

January 10th, 1936

Dr. Horatio Kraus,
American University Union,
173 Boulevard St. Germain,
Paris, France.

Dear Dr. Kraus:

I am writing to you with the approval of Dr. Duggan.

This Institute is financing a John N. Hazard, who is taking the regular three year course at the Institute of Law, Moscow. Mr. Hazard, who is a graduate of Yale University and of Harvard Law School (Class of 1934), studied international law first under Professor E. M. Borchard and then under Professor Manley O. Hudson. Now he is studying under Professor Korovin, who during the last academic year and during the present one has given the young man a great deal of personal attention. In consequence, the trustees of this Institute are desirous of being of service in some way to Professor Korovin.

Mr. Hazard now writes that M. Alexandre Alvarez, Institute Des Hautes Etudes International, 12 Place du Pantheon, has extended an invitation to Professor Korovin to lecture in Paris in June and that the Professor desires to accept the invitation but that the proffered stipend is entirely inadequate to cover his transportation, hotel and other expenses, and to permit him to move about a little.

We wish to provide Professor Korovin with \$200. beyond the proffered stipend of \$80. but want to do so in a way not to embarrass him or to create any sense of obligation. Professor Dugan says that you will undoubtedly know how to work this out either by getting Mr. Alvarez to add the amount to the already proffered stipend or in some other way. We are quite content to leave the matter to your discretion.

As Mr. Hazard writes that Professor Korovin finds it necessary to make his plans for the summer fairly soon, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a draft for \$200., so as to save time. I hope this does not seem presumptuous on my part. If for any reason you find that you cannot get the money to Professor Korovin conveniently, just return the check.

Dr. Horatio Kraus - - - - -

2.

If Professor Korovin goes to Paris, Mr. Hazard plans to accompany him.

Hoping that I am not imposing on you and assuring you that every one connected with this organization will be appreciative of anything you can do in this matter, I am,

Yours sincerely, -

WSR/FC
encls.

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LCO

January 10th, 1936

JOHN HAZARD
AMCONSULATE
MOSCOW (USSR)

MONEY SENT CARNEGIE AGENT PARIS GREETINGS

ROGERS

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

January 17th, 1936.

Dear John:

There is an item that I might well have included in my letter of January 10th. Alveraz, I was told upon inquiry, is a Latin-American who is not very orderly and who is likely to go temperamental unexpectedly.

Thanks particularly for the information contained in your No. 56 (Personal) in regard to the M.E.L. Institute and in regard to activities in the realm of Arabic culture. Antonius wanted the latter news, but he is still so fully occupied in the preparation of his book that I do not see how he can take steps in any other direction for some time to come. Is the American student at the M.E.L. Institute anyone we might become interested in?

I, and no doubt the same is true of everyone to whom your No. 57 went, enjoyed the account of the wedding and also appreciated the information in regard to present marriage and divorce practices.

On Tuesday from five to ten there was held a meeting of the trustees of the Institute. Present: Brown, Parkin, Moe, Moulton, Riggs, Clark, Brodie, John Crane, Barrett and I. With exception of voting approval of my sending \$200. to Paris, the entire time was given over to a discussion of the investment problem. Parkin had spent two months in London; Moulton had been about the country conferring with banking and industrial leaders; Clark returned late in the fall from a trip around the world and more recently has been acting as informal economic adviser to certain members of the Senate. The net result of the discussion, so far as my mind is concerned, can be stated briefly. There are in the present national and international situation so many unpredictable variables that no investment policy can now be formulated with any assurance. Yet there was a general feeling that on the whole prospects were now more favorable than they appeared to be a few months ago, although there might be a recession in the stock market during the next two or three months.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/FC

Mr. John N. Hazard,
c/o U. S. Consulate,
Moscow, USSR.

Moscow, USSR.,
January 23, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

"Comrade Hazard, here are your questions."
The examination in Civil Law toward which I had been struggling for five months had begun. But it was to be far different from anything I had faced before in a career spotted with examinations of one kind or another.

Giving each of the twenty-three students of our seminar group a sheet of paper containing three written questions--a general one on theory, and two calling for a particularized knowledge of the Code as supplemented by a host of subsequent decrees--the examining commission started us off. Questions were drawn especially for the student to whom they were given, and they showed a peculiarly close relationship to periods he or she had been absent or backward in the weekly seminar work.

Rumors have sifted down of examinations at the Sorbonne. These Russian sessions were apparently modelled on the Continental lines of the French examinations, for the seminar instructor and the lecturer, in this case the now famous Professor Amphiteatrov, sat as a commission to hear the oral expositions of the questions distributed. Formality of robes and austere surroundings were missing, for we sat around the usual seminar tables, worked out sketches of our answers, and took the examining chair as we were called on to expound our views. Had the work stopped there, no one would have minded, but the Professor exercised his privilege to ask scores of questions, related and otherwise to the subject. Ames Competition work at Harvard stands one in good stead for that type of "interference".

One after another we talked for approximately twenty minutes each. Three hours and a half rolled by before I was called. Never before had I said a word to the Professor who had appeared only on the state occasions of the weekly lecture, but the seminar instructor has become an old friend. Before me were three questions: (1) Describe the basic institutions of Soviet Law and contrast them with those of bourgeois law. (2) Juridical persons in Soviet Law--their organization, operation, and liquidation--with a contrast to juridical persons in bourgeois law. (3) Methods of forcing "actual" performance of contracts in Soviet Law as opposed to "substituted" performance of contracts under bourgeois laws. No one who has slaved over the material can fail to know the fundamental points. Of that I was not afraid. Would that my explanations had been in English. But such is

hardly possible, and the crowd was treated to a real entertainment in broken Russian, which, however, put the ideas across to rate me a "B". I wish that I could have done better, but there are left many fortresses to conquer.

This was my only mid-year examination, for in the other shorter courses commissions do not sit until June. Then they will call me up for sessions on the second term in Civil Law and the year's work in Criminal and Labor Law, and Civil and Criminal Procedure. My attendance at the lectures in Agricultural Law is the extent of my participation in that course, for it is beyond my physical capacity in view of outside work in Russian, International Law and the course in Political Economy as given in English at the Foreign Worker's Club.

While on the subject of the curriculum at the Institute you may be interested to hear the program of courses they give. The student body is divided into two parts under separate so-called "Faculties". In one division are trained Judges and Prosecutors* while in the other are trained future legal advisers to government and cooperative economic organs. A separate Institute trains "defenders", or attorneys allotted to defendants during a trial. It has much the same course as our School, although lacking the thorough approach. Both faculties of students are combined during the first two years. They follow the following courses:

- FIRST YEAR--History of the State and of Law (Part I--from gentilism to the French Revolution);
Introduction to Soviet Law(Theories);
Political Economy; Economic Geography;
Military Science; Foreign Language(Eng., German, or Fr.)
- SECOND YEAR--History of the State and of Law(Part II--from the French Revolution through Imperialism, and Fascism to Socialism);
Economic Politics; Structure of the Court System;
Criminal Law(General Section of Code);
Military Science; Foreign Language.

With the Third Year the students of the two faculties are divided. But the division although factual, involves only one variation in subjects studied.. Those training to be judges and prosecutors will take the general course, while those training to be legal advisers will omit further study of Criminal Law and increase their work in Civil Law. This leaves as subjects:

- THIRD YEAR--Civil Law; Criminal Law(Special Section of Code)
Labor Law; Agrarian Law; Civil Procedure;
Criminal Procedure; Foreign Language.

*Training of judges is limited in this course to the Professional Chief Judge in each tribunal. His assistants, or People's Judges will still be chosen from the workers to hear the case before the Tribunal. They will retain their equal right to vote with the Chief Judge.

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I continued this season with the Third Year course in the faculty training judges and prosecutors as it offered the most general training. My last year's struggles with the History of the Law and of the State which was then a one-year course, the Introduction to Soviet Law, and the General Section of the Criminal Code made possible this jump.

No one yet knows what the Fourth Year will offer, as there is as yet no fourth year class. The decree creating the final year did not appear early enough last year to carry on the old third year group. Thus our seniors will be the first ones to have a second final year. People think the finishing courses will be in Public International Law; Conflict of Laws; Pleading; and Criminology.

Further changes in the rules may be expected as the whole structure of all upper schools is now being remodelled. The first of the year saw changes in the conduct of seminars to eliminate the repetitious character they formerly had and make of them real seminar sessions in which students develop themes they have run down themselves.

Now for a two week vacation until February 7th. Much of mine will go into catching up on back work, but there is room for rest, for we are all nearly exhausted.

Greetings to you all,

JNH.

P.S.*Several people have asked what has happened to the letters. One is Mr. John W. Whitney whose name I sent in Nov. He has a new address--136 Livingston Ave, New Brunswick, N.J. Please send him those which have been sent out starting with No 52

60 PERSONAL(NO COPIES)

Many thanks for your good letters. Starting with No. 15 of Nov 27th: I have had many very pleasant talks and social engagements with Alfred Hudson. I remember him at Yale, and when he appeared here at Christmas to stay until yesterday we made plans for several meetings which have been most profitable and a lot of fun. He is a very well-informed and interesting person. His knowledge of the interior is profound.

I also had a pleasant talk with Neyman at his office, and later saw him at a reception Mr. Henderson gave in honour of Troyanovsky. He is most friendly and I am delighted that he is on this side of the water. He asked me to send to you his greetings.

The Dictionary, Childrens Books, and Dance Manual have all arrived and have reached their destinations, gladdening several hearts and earning for you a round of admiring friends. You have my and their thanks for your kindness.

Mr. Duell has come. I lunched with him recently at the Kennon's. He is a likeable man, although very green at this job. No doubt he can catch on in time. He brings good word of you, saying that you appear to be keeping very well. I shall keep in contact with him.

The copies of the letters from Erik Bruel and Hugh W. Babb are most informative. I see that I must keep on the move to keep my place in the field. Thank you for the added stimulus.

As to No 17 of Dec 31st.--I think you are quite right in your analysis of the difference, or the alleged differences in Stankov and Taylor methods. I may go into that later on in a special letter summing up what the movement has done after its original burst of speed. It is a long story--too long for this letter. Also let me know how your hunt for additions to the staff turns out. If they are for this field I shall be most interested.

No 18 of Jan 10th was cheering. I feel sure that Dr. Kraus will be able to handle the whole matter. We shall see what happens.

There remains only one more question--Drafts to me in the Union. We today received a letter from the Bank saying we could not draw out dollars after Jan 31st, and to send back balances after that we must get special permission from the Comm. of Finance. We all know what that means. Such being the case I propose to use up my express checks until things get ironed out. I brought them from my own account for emergencies. Then as soon as I know what we can do I will inform you. In the meantime hold my checks in the office, and I will call on you for them later. I cabled you today to this effect.

Sincerely yours,
JNH

January 31, 1936.

Dear John:

After receiving your No. 59 I reread Moulton's article in the November issue of Fortune and the letters commenting on it in the January number. My first impulse was to try to give you my comments in detail, but when I undertook to do so, I found that they would run to an inordinate length, and perhaps prove more confusing than enlightening. So I will confine myself to a few paragraphs.

It seems to me that Moulton believes (or at least comes close to believing) that capitalism developed according to a plan or theory. This I think is a misconception, for the facts appear to be that the theory in its early stages at least represents an attempt, only more or less successful, to explain in a rational way what was taking place as the result of the interplay of innumerable people, each of whom was acting to satisfy his individually conceived needs or interests. Of course after the theory - theories probably would be better - was formulated and became public knowledge, it tended to exert influence and there resulted a running interplay between theory and men's activity.

Moulton, in consequence of the view he appears to hold as to the nature of theory, seems to believe (1) that if business men really grasped the theory they would eschew monopolies, designed for the maintenance of price, and voluntarily adopt a policy of price reduction, such as he advocates and (2) that capitalism, the theory having been formulated by public-spirited economists, has as its motivating purpose an economic progress directed toward the general public welfare. ("Theory of progress under capitalism" p. 171; "Theory of progress under a competitive system" p. 174; etc.).

(In a book translated from Italian that I have been reading I find this sentence: "As the capitalist mode of life spreads, theories are pressed into its service now to justify it, not to exalt it, now to propagate it, and now to perfect it." This might have been penned after a reading of Moulton's article.)

Moulton's presentation leads to a reaffirmation on his part of what is virtually a laissez faire position, and so his last paragraph is fully justified by what precedes it (Note in particular his strictures - none too fairly presented - of the actions of the Roosevelt administration).

p.182. Any program of private action or legislative implementation can be worked out only gradually, under the leadership of business executives and economists, on the basis of intensive study of each aspect of the problem in the light of all

Mr. John N. Hazard - - - - - #2.

available knowledge of the actual course of business. The details of a program will in due course fall into their proper relationship and perspective only if there is first a grasp of the broad underlying principles.

During the past few months Moulton has been taken up by the business interests and he has spent a large portion of his time addressing Chambers of Commerce, etc. He was, for instance, the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. They of course have no objection to his gibes at the New Deal or to his urging a voluntary price-reduction program. What they are fighting is governmental attempts at regulation and planning.

No doubt the studies of the Brookings Institution have resulted in the publication of a vast amount of illuminating material. I am, however, skeptical of much of the interpretation. In some instances it seems to me that other interpretations of the data are clearly possible. I would take exception to statements in perhaps a fourth of the paragraphs in the Fortune article.

Perhaps the statistical material given present a fairly accurate picture of reality. But on many grounds I am skeptical of all statistical material. I tell you that there are two lead pencils on my desk and that they have an average length of five inches. Does this give you much information? What are the colors of the pencils? of the leads? Are one or both of the pencils round or pentagonal? Are they sharp or dull? Are they satisfactory to me? Is one two inches long and the other eight? Or are they both five inches long? And so on, and so on.

The chart at the bottom of p. 166 may have some significance, but I doubt it. 1800 is a long way off and a few things have taken place since then!

In conclusion: I did not have Moulton's work in mind when I sent you Arnold's "The Symbols of Government," but I might well have had for Arnold urges a skepticism and a rounded view that Moulton and, so far as I know, the members of his staff lack. Take a complex situation - break it down into handlable sized parts and they will do a first-class job of economic analysis. But as philosophers taking into consideration social, economic, legal, and other factors, rational and irrational - well, that's not their forte.

Incidentally, the comment I liked best is that of Wilfred P. Betts, pp 26-28, Fortune, January 1936.

Cordial greetings,

Mr. John N. Hazard - - - - - #2.

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Cordial greetings,

Mr. John N. Hazard - - - - - -#3.

P.S. I don't like this letter but the only fast steamer for several days leaves within a few hours, so I will let it go. One reason I don't like it is that it is not directly responsive to yours. I will only add here that I don't think that Moulton had in mind "educating the people to think in terms of the national and world good, and not of their selfish desires." I don't think he goes any further than advising the people in control of industry and finance that they had better in their own, and that of their class, self-interest get busy and see to it that the purchasing power of the masses is greatly increased or - . He doesn't state an alternative. I am not sure that he has any in mind. Yet by that I don't mean to imply a belief on his part that his advice will be taken.

Moscow, USSR.,
January 31, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Moscow's comfortably situated have been pushing into our new moving picture house during this gala opening week. Unlike the rest of the host of theaters it provides our first stage show. With this innovation the top price has been pushed from the usual three or four rubles to six fifty. The difference in price makes all the difference in the world in the crowd, and if preserved may serve to keep the house in its attractive tip-top shape without the unpleasant shabbiness and dinginess too common to many of the other theaters of older vintage.

For the first stage show the entertainment trust chose a first class American jazz orchestra, which goes through all the crazy antics so familiar to our vaudeville stage. Those forty-five minutes are among the gayest most of us have spent in a long time, and after thoroughly disgracing myself while they imitated Swiss yodelling, I came away thoroughly refreshed. One often forgets how much he needs a certain amount of fooling to keep on an even keel.

The Russians at first kept entirely quiet. They seemed to think some of the tricks were just simple mistakes in the program, but as they realized that the more obvious ones were intentional, they warmed up and laughed and even applauded. The orchestra's high light was a witty characterization of an Arab scene in which the boys dressed in costumes and played their clarinets to sound like the weird eastern music most westerners find funny. But it seemed hardly humorous to those who hear their own Georgian orchestras playing the same music in nearly every good restaurant in town. To see a member of the band peering over the top of the harem back drop in a veiled headdress hardly seems funny to a people who have been struggling to do away with this backward custom. But when the tide turned and the boys put on some real American clogging the house broke out in a roar, and I heard a woman back of me saying, "Marvelous, truly marvelous!"

The act had been preceded by the usual news reel with the familiar pictures of meetings and distribution of merit badges. There were also some excellent pictures of the bombing of Dessie which provided a contrast to the usual all-Russian highlights of the week. A hushed murmur ran through the crowd as the Negus walked across the screen, unheralded by a caption. Every one has become familiar with

his bearded face. News reels are beginning to come into their own in this country. Only four months ago was opened a special News Reel Theater offering the usual news shots, educational pictures, and skits in a thirty minute program. The constant line waiting to buy tickets is evidence of its popularity. One Russian told me, "The show is too short to make standing in line worth while." That is too true, and it may mean that the theater will have to change its program after the novelty has worn off.

But the two and a half hour show at the new theater is well worth standing in line if one is not forehanded enough to buy his tickets in advance, for the performance he wishes. Thus is preserved the usual custom of selling numbered seats for a definite performance. Any other system would spell chaos in a country where they sell out the house for every show from noon on. The picture this week was uninteresting to a foreigner, except for the excellent photography. A young Harvard travelling fellow with whom I went found it slow moving. I have become pretty used to that, but I cannot fail to notice when the plot seems ragged and the scenes lack coherence. Too often that trouble dominates the pictures. It is rare to find not only the photography but the plot meeting critical standards. When they do, you have a prize winner like Chapayev, and the whole world hears about it. Likewise when they produce a curious gem like The New Gulliver which no one else has ever had the patience to do, even the New Yorker waxes enthusiastic, but the run of the mill pictures leaves us foreigners unimpressed. I am reminded by one Russian that for them any pictures of the thrilling days of the Revolution bring back memories of the past and need no plot to make them interesting. Perhaps in that explanation lies the secret to the appreciation of these shows.

On leaving the theater I remarked to the cloak room attendant that the theater was magnificent. He leaned across the counter in his new resplendent gold-braided livery and beamed at me, "Don't you think I'm beautiful too?"

Greetings to you all,

JNH

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MLT

February 3, 1936

John Hazard
American Consulgeneral
Moscow (USSR)

Paris failed act so you authorized in your discretion state
Horatio S Kranz director American University Union Boulevard
Saint Germain Paris holds two hundred this Institutes which
we glad place at disposal Greetings Advise

Rogers

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

JNH..WSR...

February 6th, 1936

Dear John:

Just a word to tell you that Dr. Kranz sent me a long and involved letter from Paris the gist of it being that he spoke to Professor Alvarez who refused to play and that in consequence he - Kranz - wanted more instructions from me. Whereupon I cabled you as follows:

"Paris failed act so you authorized in
your discretion state Horatio S. Kranz
director American University Union
Boulevard Saint Germain Paris holds
two hundred this Institute which we
glad place at disposal Greetings Advise

Rogers"

Dr. Lambert at the Rockefeller Foundation asked me the other day if you had received the letters that he sent to you some time ago.

Yesterday I was at Princeton and this morning at the University of Pennsylvania. Tomorrow early I head for Baltimore and Washington. My main objective, as usual, is to look for talent. In Baltimore I hope to have another visit with the young medico who aspires to study in Russia. Of course I shall see Bowman, particularly in regard to some details in connection with Simpson's book on Mexico. Princeton, by the way, has taken kindly to him and he seems to be very happy there.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/FC

Mr. John N. Hazard,
American Consulate, Moscow,
U.S.S.R.

Moscow,USSR.,
February 10,1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Twenty-two below zero and sticking right there as it has been for the past week. Newspaper clippings of your blizzards and cold waves seemed humorous to us during January when it was often too warm to skate, and the rinks had signs up, "Closed until freezing weather." Now the hoped-for time has come, but in an exaggerated form which keeps every one but the inveterate Russian indoors.

Our janitor moans that this year has brought him more snow shovelling than any season since 1932 which was the record year for janitors. American snow shovellers groan on blizzard days, but they do not know what their Russian brothers have to do, for not only must they shovel the sidewalk in front of their house, but they must toss the snow over the high walls lining the walks so that ~~it~~ none will show out in front, but that is impossible this year for the piles are now peering over the walls. Municipal regulations demand that sidewalks and streets be shovelled and all piles removed not only after but during snow storms. To sit at home and drink tea while piles remain in front of your house means subjection to a fine, which is not welcomed by House Committees which are seldom far out of the red.

The City fathers provide snow cookers for municipal buildings where areas are too large to permit the snow to be carried or tossed away. These take the form of huge wooden crates constructed around a steel, tent-like stove. On this, the snow tossed in rests until it melts and runs down the sides to flow away and settle in frozen puddles at street crossings-- tiny skating rinks which remind me of good old-fashioned sources of tort claims. Our fire house down the street has its own cooker which has been roaring full blast nearly all winter. Today it is hard at it, and a fireman stands on top, stamping down the snow which is thrown up much the way hay would be passed up to the man on the top of a hay stack.

But snow in the cities means even more in the country. I have been able to take advantage of it and go out a few times for a ski. Although having practiced at yearly intervals everywhere from the Laurentians to the Himalayas I have never yet learned what it is all about. In the Laurentians we froze to death, and in the

Himalayas we could scarcely breathe. The result is that I still get a childish thrill out of a long slow hill. In this country there is the added excitement of having youngsters dart across your path from unexpected angles; an event which usually puts both of us in the snowbanks. Being no racer I like cross country running, and no better place have I seen than the hilly country around the summer cottage of one group of Americans. A few hours pushing across the hills and up little stream beds followed by a warm fire and cup of coffee at the cottage make a perfect "free day".

Winter sports are becoming yearly more popular in the Union. The boys in our Institute during the past two weeks of vacation went on a long ski hike across country from Moscow to a city some hundred miles away. Daily progress was recorded by a little red flag stuck into a huge burlap wall map hung on the street from our school's windows. Russians love long excursions as evidenced by the Red Army men who paddled canoes over the network of waterways and portages from the Urals to Moscow, and the group who last summer peddled bicycles from the Caucasus to Vladivostok to become national heroes.

In this trait they again show their similarity to the Americans, who not so long ago were driving backward across the continent or riding "no hands" from Canada to Mexico. The historian who someday draws the parallels between the opening up of these two continents is going to find many a point of similarity.

But spring is not so very far away, for our days have already grown from a 7 hour 5 minute low to 9 hours and 18 minutes of sunlight today. We rarely see the sun, however, for it peeks through only four or five times a month, and then so low on the horizon that it does not shine into my room over the two story building across the street. But sunlight and warmer weather will not long be delayed, we hope, and then we can drop the books and get out into the open. And by the way, while I write of books, you will enjoy "Far Enough" by my cousin Eugénie DeKalb, just off the presses at Stokes. She lived with the Boers in South Africa for two years to write this historical novel, and knows well that of which she writes. I have just read my copy and had a good time.

All good wishes to you all,

Sincerely yours,

JNH.

Feb.10,1935

I cabled you to hold checks until further notice. By several methods of arrangement I shall be able to carry on for awhile without added funds sent here, using my own travellers checks. You have advanced me funds to pay my insurance premiums. Since I will have to pay you back that and you would reimburse me for my personal travellers checks, I suggest that Mr. Barret might apply the February, March, and April sums to liquidating my debt to you on the premiums.

As to May--The Institute has just rearranged its program, a not unusual event, calling for final exams early in May to finish on May 17th. I have been feeling the need of seeing a bit of the Union, since I have been limited to staying in Moscow because of the curriculum. I believe that it was your intention that when possible I see something of the outlying districts. With that in mind I have arranged with the Open Road here to plan a twenty one day tour, starting May 17th and ending June 6th to include a swing down the Volga, across the Georgian Military Highway to Tiflis, out to Batum, up the ports of the Black Sea to Yalta, across the Crimea and then back to Moscow through the Ukraine. I must be back here by the 6th as it takes usually two weeks to arrange for exit and reentry visas, and that means being on the spot during that period to care for eventualities. So I will expect to be here until about the 17th, and then go out to catch a boat home by the end of June as last year.

I have no specific plans for the summer, except that my college roommate is being married in Winnipeg about July 8th. He has asked me to be Best Man, and you know what that means, so that if you can arrange my schedule, I hope you will be able to avoid that date. The trip will give me a chance to see the Institute friends in Chicago on the way, so it should prove in part of a business nature.

New Intourist regulations require that tours be purchased abroad if dollars are to be paid. Will you therefore send Ben down to the New York Office of the Open Road with a check for \$220.00 to be applied as their Moscow agent has instructed them by letter on my tour through the south. This should be done at the earliest possible moment as the arrangements are slow by mail, and that is the only way they can get the various coupon books over to him. It will provide 21 days of travel second class plus \$52 dollars of extra mileage as I shall be covering some 4,000 miles. If you can make the trip with me, I shall be delighted. You spoke once of coming, and I think this would be a great opportunity. Do try to be here to leave for the trip the night of May 17th. Old clothes and roughing equipment!

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February 17, 1936

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JOHN HAZARD
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ROGERS

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Telephone Your Telegrams to *Postal Telegraph*

Moscow, USSR.,
February 21, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

You have asked me what the Stakhanov movement means in the schools--whether any one as a result of the application of the method has increased his mental intake or output.

Any program which looks to increased production and encourages such increase by means of paying more per unit produced is, of course, most successful in industry where workers can be put on a piece rate system. But methods used in production are not found entirely inapplicable in improving the work of students as well. Long ago stipends paid to students had been varied partly in accordance with scholastic attainments. Excellent students and seminar groups were premiated just as are outstanding workers and brigades in the factories. The Russians have perhaps discovered a similarity between industrial and scholastic production which makes possible these methods of encouragement in both fields.

But the movement does not seek only to call for and encourage greater production, whether it be of flat irons or French grammar. It seeks to strike at the very heart of the old sluggishness which held back successful output. Workers and students are to be trained to rationalize the processes of production or study, as the case may be. They are being taught to make more efficient use of their time.

It is in this department that the movement is being stressed in education. Learn to budget your time and learn to use the time you reserve for study in the best possible manner. That is the slogan for the schools. Our Institute has for a long time had lectures in how to study--how to use your time. These lectures have been supplemented with individual conferences with students to check on their progress. If they are falling behind, the instructors look into their methods and supply those who need spoon feeding with a list of books to be read and tasks to be fulfilled. It must not be forgotten that most of the students in the upper schools passed through their habit-forming elementary training during the muddled undisciplined years of the Civil War and NEP periods. Methods they should have learned in grammar school must now be taught at this late date. Any one who has started to study after childhood can testify to the increased difficulties in learning concentration after the 'teens.

The success of the drive towards rationalization of study methods and budgeting of time is the subject of an article in our wall newspaper commenting on the results of the examinations at the end of the first term.

"The Stakhanov movement, seizing our whole country, has introduced a much higher level of socialist competition and exceptional work also in our Institute. A whole group of students who had been falling behind have pulled themselves up to "average", and the members of the "average" group have in many cases pushed up the the "excellent" group.

Our Institute has come to the end of the first semester with a much better showing than at the time of the publication of preliminary grades in November.

This means that the Institute has more intensively carried on its work, that the students have made more rational use of their time."

No stone is left unturned to improve the work of the students. Socialist competition, which I have previously reviewed insofar as it concerns the factory, is being turned to the needs of the schoolmaster. Students fill out and sign contracts of socialist competition, the like of which Americans have never seen. I am going to quote one used in a course at a Club given for students of the History of the Communist Party. It is quite similar to those used elsewhere.

"As a student in the group studying the History of the Party, I obligate myself to study conscientiously and to obtain the maximum benefit from the course.

Concretely I undertake the following obligations:

- (a) To attend the classes punctually and regularly.
- (b) To read the assigned material for each theme.
- (c) To read additional material forthemes.
- (d) To prepare reports on ...themes as assigned by the teacher.
- (e) To read some of the assigned fiction relating to each theme.
- (f) To attend all excursions to museums.
- (g) To see the movies and theaters recommended in connection with the course.
- (h) To take notes during the lectures and to make a summary of material read in connection with the course.
- (i) To attend the special lectures arranged in connection with the course, and to participate in the discussions on current events.
- (j) To prepare a report on a theme concerning the labor movement abroad.

Signature..... "

When a person has his name on such a document, he is presumed to have a much more concrete understanding of his duty towards his work.

I do not feel qualified to determine just why this method which is unfamiliar to me in the States is used in the Soviet Union. Perhaps some of the factors may be indicated, and any one can add his own ideas to make the picture complete. It is a fact that except in the Preparatory schools where students come to school, knowing that the future is in all probability provided for, the mass of American schoolboys know that to eat they must excel at school. The day has passed when every one with a diploma was placed in some office. To date the world has not known stimuli for the masses stronger than the need for self-preservation. On the other hand in the Soviet Union every qualified worker can find a job returning him a sufficient wage to ensure livelihood. Except for the unusually industrious worker there is not the urge to excellence and full performance that there is abroad in the motive of self preservation. New motives must be found such as building for the workers' fatherland, or sticking by a contract to which one's honor is pledged. Both of these approaches to the problem have been deeply probed. Here is an interesting study for the student of motivation. I look forward someday to seeing such an analysis.

All good wishes to you all,

Sincerely yours,

JNH.

Many thanks for your letters of Jan 31st and Feb 6th. As to your comments of Dr. Moulton's report, they were most helpful, especially those referring to the capacity of the Foundation to draw conclusions. I had been lead formerly to believe that it was not only a fact finding organization, but also a group whose conclusions deserved the greatest attention. I agree with you that he seems at points to be dreaming about a very glorious world which is far from the minds of those who are seeking to throw out the present Administration. Your quotation from the Italian book might also be applied to other systems of economy as well, both past and present. Thank you for Arnold's book. I look forward to reading it, and have already poked here and there. I have read so many of his articles in Law Reviews that I am very familiar with his piquant sarcasm and penetrating observations. He has done his best to take the bluff out of legal theories, and this book probably does the same for theories of government.

As to the Paris case--What a turmoil has been provoked for you! The matter is still hanging fire here, but in the near (at least for Moscow citizens) future there should be a decision. I am inclined to think, however, that it will be negative, but we shall see.

I did get Dr. Lambert's letter, which showed up only in December just before exam periods etc. I intend to call on his friends as soon as the weather is more clement. Twenty below zero weather which we keep having does not see me venture far from home and school.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Simpson is so happy. He is indeed fortunate to be in that Princeton environment. It must be very delightful, although I think I should prefer New Haven or Cambridge, were I to do the same as he.

May you have luck in your search for additions. It is actually terribly expensive since the change in Torgain. I could hardly stand it if I had not made arrangements in advance. I suggest moderation in number of commitments, for unless some concessions are provided which I think most unlikely study here is going to be costly when present financing runs out.

My teacher has been commissioned to prepare a Dictionary of some 5000 words for use in reading modern English literature. She asks me if there is such a list of words in America as the basic ones necc. for an understanding of Eng. literature. As I have no idea, I must fall back on Ben again. Perhaps he can dig out such a list. I suggest that since French people would be the greatest users of it, there may be such a French Dictionary containing such a list. Could Ben let me know what he finds, and if he runs across a book, would he send it over? Sorry to bother him again..... Again good wishes--

J.A.

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February 29, 1936

NLT

JOHN HAZARD
AMCONSULATE
MOSCOW (USSR)

Please send John VIA XXIV MAGGIO 43 ROME your travel plans stop
He and I have in mind going Istanbul Crimea Moscow May or June
but dont change your plans our account stop Just returned after
absence three weeks stop Are there schools of journalism Moscow

Greetings

Rogers

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE