this treaty on behalf of their respective governments, and affix thereto their seals, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

For the Argentine Republic, April 15, 1935:
FELIPE A. ESPIL [SEAL]

For Bolivia, April 15, 1935:
ENRIQUE PINOT [SEAL]

For Brazil, April 15, 1935:
OSWALDO ARANHA [SEAL]

For Chile, April 15, 1935:
M. TRUCCO [SEAL]

For Colombia, April 15, 1935:
M. LOPEZ PUMAREJO [SEAL]

For Costa Rica, April 15, 1935:
M. GONZALEZ Z. [SEAL]

For Cuba, April 15, 1935:
GUILLERMO PATTISON [SEAL]

For the Dominican Republic, April 15, 1935:
RAF. BRACHE [SEAL]

For Ecuador, April 15, 1935:
C. E. ALFARO [SEAL]

For El Salvador, April 15, 1935:
HECTOR DAVID CASTRO [SEAL]

For Guatemala, April 15, 1935:
ADRIAN RECINOS [SEAL]

For Haiti, April 15, 1935:
A. BLANCHE [SEAL]

For Honduras, April 15, 1935:
M. P. AZ BARRADAS [SEAL]

For Mexico, April 15, 1935:
F. CASTILLO NAJERA [SEAL]

For Nicaragua, April 15, 1935:
HENRI DE BAYLE [SEAL]

For Panama, April 15, 1935:
R. J. ALFARO [SEAL]

For Paraguay, April 15, 1935:
ENRIQUE BORDENAVE [SEAL]

For Peru, April 15, 1935:
M. DE FREYRE Y S. [SEAL]

For United States of America, April 15, 1935:
HENRY A. WALLACE [SEAL]

For Uruguay, April 15, 1935:
J. RICHLING [SEAL]

For Venezuela, April 15, 1935:
PEDRO M. ARCAYA [SEAL]

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a true and faithful copy of the original, with the signatures affixed thereto up to the present date, of the Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments (Roerich Pact) which is deposited in the Pan American Union and open to the signature or adherence of all States.

Washington, the 16th day of April, 1935

E. GIL-BORGEZ
Secretary of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

[SEAL]
The President:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, should his judgment approve thereof, a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments. This treaty, embodying the "Roerich Pact" which was initiated by the Roerich Museum in the United States, was prepared in its present form by the governing board of the Pan American Union in pursuance of a resolution approved on December 16, 1933, by the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, and was signed at Washington on April 15, 1935, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the 21 American Republics.

The treaty has for its object the protection of historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational, and cultural institutions both in time of peace and in time of war, and provides for the use of a distinctive flag to identify the monuments and institutions coming within the protection of the treaty.

Respectfully submitted,

Cordell Hull

Department of State,

(Enclosure: Treaty.)

TREATY ON THE PROTECTION OF ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The high contracting parties, animated by the purpose of giving conventional form to the postulates of the resolution approved on December 16, 1933, by all the States represented at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo, which recommended to "the Governments of America which have not yet done so that they sign the 'Roerich Pact', initiated by the Roerich Museum in the United States, and which has as its object the universal adoption of a flag, already designed and generally known, in order thereby to preserve in any time of danger all nationally and privately owned immovable monuments which form the cultural treasure of peoples", have resolved to conclude a treaty with that end in view, and to the effect that the treasures of culture be respected and protected in time of war and in peace have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational, and cultural institutions shall be considered as neutral and as such respected and protected by belligerents.

The same respect and protection shall be due to the personnel of the institutions mentioned above.

The same respect and protection shall be accorded to the historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational, and cultural institutions in time of peace as well as in war.

ARTICLE II

In order to identify the monuments and institutions mentioned in article I, use may be made of a distinctive flag (red circle with a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background) in accordance with the model attached to this treaty.

ARTICLE III

The signatory Governments and those which accede to this treaty shall send to the Pan American Union, at the time of signature or accession, or at any time thereafter, a list of the monuments and institutions for which they desire the protection agreed to in this treaty.

The Pan American Union, when notifying the Governments of signatures or accessions, shall also send the list of monuments and institutions mentioned in this article, and shall inform the other Governments of any changes in said list.

ARTICLE IV

The monuments and institutions mentioned in article I shall cease to enjoy the privileges recognized in the present treaty in case they are made use of for military purposes.

ARTICLE V

The states which do not sign the present treaty on the date it is opened for signature, may sign or adhere to it at any time.

ARTICLE VI

The instruments of accession, as well as those of ratification and denunciation of the present treaty, shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall communicate notice of the act of deposit to the other signatory or acceding states.

ARTICLE VII

The present treaty may be denounced at any time by any of the signatory or acceding states, and the denunciation shall go into effect 3 months after notice of it has been given to the other signatory or acceding states.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, after having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign
Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany Executive N, 74th Cong., 1st sess., a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments, signed at Washington on Apr. 15, 1935]

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration Executive N, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments, which was signed at Washington on April 15, 1935, make this report and recommend that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty, and that the following resolution be adopted as in such cases made and provided:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive N, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments, which was signed at the White House in Washington on April 15, 1935.

For the information of the Senate with regard to this treaty, the committee respectfully directs its attention to the communication of date May 20, 1935, from the President to the Senate of the United States, and to the report of May 16, 1935, mentioned therein from the Secretary of State, respectively, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments which was signed in my presence at the White House on April 15, 1935, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the 21 American republics. It was signed for the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of a full power issued to him by me.

As is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State, the treaty, embodying the "Roerich Pact," which was initiated by the Roerich Museum in the United States, was prepared in its present form by the Governing Board of the
Pan American Union for the purpose of carrying out a recommendation made to the governments in a resolution approved on December 16, 1933, by the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo.


FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The President:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, should his judgment approve thereof, a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments. This treaty, embodying the "Roerich Pact" which was initiated by the Roerich Museum in the United States, was prepared in its present form by the governing board of the Pan American Union in pursuance of a resolution approved on December 16, 1933, by the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, and was signed at Washington on April 15, 1935, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the 21 American Republics.

The treaty has for its object the protection of historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational, and cultural institutions both in time of peace and in time of war, and provides for the use of a distinctive flag to identify the monuments and institutions coming within the protection of the treaty.

Respectfully submitted.

Cordell Hull.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,


For the further information of the Senate in relation to this treaty, the committee respectfully calls its attention to the following letter under date of June 15, 1935, from Hon. H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to the chairman of the committee:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,


Senator Key Pittman,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PITTMAN: In response to your suggestion, I am submitting for the consideration of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the time of the meeting June 19, 1935, the following brief statement concerning the treaty for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments (Roerich Pact).

The treaty was signed by the 21 Pan American Republics at the White House on April 15, 1935. This action was taken pursuant to the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Seventh International Conference of the American States at Montevideo in December 1933:

"To recommend to the Governments of America which have not yet done so that they sign the 'Roerich Pact' initiated by the Roerich Museum in the United States and which has as its object the universal adoption of a flag already designed and generally known, in order thereby to preserve in any time of danger all nationally and privately owned immovable monuments which form the cultural treasure of the peoples."

On April 15, 1935, the significance of the pact was set forth by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as follows:

"In opening this pact to the adherence of the nations of the world we are endeavoring to make of universal application one of the principles vital to the preservation of modern civilization.

"This treaty possesses a spiritual significance far deeper than the text of the instrument itself. It is but one of the many expressions of that basic doctrine of continental responsibility and continental solidarity which mean so much to the present and to the future of the American republics."

Concerning the origin of the pact, His Excellency, Mr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, made the following statement as a part of his address:

"Thinking men pondered the horrible prospect; lovers of culture and humanity meditated. A great idealist and a fervent apostle of peace, Prof. Nicholas Roerich, conceived the plan of an international convention for the neutralization and protection of the cultural treasures of the world.

"Then the Republics of the Western Hemisphere sought and attained the honor of carrying the lofty project to a successful conclusion. The Montevideo Conference sponsored the Roerich Pact and this day the Republics of America have subscribed a covenant, open also to the signature of all other nations, whereby for the first time in history the neutrality and protection of culture are incorporated into one single and complete body of conventional international law.

"In the field of culture, science, and spiritual suffering the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace endeavor to do that which is accomplished by the Red Cross with regard to physical suffering. Provision is made for the registration and protection of buildings dedicated to art, science, and religion, as well as historic monuments. The destruction of libraries, art galleries, cathedrals, and other treasures of the human spirits, should be prevented. The means are provided by this treaty, which has already been signed by 21 nations and which is now open for signature to all the nations of the world.

The treaty was transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 20, 1935.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. WALLACE, Secretary.