

July 12th, 1935

Mr. Reeve Schley, Vice-President,
Chase National Bank,
Pine Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schley:

It was a great pleasure to see you this morning. Upon my return to the office it occurred to me that some of the letters which I wrote the Director of the Institute during the winter might fill in the details about the law school and Soviet law that we discussed. I am sending you copies of a few of these letters thinking that perhaps you may find a paragraph here and there which will serve as a basis for questions the next time we meet.

You were most kind to invite me to the country on my return and I shall call you up as soon as I get back to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

JNH/FC

encls.

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DAY LETTER

July 15, 1935

Mr. John N. Hamard
c/o Mr. A. B. Wolfe
20-A Prescott Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Following telegram dated thirteenth and sent through Postal Telegraph received quote Your telegram received Am engaged Monday Tuesday and Saturday and away Wednesday but delighted see you Thursday or Friday preferably Friday Please wire time and date arrival also telephone me on arrival Montreal Can arrange for you have use University Club during stay if you like signed G. R. Parkin usqtete

F. G. Condon

Charge to the account of **INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS** 522 Fifth Ave. \$

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Walter S. Rogers

DAY LETTER

July 18, 1935

Mr. Walter S. Rogers
Long Trail Lodge of
Green Mountain Club
Rutland, Vermont

Following from Hazard Cambridge quote Spending Friday Saturday with Parkin probably Washington Monday Tuesday then New York till Saturday Hope you can be there last convenient boat Europa August fourteenth Would like to spend week or so immediately preceding sailing with sister who cannot be Skaneateles earlier wire Parkin if change of plans desired unquote John Granes boat now due early Saturday morning Will leave dock permit on your desk Greetings

F. G. Condon

New York
July 29

MR. ROGERS

A few suggestions re Annual Report

Several persons have asked me so much about Soviet Law that it has occurred to me that it might be a good idea to multigraph and send out in September the part of the report dedicated to that subject. I suggest, however, that in sending it to the persons on my list who have received my letters, you add a covering letter explaining that I wrote this as a part of my annual report attempting to present as accurately as possible the material collected in the Law Institute in the Soviet Union, and that this is not a critical analysis of the Soviet point of view. It is only an effort to state the point of view so that we may know what we are called upon later to evaluate.

I should appreciate it if you would limit the distribution of the balance of the report to trustees of the Institute, and such of your friends as you may wish. I should prefer that it be kept out of the hands of people appearing on my list, for reasons which you well know in view of the nature of any work which must be carried on in the Union.

JNH

S.S.Bremen,
August 20, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Few ocean voyages have been as uneventful and consequently as restful as this one. Except for the very lively discussions at my table between the French and the German war veterans as to various phases of the World War I have had no excitement. Occasionally they do unite on the subject of how poor the American officers were, and in particular the General himself, but the rest of the time is spent hashing over France and Germany during and since the war. The Frenchman is now a perfume salesman in America with a very wide acquaintanceship there and a keen insight into our troubles, while the German owns what appears to be a huge cattle ranch in Columbia, where he must be a sort of medieval lord and protector.

As usual the ship's company have done more than their share to make us comfortable. The German and French boats afford such a contrast. No one ever seems to organize amusement on the French boats but the crowd attracted to them has never failed me in providing the gayest of times. On the other hand the German stewards see that your every need is met and a complete schedule of organized entertainment fills every moment, yet the stolid thick-set passengers dosing in long rows of deck chairs dampen the excitement sufficiently so that one is not coaxed away from a study of Russian or what have you. As a result I have brushed up on the declensions which were slipping away and have added a few new words so that I shall be ready for the border guards with my best child's vocabulary.

With all that is said of perspective when one is away from a country, it is true that the general picture seems less blurred perhaps because new impressions are not being added every second and with a complete cessation one has a chance to stop and evaluate those that have already been registered. I came back to America equipped with a new method of thinking and a lot of facts which I had read in the Soviet press. I found the facts to have been in many cases incomplete, although never inaccurate, but the method of thinking was in no way discredited. I looked for seeds of revolution which I had been told were to be discovered. I came away pretty much convinced that what seeds there were have little chance of sprouting beyond the isolated riot stage for some while to come. At the same time it seemed that people had

done a lot more thinking, and many of them had ideas which were definitely Marxian, although they professed to know nothing of his methods of interpretation. Capitalist leaders and factory owners were in most cases so much more liberal and less wolfish than the Soviet press makes them out that Soviet youth would have been surprised although not stunned, for they would have been only too ready to point out that Lenin had predicted that many a capitalist would try to preserve his organization at the expense of concessions which would lull the working man into a state of satisfaction with the present. Comfort was ministered to in a way which the Bolsheviks do not even hope to equal for eight five year plans. One scarcely realizes the joy of living in America until one has lived where oranges do not exist for ten months a year, where cereals are limited to oatmeal and newly acquired corn flakes, where eggs are often old, where tomatoes and salads are a summer luxury, where water must be boiled, and ice is found only in the homes of well established foreigners. Yet too many Americans showed me in asking about the presence of these so-called necessities in the Soviet Union that their judgement as to the success or failure of the Soviet regime was being based on whether they would like to live there; on whether they could get there the same things which a highly industrialized America is able to provide. To be sure some were only curious, but many asked the question after some favorable comment as if that would settle the argument.

The people I interviewed were a mixed group. Many impressed me with their understanding of the picture. I must admit that I was surprised to learn how sympathetic so many were, showing that they had an understanding of the past, which is so essential for an evaluation of the present. Only a few stuck defiantly to the statements of a Princess that even for the peasants life before was better. Most were content to take the word of Czarist historians like Kluchevsky as to what the old Russia had been, and many had only to recall their Turgenev or Tolstoy for pictures of the old life. Many suggested that they thought I was too enthusiastic. Some fewer thought I was not rising above my conservative background and was too conservative. Perhaps this conflict of opinion was the result of my having no conclusions myself. Some happened to lead me on in fields of which I approve, such as education, industrial development, legal procedure, while others started talking about selfishness in children, lax divorce laws, and mechanical efficiency of which I cannot talk enthusiastically.

I did find myself slipping into a pitfall which Dr. Bowman pointed out the day I sailed. In order to preserve a certain uniformity in my answers to the literally hundreds of questions I heard I tried to standardize my replies, and I caught myself taking those replies as my impressions. They represented at the time the dominating mass of evidence in

any given field, but there was always a mass of evidence on the other side which I could not go into, but which I must remember, for after another year the scales may tip on the other side as additional material is added.

My return journey is almost over, and I realize that I go back with the greatest enthusiasm for the coming year. I shall not recount here what I hope to accomplish. Too many times plans do not work out in the Union, but often some unthought of opportunity does arise. My various long conversations with you and many of the Trustees have provided the contact and check up which every student in the foreign, and especially the Russian field must maintain. Without it too many a man has gone to seed right before my own eyes in Moscow. We Americans need the stimulating effect of America every now and then, and I cannot too strongly council any Foundation or Institute to recall their men for short periods as often as possible to keep them on their toes.

I need scarcely restate my indebtedness to the Institute for the assistance it is giving me to carry on this study. I trust that I may be successful in preparing myself in the most thorough manner.

With all good wishes to the staff and appreciation for the services they all performed for me at various times during the summer, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JNH.

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Moscow,USSR.,
August 30,1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

"Hello,Ivan Ivan'ich,you have come back!"
The oldest boy in the group playing volley ball in our courtyard stopped to call to me as I arrived. I was surprised myself to feel as if this were a homecoming, but I suppose that any place,no matter how strange becomes a second home if one lives there long enough.

All was quite as I had left it only two and a half months ago. My landlady complimented me on speaking better Russian than when I left, but her daughter could not restrain herself and blurted out,"But,Mamma,you old diplomat, you know he speaks worse than before." No question remained in my mind as to the true status of my language ability. The family had taken advantage of the summer during which the Professor had gone to a watering place in the Caucasus and the rest of them to a cottage in the country to repaint much of the house and generally freshen up our home, so that it looks spick and span for the coming winter. Other than that and the fact that our giant police dog had born a litter of seven puppies during my absence I found little changed. My room retains its favored position looking into the morning sun, but to my sorrow I found it had also retained its other inmates who like the police dog had given birth to countless little ones so that my first two nights were spent in killing off what I hope is the whole family. But I expected that and came prepared mentally and physically with salves and powders.

For some time I have had my eye on a tiny radio one of the correspondents had, and when he put in a large one I was able to get it. Now it is installed back of my desk,providing me with the news broadcasts in Russian from the Comintern station, and eventually with the news broadcasts from London. One set will keep me up with the world and also with language practice.

The colony seems to be in the usual fall turmoil, inspired this year by the note Mr. Bullitt has just presented objecting to the activities of the Comintern. The Russians are,of course, amazed, for they cannot conceive of any person who is what they call "politically educated"

being convinced that the Soviet Government would undertake any obligations to liquidate the American section of the Comintern. The note of the Government very clearly points out that no language, however plain, in the Litvinov letters could have possibly been intended to cover the Comintern. Any one who follows the program of the Party will have difficulty in understanding any one who could have thought that the first peasant-worker's state would so lightly cast aside its heart and soul to gain recognition by America. It will remain for history to tell us whether there was an unwritten reservation which the American negotiators forgot, or whether the Soviet negotiators in their enthusiasm of the moment forgot to specify this reservation which they may have thought so apparent to one "politically educated" that no one could have expected the language of the letters to include the Comintern.

Once again the transfer of American Embassy officials has coincided with a period of less friendly relations. The Russian people felt very strongly the shifts when they occurred simultaneously with the breakdown of the debt negotiations a year ago. There is no reason to believe that they will interpret the transfer of the Counselor of Embassy, Mr. Wiley, to Antwerp in any other way. It leaves a gap in the Embassy staff from the Ambassador to the Second Secretaries. To be sure this gap may be filled in the future, but as yet nothing has been said of filling it in the near future.

Mr. Bullitt was extremely cordial when I made my formal call immediately on my return. He asked most anxiously about your health and the work of the Institute. A few days later I saw all of the colony again when Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, the Second Secretary and his wife, invited us all to a tea to say good-by to the Herald-Tribune correspondent, Mr. Ralph Barnes, and his wife who are being transferred after four years here to the Berlin office. There are additions to our group, and a few old faces have gone, but we are essentially the same crowd.

Professor Korovin was unusually interested in my trip to America, and particularly in the Chicago sessions, and the compliments paid him by Prof. Graham and others. He has been invited by the Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales at Paris to give a course of lectures there this June. If the railway fare can be found somewhere, he will go. We have arranged the busiest winter I have had in some time and on September 1st, I shall resume my sessions at the Institute of Law. I have already begun my language lessons with the same excellent teacher I had last year.

With all good wishes for a pleasant winter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JNH

Aug 30, 1935

P.S.(1) Can you have Ben send over to me.

Gregg Shorthand Dictionary, by John Robert Gregg,
(New and revised edition- pub. by the Gregg
Publishing Co of N.Y. and Chicago)

Don't fear that I am taking up stenography. It is for an elderly Russian stenog who has done a lot of translating and typing of official letters for me and who has refused payment but expresses a wish for this book.

(2) It has occurred to me that The Institute may have been presented with an opportunity to repay the courtesy Prof. Korovin has shown me and for which he has refused any remuneration, in spite of the fact that he has given so much of his budgeted time to my welfare. This invitation he has to lecture in Paris carries with it no railway fare, and without it he cannot go. It is a pleasant opportunity for him to refresh his contacts abroad and a privilege that the non-Russian speaking world may well look forward to. I figure that round trip railroad fare would amount to about \$150.00, including meals and sleepers. Would the Institute be interested in taking this opportunity of expressing to him their appreciation for what he has done? Another way might be to charge it to my account as fees for education, since it might well be considered as such inasmuch as no other fee has been exacted. If you consider this a good idea, I shall inform him that the Institute wishes to make this grant and ascertain his reaction.

Moscow, USSR.,
September 7, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

School is in the air again, for all of Moscow, including our Institute, started sessions on the first. All of my last year's friends at the Institute greeted me like an old-timer as I came in for the first lecture and they have made themselves most useful in explaining an otherwise rather difficult system of class schedules and procedure. President Angell once said that no one could understand the social system at Yale until he had lived through it. No apter phrase could describe my difficulties in starting as a regular student at the Institute of Law, for the Slavic mind thinks up variations on the old-time understandable schedules of lectures which are beyond comprehension.

The courses are divided into two parts consisting of one two hour lecture and two two hour "seminars" each week. The "seminars" are in fact sessions in which the required reading is talked over and the students are plied with questions by the leader who is an instructor in the Institute and in a few cases the Professor himself. I will enter the third year, having covered the basic material of the second year during my unofficial attendance last spring. The first year, concerning, as it does, fundamental political, but non-legal material is being omitted on the suggestion of all concerned. I find myself taking courses in Civil and Criminal Law, in Civil and Criminal Procedure, and in Labor Law. In addition to these I will have a lecture course at another Institute in International Law under Professor Korovin. This will involve usually four hours of classes a day with six hours on one day each week. The required reading must be done evenings, and I am using the opportunity given by my language lessons to cover this thoroughly with my language teacher. These language lessons will continue three times a week, as before in two hour sessions. It looks like a busy winter, but in comparison with last year it will be heaven, for no longer need there be the endless hours of drudgery memorizing vocabulary and grammar.

We started the course in Civil Law with the subject of juridical persons which reminded me of the start of the third year at Harvard with Professor Dodd's Corporations. In the course of the year in Civil Law I shall be conducted through most of the fields of study covered in many various courses at Harvard, which means

that this single course is going to be by far the most important.

The death of Henri Barbusse in Moscow was treated as a major event. His body lay in state four days in the Conservatory of Music's Great Hall, surrounded with wreaths from all over the Union and all over the world. One from the Communist Party of the United States stood just under the brass band which played funeral music as our school filed by his coffin. I like to remember him as I saw him on our little Soviet boat last year in the Baltic when he gave a fiery talk on the meaning of the Soviet Union's entry into the League of Nations. Gassed in the war and nearly defeated by tuberculosis he turned to Communism as the one hope of preventing future wars which would do to others what it had done to him. By his bier stood Soviet writers and workers from every quarter of Moscow, called as they were to stand at attention in two hour shifts. Schools and organizations called out to do him honor filed by during the entire four days. Perhaps some of them were sent twice as was our school, but the effect of the thousands was not lessened by knowledge of this fact. When at last his body was born to the railroad to be carried to France, Moscow was divided into two parts for three hours while the route up the main street to the station was made ready. I for one was delayed two hours, and my discomforture was shared by others, for one old lady near me groaned that she would never forget Henri Barbusse for the rest of her life. Those who handle traffic have yet to learn that admirable conduct of such an event involves not alone clearing the way but inconveniencing the populace as little as possible. I am sure that he who was so unassuming and unselfish as we saw him a year ago would not have wanted such a display, admirable as it was as displays go.

Our little family has lost the excellent maid we had kept for the past ten months. Coming from the country five hundred miles east of Moscow three years ago she had worked in a very simple home for two years where she was never happy but where she stayed on not knowing where else to turn. When she happened to come to our home, she was still the uneducated peasant girl of two years before. She it was who wondered why I had trouble in speaking Russian and was aghast when informed that there were other countries in the world besides the Soviet Union and other languages besides Russian. While here she used to study on her bed evenings and ask the landlady's help in working out arithmetic problems from the beginner's text book she bought. Now she feels the call of the factory and is going out to a difficult future of room and job hunting because as she told me, "I will soon be getting older, and then it will be too late to become a cultured person. I must break away now from housework and start out with the others for there is no future for the uncultured citizen in the Soviet Union."

The past ten days have given me several very pleasant social engagements. Major Faymonville invited me to dinner to meet the new Embassy Doctor and his wife. The Doctor was appointed from the Public Health Service and in addition to looking after the health of the Embassy group he will interest himself in Soviet Public Health. He is a quiet man, apparently very much interested in this opportunity to study public health under these conditions.

Later the Besses invited me to a farewell dinner for the Wiley's. Mr. Wiley goes to Antwerp as Consul General. Walter Duranty regaled us with his hunches, which so often in the past have turned out to be correct, and as usual we enjoyed ourselves as any group over here does which starts talking about the country and its future policy. Every one has different contacts and avenues of approach, and many an evening can be spent in comparing notes. The Williamses of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce gave me the treat of meeting Mrs. Blakesley, who is the author of "First to Go Back" and several other books on the Union. She writes under her Russian maiden name, Irene Skariatina, I believe. She is full of enthusiasm and is just the kind of person one wants to meet, for she was a part of the past, and has also become quite familiar with the present. Her story is far different from that I heard from people in Paris. Most of the annoying characteristics of the Russian temperament seem to be heritages from the past according to her stories of her childhood. So many people have already read her books that I hardly need tell how she stands.

It is beginning to get quite cool, but as yet we can go about without an overcoat on the few days it does not rain. My last free day I spent in the country, walking with friends in the great pine forests surrounding Moscow. It is the most refreshing of experiences and particularly restful after a hectic week in the class room.

All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JNH

Msk.
Sep. 8, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

I saw my friend Henry Ware off for Berlin last night. He is of whom I have so often written as my friend in the school of economics.

Professor Harper introduced me to him last year as one of the most promising of the young student group, and in my contacts with him which were frequent and varied I found him to be all of that. He goes home now for a vacation which he sorely needs, having been here without a trip out for three years.

I have given him a letter to you, which will refer to this letter, as I thought you might like to consider him as a candidate for the Institute, and might like to send him back under the auspices of the Institute. I am sure Professor Harper will be delighted to assist you in giving all the impressions he may have about Mr. Ware.

He has lived nearer the Russian student than any one I have met. In consequence he has acquired a certain laissez faire attitude which creeps into all of us and is almost impossible to avoid. It is partly to get out of this that he goes to America for a while. This attitude has not drawn him away from the clean living his family taught him, and you will find him a very honourable and honest person. I should like to see in him a little more "drive" than he shows. He undoubtedly has lost some since he came. I cannot tell how much he had when he first arrived. But then for a research worker in economics, perhaps such is not as essential as it is in a lawyer.

He appears to be quite familiar with his subject, and on occasion he and I have had some very interesting arguments. I believe that there is no question about his having gained the Soviet point of view, retaining at all times his objective attitude.

You will find us as unlike as two people can be in character, but no doubt that will be refreshing to you. I know it is to me. Be prepared for a very different person, and I think you will like Henry. I should like to have him in our group, although I am not certain just what he has in view for the long future, nor what the Institute would have for him. But for the immediate future, he would be most useful in the general scheme, as outlined in my Report. I shall be glad to hear your reactions.

Very sincerely yours,

JNH

Moscow, USSR.,
September 19, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

I could not resist standing on Red Square and gaping with the rest as a workman scaled the western steeple-like tower of the Kremlin wall to make preparations to remove the great double-headed Czarist eagle which has perched there for goodness knows how long. It and its two companion birds were doomed this summer by a decree from the Kremlin after eighteen years of looking down on the countless demonstrations which have filed right by under them chanting the International. Russians hardly seem to know why they have remained so long. Intourist guides told me five years ago that they were left as constant reminders of the old rulers who had been supplanted, accentuating as they did the great changes of the Revolution. Less theoretical persons have told me that they were too high up to bother about when the government had a good many more important things to do. Now they must come down, and the plan demands that in their places be placed the hammer and cycle of the worker-peasant state. Oddly enough even in this far more mechanized state it is going to be a real task to lower the immense old birds and replace them with the new insignia.

Our family has been rejoicing during the past week, for the girl has been one of the lucky thirty-five chosen in the final competition for the Stanislavsky School of the Drama. Posters placed in prominent places last April drew out what is said to have been three thousand candidates. Whereas the figure seems fantastic, it is not impossible for the school is the best of its kind in a theater-conscious country. The first trials narrowed the group down to three hundred, as the vast majority could not do the required task of walking across the room and reaching on tip-toe to an imaginary shelf, taking down an imaginary glass of water and carrying it back across the room to give to an imaginary person. The second time the group was reduced to one hundred by having the candidates recite famous soliloquies. This one hundred were then given an intensive course during the summer in which they were taught not to memorize a part but to so feel the role that it would be impossible to say anything other than what the author wrote under the circumstances of the scene. After this two month period another trial was had to see how the candidates reacted to training, and sixty five were chosen for the final trial before Stanislavsky himself. This final group were rehearsed in short scenes with two or three persons, and a week ago the candidates acted before the old master. Only thirty

five were chosen to enter the four year course. During this time they will receive the usual student's stipend of some 150 rubles a month, and the privilege of living in the school dormitory if they have no homes in Moscow. A career is virtually guaranteed, for if there is no room in the First Art Theater affiliated with the school, a person trained in the school invariably finds a place in one of the other theaters in the Union. Our little girl had long hoped for this success, and had attended a school run by an older actress evenings after regular school. This training she believes helped iron out nervousness.

Professor Pashoukanis, Director of the Legal Research Division of the Communist Academy, gave a lecture the other evening on the part of the Soviet delegation at this summer's Copenhagen Conference on Criminal Law. Stressing as he did the great change in the world attitude towards terrorist acts and the extradition of political criminals, he proved particularly interesting in giving the reasons for this change and explaining the part the Soviet Union hoped to play. His statements of the difficulty of the Soviet delegation due to the fact that the foreign jurists had no conception of Soviet Law were no surprise to me, and only served to emphasize the importance of training foreigners in this legal system if international legal cooperation is to be achieved. He has recently published a book taking issue with many of Professor Korovin's theories of International Law. It is the old story of the ^{early} obsolescence of any theories in a society which changes so rapidly, but Professor Korovin says the attack will serve to show the outside scholars that no theories are official or permanent, but only represent the opinion of one man or a group at a certain period. They cannot be taken as government theories, as has often been done by writers abroad.

I quote from two articles which appeared in Izvestia. "Of course it would be foolish to think that Roosevelt is trying to stand in opposition to the determined economic program of present-day monopolistic capitalism. No ~~administration has pushed the~~ whole structure of American economy so near to the 'corporative' ideal as the government of the 'new deal' (i.e. to the highest form of cooperation between private capitalist monopolies and the government). Even such a right organ of financial capital as the Financial and Commercial Chronicle speaks of the NRA as economic fascism. But at the same time the historical backwardness of the United States in some fields and the dissatisfaction of the masses has induced Roosevelt to united with this a few features of elementary liberalism, primarily in the field of social legislation--which America had not previously

known--and also some minimum of control over banks and stock exchange speculation. These minimum forms of control have long been commonplace in Europe and particularly in the more advanced British capitalist world. They can sound 'revolutionary' only in the ears of American financial capital which has been for a long time accustomed to the most anarchistic, piratical, semi-colonial method of acting. This mixture of 'fascist economics' with elementary principles of liberalism constitutes the national significance of the American 'new deal'."

And again in referring to the assassination of Huey Long:

"And now when Long has fallen under an assassin's bullet, it is hard to predict what will be the reaction of the people. The murder was, perhaps, only an act of personal revenge. But it was committed in a very definable atmosphere of political struggle. The bloated uncultured elements considered Long something in the nature of an impertinent joke. But the killing of Long may raise his reputation to that of a martyr's in the eyes of the middle classes in several states."

All goes well, and the steady pace of the work at the Institute keeps me so busy that I have no spare hours to spend leisurely. Your post card from Vermont arrived a few days ago and was very much appreciated. I regret having missed Mr. Young, although undoubtedly we will have the opportunity to meet next summer.

Good wishes to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

JNH.

September 20, 1935

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

Dear Ivan Ivan'ich:

I am entirely in accord with your suggestion that the Institute provide the travelling expenses referred to in your No. 45 and in the memo. that accompanied it. But I don't know how the offer should be made so as to be palatable. However, here is one idea. Suppose you state that you want to be in Paris in June, that you would be delighted to have him there at the same time, that more money is put at your disposal than you are using, and that your organization has authorized you to spend part of the balance in defraying such expenses. You wouldn't have to travel to Paris together. No doubt you will be there for a few days in any event.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/FC

Moscow, USSR.,
September 30, 1935.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Street posters announced a soccer match between Moscow and the Ukraine to be held on the free-day in the Stadium Dynamo. Since snappy clear fall weather means football to me, a product of New Haven and Cambridge Saturday afternoons, I could not resist the urge to attend. In shopping about for seats on the fifty yard line my friend and I uncovered a pair right under the press box in the middle of the field. There squatting on the low grey benches bolted to the concrete saucer we watched the match progress with the 75,000 other spectators. The stadium looks much like the Yale Bowl, except for greater size permitting a running track and jumping pits within the oval in addition to the brilliantly green playing field. 100,000 seats are promised when the unfinished end section is completed, and by that time the branch of the new subway may be finished, making it possible for most of the crowd to arrive on time. As it was, our efforts to board a trolley, filled to the hanging-on-the-window stage, were fruitless, and so we arrived just too late to witness what must have been a classic exchange of greetings between the two captains, as the Moscow man presented the Ukrainian leader with a bouquet of flowers.

The game itself was fast and comparatively well played. Emphasis had been placed on appearances, for the Moscow team wore brilliant revolutionary red shirts and white running trunks, while the Ukrainian group had grass green shirts with similar trunks. Linesmen and ball chasers along the sides were dressed in Yale blue shirts and white trunks so that all of them cut a colorful picture against the brilliant grassy field picked out in the low afternoon sunlight. The score of 6-2 in favor of Moscow evidences the thrills the local fans got, but their orderly bursts of applause devoid of shouts reminded us foreigners more of a Newport championship tennis match than a "big game". Moscow had learned team work which accounted for the tallies over a team which had some brilliant individual players but no organization.

Soccer as a game is not new to the Soviet Union, for old-timers tell me they used to kick balls around the back lots years ago, when there were back lots. Now houses

crowd most available space, pushing up even in the middle of the block entirely surrounded by other buildings. But even though soccer is an old game it has had great impetus of recent years with the glorifying of the sport hero; with the stadium and parades such as the annual sport parade through Red Square in July. Even with all that there are no teams in my Institute, and no players I have ever heard mentioned. Volley ball seems to be the sport in the University and in Institutes of specialized learning, while factory teams take over soccer. My colleagues content themselves with required gym. of the wall-ladder-parallel-bars type, but with all they look like a healthy strong group even though they do not spend every afternoon on a playing field as do our American students. They talk sport, but national heroes are more likely to be explorers in polar regions, or scientists or aviators. International competition begins to take on interest, for last winter I recall struggling through crowds to see a ski-jumping contest in the Lenin Hills between a Soviet and a Finnish team. Last year a Soviet soccer team went to Prague for a match. I should not be surprised to see representation in the Olympics the time after the Berlin games.

Rationed bread cards disappeared last New Year's Day. Before that workers had the privilege on their bread cards of buying a rationed amount at low prices. If they needed or wanted more, they had to purchase in an open store at prices often two or three times as high. Now similar limitation systems on meat, fish, sugar, and butter are to be removed October 1st. This will mean that the new open market price will be higher than the old rationed card price, but lower than the old open market price. On the assumption that nearly every one had to eke out his larder at the open stores the new open store price will be lower than the previous average cost, made up as it was of two figures--the low figure on the rationed card purchases and the high figure on the open market purchases. For those ultra-valuable persons who had previously had entirely adequate rations at the low rationed price, the new change would work a hardship, were their wages not to be raised accordingly so as to preserve for them their position, which they have acquired by proving their indispensability in carrying out the general program. Rumor has it that their wages will be raised.

This new law is the second decisive step in taking the people off of the war-rationed economy during the rehabilitation of agriculture made necessary after the struggle with the counter-revolutionary elements among the peasantry who deliberately decreased production to embarrass the government. Like no other fact, the new law convinces every one that good times must be just around the corner. Prices will be lowered 30% and more. Moscow consumers rejoice, while peasant producers see ahead the need of producing greater quantities to earn the same income. With the change will come a strengthening of the ruble, for with lower ruble prices and unlimited quantities on the markets the ruble will not only go farther, but natives will not turn to

to Torgsin to fill up their larder or take advantage of prices relatively lower than those in the old open stores. The policy seems to be to accentuate this difference, which is automatically

Hazard

Thanks for the Search for Truth. I shall look forward to reading it when I get a moment.

Will you add to the letter list:
John B. Whitney
80 Monticello Ave.
Newark, N.J.

He it is with his family who has been so good to me in providing me with quite a home during the past year. He is just returning after the expiration of his contract. Thanks.

(over)

Please change Arthur Palmer's address to - 80 Wall St, New Haven, Conn.

~~Albert, Richard, Crooks, Theodore, Johnson~~

Your cable arrived. I will wait for the letter to which it refers. Both checks have come through for funds in Sept. and Oct.

~~of the Soviet Amusement~~
~~telling of anxious soldiers with the cheer was misunderstood~~

Sent cable today reaffirming authority to edit letters. I have counted on your wisdom to act as a brake on assembly enthusiasm.

Could you help me in future by writing only the 2nd Paragraph p 2 of 50 did not seem good. It is what I was told, & I thought it adequate.

Has there been anything on Ware - or is it still too early.

J 2th

Two Guggenheim scholars
Moe. Mr. Throckmorton let me take him and his wife to the theater which proved a treat for me, although I must say I felt illiterate in the presence of such a specialist. Dr. Boyd and his wife are here studying blood groupings. Supper followed by a good evening at the Bess's seemed to please them. I enjoy immensely these contacts with men of such outstanding abilities.

Greetings to you all,
JNH.

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Oct

LCO

**HAZARD
AMCONSULATE
MOSCOW**

**PLEASE DISREGARD MY LETTER ABOUT PROFESSOR UNTIL YOU
RECEIVE FURTHER WORD GREETINGS**

ROGERS

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

October 11, 1935

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

Dear John:

Your letters up to and including No. 47 and the addition to your annual report have been received. Very satisfactory. When Moulton had read through the list of courses you are taking, he drily remarked: "The young man will have a busy winter." Every one is pleased at the progress you are making.

The annual meeting of the Institute took place Tuesday evening. Among those present were Brown, Bickel, Parkin, Moulton and Moe. Most of the time was devoted to a discussion of investment problems. Finances are in good shape, but there is a sizeable sum awaiting investment.

About my letter to you of September 20th and the cablegram sent asking that action be withheld. When in Chicago, I mentioned the subject to Harper who expressed his doubts about the wisdom of my decision and suggested that I consult Mr. Skvirsky. This I did when in Washington last week. He said he wanted to think the problem over and would let me know his conclusion. For some reason he seemed to feel that financing a trip to France would be in an altogether different category to financing one to this country.

To me everything gets down to consideration of the actual existing personal relationships - not only between you and your friend but also between him and others. I will write you further about the proposal and meanwhile you might like to give me such additional views as you may come by.

Neymann has been transferred from Washington to the foreign office. He told Harper that he would be glad to see you in Moscow. He also said that he thought he had passed me in the railway station in Boston but that he wasn't certain enough to speak and that I did not appear to recognize him. We may very well have passed for I was in Boston at the time. I certainly did not see him and I greatly regret that I did not for I would have liked nothing better than to have talked with him.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/FC