

1
"Urusvati"

HAGGAR, Kulu, Punjab, Brit. India

Dec. 9th 1933.

My dear Mme de Vaux Phalipau,

Your letter of Dec. 27th reached me yesterday, and in full sincerity I must say that I was more than aggravated by its contents. Your resignation came at the most difficult for us time, but also when great possibilities appeared on our horizon. Of course I cannot as yet affirm that these possibilities will bring us a financial alleviation already in the nearest future, but in any case the issue out of the difficulty and complex situation is already clearly defined. Georges has no doubt informed you of the victory with the Building and we are certain that the still continuing fight for the partial tax exemption, will also be crowned with success as thus far was everyone of our battles. I shall reimburse at once the sum needed to cover the expenses for the rental and taxes. As to the other creditors I am writing to Georges. Of course I am astonished at the threats of one of them, since he has recently received \$50, on a comparatively small amount due to him, besides the N.Y. office has requested Dr. Cuklaver to ask this publisher for terms to liquidate this account. The entire world is now in a chaotic state. Entire countries do not pay their debts, hence one cannot demand that everything should proceed according to its normal course. Our coworkers prove indeed to possess an unusual courage and self-sacrifice and of course this is why they are victorious. I wish to assure you, that despite the

financial calvary into which we were thrust by the world-calamity, there is
no blemish on the integrity of our Institutions nor prestige, which
we continue to enjoy in all high and cultural circles. The difficult
financial situation did not prevent the 36 nations to assemble at the
Convention in Washington as well as the USA and South American coun-
tries to ratify the Pact. Our Societies in various countries are devel-
oping on the principle of selfsupport and multiply. Thus despite the
difficult times, the lightbearing ideas of cultural constructiveness
enter firmly into life. Likewise does the Pact progress and judging
from the reports I received from our Riga representative, Mr. Sture, at
the Conference of the three Baltic States it was decided to act joint-
ly in the ratification of the Pact. Thus despite the unusual difficul-
ties we continue to joyously carry all the burdens and are sacrificing
everything until the victorious hour strikes. Hence it was painful for
me to learn of your intention to resign. I consider that your resigna-
tion will be a great sorrow for Prof. de Roerich and all our coworkers
who value highly your enlightened cooperation and leadership. I retain
the hope that you may still remain with us, and hence I shall not
write to Prof. de R. in order not to aggravate him beforehand.

I thank you for all the expressed by you appreciation and sympathy
for the activities of Prof. de R. and our Institutions. I keep the hope
that you will find the possibilities to continue your beautiful acti-
vities in the name of Culture within the walls of our European Cen-
ter and I ask you, dear Madame, to accept the expression of my sin-
cere gratitude and profound esteem.

With my heartiest greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

Многоуважаемая г-жа де Во, получила Ваше письмо от 27 го Дек. и со всею искренностью должна сказать, что была больше чем огорчена. Ваша отставка пришла в самое трудное для нас время, но вместе с тем, когда большие возможности появились на нашем горизонте. Конечно не могу сказать, что возможности эти принесут нам финансовое облегчение уже в ближайшие месяцы, но во всяком случае выход из тягелого положения уже ясно обозначился. Жорж наверно сообщил Вам о победе с домом, и мы уверенны, что продолжающиеся сражения наше за частичное освобождение от Такс тоже увенчается успехом, как и каждая битва наша. За помещение и налоги сейчас я возьму из моих средств об остальных кредиторах я пишу Жоржу. Конечно меня удивляет угроза одного из них, ибо он только что получил пятьдесят долларов в счет уплаты небольшого долга. Сейчас весь мир находится в хаотическом состоянии, целые страны не платят по своим обязательствам и потому нельзя требовать, чтобы все шло своим нормальным порядком. Наши сотрудники поистине выказывают чудеса мужества и самоотверженности и конечно потому и побеждают. И несмотря на всю Гольгофу в которую мы были ввергнуты из за мировой финансовой катастрофы, нет пятна на имени нашем и наши Учреждения продолжают пользоваться высоким уважением среди просвещенных кругов всех стран. Наше трудное финансовое положение не воспрепятствовало 36 странам собраться на Конвенции в Вашингтоне также как и ратификации Пакта С. С. Шт. и странами Южной Америки. Наши Общ. в разных странах на основе самооплаты, развиваются и множатся, и так несмотря на трудные времена светлые идеи культурного строительства прочно входят в жизнь. Так и Пакт продвигается и судя по письмам полученным мною от нашего представи-

теля в Риге г-на Стуре на Конференции Трех Прибалт. Госуд. поста-
 влено действовать идентично и ратифицировать Пакт. Потому не-
 смотря на необычайные трудности, мы радостно продолжаем нести все
 тяготы жертвовать всем до победного часа. Потому мне больно было
 узнать о Вашей отставке. Думаю, что отставка эта будет большим
 огорчением и для Н. К. и всех наших сотрудников так высоко ценя-
 щих Ваше просвещенное содействие и водительство. У меня остается
 надежда, что может быть мы сможем Вас сохранить и потому не буду
 писать Н. К. чтобы не отяжелить его раньше времени. Благодарю Вас
 за все выраженные Вами в письме сочувствия и симпатии к деятель-
 ности Н. К. и наших Учреждений и сохраняю надежду что Вы найдете
 возможность продолжить Вашу прекрасную деятельность во благо Про-
 вещения в стенах нашего Европ. Центра, прошу Вас принять выражение
 моей искренней признательности и глубокого уважения.

и Рудольфово от (А. К. К.)

E. P. K.

CONFIDENTIAL.

NAGGAR, Kulu, Punjab, Br. India.

Jan. 24th, 1936.

Bien chere Madame ,

We are lately receiving from various friends information that our former co-workers Mr. Horch, his wife and Miss Esther Lichtmann send out circular letters slandering our name, addressed to many persons connected in one way or another with our institutions in New-York or even to outsiders. It is not my principle to write any negative criticisms even about unworthy co-workers. But their continuous attacks and slander against the so highly esteemed name of Prof. de Roerich compel me to write you in order to establish the truth.

Of course it is difficult to imagine how after fourteen years of seemingly close cooperation in these institutions, there could suddenly occur such a break and furthermore with such malicious intentions. But when we take into consideration the basic negative traits of the three "usurpers", then a great deal becomes explainable.

Thus Mr. Horch placed his capital into the building and the works in the hope to receive back a hundredfold. But when owing to the American crisis in 1929 and 1930 it became clear that this was impossible, he began by other means to gain control over all the institutions and building. As is now evident, he carefully prepared these usurpations during all the consecutive years and of course the best time for its consummation was during the absence of Prof. de Roerich in the far-off expedition. As you know, the American crisis resulted in the devaluation of real estate (land & buildings) and the cost of our building, which was built during the most expensive time, fell to half. The rents had to be lowered and of course the income decreased greatly. All these circumstances, taken together, with the increase of taxes and the apparent inability of Mr. Horch to manage the building, led to the reorganization, which thanks to the united efforts of all the trustees and our personal friends was concluded successfully in Feb. 1935, and the building remained with our institutions. But owing to legal technicalities, the building after its reorganization had to be turned over from the Roerich Museum Corporation (which had the title to the property before) to our basic corporation, The Master Institute of United Arts, founded by Prof. de Roerich in 1921, even before Mr. Horch and his two associates had joined the work. Thus the building remained with our basic corporation, with the same group of trustees. But just this transfer of the building from one corporation to another gives now to the three usurpers the possibility to inform all those who are not initiated into the inner organization of our institutions, as if of the discontinuation of the activities connected with the Museum and the name of Prof. de Roerich and thus creates the impression that a new corporation was established.

As a matter of fact, precisely from the Master Institute of United Arts started all our Institutions and Prof. de Roerich is its true Founder (and gave its name), together with the original group of Mr and Mrs M.M. Lichtmann, Miss Frances R. Grant and myself. Mr and Mrs Horch approached our works in the end of the year 1922 and he then took upon himself the management of the Building and the exclusive administration of all financial matters of the Institutions; he had as well our full power of attorney to represent us in our absence and to attend to our finances, etc. Of course he misused this trust in order the more successfully to accomplish his malicious scheme. Thus he decided with his wife and the help of Miss Esther Lichtmann to exclude the entire original group of Founders and Trustees. ^{Also} Some time back, as if for technical reasons, Mr. Horch took in deposit from all Trustees their shares, and now he

claims they are his. Fortunately, however, some of the Trustees have found his original receipts for these shares and in the receipts it is stated that the shares were given only in keeping, retaining however all voting and other rights with the Trustees. Such are the methods of Mr. Horch.

It is impossible to describe all malicious devices which have been set into motion by the trio to attain their end. When Prof. de Roerich learned about this volt-face, the whole matter assumed a new turn and Prof. de Roerich stood up for the rights of the loyal and offended Trustees, whom the three usurpers wanted literally to throw out into the street. The matter is already in the hands of lawyers. However when these evildoers became convinced that we are ready to protect the rights of our coworkers, their hate transcended all limits and they decided to eliminate all of us. To accomplish this they do not stop at anything and they even decided to use a certain pull in the person of Mr. Wallace. I must explain to you that the latter was for nine years a close friend of Miss F.R. Grant and during the last years, having acquainted himself with Prof. de Roerich's activities, he felt great veneration for him and as a result he became the protector of the Washington Convention, where he delivered an excellent speech. I myself was in correspondence with him and besides his letters, I have his photograph with a very touching dedication. This friendship lasted up to the middle of last summer and then was broken up by the insinuations of the three usurpers.

As it has now become evident, Miss Esther Lichtmann arrived in 1934 in India already with a definite malevolent aim, which became still more pronounced when she learned of my correspondence with the mentioned person. Together with her two associates she decided that it was indispensable for her to be present at the signing of the Pact at Washington and for the success of their personal doings, to approach still closer Mr. W. For this purpose she demanded from me letters of introduction for all the three of them to Mr. W. and this I have done in full confidence. They were received with full cordiality, as attested by a personal letter from Mr. W. to me after their meeting. But this was not enough. They wished to take possession of him exclusively for their personal profit and for this end they had first of all to break up his friendship with Miss F.R. Grant and to sever all his connections with her. In this ^{she} succeeded fully. What had been said by them about her to Mr. W. that made him turn furiously against her and Mr. M.M. Lichtmann (whom he previously called his "brother") remains up to now an enigma; anyhow he refused to see her for ever and I was proposed to address my letters to him henceforth through Mr. Horch.

Of course after this maltreatment of Miss F.R. Grant and Mr. M. Lichtmann, I refused to correspond further. This indeed does not recommend the man, who after nine years of friendship believed in the first insinuation of persons, he got hardly acquainted with. But in life this happens very often. People are always ready to believe in the negative side of everything, probably because it is closer to their real nature. As the proverb says: "people measure everything by their own yardstick".

In the end of April 1935, Mr. Horch together with Miss Esther Lichtmann went to Europe to establish connections with foreign banks (Mr. Horch had returned to Wall Street). They took advantage of my recommendation and asked Mr. W. to give them letters of introduction to all American Ambassadors and other influential people in Europe, under the pretext to meet them on the ground of the Pact and Banner of Peace, but as we see now, for the future possibility to write to them and discredit the name of Prof. de Roerich.

Of course they dread most of all the visit of Prof. de Roerich to America and therefore they invent the most incredible things in order to prevent this arrival. Thus the Central Asiatic Expedition was to end in New-York but they succeeded in influencing Mr. W. to divert the expedition to India, in order to postpone as much as possible, and even make difficult, his arrival. Knowing also how easily people like to see in everything political motives, they try, basing themselves upon an absurd article of a certain Mr. Powell, to spread also rumours that Prof. de Roerich has met with some difficulties from the Mongol authorities, whereas in reality it was just the reverse. No one has ever caused to Prof. de Roerich any obstacles there and the enclosed copy of a newspaper clipping of the letter of the Head of Inner Mongolia, Prince Teh-Wang is self-explanatory. The Mongols even published a biography of Prof. de Roerich in Mongolian, as a token of friendship - a very rare fact, as it is the first monograph they ever published in dedication to a foreigner. Neither was there any friction with any other authorities there. Singular slander of Russian emigrants like in Mr. Basil Ivanoff's pamphlet against masonry (in which neither Prof. de Roerich nor I ever participated) cannot be regarded seriously, when one knows on what foreign funds it was published. This false slanderous pamphlet shows also me as a "Theosophical Madonna", "living always in Adyar" (where I have never been) and as "the successor in the highest masonic initiation after the death of Mrs Besant" (whom I never saw nor met). The same author in a newspaper article stated that I am a Jewess, born Lishman, and the previously mentioned newspaper correspondent Mr. Powell had stated that I was living in Kalgan in Mongolia (where I have also never been). Such an accumulation of lies proves that no serious attention can be paid to the inventions of such people. Thus I state again that neither Prof. de Roerich, nor Georges had met with any difficulties with the local authorities and to this we have ample proof of prominent people of various nationalities.

As regards the American events, the treason of Mr. Horch and his two confederates shall be exposed in all its depth, and justice will prevail. The case is already in the hands of lawyers, but of course a certain time is needed to acquaint them with the entire situation, which is the more complicated since Mr. Horch attended to all financial matters of the Institutions and had our general power of attorney. But we know that full victory is certain and therefore we even joyfully accept this fight in the name of Truth and Justice.

Thus covetousness, greed for power and ambition of a small broker, who thanks to the ideas and the name of Prof. de Roerich had attained a certain position, which opened to him many important doors, completely overpowered ^{Mr} Horch and he wished to become the sole owner and therefore to expel all the original founders. Everyone knows that the reorganization of the building was so successful because of Prof. de Roerich's educational ideals, which were at the base of the Institution and which attracted a sympathetic public opinion. Miss Lichtmann herself repeatedly confirmed that "the name of Prof. de Roerich always opens all doors". We have many friends and we receive numerous letters of allegiance, indignant at this unheard-of injustice. Beautiful formulae fill the space. Thus the renown writer G. stated: "I always thought it was a miracle that a man like Horch with nothing but the wall-street instinct, should have given his donation to the work. I could only account for it by my belief that he had been touched by the Holy Ghost in the person of Nicholas Roerich. Now apparently he could not sustain it and has gone back to his former self".

Of course I cannot write to you all the strong expressions which are used against the usurpers in the U.S., but there are also tragico-comical scenes of which I will mention one. At a very large gathering of the Philadelphia Roerich

Society, where Mrs Horch was a Honorary Member (she has now been excluded), she met a very well known poet Warton Stork and began to tell him slanderous remarks against Prof. de Roerich. To this Warton Stork, being six feet high, thundered across the whole auditorium: "one more disparaging word against Prof. de Roerich and I will inflict upon you bodily harm". Witnesses write that Mrs Horch shrank from terror and speedily left the gathering.

Yes, friends are uniting and are forming a defense committee. In the meantime many faces will reveal themselves in their true light and this is also a useful knowledge for the future. And we have instructed our lawyers now to collect all statements, written and verbal, which contain in themselves a libellous element.

Miss Esther Lichtmann proved to be such a traitor of the whole work, that even her own brother, Mr. M. Lichtmann, solemnly rejected her and severed all connections with her. He is a sensitive and righteous soul.

In this case the most monstrous is the unheard-of hypocrisy of the trio. We have volumes of their letters in most superlative expressions, regarding their admiration, devotion and gratitude for the position that the institutions have given them, for all those possibilities which have been opened to them and for everything they have received from us. This continued up to the middle of last summer, when without any cause from our part whatsoever, they performed a complete volt-face and unmasked themselves. With the same ardour, with which they previously expressed their love, gratitude and veneration, they now disparage and slander the name and persecute our loyal coworkers and friends. Their nature is impertuous and certainly they succeed to creep into many quarters in order to denounce and they work persistently to annihilate completely all of us.

But we know that they are digging their own grave. Svetoslav always says: "We cannot act by the same dishonest methods which are used by them". But there is an old proverb: "give a criminal sufficient rope and he will hang himself".

During her stay in India, Miss Esther Lichtmann met with but the most cordial attitude from all of us. If you could but read all her eulogies to me in her letters on her way back to America, you would be shocked at the terrible hypocrisy, for she already nurtured the thought of stabbing a knife into our back. And one of the first cables from America after her return, was to inform me that they cannot support the European Center - whereas she had promised to me here that she will find means to keep it up. But they hated the Center tremendously and it was a thorn in their eye.

I enclose of a copy of the clipping of the letter from the leading Mongol Prince Tew-Wang, and our close co-worker Mr. Shibayev asks to transmit to you in full confidence, the enclosed copy of his letter to Dr. Chklaver. Our friend Mr. Shibayev already for 17 years continuously works with us and has seen, heard and knows much of the true situation. Although I have marked my letter confidential, you may however, if you find it necessary, read it to true friends.

I must close now, for I have already excessively encroached upon your time. But knowing of your cordial attitude to my family and your interest in the ideals and activities of Prof. de Roerich, I considered it to be my duty to show you - our friend - the facts in their true light. I hope that you are keeping in good health and that you continue to participate in scientific and social functions.

P.S. The machinations of the trio are such, that we cannot even address our

24-1-36.

7

Май дир Френд,

За последнее время от нескольких друзей мы получали сведения, что наши бывшие сотрудники г. Хорш, его супруга и мисс Эстер Лихтман, рассылают циркулярные письма порочащие наше имя всем лицам, так или иначе состоящим в связи с нашими Учреждениями в Нью Йорке или даже просто интересующимся ими. Не в моем обычае писать какие либо отрицательные оповещения даже о неудачных сотрудниках, но их непрерывающиеся выпады против столь уважаемого имени заставляют меня написать Вам и осветить положение и с другой стороны. Конечно трудно представить себе, как после 14-ти летнего казалось бы такого дружного сотрудничества в Учреждениях, мог внезапно произойти среди участников такой раскол да еще с такими злостными наветами. Но когда мы примем во внимание основные отрицательные черты национальности трех захватчиков, то все становится на место. Так г. Хорш вложил свой капитал в Дом и надеялся получить на него сторицей, но когда вследствие краха Америк. краха в 29 и 30 году выяснилось, что это невозможно, он задумал иным способом захватить контроль над всеми Учреждениями и Домом. Как теперь обнаруживается он тщательно подготовлял этот захват в течение всех последующих лет и конечно для завершения его самым удобным временем явилось отсутствие Проф. Рериха в далекой экспедиции. Как Вы знаете происшедший в Америке крах потребовал переоценку всего рил эстета и стоимость нашего дома, встроеного в самое дорогое время упала вдвое, цены на квартиры должны были быть понижены и конечно доход сильно сократился. Все вместе взятое при возросших налогах привело к реорганизации, которая была проведена успешно и дом остался за нашими Учреждениями. Но по техническим и легальным формальным стям дом после реорганизации должен был быть передан из Рерих Музея Корпорации, которая в последние годы являлась владельцем дома в нашу основную Корпорацию Мастер Институт оф Юнайтед Арте основанную Проф. Р. В 1921 году и свободную от всяких обязательств. Таким образом дом остался в своей основной Корпорации, в которую входили все те же Трестис. Но этот переход дома из одной Корпорации в другую дает возможность трем захватчикам сообщать всем непосвященным во внутреннюю организацию Учреждений как бы о прекращении деятельности, связанной с Музеем и именем и переходе

и переходе всего в какую-то яко бы новую Корпорацию. На самом же деле именно Майне Институт оф Юнайтед Арте являющихся начались наши Учреждения и Н. К. является Фаунде ром и основателем его вместе с основной группой, состоящей из Э. Лихтман и Мориса Лихтман Мисс Грант, Проф. Р. и меня. Г Хорш с самого своего подхода к делам принял на себя все управление делами исключительное заведывание всею финансовою частью. Т также он имел нашу полную доверенность на ведение всех наших финанс. и прочих дел. Конечно он и воспользовался этими обстоятельствами, чтобы тем успешнее провести св свое злоумышление. Так он со своею супругою и мисс Эст. Лихтман решил упразднить всю основную группу учредителей, состоящую как я уже писала из Проф. Рериха и меня г -на и г-жи Лихтман и Франсис Грант. / особенно ненавистны ему две последних и уж в 34-году в последний краткий приезд Н. К. в Нью Йорк, г-жа Хорш заявила ему категорически, что они не могут сотрудничать с Эин. Гр. Лихт. и с мисс Франсис Грант. Кон С этой целью под предлогом каких то легальных формальностей г. Хорш ввиду нашего от сутствия будто бы требовавших временной замены нас в тресте г. Хорш представил за менил Н. К. своим затем, а мое место заняла Мисс Эстер Лихтман. Конечно мы были изв едены, что это пустая формальность и мы автоматически будем снова восстановлены во всех своих правах. Но как это выясняется такой/замена не являлась необходимостью. Также в свое время под предлогом тех же формальностей В. Леви принял на хранение Все это совершалось ими под шумку и в отсутствии Н. К. и при полном кавказском дове- их черн Учреждений, которые теперь он выдает за свои. Но по счастью у некоторых рии к его действиям со стороны прочих Тести. Когда первое предательство было совер- имеютя росники в выдаче ему этих чер. шено они начали поход против остальной ненавистной им группы. Ведь уже в 34 году у последний краткий приезд Н. К. в Нью Йорк гжа Хорш заявила категорически, что сот рудничать с этими Эин. Гр. Л. и Франс. Грант они не будут. Мы прилагали все уси- Конечно между ними всеми дружественное лия, чтобы поддержать хотя бы просто деловое сотрудничество, но безуспешно как мы это видим. Трудно можно описать всех злобных ухищрений, которые были пущены им вход для этой цели. Когда Н. К. узнал о происшедшем, дело конечно приняло новый оборот. и Н. К. вступился за права верных и оскорбленных сотрудников которые трое захватчи ков хотели буквально выбросить на улицу. Дело сейчас уже передано адвокатам. Но когда злоумышленники убедились, что мы будем защищать наших сотрудников, то злоба их перешла всякие границы и они решили уничтожить всех нас. И конечно они не останавливаются ни перед чем и решили воспользоваться даже известным пуллом в лице г. Уол

Так корысть и жажда власти и честолюбие маленького брокера добившегося благодаря
идея и имени Н.И. известного положения при котором ему многие двери стали открыты
бросилась ему в голову и он хочет уже блистать один. Сама мисс Лихман неоднократно
подтверждала как имя Рериха отирывало им все двери и что реорганизация дома была
успешно только благодаря тем идеям которые были заложены в Учреждениях и сочувст
вию общественного мнения. Друзей у нас не мало и мы получаем множества писем с из-
явлением полной солидарности с нами в этом вопиюще-злоумышлении. Прекрасные форму
лы наполняют пространство. ^{жиде} Так известный писатель Косгр. Ай оуэз фот ит усе ай
миракл вет ай мен лайк Хорш уит нофинг бет ве уол стрит инстинкте пульд хел гивек
вет доношен ту ве уорк Ай кульд онли авгаунт нор ит бай май белиф вет хе хэд биик
течед бай ве Холи Гост ин ве персон оф Никлас Рерих - нау аррарентли хи нульд нот
сюстен ит энд хез гон бак то хиз формер селф. перхепе эновер теч оф ве Холи Гост
уил хелп хим. Ин эни кех Ай ульд лайк ту си Проф. Р. бек хир." Конечно я не могу
передать Вам всего того что ^{всех сильных выражений которые} поворачивается по адресу захватчиков. Но происхо
дят и трагикомические сцены не могу не описать одну их них: так на одном многочлен
ном Собрании Общества Имени Рериха в Филадельфии ^{гжа} Хорш которая состояла его почетным
членом встретив там известного поэта Уорто-Сторка первого предс. Общ Имени Рериха
в Нью Йорке/начала была порочить имя Рериха на что Уортен Сторк / выше шести футов
ростом/ прогре ел на всю аудиторию " Ван мор диспереджинг уорд егенет Проф Р. вид
Ай уил инфинит ю бодили харм" говорят что от удаса гжа Хорш присела и быстро поки
нула собрание. Да друзья собираются и образуют Совет защиты. Попутно многие ли
ки обнадеживаются их их ханамах и это полезно знать. Да все отрицательные черты еврей
ской национальности выявились в этих трех захватчиках также как лучшие ярко опреде
лились в Зин. Гр. и ее супруги. Ведь родной брат мисс Лихт. отказался от нее и
сейчас очень с радает от того, что именно его сестра явилась предательницей дел.
Он чуткая и редкая душа. Во всем этом деле самым потрясающим конечно является их
беспримерное лицемерие Ведь у нас тома их писем в самых суперлативных велавах
выражающих нам их преданность и признательность за все полученное ими от нас.
за все те возможности, которые открылись перед ними. Так продолжалось до самой се
редины прошлого лета когда без малейшего повода с нашей стороны они неожиданно

благодаря имени и идеям Проф Р
маленького брокера добившегося и известного положения при котором многие двери ему
неоднократно подтверждали
стали открытыми. Сама Мисс Лихтман никогда раньше говорить, что имя Рериха открывало
им
нам все двери и так оно было.

9 4

рекомендаци
 для возможности в будущем писать им и дискредитировать имя проф. Р. Все необходимые
 письма были получены ими. Конечно больше всего они опасались нас и опасаются при
 езда Н. К. в Америку и потому измышляют самые невероятные вещи, чтобы помешать этом
 приезду. Так экспедиция в Индии должна была закончиться в Америке, но через Уолл.
 они добились, чтобы экспедиция была закончена в Индии, чтобы всячески отдалить ~~приезд~~
 и пресечь возможности приезда. Зная также слабую струнку многих они пытаются затро-
 нуть и с политической стороны именно распуская на основании нелепейших статей неко-
 подобие же продолжки лживых доносов
 его Поулда, кот. за свои проделки должен был после спасаться в сумасшедшем доме / они
 они распускают слухи будто бы проф. Р. встретил затруднения от местных правительств
 когда на самом деле как раз обратное. Никто и нигде не чинил Проф. Р. никаких пре-
 пятствий и мы имеем к этому письменные доказательства. Так мы имеем газетных выде-
 живанку в местные газеты
 жих письма князя де Вана ~~и князя~~ выражающего свои дружественные чувства
 к проф. Р. мало того именно Монг. Прав. ~~и князя~~ издало биографию Проф. Р. на монг.
 языке. Сает сам по себе ~~и князя~~ редчайший. Также и со всеми остальн. Прав. ника-
 ких трений не возникало. Те выпады русских ~~и князя~~ в брошюре Вас. Ивано-
 ва нельзя принимать во внимание зная как как на какие деньги она печаталась. Ведь
 лживая и я
 эта брошюра в которой я ~~и князя~~ называю еврейкой и урожденной Личман''' и те
 рассчитывать на
 осознанной мадонной постоянно живущей в Адигаре и т. д не может встретить внимани
 и сочувствие уважающих себя русских. ~~и князя~~ Так ника-
 ких затруднений Н. К. и Юрий не встречали и у них к тому есть свидетельства поря-
 дочных людей ~~и князя~~ разных национальностей, ~~и князя~~.
 Но неслыханное предательство должно быть обнаружено во всей его глубине и справед-
 вость восторжествовать. Дело уже в руках адвокатов но конечно потребуется некоторое
 время, чтобы ознакомиться со всею сложностью дела, которая тем ~~и князя~~ больше, что г.
 Хорн заведовал всею финансовую частью и имел и нашу полную доверенность. Но мы зи-
 ем о полной победе и потому бодро принимаем этот бой за правду и справедливость.
 Еще в 34 году г. Хорн заявила Н. и К. категорически что они не могут работать с не
 Зин. Гр. и мисс Франсис Грант. Конечно все эти годы всячески старались улаживать
 эти отношения, но как видите безуспешно, ибо корысть и жажда власти и честолюбие

Copies of Letter of Cosgrave to Bondholders
Feb.7

603103

Dudley Fosdick to Editors Feb 5
Cosgrave NYHerald Trib. 10-Feb-1936
NY Herald Trib. Stokes, Feb.24,1936

CONFIDENTIAL

March 18, 1936.

Bien Chere Madame (de Vaux)

In answer to your friendly letter, taking into consideration everything what you say, I reply with the same sincerity and cordiality. You are right that a more frequent sojourn of Prof.de Roerich and my sons in New York would have helped our works there, but the break with the Horches would have occurred much earlier, because the ambition and vanity of Mr.Horch and his other characteristic traits manifested themselves from the very beginning of his approach. He and his wife could hardly await our departure for the great Central-Asiatic Expedition, since - as Mrs Horch expressed herself - Professor Roerich eclipsed her husband and in his absence, Mr.Horch could express himself better.

Just yesterday we received a letter in which a lecturer tells us, how already in 1922 (when Mr.Horch had just joined our Master Institute of United Arts) when paying him for his lecture, Mr.Horch remarked: "there was no need for you to extol so much Prof.de Roerich". On hearing these words, the lecturer writes - I understood that he is a traitor. Yes, chere Madame, under such circumstances we could direct our works only from afar, and leaving the entire financial side to Mr.Horch. We had anticipated a break, but not in such a monstrous and horrible form. On the eve of the departure of Prof.de Roerich to Mongolia in 1934, Mrs Horch said to Prof.de Roerich that she, her husband and Miss Esther Lichtmann cannot work with the other Trustees. Prof.de Roerich was greatly perturbed by this statement at the very moment of his departure and calling them all together, made a deeply moving, powerful speech, pointing out the necessity of unity, cooperation to continue the so splendidly commenced activities. But apparently this fell on dead ears and stony hearts.

I had to write/long letters to America keeping up an artificial unity, and to a certain extent I succeeded in

this, since the chief 'agent provocateur' - Miss Esther Lichtmann - was with me under my control. But with her return to America everything changed abruptly and they were looking for causes for a break. Not finding such in our actions, they decided to begin with Miss Grant and the other Trustees. Of this I have already written to you.

Now that the traitors' faces have so clearly been revealed, when they do not stop at any slander, privately and in public - I must confess to you that the greatest part of our troubles came from our connections with them. The Horches approached us through Miss Grant, and we were then hardly eighteen months in America and could not know all the many peculiarities and conditions of the country. Thus we did not know that Mr. Horch had a bad reputation even among his own circle of brokers. On his return from the expedition to New York in 1929 for the opening of the building, he was surprised to find that many influential and wealthy Americans who were attracted by his ideas and art, on meeting Mr. Horch refused to join our activities and turned away. Prof. de Roerich explained this strange attitude by a certain anti-semitism, which prevails in some selected circles in America. But now many things appear in a different light.

Thus also in the visa case, Georges remembers, how the councillor of the British Embassy in Washington told him "We are not worried about Prof. de Roerich, the only thing that worries us is the fact that Prof. de Roerich got into the hands of an international crowd of jews". Thus again now we have a written statement of an American official that the well known American scientist William Beebe while speaking highly of Prof. de Roerich himself, said he was "inclined to question the organization back of Roerichs because they were playing them for suckers by wealthy jews".

We see now that while on the one hand Mr. Horch gave the possibility to begin the works at once on a big scale, on the other hand, his reputation and greedy nature repulsed all people and cut off all possibilities. I think that if the Horches would not have approached then and would not have taken everything into their hands, the activities would have developed much better. Mr. Horch was not the only donor; many of our friends in the difficult times of the reorganization gave and loaned considerable sums for the ideas of

Prof.de Roerich, and now these friends, indignant at the treason of Mr.Horch, stand up for the defense of the Museum. The case is expanding, and great names participate. I also remember how you hinted to Georges about the existence of a black organization in Balt. - this is true and we have reason to believe that our enemies are also in this organization.

Since there are no compromising documents against Prof. de Roerich, our enemies have to invent accusations and for this purpose they use even false newspaper rumours and mainly their own poisonous tongue. But we are happy to see that the best people are with us. The women's organizations are indignant and ready to send their protest. Professors of universities are spreading Prof.de Roerich's ideas and hold courses based on Prof.de Roerich's moral and educational teachings.

Every mail brings us joy. Enlightened souls hasten to express their trust and allegiance. Thus in opposition to the dark vilification of the name, there resound many powerful voices in defense. Verily it is the battle of Light and darkness. As to a friend, I am sending you some material pertaining to the sad case, which illumines the action of Mr.Horch.

Our close co-workers and friends are filled with courage and valour, and even with joyful spirit. They fully realize the beauty to fight for justice and truth. I cannot refrain from telling you about the beautiful gesture of Mr.Lichtmann. Although he is himself subjected to attacks and overburdened by worries, he recently saved the life of an unknown to him boy, by giving his blood to be transfused to the poor dying child. What a noble, heroic act!

What you write about "the perpetual presence" we fully understand. We all suffered from this. Also the other facts mentioned by you, are irrefutable truth. We fully agree with you that the two Conventions in Brugge helped to bring about the Convention in Washington. But Esther Lichtmann does not agree to this. We everywhere underlines that she was the initiator of the Washington Convention, although in our official records it is stated that Prof.de Roerich

himself proposed the Third Convention to be held in America and its seat at Washington was suggested by Mr. Campbell Member of our initial Committee of the Roerich Pact. But Miss Lichtmann tried everywhere to ascribe to herself this initiative. Voilà comment s'écrit l'histoire!

As a final touch I must explain that the retirement of Mr. Gil Borges from the Committee of the Roerich Pact was necessitated by his appointment to the post of Minister in his country, Venezuela and on the eve of his departure he communicated very friendly with Miss Grant and her brother, transmitting his greetings to Prof. de Roerich. As to the reputation of Prof. Magoffin, I would only refer you to the authoritative opinion of Prof. Radosavlievitch of the University of New-York, who knows him thoroughly.

As regards the recent newspaper slander, which also appeared in Paris in the New-York Herald Tribune - I can only repeat that Prof. de Roerich had no difficulties whatsoever with any government authorities during his recent expedition and for this we have ample documental proof.

Our tragedy is in the fact that I cannot go to Europe and America as the condition of my heart does not permit without danger to descend into the plains and to cross the Red Sea. Of course this treason has greatly affected my condition by its brutal vehemence and I am ailing oftener than during the last year. Therefore Prof. de Roerich does not risk to leave me. But of course later he will have to go and he will then visit you.

You write nothing about your health and therefore we conclude that you are keeping well. Every news from you is wholeheartedly appreciated by us all. Svetoslav asks me to convey to you his most cordial greetings. He is fully in accord with what you write. Prof. de Roerich and Georges send you their heartiest wishes.

12
March 18, 1936.

Dear Mrs. Madame

In answer to your friendly letter, taking into consideration everything what you say, I reply with the same sincerity and cordiality. You are right that a more frequent sojourn of Prof. de Roerich and my sons in New York would have helped our works there, but the break with the Horches would have occurred much earlier, because the ambition and vanity of Mr. Horch and his other characteristic traits manifested themselves from the very beginning of his approach. He and his wife could hardly await our departure for the great Central-Asiatic Expedition, since - as Mrs Horch expressed herself - Professor Roerich eclipsed her husband and in his absence, Mr. Horch could express himself better.

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Veuillez agréer etre assurée l'assurance
de mes sentiments les plus chaleureux