 and 18.

The pact, promulgated by Prof. Nicholas Roerich in 1929, provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art, cultural records and all sites and monuments of cultural significance, shall be deemed neutral by all nations and, as such, shall be respected in times of war or peace.



Washington Star

14518

## ROERICH SESSION HERE NEXT MONTH

International Convention Will  
Bring Noted Leaders—Secretary  
Wallace to Speak.

Washington will be the meeting place for the third international convention to promote world-wide indorsement of the Roerich pact and banner of peace, November 17 and 18, it has been announced.

Protector of the conference will be Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, with Prof. Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Roerich as honorary presidents, Senator Robert L. Wagner of New York as honorary chairman and Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, as organizing chairman.

The gathering will be under auspices of the Roerich Museum of New York.

Acceptancies have been received from official delegates in Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Yugoslavia and from numerous cultural bodies from this and other countries.

Secretary Wallace also is listed as a speaker. Other speakers will be: Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace and president of the Institute of International Law, and Dr. Christian Brinton, art critic.

Washington Star 10/33

Post  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 15/33

## 12 Nations Plan Attendance At Roerich Banker Parley

November Meeting Here  
to Urge Protection  
for Institutions.

Twelve nations already have accepted invitations to the third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, to be held in Washington November 17 and 18. The pact provides that educational, cultural and artistic centers shall be inviolable, both in times of war and peace.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will serve as protector, Prof. and

Mrs. Nichols Roerich as honorary presidents, Senator Robert L. Wagner as honorary chairman, and Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, of New York, as chairman.

While the pact and banner were created by Prof. Roerich in America, both previous conventions have been held in Bruges, Belgium.

The Roerich pact and banner of peace were created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich in 1929.

In 1930 the pact was approved by the museum's committee of the League of Nations. Delegates from over 20 countries participated in the first two conferences. Indorsements have come from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, King Albert of Belgium, President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Maurice Materlinck, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Nations which have accepted invitations to the Washington meeting are Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Columbia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Poland, Panama, Venezuela, and Jugoslavia.

Speakers announced include Secretary Wallace, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace and president of the Institute of International Law, and Dr. Christian Brinton, art critic.

Post  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 5/33

## 15 Nations Answer Roerich Pact Bids

Cutting Joins Committee  
for Meeting Here Nov. 17.

Senator Bronson Cutting, Gov. J. Garland PoMard of Virginia, Gov. George White of Ohio and Gov. L. M. Judd of Hawaii have been added to list of distinguished personages on the honorary committee for the third international convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace to be held at the Mayflower Hotel November 17 and 18.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in the absence of Secretary Hull, will act as protector and read a message from Secretary Hull. Senator Robert L. Wagner will be honorary chairman.

So far acceptances to attend the convention have been received from Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Poland, China, Panama, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Ireland and Santo Domingo. The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace provides that educational, scientific and artistic institutions be respected in times of peace and war.

From TIMES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 9/33

The trustees of the Roerich Museum have issued invitations for the Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace to be held November 17 and November 18, at the Mayflower.



From HERALD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 12/33

## ROERICH PACT BODY MEETS HERE NOV. 17

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will officially welcome the first international convention to be held in the United States of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, which will open in Washington, November 17, at the Mayflower Hotel.

The Roerich Pact, sponsored by the Roerich Museum in New York city, is an international agreement for the protection of cultural monuments in time of war and peace.

Two international conventions have previously been held in Bruges, Belgium. It is hoped that the Third International Convention will result in a definite step towards the agreement of the nations and the adoption of the pact.

Participating nations thus far include: Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Ireland. In addition Italy, Netherlands and Turkey have delegated observers to the convention.

News  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 4/33

## Cutting on Committee

Sen. Bronson Cutting, Gov. Pollard of Virginia, Gov. George White of Ohio and Gov. L. M. Judd of Hawaii have accepted the invitation to serve on the Honorary Committee for the Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace to be held at the Hotel Mayflower Nov. 17 and 18.

Acceptances from other countries include Spain, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Poland, China, Panama, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Ireland and Santo Domingo.

Extract from  
Journal des Debats  
Paris

28 OCT. 1933

L'inauguration de la III<sup>e</sup> Conférence internationale pour le pacte Roerich est fixée au 17 novembre prochain. Cette conférence, qui se tiendra à Washington, sous les auspices du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, vise à la protection efficace en temps de guerre et de paix, des monuments historiques et des œuvres d'art. L'honorable Henry A. Wallace, ministre d'Etat, a été désigné comme protecteur de la conférence dont le professeur Nicolas de Roerich, promoteur du pacte, sera le président d'honneur, et le sénateur Robert Wagner, commissaire général. La plupart des gouvernements du monde entier ont déjà nommé leurs délégués à la conférence. On se rappelle que le gouvernement français a pris une part active aux deux premières conférences pour le pacte Roerich tenues à Bruges en 1931 et 1932.

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From STAR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 5/33

## Wallace Will Read Convention Message

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will represent Secretary of State Hull and read his message at the third international convention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel November 17, it was announced yesterday.

Other speakers will include Senators King and Nye, James Brown Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Bishop James H. Ryan, of Catholic University.

175/9

Star  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 12/33

## ROERICH SESSIONS WILL START FRIDAY

Wallace to Read Hull Message  
at Banner of Peace  
Convention.

The Third International Convention for the Roerich pact and banner of peace will be held at the Mayflower Hotel next Friday and Saturday.

The pact was founded by Nicholas Roerich in 1929 and provides, briefly, that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds be respected in times of war.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will be protector of the convention and will represent Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and read his message. United States Senator Robert L. Wagner



Nicholas Roerich.

is honorary chairman; Prof. Roerich, who is now in the Himalayas, and Mme. Roerich are the honorary presidents, and Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, is chairman. In addition to Secretary Wallace and the delegates of the nations, the speakers will include Senator King, Charles Moore, Dr. Charles Fleischer, Leon Dabo, Bishop James E. Freeman, Dr. Alois S. Hrdlicka, Rabbi A. Simon, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president College of the City of New York; Dr. James Brown Scott, director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Representative Sol Bloom, Dr. E. Gil Borges, acting director general, Pan-American Union; Morris L. Ernst, Dr. Henry James Forman, Bishop James H. Ryan, Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, honorary president, Archeological Institute of America; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs.



From TIMES  
NEW YORK CITY

NOV 12 1933

## NATIONS TO CONFER ON ROERICH PACT

Eighteen Sending Delegates  
to Washington Meeting  
Opening on Friday.

### AIM IS TO GUARD CULTURE

Agreement Sought on Keeping  
Art and Science Institutions  
Inviolable During War.

Official delegates of eighteen nations will participate in the third international convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in Washington next Friday and Saturday, it was announced yesterday. The pact was promulgated and the banner created by Nicholas Roerich in 1929.

The pact provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments be respected in times of both peace and war. The banner was created as an emblem declaring museums, churches, universities and similar centres inviolable.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Roerich Museum and the hope was expressed that it will result "in a definite step toward the agreement of the nations and the adoption of the pact."

The nations listed as having representatives participating include, besides the United States, Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, the Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey, it was said, have delegated observers.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is to be protector of the convention and will represent Secretary of State Cordell Hull, reading a message from him. Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, is to preside.

The speakers will include Senator William H. King, Charles Moore, chairman of the United States commission; Dr. Charles Fleischer, Bishop J. J. Freeman, Dr. A. S. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, Rabbi A. Simon, President Frederick B. Robinson of City College, Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Representative Sol Bloom, Dr. E. Gil Borges of the Pan American Union, Morris L. Ernst, Dr. Henry James Forman, Bishop James H. Ryan, Professor Ralph V. D. Magoffin, honorary president of the Archaeological Institute of America, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The convention will be the first held in this country. The previous two meetings were held in Bruges, Belgium.

From HERALD TRIBUNE

NEW YORK CITY

NOV 12 1933

## Plan Roerich Pact Parley

Delegates of 13 Nations to Meet  
in Washington Friday

The third international convention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace is to open at the Mayflower in Washington Friday under the auspices of the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive. Nations participating include Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Irish Free State, Poland, Spain and Switzerland as well as the United States.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will represent Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and act as honorary presiding officer. Senator Robert L. Wagner will be honorary chairman. Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, will preside.

The Roerich Pact was created by Nicholas Roerich in 1929. It provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, missions and monuments be respected in times of peace and war. To insure this a banner was created to fly over such buildings and monuments so they will be designated as inviolable. The third conference will attempt to make this pact an international agreement.

Extract from (see overleaf):

**Chicago Tribune**

AND THE  
DAILY NEWS EUROPEAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER NEW YORK

PARIS

Date 6 NOV. 1933

## WRITER SAILS FOR U.S. FOR ROERICH MEETING

Captain Dzambulak-Dzanty, well known writer and research worker in the field of Caucasian folklore and the Ossetic language, sailed on the President Roosevelt Friday for New York, en route to Washington to attend the Washington convention on the Roerich Pact, November 17.

The aim of the convention is to promote the ideal of the Roerich Pact for the protection of historical monuments and works of art in time of war, and Captain Dzambulak-Dzanty has been entrusted with the mission by the European center of the Roerich Museum.

175/10  
N.Y. American  
Nov. 12

## ROERICH PEACE CONVENTION TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

A message from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will be the chief feature of the Third International Roerich Peace Banner Convention which is to be held in Washington at the Hotel Mayflower on Nov. 17 and 18. The message will be read to the assembly by the Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace. Other speakers will include Senators Gerald P. Nye, William D. King, Dr. James B. Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Mrs. Morris L. Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Charles Moore, chairman of the U. S. Commission of Fine Arts, and Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, honorary president of the Archaeological Institute of America. There will also be short addresses by official representatives of the various nations participating in the convention.

Briefly, the Roerich Pact provides that educational, artistic, scientific and religious institutions, all sites and monuments of cultural significance and all noted art and scientific collections shall be respected in times of war. To insure this end, a banner was created by Nicholas Roerich by which such institutions may be marked as a sign of their inviolability. In practice the Roerich banner of peace has for its precedent the flag of the Red Cross.

The organizers of the convention have received a letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, saying:

"I think the ideals represented by the Roerich Pact cannot help but appeal to all those who hope that the best in the past may be preserved to guide and serve future generations."

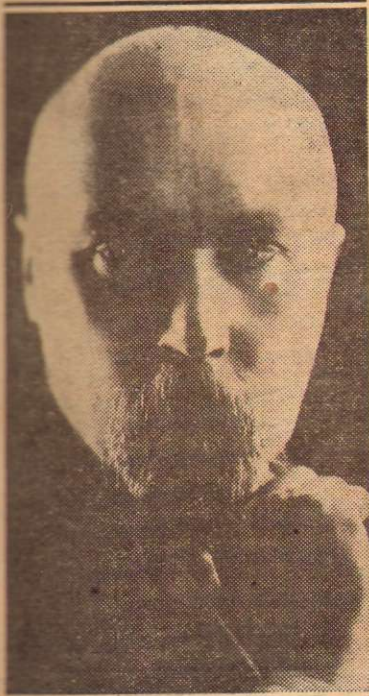
Roerich first conceived this project for the protection of artistic and scientific achievements in 1904. At the beginning of the Great War he emphasized the need for such an idea. In 1929 he proposed to the nations that a pact for the preservation of such treasures be established. The pact was submitted to and approved by the Museum Committee of the League of Nations in 1930. Two international conferences, both of them held in Bruges, have been held in the last two years.

The design of the proposed banner represents three spheres within a circle, in magenta, on a white background.



# Cudgels Taken Up for Art, Peace,

For Peace



Nicholas Roerich is the force behind the international convention for the "Pact of Peace" to be held here next week.

## Art Preservation Is the Aim of Roerich Meet

ART now takes up the cudgels for world peace. The Roerich Convention of The Banner of Peace will take place at the Mayflower Hotel next Friday and Saturday, with delegates and endorsements from over 20 nations, and bearing the official acceptance of the League of Nations. All signers of the pact agree to hold inviolable during peace and war all museums, schools or other institutions devoted to the preservation or furtherance of civilization.

The organization of this tremendous project was begun by Nicholas Roerich, founder of the Roerich Museum in New York, in 1929, altho the idea was conceived over 20 years ago.

Roerich is now in India, with the Himalayan Research Institute of the Roerich Museum, which is doing explorative, linguistic, medical research in Central Asia. He is well known in the East, where many of his paintings have found permanent home, and his absorption of Oriental culture has built around him many legends of mystic powers.

His greatest work, however, is neither mystic, artistic, scientific nor archeological. His accomplishments in these fields are welded into the ideal of international amity, and it is for this cause that he has formulated the "Pact of Peace."

Extract from

STRI DHARMA, Madras, India.

- SEP. 1933

Date.....

### Banner of Peace.

Stri Dharma sends warm greetings to Professor Roerich, and all good wishes for the success of the Washington Convention of the Banner of Peace, to be held in November 1933. Women all over the world are striving to bring that day nearer when a banner of peace will protect, not only treasurers of art and culture, but every human life, however frail; when all nations will respect a Banner of Peace that will be a guarantee of safety to every human being. We welcome Professor Roerich's movement and realise the great possibilities of such constructive work. If, God forbid, the world should ever be plunged into the miseries and barbarities of another war, the Banner of Peace will at least prevent the ruthless hand of the destroyer from being laid on the great treasurers of art and culture. These are the imperishable expressions of a nation's soul, the true record of its history and to preserve them for posterity is a grand undertaking.

From TIMES

NEW YORK CITY

OCT 31 1933

### THE ROERICH PEACE BANNER.

Approach of Convention Centres Attention on the Project.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that scant attention has been paid to an enterprise of international significance that originates in the United States—namely, the Roerich Peace Banner Convention, to be held on Nov. 17 and 18 at Washington. Already several college and university heads, Governors, Senators, members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court have associated themselves with this undertaking, and some twenty foreign countries have accepted invitations.

By way of explaining the objects of the Peace Banner Convention, let us recall how the Red Cross, one of the truly redeeming features of our present civilization, came into being. In 1862, Henri Durant, a Swiss, published at Geneva a booklet entitled "Un Souvenir de Solférino," showing the terrible distress of the wounded left to perish on the battlefields for lack of assistance. He urged the necessity of some permanent organization to remedy this. On Oct. 26, 1863, thirty-six government representatives met at Geneva and there laid down the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as we know it. The obstacles it had to overcome were enormous, nevertheless the idea triumphed and today we can hardly conceive what the world would be without the Red Cross, that magic symbol which protects the wounded and makes hospitals and hospital trains neutral ground. Mistakes doubtless still occur during war, but in the main the plan works.

Now, to us in America, is given the opportunity to go one step further and to promote, in virtue of Professor Roerich's idea, a movement, a convention, to do away with that barbarous vandalism, so often incidental to warfare, which destroys churches, libraries, museums, monuments, works of art, in short, the fruits and treasures of man's long and difficult struggle toward culture. Like the Red Cross, the attainment of this pact also may prove difficult, but like that celebrated convention, this, too, is attainable, provided the public joins whole-heartedly in its support and communicates its interest either to the Roerich Museum, New York, or to the Peace Banner Convention at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C. Notwithstanding our many present preoccupations, there is surely no enterprise more deserving of the attention and support of thoughtful people than that so briefly here outlined.

HENRY JAMES FORMAN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1933.



*American Theosophist*

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## The Roerich Banner of Peace

By SERGE WHITMAN

"The ideal of the Roerich Pact must appeal to all those who hope that the best in the past may be preserved to guide and serve future generations." With the sensitiveness which has endeared her to the American people, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has thus expressed her concept of the Roerich Pact.

This aspect of Nicholas Roerich's creation of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace — the protection of the most precious heritage of the human race, the products of its spirit — empowers it with its major potency as a new step in the understanding among nations and as a solvent towards peace.

Especial significance centers about the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace at this moment, since on November 17 and 18, the third international convention for the Roerich Banner of Peace is to be held in Washington, D. C. As announced when this issue goes to press, the convention will have for its Protector, the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Senator Robert L. Wagner will be its Honorary Chairman. Professor Nicholas Roerich and Mme. Roerich will be the Honorary Presidents and Mr. Louis L. Horch, President of the Roerich Museum, will be the Chairman.

An auspicious collaboration of world figures will grace the program, in addition to the official government delegates from leading nations who have accepted the invitation to attend.

The project for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace — in the manner of those things which carry within themselves the seed of an inevitable and essential beneficence to the human race — has made amazing progress since its promulgation in 1929 by that truly-illuminated leader of world culture, Roerich. Briefly, it provides that all educational, artistic, scientific and religious missions, collections, institutions, shall be deemed neutral by the nations and protected in times of war or peace. To insure this, a Banner was designed by Professor Roerich, by which museums, churches, cathedrals, libraries, universities, schools and other sites of culture, shall be marked in token of their inviolability.

This plan had long been a concern of Roerich and inspired his brilliant achievements in the fields of art, archaeology and science. As he himself says of it: "The idea of protection of cultural treasures of humanity preoccupied me since the very beginning of my activities. Already in 1904, in addressing the Society of Architects and Artists in St. Petersburg, I outlined the idea, calling attention to the tragic condition of many architectural monuments. My extensive travels to ancient monasteries and historical cities, also the archaeo-

logical excavations in such important places as Novgorod and other regions, linked with the most ancient traditions, gave me rich material to affirm the undeferrable necessity for urgent measures to protect cultural treasures. Afterward, in 1914, following the destruction of the Library of Louvain, I made a similar request to the late Commander in Chief, Grand Duke Peter. Both reports met with great sympathy and only such an extraordinary havoc as the war, prevented its immediate development. Then, as President of the Exhibition of Allied Nations, I again had happy opportunity to propound this idea and was convinced that sooner or later the protection of cultural treasures would become a sacred reality in the world."

Truly, the moment of realization of this "sacred reality" has come! In 1930, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was unanimously endorsed by the International Museums Committee of the League of Nations. This has been followed by numerous expressions of advocacy and endorsement from governmental and cultural bodies the world over, ranging from such names as King Albert of Belgium, President Masaryk, Pope Pius, King Alexander of Yugoslavia, to Tagore, Maeterlinck, Einstein, Bose, Raman, the International Red Cross at Geneva, the French Academy, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and others too numerous to mention.

Official action towards the world-wide application of the Banner has been evidenced in the two previous world conferences in Bruges, where under the protectorate of that city, and Dr. Adatci, President of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at The Hague, the Union Internationale pour Le Pacte Roerich, and the Roerich Foundation for Peace, Art, Science and Labor, were permanently established, with the participation of twenty-three nations.

With the coming third convention, it is hoped that America, the country in which this plan was born, shall lead in the world adoption of this humanitarian ideal which answers so profound and deep a necessity at this hour, for America as for the world. In its concern for the protection of the cultural values of all peoples, the spiritual attainments of all epochs, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace sounds its definite call to the new human consciousness which must alone insure the respect and understanding that will prove the solvent between men.

The Roerich Pact, of necessity, takes into consideration the circumstances which attend wars and all moments of violence and passion, and provides the protection of those cultural steps which humanity has gained with such travail. But it is the great

Star  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ROERICH PACT UNIT TO HEAR WALLACE

Organization Convenes in  
First Meeting Held in  
United States.

The third international convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace opened this afternoon at the Mayflower Hotel with the aim of protecting artistic, scientific and educational treasures against destruction.

The participating nations include Argentina, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, the Irish Free State, Paraguay, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Persia, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Brazil, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition Italy, Netherlands and Turkey have delegated observers to the convention.

It is hoped that this convention will result in definite action toward international adoption of the Roerich pact and agreement among nations on the neutrality and inviolability of all cultural sites.

### Wallace Will Speak.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will be protector of the convention and will represent Secretary of State Cordell Hull, reading his message. Prof. Nicholas Roerich, creator of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, and Mrs. Roerich are the honorary presidents and Senator Robert L. Wagner is honorary chairman. Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum, under the auspices of which the convention is held, will preside.

There will be meetings this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow morning. At the first session the invocation will be by Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. There will be a greeting by Secretary Wallace, and the speakers are to include Dr. Charles Fleischer, Representative Sol Bloom, Leon Dabo, Dr. Alois Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Henry James Forman, Mrs. Sina Lichtman and a number of delegates from foreign countries.

At the session tonight the invocation will be given by Bishop James H. Ryan and the speakers will include Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, honorary president of the Archeological Institute of America; Mrs. Louis L. Horch, Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Frances R. Grant, Senator William H. King, Dr. E. Gil-Borges, acting director of the Pan American Union, and Miss Esther Lichtman.

### Pact Created in 1929.

Speakers at the final session will be Senator Charles Moore, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Emanuel Baruch, president of the Goethe Society, and M. M. Lichtman.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich in 1929. Briefly, it provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds be respected in times of peace and war. To insure this, a banner was created by which such places are declared inviolable.

This convention is the first held in the United States. The previous ones were in Bruges, Belgium.



Xian Science Monitor  
Boston Nov 17-1933

## Twenty-Two Nations Take Step For Preservation of Culture

Delegates Discuss Protecting Churches and Other  
Edifices in Time of War

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Delegates from 22 nations assembled here today for the third international conference for the promotion of world-wide adoption of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace promulgated in 1929 by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, internationally known artist and cultural leader.

The intent is to prevent atrocities against museums, churches, libraries, universities and other monuments of culture, not only in wartime, but in all moments of national and international stress. To insure this, the sponsors would mark these centers by the Banner of Peace.

This is the first Roerich Pact con-

vention to be held in this country although the banner originated here. The two previous meetings were held in Bruges, Belgium.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been named Protector of the convention. Participating nations include Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey have delegated observers to the convention.

FROM  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
BOSTON, MASS.

Washington entertains delegates from 22 nations who assemble to work for world-wide adoption of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. The pact, promulgated by Prof. Nicholas Roerich in 1929, binds its signers to protect museums, churches, libraries, universities and other monuments of culture from aggression in war time and during local upheavals. Soldiers, strikers or others would recognize at a glance any building to be spared—Above it would fly the Banner of Peace.

N. Y. World-Telegram  
Nov. 8, 1933

OSWEGO PALLADIUM-TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1933

## STUDENTS FAVOR NEW PEACE PLAN

Resolution Adopted By O.  
H. S. Chamber of  
Commerce.

At a meeting Monday afternoon, the Student Chamber of Commerce of Oswego High school adopted a resolution endorsing the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace and pledged members to assist in furthering the world-wide adoption of Nicholas Roerich's plan for peace through culture. The resolution will be sent to the Third International convention for the Roerich Banner of Peace at Washington,

November 17, in token of the group's support and its belief that the government of the United States adopt this measure and sponsor the movement for its adoption by the nations of the world.

Paul McGann, of this city, an instructor in Grantwood High school, Grantwood, N. J., is a director in the movement.

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich for the protection of the treasures of human genius. Briefly, it provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, works of art, and all sites and monuments of cultural significance shall be deemed neutral by all nations and as such shall be respected in times of war or peace. To insure this a banner was created by Nicholas Roerich by which such institutions may be

marked as an emblem of their inviolability. In practice, the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace has for its precedent the Red Cross. It has been adopted by governmental and cultural bodies, societies and outstanding leaders of culture in all fields throughout the world.

## PEACE BANNER GROUP TO HOLD CONVENTION

Will Work for International Im-  
munity Emblem.

*By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace will be held here November 17 and 18.

The Banner of Peace is an emblem designed to protect churches, universities, monuments, museums, cathedrals, libraries and the world's art treasures generally in time of war in the same way that the flag of the Red Cross is designed to protect the sick and wounded in hospitals and conveyances.

The flag represents three spheres within a circle, in magenta, on a white background. The idea originated in 1904 with Professor Nicholas Roerich, artist, philosopher and archaeologist, but is just now beginning to meet with international acceptance. Its observance during the World War might have saved the Louvain Library, the Cloth Hall at Ypres, Rheims Cathedral and many other world-famous art treasures.



Washington Post  
Nov. 19, 1933

## Pact to Shield Arts From War Ravages Urged

Delegates of 34 Nations  
Seek World-Wide  
Adoption.

Resolutions recommending adoption of an international pact to protect cultural centers in times of war were adopted unanimously at yesterday's final session of the third international convention of the Roerich pact.

Sponsored by the Roerich Museum of New York, the pact is the life work of Dr. Nicholas Roerich, noted painter and founder of the museum. Roerich is at present in the Himalayas organizing a new Roerich Museum research center.

Delegates from 34 nations voted unanimously to send the proposed pact to their governments and recommend its immediate adoption. Sponsors of the plan predict that within a year all nations in the world will be members of the agreement to protect all scientific, artistic, and educational institutions.

### Adoption Facilitated.

Countries may adopt the pact by proclamation if they desire, without waiting to attend an international conference. This is designed to facilitate the world-wide adoption, since it eliminates the necessity of waiting for the movement of an unwieldy international body.

The pact would provide registration of all monuments, institutions, collections, missions and churches which would be entitled to protection. The places of registration would be the Court of International Justice at The Hague, the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris and the Pan-American Union in Washington. These three bodies can designate organizations in local communities to act as agents.

With registration, each cultural institution would be provided with the banner which designates it inviolable, in the same fashion that a Red Cross banner protects hospitals.

From EAGLE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOV 19 1933

## War Protection For Art Is Urged

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—The third international convention for the "Roerich pact and banner of peace" today called on all nations to protect by international agreement the cultural manifestations of civilization from destruction in time of war.

The Roerich pact is a proposed international accord, designed to outlaw destructions by belligerents of historic monuments, educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions and their personnel, property and collections.

### Wallace Heads Committee.

A permanent committee was appointed to forward the convention's resolutions and the proposed pact to all governments with recommendations for signature. The committee is composed of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, chairman; Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum; Dr. Charles Fleischer, Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Mrs. Sina Lichtmann, Henry J. Forman, Dr. E. Gil Borges, Mrs. Nettie S. Horch, Miss E. J. Lichtman, Miss Frances R. Grant and M. M. Lichtmann.

Delegates from various countries spoke yesterday in favor of the pact. Toshihiko Taketomi, counselor of the Japanese Embassy, told the convention that his government already had adopted the banner flying it over the Imperial library at Tokyo.

Mrs. Grace Morrisson Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, pledged support of the clubwomen of the world, promising their wholehearted cooperation in getting their nations' signatures.

Others who indorsed the proposal were Senor Don Eduardo L. Vivot, secretary of the Argentina Embassy; Miguel Lopez Pumarejo of Colombia, and Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama.

From NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## End of Wartime Vandalism Seen in Roerich Meet

32 Nations Convene Here;  
Pledge Protection of  
Art Works

THE VANDALISM which has destroyed so many great treasures of art during past wars will be checked forever, if the gigantic project of Nicholas Roerich, now being propounded in a convention at the Mayflower Hotel, is successful.

Yesterday afternoon and evening sessions of the third international convention for world-wide adoption of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace served as a formal assemblage of delegates from the 32 countries supporting the project. This pact declares that member-nations shall consider all institutions of science, art and culture as neutral territory during wartime, and that these countries shall foster in their peoples a regard for such great works during peace time.

### HULL IN SYMPATHY

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace acted as protector of the Banner for the convention, reading last night a message from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who pronounced his "entire sympathy" with the idea. Louis L. Horch, president of the Roerich Museum in New York, presided.

From all the speakers—delegates, and people in high office like Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Dr. E. Gil Borges, Bishop Freeman, Rep. Sol Brown and others—came a steady repetition of enthusiastic approbation of the Roerich Pact. Most expressed hope that the necessity of protection during wartime would never arise, altho all felt the exigency would likely arise.

### LIKE RED CROSS

The Roerich plan, like the Red Cross, is an extension of the immunity idea of the Red Cross. The respect that warring nations have given this humanitarian enterprise is considered a heartening indication that similar treatment would be accorded bearers of the Roerich Banner.

Final sessions of the convention are being held this morning.



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# The Chalice

WINTER, 1933



"Oh just and faithful knight of God!  
Ride on! the prize is near . . .  
All armed I ride, whate'er betide  
Until I find the Holy Grail."

(See page 11)

Published by CONFRATERNITY of the PRECIOUS BLOOD, at the Monastery  
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Post Standard  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Nov 2/33

## STUDENT CHAMBER APPROVES PACT

OSWEGO. — The Student Chamber of Commerce of the Oswego high school adopted a resolution indorsing the Roerich pact and Banner of Peace and pledged members to assist in furthering the worldwide adoption of the Roerich plan for peace thru culture.

The resolution will be sent to the Third International convention for the Roerich Banner of Peace at Washington, on November 17, as a token of the support of the group. The club believes that the United States government will adopt this measure and sponsor the movement for its adoption by the nations of the world.

Paul McCann of Oswego, instructor in Grantwood high school, Grantwood, N. J., is a director of the movement.

The Roerich pact and Banner of Peace was drawn up by Nicholas Roerich for the protection of educational, artistic and scientific institutions, works of art, and all sites and movements of cultural significance, which shall be deemed neutral by all nations and shall be respected in times of war or peace.



# Peace on Earth Good Will to Buildings

Shrines of Art are to be protected in the next war . . . by a PEACE BANNER. When war wings over a city, it will see the flags waving over these shrines, and protect them as NEUTRALS. For Art is not the property of any one nation. It is the heritage of all the world.

The "Banner of Peace" was recently blessed in the ancient Chapel of the Precious Blood, in Bruges, Belgium. Our Holy Father warmly approves.

The eminent artist, Nicholas Roerich created and designed the Flag. It shows three spheres within

one sphere, symbolizing the Blessed Trinity. Under the protection of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, man places his masterpieces. Deathless art, mantled by the Truly Eternal. An appropriate symbol. A worthy prayer.

But there is a supreme irony in it. Nations put their temples of art

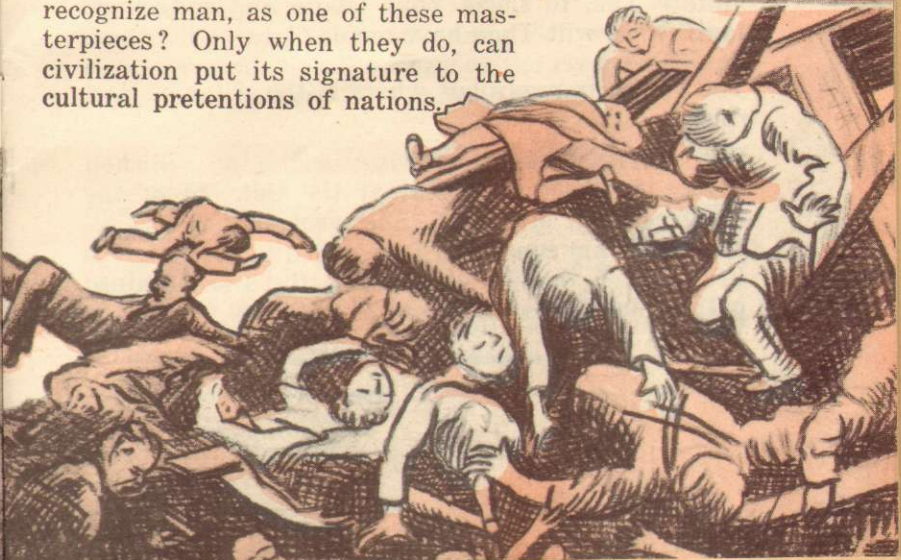
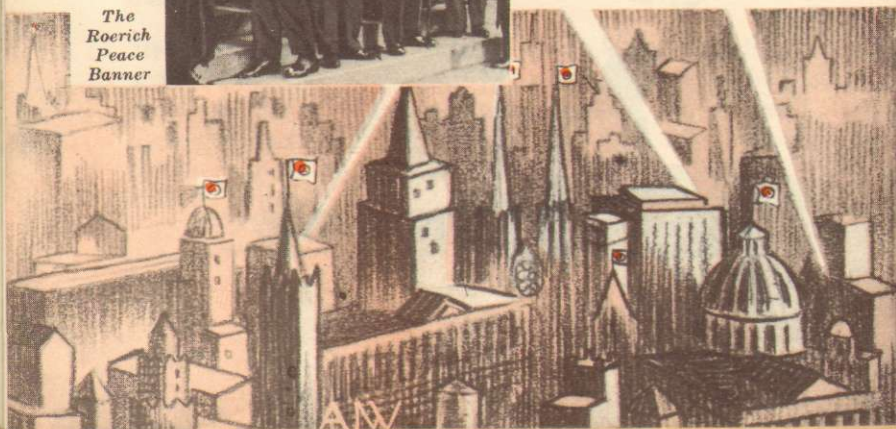


The Roerich Peace Banner

and culture under a flag invoking the Blessed Trinity. But the Blessed Trinity's OWN temples, they cannot agree to protect. Men, women and children—most precious temples of all in the sight of God—are under NO PROTECTING FLAG.

When priceless works of art were destroyed in the recent collapse of the Vatican Library, Our Holy Father's one concern was for the man buried in the debris. "Save him first, and then the works of art!" GOD'S MASTERPIECE BEFORE ALL OTHERS!

In Washington, a World Conference for the Roerich Banner of Peace, meets Nov. 17. The nations will adopt this Banner to protect their masterpieces of art. When will they recognize man, as one of these masterpieces? Only when they do, can civilization put its signature to the cultural pretentions of nations.





*More than all else, Our Blessed Lady is the Friend of Sinners, for as she has said to us, were it not for sinners, Christ would never have come to earth, and Mary become His Mother. The following legend shows us "Mary, help of Sinners."*

## The Legend of Mary's Veil

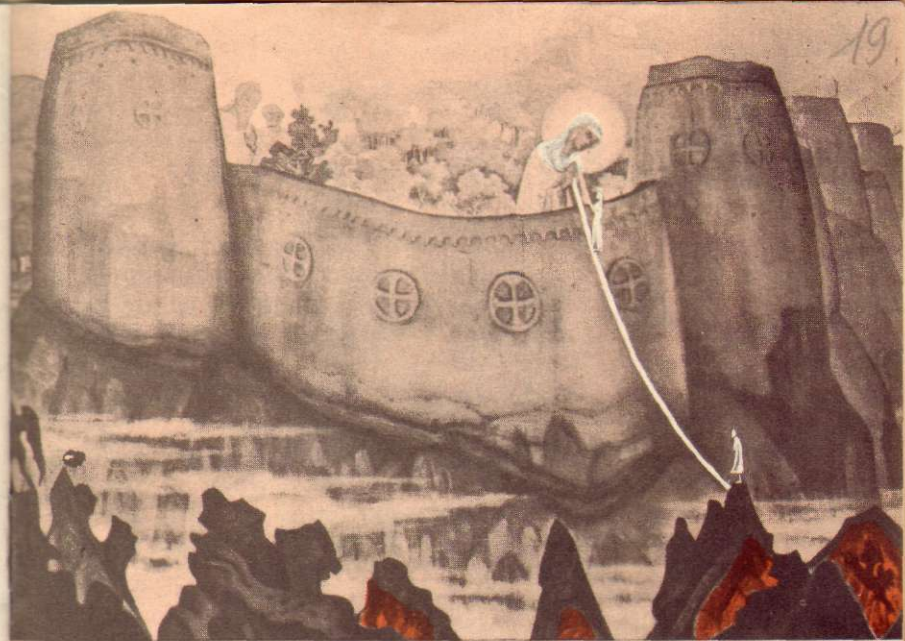
**P**ETER turned the key in the gate and walked down into the City. Paradise Street was full of souls out for a promenade. Smiles and bows greeted him at every hand. The face of a stranger greeted him. Peter puzzled. He had never let that soul in at the gate. Nor this one either, as another stranger passed by.

The good Saint's face wrinkled with wonder. And, as he always did when something puzzled him, his feet turned into Resurrection Lane. And he came to the shop where our Lord was working on a diagram for a larger gate.

Peter told of his perplexity. Certainly, he said, he had never seen those souls before, had never let them through the gate. Then how did they get into heaven? Strange! our Lord agreed. And something, indeed, that should be looked into.

"Tonight, Peter, we will go the rounds and see if we can discover anything."

In a purple night gemmed with stars, Jesus and Peter walked silently on the ramparts of Heaven. For some time they passed along in the sweet quiet of Heaven's slumber-time.



*From the Painting by Nicholas Roerich*

*Courtesy of the Roerich Museum*

Nothing appeared unusual. They had just about decided to go back, when what appeared like a long, long ribbon of pale blue light, fluttered just ahead of them. It flowed over the ramparts, and their eyes followed it down and down, until it was tinged with the crimson glow of Purgatory.

Whence flowed this long veil of light? Peter looked at Our Lord in questioning wonder. They quickened their steps. And now, as they turned a corner, they stopped short. Directly in front of them was the answer to the mystery. Mary was standing with her long veil reaching down out of Heaven into Purgatory. And up it, souls were climbing . . . out of the fire into the peace of Paradise.

Peter would have gone forward—but Jesus laid His hand on his arm, "Sh-s-sh, Peter," He whispered, "let be." And they silently made their way back into the quiet of the city.



# THE BANNER OF PEACE

by Frances R. Grant

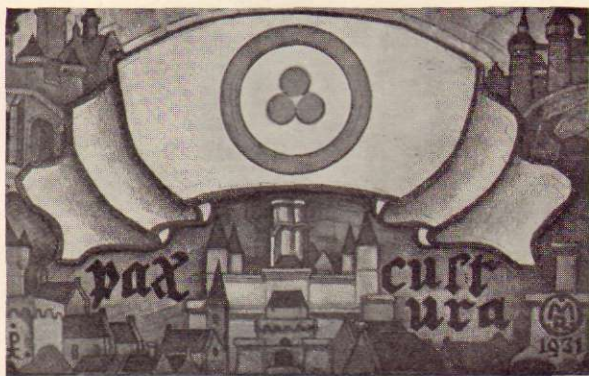
THE ideal of the Roerich Pact must appeal to all those who hope that the best in the past may be preserved to guide and serve future generations." With the sensibility which has endeared her to the American people, not only in her rôle as First Lady but also as one of the cultural leaders of America, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expresses her conception of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

And it is this concept which gives to Nicholas Roerich's creation one of its major potencies as a peace solvent and a new step in the understanding of the nations.

At this time a consideration of Nicholas Roerich's plan for Peace through Culture takes on especial significance because on Nov. 17 and 18 of this year, in the city of Washington, will be held the third international convention for the Roerich Banner of Peace, when it is expected that new world sympathies and advocacy for this plan will be effected.

The project for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace has assumed amazing momentum since it was set forth in America in 1929 by Nicholas Roerich. Briefly, the plan provides that "educational, artistic and scientific missions, personal property and collections of such institutions and missions, shall be deemed neutral and as such shall be protected and respected. Protection and respect shall be due to the aforesaid, in all places and without any discrimination as to the State allegiance of any particular institutions and missions." To insure the fulfillment of this ideal for the protection of all works of art, science, education and other fields of culture, a Banner of Peace was designed by Nicholas Roerich, which would fly over such monuments and cultural sites—museums, universities, libraries, cathedrals, historic and other cultural sites, and proclaim their inviolability during war and peace.

As all things, which are seemingly inevitable in the cultural relationship of nations, the Roerich Banner of Peace had its inception, long before its presentation in 1929. The plan had long gestated in the spirit of Roerich—and one feels that it was born at the moment of his boy-



The Banner of Peace, designed by Nicholas Roerich

hood's first archaeological excavations. Because there is no doubt that from these early years, Roerich has had a passion for the preservation of beauty, and of culture. His writings on the Stone Age bespeak this concern for the world's heritage of culture, as inviolable and that

in a common vigilance against its destruction, the nations will find a mutual accord, a united cause, which will eventually serve to link the spirits of nations.

In speaking of the birth of his idea, Roerich has given a highly interesting concept of the origin of the Banner of Peace. "The idea of protection of cultural treasures of humanity preoccupied me since the very beginning of my activities. Already in 1904, in addressing the Society of Architects and Artists in St. Petersburg, I outlined the idea, calling attention to the tragic condition of many state architectural monuments. My extensive travels to ancient monasteries and historical cities, also the archaeological excavations in such important places as Novgorod and other regions linked with the most ancient traditions gave me rich material to affirm the undeferrable necessity for urgent measures to protect cultural treasures. Afterwards, in 1914, following the destruction of the Library of Louvain, I made a similar request to the late Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Peter. Both reports met with great sympathy and only such extraordinary havoc as the war prevented its immediate development. Then, as President of the Exhibition of Allied Nations, where Flemish, French, British art and the arts of the other allied nations were beautifully represented, I again had happy opportunity to propound this idea and was convinced that sooner or later the protection of cultural treasures would become a sacred reality in the world."

Nicholas Roerich's historic expeditions through Asia, added their force to his belief in the necessity for some measure which would forever stay destructive hands from the desecration of the world's culture. When, in the inmost recesses of Asia, he found irreparable treasures hacked by reckless hands, he exclaims, "What would we of the West do, if our frescoes of (Continued on page 32)



## The Banner of Peace

(Continued from page 17)

Benozzo Gozzoli were so hacked that we would have to go to London to see the head and to Italy to find the torso!" And this desecration inspired him, on his emergence from Asia in 1929, to create the plan for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace.

The few years since this promulgation have already indicated that the plan is an imperative need—a necessary corollary of the Red Cross, which may be regarded as the testimony of the feasibility of Nicholas Roerich's plan.

In 1930 the Pact was unanimously endorsed by the International Museums Committee of the League of Nations. This was followed by numerous expressions of advocacy and endorsements from the governmental and cultural bodies throughout the world. The diversity of endorsers of the Roerich Pact attests to the universality of the measure and the manner in which it has appealed to such varying bodies. Thus we find the French Academy, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the International Red Cross at Geneva, Pope Pius, King Albert of Belgium, President Masaryk, King Alexander of Yugoslavia, Maurice Maeterlinck, Rabindranath Tagore—and thousands of others rallying to its support.

Official action toward the worldwide endorsement of the Pact received added impetus in 1931 when the first International Conference for the Banner was held in the city of Bruges, under the Protectorate of Dr. M. Adatci, President of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at The Hague. Once again it was this city of Memlings that was the scene of the second International Conference the following year—for the Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Roerich had been founded in that city to further the plan, which expressed so great a hope to the art centers of the world. At this second congress, a parallel exhibit of international cultural monuments enlisted twenty-three nations, with the result that a permanent Roerich Foundation for Peace, Art, Science and Labor was established in that city.

With the Third International Con-

ference in Washington, the Roerich plan returns to the country of its birth—for it was in America that this epochal thought was conceived by Roerich. The plan for a convention for these ideals, altruistic and humanitarian, seems to answer a profound and deep necessity of this time for America as for the world—an hour fully expressed in the words "New Deal"—which encompass this thought of a new human consciousness towards those things which deal with the right and happiness of all men.

It is this aspect of Roerich's plan which must especially be emphasized—and which lends to it an inherently volatile, transmuting force, one which holds concern for the past—but still greater hope for the future! This is its aspect as a measure not for war but *against* war. It is true that the Roerich Pact takes into consideration circumstances which attend wars, as they attend all moments of violence and passion—the desecration of those values of culture which humanity has gained with great travail and which it prizes most dearly. And the protection of the works of culture at this moment is a significant aspect of the Roerich Pact. But it is its prophylactic aspect, its sensitizing force in international life, which seem to contain the most impelling force. Thus, in addition to signalizing all monuments of culture by the Roerich Banner of Peace—thus calling out their inviolability and their prowess to the world—the Roerich Pact provides for the definite cataloguing and recording of the world's cultural monuments as a permanent record to posterity. It aims for peace education in the schools through greater international cultural appreciation. It aims to gather the cultural forces of the world around this symbol of the essential oneness of human purpose—despite all seeming national diversity. As Maurice Maeterlinck says, "Je suis de tout coeur avec les signataires du Pacte Roerich. . . . Groupons autour de ces nobles visées toutes les forces morales dont nous pouvons disposer." It is this united vigilance for the protection of the common patrimony of earth, which can bring men eventually together in a new realization of a common human destiny.

OCTOBER, 1933



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## THE ROERICH BANNER OF PEACE

By Frances R. Grant

IT SEEMED to me once that I beheld a vision before my inner eye. I saw the Spirit of Humanity before the Tribunal of that Supernal Force, which is said to have fashioned man even in Its own Image and made him only a little lower than the angels. And it seemed to me that some Voice, soundless yet thunderous beyond all sounds, came to the spirit of man: "Speak, wherein you have earned the right of perpetuity." And the Spirit stood silent before the Voice which smote against eternity—for before it flashed inwardly scenes of fields crimson with blood, gaunt spectacles of cities razed, and hatred and greed rising like an effluvia over the planet. And through the abysses of this ominous silence, I again heard the Soundless Voice: "Forget not My collaborators, even the artists and the scientists and the educators, all those who by the substance of their spirit have created even as I create, in Beauty. And even as I saved a city for the sake of one man, so I save the Earth for the sake of those who were the servants and the fashioners of Light." And the vision passed—but not its truth.

And it is to this Truth—of culture as the solvent, the moving force for peace among the nations, that the Third International Convention of the Roerich Banner of Peace, to be held in Washington, on November 17th and 18th, 1933, is dedicated. And it is of this Convention that the present issue of *The Biosophical Review* is a messenger.

In the days of crisis, it is especially necessary that men quest with honesty for the truth. In this light, it seems to me that we must agree that if men made inquisition of their souls, they could but admit that only culture has justified men's lordship of the earth. And when I speak of Culture, I speak of it as Nicholas Roerich has defined it: as Cult-Ur, the cult of light, the search after illumination as it sublimates civilization. And certainly without this force, man must stand mute before the inevitable and merciless tribunals of the future and of his own conscience. Thus, it is indisputable that it is man's duty to himself to perpetuate that which bears witness to his life on earth, not as a mere biped but as a creative spirit who has patterned his conscious life with

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*THE BIOSOPHICAL REVIEW*

something of the eloquence of Divine ideals and who has articulated his spirit in the languages of creation. Hence, that force in human beings which permits men to destroy the testimony of their own efficacy must be regarded as a kind of suicidal obsession for oblivion.

This duty and responsibility of human beings towards the substance of creation is the foundation of Nicholas Roerich's plan for the Peace Pact and Banner of Peace, a creation which, to those who labor for culture, seems so indisputable and inevitable as to appear primordial. In the life of the nations, there are certain "folk-ways" which, once they are adopted as a part of life's custom, become so intimate to our existence that one may never conceive that time was when these were not of the fabric of man's existence. The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace possess this character—an incontrovertibility which make it as inevitable to the fabric of cultured existence as is the Red Cross today. Certainly, future generations will not conceive of a time when men could ruthlessly devastate the testimonies to their humanity. Such great "folk-ways," too, are born in the spirit of a being in whom already lives the synthesis of life. No words could better describe Nicholas Roerich than these—that in the cup of his spirit, in the indefatigable continuity of his creation, one finds a synthesis that permits intimate and silent communion with all men. Only a spirit coordinated to the spirit of all nations could have so continuously propounded his call for the protection of all human cultural treasures, throughout some forty years. No stress nor storm could silence that ardent plea for the preservation of the achievements of man's creativeness. Thus, when Roerich formally set forth his plan in 1929, it was an expression which had gestated and been illumined by two score years.

So much has already been written of the Banner of Peace, that its general propositions are now familiar. Its substance may be set forth simply—with the simplicity of all great and inevitable things. The premise of the plan is that the cultural creations of humanity are the treasury-common of the race. An injury against them is an injury against the whole of mankind. Hence it is the responsibility of all nations to unite in a common protection of these tokens of human evolution. As a symbol of this mutual guardianship, the Banner of Peace has been designed to mark these chosen treasures, be they museums, libraries, universities, schools, cathedrals or scientific laboratories. Whether an injury is committed in time of war or peace, whether by another nation or men within a nation, does not affect this principle—the dignity, the culture-quest of men has been assaulted. Nor does it matter whether the treasure is in the remote caves of Central Asia, a silent witness to



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THE ROERICH BANNER OF PEACE

the grandeur of the human processional, or a cathedral in our busy marts.

The New has always been regarded as hostile by human beings; men always seek to devastate with denial all new affirmations in the laws of unity—but one may not think of a rational objection to the common guardianship of culture; only perversity could fashion forbiddances to so self-evident a truth. The aim of the Roerich Banner of Peace is axiomatic. The writer was witness to a very remarkable evidence of this when the plan was first brought to the attention of Senator Borah, then Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. A kind of amazed look came over his leonine expression and he said, "How is it that no one ever thought of this before!" A brief but imponderable testimony to the incontrovertibility of the plan.

Now as to its feasibility. Roerich himself has cited the Red Cross as the answer to this question. A similar resentment met the promulgation of the Red Cross—that resentment to the new. Yet no one, after seventy years of application of the Red Cross, would honestly state that men had not been more sensitized to the needs of a brother, whatever his race or creed, by the irresistible power of this silent yet impregnable symbol. It has sometimes been mentioned that a banner is not necessary, that symbols as such do not effect their purpose, and that this Symbol of the Roerich Banner of Peace dedicated to the cause of Peace through Culture, will not bring about a greater force for Peace. Such arguments, of course, would only be the weapon of one to whom thought and consciousness had no significance, and who was completely oblivious to the contagion of national and international thought, and who had failed to witness the colossal consequences of men fired by a united hate or a united love. As fitting to say that the cross had never made Christians, the crescent no Moslems, the flags of nations no patriots. Symbols are not lifeless; they take on a living and irradiating message, spun from the hopes, the prayers, the aspirations that envelop them and which project a message far more urgent and impelling than utterance or articulation. It would be more proper, with the testimony of time behind us, to say that no cause had ever been effected without its symbol—nor shall the cause of peace. And what more fitting a symbol than one which, in all simplicity, pronounced an expression of universality and creation!

And what more fitting also than that this doctrine of a peace, founded upon culture, be pronounced by one to whom the fabric of creation is known in all its infinite and inexhaustible variations. Roerich has been a retriever, a guardian, a creator of culture. And if, today, the mantle of cultural leadership falls naturally upon him, it is because he has earned it by a life-long consecration to its service and solicitude for its protec-

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### THE BIOSOPHICAL REVIEW

tion as archaeologist. Roerich has pleaded for the preservation and protection of the noble art of antiquity—and his plea became one of the most powerful forces in its appreciation. As a restorer of culture, one need but listen to him and read his writings to know the infinite passion of his spirit for a renewed understanding of the knowledge of the ancient traditions, for a clarified understanding of those rare values of man's dignified and noble past. As a creator, his art remains one of the marvels of contemporary creation: a record of immediate and unceasing rapport with the inspirational forces of beauty and truth. And now in his new role of peace-inspirer, he unites his other missions into an active guardianship of the treasures of the world. In my eye I often see Roerich on the march—a march as endless as evolution itself. I see him marching, sometimes through the space of Northern Europe, a solitary boy pursuing the fascination of early man. I see him marching through the western world and through the expanses of Central Asia, on a tireless quest for the truth of beauty—and I see him now marching at the head of the legionnaires of Culture, in a processional irresistible, inevitably destined to dissolve boundaries, prejudices, impasses, because its sole weapon is a beautiful and simple Symbol and because its tocsin, Peace through Culture, proceeds in harmony with the unarrestable sweep of culture.

In our considerations for peace, we must tirelessly propound that it is the consciousness of mankind that alone can determine peace; no superimposed rules of international procedure alone will effect the cause of international unity, because the ulcer of human hate inevitably fosters. Hence, peace rests on the sensitizing of the human consciousness; what more natural than that this sensitizing should be served through beauty and culture with all its inexhaustible implications; and what more natural than men, respecting culture, should respect the nations for their very contributions to the united store of culture; and what more natural than that this respect be crystallized in a symbol for all nations, which shall proclaim the one human purpose of evolution and Brotherhood. Herein lies the true force of the ideal of Roerich, set forth in the Banner of Peace—a brilliant provision and preparation, a subtle process of sensitization, a force for the contagion of benevolence, pronounced by one who is filled with the thought of human service.

Having begun this article with a vision of the mind's eye—let us return to this provisioning. There is no doubt that the Convention now being planned in Washington is a restatement of the principles of this inevitable ideal. Because certainly—and this may be pronounced without reservations—ultimate peace may not exist until nations recognize the ministry of the creators of culture, the immortality of these



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THE ROERICH BANNER OF PEACE

creations, for all mankind, and their destiny as the solvent between all men in the inalienable force that alone united men, the quest for light. To such a cause, all those should come, whose allegiance is to the things of Light; and in this unified effort, we may effect the consummation of all human hopes—understanding and peace among men.

Spinoza on Peace

From the Political Treatise



OF A COMMONWEALTH, whose subjects are but hindered by terror from taking arms, it should rather be said, that it is free from war, than that it has peace. For peace is not mere absence of war, but is a virtue that springs from force of character: for obedience is the constant will to execute what, by the general decree of the commonwealth, ought to be done. Besides, that commonwealth, whose peace depends on the sluggishness of its subjects, that are led about like sheep to learn but slavery, may more properly be called a desert than a commonwealth.

When, then, we call that dominion best, where men pass their lives in unity, I understand a human life, defined not by mere circulation of the blood, and other qualities common to all animals, but above all by reason, the true excellence and life of the mind.

But be it remarked that, by the dominion which I have said is established for this end, I intend that which has been established by a free multitude, not that which is acquired over a multitude by right of war. For a free multitude is guided more by hope than fear; a conquered one, more by fear than hope: inasmuch as the former aims at making use of life, the latter but at escaping death.

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## A BANNER OF LIGHT

By Charles Fleischer

WHEN THE heart of the people really wants peace can no longer mislead them into war. The world is organized for war because it is not yet ready to be on a basis of peace.

Make no mistake about this, you would-be lovers! Nation, except—! You love your neighbor as yourself, no mistake about this: the human world is made up not of individuals. Nations and neighborhoods are made up of individuals. Each individual counts.

It is easy to repeat—and you are happy to accept the mental human teaching: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—need I tell you?—it is very hard to live up to this element always. And to "love" everyone as yourself. *As your Self!*

Every time you make an exception to the law of love, you add to the impulse of hatred. Every such act or word, even to the negative impulse, adds to the sum of hatred, adds to the hate in our mundane atmosphere, makes hatred available for use and with greater power.

Love grows with the use of love, and hatred is increased with the use of hatred. They neither nullify nor neutralize each other. The dominion of each force is established with every loving word, speech, or thought. You can crowd hatred out of your mind by filling it with love; so that there is no room for hate!

I speak of these obvious facts in such detail, in order to help you would-be lovers to realize: how personal, and how difficult, is this aspiration to peace; to realize: how much you you delay the dawn of its triumph; to realize: how slow and how long will be the processes of peaceable achievement.

Here now comes a Great Lover, Nicholas Roerich, who bodies forth his cosmic spirit in the pregnant symbol of the Banner of Peace. With the benevolent message of neutrality, this banner is flown over the cultural collections of the human race—universities, churches, libraries, special accumulations of sp

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## A BANNER OF LIGHT

—and to protect this *common wealth of humanity* against the ravages of war.

Also, under normal conditions, this flag is to be flown over such treasure-houses of the spirit, so that everywhere human beings may learn to cherish the products of mind and soul—the creations of seer and saint, philosopher and artist—as symbols inviolate of the deathless Spirit of Man.

The query naturally suggests itself: If our concern is so deep for the survival of the creations of the human spirit, why not concentrate our effort upon assuring the survival of Man, the Creator? And the further question: Are not the myriads of mankind, who are habitually sacrificed to war, more precious than the products of mind and soul?

These suggestions I offer, not as self-answering, "rhetorical" questions, but to stimulate the thoughtful reader towards further, perhaps more searching, examination of "values." You can take nothing for granted!

Perhaps, you do believe that a painting is worth more than a man, a library more worth the saving than battalions, a church more to be protected than an army to be rescued. Or, again, you may believe that the brains and hearts and souls and hands that wrote books, painted pictures, modelled sculptures, conceived and executed architectural monuments, can make as many more—and better. So, why worry about the survival of Man, the Creator, remains?

You will have your own answers,—and you may now feel moved to ask yourself further questions—for your own further answering.

For me it remains to hail the Banner of Peace as a Banner of Light. And that, because I recognize the creative power of this symbol, bodying forth the cosmic spirit of Nicholas Roerich—at once writer, scientist, artist and seer. Being, at the same time, a practical man of affairs and a student of social trends, this world-citizen must realize sadly and definitely: that the nations (which are not even so "good," in the aggregate, as the individuals who compose the nations) are not yet beyond war; that, in any case, every effort must be made to lessen the spiritual loss from international conflict and the terrible material destructiveness of warring.

Beyond all other aspects of his evolved being, Nicholas Roerich is a seer. Therefore, he sees the vital *implications* of a Banner of Peace. He knows that, duly, the Banner will bring illumination to the beholder. It will thus *create* the shining Vision of Peace as the normal state of humanity.

Gradually, light must dawn on the consciousness of the nations—upon the increasing millions of individuals, who will habitually, and with growing intelligence, behold the Banner. They will see light—and



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tion as archaeologist. Roerich has protection of the noble art of antiquity, the most powerful forces in its application need but listen to him and read of his spirit for a renewed understanding of ancient traditions, for a clarification of man's dignified and noble past. The marvels of contemporary creative culture in rapport with the inspirational force of his new role of peace-inspirer, his guardianship of the treasures of art on the march—a march as endless as the march of time, sometimes through the space of time pursuing the fascination of early western world and through the quest for the truth of beauty—art of the legionnaires of Culture, is destined to dissolve boundaries, and the weapon is a beautiful and simple through Culture, proceeds in harmony with culture.

In our considerations for peace, the consciousness of mankind that has imposed rules of international politics, international unity, because the truth is hence, peace rests on the sensitization of man more natural than that this sensitization is a natural and culture with all its inexhaustible natural than men, respecting culture and its very contributions to the united states, more than that this respect be crystallized in the shall proclaim the one human principle. Herein lies the true force of the ideal of Peace—a brilliant provision for the sensitization, a force for the coming of the one who is filled with the thought

Having begun this article with a return to this provisioning. There is being planned in Washington is a beautiful and inevitable ideal. Because certainly without reservations—ultimate peace is the ministry of the creators of

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more light! The light of reason; the light of the soul; the light of the spirit.

By the light of reason—beholding the Banner they will see the horror of the folly, the futility of war; that war is mass-murder, which settles nothing; that, at the end of armed conflict, the contestants always must say: "come, let us *reason* together, to determine a just basis for peace!" They will see that an unjust peace is the sure preparation for further war.

Thus the Banner of Peace brings the Light of Reason!  
And then the light of the soul. By this illumination, increasing millions will see that every war is a civil war, a mutual murder of brothers! They will see that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war!" They will see that it is both beautiful and fitting and profitable for men to live together in harmony, as members indeed of one another, as members of the same human family. They will see that peace pays; that it challenges the capacities of men, as war can never do; that it summons the creative energies and the constructive, organizing genius of men—as war can never do.

Thus the Banner of Peace brings the Light of the Soul!  
And then the light of the Spirit. Men may come and men may go, but the Spirit is eternal. True to its Source, the Spirit has wisdom, has intuition. By this holy light, increasing millions of individuals will see—what long, though dimly, they have suspected: that the Human Race is One; that the Human Race is, potentially, at one with the Cosmos. They will see: that Man's creative career on earth will begin then only when all the race is organized on the basis of peace, in general goodwill, for universal cooperation. By awakened, inward-looking Intuition, Man will at last see that he is "as a God,"—not only "to know the good and the evil," but to be wise enough to choose the good and to establish its fruitful dominion.

Thus the Banner of Peace brings the Light of the Spirit!  
For these—and many other—reasons, we may be *enthusiastic* for the creative symbolism of the Roerich Banner of Peace! As Emerson says "nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." Let me translate this: nothing great was ever achieved without our being *God-possessed* without our being the glad slave of an Idea!



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# BANNER of PEACE

*By Nicholas Roerich*

Third International Convention  
*for*  
Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
November 17th and 18th, 1933

Reprinted from  
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New York Herald  
Paris

7 NOV. 1933

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| People Here and There |  
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Captain Dzamboulat-Dzanti, well-known author and research worker in the fields of Caucasian folklore and Ossetian language, has been entrusted by the European centre of the Roerich Museum with the mission to represent the centre at the Washington convention of the Roerich pact, which is to meet November 17. The convention has for its aim the promotion of the ideal of the Roerich pact for the protection of historical monuments and works of art in time of war. Secretary of Agriculture Henry G. Wallace is protector of the convention; Senator Robert Wagner of New York, honorary chairman, and Professor Nicholas de Roerich, the initiator of the pact, is honorary president. Captain Dzamboulat-Dzanti sailed Saturday on the United States liner President Roosevelt.



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## Banner of Peace

(Washington Convention for Roerich Peace Pact, 1933)

The whole world ponders about peace. Everyone in his language, within his possibilities, pronounces this great conception which leads humanity to self-perfecting.

It does not matter if everything cannot be done at once. But let space be cemented with this mighty call. May our age bear the seal of peace, creative labor, and true cooperation.

On November 17, the Convention of the Banner of Peace in Washington will discuss the most immediate measures for introducing into life our Banner-Protector, which like a watchful guardian should be unfurled over all treasures of Art and Knowledge. It will wave over monuments of Religions and Culture, calling for preservation of the real treasures of mankind. May all friends of peace, all friends of the preservation of treasures of human genius, be with us on that day!

I am fully convinced that this idea will enter into life. The thought of protection of cultural treasures of humanity preoccupied me for several decades, and the sad events of life itself strengthened my project still more. Already in 1904, addressing the Society of Architect Artists in St. Petersburg, I outlined this idea, calling attention to the tragic condition of many state architectural monuments. My extensive travels to ancient monasteries and historical cities, also the archaeological excavations in such important places as Novgorod and other regions linked with the most ancient traditions, gave me rich material to affirm the necessity for urgent measures to protect cultural treasures. Later in 1914 after the destructions, when many irreparable historical monuments perished, I made a similar report to the late Emperor Nicholas II and to the late Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas. Both reports met with great sympathy and only such an extraordinary havoc as the war prevented its immediate development. Then, as President of the Exhibition of Allied Nations where Flemish, French, British, and the arts of other allied nations were beautifully represented, I had again a happy opportunity to propound this idea and was convinced that sooner or later the protection of cultural treasures would become a sacred reality in the world.

With new ardour these thoughts preoccupied me when we had to witness no longer the vandalism of warfare, but the vandalism of the time of peace. For an untrained eye it is quite impossible to imagine how many cultural treasures that can never be replaced are exposed to danger and perish without leaving any traces. One of our foremost duties is to apply all our efforts to direct the public attention to their real treasures. Each day brings news of some new destruction; we are already imbued with the idea that precious monuments must not be carried away but must be safeguarded where they stand, the more so because the possibilities of modern transportation make even the remotest places accessible. I am deeply convinced that universal attention will be paid to cultural treasures, and as its symbol the universally unifying Banner will bring a profound and absolute usefulness to the cultural development of peoples.

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New York Herald  
Paris

7 NOV. 1933

### People Here and There

Captain Dzamboulat-Dzanti, well-known author and research worker in the fields of Caucasian folklore and Ossetian language, has been entrusted by the European centre of the Roerich Museum with the mission to represent the centre at the Washington convention of the Roerich pact, which is to meet November 17. The convention has for its aim the promotion of the ideal of the Roerich pact for the protection of historical monuments and works of art in time of war. Secretary of Agriculture Henry G. Wallace is protector of the convention; Senator Robert Wagner of New York, honorary chairman, and Professor Nicholas de Roerich, the initiator of the pact, is honorary president. Captain Dzamboulat-Dzanti sailed Saturday on the United States liner President Roosevelt.



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I am not astonished that we receive so many enthusiastic responses to our Banner of Peace. The Past is filled with deplorably sad and irreparable destructions. We see that not only in times of war but also during other moments of unrest, creations of human genius are destroyed. At the same time the elite of humanity understands that no evolution is possible without the accumulations of Culture. We understand how indescribably difficult are the ways of Culture, hence the more carefully must we guard the paths which lead to it. It is our duty to create for the young generation traditions of Culture. There, where is Culture, there is Peace; there is achievement, there is the right solution for the difficult social problems. Culture is the accumulation of the highest Bliss, highest Beauty, highest Knowledge. In no other way can humanity pride itself on having served sufficiently the florescence of Culture. After a state of ignorance, we reach civilization, then gradually acquire education, then comes intelligence, then follows refinement, and this synthesis opens the gates to high Culture.

We must admit that our precious and unique treasures of Art and Science are not even properly catalogued. And if our Banner of Peace may be the impetus to urge such a result for universal treasures, this alone would be the fulfilment of a colossal task. How much of the useful and beautiful could be easily attained! Let us imagine a universal day of Culture, when simultaneously in all schools of the world will be extolled the true treasures of nations and humanity.

Among the many works of enthusiasm must be pointed out the great sympathy of the Women of America. The representatives of 5,000,000 have pledged their support for the Peace Banner. Vast is the list of organizations, societies, libraries, museums, schools, and statesmen, whose members have expressed the great hope that this project will enter into life. Several organizations have already hoisted the Banner of Peace. The Museum Commission of the League of Nations under the presidency of M. Jules Destree, Belgian Minister, has unanimously accepted this project. In 1931 the first special Conference was held at Bruges. Mr. C. Tulpinck, President of the Union International pour le Pacte Roerich, presided, and Dr. Adatci, President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, was Protector of the Conference. In connection with this Conference, the proposed League of Cities, united under the same Banner of Peace, was of great interest. Our friend, the poet Marc Chesneau, represented the old city of Rouen. Dr. Georges Chklaver's article, "Le Pacte Roerich et la Societe des Nations", highly recommended the Pact from the point of view of law. Truly the protection of treasures of Culture belongs to those all-unifying foundations upon which we can gather in friendship without any petty feeling of envy and malice.

In 1932, on August 9, the Second Conference in Bruges, in which seventeen countries took part, was convened by the "Union International Pour le Pacte Roerich" for the purpose of bringing about the defense of artistic and scientific treasures. The Conference, greeted in the name of His Majesty King Albert of Belgium and by a message from the Belgian Prime Minister, took place amidst great enthusiasm and was concluded with a series of projects for introducing our Pact to the whole world. Besides the already existing Union, the City of Bruges placed at the Union's disposal a separate building for the inauguration of a Roerich Foundation for Peace, Art, Science, and Labor.

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For this museum many valuable exhibits have been donated. Thus the City of Paris presented an artistic collection, and several private collectors have also expressed their desire to donate collections to this museum.

Amongst the people, who took a close participation in the discussions of the Conference, have to be mentioned the President of the Union, C. Tulpinck; the representative of the City of Paris, Councillor Brunesseauz, the Consul General of France, the Hon. Leon Guermontprez who had been officially delegated to represent the French Government; the Duke of Argyll; Mr. Murray—delegate of Great Britain; the well-known Professor of International Law, Baron de Taube; the Delegation of the Roerich Institutions headed by the President of the European Center in Paris, Mme. de Vaux Phalipau and the General Secretary Dr. G. Chklaver, Count de Roenefort, the architect Rey de Villette, the representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Greece and seventeen other countries took part in the exhibition and conference. The Conference in Bruges was greeted in the name of His Majesty King Albert of Belgium and by a message from the Belgian Prime-Minister. Amongst messages and greetings were highly sympathetic messages from: Marshall Lyautey, from the President of the Court of International Justice at the Hague Dr. Adatci, letters from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Jagadis Bose. Prof. Sir V. Baman, from the Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, A. K. Haldar; the Maha Bodhi Society; from Maurice Maeterlinck, Senator Copeland of New York and numerous women's Leagues and scientific organizations and from representatives of the world of Culture. Having taken a series of practical measures for the near future, the Conference closed its session with the firm conviction that our Pact would be established without delay and would find world adoption.

And now in Washington will assemble the friends of Peace. President Roosevelt is open to everything positive and constructive. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt writes about our Pact: "I think the ideals represented by the Roerich Pact cannot help but appeal to all those who hope that the best in the past may be preserved to guide and serve future generations."

A member of the Cabinet, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, in the course of a letter to me writes: "I have for several years been interested in your endeavor to create a community of feeling among all of the nations concerning those things which have to do with the arts and sciences. Your endeavor to furnish a symbol for the thought that beauty and knowledge should tie all the nations together in appreciation of a common human purpose, however separate their apparent paths may be—has been of profound interest to enlightened people over the entire world for several years. It is appropriate that you should have a meeting in Washington next fall to consider the things for which the Banner of Peace stands. . . . I believe so profoundly in the things for which the Banner of Peace stands that I am only too happy to offer you any co-operation in my personal capacity to help make your efforts along this line successful".

Amongst the latest expressions of sympathy with the Pact, I cannot omit mentioning the powerful statement of the Italian Ambassador at Washington, Signor A. Rosso to our delegation. He said: "I feel no one can be against such a great idea. Whoever would go against the Roerich Pact, will have the sanctuary of public opinion to deal with."

Verily humanity is tired of destructions, vandalism, and negation. Positive creativeness is the fundamental quality of the human spirit. In our life



everything that uplifts and enobles the spirit must hold the dominant place. The milestones of the glorious path must from childhood impel our spirit to the beautiful future. Be assured it is not a truism to speak about the unferrable and urgent strivings to Culture. If some ignoramus finds this idea superfluous and needless, we will say to him: "Poor ignoramus, you are out of the hands of evolution, but remember that we are legion; that in no way shall we yield in our idea of a Peace Banner. If you are the obstructionist, we shall transform your obstacles into possibilities.

The Washington Convention gathers under most favorable signs. Let there resound once again the mighty prayer for Peace of the entire world. As the Red Cross affirms physical health, so may the Banner of Peace establish and affirm the spiritual health of mankind!

Nicholas Roerich.

Himalayas, 1933.



## Envoys of 34 Nations Back Culture Flag

**Pact Behind New Banner to Defend World Art Expected Today.**

Representatives of 34 nations gathered in Washington yesterday to promote an international agreement for protection of artistic, scientific and educational institutions in time of war.

The pact, which it is expected will be unanimously adopted at this morning's final session, would provide for the neutrality of any institution flying the banner of culture, a neutrality similar to that enjoyed by hospitals and clinics flying the red cross.

Sponsored by the Roerich Museum of New York, the convention is being held in the United States for the first time. Two previous gatherings have been held in Belgium.

### Hull Message Read.

The meeting was opened by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who read a message from Secretary of State Hull, now on his way to Montevideo.

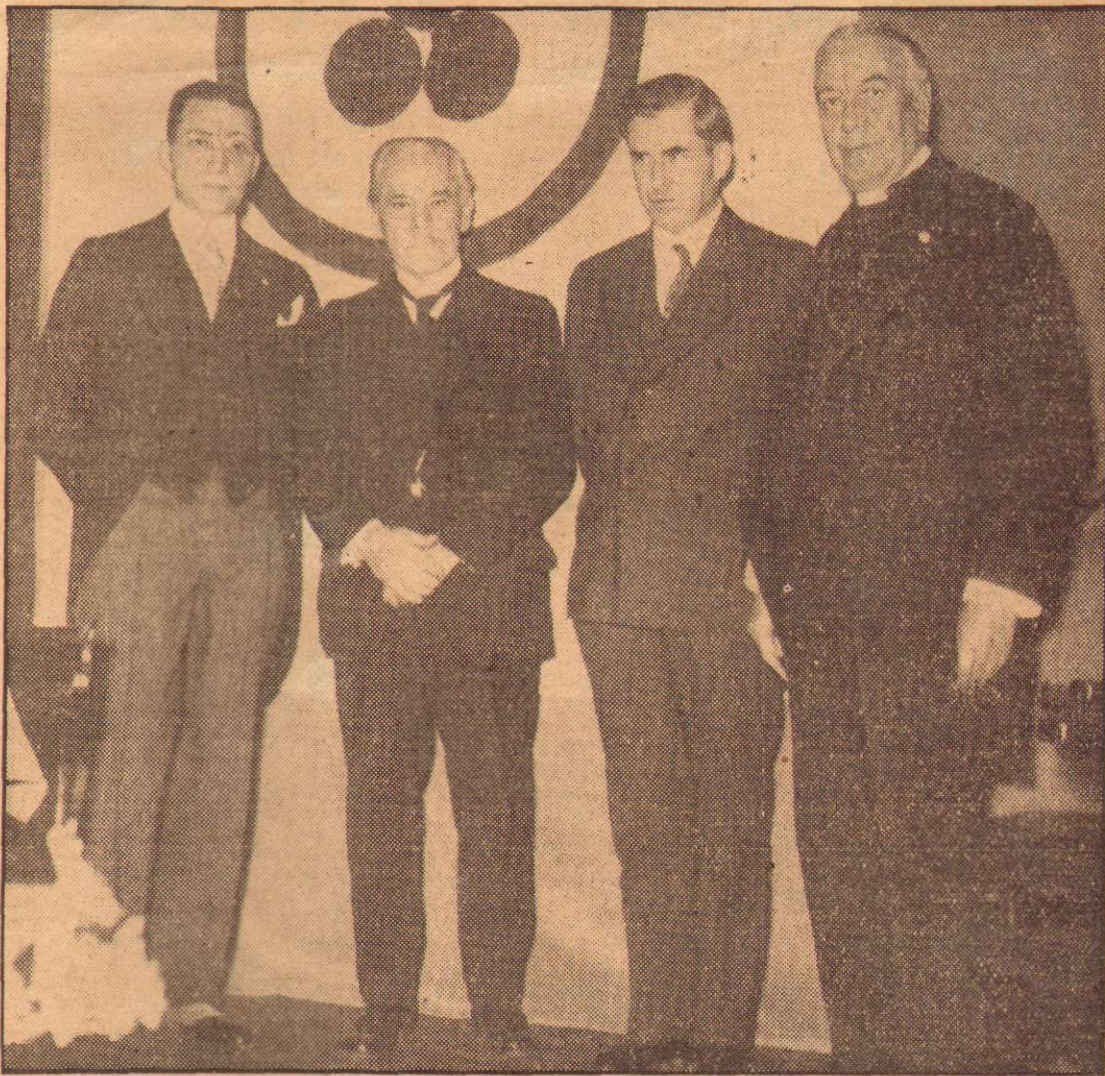
"I have learned with interest and personal satisfaction of the efforts now being made for the protection and preservation of the educational, artistic and scientific works in every country during any period of hostilities in which they might be subject to destruction or injury," said the Secretary of State.

"While there are in existence certain agencies for the protection of such works, I am in entire sympathy with the objects for which the meeting you are now attending was called, and I would be gratified if these aims could be accomplished."

Secretary Wallace said the Roerich plan came at a time when nations had lost faith in the Disarmament Conference.

"I am not one to urge an idealistic symbol such as the banner of peace as a substitute for effective action in the world of hard economic facts," said the Secretary. "But I do say that it is time for the idealists who make the reality of tomorrow to rally around an international flag of cultural unity."

## Peace Society Opens International Convention Here



Underwood & Underwood.

Louis L. Horsch, president of the Roerich Museum and chairman of the International Convention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, which opened at the Mayflower yesterday. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, noted Smithsonian anthropologist; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Bishop James E. Freeman are shown with Horsch.

### Pan American Official Speaks.

Dr. E. Gil-Borges, acting director of the Pan American Union, said preservation of cultural institutions was the only method of assuring the continuity of civilization.

"Very often a book is the only remaining link between the past and the present," he said, "and these fragile threads have preserved the continuity of history."

Prof. Ralph V. D. McGoffin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, declared "only two human activities speak the same language throughout the world—art and science."

The proposed banner is a red circle enclosing three red spheres, which stand out on a white background. The spheres are symbolic of art, science and education.

Others who addressed the convention were Bishop J. E. Freeman, Representative Sol Bloom, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Senator J. P. Pope, Senator William H. King, Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig and Dr. James Brown Scott.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
BOSTON, MASS.

11/18/33

Hull and Wallace  
For Protection Of  
Cultural Objects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Efforts of the Roerich Museum of New York to promote a pact for the protection of artistic and educational institutions in time of war were commended here at the sessions of the Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Peace Banner in a message from Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, read by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The pact would insure the neutrality of any institution marked with the banner of peace, a flag consisting of a white ground with a red circle inclosing three red spheres, symbolic of art, natural science and education. The Secretary of State's message said:

"I have learned with interest and personal satisfaction of the efforts now being made for the protection and preservation of the educational, artistic and scientific works in every country during any period of hostilities. . . .

"I am in entire sympathy with the objects for which the meeting you are now attending was called."

Mr. Wallace added for himself "I am not one to urge an idealistic symbol such as the banner of peace as a substitute for effective action in the world of hard economic facts, but I do say that it is time for the idealists who make the reality of tomorrow to rally around an international flag of cultural unity."

From PLAIN DEALER  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

8) Nov 18/33

The Roerich Banner.

The third Roerich Peace Banner convention is in session at New York. The attendance includes some eminent Americans, yet it is a fact that the majority of the people of the United States do not know the significance of the Roerich banner and many have never even heard of it.

The aim of the advocates of the Roerich banner is to protect, in time of war, great works of art which are of value to all humankind. The idea was evolved by Prof. Nicholas Roerich of New York, and has won enthusiastic support in many European countries as well as in the United States. Museums, art galleries, scientific institutions, together with all great monuments of architecture would be rendered immune from attack or damage by the flying of the banner. As its founder has expressed it, "what the Red Cross flag is to the preservation of physical health, our banner is as a protector of the spiritual health of humanity."

Of course a treaty, with all the world powers as signatories, is necessary for the effectiveness of this protection; and it is to urge such a pact that today's New York convention is assembled. It is emphasized that had a treaty of this kind existed in 1914-1918 the bombardments of Rheims cathedral and the destruction of the art treasure of Louvain might have been prevented. It may, perhaps, be tacitly admitted that the United States is in small danger of a destructive invasion. But whatever of incalculable value is destroyed anywhere on earth is a loss to Americans as it is to any other people.

It is fitting that so admirable a movement has its origin in a country where the altruism of its advocates cannot be questioned.

Star  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Nov 19/33  
6) WORLD O. K. ASKED  
FOR ROERICH PACT

Convention Seeks Protection  
of Culture Centers in  
Time of Wars.

Adoption by all nations of the Roerich pact, rendering cultural centers inviolable in time of war, was recommended yesterday by official delegates from 27 nations attending the third annual convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace at the Mayflower Hotel.

It is proposed that historic monuments, religious, educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions and the personnel, property and collections of such missions and institutions fly a banner which by universal agreement would command the same respect as the flag of the Red Cross.

Significance of Banner.

The banner proposed bears the device of a red circle, in the center of which are three red dots, a design which has possessed cultural significance since ancient times.

The cultural treasures would be registered at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris or the educational department of the Pan-American Union here.

Resolutions adopted suggested that world governments pledge their support of the pact either by proclamation or treaty.

The nations officially represented by delegates at the convention were Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatamala, Honduras, the Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rico, Paraguay and Lithuania.

Official Observers.

In addition, official observers were present from Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Turkey and Albania.

The pact is the work of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, artist and archeologist, who is now in Tibet at a scientific station of the Roerich Museum, sponsor of the convention.

The convention began Friday afternoon and adjourned yesterday afternoon. Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, presided.



Star

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov 18/33

## URGE ADOPTION OF ROERICH PACT

Representatives of 27 Na-  
tions Recommend World  
Action.

Official representatives of 27 countries today formally recommended world adoption of the Roerich pact, which would make inviolable in time of war cultural and educational centers.

In addition to the 27 official representatives attending the third international convention of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace at the Mayflower Hotel, there were observers from Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Turkey and Albania.

It is proposed that all nations, either by proclamation or by treaty, agree to a system of registering all cultural collections and treasures and to assure their safeguarding in case of armed conflict. Each cultural center would fly the Roerich Banner of Peace, consisting of a red circle in the center of which are three red dots. This symbol has been used from ancient times to denote things of an artistic nature. It is proposed that the banner received respect similar to that of the Red Cross flag.

The nations whose official representations recommended adoption of the pact are Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatamala, Honduras, the Irish Free State, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Costa Rico, Paraguay and Lithuania.

### Meeting Sponsored by Museum.

In each case the nation was represented by the Ambassador or Minister to this country or a member of his staff.

Historic monuments, educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions and the personnel, property and collections of such institutions and missions would come under the pact. These would be registered at the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris or the Educational Department of the Pan-American Union here.

The pact is the work of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, artist and archeologist, and the meeting here is sponsored by the Roerich Museum, New York. Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, presided at all sessions, the first of which was held yesterday.

In a republic it is always the people, not the soldiers and sailors, who make war, Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, declared in an address this morning. He said the only possible way to avoid war was for every person to have within him the will for peace.

### Wallace Speaks.

Speaking last night, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, protector of the convention, told of the destruction of famous cathedrals during the World War, which, he said, might have been averted had the system conceived by Prof. Roerich been in effect.

"I am not one," he said, "to urge an idealistic symbol such as the banner of peace as a substitute for effective action in the world of hard economic facts. But I do say that it is high time for the idealists who make the reality of tomorrow to rally around an international flag of cultural unity.

"Those terrible forces unleashed by the World War have too long caused the nations to fight each other with the deadly economic weapons of tariffs, quotas and speculative currencies. This economic warfare has, by throwing men out of work on a world-wide scale, caused more impoverishment than the actual physical warfare from 1914 to 1918.

"We in the United States during the past four months have plowed under 10,000,000 acres of cotton and slaughtered 6,000,000 little pigs in a desperate attempt to behave as a creditor nation must behave when it has destroyed the foreign market for its surplus by high tariffs."

### Hull Sends Greetings.

A message was read to the convention from Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressing his sympathy with the end sought. A similar message from Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper also was presented.

Dr. E. Gil-Borges, acting director general of the Pan-American Union, emphasized the importance of preserving records of the past and deplored the present trends in science, art and philosophy toward facilitating war.

"At this moment, the sciences of engineering, chemistry, electricity, all the discoveries which should redeem humanity, are preparing its destruction," he said. "At this moment in laboratories and in factories, science is sharpening the nails and fastening the planks of the scaffold where our civilization will be crucified."

Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, who pronounced the invocation at the first session yesterday afternoon, advocated extending the banner of peace to all activities of mankind, making it a universal peace agreement.

### "Time Ripe for Pact."

"The time is ripe for the Roerich pact," said Dr. Frederic R. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York. "for there is now fairly general agreement that during a war historic monuments and educational, artistic and scientific institutions have no considerable value to those directly concerned with military operations."

Others who spoke yesterday and last night included Senators William H. King and J. P. Pope. Representative Sol Bloom, Leon Dabo, artist; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, honorary president of the Archeological Institute of America; Mrs. Sina Lichtmann, vice president of the Roerich Museum; Bishop James H. Ryan, Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, U. S. N.; Mrs. Nettie S. Horch, president of the Roerich Society; Miss E. J. Lichtmann, vice president of the Roerich Museum, and Miss Frances Grant, also a vice president of the museum, and the following diplomats:

Tswen-ling Tsui, second secretary of the Chinese legation; Don Agustin Acevedo Feilu, first secretary of the Dominican legation; Michael MacWhite, Minister of the Irish Free State; Toshiko Taketomi, counselor of the Japanese embassy; Dr. Don Henri de Bayle, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Ghaffar Khan Djalal, Minister of Persia, and Dr. Don. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela.

World To Morrow  
New York, U.S.A.

23 NOV. 1933

### The Roerich Peace Banner <sup>243</sup>

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created by Nicholas Roerich in 1929. It provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds be respected in times of peace and war. To insure this a banner was created by which museums, universities, churches, cathedrals, libraries, and all other cultural centers may be declared inviolable. Fifteen nations will be officially represented at the third international convention of this group to be held on Nov. 17 and 18 in Washington.

New York Herald  
Paris

28 NOV. 1933

### MORE PLEDGES SIGNED FOR ROERICH PACT

More pledges to the Roerich pact, which aims to protect historical monuments and works of art, were made by delegates of numerous countries at the third International Convention for the Roerich Pact, held recently in Washington, it was stated yesterday at Paris headquarters.

The convention also decided that nations may adopt the principles of the Roerich pact by unilateral proclamation. Delegations of thirty-two nations attended the convention.

Extract from

Nieuwe Rotterdamsche  
Courant

1 DEC. 1933

### Het pact van Roerich. <sup>243</sup>

De derde internationale conferentie inzake het z.g. pact van Roerich, strekkende tot bescherming van historische monumenten en kunstwerken in oorlogstijd — zij is te Washington gehouden, waar 32 landen vertegenwoordigd waren — heeft de mogendheden uitgenoodigd, toe te treden.

Intusschen is het internationaal museum-bureau van oordeel, dat de overeenkomst gevaarlijk is en niet te verwezenlijken. Het gevaar heeft betrekking op de vredesgedachte, want de overeenkomst zou den schijn wekken, maatregelen tegen verwoesting worden genomen, dat een toekomstige oorlog minder erg zou zijn, omdat



**Результаты третьей международной конференции пакта и знамени мира Рериха, состоявшейся в Вашингтоне 17 и 18 ноября 1933 года.**

*Рассвет*  
*nov. 24, 1933*

Третья Международная Конвенция, посвященная Пакту и Знамени Мира Рериха в Вашингтоне, закончила свою третью сессию 18 ноября 1933 года, предложив резолюцию президенту Соединенных Штатов и правительствам всего мира о признании Пакта и Знамени Мира Рериха. Резолюция эта была единогласно принята представителями и делегатами 33 стран, а также представителями культурных учреждений всего мира, участвовавшими в конвенции.

В конвенции приняли участие следующие страны: Аргентина, Бразилия, Чили, Колумбия, Коста Рика, Чехословакия, Доминиканская Республика, Эквадор, Греция, Гватемала, Гондурас, Ирландия, Япония, Литва, Никарагуа, Панама, Парагвай, Персия, Перу, Польша, Португалия, Испания, Швейцария, Венесуэла, Югославия. Наблюдатели были посланы Бельгией, Италией, Нидерландами, Турцией, Францией и Албанией.

Министр земледелия С.Ш.А. Генри Уоллес был протектором конвенции, являясь также представителем министра иностранных дел, Кардаль Холл, приветствие которого он огласил перед конвенцией.

Сенатор Вагнер был почетным председателем Конвенции, М-ме Е. И. Рерих и проф. Рерих были объявлены почетными прези-

дентами конвенции, Луис Л. Хорш, президент Музея Рериха исполнял должность председателя Конвенции. В числе ораторов, кроме Министра Земледелия Уоллеса и делегатов - представителей Иностранных держав, были следующие лица: Л. Л. Хорш, епископ Ж. Фриман, Леон Даб-конгрессмен С. Блом, д-р А. Хрдличка, сенатор Ж. Поп, проф. Ральф Магоффин, Э. Г. Лихтман, д-р Генри Форман, епископ Ж. Райан, д-р Гиль-Боргес, Н. С. Хорш, сенатор Кин, адмирал Ж. Таузиг, д-р Ж. Б. Скотт, Э. Ж. Лихтман, д-р Ф. Робинзон, Ф. Р. Грант, д-р Я. Новак, М. М. Лихтман, д-р Ф. Кеттнер, Г. Д. Гребенщиков, Ж. П. Стокс, г-жа М. Пуль, Анарика Лассеканкрайна, Д. Дзанти, ген. де Лион, д-р Э. де Марней Барух, сеньора К. Ли, д-р Флайшер и др.

Пакт и Знамя мира были созданы проф. Н. К. Рерихом в 1929 году. Предыдущие две конвенции имели место в Брюгге, Бельгии, в 1931 и 1932 г.; д-р Адатчи, през. Постоянного Суда Международного Права в Гааге состоял их протектором.

Третья Международная Конвенция в Вашингтоне является новым звеном для закрепления культурной связи между Америкой и иностранными государствами. С признанием этого проекта нациями всего мира, все художественные, научные, религиозные,

культурные центры будут признаны нейтральной территорией и Знамя Мира Рериха будет развеваться над ними, как знак их неприкосновенности.



175/22

For Miss Grant

Nov. 25, 1933

# КОНВЕНЦІЯ ПАКТА И ЗНАМЕНИ МИРА РЕРИХА.

## ОБРАЩЕНІЕ К ПРЕЗИДЕНТУ РУЗВЕЛЬТУ И ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВАМ ВСЕГО МИРА О ПРИЗНАНИИ ПАКТА И ЗНАМЕНИ МИРА Н. К. РЕРИХА ДЛЯ ОХРАНЫ СОКРОВИЩ МИРОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ.

Третья международная конвенция, посвященная Пакту и Знамени мира Рериха в Вашингтонѣ закончила свою послѣднюю сессию 18-го ноября, предложив резолюцію президенту Соединенных Штатов и правительствам всего мира о признаніи Пакта и Знамени мира Рериха.

Резолюція эта была единогласно принята представителями и делегатами 33-х стран, а также представителями культурных учреждений всего мира, участвовавшими в конвенции.

В конвенции приняли участие слѣдующія страны: Аргентина, Бразилія, Чили, Колумбія, Коста Рико, Чехословакия, Доминиканская республика, Эквадор, Греція, Гватемала, Гондурас, Ирландія, Японія, Литуанія, Никарагуа, Панама, Парагвай, Персія, Польша, Португалія, Испанія, Швейцарія, Венецуэла, Югославія.

Наблюдатели были посланы Бельгіей, Италией, Нидерландами, Турціей, Франціей и Албаніей.

Министр земледѣлія США Генри Воллас был протектором конвенции, являясь также представителем государственнаго секретаря Корделля Холл, привѣтствіе котораго он огласил перед конвенціей.

Сенатор Вагнер был почетным предсѣдателем конвенции, м-ме Е. И. Рерих и проф. Рерих были объявлены почетными президентами конвенции, Луис Л. Хорш, прези-

дент музея Рериха, исполнял должность предсѣдателя конвенции.

В числѣ ораторов, кромѣ министра земледѣлія Волласа и делегатов - представителей иностранных держав, были слѣдующія лица: Л. Л. Хорш, епископ Ж. Фриман, Леон Дабэ, конгрессмен С. Блюм, д-р А. Хрдличка, сенатор Ж. Поп, проф. Ральф Магоффин, З. Г. Лихтман, д-р Генри Форман, епископ Ж. Райан, д-р Гильборгес, Н. С. Хорш, сенатор Кинг, адмирал Ж. Таузиг, д-р Ж. Б. Скотт, Э. Ж. Лихтман, д-р Ф. Робинзен, Ф. Р. Грант, д-р Я. Новак, М. М. Лихтман, д-р Ф. Кеттнер, Г. Д. Гребенщиков, Ж. П. Стокс, м-ме Г. М. Пуль, Анагарика Лассеканкракрия, Д. Дзанти, ген. де Лион, д-р Э. де Марней Барух,

синьора К. Ли, д-р Флайшер и друг.

Пакт и Знамя мира были созданы проф. Н. К. Рерихом в 1929-м году.

Предыдущія двѣ конвенции имѣли мѣсто в Брюгге, Бельгіи, в 1931 и 1932 годах.

Третья международная конвенция в Вашингтонѣ является новым звеном для закрѣпленія культурной связи между Америкой и иностранными государствами.

С признаніем этого проекта націями всего мира, всѣ художественные, научные, религиозные, культурные Центры будут признаны нейтральной территоріей и Знамя мира Рериха будет развѣваться над ними, как знак их неприкосновенности.

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# О С Е Т И Я

(O S S É T I E)

Журналъ Комитета Осетиновѣдѣнія при Европейскомъ Центръ Музея  
Академика **Н. К. Рериха** — Редакторъ **Дзамбулатъ-Дзанти**  
Bulletin Mensuel du Comité des Études Ossètes près le Centre Européen du Rœrich Museum  
Rédacteur en Chef **DZAMBULAT-DZANTI**

Іюль-Августъ-Сентябрь 1933 г.

**Спеціальний номеръ Знамени Мира Рериха**



**SANCTA PROTECTRIX** par **NICOLAS RERICH**

(La Reine du Ciel protégeant les Sanctuaires).

**№ 7-8-9**

**12, Rue de Poitiers — PARIS VII<sup>e</sup>**



## Conférence de Washington pour l'adoption du pacte Rœrich

Le présent numéro de l'«OSSETIE» est consacré au Pacte Rœrich et à la troisième Conférence Internationale pour l'adoption de la Bannière de la Paix, dont l'inauguration est fixée au 17 Novembre.

Déjà de nombreux Pays ont notifié leur désir de participer à la Conférence du Pacte Rœrich qui sera placée sous la Présidence d'Honneur de Monsieur et de Madame de Rœrich. Un des principaux Membres du Gouvernement du Président Roosevelt—M. Henry Wallace a été nommé «Protecteur» de la Conférence et M. le Sénateur des Etats-Unis Wagner, Commissaire Général. Le Président de la Conférence sera M. Louis L. Horch, Président du Rœrich Museum de New-York.

Notre revue est heureuse de pouvoir contribuer pour sa modeste part à l'extension du mouvement en faveur de la protection des monuments historiques et des œuvres d'art.

Plus que jamais la noble initiative du Maître Nicolas de Rœrich est opportune et urgente : les forces des ténèbres se lancent à de nouveaux assauts contre les citadelles de la Culture humaine.

Au cours des perturbations sociales de ces derniers temps de nombreuses œuvres d'art ont péri.

Nous avons publié ici même, dans notre dernier numéro, un article sur la destruction sacrilège de panneaux de Nicolas de Rœrich à Pétrograd.

La Bannière de la Paix doit défendre et protéger les créations de l'Art et de la Science, de même que le drapeau de la Croix Rouge protège les hôpitaux et les ambulances.

La Conférence de Washington marquera certainement une étape importante dans le dé-

veloppement du grand mouvement culturel et spirituel dont Nicolas de Rœrich est l'instigateur et le chef.

L'«OSSETIE» croit devoir appuyer particulièrement les progrès de ce mouvement, d'autant plus qu'il y a au pays Ossète de très nombreux monuments des siècles révolus dont beaucoup, hélas, ont eu à souffrir de l'inclémence des hommes et dont il convient de sauver les vestiges. Ainsi nous nous souvenons tous de la magnifique église de Justinien le Grand dans l'aoul (village) de Galéat (Jouzi-Dzouar)... Combien d'autres monuments méritent d'être sauvés et protégés!

C'est donc de tout cœur que nous adressons notre salut à la Conférence de Washington et que nous souhaitons qu'elle soit une nouvelle victoire de l'esprit.

Que tous ceux qui tiennent à servir leur haut idéal de Paix, de Savoir et de Beauté se réunissent sous les plis de la Bannière que le Maître Nicolas de Rœrich adjure les Nations d'adopter comme symbole de la vraie Culture!

Nous avons orné la couverture du présent numéro de notre revue d'une reproduction du tableau de Nicolas de Rœrich, SANCTA PROTECTRIX, qui se trouve actuellement au Centre Européen du Rœrich Museum à Paris et qui est une des plus récentes créations du Maître.

La Reine du Ciel étend son manteau au-dessus des sanctuaires de la Foi et de l'Esprit, dans un geste de protection, pour les défendre des atteintes de la folie destructrice. Sur sa poitrine brille le signe de la Bannière de la Paix, un cercle et trois besants, antiques symboles de l'Eternité et de la Très Sainte Trinité.

## The Rœrich Peace Movement

By V. Shibayev.

It is announced that on November 17-th in Washington shall take place the Third International Convention of the Rœrich Banner of Peace. After two successful Conferences in Belgium, now the capital of the United States responds to the panhuman idea propounded by Prof. Nicholas Rœrich.

Instead of glorifying shells and cannons, this great artist proposes one world banner which will be used as a symbol of protection over all cultural treasures of humanity. As a guardian of high Culture, this Banner shall warn every assailant: «noli me tangere» — here are real values of humanity». May there during our civilization be no such vulgar barbarian hand which would dare to commit vandalism. Although to our sorrow such vandalism takes place up to now, not only during wars, but also through rudeness and crass ignorance.

Already around this Peace movement a large and significant literature has accumulated. «Peace through Culture» — such is the motto of Rœrich and this remedy for peace kindled legions of hearts throughout the world.

Let us see how prominent personalities resound to Peace through Culture with the special World Banner, which according to the words of the Founder, Professor Rœrich himself, «should protect the spiritual health of humanity just as the Red Cross flag protects physical health».

Before me are several books and pamphlets and articles dedicated to the Rœrich Pact. Here is an article from the New-York Times, headed «Rœrich is hailed as Peace Leader». In it opinions of several outstanding

personalities are quoted. The Consul-General of Germany in the U.S.A. Dr. Paul Schwartz brings congratulation of President von Hindenburg. Admiration for the activities is expressed in behalf of King Alexander of Yugoslavia by Dr. Radoye Yankovic, Consul-General. The Hon. George Gordon Battle describes «Nicolas Rœrich as the inspiration of a great movement for the world wide cultural solidarity».

H. M. King Albert of Belgium sends his Message of greetings to the Peace Conference. H. H. Pope Pius XI also sends his appreciation of the work of the Conference. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia as well as the President of Mexico express their sympathy for the Pact French Academies as well as the City of Paris add their vote to the choir of other academies, cities and universities.

Let me quote from the book «The Rœrich Pact»:

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes to Prof. Rœrich: «I have keenly followed your most remarkable achievements in the realm of Arts and also your great humanitarian work for the welfare of nations of which your Peace Pact idea with a special banner for the protection of cultural treasures is a singularly effective symbol».

Maurice Maeterlinck writes: «I am at full heart in accord with the signatories of the Rœrich Pact. Let us group around this noble ideal all moral forces of which we can dispose».

Sir C. V. Raman writes: «Your idea of a Banner of Peace is truly a great one. I am not



surprized that it is receiving both approval and practical adoption. I wish it all success».

The following are further quoted at random:

Prof. Louis Le Fur, of the University of Paris wishes: «From the whole heart success to this necessary salutary movement».

Dr. Asit Kuder Haldar, Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow states: «I fully and heartily endorse this noble scheme inaugurated for the great cause of Art, Religion and Science of the world».

President of Kyushu Imperial University, Dr. Chinjiro Matsuura wrote: «I take pleasure to agree with you on this idea».

M. C. Tulpinck, President of the Union of the Rœrich Pact in Belgium, writes: «The affirmation by the nations of the moral principles contained in the Rœrich Pact is one of the most considerable historical events».

Sir Jagadis C. Bose announces: «Regarding your excellent suggestions for the preservation of valuable objects and scientific works, — I have every sympathy with this object».

The poet-laureate of England — Gordon Botommley exclaims: «I need not say that it has my complete and earnest sympathy and that I believe every means ought to be taken to secure its universal adoption».

Claude Bragdon «approves of the Pact most heartily».

Members of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, M. Adatci, Dr. Antonio de Bustamente, Dr. Rafael Altamira and Dr. Loder have also recorded their sincere adherence.

Swami Jagadiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission in the course of his beautiful address to the Conference, calling all to adhere to the Pact, writes: «Prof. Rœrich, the founder and leader of this unique humanitarian movement is himself the personification

of universal art and universal culture. He has been truly called by Dr. James Cousins as 'Himalayan in Soul', for he is really the prophet of a new humanity and the messenger of a new cultural world... Help and not fight! Assimilate and not destroy! Harmony and Peace!.. Hari Om!».

The President of the National Arts Club of New-York John Agar expressed «readiness to assist this worthy endeavour».

The world famous conductor Leopold Stokovski of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra affirms: «I am wholeheartedly in sympathy with Prof. de Rœrich's ideas and ideals for the International Pact to protect artistic and scientific treasures, It is a noble project!»

The Andhra Historical Research Society «heartily approves of the action in trying to have a special flag for art treasures, etc.»

Prof. Edgar Hewett, eminent American archaeologist greets the Banner: «Assuredly the spirit of this proposal must command itself to all right thinking people of the world».

Prof. Anesaki of the Tokyo Imperial University «has the pleasure of expressing warmest endorsement of the project».

The well-known Professor of International Law, Baron M. de Taube commences his eulogistic address with the following statement: «I declare my adherence on all points with the generous idea of the initiator of the Pact, M. Nicholas de Rœrich».

Japan's Prime Minister M. Hamaguchi states that «the Pact will make a signal contribution towards promoting the Culture of Mankind».

The Minister of Education of Nanking, M. Chiang, finds that «the Pact is of immeasurable humanitarian value, since art treasures are universal property and belong to no one nation or nations. I regret only that it had not been thought off earlier».

This is but a mere dozen of literally thousands of appreciative endorsements recieved continuously from cultural leaders of the

world. And I cannot omit adding the following most significant messages:

The First Lady of America, Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt writes: «I think the ideals represented by the Rœrich Pact cannot help but appeal to all those, who hope that the best in the past may be preserved to guide and serve future generations».

Mrs William Dick Spurburg, as President of the New-York Federation of Women's Clubs on behalf of 400,000 members writes: «We are going to lend our spirits and all of our influence to such movements as this very great man Nicholas Rœrich initiated... I want you to know that we stand four square back of your organization and we feel it a great honour to be permitted to add our great tribute to Nicholas Rœrich».

From beyond the seas sounds the voice of the foremost military authority the Marshall of France Lyautey: «Under the present world critical circumstances the mission that your organization has set before itself for protecting the historical monuments and treasures of Art is more timely than ever. I request you to accept my full adherence to it».

And just now before the Washington Convention the influential member of the U.S. Government, Secretary H. Wallace sends his full-

hearted message, in writing to Prof. Rœrich: «I believe so profoundly in the things for which the Banner of Peace stands that I am only too happy to offer you any cooperation in my personal capacity to help make your efforts along this line successful».

I quoted these competent opinions not only because of the November Washington Convention. Besides this special occasion, it is always uplifting to hear how great men think of Peace and of the protection of true human achievements. I not only rejoiced myself recollecting these benevolent humanitarian messages, but I know that such joy is not egotistic — for all readers will enjoy sharing in it.

Wishing from the whole heart success to the Washington Convention, I join in the statement of Dr. George Chklaver, Doctor of Laws of the University of Paris, who states in his article «The Rœrich Pact»:

«Seldom are all the Nations of the World stirred by the same thought, seldom are they united by the same endeavour. It was given to Nicholas de Rœrich to create a movement which has won the enthusiastic support of governments and peoples alike: thus it was proved once more that Beauty, Knowledge and Culture are the best means to bring together the membra disjecta of Humanity!»



# „Пактъ Рериха“

Вашингтонская Конференція 17 ноября 1933 года.

Мировой художник, мыслитель и археолог Академикъ Н. К. Рерихъ, искусству котораго посвященъ Музей-Небоскребъ въ Нью-Йоркѣ и который является основателемъ многочисленныхъ культурно-просвѣтительныхъ учреждений, еще въ 1904 году высказалъ Великую Идею объ охранѣ художественныхъ и научныхъ сокровищъ человѣчества.

Онъ представилъ еще въ то время соответствующій проектъ Императорскому Россійскому Правительству. Въ началѣ Великой войны, онъ вновь настаивалъ на необходимости осуществить этотъ проектъ и, наконецъ, въ 1929 году предложилъ всѣмъ державамъ присоединиться къ Пакту объ охранѣ художественныхъ и научныхъ сокровищъ въ мирѣ.

Призывъ этотъ былъ опубликованъ въ Соед. Штатахъ, въ газетѣ „Нью-Йоркъ Таймсъ“. Въ то же время Профессоръ Рерихъ поручилъ Доктору Правъ и лектору Международнаго Права Парижскаго Университета Г. Г. Шкляверу проредактировать юридическую формулировку проекта договора.

Въ 1930 году Пактъ былъ единогласно одобренъ Музейнымъ Комитетомъ Лиги Націй. Въ томъ же году были основаны „Комитеты Пакта Рериха“ въ Нью-Йоркѣ и въ Парижѣ.

Въ слѣдующемъ году былъ основанъ въ городѣ Брюггѣ (Бельгія) „Союзъ Пакта Рериха“ подъ предѣлательствомъ члена Королевской Бельгійской Археологической Комиссіи Камилла Тюльпинка. Н. К. Рерихъ былъ избранъ Почетнымъ Предѣлелемъ всѣхъ этихъ организаций, которыя состоятъ, кромѣ того, подъ Почетнымъ Покровительствомъ Предѣлателя Гаагскаго Международнаго Суда Адачи. Въ 1931 и въ 1932 г. состоялись въ Брюггѣ двѣ Конференціи, посвященныя Пакту Рериха. Болѣе

двадцати странъ приняли участіе въ этихъ конференціяхъ. Во время второй Конференціи была организована Выставка Древнихъ Городовъ и Памятниковъ, въ которой приняли участіе 23 страны. Одновременно, благодаря инициативѣ Г-на Тюльпинка въ Брюггѣ былъ основанъ Музей Имени Н. К. Рериха, посвященный Миру, Искусству, Наукѣ и Труду.

Организации, работающія во имя Пакта Рериха проявили свою дѣятельность во многихъ формахъ, путемъ устройства лекцій, собраний и даже шествій, какъ напр., Шекспировское Общество Имени Н. К. Рериха въ Нью-Йоркѣ.

Предложеніе объ охранѣ Искусства было встрѣчено съ большимъ энтузіазмомъ во всемъ мирѣ.

Тысячи писемъ были получены отъ Правительствъ, выдающихся государственныхъ дѣятелей, научныхъ и художественныхъ учреждений, женскихъ организаций и т. д. Часть этихъ писемъ была опубликована въ 1 томѣ сборника, посвященнаго Пакту Рериха. Среди лицъ, выразившихъ свое сочувствіе Пакту мы находимъ имена Короля Бельгійскаго Альберта 1-го, Президента Массарика, Г-жи Рузвельтъ, Маршала Люта, Мориса Метерлинка, Рабиндраната Тагора, Сэра С. В. Рамана, Сэра Джагадиза Боша, Американскаго Министра Уалласа, Сенаторовъ Копланда и Риччи, Барона М. А. Таубе, Профессоровъ Бустаманта, Альтамира, Ле Фюръ, Анезаки, Герцогини Сомерсетъ и множество другихъ.

Рядъ Академій (въ томъ числѣ Французскія Академіи Искусствъ и Политическихъ Наукъ), Университеты и Музеи поддержали своими резолюціями Проектъ Н. К. Рериха.

Супруга Президента Соед. Штатовъ Mrs Franklin Roosevelt пишетъ по поводу Пакта:

„Я полагаю, что идеалы, выраженные въ Пактѣ Рериха могутъ лишь быть привѣтствованы всѣми кто надѣется на то, что лучшее въ прошломъ должно быть охранено, дабы оно могло послужить будущимъ поколѣніямъ и указывать имъ путь.“

Извѣстный Американскій художникъ L. Dabo, выражая свое одобреніе Рериховскому „Знамени Мира“, заявляетъ: „Если намъ удастся достигнуть того, чтобы всѣ народы приняли это Знамя для охраны всего прекраснаго, драгоценнаго, всѣхъ проявленій человѣческаго гения, всѣхъ созданий мысли и рукъ человѣческихъ — это будетъ въ теченіи послѣдняго тысячелѣтія величайшимъ достиженіемъ Духа и Культуры... Народъ судить по его поэтамъ, художникамъ и ученымъ, а не по его дѣльцамъ“.

Говоря о духовной мощи Н. К. Рериха, докторъ Чарльзъ Флейшеръ — извѣстный американскій писатель и ученый, сказалъ: „Я чувствую, что Рерихъ какъ бы символизируетъ господство духа. Хотя сегодня онъ и отсутствуетъ, однако, онъ все же среди насъ, такъ мощенъ его духъ“. Упомянувъ о Рериховскомъ Музеѣ и о связанныхъ съ нимъ учрежденіяхъ, Д-ръ Флейшеръ назвалъ ихъ плодами творческаго духа Рериха.

17-го ноября этого года открывается въ столицѣ Соед. Штатовъ Международная Конференція Пакта Рериха: несомнѣнно, Конференція эта явится важнымъ этапомъ въ распространеніи идеи Знамени Мира. Знамя это уже сейчасъ рѣбятъ надъ многими учрежденіями...

Почетными Президентами Конференціи будутъ Н. К. Рерихъ и Супруга его, Предѣлелемъ-же — Предѣлель Рериховскаго Музея

въ Нью-Йоркѣ М-ръ Луи Хоршъ. Уже многія страны выразили согласіе принять участіе въ Конференціи. Министръ Уалласъ будетъ „Протекторомъ“ Конференціи, а Сенаторъ Вагнеръ назначенъ „Chairman“омъ.

На Знамени изображены алымъ цвѣтомъ на бѣломъ полѣ, кругъ и три шара.

Конечно, Знамя это имѣетъ значеніе не только въ военное время, но и въ мирное, ибо увы, почти ежедневно совершаются многочисленныя акты вандализма и уничтожаются незамѣнимыя сокровища. Поистинѣ, Знамя это является великимъ знакомъ Культуры.

Интересно привести здѣсь слова изъ проповѣди одного извѣстнаго Американскаго Пастора — Роберта Норвуда — во время торжественнаго молебна о Мирѣ въ Нью-Йоркѣ: „Миръ придетъ, о чудесное Знамя! Мы посылаемъ тебя впередъ, во исполненіе твоей миссіи. И посылая тебя впередъ, мы, которые касаемся твоего полотнища и взираемъ на твою бѣлизну, обязуемся посвятить себя, наши души и плоть, почитанію Добра во Всевышнемъ... Итакъ, Миръ придетъ, наконецъ, съ побѣднымъ рѣяніемъ твоей бѣлизны... Иди-же впередъ и побѣждай во имя Любви; желаемъ тебѣ успѣха во Имя Всевышняго!“

Знамя Мира, которое можно сравнить съ флагомъ Краснаго Креста, — имѣетъ конечною цѣлью охранить всѣ очаги Искусства, Науки, Вѣры и всѣ культурныя цѣнности Мира.

По выраженію самого инициатора Знамени Н. К. Рериха: „Если Красный Крестъ печется о тѣлесно раненныхъ и больныхъ, то нашъ Пактъ, ограждаетъ цѣнности гения человѣческаго, тѣмъ охраняя духовное здоровье“.

*Дзамбулатъ Дзантти*



## Обращенія Н. К. Рериха къ Международнымъ Конференціямъ Знамени Мира

## I.

*Брюгге, 1931 г.*

Сердечный привѣтъ всѣмъ вамъ, собравшимся во имя Знамени Мира, во имя культурныхъ цѣнностей. Я уже выражалъ мое восхищеніе благородной идеѣ Камилла Тюльпинка о созывѣ Конференціи въ Брюггѣ для распространенія и укрѣпленія въ жизни нашего Пакта Мира. Конечно, Г-нъ Тюльпинкъ ознакомитъ почетное собраніе съ нѣкоторыми положеніями моихъ писемъ къ нему. Также мнѣ хочется обратиться ко всѣмъ присутствующимъ, чтобы, привѣтствуя за свидѣтельствовать тотъ энтузіазмъ, который мы ощутили изъ странъ всего міра.

Для меня настоящее собраніе является какъ бы основаніемъ долгожданной Лиги Культуры. Эта Лига укрѣпитъ всемірное сознание, что истинная эволюція совершается лишь на основахъ Знанія и Красоты. Лишь цѣнности Культуры дадутъ разрѣшеніе труднѣйшимъ житейскимъ проблемамъ. Лишь во имя цѣнности Культуры человѣчество можетъ преуспѣвать. Въ самомъ корнѣ этого священнаго для насъ понятія заключено все почитаніе Свѣта, все служеніе Благу. Именно, понятіе Культуры предполагаетъ не отвлеченность, не холодную абстракцію, но дѣятельность творчества, оно живетъ понятіемъ неустанныго подвига жизни, просвѣщеннымъ трудомъ, твореніемъ. Не для насъ самихъ, ибо мы уже это знаемъ, но для подрастающихъ поколѣній повторимъ, что во всѣ лучшіе періоды человѣческой исторіи возрожденіе и расцвѣтъ создавались тамъ, гдѣ выростала традиція почитанія Культуры.

И мы знаемъ, что не мгновенно укрѣпляется эта свѣтлая традиція, ее нужно каждодневно

орошать благодатью Свѣта. Ибо даже лучшій духовный садъ засыхаетъ въ темнотѣ и безводіи. Потому, для насъ Знамя Мира является вовсе не только нужнымъ во время войны, но можетъ быть еще болѣе нужнымъ каждодневно, когда безъ грома пушекъ часто совершаются такіе же непоправимыя ошибки противъ Культуры. Всемірное значеніе имѣютъ культурныя духовныя цѣнности человѣчества и такъ же мирно обобщающе будетъ дружественное рукопожатіе во имя этихъ свѣтлыхъ находженій всѣхъ поколѣній.

Въ широкой программѣ будутъ обсуждены многообразные способы примѣненія заботы о Культурѣ. Конечно, мы услышимъ множества полезныхъ предложеній, которые всѣ будутъ нужны въ этомъ мировомъ дѣлѣ и лишь будетъ вопросомъ, въ какомъ порядкѣ и какъ лучше примѣнить ихъ.

Мы услышимъ и о мировомъ Днѣ Культуры, когда во всѣхъ школахъ и просвѣтительныхъ обществахъ одновременно будетъ посвященъ день осознанію національныхъ и мировыхъ культурныхъ сокровищъ. Мы обсудимъ, какіе именно памятники Культуры и собранія культурныя будутъ охранять Знамя Мира. Обсудимъ и всемірное каталогированіе всѣхъ цѣнностей человѣческаго гени. Будетъ обсужденъ весь комплексъ заботъ о Красотѣ и Знаніи, который, по истинѣ, является обязанностью всего мыслящаго человѣчества, внося въ жизнь прочные устои. Конечно, будетъ обсуждено и учрежденіе особыхъ комитетовъ во всѣхъ странахъ, представители которыхъ уже выразили или готовы выразить симпатію этому культурному дѣлу.

Начало подобнаго комитета въ Америкѣ уже положено. Въ нашемъ первомъ Ежегодникѣ, предлагаемомъ настоящему собранію, выражены всѣ тѣ дѣйствія, которыя до сихъ поръ нами бы-

ли произведены по этому Пакту. Конечно, мы увѣрены, что не только Ежегодникъ будетъ отображать развитіе Пакта, но появится и другое изданіе, посвященное вопросамъ всемірной каталогизаціи культурныхъ сокровищъ.

Съ будущей осени, имѣя въ основаніи симпатіи и одобреніе Пакту многомилліонными организациями, кладется основаніе Фонду Знамени Мира. Особое собраніе, посвященное Знамени Мира въ нашемъ Музеѣ, въ Нью Йоркѣ, еще разъ показало какія мощныя симпатіи стоятъ за этой идеей. Нельзя не отмѣтить, что нѣкоторыя учрежденія уже подняли надъ своими хранилищами наше Знамя, тѣмъ подтверждая непреложность этого рѣшенія. Нѣтъ надобности подчеркивать, что всѣ эти дѣйствія должны идти по одному руслу. Понятіе Культуры должно вызывать въ насъ и соотвѣтствующее понятіе единенія.

Мы устали отъ разрушеній и взаимнаго непониманія. Лишь Культура, лишь всеобщающія понятія Красоты и Знанія могутъ вернуть намъ общечеловѣческой языкъ. Это не мечтаніе! Это наблюденіе опыта сорокадвухлѣтней дѣятельности на поприщѣ Культуры, Искусства, Науки. И въ одномъ мы можемъ принести нерушимую клятву, что отъ этой охраны Культуры, отъ Лиги Культуры, ни мы, ни послѣдователи наши, не отступимся. Насъ нельзя разочаровать, ибо наблюденія въ полѣ Искусства и Знанія наполняютъ насъ несломимымъ энтузіазмомъ. Не одна нація, не одинъ классъ съ нами, но всѣ множества человѣческія, ибо, въ концѣ концовъ, сердце человѣческое открыто Красотѣ творчества.

Со снѣжныхъ вершинъ Гималаевъ во имя этой всеобнимающей, всеподобной красоты творчества, въ самомъ широкомъ пониманіи, я привѣтствую васъ, привѣтствую друзей - единомышленниковъ Культуры, и это единеніе въ Прекрасномъ умножить силы наши, вольетъ согласіе въ мышленіе наше, и убѣдительною прекрасной необходимостью привлечетъ къ намъ множество сотрудниковъ Культуры.

Вѣдь понятіе Культуры принадлежитъ къ нерушимымъ синтезирующимъ понятіямъ. Противъ Культуры можетъ быть лишь невѣжество и ес-

ли бы такое гдѣ обнаружилось, мы можемъ лишь сожалѣть объ этомъ темномъ началѣ. При этомъ будемъ помнить, какъ медленно входятъ въ сознаніе даже совершенно очевидныя идеи. Будемъ помнить, что даже знамя Краснаго Креста, уже оказавшее человѣчеству безчисленныя услуги, въ началѣ было принято съ усмѣшкой, недоверіемъ и сарказмомъ. О томъ же говорятъ, безчисленные примѣры полезнѣйшихъ открытій и нововведеній. Но эти факты своею прискорбностью вливаютъ въ насъ новую энергію о необходимости и жизненности Знамени Мира и Лиги Культуры.

Въ концѣ концовъ то, что мы предлагаемъ, ничто и никого не умаляетъ, ничто не затрудняетъ и достижимо самыми простыми средствами. Конечно, большія дѣла не могутъ быть выполнены немедленно — требуется неустанная, длительная работа, къ которой мы и готовы. Но огонь зажигается мгновенно и пусть этотъ священный огонь, огонь Чаши Возношенія, мгновенно объединитъ насъ всѣхъ сойтись и дружно поднять Знамя Мира, Знамя Культуры!

## II.

*Брюгге, 1932 г.*

Драгоценно мнѣ было въ минувшемъ году привѣтствовать нашу Первую Конференцію и слѣдить за развитіемъ и распространеніемъ въ жизни Пакта о Сохраненіи Памятниковъ Искусства и Науки.

Въ свое время мы предлагали этотъ проектъ на основѣ неоспоримыхъ историческихъ данныхъ, повелительно требовавшихъ обратить общественное вниманіе на опасности окружающія незамѣнимыя сокровища творческаго духа человѣческаго.

Со времени Первой Конференціи не прошло и года, какъ изъ цѣлага ряда странъ поступили свѣденія о новыхъ прискорбныхъ и незамѣнимыхъ уничтоженіяхъ, какъ предметовъ Искусства, такъ и Книгохранилищъ. Эти печальные знаки еще разъ напомнили всѣмъ намъ насколько сама современность, сама жизнь требуетъ обращенія вниманія на защиту Памятниковъ Творчества Человѣчества.



При этомъ можно было еще разъ убѣдиться, что, хотя и военное время жестоко угрожаетъ Памятникамъ Творчества, но и видъ официальной войны, при прочихъ потрясеніяхъ человѣчества, эти Памятники подвергаются не меньшей опасности. Я очень радъ былъ ознакомиться съ мнѣніемъ виконта Алэнъ д-Эрбе де Тюн, писавшаго по поводу нашего Пакта, что Знамя Пакта, также какъ и знакъ Краснаго Креста, не можетъ быть обнародовано лишь при наступленіи военныхъ дѣйствій. Народное сознание, сознание дѣльных армій, должно узнать значеніе, этого Знака и укрѣпить его въ своемъ сознаниі, для чего требуется извѣстное время.

Это совершенно правильное замѣчаніе еще разъ подсказываетъ намъ насколько неотложно должно быть начато распространеніе сущности Пакта и Знака его въ сознаниі народовъ. Въ дѣлѣ тѣмъ самымъ укрѣпится и обновится пониманіе историческихъ основъ и созидательнаго прогресса. А такая строительная задача въ отношеніи молодого поколѣнія является ближайшей обязанностью каждаго образованнаго дѣятеля и воспитателя.

Не будемъ скрывать другъ отъ друга тѣ необычайные кризисы и потрясенія, колеблющіе міровые основы. Не будемъ перечислять эти бѣдствія, ибо они извѣстны каждому изъ насъ. И не только извѣстны, но и ощущаемы самымъ бѣдственнымъ образомъ. Это уже не предположеніе, но уже трузмъ. Потому мысль объ охраненіи основъ высшей Цивилизаціи, высшей Культуры, именно сейчасъ встаетъ такъ необычайно повелительно.

Всѣ чуткіе умы міра понимаютъ серьезность настоящаго положенія. Только что выдающіеся умы замѣтили о необходимости построенія Новаго Ковчега въ виду несомнѣнныхъ опасностей, окружающихъ человѣчество. Объ этихъ опасностяхъ замѣчали всѣ культурные водители. Изъ разныхъ странъ, при самыхъ разныхъ обстоятельствахъ, приходили эти зовы Кассандры. А послѣдующія событія лишь подтвердили, что это не были безответственные глаголы.

Итакъ мы видимъ, что каждый день, безъ преувеличенія, подчеркиваю, именно не мѣсяцъ,

но уже день, приноситъ новыя фактическія данныя о необходимости собраться во имя Сохраненія Сокровищъ Творческаго Духа.

Не можетъ быть такой страны, которая бы заявила, что она не желаетъ еще разъ озабочиться сугубымъ Охраненіемъ своихъ истинныхъ Сокровищъ. Не можетъ быть настолько огрубѣвшаго сердца, которое бы не желало понять, что Государственный Расцвѣтъ приходилъ вмѣстѣ съ расцвѣтомъ высокихъ Началь Цивилизаціи и Культуры. Такимъ образомъ, не могу предвидѣть, гдѣ же могутъ быть сознательные противники нашего общаго желанія процвѣтанія Цивилизаціи и Культуры и прежде всего Охраненія Памятниковъ — Истинныхъ Сокровищъ Духа Человѣческаго.

Чтобы рѣшиться сказать, что мысли и заботы о Сохраненіи Прекраснаго, а тѣмъ самымъ и о ростѣ прогресса, не нужны, нужно сдѣлаться тѣмъ варваромъ разрушителемъ, который лишь иногда въ моменты упадка Цивилизаціи поднималъ свой голосъ и руку. Итакъ, не будемъ говорить о противникахъ, ибо предположимъ, что мы живемъ не въ варварскія времена.

Значитъ передъ нами лежитъ задача лишь постепеннаго продвигенія въ сознаниі народовъ мысли о неотложности и необходимости обновленія сугубой бережности ко всему творческому, созидающему, положительному. Разрушеніе и разложеніе утомили духъ человѣческой. Они внесли не только огрубеніе, но отупеніе, которое начало удовлетворяться лишь самыми грубѣйшими формами проявленія.

Въ небрежности находятся Культуристы начинанія, ибо существуетъ ошибочное мнѣніе о томъ, что сейчасъ не время о нихъ думать. Когда гремитъ С. О. С. духа человѣческаго, тогда время думать и о спасательномъ кругѣ, который вынесетъ опять ко времени Великолѣннаго Расцвѣта.

Вѣдь мы оптимисты и понимаемъ, что ступить мысленно объединенно устремиться къ охраненію и укрѣпленію строительныхъ началъ, какъ и все остальное приложится. И самая трудная проблема развѣ не рѣшались онѣ основами высшей Цивилизаціи и Культуры?

Сама исторія человѣчества за наши соображенія. Кажущіяся препятствія и непониманія, пусть будутъ они лишь тѣми скрытыми возможностями, которыя расцвѣтаютъ при одолѣніи препонъ. Вѣдь, во всякомъ случаѣ, мы не отступимъ отъ идеи сугубаго Охраненія истинныхъ Сокровищъ Духа. Передъ нами письменныя заявленія многихъ тысячъ лучшихъ представителей Міра. Не буду вдаваться въ перечисленія, ибо какое же изъ этихъ прекрасныхъ имѣть можно бы упустить, а упомянуть ихъ всѣ, какъ полное ожерелье цѣннѣйшихъ жемчужинъ, это значило бы написать книгу.

Конечно, эти книги и будутъ написаны. Имена вставшихъ въ первые ряды на защиту самого прекраснаго, самого познавательнаго, самого ведущаго и будутъ сохранены на цѣннѣйшихъ скрижаляхъ. Человѣчество должно знать тѣхъ, кто болѣлъ и заботился объ истинномъ Расцвѣтѣ Прогресса.

Вспомнимъ Исторію возникновенія Краснаго Креста. Этотъ высокій Знакъ скоро отмѣтитъ семидесятилѣтіе своего существованія на пользу человѣчества. При этомъ, въ назиданіе, позволительно будетъ вспомнить, какъ много непониманія къ этой казалась бы общечеловѣческой идеѣ было проявлено современниками доктора Дюнанъ. И тѣмъ не менѣе, несмотря на всѣ пожиманія плечъ и сожалительныя усмѣшки, идея человѣколюбія была принесена въ жизнь и даже самые суровые критики не дерзнуть сказать, что эта идея не дала замѣчательныхъ послѣдствій.

Есть особый видъ людей негативнаго свойства, которые предпочитаютъ говорить лишь о томъ, что они считаютъ отрицательнымъ. Но даже и эти своеобразные представители извѣстныхъ группъ человѣчества не выскажутъ огубнаго порицанія свѣтлой идеѣ Краснаго Креста.

Исторія возникновенія этого Учрежденія должна быть очень изучена нами, чтобы примѣнить ее во многихъ нашихъ перипетіяхъ.

Изъ Исторіи Краснаго Креста мы видимъ, что Идея вошла въ жизнь лишь вслѣдствіе неуклоннаго, неумолимаго, повелительнаго призы-

вавшаго дѣйствія всѣхъ соучастниковъ первоположенниковъ. По счастью, ни насмѣшки, ни отрицанія не внесли въ ряды ихъ губительнаго разложенія. Пусть будетъ именно также и въ нашемъ случаѣ.

Запомнимъ одно, что, во всякомъ случаѣ, мы не отклонимся отъ нашихъ устремленій. Рѣшительно ничто не сломитъ вашихъ объединенныхъ рѣшеній о вѣщѣ Охраненія Памятниковъ всего самого Прекраснаго и Высокаго.

Способы распространенія и виѣдренія этой идеи въ сердца народовъ, въ сердца молодежи — нашихъ наслѣдниковъ — чрезвычайно разнообразны. Они такъ же многообразны, какъ и сама жизнь. Потому, повторяю, рѣшительно каждое предложеніе имѣетъ подъ собою то или другое основаніе. Каждая мысль должна быть благожелательно заслушана и сами обстоятельства покажутъ что и въ какомъ порядкѣ возможно къ быстрѣйшему проведенію въ жизнь.

Если мы говорили объ Охраненіи творчества, то, тѣмъ самымъ, мы допускаемъ и широкое мышленіе. Пусть въ этомъ мышленіи, прежде всего, живетъ и дружелюбіе, и доброжелательство. Во имя свѣтлыхъ строительныхъ началъ, во имя бережности ко всему самому лучшему и высокому, привѣтствую васъ и увѣренъ въ дружномъ успѣхѣ, который достигнетъ Конференція Пакта Сохраненія Памятниковъ Искусства и Знанія.

Самыя сердечныя пожеланія шлю славному Городу Брюгге, который безсмертно высится символомъ множества прекрасныхъ именъ. Привѣтствую благородные труды Предсѣдателя нашего Союза Камилла Тюльпинка и всѣхъ сотрудниковъ, мыслящихъ объ Общемъ Благѣ. Привѣтствую героическую Бельгію, которая породила столько прекрасныхъ творческихъ мыслей и образовъ. Привѣтствую всѣхъ членовъ Конференціи, друзей Охраненія истинныхъ Сокровищъ человѣчества.

Конференція трудами и рѣшеніями своими знаменуетъ свѣтлый путь созидательства, прогресса и Единенія.



III.

Вашингтонъ, 1933 г.

Друзья!

Привѣтствую Васъ съединенныхъ во имя священнаго дѣла Мира. Не случайно мѣръ мыслить о мирѣ, ибо дѣйствительно вражда и взаимная ненависть дошли до предѣла. Нарушеніе творческой жизни увлекаетъ поколѣнія въ бездну одичанія. Никакіе поверхностные признаки цивилизаціи не скрываютъ одичаніе духа. Въ этой враждѣ, среди земныхъ смятеній, разрушаются истинныя цѣнности, творенія духа человѣческаго. Не будемъ оглядываться назадъ, гдѣ столько плачевныхъ примѣровъ, когда людямъ приходилось писать памятные слова "Разрушено человѣческимъ невѣденіемъ — Возстановлено человѣческой надеждою".

Именно ради этой надежды человѣчества на лучшее будущее, на истинный прогрессъ духа необходимо охранить истинныя цѣнности. Не буду напоминать исторію нашего Пакта, надъ которымъ работало нѣсколько Комитетовъ, Международной Союзъ и двѣ международныхъ конференціи: Несомнѣнность нашей мирной идеи подтверждается существованіемъ Краснаго Креста. Если Красный Крестъ печется о тѣлесно раненыхъ и больныхъ, то нашъ пактъ сражается за цѣнности генія человѣческаго, тѣмъ охраняя духовное здоровье.

Мѣръ всячески мыслить о мирѣ. Въ каждомъ мирномъ предложеніи заключается стремленіе къ тому же мировому прогрессу и благосостоянію. Каждый на своемъ языкѣ повторяетъ благую формулу доброжелательства. Вотъ и мы знаемъ, что, охранивъ подобно Красному Кресту, всѣ творческія цѣнности человѣчества особымъ Знаменемъ, мы вытѣсняемъ этимъ порядкомъ и само понятіе войны. Если весь мѣръ покроеся знаменемъ охраненія сокровищъ истинной культуры, то и воевать и враждовать будетъ негдѣ.

Были голоса замѣчавшіе, что зачѣмъ мыслить объ охраненіи, когда проще, казалось бы, вообще прекратить войны. Но въ то же самое время, когда такіе голоса были слышны, уже

новыя сокровища человѣчества разрушались и земля покрывалась новыми стыдными знаками. И такъ будемъ же прежде всего священно охранять творческія сокровища человѣчества. Прежде всего согласимся на самое простое, что подобно Красному Кресту, Знамя въ значительной мѣрѣ можетъ призывать человѣческое сознаніе къ охраненію того, что по свойству своему уже принадлежитъ не только націи, но всему міру и является дѣйствительною гордостью человѣчества.

Намъ могутъ сказать, почему мы мыслимъ о войнѣ. Но вѣдь никто и не говорилъ, что знамя нужно лишь во время формально объявленной войны. Вѣдь принципъ охраненія человѣческихъ сокровищъ нуженъ и во многихъ другихъ случаяхъ всевозможныхъ потрясеній. Дѣйствительно, не одна война, но многія другія потрясенія и конвульсіи человѣчества почему-то особенно яро обрушиваются на памятники культуры. Можно привести безчисленное множество печальныхъ примѣровъ.

Кто-то сказалъ, что при дальнобойныхъ орудіяхъ Знамя не можетъ быть охранителемъ. Но вѣдь и Красный Крестъ также точно не можетъ быть зримъ физически на далекихъ разстояніяхъ и тѣмъ не менѣе никто не будетъ отрицать высокую гуманитарную полезность учрежденій Краснаго Креста. Конечно, не забудемъ, что во время учрежденія Краснаго Креста находилось много бездушныхъ критиковъ, возражавшихъ противъ этой высоко-человѣческой идеи, но такое невѣжественное осужденіе свойственно при каждомъ нововведеніи. Не забудемъ, что великое открытіе Эдиссономъ фонографа нѣкоторые академики считали шарлатанствомъ.

И такъ не будемъ обращать вниманіе на тормозящіе доводы, ибо Красный Крестъ, благородно полезный, достаточно показалъ, что даже при дальнобойныхъ орудіяхъ и при воздушныхъ атакахъ и при газовой безчеловѣчности понятіе Краснаго Креста осталось высоко нужнымъ и неоспоримымъ. Когда повозка Краснаго Креста мчится во спасеніе по улицамъ, то движеніе приостанавливается, ибо всякій понимаетъ, что поверхъ обыденности случилось нечто требующее экстренныхъ мѣръ. И сейчасъ среди

смятеній человѣчества уже звучитъ С. О. С. Лучшие умы приходятъ къ мысли с необходимостью широкихъ мѣръ для умиротворенія и разоруженія. Но одно тѣлесное разоруженіе не поможетъ. Нужно разоружиться въ сердцѣ и въ духѣ. И вотъ мировое Знамя охранитель истинныхъ сокровищъ человѣчества поможетъ широко напомнить о томъ, что должно быть свято хранимо, какъ вѣхи и залогъ для свѣтлаго будущаго. Школьники отъ малыхъ лѣтъ должны твердо помнить, что тамъ, гдѣ знамя хранитель человѣческихъ сокровищъ, тамъ должно быть приложено особое береженіе, особая забота о достоинствѣ и дружеское сотрудничество во Благо. Также какъ Международный Трибуналъ Справедливости въ Гаагѣ, также какъ идея почтового всемірнаго союза, также какъ Красный Крестъ, въ существѣ своемъ нашъ Пактъ и Знамя не представляютъ никакихъ международныхъ затрудненій. Наоборотъ, Пактъ призываетъ къ еще одному сотрудничеству. Зоветь къ осознанію и къ каталогированію религиозныхъ, художественныхъ и научныхъ цѣнностей и къ поднятію культурнаго взаимоуваженія.

Намъ нечего опасаться, что военные чины представляютъ какія - либо непреодолимые затрудненія. Какъ ни странно, но именно отъ военной среды намъ не приходилось слышать никакихъ отрицаній, наоборотъ все время приходится слышать голоса сочувствія и соображенія о полной примѣнимости Пакта. Даже такіе неоспоримые авторитеты, какъ старѣйшій маршалъ Франціи Ліотэ, высказались совершенно опредѣленно въ пользу Пакта. Если Вы ознакомитесь съ письменными заявленіями такихъ военно-учебныхъ авторитетовъ, какъ генералъ де Ланюріенъ, уже вводящій лекціи о Пакте въ военныя школы, то еще разъ станетъ ясно насколько удобоисполнима гуманитарная задача Пакта.

Правда, одинъ ученый выразился, что пактъ можетъ мѣшать военнымъ дѣйствіямъ. Но, вѣдь, если Пактъ не только помѣшаетъ, но прекратитъ военныя дѣйствія, то это будетъ лишь его несомнѣнной заслугой. Вѣдь весь мѣръ только и думаетъ о прекращеніи смерти — и братоубійственныхъ столкновеній.

Люди глубоко понимаютъ, что матеріальный кризисъ не можетъ быть превращенъ въ благосостояніе одними декретами. Вѣдь сердце человѣческое должно согласиться на разоруженіе и сотрудничество. И въ этомъ общечеловѣческомъ постулатѣ все, что напоминаетъ объ истинной культурѣ духа, о творчествѣ, о строительствѣ, должно быть бережено и утверждено.

Мы имѣли многія тысячи сочувственныхъ Пакту отзывовъ отъ высокихъ представителей человѣчества, отъ государственныхъ и образовательныхъ учреждений. Организациі со многими милліонами членовъ почтили проектъ Пакта единоклупными, восторженными резолюціями. Музейная коммиссія Лиги Націй также единоклупно одобрила Пактъ. Предсѣдатель Палаты Международной Юстиціи въ Гаагѣ состоитъ покровителемъ Международнаго Союза Пакта, основаннаго въ Бельгіи.

Сейчасъ для меня необыкновенно знаменательна Конференція въ Америкѣ. Изъ Америки произошли многія формулы мирнаго общественнаго строительства. Америка въ своемъ необычайномъ въ исторіи конгломератѣ всѣхъ націй уже не разъ является поборницей мирныхъ и гуманитарныхъ идей. Потому я считаю, что, какъ общественныя массы Америки, такъ и правительство ея, выражающее высокій духъ націи, активно поддержать Пактъ и Знамя Мира, ибо это соглашеніе являлось бы еще однимъ звеномъ мирнаго мирового преуспѣянія.

Сердечно жалею, что въ сегодняшній день не могу быть съ Вами, но всею силою сердца, всѣмъ дружелюбіемъ заклинаю Васъ твердо и повелительно создать еще одну мощную опору для процвѣтанія творческихъ сокровищъ духа. Я увѣренъ, что Правительство Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, которому Вы передадите резолюцію Вашу, со свойственною ему сердечностью отзовется безотлагательно.

Если человѣчество признало Красный Крестъ для тѣлесно раненыхъ и больныхъ, то также признаетъ оно и Знамя Мира, какъ символъ мирнаго преуспѣванія и здоровья духа. Кланяюсь Васъ низко, отъ Гималаевъ, и прошу Васъ помочь символу здоровья духа человѣческаго.

Благодарю Васъ, Друзья.



# Знамя мира

Различными путями устремляется человечество къ Миру. Каждый въ сердцѣ своемъ сознаетъ, что это созидательное дѣйство является проческимъ выраженіемъ Новой Эры. Неумѣстно раздаются сужденія о преимуществахъ определеннаго образца снарядовъ, и заключаются конвенціи, опредѣляющія что ближе Міровому Единенію — одинъ или два броненосца съ дальнобойными орудіями. Но допустимъ даже, что и такія убійственныя разсужденія являются примитивными ступенями, ведущими къ тому-же самому великому понятію Мира, которое когда-нибудь, духовными радостями созиданія обуздаетъ воинственные инстинкты человечества.

Но все-же остается фактомъ, что орудія хотя-бы одного броненосца могутъ не менѣе чѣмъ орудія цѣлаго флота, уничтожить величайшее сокровище искусства и науки.

Мы оплакивали бібліотеку Лувена и незамѣнимыя красоты соборовъ Реймса и Ипра. Мы помнимъ множество сокровищъ частныхъ собраний, погибшихъ во время міровыхъ смутеній, но мы не хотимъ произносить слова враждебности. Скажемъ просто — “Разрушено человѣческимъ заблужденіемъ и восстановлено человѣческой надеждою”. Но всеже пагубныя заблужденія, въ той или иной формѣ, могутъ повториться, и новыя множества памятниковъ человѣческихъ подвиговъ могутъ быть опять разрушены.

Противъ этихъ заблужденій невѣжества мы должны принять немедленныя мѣры. Даже въ началѣ своемъ эти мѣры охраненія дадутъ многія полезныя слѣдствія. Никто не станетъ отрицать, что флагъ Краснаго Креста оказалъ неоцѣнимыя услуги и напомнилъ міру о человѣчности и состраданіи. Съ этой цѣлью проектъ Международнаго Договора, охраняющаго всѣ сокровища Искусства и Науки подѣ между-

народно признаннымъ флагомъ, представленъ нашимъ Музеемъ иностраннымъ Правительствамъ. Этотъ проектъ, который былъ представленъ также Государственному Департаменту и Комитету Иностранныхъ Сношеній, долженъ воспрепятствовать повторенію звѣрствъ подобныхъ тѣмъ, которыя имѣли мѣсто въ теченіи послѣдней войны, когда было разрушено такое множество соборовъ, музеевъ, книгохранилищъ и прочихъ сокровищницъ твореній человѣческаго генія. Этимъ планомъ предусматривается особый флагъ, который будетъ почитаемъ, какъ знакъ международной нейтральной территоріи. Знамя должно быть водружено надъ музеями, соборами, бібліотеками, университетами и пр. культурными центрами. Мой планъ, представленный нашимъ музеемъ былъ разработанъ согласно правиламъ Международнаго Права, Докторомъ Международнаго Права и Политическихъ Наукъ Парижскаго Университета, Лекторомъ Института Высшихъ Международныхъ Знаній Г. Г. Шкляверомъ, по совѣщаніи съ Профессоромъ Юридическаго Факультета Парижскаго Университета Альбертомъ де Жуффрѣ-де-ля Прадель, которые оба состоятъ Почетными Совѣтниками нашего Музея.

Первый параграфъ Пакта гласитъ: “Просвѣтительныя и художественныя учрежденія, художественныя и научныя Миссіи, ихъ персоналъ, имущество и собранія должны признаваться нейтральными и, какъ таковыя, должны быть охраняемы и уважаемы воюющими сторонами”.

“Охрана и уваженіе означенныхъ учреждений и Миссій будетъ соблюдаться на всей территоріи, находящейся подѣ суверенитетомъ договаривающихся державъ, безотносительно къ подданству того или иного учреждения”.

Когда идея Международнаго Флага Культуры впервые была мною оповѣщена мы не уди-

вились, что она вызвала всеобщій интересъ и энтузіазмъ. Опытные государственные дѣятели изумлялись почему нѣчто подобное не было предпринято уже ранѣе.

Когда мы предложили нашимъ Почетнымъ Совѣтникамъ Г. Г. Шкляверу и Проф. де Жуффрѣ-де-ля Прадель формулировать этотъ проектъ въ соответствии съ нормами Международнаго Права, мы вскорѣ получили прекрасно отредактированный Международный Договоръ, который былъ встрѣченъ общими горячими симпатіями.

Этотъ Международный Флагъ Культуры для охраны Искусства и Науки никого не умаляетъ и не нарушаетъ вѣчныхъ мирныхъ интересовъ. Наоборотъ, онъ подымаетъ міровое пониманіе сокровищъ эволюціи. Онъ въ существѣ своемъ ведетъ къ великому понятію Прогресса и Мира. Въ этомъ пониманіи, въ творческомъ стремленіи, понятіе Мира становится болѣе реальнымъ. Это Знамя, какъ Стражъ Мира, напоминаетъ о необходимости каталогированія всѣхъ культурныхъ сокровищъ Мира. Это совсѣмъ не трудно и въ нѣкоторыхъ странахъ уже почти рѣшено, но все же остается еще много пробѣловъ. Каждое завоеваніе мірового сознанія должно быть привѣтствовано.

Флагъ Краснаго Креста не нуждается въ объясненіяхъ даже для наиболѣе некультурныхъ умовъ. Точно также и новое Знамя, этотъ Стражъ культурныхъ сокровищъ, говоритъ само за себя. Нетрудно объяснить даже дикарю значеніе охраненія сокровищъ Искусства и Науки. Мы часто твердимъ, что краеугольный камень будущей Культуры покоится на Красотѣ и Знаніи. Теперь мы дожили до дѣйствія въ этомъ благословенномъ полѣ и должны дѣйствовать безотлагательно. Лига Націй, которая работаетъ въ пользу Международнаго Мира не можетъ возвра-

жать противъ этого Знамени, ибо оно является однимъ изъ знаковъ мирнаго единенія.

Не случайно эта идея возникла на почвѣ Америки. По своему географическому положенію Америка менѣе другихъ странъ въ военное время находится въ опасности подвергнуться разрушеніямъ. То, что это предложеніе исходитъ изъ страны, сокровища которой менѣе подвержены опасности, еще болѣе подчеркиваетъ, что предложенный флагъ есть символъ всего Мира, не одной лишь страны, но всего цивилизованнаго Мира.

На предложенномъ Знамени изображены на бѣломъ фонѣ въ кругѣ три, соединенныя амарантовыя Сферы, какъ символъ Вѣчности и Единенія. Хотя мы и не знаемъ, когда именно это Знамя будетъ развѣваться надъ всѣми культурными памятниками, несомнѣнно, что семя уже взросло. Оно уже привлекло вниманіе большихъ умовъ и устремляется отъ сердца къ сердцу, пробуждая еще разъ среди людскихъ множествъ всю Мира и Доброжелательства.

Несравненно грѣвять немедленныя мѣры, чтобы страдать отъ опасности благородное наследіе Прошлаго для славнаго Будущаго. Это предвѣдетъ тогда, когда всѣ страны торжественно поклонятся охранять сокровища Культуры которыя въ сущности принадлежатъ не одному народу, но Міру. Этимъ путемъ мы можемъ создать еще одно приближеніе къ расцвѣту.

*Николай Рерихъ.*

Нью-Йоркъ. Мартъ, 1930.

*Примѣч. Из-за:* Эта статья была напечатана на многихъ языкахъ міра, въ томъ числѣ и на англійскомъ, въ газетѣ “Нью-Йоркъ Таймсъ”.



# Священный знак

Не успели мы оплакать гибель картин Гойи и драгоценной церковной утвари, истребленных в Испании, также как и храмов в России во время революций, как перед нами вновь лежит газета с известием о гибели ценнейшей Восточной Библиотеки в Шанхае во время последних военных действий. Можем ли мы молчать об этих разрушениях? Можем ли мы сознавать, что молодое поколение будет знать как мы попустительствовали разлагающимся элементам уничтожать то, чем может укрѣпляться Культура человечества? Развѣ не долг наш неустанно твердить о необходимости охранения драгоценнейших памятников отъ всѣхъ посягательствъ на нихъ? Люди такъ мало отдаютъ отчета о томъ, какія объединенныя дружныя мѣры должны быть приняты во избѣжаніе новыхъ печальнѣйшихъ обвиненій нашего времени.

Будемъ же смотрѣть лишь въ существо дѣла, не будемъ останавливаться передъ переходящими формулами. Ибо именно онѣ часто мѣшаютъ людямъ увидѣть существо дѣла въ полнотѣ. Въ дальнѣйшемъ движеніи нашего Знамени, которое должно служить охраненію истинныхъ сокровищъ человѣческихъ, много новыхъ предложений. Кто то не хочетъ никакихъ манифестацій. Пусть будетъ такъ. Кто-то не хочетъ наломничества Знамени, не хочетъ церковныхъ освященій Знамени, не хочетъ выставокъ, связанныхъ со Знаменемъ. Заслушаемъ и это. Кому то хочется, чтобы все, связанное со Знаменемъ и Пактомъ об охраненіи человѣческаго гениа, проводилось въ пониженномъ тонѣ; и это заслушаемъ. Кому то кажется, что вмѣсто слова Культура, нужно въ данномъ случаѣ сказать цивилизація, ибо очевидно онѣ полагаютъ, что даже уже цивилизація находится въ опасности. Конечно, такое сужденіе немного сурово, но обстоятельства времени могутъ быть дѣйствительно намекаютъ уже и на опасность для цивилизаціи. Заслушаемъ все.

Кто-то предлагаетъ сдѣлать для Знамени та-

кое длинное названіе, чтобы въ немъ описательно вошли всѣ опредѣлительныя. Заслушаемъ и это, хотя такое предложеніе мнѣ напоминаетъ эпизодъ нѣкоего Комитета обсуждавшаго учрежденіе одного нагруднаго знака. Каждый изъ присутствующихъ настаивалъ на своемъ символѣ и Предсѣдатель изъ любезности собралъ всѣ эти символы воедино такъ что получился совершенно нескладный комплексъ. Тогда одинъ инженеръ, до тѣхъ поръ молчавшій, предложилъ покрыть весь этотъ сложный знакъ сѣтью мировыхъ желѣзныхъ дорогъ, имѣя ввиду намекъ на пути сообщенія человечества. И только тогда, полъ этой безконечной, минимально уменьшенной, сѣтью, всѣмъ присутствующимъ стала ясной непримѣнимость безконечнаго числа механически сложенныхъ символовъ. И другія многія предложенія слышались.

Кто-то предлагаетъ установить по доступной цѣнѣ повсемѣстно продажу этого нашего Знамени для вящаго его распространенія; другіе же хотѣли бы такъ скрыть его, чтобы никто и не доискался до его существованія. Одни считаютъ повсемѣстный интересъ и запросы о Знамени Мира благимъ знакомъ, другимъ же это представляется смертельно опаснымъ. Однимъ кажется, что по примѣру прошлой войны, знакъ долженъ быть главнымъ образомъ примѣненъ въ Европѣ, другіе же утверждаютъ, что сокровища Египта, Персіи, Китая, Японіи, Южно-Американскія наслѣдія Майевъ, нуждаются въ такомъ же охраненіи, выявляя собою тысячелѣтнія наростанія, человѣческой мысли и прогресса. Однимъ представляется Лига Націй Учрежденіемъ рѣшающимъ за весь Миръ, другіе же указываютъ лишь на частичное ея распространеніе.

Однимъ представляется необходимымъ на Международныхъ Выставкахъ имѣть это Знамя, составленное изъ флаговъ всѣхъ націй, другимъ же кажется, что даже въ частныхъ помѣщеніяхъ вредно держать это Знамя. Однимъ оно представляется пугающимъ ихъ Знакомъ без-

сильнаго "Нацифизма", другимъ же оно представляется активной защитой достоинства человечества. Одни считаютъ неотложно необходимымъ открыто заявлять о необходимости охраненія сокровищъ Мира. Другіе же предпочитали бы обо всемъ говорить въ "пониженномъ" тонѣ. Заслушаемъ все это. Что же значать эти, хотя и противорѣчивыя, но настоятельныя заявленія, даже требованія? Вѣдь, онѣ значать лишь великій интересъ къ существу этого дѣла, на которое хотя бы и своеобразно, но не можетъ не звучать сердце человѣческое. Къ своеобразію выраженій сердецъ человѣческихъ, конечно, нужно привыкнуть.

Нужно знать, что никакое общее дѣло не строилось безъ поднятія всевозможныхъ символовъ. Каждый крестный ходъ бываетъ наполненъ всевозможными знаками, которые лишь во внутренней сущности своей служатъ одному и тому же идеалу. Если кто то сердится по поводу Пакта и Знамени, то и это уже хорошо. Пусть сердится, но пусть хотя бы въ гнѣвѣ, думаетъ о сохраненіи сокровищъ, которыми живъ родъ человѣческой.

Часто сказано, что врагъ явный всетаки ближе къ истинѣ, нежели срединный несмыслий, который, не будучи ни горячъ, ни холоденъ, извергается по всѣмъ космическимъ законамъ. Какъ видимъ сущность вопроса охраненія сокровищъ человечества настолько неотложно настоятельна, что каждая газета, каждое ежедневное оповѣщеніе приносятъ прямое или косвенное упоминаніе все о томъ же. Тому, кто предлагаетъ говорить объ этомъ въ пониженномъ тонѣ, мы скажемъ: "Когда въ домѣ больной, когда сердце потрясено чьей то болью, не будетъ ли безчеловѣчно требовать тонъ холоднаго безразличія"? Когда что либо дорого мы не можемъ говорить объ этомъ въ ледяныхъ словахъ.

Каждый кто хоть когонибудь, хоть чтонибудь любилъ на этомъ свѣтѣ, знаетъ, что невозможно говорить о любимомъ въ словахъ ничтожныхъ. Само существо духа человѣческаго, въ этихъ случаяхъ высокихъ проявленій, находить и самый громкій словарь, полный энтузіазма. Никакія могилы, никакіе "огнетушители" энту-

зіазма, не могутъ задуть пламень сердца, если оно чувствуетъ истину. Откуда же рождались и подвиги, и мученичества, какъ не изъ сознанія Истины? Откуда же рождалось то несломимое мужество, та неисчерпаемая находчивость, отличающія тѣ дѣла, о которыхъ помнить человечество даже изъ школьныхъ учебниковъ своихъ. Любители словъ леденящихъ пусть простятъ энтузіазмъ тѣмъ, которые существуютъ его живительнымъ укрѣпляющимъ пламенемъ. Но мы готовы заслушивать всѣ соображенія, ибо нельзя сдѣлать несуществующимъ то, что уже существуетъ. Даже предлагающимъ говорить въ словахъ леденящихъ о дорогомъ для насъ понятіи, мы скажемъ: "Ладно, послушаемъ и васъ. Начнемъ шептать, но будемъ шептать тѣмъ громовымъ шепотомъ, который дойдетъ до каждаго сердца человѣческаго". Вѣдь, даже молчаніе можетъ быть громче грома, о чемъ такъ прекрасно сказано въ древнихъ Завѣтахъ. Но какъ же мы запретимъ сердцу человѣческому биться о томъ, что для него насущно и дорого. Какъ же можемъ мы прекратить всѣ пѣсни и земныя и небесныя! Истребить благолѣпіе пѣснопѣній, это значило бы ожесточить и затѣмъ и умертвить сердце. Но гдѣ-же тотъ феноменальный индивидуумъ, который можетъ кичиться тѣмъ, что онъ всегда и во всемъ обойдется безъ сердца? Если мы въ сердцѣ своемъ назовемъ Знамя наше Знаменемъ Прекраснымъ, то это короткое названіе, конечно, зазвучитъ въ сердцѣ, но въ жизни оно будетъ непримѣнимо, ибо люди такъ стыдятся всего прекраснаго. Они готовы иногда твердить это слово, но когда дѣло доходитъ до свидѣтельствванія о немъ, то оробѣвшіе они убѣгаютъ въ дебри опошленныхъ условностей.

Также люди поступаютъ, когда имъ приходится сталкиваться и съ великими реальностями: то, что они могутъ быть еще дерзаютъ омыслить въ ночной тишинѣ, то въ свѣтѣ дня имъ кажется уже недосыгаемымъ до стыдноты. Когда мы перелистываемъ все, уже изданное и написанное о Пактѣ и о Знамени, все, дошедшее и отъ людей высокопоставленныхъ и отъ трогательныхъ голосовъ, далеко разбросанныхъ труженниковъ, намъ хочется быть съ этими энтузіастами, которые не побоялись подписать полно-



стью имя свое во имя охранения самого драгоценного человеческого сокровища. Вот перед нами тысячи писемъ, полученныхъ изъ Америки и изъ ближнихъ и изъ дальнихъ Штатовъ и республикъ, вотъ отзывъ ряда лучшихъ людей Франціи, вотъ трогательные голоса Бельгіи, Чехословакии, Югославіи, Латвіи, Швеціи, Голландіи, Германіи. Вотъ письма изъ Англій. Вотъ голоса Индіи, Китая, Персіи, Японіи. Такъ хочется назвать цѣлое множество именъ, которыя сдѣлались драгоценными въ чувствахъ ими выраженныхъ, но это взяло бы цѣлыя страницы.

Если опять же по стариннымъ завѣтамъ цѣлый городъ могъ быть пощажень, ради даже одного праведника, то, когда мы, согласно полученнымъ письмамъ, начинаемъ отмѣчать на картѣ всемирной всѣ мѣста ихъ отправленія, уже получается тотъ драгоценный, по своей очевидной неоспоримости, фактъ, что множество людей, воистину, согласилось защищать и охранять сокровища міра. А какія множества не опрошены еще! Сколько подходят новыхъ друзей изъ далека, которые лишь случайно узнавали о Знамени Охранителѣ. Потому не помѣшаемъ ничѣмъ подходить къ единому Свѣту всѣмъ разбросан-

нымъ и разсѣяннымъ. Вѣдь, всѣ они каждый по своему мыслятъ во имя созидательнаго Блага, Во имя того Блага, которое зажигаетъ священный энтузіазмъ, ведущій къ непоколебимому подвигу.

Вседостигающимъ шопотомъ скажемъ приходимъ о любви и доброжелательствѣ, вѣдь они пришли несвоекорыстно, но во имя цѣнностей духовныхъ, во имя всего того прекраснаго, что разлито во всемъ творческомъ трудѣ, во всемъ знаніи. Кто хочетъ кричать, пусть кричитъ. Кто хочетъ шептать, пусть шепчетъ, но невозможно умертвить и заставить замолчать сердце человеческое, если оно открывается для красоты и добра. Со всею бережностью отнесемъ къ самымъ разнообразнымъ выраженіямъ сердецъ человеческихъ и если своеобразный словарь добра окажется болѣе объемистымъ, нежели мы думали, будемъ лишь радоваться этому и будемъ всеми силами продолжать охранять и звать къ охраненію истинныхъ сокровищъ Міра.

*Николай Рерихъ.*

Гималаи.

## О Культурѣ и Мирѣ моленіе

Культура и Миръ являются священнымъ оплотомъ человечества. Въ дни большихъ потрясеній и матеріальныхъ, и духовныхъ, именно къ этимъ свѣтлымъ приближамъ устремляется духъ смущенный. Но не только должны мы идейно объединиться во имя этихъ возрождающихъ понятій. Мы должны каждый по-сильно, каждый въ своемъ полѣ, вносить ихъ въ окружающую жизнь, какъ самое нужное, неотложное.

Нашъ Пактъ Мира, обнародованный въ 1929 г., устанавливаетъ особое Знамя для защиты всѣхъ культурныхъ сокровищъ. Особый комитетъ избранъ въ Америкѣ для распространения идеи этого Знамени. Международный Союзъ Пакта Рериха учрежденъ съ центральнымъ мѣстопребываніемъ въ Брюгге, гдѣ въ серединѣ сентября 1931 г. заседалъ созванный имъ мировой конгрессъ, показавшій насколько близка идея Знамени Мира каждому созидательному сердцу.

Изъ храмовъ, святилищъ духовности, изъ всѣхъ просвѣтительныхъ центровъ долженъ немолчно гремѣть всемирный призывъ, уничтожающій самую возможность войны и создающій грядущимъ поколѣніямъ новыя высокія традиціи почитанія всѣхъ сокровищъ творчества. Воздвигая повсемѣстно и неумолимо Знамя Мира, мы этимъ самымъ уничтожаемъ физическое поле войны. Будемъ же утверждать и всемирный День Культуры, когда во всѣхъ храмахъ, во всѣхъ школахъ и образовательныхъ обществахъ одновременно, просвѣщенно напомнятъ объ истинныхъ сокровищахъ человечества, о творщемъ, героическомъ энтузіазмѣ, объ улучшеніи и украшеніи жизни. Для этого будемъ не только всемирно охранять наши культурныя наслѣдія, въ которыхъ выразились высшія достижения человечества, но и сердечно - жизненно одѣнимъ эти

сокровища, помня, что каждое прикосновеніе къ нимъ уже будетъ облагораживать духъ человеческій.

Какъ мы видимъ, никакимъ приказомъ нельзя запретить злобу и ложь. Но неотложно, терпѣливымъ напоминаніемъ о высшихъ сокровищахъ человечества, можно сдѣлать эти исчадія тьмы вообще недопустимыми, какъ порожденія темнаго невѣжества. Благородное расширенное сознаніе, прикоснувшись къ свѣту истины, естественно вступить на путь мирнаго строительства, отбрасывая, какъ постыдную ветвь, всѣ порожденныя невѣжествомъ умаленія человеческого достоинства.

Уже велики и славны списки примкнувшихъ къ Знамени Мира. Оно уже освящено въ дни Конгресса въ Брюгге, въ Соборѣ Св. Крови и тѣмъ мы поклялись вводить его повсемѣстно всѣми силами. Вѣдь не тщетно будутъ искать Знамя Мира надъ хранилищами истинныхъ сокровищъ всѣ тѣ, которые во всѣхъ концахъ міра повѣрили намъ и наполнили пространство сердечнымъ желаніемъ. Каждый день приходятъ новыя письма, новые отзывы. Избирательная урна: "за Миръ" наполняется цѣнными знаками. А вѣдь Миръ и Культура сейчасъ такъ особенно, нужны. Нуженъ не столько еще одинъ законъ, сколько еще одно повелительное желаніе, одна всенародная воля охранить свѣточи человечества. Всякое дѣло, даже самое очевидное, нуждается въ дѣйственномъ началѣ. Для Мира и Культуры вовсе не надо ждать всемирнаго признанія. Начало Общаго Блага и Красоты творится во всякомъ размѣрѣ, сохраняя свой животворный потенциалъ. Хотѣлось бы признательно сердечно напутствовать всѣхъ нашихъ сотрудниковъ: "Каждый по-сильно въ своихъ возможно-



стью имя с  
цѣннаго че  
нами тысяч  
и изъ ближ  
публикѣ, въ  
Франціи, въ  
хословакии,  
діи, Герман  
лоса Индіи  
ся назвать  
сдѣлались  
раженныхъ.

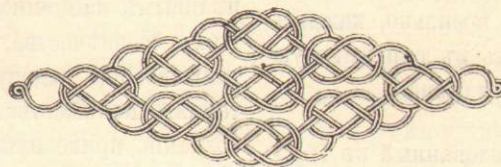
Если о  
льи городъ  
ного прав  
ченнымъ ш  
тѣ всемир  
получается  
гой неоспо  
воистину, с  
кровища м  
еще! Скол  
лека, кото  
мени Охра  
подходить

стяхъ безъ промедленій и откладываній, въ добрый путь!"

Истинно, коротко время! Не потеряемъ ни дня, ни часа. И возжемъ огонь сердца въ немедленномъ претвореніи въ дѣйствительность свѣтоносныхъ началъ культуры и мира. Подъ Зна-

менемъ Мира, въ мощномъ сердечномъ единеніи, какъ Всемирная Лига Культуры, пойдѣмъ къ Единому Вышнему Свѣту.

Николай Рерихъ...



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### Конференция знамени мира Рериха

Сегодня в Вашингтоне открывается конференция Знамени Мира, подробности о которой наши читатели найдут в специально посвященной ей статье «Пакт и знамя Мира Н. К. Рериха», помещенной в этом номере.

Эта конференция, на которой будут присутствовать многие общественные деятели и представители общечеловеческой культуры не только американские, но и других стран, созвана по инициативе нашего всемирно известного соотечественника и величайшего художника Н. К. Рериха, принадлежащего к числу редких людей, которые не только творят великие произведения искусства, обогащают сокровищницу всемирной культуры, но и прилагают все усилия к тому, чтобы сохранить для будущих поколений наши музеи, картинные галереи, библиотеки, планетариумы, аквариумы, памятники, замечательные произведения архитектуры и все ценное в области мысли и творчества, говорящее о прогрессе человечества.

Воодушевляющие проф. Рериха чувства благородны и заслуживают всемерной поддержки. Созыв конференции, это — уже шаг в направлении к претворению этой идеи в действительность. В сознание людей всех стран станет проникать мысль о том, что дико, преступно и безчеловечно, — в мирное-ли время, или во время войны, — уничтожать и разрушать культурные ценности, достояние всего человечества, которые незаменимы, неповторимы, и к тому-же — не представляют никакой опасности для человека.



...ийских шилингов. В Гер  
... продаются сейчас электр  
... лампочки для карманных  
...ей по 2 пфен. За штуку.  
...ие лампочки стоят 5 пфен.,  
...их 3 пфен. вриходятся на  
...отную плату. В японской  
...мышленности электрических  
...шочек недельная заработна  
...та рабочего равняется зара  
...ной плате немецкого рабочего  
... один день».

### ЗАБАСТОВКИ НА ЯПОНСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ.

ТОКИО. — По данным японского министерства внутренних дел, в забастовках, которые имели место на промышленных предприятиях за период январь-август, принимало участие 73,958 рабочих против 67,323 в соответствующем периоде 1932 года. Большинство забастовок было вызвано снижением заработной платы, причем забастовки носили ярко выраженный наступательный характер.

### КИИ КОНФЛИКТ

На заседании меджлиса министр иностранных дел Каземи дал резкую оценку ответной английской ноте.

При общем одобрении меджлиса Каземи сообщил, что персидское правительство заявило протест по следующим вопросам:

- «1) по поводу вооруженного вмешательства английских морских властей в происходящее на персидской территории, 2) по поводу упоминания в нескольких местах английской ноты о том, что Басейду и прибрежные воды являются якобы английской зоной, и 3) по поводу недопустимого действия английских властей

Человекоистребление на войне, разумеется, ужасная и дикая вещь. Но если люди еще не успели освободиться от живущих в них воинственных инстинктов, толкающих их на драку и самоистребление, если война во всех странах все еще признается неизбежным и естественным явлением, то людям не мешало-бы серьезно задуматься над тем — позволительна и допустима-ли война против культурных достижений человечества, которые являются общим достоянием всех людей, и разрушая которое, мы тем самым причиняем самим себе невозмездимый вред и потерю.

Самый опасный враг культуры, это — человек, или вернее его зверские инстинкты, его невежество. Стихии природы не причинили столько вреда культуре, сколько полчища Чингиз-Ханов, Аттил, Александров Македонских, Цезарей, Наполеонов и других полководцев, прославившихся разрушением до оснований целых стран, убийством миллионов людей и беспощадным уничтожением культурных ценностей.

Сожжением римлянами Александрийской библиотеки (Плутарх оправдывает действия Цезаря тем, что пожар был неумышленным), служившей хранилищем всего духовного богатства древнего мира, был причинен величайший вред человеческому прогрессу. Потребовалось более двух тысяч лет усилий, чтобы наверстать потерянное, приблизиться к тому уровню духовного состояния, которого достиг древний мир.

А тем временем во всех странах заботятся о создании такого сильного воздушного флота, посредством которого можно было-бы в один рейд разрушать города с миллионным населением.

Возможно-ли будет спасти культурные ценности и будут-ли они пощажены в следующие страшные войны, которые подготовляются обезумевшими правителями? Будут-ли считаться с пактом Рериха подписавшие его страны? На этот счет нас одолевают сильные сомнения.

За это время мы приобрели лишь слабый налет культуры. Мы все еще во власти варварских, зоологических инстинктов. В нас силен человек-зверь. Мы не застрахованы от появления новых Аттил и Чингиз-ханов. «Грядущий Хам» уже бесчинствует, устраивает публичные сожжения книг, хочет повернуть колесо истории вспять, снова погрузить человечество в беспросветную тьму дикости и невежества.

Мы все еще камнями побиваем наших творцов культуры — писателей, ученых, художников и т. д. Достоевского и Чернышевского мучили на каторге, Толстого отлучили от церкви, преследовали Пушкина и Лермонтова: произведения большей половины наших писателей не допускались в библиотеки. С пришествием к власти большевиков гонения на свободную мысль и слово не прекратились.



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# ПАКТ И ЗНАМЯ МИРА Н. К. РЕРИХА

(Конвенция в Вашингтоне, посвященная знамени мира 17 и 18 ноября 1933 года).

Профессор Николай Константинович Рерих, всемирно известный художник, мыслитель, археолог, искусству которого посвящен Музей-Небоскреб, имени Рериха в Нью Йорке и который является основателем целого ряда культурных учреждений, известен также как творец всемирно-гуманитарного прозвкта, имеющего целью охрану художественных и научных достижений человечества.

Еще в 1904 году он представил свои планы в связи с этим прозвктом русскому правительству. В самом начале Всемировой войны профессор Рерих вновь подчеркнул острую необходимость проведения этой идеи в жизнь, и наконец в 1929 году он обратился ко всем нациям с планом создать пакт для охраны сокровищ искусства и науки всего мира. Это предложение было опубликовано в Соединенных Штатах в газете «Нью Йорк Таймс», и в то же время профессор Рерих уполномочил д-ра Жоржа Шклявера — доктора Международного права и лектора парижского университета уложить пакт в Международный договор.

В 1930 году пакт был представлен и единогласно одобрен музейным комитетом Лиги Наций. В этом же году был основан «Комитет Имени Знамени Мира Рериха» в Нью Йорке и «Комитет Пакта Рериха» в Париже. В 1931 году было заложено основание «Интернационального Союза Пакта Рериха» под председательством г-на Камиль Тульшинк с центром в Брюгге, Бельгии. Профессор Н. К. Рерих был избран почетным председателем этих 3-х учреждений и председателем Гаагского Мирного Суда, д-р Адатчи был выбран протектором Союза в Брюгге.

Две международных конференции, посвященные мировому признанию пакта Рериха, были ор-

ганизованы в Брюгге, первая в 1931 году, вторая в 1932 году.

Делегаты двадцати стран участвовали в этих конференциях.

Во время второй Брюжской Конференции была также устроена Выставка Городов Искусства, на которой были представлены 23 страны. В это же время по инициативе г-на Тульшинка «Учреждение имени Рериха для Мира, Искусства, Науки и Труда» было основано в Брюгге.

Три вышеупомянутых комитета Знамени Мира организовали ряд лекций, выпустили ряд отчетов и проявили себя во многих общественных выступлениях.

Со всех концов мира были получены отклики, полные энтузиазма, тысячи приветственных писем и призываний от правительств, научных и художественных учреждений, женских организаций и известных государственных деятелей. Эти отклики, письма, приветственные послания были опубликованы в первом томе «Пакта Рериха». Выдающиеся представители культурного мира выразили свой энтузиазм и непреложное одобрение Пакту и в этом списке, высказавшихся за Пакт, мы встречаем такие имена, как король Бельгии Альберт, президент Чехословакии Массарик, М-ме Франклин Рузвельт, жена президента Соединенных Штатов, Морис Метерлиник, д-р Рабидранат Тагор, сэр С. В. Раман, сэр Жагадис С. Боше, министр земледелия Соединенных Штатов Уоллас, сенатор Копланд, сенатор Риччи, Барон де Таубе, профессор А. Бустаменте, проф. Р. Альтамира, проф. Луи Ле Фер, маршал Франции Листей, герцогиня Сомерсетская, проф. Анекси и целый ряд других имен, столь же известных в международном значении, помимо длинного списка академий, начиная с Француз-

ской Академии, университетов всего мира, музеев и т. д.

В нынешнем году организовывается Музеем Рериха Конвенция в Вашингтоне, Соединенных Штатах, отель Мейфлаур, 17-го и 18-го ноября. Протектором этой конвенции состоит министр земледелия Соед. Штатов, Генри Уоллас, почетными президентами выбраны профессор и М-ме Рерих, почетным председателем сессии Вагнер, председателем конвенции Луис Хорш, президент Музея Рериха. Председатель совета министров Кордель Холл посылает официальный адрес конвенции, который будет оглашен министром Уолласом. Свыше пятнадцати иностранных держав принимают официальное участие в конвенции. В списке почетных членов состоят президенты университетов со всех концов Америки, сенаторы, свыше 15 губернаторов штатов, представители конгресса, директора музеев, Академий Наук, Искусств. Закладываются новые значительные вехи для международного признания Знамени Мира Рериха, которое уже развивается над многими учреждениями. Рисунок Знамени является три сферы в круге, алого цвета, на белом фоне.

Естественно, что необходимость такого флага очевидна не только во время войны, но и во все времена, ибо безконечный вандализм и уничтожение бесценных сокровищ происходит почти ежедневно. Таким образом этот флаг является мировым символом культуры.

Знамя Мира, улодобляясь флагу Красного Креста, предназначено для охраны всех центров искусств, наук, музеев, университетов, библиотек, школ, религиозных учреждений и прочих памятников мировой культуры.

В одной из своих статей, творец Знамени, профессор Н. К. Рерих пишет: «В то время как флаг Красного Креста служит охранению физического здоровья, наше Знамя Мира является протектором духовного здоровья человечества».

З. Л.

## РЕМЬЕРЫ ТРОВ

и оперетта «Оф-рикола». Намечают-ставка балета Де-ния» (балетмейстер) и создание спек-тетскую тематику на-шки Д. Шостакови-

## ОВЕТСКИЕ КОНЦЕР-МЕ РОЯЛИ.

РАД — Петроград-ройлей «Красный-стнула к изготов-их двух концертных-изготавливает-Петроградского на-иладельского инсти-иной промышленнос-иного разрабо-и специалистами фаб-и выполняется в удар-и таким расчетом, ить рояли к 1 ян-

## МЕТАЛЛ.

— Геологическая-шла в пустыне-и Аральского моря, италл — танталум.

и востен



175/25

a)

ПАКТЪ РЕРИХА.

Не разъ на страницахъ нашей газеты и на страницахъ американскихъ газетъ сообщалось о ПАКТЪ РЕРИХА. Идея этого маститаго русскаго художника и философа сводится къ тому, чтобы въ будущемъ достиженія человѣческой культуры, въ первой мѣрѣ всѣ роды искусства, во время войны были охраняемы такъ, какъ охраняются госпитали и помѣщенія для раненыхъ подъ знакомъ Краснаго Креста. Рѣшено уже и законъ для этой цѣли. На международныхъ конференцияхъ, въ которыхъ принимали участие делегаты почти изъ всѣхъ культурныхъ странъ, обговаривали способы достиженія подобныхъ цѣлей и относительныя резолюции предложено правительствамъ. Последняя конвенция имѣла мѣсто въ столицѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Вашингтонѣ. Есть надежда, что въ недалекомъ будущемъ будетъ возможно добиться конкретныхъ результатовъ и во время будущихъ войнъ не будетъ болше вандальныхъ истребленій культурныхъ добытковъ чело-вѣческаго духа.

Идея Рериха, заинтересовавшая лучшую часть чело-вѣческихъ умовъ всего міра, еще разъ неоспоримо доказываетъ глубоко идейную глубину гигантовъ русскаго гения. Не отъ культуры культурный міръ ужасался вандализма, жертвой котораго падали не дающіеся оцѣнить предметы искусства, но только русскій умъ былъ способенъ найти возможность охранять эти безцѣнные предметы искусства отъ безсмысленнаго истребленія, только русскій гений въ состояніи былъ потянуть за собой лучшихъ людей культурнаго міра и побудить ихъ къ дѣятельности для достиженія того, что еще не такъ давно считалось недостижимымъ.

И имя Рериха останеть въ памяти культурнаго міра даже тогда, когда бы всѣ его творенія кисти и пера пропали. Русскій народъ вправѣ нимъ гордиться, какъ гордится другими гигантами русскаго гения.

b)

HULL TO BE FACED WITH VEXING ISSUES

Intervention and Recognition Plans of Cuba to Arise in Last Week at Montevideo.

AGGRESSOR TO BE DEFINED

Project Provides for Action by Neutrals to End Conflicts in Western Hemisphere.

By JOHN W. WHITE.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 17.—Swinging into the third and probably the last week of the seventh Pan-American Conference, the delegates felt today that the most important objects of the conference had been disposed of at yesterday's plenary session.

The conference has declared for peace in the Chaco, announced new adhesions to five peace agreements, declared in favor of tariff reductions, adopted a treaty guaranteeing equality in nationality rights to women and recommended that all American countries grant to women equal civil and political rights.

Two of the ten conference committees, those on women's rights and intellectual cooperation, have completed their work. Several others have disposed of their most important projects.

The committee on intellectual cooperation, which is one of those that have completed their work, has made the following nine recommendations:

Creation of a commission to draft a convention harmonizing principles for the protection of literary and artistic property.

Compilation of bibliographic material, interchange of publications and convocation of an inter-American conference on bibliography as soon as possible.

Standardization of studies in secondary and university education to facilitate the interchange of students between one country and another.

Creation of a department of technical and scientific interchange in the Pan American Union and an inter-American institute of scientific investigation.

Stimulation of archaeological research and adoption of the Roerich pact to protect historical monuments in wartime by placing a universal flag on them.

Elimination of distortion of historical facts from text books.

Expositions of American painting

Missouri Historical Review  
Jan. 1934

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace held its third international convention in Washington, D. C., November 17 and 18, 1933. This institution was created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich for the protection of the treasures of human genius, and provides that all sites and work of cultural significance shall be deemed neutral by all nations and, as such, shall be respected in times of war or peace. To insure this, museums, universities, churches, libraries, special collections and other cultural monuments are to be marked by the Banner of Peace as a sign of their inviolability. In practice the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace has for its precedent the Red Cross.

b)



Washington Post  
Dec. 27 - 33

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Exhibits of Defective Labels Shown in Plea for Aid in  
Fight Against Deception; Peace Pact  
Is Indorsed.

The District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs is manifesting an active interest in amendment of the present Federal food and drugs act. To this end action was taken at the November meeting Monday urging an amendment to meet changed conditions which have arisen in the last 27 years.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley presided at the meeting in Barker Hall, Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Eugene Pitcher, founder of Philo Classics, was hostess.

Mrs. Lyman F. Kebler, chairman of resolutions, presented a resolution indorsing the Roerich peace pact and the Roerich banner of peace, which was adopted unanimously. This pact and banner has been created by Nicholas Roerich, renowned artist and leader of world culture, for the protection of cathedrals, churches, museums, libraries and other centers of culture in time of war.

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15 NOV. 1933

## LE PACTE ROERICH

### La 3<sup>e</sup> conférence se tiendra le 17 novembre à Washington

On va inaugurer le 17 novembre prochain la 3<sup>e</sup> conférence pour le Pacte Roerich. Cette conférence se tiendra cette année à Washington, sous les auspices du Gouvernement américain lui-même.

L'honorable Henry Wallace, Ministre d'Etat, a été désigné comme Protecteur de la Conférence. Le Professeur Nicolas de Roerich, promoteur du Pacte, en sera le Président d'Honneur, et le Sénateur Robert Wagner, Commissaire Général.

Quel est le but du Pacte Roerich ? Protéger en temps de guerre, comme en temps de paix au surplus, les monuments historiques, les musées, les œuvres d'art, les œuvres scientifiques.

C'est au printemps 1929 que le professeur Nicolas de Roerich conçut l'idée d'une convention internationale qui protégerait en cas de guerre les monuments consacrés aux cultes, aux arts et aux sciences.

M. de Roerich était effaré à l'idée, car il a écrit depuis « que les obus d'un seul canon peuvent détruire les plus précieux trésors de l'Art ou de la Science ». Il déplorait la perte de la Bibliothèque de Louvain, la mutilation de la Cathédrale de Reims, tous ces trésors de l'Art à jamais détruits.

Si dans la lutte la plus sanglante le pavillon de la Croix Rouge n'a pas toujours été respecté, il n'en a pas moins rendu des services inestimables, c'est pourquoi le célèbre professeur a élaboré le plan d'un Pacte qui tiendrait à protéger les trésors de l'Art et de la Science par un pavillon spécial. La « Banner of Peace » comporterait trois sphères rouges dans un cercle, emblème d'éternité et d'unité, sur le fond blanc.

Le projet présenté par le Roerich Museum, a été rédigé, conformément aux exigences du Droit International par le Docteur George Chklaver. Soumis au Département d'Etat et à la Commission des Relations Extérieures du Sénat américain, il a été présenté par les Etats-Unis à toutes les Puissances.

C'est dans sa session de mai 1930, que le projet fut examiné par le Bureau de l'Office International des Mu-

sées, sous la Présidence de M. Jules Desirée, Ministre Belge. Ce bureau avait émis le vœu qu'une Convention de cette nature fût promptement réalisée et portée sur le terrain des réalités.

Un large mouvement d'opinion s'est dessiné en faveur d'un tel projet qui a trouvé immédiatement l'appui moral du monde intellectuel de tous les pays.

La Belgique, qui a eu tant à souffrir, surtout au cours de la dernière guerre, s'est ralliée avec enthousiasme à cette initiative. Elle s'est vivement intéressée aux travaux ultérieurs et n'a pas ménagé ses efforts pour amener les nations à ratifier un instrument diplomatique qu'elle considérait comme capital.

Les premières Conférences en faveur du Pacte Roerich eurent d'ailleurs leur siège à Bruges, il faut dire que la cité était particulièrement bien choisie. La Ville de Paris qui avait envoyé un délégué tout spécialement soucrivit sans réserves aux principes du Pacte Roerich. Des messages d'encouragement parvinrent de tous les pays apportant un appui précieux à ceux qui voulaient à tout prix ménager le patrimoine intellectuel de l'Humanité.

Bruges reste toujours aujourd'hui le grand centre d'action en faveur du Pacte Roerich. La ville n'est-elle pas à elle seule un joyau de l'Art ? C'est grâce à l'initiative de M. Camille Fulpinck, Membre de la Commission Royale des Monuments de Belgique, qu'elle est le siège de « l'Union Internationale en faveur du Pacte Roerich ».

Au seuil de la 3<sup>e</sup> Conférence Internationale, il nous reste à souhaiter la réussite rapide d'une initiative des plus importantes. Qu'advient-il en effet, si certains monuments, si certaines archives uniques venaient à disparaître ? Les pertes seraient irréparables.

Il nous reste à espérer de n'avoir jamais à voir flotter la « Banner of Peace », mais il est nécessaire d'en adopter tout au moins le principe.

JACQUES-MAXENCE



# 33 Naciones Acordaron Que Los Centros Culturales, Iglesias, Bibliotecas & Sean Inviolables

## De Acuerdo Con el Pacto Roerich se Adoptará la Bandera Internacional de la Paz

WASHINGTON, DC. (CIS).— Durante la segunda quincena de noviembre, se ha celebrado en esta capital, la Tercera Convención Internacional para proteger los tesoros de la cultura y de la ciencia; reafirmando así el "Pacto Roerich" tendente a la preservación de todos los centros y obras culturales del mundo.

A esta Convención asistieron 33 naciones legalmente representadas, y seis otras en carácter de observadoras. Los países hispano-americanos, casi en su totalidad enviaron representantes.

El Secretario de Agricultura de los EE. UU. Mr. Enrique A. Wallace, fué uno de los asistentes, representando a su vez al Secretario de Estado, Hon. Cordell Hull; El señor Louis L. Horch, Presidente del Roerich Museum, actuó como Presidente de la Convención.

Muchos y muy elocuentísimos discursos se pronunciaron en tan significativa conferencia; se leyeron varios mensajes, entre ellos, el del Secretario de Estado y el del Profesor Nicolás Roerich, fundador del Roerich Museum de Nueva York y creador del "Pacto Roerich". El Profesor Roerich se encontraba en aquella ocasión en Naggar, India, acompañado por su señora esposa.

Los países representados, acogieron unánimemente las resoluciones de la Convención, entre las cuales, la que sin duda alguna fué la más importante es el reconocimiento y declaración de inviolabilidad en todas las naciones de los centros culturales, in-

cluyendo iglesias y templos de todas las religiones, museos, universidades, bibliotecas, así también los monumentos históricos. También se acordó la adopción de una bandera internacional de Paz, la cual deberá ser enarbolada en todos los edificios y monumentos amparados por el "Pacto Roerich".

La Srta. Frances R. Grant, infatigable luchadora por todas las nobles causas, quien ostenta el cargo de Vice-Presidenta del Roerich Museum, se distinguió una vez en esta Conferencia, por su dinamismo y entusiasmo.

Entre los discursos pronunciados, especialmente mención merece el del Ministro de Panamá, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, quien, entre otras cosas, dijo:

"La asistencia a los enfermos y heridos en el campo de batalla, la protección de hospitales y ambulancia, la inmunidad de médicos y enfermeras, y otros acuerdos semejantes, lograron disminuir en gran medida la miseria y los sufrimientos de los que caían peleando por su bandera. A partir de entonces se han celebrado muchos otros acuerdos entre las naciones con la mira de humanizar la guerra hasta donde ello sea posible".

"Pero las pérdidas y estragos de la guerra no consisten únicamente en las vidas de los combatientes. Hay algo más que puede perderse y destruirse, algo que es caro a la humanidad, algo que es la flor de la civilización, la prole del espíritu, la manifestación de los más bellos sentimientos del corazón, el fruto de los mejores impulsos del alma. Ese algo, que debe ser intangible para el puño férreo del guerrero, es el Arte y la Ciencia; uno y otro deben estar a salvo de la furia de los beligerantes".

"Los tesoros del arte, de la ciencia y de la historia acumulados a través de los siglos, son patrimonio de la humanidad, amigos de todos los espíritus, enemigos de ninguna nación; ellos causan deleite y ventura de todos, daño o mal a ninguno. Los ojos humanos se recrean en la Belleza, ya sea que se la encuentre en el Taj Mahal de la India o en el Partenón de Atenas; en las estatuas de Roma o en las

## EL CAMAGUEYANO

Camaguey, Cuba, Diciembre de 1933.

pinturas del Louvre; en las gemas de las galerías de Londres o en los manuscritos del Vaticano; en las agujas de las catedrales góticas o en los pabellones de las vijas universidades; en los templos de la cristiandad o en las mezquitas mahometanas; en los museos de Europa o en las colecciones de América; en las reliquias de las civilizaciones extinguidas o en los esplendores vivientes de las edades posteriores. El Arte y la Ciencia son universales, y siendo universales deben ser neutrales, deben ser protegidos. Así como hemos salvado al combatiente herido de una muerte atroz, (por medio de la Cruz Roja) debemos también salvar los monumentos del Arte y de la Ciencia de una destrucción vandálica. Ningún ejército, ningún pueblo, ninguna nación, puede beneficiarse con la destrucción de aquellas cosas con que el hombre puede testimoniar los dones superiores de que le dotó la divinidad y por medio de los cuales ha llegado a ser el rey de la creación".

He aquí por qué el propósito de salvaguardar esos monumentos y de crear para su protección una Bandera de la Paz que sea respetada por todos los combatientes, es idea que no puede sino merecer el más entusiasta apoyo de todos los gobiernos, de todos los pueblos, de todos los seres civilizados. Hablando en mi propio nombre, ofrezco mis más cálidos parabienes al autor de tan noble idea. (Profesor Nicolás Roerich) Hablando en nombre de mi Gobierno ofrezco su apoyo decidido al proyecto de concertar un pacto internacional para la protección de los monumentos históricos, de las

instituciones educativas, artísticas y científicas. Si tenemos una Cruz Roja para la protección de la humanidad en desgracia, enarbolemos también la Bandera del "Círculo Rojo". (La Bandera de Paz consiste en un círculo rojo que encierra tres esferas también rojas, sobre campo blanco).

El Dr. E. Gil Borges, Director Interino de la Unión Panamericana, también pronunció otro elocuentísimo discurso.

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## Promoting World Amity Object of Roerich Meeting

### Protection for Scientific Missions, Art and Edu- cation Advocated

Several weeks ago a conference took place in Washington that did not crash into the headlines. A group of people representing some twenty different countries sat around the conference board and talked of many things, of world peace and churches, of art and science and museums, of a pact and a banner. It was the third such international meeting, the first in this country. And although there was no fanfare of trumpets or waving of flags, there was a feeling among those who went away from the two-day meeting that another long step in the direction of international amity had been taken.

The meeting was the third international convention for the Roerich pact and Banner of Peace. The first two were held in Bruges, Belgium, under the protectorship of The Hague. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, representing Secretary of State Cordell Hull, was protector for the Washington convention.

#### Explorer Conceives Pact.

It was in 1929 that Nicholas Roerich, the world-famous artist, philosopher and explorer, conceived and promulgated the pact which bears his name. The document itself was drawn up by some of the leading authorities on international law and was taken under the sponsorship of the Department of State here and the secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva.

The pact provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions; artistic and scientific missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments be respected in times of both peace and war.

The banner, a magenta circle inclosing three red spheres, was created as an emblem declaring museums, churches, universities and similar centers inviolable. It would be used similarly as the Red Cross emblem, and the conventions regarding its use are modeled on those governing the Red Cross.

#### Museum Established.

The active sponsorship of the pact throughout the world is in the hands of the Roerich Museum, housed in one of New York's smaller but more beautiful skyscrapers at 310 Riverside drive, on the Hudson River. The museum is a concrete example of Roer-

ich's belief in the essential unity of the arts. It is essentially an educational institution and affiliated with it are the Master Institute, the International Art Center, the Roerich Museum Press and Urusvati, the Himalayan Research Institute.

The museum is a free public museum dedicated to the art and ideals of Nicholas Roerich and presented by its founders to the American Nation. Its aim is "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 Nicholas Roerich."

#### Dedicated to Teaching.

The Master Institute is dedicated to the teaching of all the arts, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, opera, ballet, drama, under the best of masters. Housed in one of the most modernly equipped buildings for this purpose, much experimental work takes place here.

The International Art Center devotes itself to spreading an appreciation of arts among all peoples through traveling exhibitions in co-operation with museums, universities, libraries and other centers.

Urusvati is the scientific center in the Kulu Valley of Western Himalayas, where scientific research is conducted in medicine, biology, geology, astrochemistry, archeology and other fields of human knowledge.

La Dépêche  
Lille

27/3/34

### Commission historique du Nord

Lundi, la Commission historique du Nord a tenu, à la préfecture, sa réunion mensuelle.

La séance était présidée par M. Demie du Péage, vice-président; M. de Saint-Léger, président, empêché, s'étant fait excuser.

Les communications suivantes ont été faites :

#### De M. Alexandre Lesmaries, de Douai

La protection en cas de guerre des monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques : le projet de pacte Nicolas Roerich.

En 1899 et 1907, la conférence de La Haye se préoccupait de la protection en cas de guerre de certains édifices (tels les monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques, les hôpitaux et les constructions affectées à l'exercice des différents cultes). Mais les dispositions auxquelles elle s'arrêtait apparaissaient bientôt plus théoriques que pratiques.

Aussi, depuis 1929, un éminent artiste russe, par surcroît savant ethnographe et sociologue distingué : le peintre Nicolas Roerich, ne cesse-t-il de vouloir, pour ces mêmes édifices, une sauvegarde autrement efficace. Analogie au « Pavillon de la Croix-Rouge » qui garantit de tous actes d'hostilité les hôpitaux et formations sanitaires, une « Bannière de Paix » constituée par un cercle rouge enfermant sur fond blanc trois sphères également rouges, assurerait aux monuments historiques, aux institutions d'enseignement d'art et de sciences, aux missions artistiques et scientifiques, à leur personnel et à leur matériel, le complet respect de chacune des puissances belligérantes.

Bien entendu, une convention internationale, analogue, elle, au pacte de Genève, et dénommée jusqu'ici « Pacte Roerich », réglementerait l'usage de cette « Bannière de Paix » et envisagerait la création de commissions internationales, elles aussi, appelées à constater les manquements, lesquelles recevraient, par la suite, toutes sanctions utiles.

L'avant-projet, dont la rédaction fut confiée par M. Roerich, à son érudit compatriote M. Chklaver, docteur en droit de l'Université de Paris, fut établi dès 1930. Il n'a cessé d'obtenir depuis les plus vives marques d'approbation, dont M. Lesmaries évoque les diverses manifestations, en même temps qu'il rappelle les travaux de trois congrès internationaux tenus en 1931 et 1932 à Bruges et en 1933 à Washington, grâce aux multiples et persévérants efforts de M. Nic Roerich, de son « Roerich Museum » de New-York, des divers groupements y affiliés et notamment de ces deux importantes associations que dirigent si heureusement à Paris, Mme de Vau-Polipau et M. Chklaver, et à Bruges, M. C. Tulpinck.



## The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace

ONE additional milestone on the road to Permanent world peace was established through the Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace held November 17 and 18 in Washington, D. C., the first such convention to be held in this country.

Significant resolutions which should produce far-reaching results were adopted at this Convention, which met in session before representatives of 33 countries as well as delegates from important cultural institutions of the world.

Recommendations were formulated to be sent to the executives of each nation of the world, in which was strongly urged that measures by all the governments be taken to establish as inviolable and neutral at all times the cultural, religious, scientific and educational treasures of the world, in order that these be safeguarded as a permanent heritage for the common benefit of mankind and the progress of the future.

The Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was Protector of the Convention and represented the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and read his message. U. S. Senator Robert L. Wagner was Honorary Chairman, while Honorary Presidents were Prof. Nicholas Roerich, creator of the Roerich Pact, who is now in the Himalayas, and Mme. Roerich.

Although Prof. Roerich was unable to be present, he sent an eloquent message to the Convention in which he urged that the world sacredly protect the creative treasures of humanity, not only in

times of formally proclaimed war but in the innumerable cases of human upheaval so tragically frequent.

Excerpts from Prof. Roerich's own stirring words follow: "If the Red Cross cares for the sick and physically wounded, our Pact protects the values of human genius, thus preserving spiritual health.

"There have been those who have asked why we think of protection, when it would apparently be simpler to stop war completely. First of all, let us agree on that which is the most simple, so that, as with the Red Cross, the Banner may significantly summon the conscience of men to the protection of that, which in essence, belongs not to one nation alone, but to the entire world and constitutes the real pride of the human race.

"But physical disarmament alone will not help. There must be a disarming of heart and spirit. Thus the World Banner of Peace, protector of the true treasures of humanity, will be a broad reminder of those forces which must be sacredly guarded as the milestones and guaranty of a radiant future.

"The Pact is a summons to one more step of cooperation, — a summons to the appreciation and cataloging of religious, artistic and scientific treasures and to the establishment of a mutual cultural respect. People understand profoundly that no official decrees alone can transform the material crisis into prosperity. For the heart of man must consent to disarmament and cooperation."



# El Comercio

## EDICION DE LA TARDE

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Lima, Martes, S/. 7.50

LIMA, MARTES 6 DE MARZO DE 1934

SUSCRIPCION EN EL P  
Al trimestre, S/.

Al comienzo de la gran guerra mundial el Profesor Roerich insistió una vez en la misma idea y finalmente en 1929, propuso a las naciones la adopción de un pacto para la protección y conservación de los tesoros del arte y de la ciencia que hay en el mundo. Esta propuesta se hizo pública en los Estados Unidos por medio del "New York Times" y al mismo tiempo el profesor Roerich comisionaba al doctor George Chklaver, doctor en derecho y conferenciante de la Universidad de París, para elaborar y poner en forma conveniente un proyecto de pacto.

Este proyecto de pacto fue sometido en 1930 a la consideración del Comité de Museos de la Liga de Naciones que lo aprobó unánimemente. En el mismo año se fundaron el "Committee of the Roerich Banner of Peace" en Nueva York y el "Comité pour le Pacte Roerich" en París. Al año siguiente bajo la Presidencia de M. Camille Tulpineck se fundó la "Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich" en Bruselas en la ciudad de Brujas, Bélgica. El profesor Nicholas de Roerich fue elegido presidente honorario de estos tres cuerpos y el presidente de la Corte de Justicia Internacional de la Haya aceptó el protectorado de la Unión en Brujas.

En 1931 y en 1932 han tenido lugar en Brujas dos Conferencias Internacionales para la promulgación del pacto Roerich con asistencia de más de veinte naciones.

Al mismo tiempo que tuvo lugar la segunda Conferencia Internacional de Brujas se llevó a cabo una Exposición de Ciudades de Arte a la cual concurren 23 países y por iniciativa de M. Tulpineck se inauguró la Fundación Roerich pro "Pace, Arte, Ciencias et Labore".

Estos tres Comités de la Bandera de la Paz han organizado conferencias, publicado informes y arreglado muchas manifestaciones. En todas partes del mundo la idea ha recibido una entusiasta acogida y multitud de cartas de apoyo y de aprecio de varios Gobiernos, instituciones de arte y ciencia, organizaciones femeninas y estadísticas han sido recibidas y publicadas en el primer volumen del "Roerich Pact".

Entre las distinguidas personas que han hecho manifestaciones de apoyo y aprecio se encuentran los siguientes nombres: Su Majestad Alberto, Rey de los Belgas; Su Excelencia el Presidente Masaryk; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Maurice Maeterlinck; Rabin Dranath Tagore; Sir C. V. Román; Sr Jagadis C. Bose; Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario del Estado; Hon. H. A. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultura.

La Bandera de la Paz de Roerich que ya flamea sobre varios institutos. Esta bandera es blanca con un círculo rojo en el centro dentro del cual hay tres esferas rojas unidas en trébol sobre campo blanco.

Esta bandera es necesaria no sólo en tiempo de guerra sino en todo tiempo a causa del continuo vandalismo que diariamente destruye irreparables tesoros; por tanto esta bandera como un símbolo de cultura marcará una nueva etapa.

La bandera de la paz como la bandera de la Cruz Roja está llamada a proteger centros de Arte y de Ciencia, los Monumentos religiosos y todos los valores culturales del mundo. El Profesor Nicholas de Roerich fundador de este movimiento, quien hizo también el diseño de la bandera ha dicho: "Lo que la bandera de la Cruz Roja es para la salud física, la bandera de la Paz es para la salud espiritual".

### SE SUPLICA AL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT Y A LOS GOBIERNOS DEL MUNDO ADOPTAR EL PACTO Y BANDERA DE PAZ ROERICH

La Tercera Convención Internacional para la Protección de Tesoros culturales recomienda actuación por parte de los Gobiernos

Encomendando al Presidente de los Estados Unidos y a los Gobiernos del mundo, así como a todas las conferencias internacionales, la adopción del Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich, levantó su sesión el día 18 de noviembre la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich, ante los representantes de 33 países, y los delegados de numerosas instituciones culturales del mundo.

Los países representados comprendieron Argentina, Brasil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Checoslovaquia, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Grecia, Guatemala, Honduras, Estado Libre, Irlandés, Japón, Lituania, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Persia, Perú, Polonia, Portugal, España, Suiza, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Bélgica, Italia, Holanda, Turquía, Francia, Alemania y Albania enviaron observadores.

Fueron adoptados los siguientes acuerdos:

Por cuanto, los triunfos culturales del mundo constituyen los tesoros más trascendentales de la raza humana, siendo herencia común de toda la humanidad, y

Por cuanto, todo daño a estos tesoros es violencia cometida contra los

ante de por rsor pa. pios an- rsi- de in. mo- Co- Co- nite de Museos Internacionales de la Liga de Naciones, así como por múltiples grupos gubernamentales y educacionales y numerosas celebridades del mundo cultural, y

Por cuanto, la eficacia de esta causa depende de su adopción y aplicación por las naciones del mundo.

Por lo tanto sea acordado, que la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich recomiende la adopción de esta medida humanitaria a las naciones, y suplique a Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos, demostrar nuevamente su noble actitud en pro de la causa de la protección cultural mediante la adopción de esta medida y su recomendación a las demás naciones del mundo, y

Por lo tanto sea acordado, que se remita este acuerdo a Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

Por lo tanto, sea acordado, que la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich recomiende a los gobiernos de todas las naciones, la adopción de esta medida humanitaria, como demostración de la actitud noble de sus pueblos en pro de la causa de la protección cultural.

Sea acordado, además, que se remita copia de este acuerdo al correspondiente representante de cada nación.

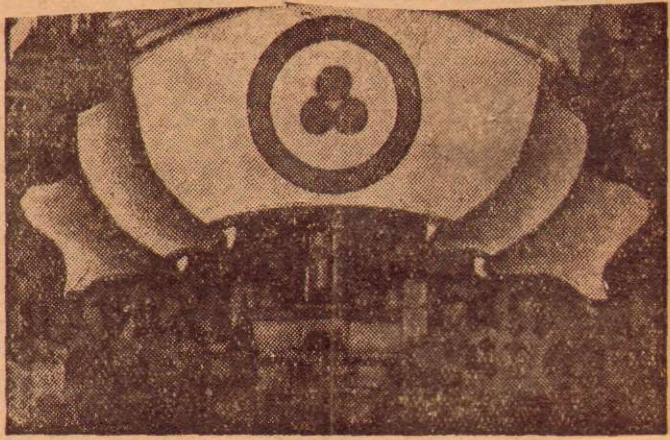
Por cuanto los principios que entraña el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich se prestan a adopción o adhesión mediante la acción unilateral de proclamaciones del poder ejecutivo así como mediante la acción bilateral de convenios internacionales, así como mediante la acción multilateral de declaraciones de conferencias internacionales.

Por lo tanto, sea acordado, ordenar al Presidente de esta Convención transmitir, por los conductos correspondientes, copias del acuerdo recomendativo de la adopción de esta medida por todas las naciones, a las conferencias internacionales, así como a los organismos internacionales que trabajan en pro de la paz y de la cultura, para que éstos prosigan a dar los pasos que estimen apropiados.

El Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultura fue Protector de la Convención y representante del Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario de Estado, dando lectura al mensaje enviado por éste. El Senador Federal, Robert L. Wagner, actuó de presidente honorario; profesor Nicolás Roerich, creador del Pacto Roerich, quien se encuentra actualmente en las Himalayas, y la señora de Roerich fueron también presidentes honorarios, y el señor Louis L. Horch, presidente del Museo Roerich, presidió la Convención.

El pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich fueron creados y promulgados por Nicolás Roerich en 1929. Disponen, en breve, que las instituciones educativas, artísticas y científicas, las misiones artísticas y científicas, las obras de arte y los sitios y monumentos culturales de toda índole, sean respetados en tiempos de paz y de guerra. Para lograr ese objetivo se creó una bandera por medio de la cual se declaren inviolables tales museos, universidades, iglesias, catedrales, bibliotecas y demás sitios de índole cultural, instructiva o artística.

La Convención ha sido la primera que se celebra en este país, habiéndose



"El estandarte de la Paz", diseñado por Nicolás Roerich, el líder cultural del mundo, que debe ostentarse en todos los monumentos de la Tierra, como signo de su inviolabilidad. Este estandarte forma parte del "Pacto de Roerich" que fue unánimemente recomendado para su aprobación por todas las naciones de América, en la Conferencia de Montevideo.

dose reunido las dos anteriores en la ciudad de Brujas, Bélgica, bajo los auspicios de esa ciudad, actuando de Protector el doctor Adatci, Presidente de la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional de La Haya.

Con la adopción de esta medida por las naciones del mundo, todo sitio artístico, científico, religioso y educacional será neutral y la bandera de Paz Roerich distinguirá dichos monumentos en señal de su inviolabilidad.



## El Pacto Roerich

Convención de la Bandera de la Paz en Washington, 17 de noviembre de 1933)

El Profesor Nicolás de Roerich, renombrado artista mundial, filósofo y arqueólogo, fundador de varias instituciones culturales y a cuyo arte ha sido dedicado el museo rascacielos que lleva su nombre en Nueva York, inició en 1914 el gran proyecto humanitario para la protección de los tesoros del arte y de la ciencia de los siglos y dió el primer paso en este sentido ante el Gobierno Imperial Ruso. Al comienzo de la gran guerra mundial el Profesor Roerich insistió una vez en la misma idea y finalmente en 1929, propuso a las naciones la adopción de un pacto para la protección y conservación de los tesoros del arte y de la ciencia que hay en el mundo. Esta propuesta se hizo pública en los Estados Unidos por medio del "New York Times" y al mismo tiempo el profesor Roerich comisionaba al doctor George Chklaver, doctor en derecho y conferenciante de la Universidad de París, para elaborar y poner en forma conveniente un proyecto de pacto.

Este proyecto de pacto fue sometido en 1930 a la consideración del Comité de Museos de la Liga de Naciones que lo aprobó unánimemente. En el mismo año se fundaron el "Comité de the Roerich Banner of Peace" en Nueva York y el "Comité pour le Pacte Roerich" en París. Al año siguiente bajo la Presidencia de M. Tulpinck se fundó la "Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich" con asiento en la ciudad de Brujas, Bélgica. El profesor Nicholas de Roerich fue elegido presidente honorario de estos tres cuerpos y el presidente de la Corte de Justicia Internacional de La Haya aceptó el protectorado de la Unión en Brujas.

En 1931 y en 1932 han tenido lugar en Brujas dos Conferencias Internacionales para la promulgación del pacto Roerich con asistencia de más de veinte naciones.

Al mismo tiempo que tuvo lugar la segunda Conferencia Internacional de Brujas se llevó a cabo una Exposición de Ciudades de Arte a la cual concurren 23 países y por iniciativa de M. Tulpinck se inauguró la Fundación Roerich pro "Pace, Arte, Science et Labore".

Desde tres Comités de la Bandera de la Paz han organizado conferencias, publicado informes y arreglado muchas manifestaciones. En todas partes del mundo la idea ha recibido una entusiasta acogida y multitud de cartas de apoyo y de aprecio de varios Gobiernos, instituciones de arte y ciencia, organizaciones femeninas y estudiantiles han sido recibidas y publicadas en el primer volumen del "Roerich Pact".

Entre las distinguidas personas que han hecho manifestaciones de apoyo y aprecio se encuentran los siguientes nombres: Su Majestad Alberto, Rey de los Belgas; Su Excelencia el Presidente Masaryk; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Maurice Maeterlinck; Rabin G. Tagore; Sir C. V. Román; Jagadis C. Bose; Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario del Estado; Hon. H. A. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultu-

ra de los Estados Unidos de América; El Senador Copeland, El senador Ricci; Barón de Taube; profesor A. Bustamante, profesor R. Altamira, profesor Luis la Fur; Su Alteza la Duquesa de Somerset; el profesor Anesaki y muchos otros que forman una enorme lista de distinguidos personajes de renombre internacional a los que se agregan los nombres de instituciones culturales como la Academie Française y las más renombradas Universidades y Museos del mundo.

Este año de 1933 con la convención que se reunió en Washington D. C. el 17 de diciembre, marcará un nuevo galón de avance para la causa de la Bandera de la Paz de Roerich que ya flamea sobre varios institutos. Esta bandera es blanca con un círculo rojo en el centro dentro del cual hay tres esferas rojas unidas en trébol sobre campo blanco.

Esta bandera es necesaria no sólo en tiempo de guerra sino en todo tiempo a causa del continuo vandalismo que diariamente destruye irreparables tesoros; por tanto esta bandera como un símbolo de cultura marcará una nueva etapa.

La bandera de la paz como la bandera de la Cruz Roja está llamada a proteger centros de Arte y de Ciencia, los Monumentos religiosos y todos los valores culturales del mundo. El Profesor Nicholas de Roerich fundador de este movimiento, quien hizo también el diseño de la bandera ha dicho: "Lo que la bandera de la Cruz Roja es para la salud física, la bandera de la Paz es para la salud espiritual".

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Fueron adoptados los siguientes acuerdos:

Por cuanto los triunfos culturales del mundo constituyen los tesoros más trascendentales de la raza humana, siendo herencia común de toda la humanidad, y

Por cuanto, todo daño a estos tesoros es violencia cometida contra los

beneficios universales de la humanidad y del porvenir, y

Por cuanto el pacto y bandera de paz Roerich han sido creados por Nicolás Roerich, artista y precursor cultural de prestigio internacional, para la protección de iglesias, templos y otros monumentos religiosos, santuarios, museos, bibliotecas, universidades y demás ejemplares y tesoros de la cultura, y sitios naturales, distinguidos por la Bandera de Paz como neutrales e inviolables en todo momento, y

Por cuanto el Pacto Roerich ha sido endosado unánimemente por el Comité de Museos Internacionales de la Liga de Naciones, así como por múltiples grupos gubernamentales y editoriales y numerosas celebridades del mundo cultural, y

Por cuanto, la eficacia de esta causa depende de su adopción y aplicación por las naciones del mundo.

Por lo tanto sea acordado, que la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich recomiende la adopción de esta medida humanitaria a las naciones, y suplique a Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos, demostrar nuevamente su noble actitud en pro de la causa de la protección cultural mediante la adopción de esta medida y su recomendación a las demás naciones del mundo, y

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Sea acordado, además, que se remita copia de este acuerdo al correspondiente representante de cada nación.

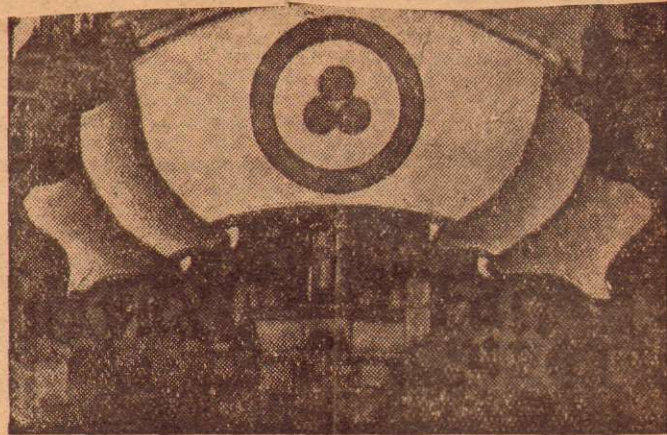
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Por lo tanto, sea acordado, ordenar al Presidente de esta Convención transmitir, por los conductos correspondientes, copias del acuerdo recomendativo de la adopción de esta medida por todas las naciones, a las conferencias internacionales, así como a los organismos internacionales que trabajan en pro de la paz y de la cultura, para que éstos prosigan a dar los pasos que estimen apropiados.

El Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultura fue Protector de la Convención y representante del Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario de Estado, dando lectura al mensaje enviado por éste. El Senador Federal, Robert L. Wagner, actuó de presidente honorario; profesor Nicolás Roerich, creador del Pacto Roerich, quien se encuentra actualmente en las Himalayas, y la señora de Roerich fueron también presidentes honorarios, y el señor Louis L. Horch, presidente del Museo Roerich, presidió la Convención.

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La Convención ha sido la primera que se celebra en este país, habiéndose



"El estandarte de la Paz", diseñado por Nicolás Roerich, el líder cultural del mundo, que debe ostentarse en todos los monumentos de la Tierra, como signo de su inviolabilidad. Este estandarte forma parte del "Pacto de Roerich" que fue unánimemente recomendado para su aprobación por todas las naciones de América, en la Conferencia de Montevideo.

reunido las dos anteriores en la ciudad de Brujas, Bélgica, bajo los auspicios de esa ciudad, actuando de Protector el doctor Adatci, Presidente de la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional de La Haya.

Con la adopción de esta medida por las naciones del mundo, todo sitio artístico, científico, religioso y educacional será neutral y la bandera de Paz Roerich distinguirá dichos monumentos en señal de su inviolabilidad.



*Le Nouvelliste du Nord*  
*(Lille)*

28/3/34

### Commission historique du Nord

Lundi, la Commission historique du Nord a tenu, à la préfecture, sa réunion mensuelle.  
La séance était présidée par M. Demie du Péage, vice-président ; M. de Saint-Léger, président, empêché, s'étant fait excuser.  
Les communications suivantes ont été faites :

#### De M. Alexandre Lesmaries, de Douai

##### La protection en cas de guerre des monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques : le projet de pacte Nicolas Roerich.

En 1899 et 1907, la conférence de La Haye se préoccupait de la protection en cas de guerre de certains édifices (tels les monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques, les hôpitaux et les constructions affectées à l'exercice des différents cultes). Mais les dispositions auxquelles elle s'arrêtait apparaissaient bientôt plus théoriques que pratiques.

Aussi, depuis 1929, un éminent artiste russe, par surcroît savant ethnographe et sociologue distingué : le peintre Nicolas Roerich, ne cesse-t-il de vouloir, pour ces mêmes édifices, une sauvegarde autrement efficace. Analogue au « Pavillon de la Croix-Rouge » qui garantit de tous actes d'hostilité les hôpitaux et formations sanitaires, une « Bannière de Paix » constituée par un cercle rouge enfermant sur fond blanc trois sphères également rouges, assurerait aux monuments historiques, aux institutions d'enseignement d'art et de sciences, aux missions artistiques et scientifiques, à leur personnel et à leur matériel, le complet respect de chacune des puissances belligérantes.

Bien entendu, une convention internationale, analogue, elle, au pacte de Genève, et dénommée jusqu'ici « Pacte Roerich », réglerait l'usage de cette « Bannière de Paix » et envisagerait la création de commissions internationales, elles aussi, appelées à constater les manquements, lesquelles recevraient, par la suite, toutes sanctions utiles.

L'avant-projet, dont la rédaction fut confiée par M. Roerich, à son érudit compatriote M. Chklaver, docteur en droit de l'Université de Paris, fut établi dès 1930. Il n'a cessé d'obtenir depuis les plus vives marques d'approbation, dont M. Lesmaries évoque les diverses manifestations, en même temps qu'il rappelle les travaux de trois congrès internationaux tenus en 1931 et 1932 à Bruges et en 1933 à Washington, grâce aux multiples et persévérants efforts de M. Nic Roerich, de son « Roerich Museum » de New-York, des divers groupements y affiliés et notamment de ces deux importantes associations que dirigent si heureusement à Paris, Mme de Vau Phalipau et M. Chklaver, et à Bruges, M. C. Tulpinck.

### E Une grande réunion de la Commission Historique du Nord à la Préfecture

Une importante réunion de la Commission Historique du Nord s'est déroulée lundi, de 14 h. 30 à 18 h. 30, à la Préfecture du Nord, sous la présidence de M. de Saint-Léger, président, assisté de M. Fernand Beaucamps, secrétaire.

M. Alexandre Lesmaries y fit notamment une communication sur « la protection, en cas de guerre, des monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques, d'après le projet de pacte Nicolas Roerich ».

Il s'agit de la création d'une bannière spéciale qui, à l'instar de celle de la Croix-Rouge, protégerait les monuments d'art.

M. Alexandre Lesmaries s'exprime d'ailleurs de la sorte :

« En 1899 et 1907, la Conférence de La Haye se préoccupait de la protection en cas de guerre de certains édifices (tels les monuments historiques, artistiques et scientifiques, les hôpitaux et les constructions affectées à l'exercice des différents cultes). Mais les dispositions auxquelles elle s'arrêtait apparaissaient bientôt plus théoriques que pratiques.

« Aussi, depuis 1929, un éminent artiste russe, par surcroît savant ethnographe et sociologue distingué : le peintre Nicolas Roerich, ne cesse-t-il de vouloir, pour ces mêmes édifices, une sauvegarde autrement efficace. Analogue au « pavillon de la Croix-Rouge », qui garantit de tous actes d'hostilité les hôpitaux et formations sanitaires, une « bannière de paix », constituée par un cercle rouge enfermant sur fond blanc trois sphères également rouges, assurerait aux monuments historiques, aux institutions d'enseignement d'art et de sciences, aux missions artistiques et scientifiques, à leur personnel et à leur matériel, le complet respect de chacune des puissances belligérantes.

« Bien entendu, une convention internationale, analogue, elle, au pacte de Genève et dénommée jusqu'ici « pacte Roerich », réglerait l'usage de cette « bannière de paix » et envisagerait la création de commissions internationales, elles aussi appelées à constater les manquements, lesquelles recevraient, par la suite, toutes sanctions utiles.

« L'avant-projet — dont la rédaction fut confiée par M. Roerich à son érudit compatriote, M. Chklaver, docteur en droit de l'Université de Paris, — fut établi dès 1930. Il n'a cessé d'obtenir, depuis, les plus vives marques d'approbation, dont M. Lesmaries évoque les diverses manifestations, en même temps qu'il rappelle les travaux de trois congrès internationaux tenus en 1931 et 1932 à Bruges, et en 1933 à Washington, grâce aux multiples et persévérants efforts de M. Nic Roerich, de son « Roerich Museum » de New-York, des divers groupements y affiliés et notamment de ces deux importantes associations que dirigent si heureusement à Paris, Mme de Vau Phalipau et M. Chklaver, et à Bruges, M. C. Tulpinck.

Inutile de dire combien cette communication intéressa l'Assemblée. Il ne s'agit, en effet, de rien moins que de la protection efficace des richesses immenses de l'humanité civilisée, en cas de conflit armé. Et l'on sait ce que furent les désastres de la dernière guerre.

*Le Nouvelliste du Nord (27/3/34)*

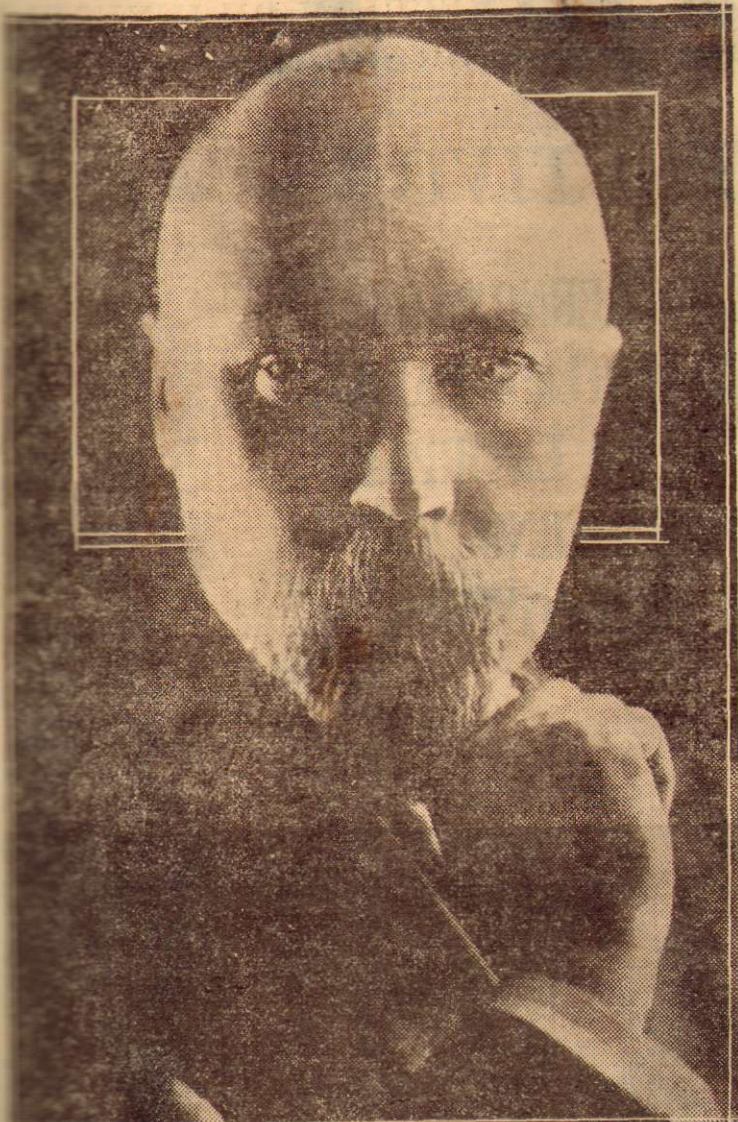


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Guayaquil, Ecuador  
Apr. 15

TELEGRAFO-DOMINGO 15 DE ABRIL DE 1934

# EL PACTO ROERICH



Nicholas Roerich, creador del pacto Roerich y de la bandera de la paz. En los días 17 y 18 de noviembre, la Convención de la Tercera Internacional para el pacto Roerich y la bandera de la paz, se celebrará en Washington, D. C. en el Mayflower.

El pacto Roerich está destinado a proteger todos los monumentos culturales y estipula que los sitios artísticos, científicos, educacionales y religiosos deberán ser considerados neutrales por todas las naciones. Para igualar esto como con la Cruz Roja, Nicholas Roerich ha designado la bandera de la paz, que comprende tres esferas de color magenta dentro de un círculo de magenta con un fondo blanco, para marcar todos los museos, catedrales, bibliotecas, universidades y otros lugares, como señal de inviolabilidad.

(Convención de la Bandera de la Paz en Washington, 17 de noviembre de 1933).

El Profesor Nicolás de Roerich, renombrado artista mundial, filósofo y arqueólogo, fundador de varias instituciones culturales y a cuyo arte ha sido dedicado el museo-rasca-cielos que lleva su nombre en Nueva York, concibió en 1914 el gran proyecto humanitario para la protección de los frutos del arte y de la ciencia de los hombres y dió el primer paso en este sentido ante el Gobierno Imperial Ruso. Al comienzo de la Gran Guerra Mundial el Profesor Roerich insistió otra vez en la misma idea y finalmente en 1929, propuso a las naciones la adopción de un pacto para la protección y conservación de los tesoros del arte y de la ciencia que hay en el mundo. Esta propuesta se hizo pública en los Estados Unidos por medio del New York Times y al mismo tiempo el Profesor Roerich comisionaba al Dr. George Chklaver, docto en Derecho y conferenciante de la Universidad de Paris, para elaborar y poner en forma conveniente un Proyecto de Pacto.

Este proyecto de pacto fue sometido en 1930 a la consideración del Comité de Museos de la Liga de las Naciones que lo aprobó unánimemente. En el mismo año se fundaron el "Committee of The Roerich Banner of Peace" en New York y el "Comité pour le Pacte Roerich" en Paris. Al año siguiente bajo la presidencia de M. Camille Tulpinck se fundó la "Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich", con asiento en la ciudad de Brujas, Bélgica. El Profesor Nicolás Roerich fue elegido Presidente Honorario de estos tres cuerpos y el Presidente de la Corte de Justicia Internacional de la Haya aceptó el protectorado de la Unión en Brujas.

En 1931 y en 1932 han tenido lugar en Brujas dos Conferencias Internacionales para la promulgación del Pacto Roerich, con asistencia de más de veinte naciones.

Al mismo tiempo que tuvo lugar la segunda Conferencia Internacional de Brujas, se llevó a cabo una exposición de Ciudades de Arte a la cual concurrieron 23 países y por iniciativa de M. Tulpinck se inauguró la fundación Roerich pro "Pace, Arte, Scientias et Labore".

Estos tres Comités de la Bandera de la Paz han organizado Conferencias, publicado informes

y arreglado muchas manifestaciones. En todas partes del mundo la idea ha recibido una entusiasta acogida y multitud de cartas de apoyo y de aprecio de varios Gobiernos, Instituciones de Arte y Ciencia, Organizaciones femeninas y estadistas han sido recibidas y publicadas en el primer volumen del "Roerich Pact".

Entre las distinguidas personas que han hecho manifestaciones de apoyo y aprecio se encuentran los siguientes nombres: Su Majestad Alberto, Rey de los Belgas, Su Excelencia el Presidente Masaryk; Mrs. Franklia D. Roosevelt; Maurice Maeterlinck; Rahindranath Tagore; Sir C. V. Román; Sir Jagadis C. Bose; Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario de Estado; Hon. A. H. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos de América; el Senador Copeland; el Senador Ricci; Barón de Taube; Profesor A. Bustamante; Profesor R. Altamira; Profesor Luis La Fur; Su Alteza la Duquesa de Somerset; el Profesor Anersaki y muchos otros que forman una enorme lista de distinguidos personajes de renombre internacional a los que se agregan los nombres de instituciones culturales como la Academie Francaise y las más renombradas Universidades y Museos del mundo.

El año de 1933 con la convención que se reunió en Washington D. C. el 17 de diciembre, marcó un nuevo galón de avance para la causa de la Bandera de la Paz de Roerich que ya flamea sobre varios Institutos. Esta bandera es blanca con un círculo rojo en el centro, dentro del cual hay tres esferas rojas unidas en trébol sobre campo blanco.

Esta bandera es necesaria no sólo en tiempo de guerra sino en todo tiempo a causa del continuo vandalismo que diariamente destruye irreparables tesoros; por tanto esta bandera como un símbolo de cultura marcará una nueva etapa.

La Bandera de la Paz como la bandera de la Cruz Roja está llamada a proteger centros de Arte y de Ciencia, los Monumentos religiosos y todos los valores culturales del mundo. El Profesor Nicholas de Roerich, fundador de este movimiento, quien hizo también el diseño de la bandera ha dicho: "Lo que la bandera de la Cruz Roja es para la salud física, la bandera de la Paz, es para la salud espiritual".

(over)



El Telegrafo, Apr. 15 - '34  
(Quayaquil, Ecuador)

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## SE SUPLICA AL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT Y A LOS GOBIERNOS DEL MUNDO, ADOPTAR EL PACTO Y BANDERA DE PAZ, ROERICH

LA 3a. CONVENCION INTERNACIONAL PARA LA PROTECCION DE TESOROS CULTURALES RECOMIENDA ACTUACION POR PARTE DE LOS GOBIERNOS

Recomendando al Presidente de los Estados Unidos y a los Gobiernos del mundo, así como a todas las conferencias internacionales, la adopción del Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich, levantó su sesión el día 18 de noviembre la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich, ante los representantes de 33 países, y los delegados de numerosas instituciones culturales del mundo.-

Los países representados comprendieron Argentina, Brasil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Checoslovaquia, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Grecia, Guatemala, Honduras, Estado Libre Irlandés, Japón, Lituania, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Persia, Perú, Polonia, Portugal, España, Suiza, Venezuela y Yugoslavia. Bélgica, Italia, Holanda, Turquía, Francia, Alemania y Albania enviaron observadores.

Fueron adoptados los siguientes acuerdos:

**POR CUANTO**, los triunfos culturales del mundo constituyen los tesoros más trascendentales de la raza humana, siendo herencia común de toda la humanidad, y

**POR CUANTO**, todo daño a estos tesoros es violencia cometida contra los beneficios universales de la humanidad y del porvenir, y

**POR CUANTO** el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich han sido creados por Nicolás Roerich, artista y precursor cultural de

prestigio internacional, para la protección de iglesias, templos, y otros monumentos religiosos, santuarios, museos, bibliotecas, universidades y demás ejemplares y tesoros de la cultura, y sitios naturales, distinguidos por la Bandera de Paz como neutrales e inviolables en todo momento, y

**POR CUANTO** el Pacto Roerich ha sido aprobado unánimemente por el Comité de Museos Internacionales de la Liga de las Naciones, así como por múltiples grupos gubernamentales y educacionales y numerosas celebridades del mundo cultural, y

**POR CUANTO**, la eficacia de esta causa depende de su adopción y aplicación por las naciones del mundo.

**POR LO TANTO SEA ACORDADO**, que la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich, recomienda la adopción de esta medida humanitaria a las naciones, y suplique a Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos, demostrar nuevamente su noble actitud en pro de la causa de la protección cultural mediante la adopción de esta medida y su recomendación a las demás naciones del mundo, y

**POR LO TANTO SEA ACORDADO**, que se remita este Acuerdo a Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

**POR CUANTO**, los triunfos culturales del mundo constituyen los

tesoros más trascendentales de la raza humana, siendo herencia común de toda la humanidad, y

**POR CUANTO**, el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich han sido creados por Nicolás Roerich, artista y precursor cultural de prestigio internacional, para la protección de iglesias, templos, y otros monumentos religiosos santuarios, museos, bibliotecas, universidades y demás ejemplares y tesoros de la cultura, y sitios naturales, distinguidos por la Bandera de Paz como neutrales e inviolables en todo momento, y

**POR LO TANTO SEA ACORDADO**, que la Tercera Convención Internacional para el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich recomienda a los gobiernos de todas las naciones, la adopción de esta medida humanitaria, como demostración de la actitud noble de sus pueblos en pro de la causa de la protección cultural.

**SEA ACORDADO ADEMÁS**, que se remita copia de este Acuerdo al correspondiente representante de cada nación.

**POR CUANTO** los principios que entraña el Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich se prestan a adopción o adhesión mediante la acción unilateral de proclamaciones del poder ejecutivo así como mediante la acción bilateral de convenios internacionales así como mediante la acción multilateral de declaraciones de conferencias internacionales.

**POR LO TANTO SEA ACORDADO**, ordenar al Presidente de esta Convención transmitir, por los conductos correspondientes, copias del acuerdo recomendativo de la adopción de esta medida por todas las naciones, a las conferencias internacionales, así como a los organismos internacionales, que trabajan en pro de la paz y de la cultura, para que éstos prosigan a dar los pasos que estimen apropiados.-

El Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretario de Agricultura fue Protector de la Convención y representante del Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretario de Estado, dando lectura al mensaje enviado por éste. El Senador Federal, Robert L. Wagner, actuó de Presidente Honorario; Profesor Nicolás Roerich, creador del Pacto Roerich, quien se encuentra actualmente en las Himalayas, y la señora de Roerich fueron también Presidentes Honorarios, y el señor Louis L. Horch, Presidente del Museo Roerich, presidió la Convención.

Además del Secretario Wallace y los delegados de las naciones, los oradores comprendieron: Sr. Louis L. Horch, el Rvdo. señor Obispo J. E. Freeman, León Dabo, Hon. Sol Bloom, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Hon. J. P. Pope, Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Srta. Sina Lichtmann, Sr. Henry James Forman, Rvdísimo. James H. Ryan, Dr. E. Gil Borges, Srta. Nettie S. Horch, Hon. William H. King, Almirante J. K. Tausing, Dr. James Brown Scott, Srta. E. J. Lichtman, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Srta. Frances R. Grant, Dr. Jaroslav Novak, M. M. Lichtman, Dr. Frederick L. Kettner, Hon. Charles Moore, Sr. George Grebenstchikoff, Sr. J. G. Phels Stokes, Srta. Grace Morrison Poole, Ven. Anagarika Lhashekankrakra, Srta. Edith B. Cullis, Srta. Carlos Lee, Srta. Margaret Eyre Rothwell, Dr. Dagobert Runes, J. Earl Schrack, M. Dzambulatz Dzanti, General Alfredo de León, Srta. Raba Martin, Dr. Emanuel de Marney Baruch, Srta. Sundar Giffin y Dr. Charles Fleischer.-

El Pacto y Bandera de Paz Roerich fueron creados y promulgados por Nicolás Roerich en 1929. Disponen, en breve, que las instituciones educativas, artísticas y científicas, las misiones artísticas y científicas, las obras de arte y los sitios y monumentos culturales de toda índole sean respetados en tiempos de paz y de guerra. Para lograr ese objetivo se creó una bandera por medio de la cual se declaran inviolables tales museos, universidades, iglesias, catedrales, bibliotecas y demás sitios de índole cultural instructivo o artístico.

La Convención fue la primera que se celebrara en este país, habiéndose reunido las dos anteriores en la ciudad de Bruges, Bélgica, bajo los auspicios de esa ciudad, actuando de Protector el Dr. Adatel, Presidente de la Corte Permanente de Justicia internacional en La Haya.

Con la adopción de esta medida por las naciones del mundo, todo sitio artístico, científico, religioso y educacional será neutral y la bandera de Paz Roerich distinguirá dichos monumentos en señal de inviolabilidad.-



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## Commodity-Dollar Plan Set for Roerich Museum

### Gold Dollar Value Eliminated as Receivership Ends

The Roerich Museum, a twenty-nine-story building at 103d Street and Riverside Drive which has been in the hands of receivers three years, was returned formally yesterday to the Master Institute of United Arts, an affiliate of the museum. The reorganization plan is based on the commodity dollar, and not on the gold dollar.

"In the return of the building," said Louis L. Horch, president of the institute, "to the Master Institute of United Arts, our first educational institution and its original owner, the trustees feel that they are facing a new era of progress, not only for their educational work but for the bondholders of the building. Needless to say, the last three years of receivership, brought on by the world's unprecedented crisis, can now be forgotten, and we can look ahead to new possibilities of serving the educational life of the country.

"The transfer of the building also is significant, since this was the original institution of the Roerich Museum's educational affiliates, founded in 1922. As owner of the original building, it enjoyed full tax exemption, and an endeavor will now be made to obtain full tax exemption once again for the benefit of those who partake of our educational work as well as the bondholders of the property.

"The plan for the reorganization of the building has been adjudged fair and reasonable by the Supreme Court. Hearings were held before Charles C. Burlingham as referee. Mr. Burlingham approved the plan with certain minor recommendations. The Supreme Court confirmed the referee's report and adopted his recommendations."



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THE ROERICH PACT

In a world where, during 4 terrible years, destruction had free course, and where an unrestrained materialism followed the great turmoil, it belonged to an exalted spirit, to a man enamoured of real Culture, and possessing an undeniable temperament of a leader, it belonged to Nicholas de Roerich to send out an ardent appeal in favor of the Supreme Good which composes the common heritage of humanity.

This awakener of the universal conscience, this leader who knew how to enliven behind him a legion of, "enthusiastic idealists;" as he called them himself, idealists who, however he succeeded to guide with a profound sense of reality, that is Nicholas de Roerich, the great Artist, the Thinker of the Himalayas, the one whose name is as well known and loved by the crowds of New York as well as by the Lamas of the remote monasteries of Tibet.

Raising his banner for the defense of treasures of human spirit, Nicholas de Roerich stayed faithful to his motto, which is the union of all human beings in the cult of beauty and knowledge; he proclaimed a crusade to safeguard monuments and works which the past bequeathed upon us, and of which the radiation enlightens the roads of the future, inasmuch as evolution is uninterrupted, the Art and thought of tomorrow will lean on the ones of today and yesterday; and in this respect all nations are bound together.

Ever since 1904, in Russia, Nicholas de Roerich sent forth the idea of an organized protection of monuments and works of art. Whatever obstacles might arise against the realization of his ideas, never has one seen him give it up.



Likewise, the seed sown in 1904 was not to be lost.

In 1914, at the moment when the universal storm broke loose, Prof. de Roerich presented a relative statement for protection of historic monuments on the scene of military actions, to the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. In 1929, 15 years later, he formulates his ideas in a new declaration, addressing the American people, who are always ready to vibrate for a noble and bright thought. Indeed, Nicholas de Roerich could not leave his plan in the state of good intentions. His spirit, which brings forth such an outstanding synthesis of artistic genius and scientific knowledge, has immediately foreseen the rules of the Law, thanks to which the protection of beauty could be implanted in the international life.

During the summer 1929, Prof. de Roerich honored us greatly by entrusting us with the drawing up of the draught of the Pact, this Roerich Pact, which, as well as the name of his renowned initiator, was then acclaimed in America, Europe, Asia and in the whole world.

The Roerich Pact, indeed, one of those rare projects or international plans, has met with stirring sympathies in all nations and all parts of the world. Thousands of eminent messages of people of all paths of life and of all countries have come to support the idea of Nicholas de Roerich.

The purpose of the Roerich Pact is to protect churches, historic monuments, institutions of Arts and Sciences against all destruction of belligerents. Those monuments and institutions which are recorded ever since the Times of Peace, be it at the



League of Nations, be it at the record office of the Permanent Court of International Justice, can display a special flag (circle and three red dots on a white background) which will be respected on the same grounds and same conditions as the Red Cross. In case of eventual violation, commissions of investigations set according to the rules of the Laws of Nations will be obliged to make a statement which could be made public; thus the intervention of public opinion is foreseen as well as the supreme sanction. It is important to notice that article IV of the draught of the Pact contains a stipulation by virtue of which the subscribers would declare their intention to assure through appropriate legal measures, the improvement of the protection which they possess in their respective territories, the different institutions and Artistic and Scientific national or foreign establishments. In this last article of the draught, there is an indication of the real importance of the Roerich Pact which intends to protect the monuments of Art not only in times of war but also to increase in times of peace, the respect for all that has been created by human genius.

The Roerich Pact, insofar manifests a legitimate veneration for Art and Science, has to produce its' effects mainly in times of peace, by urging the Governments and the people to take efficacious measures to protect their cultural heritage.

From the judicial point of view, the Roerich Pact could refer to several previous diplomatic instruments, especially to the Convention at Geneva in 1864, to the General Act of the Conference of Berlin in 1885 and to the Acts of the Conference of Peace in 1899 and 1907 as well as the Convention of Saint - Germain - en - Lays in 1919 (which confirmed the Act of Berlin in 1885) and at last the



Briand-Kellogg Pact of the 27th of August, 1928 (see our article in the "Revue de Droit International No. 4-1930).

The project of the Roerich Pact was transmitted to Senator Borah in his capacity of President of the Committee of Foreign Relationship of the U. S. Senate, and to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. Thanks to the support of Mr. Foundoukidis, Secretary of the International Office of Museums and on behalf of a report of Mr. Jules Destree, Ex-Minister of Sciences and Arts in Belgium, the Bureau of the Office, which is an organ of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has voted in May, 1930 the following resolutions: "The Bureau has taken note of a draught for a plan for an international convention to protect in times of War, Museums, collections and monuments of Art. It expresses the wish that a convention of that kind could be realized. To be able to give more authority to this wish, it makes the Secretary of the International Office of Museums ask the Consulting Members of Experts, the authorization to join their signatures to the ones of the Members of the Bureau.

The plan has then been discussed by the sub-commission of Letters and Arts of the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation in the course of the Session held at Geneva in July 1930. The report of the Sub-commission appears in the minutes of the Commission of International intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations transmitted to the counsel and all the members of the Society (Off.No. C 428 - 930/ - XII, Comm. Int. de Coop. Inte-12e Session, Geneva, Aug. 13, 1930)

The plan has



At the same time, as the competent organs of the League of Nations pursued the investigation of the plan, a wide-spreading movement of public opinion in favor of the pact, developed when in February, 1931, we received, through the intervening of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, a first letter from Mr. Camille Tulpinck, Member of the Royal Academy of Archaeology of Belgium, we could barely foresee the new and beautiful development which the campaign would take, in view of issuing the Pact. Thanks to the untiring labor and the fervour of Mr. C. Tulpinck and his associates an International Conference for the Roerich Pact was called together in September 1931 in the ancient and renowned City of Bruges. Mr. C. Tulpinck founded there, the International Union for the Roerich Pact, of which Bruges has become the permanent Seat.

The Conference of September 1931, to which the European Centers of the Roerich Institutions were happy to give their cooperation, took place under the Honorary presidency of Prof. Nicholas de Roerich, who sent a message from the Summits of the Himalayas. His Excellency, Mr. Adatci, eminent Japanese lawyer, and diplomat, who presides the Permanent Court of International Justice, accepted the Honorary Protectorat of the Conference. Count Carton de Wiart, Ex-Prime Minister of Belgium and other high personages were Honorary Members. The Institute of France has manifested its approval of the principles of the Roerich Pact in a striking way: the Academy of Fine Arts sent a particularly warm message to the Conference and the Academy of Ethical and Political Science has been - in - corpore - Member of Honor of the Conference. This Conference has also had the remarkable honor of receiving wishes of success of His Holiness the Pope. (Transmitted by his Eminence the Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State of the Vatican) and of His Majesty King Albert, the noble and heroic Sovereign who had already previously expressed his interest



in the work of Prof. Nicholas de Roerich.

The French Government was officially represented at the Conference, as well as the City of Paris, which sent the Vice-President of the Municipal Counsel, Dr. Lobligeois; the City of Brussels was represented by the Head of the Cabinet of the burgomaster, Mr. Auguste Vierset. Italy sent Prof. Moschetti who transmitted to the Conference the greetings of the Magistrate of Padua.

The curator of the Museum of the Hague, the Representatives of the International Committee of the History of Art, many friends from all countries, gave Bruges the assurance that everywhere the Roerich Pact had been received as a solemn homage given by humanity to its most precious; the treasures of the spirit.

In the course of the three days spent for discussions of the Conference, numerous ideas were emitted, different points of views were brought out and immediate results were derived from it.

First of all, the act in favour of the Roerich Pact can hereafter become more effectual, thanks to the creation of the International Union of the Roerich Pact, which has its permanent Seat in Bruges under the direction of Mr. Camille Tulpinck, and working in close collaboration with the European Center of the Roerich Institutions in Paris.

A series of resolutions have been adopted, inviting the Governments to sanction as soon as possible, the Roerich Pact, to promote the respect and love of art in schools, etc. . . . .

Several propositions of technical order have also obtained the vote of the delegates, so for example, the creation of special sections in the staff for the protection of Works of Art on the



scenes of military action (for example what exists already in the Italian army).

The Bruges Conference has marked an important stage in the action guided by Nicholas de Roerich. The path to go through is still long and arduous, but already, the Banner of Peace is surrounded by friends of which the always-growing number, and the untiring devotion to the idea of the Master are the surest guarantee of success.

This Banner of Peace, designed and displayed by Nicholas de Roerich is a great and sublime symbol which all those who look to the future understand.

Georges Chklaver

Doctor of Law

General Secretary of the European Center  
of the Roerich Museum



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