

JNH..WSR..76 PERSONAL (No Copies)

Moscow, USSR.,  
November 15, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Our talk with the Director of the Institute of the Central Administration of National Economic Accounting proved fruitful. Outlining the work of the Institute in great detail, he expressed a willingness to accept a student of the type you described of high statistic training, knowledge of Russian, youngish (24 or thereabouts), and ability to adapt himself to the environment in which he would have to work.

The Institute is one of two, the other being at Voronezh. In addition there are faculties in the Universities in Tiflis, Erivan, Baku, Tashkent, Novosibirsk, and Minsk. The whole system was organized in 1932.

The two major Institutes supply a four year course of study, the course being divided into three groups of subjects--General; General with emphasis on the field of statistics; and Special. This same grouping appears in all Institutes of Higher Learning including the Law Institute. The first two years are mainly occupied with the general groups: Political Economy (2 yrs-274 hrs.), History of Political Economy (Adam Smith, Ricardo, et.al.), History of National Economy, Economic Geography. Then follow the specialized-general courses of Higher Mathematics, and Theory of Probabilities. The Special Courses in the last two years are General Theory of Statistics (300 hrs), Theory of Bookkeeping (200 hrs), Planning of National Economy, Economics of Production, Trade, Transport (Each being a separate course). In the last year together with the completion of these courses the curriculum includes; Production Statistics, Balance-Sheet of National Economy; Economic Law, The Use of Machines in the compilation of Statistics (a course to familiarize the student with all forms of statistical machines, their use, and terminology of use.)

While the above subjects are taught in lectures and seminars, there is practical work in the fourth year only. This involves being attached to a District Economic Inspector. The more able are attached to the Regional Inspector and the most able to the Central Organ of Economic Inspection. When occasions such as the taking of the census occur, students are also put on this job. Students are encouraged to write theses (like work for a Master's Degree at home). These often involve being sent into an area in Siberia to collect and classify data of a geographic, economic, and statistical nature. For exceptionally brilliant students there is a position as Graduate student (equivalent to Ph.D. work in America). These students work with a Prof. on a special theme, write a dissertation, which they must defend publically

An example of this latter type is the following subject now being treated by one student: "The Agrarian Movement in what are now two specific Collective Farms, from 1890 to the present date, tracing land holding, families, etc." Those who finish this phase of the study become teachers or leaders of groups or enter advanced practice.

The Institute now has 450 students with 15 students working in the most advanced division. All courses are in Russian, although students come from all national republics.

Any student sent from America could probably arrange his own program and would not have to follow the regular curriculum. He should be able to provide American statistics and methods of collecting statistics and evaluating them, so as to share his knowledge with his Soviet colleagues. He may use the library freely which now has 600,000 technical volumes in many languages.

We were provided with the catalogue in Russian which gives the program and literature required for each of the courses taught in the Institute. I will send it along when I get a chance to look it through. As it is a whole book I regret that I will be unable to translate it, but it would seem that any candidate, who would of necessity know Russian, could read it himself without translation.

The atmosphere was most cordial and it appears that such a student would have every opportunity to work, although I personally would like to remind any candidate that one gets out of any work in the Soviet Union about what one's ingenuity, resourcefulness, and diligence digs out, as nothing is put in one's lap.

As to other news, not related to the above. Your stamps will be sent off immediately. I will let you know if the little boy ever answers.

Thanks for the news about the Am.Bar.Assn. Journal. You may be sure that I shall be interested in their reaction. It appears on rereading my copy that the article is pretty enthusiastic and very informal. At the time that seemed best for that type of magazine, but I am not now so sure. The Columbia Law Review informs me unexpectedly that they are probably publishing on Dec. 1st the survey article I wrote last spring for Harvard. If they do, you will get the reprints, and some copies of the number. Please send the copies of the Dec. issue to my sister, brother, and Miss Ella Dowding (my old nurse), and the reprints to those people on the list for whom I am responsible. You may do as you think best with those on the list for whom you are responsible. Also please send reprints to the following persons who have expressed interest in the subject: Prof. W.A. Robson, London School of Economics, London, Eng.; Prof. Arnold

D. McNair, 6 Cranmer Rd., Cambridge, England; Sir Ernest Simon, Broomcroft, Ford Lane, Didsbury, England; Prof. Malbone W. Graham, U. of So. Calif., Col. Raymond E. Lee, American Embassy, London, Eng.; William Saxe, Esq. 25 Broadway, NYC; Mr. George P. Day, Treasurers Office, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; and Academie Diplomatique Internationale, 4 Bis Avenue Hoche, Paris, France

The article is far from great, in fact I can already see how I have outgrown my style and my knowledge as represented at that time, but it will be a simple starter and an outline of the more complete report I hope to give you this summer. Unfortunately the new Const. is still too unclear to permit more than a reference in the general outline as it appears in this article. Two 'rof.'s read it over, but even then there will, of course, be corrections which I will have to make in later revisions.

All good wishes to the staff and do let me hear soon again about yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

JNH.

P.S. Please send a check to The Open Road for \$56.00 to be used as described in a letter to them from Herman Habicht. It is to cover such part of my expenses to Murmansk in Jan. as can be paid through Intourist. I shall spent some five days in Leningrad in connection with the trip

Moscow, USSR.,  
November 18, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Religion in all of its historical phases has been the butt of many a joke during the course of the Revolution. That the jokesters at times err from basic principles of Marxism has been made clear by the recent order of the High Committee of Art banning Demyan Bedny's latest play, Bogatirie.

Picturing the life of the early Slavs, the author uses this opportunity to ridicule their adoption of Christianity. The High Committee in banning further presentations of the play lists this ridicule as one of the three reasons. The order goes further to point out that Christianity was a step forward for the Slav in bringing him in closer contact with the more advanced peoples of Greece. It was a progressive step and in consequence a matter not to be belittled.

Here we have a restatement of the Marxian view of history. Slaveholding, feudalism, and capitalism have represented progress. Each represented a step forward for civilization in its march from barbarism. As such each performed a distinct service, and the fact that each in turn became outworn and no longer a forward but a restraining influence does not mean that each should not be respected for its revolutionary aspects.

Following this elementary principle of Marxism, too often overlooked by those who see only the criticism and ridicule levelled at the closing periods of each stage, the ruling of the High Committee should come as no surprise, were it not that many people both abroad and within the Soviet Union have failed to grasp the actual attitude of Marxians towards history. Tourists cannot understand why the historic Greek mosaics are being painstakingly restored in Kiev's ancient Church of St. Sophia. Are they not relics of a religion now being discouraged in the Union? They ask why the tiny Chapel in Georgia where Christianity was first preached is permitted to stand. Some explain these phenomena as the preservation of treasures of art. Now it becomes apparent that they are preserved for an additional reason, as milestones in the rise of the Slav and Georgian peoples.

If religion has some historical value, the question arises as to why it is so derided today. Reasons are varied. Russian communists point out that religion has become a reactionary influence in its present-day form. The Church

fought the French Revolution until it became clear that the tide had turned anyway. Then it switched, perhaps a little too late to preserve its position as a state religion. Its lesson learned, the leader of today did not delay in a similar situation in issuing the now famous Bull, pointing out that the Church champions no particular form of state. Monarchy or a republic enjoy its favor equally in Spain as long as the interests of God and of the Church are preserved.

Marxists interpret these interests of the Church as being no more than property interests, and as such the means of exploitation. As such the Marxist fights against the Church not only in the bloody method used in Spain, but he attacks the very basis on which the Church stands. He fights against the belief in God.

There are those who believe that the essential struggle is against the Church, and that a Marxian would care little about a belief in God if it were not linked inseparably in the minds of the masses with the Church as the servant of God. But they might be reminded of the fact that not only is the service of the Church linked with the belief in God. Just as closely knit is the doctrine that God assures a better life after death. In Christianity this principle is constantly restated in its basic literature, the Bible. On this principle is based the glorification of meekness and submission to difficulties in this world because in the world hereafter they will be no more. Marxists look on these doctrines as causing people to submit to hardship and oppression instead of pushing forward to improve their lives and if need be throwing off oppressors. They point to history, which is replete with instances where these ideas have been preached so as to make possible more extreme exploitation.

If it were possible to explore the sources of such a doctrine of after-life, as has been attempted by some scholars even in the bourgeois world, who maintain that the doctrine is an invention of the Church after the crucifixion and not a part of Christ's teachings, the future of religion under Marxists might be different. Also if it were possible to re-interpret the principle with relation to its original setting (assuming the doctrine to have actually been stated by Christ), there might be no objection to a belief in God and Christ who never stopped fighting for society, even though he spoke of a hereafter.

But a re-interpretation and new form of worship outside the confines of the established Church cannot be permitted until the present understanding has been obliterated, an understanding which Marx analyzes as harmful to the progress of society. Minds of people not yet given to drawing distinctions must be treated to black and white explanations. No spinning of distinctions is understandable to a peasant at this stage of his development. For him there can be only one question--Is there a God? The simple understandable answer was given by Marx on the basis of what he thought necessary for the good of society at this stage where the

Church appeared to stand in the way of the next progressive step in history.

Probably not less than a hundred years will serve to clarify the future of religion in the socialist state. But in any case the past must not be misunderstood. The order of the High Committee as an explanatory document of Marxian principles is epoch making.

Greetings to you all in the holiday season,

JNH.

Moscow, USSR.,  
December 2, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Hushed excitement outside the committee room: pacing back and forth: forced jokes: the tall green door swings open and another name is called as the previously unnamed student steps out with flushed face and perspiring forehead. Inside sits the committee with the Assistant Commissar of Justice, Assistant State Prosecutor, the Director and Deans of the Institute.

This is the session towards which my classmates have been working for four years. Today they are being distributed over the whole area of the huge Union to begin their careers after graduation as prosecutors, judges, examiners, practicing attorneys, and legal advisers. To be sure few will start immediately in these responsible positions, but they will take their place after they have served clerkships under experienced old-timers.

Questionnaires were filled out in October-blanks dotted with questions on social origin, nationality, party affiliations, economic status, use of languages, places of former employment, members of immediate family with ages and relationship of dependents, domicil, health, and preferred geographical location and type of work.

All have been not only educated at the expense of the Commissariat of Justice, but they have received in addition money on which they have lived during their four years in Moscow. Some have been brought from national areas in central Asia, Siberia, and the Caucasus. Their duty, not listed in any law but nevertheless very real, is to serve where they may be most needed, no matter how far away that may be.

Out comes a girl just interviewed to be surrounded by a jittery crowd. Where to? The Far East, Kazakhstan in Central Asia, Irkutsk and Lake Baikal, the Caucasus? And then the next question, What kind of work? Teaching? Court? Practicing attorney in a collective of attorneys? Prosecutor?

This year the greatest need is apparently in the Far East and Central Asia. Single unencumbered students found their names linked with these areas when

the interview was over, an interview in which they were asked questions about themselves, their families, their achievements, ambitions, and hopes. Persons from national areas were happiest after it was over, for they were to go back to their outposts to carry their new learning to peoples who sorely needed it. For them Russian has always been a difficult foreign language, and it is with a sigh of relief that they return to the alternatively scorching and freezing slopes of Pamir or the snowbound peaks of the Caucasus. But for Moscovites Siberia and Komsomolsk seem miles away. Not a few complain as they look enviously at their comrades assigned to areas nearer home.

Family situation has much to do with it. If a wife or husband is free to move, almost any place may be assigned. But if the other spouse is also bound to go to the periphery as a graduate of some other central institute, then both institutes must arrange the distribution so that husband and wife are not separated. Pravda not long ago severely criticized bureaucracy in the Pedagogical Institute which permitted such a separation. When Pravda criticizes, action is not limited to the Institute involved!

Some Americans think this a high price to pay for free education in higher schools. They ask what is left of personal freedom. Russians remind them that they have forgotten ~~any~~ government work abroad where one goes where one is sent or resigns, and resignation is not encouraged immediately. Freedom is exercised at the time of choosing the preliminary training, just as it is in making any contract for a term of employment.

In any socialized system the freedom of the individual must be controlled in some measure, so that there will be assured the greater economic freedom possible when all have jobs. Russians laugh at our conceptions of freedom and ask if we are thinking of the freedom of the unemployed. But even under this type of control the future is not entirely out of one's hands. High scholarship and outstanding Party and Social work affect results. The conclusion from comparing assignments with performance is inevitable--Good men end up in good places.

Even Siberian oblasts are not places on a shelf as is evidenced in lectures when Professors tell of their apprenticeship. They are examples of workers who have returned. Leadership qualities manifested in the province will bring election to Congresses in Moscow, and the country is still in such need of outstanding performers that the step from a position as a delegate to a place in a central organ is not uncommon.

So in June off they go as pioneers to carry legal training throughout the Union. Their future is bright but not easily comparable to that of the men who opened America's West. Here the push is eastward, but it is no less vigorous or persevering.

Greetings---JNH



Moscow,USSR.,  
December 8,1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Through the heavy fog they came,their deep red banners poking up in waves from the whitish nothingness: thousands upon thousands for five hours,filling by the Red Square reviewing stands to cheer the delegates on this,the first Constitution Day. December 5th goes down in history as a national holiday,signifying the victories of the present; between the"October" which celebrates the victory of the past,and May Day which records the progress towards the hoped-for victories of the future throughout the world.

Such opposed views have been cabled abroad by the regular and special correspondents that one hesitates to add anything. Reasons for the constitution have been set down as every conceivable invention of the imagination.Perhaps in the face of all the guessing of inside observers from the press of the world it may be well to record what the Russians are saying.

That the constitution was designed as an answer to Fascism and as a document planned to show the world what a contrast there is between the two systems is ridiculed by the communists who point to the date of the resolution setting up the committee to work out a new constitution. February 6,1935 is printed on that resolution of the VII All-Union Congress of Soviets;six months before the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern which first called the attention of all workers to the perils of fascism and drew up the plan of the United Front to be used in combatting it, and eighteen months before the start of trouble in Spain.

In that February of nearly two years ago the government's program had been proceeding well,without undue difficulties or critical political situations. To be sure there had been the assassination of Kirov on December 1,1934, but that was considered as one of the many sporadic attempts at terrorism and although linked with a "certain foreign consul" had not caused the tremendous excitement recently to be raised by the Zinoviev-Kamenev trail of last August, where direct fascist intervention was not only hinted at but testified to in court.

You are aware of the Marxian view of history and of the Soviet's plan to push away from the heated stage of revolutionary law which Marx found after each revolution. The Soviets had for some time been leading up to a calmer period-- a period in which no revolutionary principles should be sacrificed, but one in which it would no longer be necessary to rule with the iron rod. A schoolroom parallel comes to mind. As the urchins

learn to behave, the teacher invites them to take part in self-government in the hope that soon they will grow up and there will be possible complete discarding of the new bamboo rod which has replaced the iron but still pokes out from behind the blackboard to remind every child that no relaxation in principles is in prospect.

A new constitution would provide the step into this new period, which I have dubbed a period of toleration, since it is a period in which the governing class have become so strong and have such general support that they can grant the franchise to all and have no fear of being uprooted. Literature of two years ago shows that the emphasis was put largely upon the internal importance of a new constitution which might record the gains of the revolution and make possible the moving on to the second stage, which has come sooner or later in every historical epoch.

Then came the beginning of a new policy abroad. While decrying fascism, the Soviet Union did not itself become active until it saw that fascists had begun to "export" their principles, as Litvinov has said. At that moment it became a real threat to the Soviet Union itself, while before that time only the Comintern need have been alarmed since it made more difficult the work of the various foreign sections in their own countries. The existence of the draft constitution drew forth comparisons between Soviet democracy as promised and fascist dictatorship and concentration camps for communists and workers with liberal tendencies. For workers, and especially for communists, the difference between the two systems was clear enough. This reference to the international aspects of the new constitution became so prevalent that it is to be found in every major speech of the Congress just ended, and in great length in Litvinov's talk.

The international consequences are not, however, those of which many correspondents have written. They err if they think that there is an attempt to enlist the support of bourgeois governments and the bourgeoisie by showing them that in the Soviet Union there is being established a democracy of the type to which they should want to throw their support in the coming struggle with fascist states. Russians laugh at this and ask who ever thought that a worker ever expected to get support from the bourgeoisie or their governments. No worker cares how much a foreign correspondent throws up his hands in horror at Krylenko's statement that the freedom of speech in the constitution is limited to freedom for friends of the Soviet Union, and could never be claimed to protect a bourgeois enemy who wanted to reinstate capitalism. Workers follow their Marx in believing that capitalism has had its long trial and failed and there is nothing more to be said; so why allow freedom of speech for such people who could use it only to upset temperamental or uneducated persons who have not yet had the opportunity to learn Marx's arguments.

In consequence every one is quite willing to let the foreign bourgeoisie slur the document as not granting any freedom to them. Revolutions are not made for the bourgeoisie, and those members of it who have not learned that their interests go up in powder smoke in such an event would do well to learn that fact if they wish to save the interests which they hold dear.

This document can hope for favorable international repercussions only among the workers and those allying themselves with them. The Russians hope that they will see in this an ideal towards which they may strive. In Spain and France where the other side of the medal is already more than clear, this document may provide a contrast, showing the worker what he would get under the Soviet system as compared to what he is or may soon be likely to get under fascism. Russians are inclined to let the rest of the bourgeois world howl about no freedom of speech, no freedom to teach religion, no inviolability of homes when it is necessary to track down counter-revolutionaries. Russians admit that as opposed to true bourgeois democracy, which they define as a democracy only for the bourgeoisie, this new constitution has nothing to offer to the bourgeoisie.

The phraseology itself is interesting for persons within the country. The document is primarily of educational importance, for everything in it already exists hidden away in some law or other which only we lawyers can find in the files and cite when the occasion demands. Now the major principles of the law are written where all can see them and can point to them. Over-zealous officials will meet opposition if they overstep their rights.

While half of the document lists rights and duties, the other half concerns itself, as does every constitution, with the method in which the government apparatus shall be run. This part is still impossible to discuss, for there will have to be laws such as the electoral law telling just how elections are to be conducted, as well as practice to show how the various governmental organs work before we can know exactly what is to happen. The very fact that the four major codes are to be made over for the whole Union instead of being limited in jurisdiction to each Republic, means that there may be a general change in legal structure and principles. It seems to me that procedural codes will remain the same in substance, but that the Civil and Criminal Codes, while not departing in their new form from the practice in these fields which has grown up will nevertheless appear to an outsider casually reading the new and old codes as wholly new. The old codes have been so encrusted with explanations, decisions, and instructions that they are mere shells of their former selves, about similar to our own 14th Amendment which means nothing without a reading of Supreme Court decisions.

To think of the new constitution in terms of eternity would be an entirely confusing approach. No law to a Marxian is ever written for eternity. They change as economic and social conditions change, and the constitution is no exception. This document is fitted to this period of history in the Soviet Union, and when times change there will be created a new document. That is why this constitution uses only phrases of socialism and does not even mention the communism which is the goal of every Marxist. A constitution to the Soviet citizen does not represent a program of promises. It reflects the present, and when the program outlined in the Communist Party Program is achieved, there will be another constitution.

Unfortunately all of this scheme was developed before the rise in the wrecking campaigns, which have been linked in the last two trials with fascist secret police. Now that these attempts on the economic set-up of the Union and upon the lives of some of its leaders have become more prevalent, the provisions of the constitution which were inserted to cope with emergencies are called into service. The result confuses some who looked for a lessening of the heated stages of the revolution. It need not confuse those who have seen this document not as a departure from the revolutionary program, but only as a variation in tactics, a variation believed to have been made possible by the development of the Soviet peoples to a point where they could share to a greater extent in their government and enjoy a certain amount of repose without a relaxation of vigilance. Like any tactic, when it appears to be ill-timed, it may have to be abandoned for the moment, but when it is again suitable, back it will come to fit into the revolutionary program, drawn from the experience of history.

Greetings to you all

JNH

Moscow, USSR.,  
December 11, 1936.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Kings rarely <sup>abdicate</sup> advocate. When they do, communists take notice, not because Izvestia seeks to provide palace scandal for its readers, but because abdications have political ramifications.

Russians are not wont to accept the standard observation about Freudian explanations for instability in this case. Izvestia at first only pointed a clue in reprinting without comment the Daily Herald's, "Some information suggests that the real reason for the crisis is to be found in the displeasure of the government in the King's active interference in political questions, and particularly in questions within the sphere of the so-called abandoned powers as well as in foreign affairs."

Commenting three days later in an initialed editorial Izvestia saw lurking beneath the surface reactionary tendencies. "A clearly apparent role in this opposition (to the cabinet) is being played by representatives of the extreme right wing of the conservatives as well as by a few laborites. The abdication of the King could give rise to a movement within the country which would be objectively sharpened against the parliamentary system and would be used by all kinds of different elements. Fascism in England is not only Oswald Mosley with his black shirts. In view of all that has passed, the present King, having abdicated, could create in life the situation sketched in one of Bernard Shaw's fantastic plays, and could himself enter the political arena."

Remarks round about us fill out these hints of Fascist danger. People recall that the King as Prince of Wales was not long ago criticized for his speech before the German War veterans on their visit to England. Supposedly informed London circles are reputed to have testified to close political relations between Mrs. Simpson and Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador in London. Questions are raised as to the possibility of the former King's being raised to lead reactionary elements preferring to support Germany than to follow Baldwin in his vacillating and tepid support of France.

Soviet papers have not failed to notice that the German press has been ordered not to comment on the whole affair. Can there be in this an attempt to win the further appreciation of a man already irked by unpleasant publicity?

Today comes news of yesterday's abdication. No extras, no flaming headlines chronicle the event. Just eight sentences from London record the news. But the city wonders. Is tomorrow to see restored calm? No Russian ever imagines that fascism sits quietly by while opportunities for intrigue present themselves.

Greetings,

JNH

Moscow,USSR.,  
December 22,1956.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

"Apostles and Cardinals,Bishops, and monks, hundreds of bourgeois 'scientists' and politicians,thousands of their purchased writers for a millenium have been proving the inequality of men and women and man's superiority; have been holding back the normal development of the strength and ability of women,confining her interests to church,kitchen, and children." Once again Izvestia leads off on a topic which has been a favorite of commentators on the new constitution.

Contrasted to the dark ages in which Russian, and especially Central Asian women lived right up to the Revolution,these commentators point to the new Stalin constitution and to Articles 122 and 137\*. There is much in what they say when one considers the status of women in the old Empire. Students from outlying districts tell us in class of cases where husbands have killed wives during the past few years because the wife followed advice and took off the veil. While the hangover of ancient customs and the consequent resentment at their violation is most extreme in the former Mohammedan parts of the country, it is not limited to those regions, as was evidenced by our little maid's stories of her father.The old man used to exert his time worn right of beating up the family when he came home from the inn, and this was not so long ago.

To compare Russian women with those of England or Canada or America without taking into consideration the peculiarly restricted past of these women is to miss what is really going on. Of the 2,016 deputies to the last All-Union Congress of Soviets which adopted the new Constitution on December 5th of this year women accounted for a total of 419 seats. This represents an increase of 700% over the number of women in the 1924 Congress which drew up the first constitution of the USSR.

Today the Congress of wives of Red Army Commanders is meeting in Moscow to discuss cultural improvement in Army

\*Art. 122- Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all fields of economic,state,cultural,social and political life.

The realization of these rights of women is insured by affording women equally with men the right to work,payment for work,rest and leisure,social insurance and education,and by state protection of the interests of mother and child,pregnancy leave with pay,and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes,nurseries and kindergartens.

Art.137- Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

circles. Last year at the same time the wives of engineers in Heavy Industry told the country from the same tribune what they had been doing in planting gardens around factories and making homes and clubs more attractive.

But wives come to this type of conference as a housewife. A mass of women is now in industry, and agriculture, and professional life, deserting their old profession in the home. Statistics are startling; showing us today 7,881,000 women gainfully employed in the Union or 53.4% of the working population. Of these 2,627,000 are in industry or 58.3% of the total of both sexes employed in this division; 450,000 are in the building trades (19.7% of total); 685,000 in agriculture (27% of total); 384,000 in transport (16.6% of total); 822,000 in trade and food distribution units (39.4% of total) and 1,978,000 in offices and schools (48.8% of total).

In schools alone women account for 56% of the total of both sexes, and in medicine and nursing they represent 71%. Although the Law Institute has only one woman professor and a few language instructors, in the courts there is quite a representation. On the Supreme Court of the RSFSR women account for 3% of the judges; on the Regional Courts for 19%; and on the People's Courts for 18%. These figures do not reflect the large number of women who sit as People's co-judges for six days a year. Here the representation must be nearly even\*, as I have rarely attended a trial where one of the two was not a woman. In the law school 25% of the students are girls.

But all these figures only serve to fill papers unless one goes around and sees some of the Amazons employed in heavy industry. Never shall I forget how my mouth opened when I saw a mountain handling one of the huge lathes drilling holes in what looked like bathtubs and then tossing them about like tin cans after she finished. Coming by the exits of the new subway construction shafts one often sees the strong healthy girls dressed in the khaki work suits emerging after the shift changes. People from across the sea gasp to see women doing such heavy work, but these girls seem to like it and feel insulted if one suggests that the work might be too strenuous. Nevertheless it is true that practice is showing that women are most able in the textile industry, and in several other fields. Men just cannot keep up. It seems only natural that with the spread of the Stakhanov movement and the adaptation of the best fitted person to a job that the percentages may change to reflect large numbers of women in the industries requiring deftness and alertness, while men fill out the heavier jobs.

\* That this impression does not correctly reflect the figures is clear from the figure for the RSFSR for 1935. Women made up 35.9% of the 278,000 People's co-judges who sat during that year.



Try and help a girl on with her coat, as I used to do instinctively at the Institute. Never have I seen them consent to be helped. They seem to think it a symbol of the old days when man was a cavalier, but woman was his servant all the same. That is what they suggest and what they hear more than once in the lecture room.

Some idea of the various professions women enter may be gained from the report of the Membership Committee of the recent Congress of Soviets. There were women mechanics, molders, turret lathe operators, machine tool cutters, stamping machine operators, motor drivers, turners, drillers, foundrywomen, bolt-cutters, windlass workers in mines, weavers, spinning frame workers, dyers, cutters, tailors, meat packers, rubber-shoe makers, signal women, locomotive engineers, electric locomotive operators, dispatchers, fish packers and so on to a total of sixty-three occupations. Of the total, some 177 women came from collective farms, where they were tractor and combine operators, managers of collective farms, as well as brigade leaders in these fields.

They are cared for in childbirth by numerous maternity hospitals. Beds in these totalled in 1914 only 6,824, but in 1935 they totalled 42,871, and by 1939 the plan calls for an additional 11,000. Their children are put in creches and kindergartens. Creches have risen from 11,500 in 1913 to 5,143,400 in 1935, and the plan calls for a doubling of this figure by 1939. Kindergartens in 1934-35 numbered 25,700 and cared for 1,181,255 children.

Women have in fact reached such a position that a man who was harrassed over alimony payments told me, "It's no use going to court about it, the woman always wins." There is some truth in what he says as there is almost a leaning over backwards where women's rights are concerned. But with it all there is still to be seen a woman among the People's Commissars of the Union, although they have achieved places as People's Commissars of the Republics and as Ambassadors abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

JNH

81 PERSONAL- No copies

You may think I have developed a peculiar new interest after reading this letter. As it happens the Winnipeg Women's club last summer asked me to make them a report by January, and since I could hardly refuse I have thrown together some facts one runs into constantly to make a letter. I thought some of the women on our list might be interested and so made of this a general letter.

The monographs have proved so far impossible to prepare due to the fact that we have been having a pile of a lot of work, and exams have been scattered over most of the last two months at staggered periods while lectures continue in other subjects. The result is that I could not do the research necessary to make sure of footnotes, and nothing else would satisfy me in a legal monograph. I hope now in the coming month to get a few done.

I have been hoping for a letter from you, although your trips have left a trail in letters from people asking for information. I have sent Prof. Gerould every book and pamphlet published so far about the Constitution. The cost was a mere 14 rubles so I told him to forget it and consider it a present from a Yale man. Your friend Prof. Matthews practically wants me to translate all the laws, but I will see if there isn't something I can send him now and then. Prof. Jessup of Columbia after dinner with Mr. Crane wanted me to read through some 200 volumes of Czarist codes from 1808 to 1914 to find neutrality statutes. How I wish I might comply with all their requests!

Several persons have asked whether the memo. on the law school is not to be published as they thought it interesting. I presume that since they got copies from you that the ABA journal sent it back and rejected it. Such is, of course, not heartening to the writer, but maybe some one else might like it, including your friend Dean Green at Northwestern. They have a rather good little legal review. I have not heard from Columbia as to whether the Dec. no. carried my other story. Perhaps the publication is again delayed. If so, what I wrote in Nov. holds true for whenever it does come out. What a lot is that of the beginner when he tries to publish!

Things are going very well with me, although they are busier than ever. Of course I was sorry to see Prof. Harper go, as he is such a good raconteur, and there is much he runs into which I do not in my rambles among less illustrious persons. I saw Neyman the other day at Faymonville's, and we had a pleasant talk. He apologized for not finding me a seat to the Congress, but explained that even Prof. Counts had to go without. He also asked about your health and your doings.

Do drop a line with all the year-end information. Do you know Mr. Davies, and have I any special reason for contact?

A Very Happy and successful New Year--

Can you hear them read the 1st of March with a very warm note / as I mean it a day.

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December 23, 1936

JOHN HAZARD  
AMBASSY  
MOSCOW (USSR)

NOW HAVE REPRIMIS YOUR FINE ARTICLE COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW HAVE  
YOU ANY SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION IN MIND STOP MERRY CHRISTMAS AND  
HAPPY NEWYEAR TO YOU AND OUR MOSCOW FRIENDS

ROGERS

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

December 23rd, 1936.

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

Dear John:

I am but recently back from a trip through the hinterlands that began the first of November. Included in my junket were Cornell, Rochester, Michigan, Chicago, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Cincinnati, Johns Hopkins, and Princeton universities. Along the line I had talks with Axelson, Moulton and Bowman, and since my return here have also discussed Institute affairs with Moe and Parkin.

My main objectives were: (1) to discuss with scientists the proposed study of scientific developments that you and I talked over; (2) to look for additional personnel for the Institute; (3) to talk with people interested in legal education about your activities.

I more or less made progress in each of these directions, and I now plan to continue my travels during at least January and February, going as far west as California. There I hope to have a visit with Mr. Crane, who, by the way, in a note sent to me recently, lauded you and urged "concentrating on Russia and having the best of men to interpret her, for she is on the move."

Incidentally, as I was moving about immediately after the presidential election I participated in innumerable discussions relating to it. My general impression is that unless the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and kindred organizations alter their ways radically, the ticket supported by them four years hence won't receive even eight electoral votes.

While talking about college affairs in general one of the deans at Cornell observed that every year late in the winter there developed a series of faculty rows, but they disappeared as soon as warm sunny weather came. It recalled your statement regarding the strain in Moscow at the same period of the year.

Everywhere I found an increasing, friendly interest in Russia, particularly among the scientists who realize that work of

far-reaching significance is being done there in many fields of research. Dr. Mees, director of research, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, told me that at eighteen he read Marx and as a result has had a perspective on events that most people lack. He reads Russian and thinks that amazing progress is being made in Russia along the lines of research that he is most familiar with.

Your letter No. 78 arrived a day or two ago and was promptly sent to be multigraphed. I enjoyed reading it, especially for the insight it gives into an aspect of Soviet life, and I am sure that "your audience" will also enjoy it.

Yesterday reprints of your article in December issue of the Columbia Law Review came. I have not yet had opportunity to read it; it certainly looks impressive and equally certain is its timeliness.

I feel remiss in not having written you sooner. My only excuse is that I was steadily on the go and talking each day with so many people that my mind was constantly saturated. In any event, I often mentioned you and your work and found every one quite ready to believe in its value and usefulness.

Here's hoping that 1937 will prove the best year of your life - thus far.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc

FAST



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Form 112 TA-794

December 29th, 1936

Mr. Edgar B. Tolman,  
30 North LaSalle Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Tolman:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. Samuel N. Rinaker. The article by John N. Hazard about the Moscow Law Institute has not, I believe, been printed or submitted elsewhere. Should you for any reason wish to communicate directly with Mr. Hazard, his address is care of the American Embassy, Moscow. The young man wishes to be useful and no doubt would be willing to modify, amplify, or even rewrite the article.

It occurs to me that you might like to have the enclosed:

(1) A copy of a recent letter from Mr. Hazard about an aspect of student life in Russia that has no counterpart here;

(2) A reprint of an article by Mr. Hazard from the December issue of the Columbia Law Review.

Yours sincerely,

WER/fc

encls.