

INTERVIEWS: GWG

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Columbia Univ.
Russian Institute
Professor Phillip E. Moseley,
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of Columbia University

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GWG There was at that time talk of having five related regional institutes, in the School of International Affairs. Are they all . . .

PEM The Far Eastern Institute opened in September, 1947 -

GWG Oh, that's been going since 1947 -

PEM Laying the foundations; the European Institute is opened; it has some small assistance from the Carnegie Corporation. Then they have established five or six centers for Near and Middle East studies - Turkey, Israel, Iran, Pakistan. The Arabic Center isn't fully established yet, and they hope to turn that into an institute. The Russian Institute has always been the first and the one that has had the strongest support from the University. There is the question of whether that strength should be added to the strongest institute or . . .

GWG This is a postgraduate school, isn't it?

PEM Yes.

GWG You don't enroll any - do you admit any undergraduates to any classes?

PEM Undergraduates who are in their last year at Barnard or Columbia College with General Studies are allowed to take a few points for graduate credit. They can enroll in lecture courses at the Russian Institute, but they are not enrolled in the Institute itself until they enter graduate school, and also enter one of the graduate departments of the school.

GWG Well, in these four area studies that you refer to, I notice that there are 152 professional students - they have , and 200 potential students. What does that mean, that differentiation?

PEM That means with some additions to our staff, we could take care of 200 in an emergency. We don't want to do it, but at the time this report was drawn up, in the second half of 1950, we had the Korean War going on, and the Government, through the Social Science Research Council and with the aid of the budget (? adm) wanted to survey our capacity and see what we could do. So we don't want to increase it to that, but . . .

GWG What is the present enrollment for the current year?

PEM At the present we have about 90 regular students in the first and second years - that's about 45 to 50 each year. And we have ten army

officers, one naval officer, three foreign service officers, and five students from foreign countries. In addition, we have approximately students who are beyond the two-year program, who have completed the Institute program, or are preparing their Ph.D. or writing their dissertation, full time. Then there are others who are writing their dissertations while teaching - we don't count those. Then there are probably about twelve of our students now who are in the armed services on leave from the Institute to complete their military service.

GWG Well, these people from the armed services, the army, and navy, and government agencies - are they candidates for the certificate, or degree?

PEM They are not able to complete the certificate, because that would take them a year and a half, even when they come in with a good command of Russian. And they're allowed to stay only one year by the Service which assigns them. Some of them try to complete an M.A., which takes fewer points and less time, and they do that within the seminars of the Institute and under the direction of one of the professors. But they cannot be candidates for the certificate, because they are not given time enough to complete the whole program. In each case, they have been trained intensively in Russian before they are sent to the Institute, and so when they come to us, we merely try to improve them and keep them up with their Russian language training, and they give their major effort to taking our lecture courses and seminars. And they are all, of course, college graduates, with very few exceptions, in the case of the Army. And so they come and take everything they can in one year, practically every course that's given, whereas the regular students would spread it out over two years, so it's more gradual.

GWG What are those army men preparing for? What sort of service do they go into?

PEM Well, I'll tell you the best I can on that. The army men are prepared for various special assignments in broad field and intelligence planning, conduct of military missions abroad, and so forth.

GWG I see. Well, how many - you have a great many more applicants than you can take? About what is your list each year?

PEM Yes - well, we can't say exactly how many applicants we have, Mr. Gray, because the office of admissions of the University screens out those who are obviously not going to be acceptable. And they refer to us at the Institute the ones who they wish to be considered; in other words, they refer to us any candidate who has a strong B-plus average from Harvard, or Princeton, or Swarthmore, or Oberlin, or who has, let's say, an A-minus average from for example, the University of Kentucky - they examine and compare grading. And this past spring, we had in our staff 175 applications who were of this higher group. We don't know how many were turned away by the office of admissions without our knowing it. They don't keep a record, of course. So we had to select 45 students out of 175 of the best averages. Each application we studied personally before deciding; we corresponded with the professors, and we always tried to examine their written material - essays, and so on - because there is such a wide range among graduate students in their use of writing.

GWG What is the other best Russian Institute in the country? Is that the Harvard . . .

PEM The Harvard one, yes.

GWG How do you compare in various categories?

PEM The Harvard group take in 20 a year for a two-year program. Their program is patterned closely after ours and was set up a year after ours, and after consultation with us. They have no major difference in their general plan, except there are two that I think are important. One, most of the lecture courses in their program are also given for undergraduates, and ours are really given only for graduate students, although there may be a few very good seniors and undergraduates who take it. I found from my own experience, shifting from undergraduate to graduate teaching, that you can just put things in a much more professional way, assume more knowledge, and just skip over some of the more obvious steps so as to get into the meat of it. This, I think, is the real advantage in our setup, that it is a graduate setup. Whereas at Harvard, all the lecture courses are open to undergraduates, juniors and seniors, and inevitably that leads to a directing of the material and way of presentation. Another factor is that our program is more intensive. For example, in Harvard ~~grad~~ there's a one-semester course on Soviet economy, and a one-semester seminar. We always give two lecture courses and two seminars - that is, double the intensity. Some years we even give a third or fourth course in the Soviet economy, which makes it three times as intense. In international relations, they have one course on Soviet International Relations, and I believe they have one seminar, and that not given every year. We have three courses every year in the Soviet International Relations, and two seminars, so the ratio is really five to two, in terms of intensity. (1) (2)

GWG How many students have gone through your mill since 1946? I was interested, if you can tell me, in how they are distributed - that is, how many are teaching, research, government, and so on.

PEM We estimate that in December, 1953, as we had counted up - through December, 1953, 234 students have gone through our Institute. That includes 146 who have received the certificate, and it also includes 78 who, for some reason or another, missed out on some small piece of the training, but who have gone on to use their basic training in the Russian field. We couldn't give them a certificate because they missed one course, or missed out on some particular department; in fact, they are also our graduates. That's a total of 375 have been admitted beginning September, 1946. And not included in that figure are those who are now candidates, and those who are in session now, and those who are in the armed services on leave of absence from the Institute.

GWG Well, has that number left in other places now? (? adm)

PEM Yes, we can say roughly that we have turned out about 230 graduates in these seven years, and that approximately 95% of them are working in the Russian field.

GWG How many of them are gone into government service?

PEM Approximately 40% are in government service. We have graduates of the Russian Institute who later entered the foreign service and are now stationed in many parts of the world.

GWG Are there any in the State Department?

PEM There are more in certain other organizations; the people in the State Department also work in the field of economics, research - research division of the State Department, which includes not only the research division dealing with Eastern Europe, but also the divisions for research on the Far East, on India - and Western Europe and Africa have people from the Russian Institute, because Soviet policy and the pressure of international Communism reaches into all those areas, and therefore they need people who can analyze the Russian-Soviet background for them.

GWG Have any of them gone into journalism?

PEM Yes. We have people working for the Associated Press and United Press, Newsweek, Time Magazine, and Mittenweek (? adm). And then we've had journalists who have been sent to the Russian Institute as part of the Council on Foreign Relations program, supported by the Carnegie Corporation. The one that we're proudest of is Henry Liberman, who is the Hong Kong correspondent for the New York Times. And he has written us to say that his analysis of Chinese events, since spending a year in the Russian Institute, where he was one of our best students, has changed greatly. He is now able to interpret Chinese Communist developments with a full picture of the Soviet precedents, pressures, and so on, that he didn't have before. And so that was very kind of him to write that to us. And two of our former students who are journalists have been thrown out of Iron Curtain countries. One was thrown out of Czechoslovakia, a few months before Otis was arrested, and another one was thrown out of Hungary. So our students get around, even when they're aided by being kicked out, of Communist-controlled countries.

GWG How about academic posts at other universities?

PEM About 40% of our graduates have taken teaching courses in colleges and universities, and they're teaching now in some 50 institutions across the country, and also in foreign countries. Between 50 and 60. I might say that once a year we have an alumnae letter, based on the replies from our students. The questionnaire went out at the beginning of January, and we expect some answers back in February, to get out an alumni news letter, like the one last year. And I could - I don't know if it would interest you - give you quotations from it.

GWG Oh, yes. Well, whatever I write, I'll send you a copy, so that you get a chance to check it.

PEM The only thing confidential here is some of the army people. We don't like to publish where they are as we do with our other students.

GWG Well, if you can leave that with me, I'll be glad to have access to it, and I'll return it.

area
 PEM Part of the way in which the undergraduate/programs have been built
 Skillling? up can be illustrated from Dartmouth. Professor Seelye, who teaches political science, spent a year on a senior fellowship of the Russian Institute which was provided through the Rockefeller Foundation grant for senior fellowships. This enabled him to complete the research for a study of the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia, and actually to make a brief trip there, although he didn't learn much, of course, from the Communists, though he looked around and added to his sources. So he is one of the persons in the program there, and then Mr. Washburn, John Washburn, who was there until last June, was trained at the Russian Institute - he left to go into government service. He's been replaced by Jack Matlock, who comes from Georgia, and one of our best students who's gone to Dartmouth now. And another student of ours, one of my own students, Charles McLane, who began his training in Dartmouth, went through the Russian Institute, completed his Ph.D. orals, went to Moscow for two years for the U.S. government; he returned last year under an S.S.R.C. fellowship, and is now completing his Ph.D. on the Soviet interpretation on the goal of the Chinese Communist Party, 1931-1941, perhaps to '45. He is now to go to Swarthmore, where he will be continuing member of their Russian area program, and will also teach comparative government and American government, as part of his duties.

role?

Northwestern is trying to build up its Russian field, and they have two people now who trained at the Russian Institute, and for two years, as substitute claimant (?), that is, substituting for senior members who were away on leave, they had a third person who trained at the Russian Institute. So we're helping to build up area studies; one reason we're able to do that is because our students are, we feel, well trained in their discipline, as well as in the field of Russian studies. In other words, a student of ours can teach money and banking, a basic economics course, international trade and finance, along with the Soviet economics. In international relations, he can teach general international relations, international organization, or the undergraduate course in international law. So they're all-around people; we try to have them well rounded in their discipline, as we feel that whatever we teach them about the Soviet Union will be out of date sooner or later, and we should train them in the broadest way in their discipline, so that they can go on and follow their interests, and also so that they will not just know something about Soviet affairs, but will also know the whole background and be able to relate and compare Russian with other developments.

GWG You have five fields represented on your staff - economics, public law, international relations, history, and literature. Now, does a student have to select one of those fields and specialize in it? Does he take his degree, for example, under you in international relations?

PEM First he takes courses, lecture courses in all five fields. This is to give him a feeling of the research approach. For example, an economist, in later years, they learn a great deal about the economics and attitudes and so on in the Soviet Union by reading the literature, and if he doesn't realize that when he comes to us, then he may never realize it. A student in

international relations should be able, by reading Russian novels, short stories, and plays, to see how they are treating Americans in their anti-American propaganda, or will understand if some day they relax their attitude, and he can detect it in their literature, perhaps, as quickly as in any other field. In the same way, a person who is going to study Soviet literature has got to understand that it is operated as a subordinate segment of their whole machinery of thought control and direction. In other words, if a student of American literature approached Soviet literature as if it consisted of writers who were free to write and publish, choose their own themes and go from one publisher to another, and in general just produce as they can and publish as they can, he'd be pretty mistaken. In the Soviet system, literature is just as much a part of a disciplined, controlled system in which the themes are given, the results are reviewed, and what is called the party impact, the party aspect of the literature, is stressed constantly. So the student of Soviet literature must understand the political system, must understand international relations, and so on. In other words, we feel that our students must get the background in all five fields, and we'd like to expand it, to cover social psychology and sociology, but we haven't found people who we thought were adequately trained and with sufficient experience to fill that .

GWG What about linguistics?

PEM In answer to your previous question, in addition to covering all five fields, they also specialize in one particular field in the Institute. In that field they take seminar in the second year, they write seminar reports and an Institute essay, which may run anywhere from 60 to about 400 pages, an original study based on Soviet and world aggression materials. These essays are then filed - we have a file of 146 essays in our Institute - they take a large part of our space. These are loaned out to research and government institutes and are in demand very often. They are essays which have been written by our students, under the direction of one of the five faculty members. We also encourage the better students to take work in two seminars; for example, to combine history with international relations, or history with economics, into economic history, in order to broaden their research equipment. But only the best students are able to do that.

With regard to the language, we require them to have a knowledge of either French or German. They may substitute Chinese or Japanese for that, but we do not accept, for instance, Arabic or Spanish, because there is no literature concerning Russian in those languages. Then we require them to have either a good reading knowledge of Russian, which we test on entering, or to take an intensive Russian course during the first year. That is, of course, ten hours a week in class, in small groups for extensive practice, and very strenuous preparation outside.

GWG Who gives this Russian course?

PEM The Russian language courses are given by the Department of Slavic Languages, but the Russian Institute sets the requirements for the Russian Institute students.

GWG They get credit in the Institute in the Russian language?

PEM Yes - under our requirements they must meet separate fields of requirements in the special language. They get that by -

GWG Can a person get familiar with Russian in a year? Is he able to . . .

PEM We find that our students are able to read the language for research purposes in one year. Now, this doesn't mean that they really enjoy reading Tolstoy or Chekov, because the language is so rich. But they can read the newspapers, and read political and historical and economic material at the end of one year. If they do not meet our requirement at the end of that first year, they should go through summer school and keep on working to meet the requirement by September. But normally we do not allow them to return to the Institute the second year unless they have met the full language requirement. The requirement is set up by the Institute, and the Department of Slavic Languages carries out our desires. Then the second year, they take a less intensive course, normally, and that may be devoted to any one of three specialties. They may put their effort primarily to speaking and understanding, as is the case if they're going to use it for direct conversation. So we have another course now, getting great support from the students, for improvement in their ability to translate accurately and fast. This is a further refinement of their ability to take Russian material and render it accurately into English, and to get away from a dictionary gradually. The third type of course is an intensive restudy of the refinements of grammar and syntax. That is especially helpful to those who expect to teach the language later on.

GWG Now, how about your fellowships? How many of your fellowships are available at the present - that is, how many are active or need to be filled?

PEM Among students of the first year of the Institute, we have 23 students who are receiving grants in aid, which range from \$250 up to \$1200, averaging about 825 dollars, and it's just about the same as the tuition; the average tuition is about \$840. The money for these grants has been provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

GWG The Foundation's fellowship grant is expired, is it?

PEM The Foundation's grant was for senior fellows, people who already have their Ph.D., and who are anxious to do intensive research in the Russian field; and this has expired.

GWG Well, all of the fellowships, then, are financed by the Carnegie grant.

PEM -And that grant ends this year, and the Ford Foundation has set up a new program of scholarships and fellowships for the Far East and European field, under the Board on Overseas Training and Research, and this program was announced in December, but it wasn't announced in your papers, because they weren't carrying it then.

GWG Well, will that be available for the people in the Russian Institute ...?

PEM Yes.

GWG Is that a grant ? (to Columbia?)

PEM No, it's going to be administered directly by the Ford Foundation; they choose

GWG And your students will

PEM . . . and the students will be allowed, in the first three years of this graduate program, to study at an approved center, a center which has certain minimum qualifications. The fact is, between you and me, the only centers which qualify are Columbia, Harvard, Berkeley, and Seattle, Washington. So the students can apply to a national program, but they are allowed to use the scholarships only at a center which has the lecture courses and research courses in five fields of Russian studies.

GWG Has Ford indicated how many fellowships - how much money is available -

PEM Under the scholarship program, which is for the first three years of graduate training, they have \$100,000 a year for three years. They plan scholarships at a maximum of \$2500. That would make 40 scholarships. However, some people receive less than the maximum of \$1700 maintenance and \$800 tuition. Students in the third year will not have to pay much heavy tuition (?), and some students will not need \$1700, as they will have summer earnings or savings or family aid. So perhaps there will be 50 scholarships each year, under this program.

Then there's a pre-doctoral and post-doctoral program, which has also been set up by the Board on Overseas Training and Research, and that is to carry on where the Social Science Research Council fellowship program left off, in as far as the Slavic field is concerned, and this also has \$100,000 a year for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships.

GWG That Social Science Research Council program is also terminated.

PEM Yes; that was also a Carnegie program, in 1947 - that is, this year is the last year.

GWG So after this year, your fellowship program will probably be financed entirely by Ford, is that right?

PEM Yes, that's right. And post-doctoral fellows can apply to Ford, too, which is another reason why we're not continuing the senior fellowship program, after the general grant for a fellowship program which the Foundation made in 1951, which runs until June 30, 1956.

GWG Now, about your library facilities. You have a very superior Russian collection, haven't you?

PEM Yes, we have.

GWG Best in the country . . . ?

PEM Between the New York Public Library and Columbia, we have, I think, the best in the country.

GWG The New York Public is pretty strong . . .?

PEM It is strong, built up over a period of forty years or so, and between the two of them - after all, we're in the same city - we have greater strength, I feel, than the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress has a good deal of recent material which we're not able to get, but they circulate a list under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and they were able to establish a monthly list of Russian s, and this they were able to carry on under their own finance after the first two years aided by the grant - the Division of Social Sciences of the Foundation. And this monthly list gives us their most recent receipts of books, and we are able to check it against what we receive, and we can get microfilm or can borrow copies from the Library of Congress. In that way, their superior resources on contemporary books in the last few years are made available to us very promptly. We get that from the aid of the Foundation to the Library of Congress.

Euro- GWG I was interested by that paper you sent me of the archives of the
pean Russian Institute, the history of culture. What was the origin of
that collection? How did it start?

PEM It began almost as soon as the Russian Institute was established. Russians who had unique papers, diaries, letters, memoirs, and other material which they had written and never published, began to come to me and Professor Robinson and say, "We want to put these in a safe place, and Columbia has an outstanding Russian research center, and we'd like to put it here." We just took care of it; I put it myself in bound cases for a time. And then in 1951, under the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation, we were able to use a small part of it for the mechanism for the library. We had a full-time curator who has been in archive work for 30 years, who devoted his time to writing letters, encouraging people to send it in, making the arrangements, entering the receipts - a full-time job for one man to take care of it.

GWG Are they in Russian, or in different languages?

PEM Most of them are in Russian, but we have some in Polish, and Rumanian, we have some in English, of course, and some material in French and German - people who were in Russia and whose material was written down in that form.

GWG How did you get those

PEM They were left abroad at the time of the Revolution, and one of Lenin's closest associates, a man by the name of Alexinsky, had preserved them.

GWG They were letters that he wrote to this man?

PEM To various people; to all the principal leaders of the Russian .
In this one collection there are 20,000 letters. They're addressed to approximately 200 people.

GWG I should imagine Moscow would be on your trail to get those precious relics of the great . . .!

PEM Our library is under guard day and night.

GWG I notice a mention of Gorky's writings, expressing a revulsion for Lenin's inhumanity, his hardness . . . Has any of that been translated? That would be an interesting . . .

PEM We are now having the letters translated, and Professor Simmons is going to write a long introduction, explaining the background and interpreting the whole collection.

GWG Well, Gorky was very sympathetic to the Communist movement at first, wasn't he? Wasn't he . . .

PEM He was close to the revolutionaries from the early years, about 1900 to 1917, but he was not particularly friendly to the Bolsheviks. They were a pretty hard, ruthless group, and he corresponded with Lenin, and his friends among the Bolsheviks were more or less those of wider intellectual interests, like Lunacharsky. Immediately after the Revolution, of course, he was very much opposed to the Bolshevik dictatorship. In fact, for some months he was able to publish a newspaper called "New Life" in which he criticized the dictatorship, the increasing use of force. This was suppressed by the Bolsheviks, and he went abroad. So he escaped from Russia and went abroad. Then he began going back to Russia in the mid-twenties. He was never very much at home abroad - he was very much of a Russian person, with no capacity to learn other languages and no desire to live anywhere except Russia. In the twenties, therefore, he began to feel that perhaps the way the Bolsheviks had made the Revolution was the right way, and went back to Russia and stayed there. But - and during those years, from 1927 to 1934, he was obliged to go abroad every winter; and the letters which we have are those written from abroad to Russian friends in which he criticized and told very frankly what was going on within the Soviet Union, and explained why he was still trying to work with them, still trying to influence Stalin and his people toward greater tolerance of literature and cultural life in general. Finally, Gorky wasn't allowed to go abroad again in 1934, the winter of 1933-34, because Stalin felt that Gorky would not come back, the situation had become so hard, the dictatorship so intolerant of all kinds of individual behavior that he wouldn't come back; and this would be a great blow to the regime, which was trying to secure influence among intellectuals abroad - a period of the united defence against war and fascism, and so on; this would have been a great blow. Gorky was kept at home, and he died there of pneumonia, which was what his doctors said he would die of if he was kept on the Russian climate, because he'd had a very bad case of tuberculosis in early years, and he therefore had to go to a mild climate every winter. He died - I think it was, as I recall, in February, 1935, of pneumonia, which . . .

GWG Well, hasn't he been made a Communist saint?

PEM Oh, yes -

GWG Having streets and squares, and all that sort of thing?

PEM Having brought about his death by not giving him treatment to go abroad, they gave him a state funeral and they named states and streets for him even before his death.

GWG Now, you have this Sponsoring Committee - what is their function? What do they do?

PEM They are simply public-spirited and well known Russians, primarily, who through lending their names and taking an interest in the archives, encourage other people to bring in their materials.

GWG Has each of them made contributions to the archive?

PEM Some of them have. Others are planning to.

GWG Do they all live in this country? I copied this list from your paper. That's the complete committee, isn't it?

PEM Professor Karpovich is professor of history at Harvard, and one of the most public-spirited and finest Russian s there is. He's widely known among Russians and is on friendly terms with a wide range of them. Even extreme monarchists would treat him with great respect. Countess Tolstoy is in this country; she escaped from the Soviet Union in about 1927 (?adm)(could be 1920 - adm) . . .

GWG Yes. She , you know. Has she made any gifts, had any papers . . .

PEM She hasn't yet, because she left all her papers in Russia. But she has spoken of giving all her correspondence to the archive some day, when the right time comes.

Aldanov is a very able - in fact, a brilliant novelist, who has published many books in English translation, and he has already turned over some eight large packing cases of his literary-political correspondence. He comes to this country once a year, but he lives in France most of the time. Bunin died a few months ago. He was the only Nobel Prize winner among the Russians, and he -

GWG Where did he die?

PEM He died in Paris. He had arranged before his death to turn over his very large collection of manuscripts, the versions of his public works, showing how they were rewritten and edited, and also a very extensive mass of correspondence with literary and political people abroad. ~~[As a matter of fact, he's]~~ (should be, "Moklakoff has") already sent us some of his materials, but he is still busy writing another book on the history of Russia in the Twentieth Century. Although he's now reached the age of 82, he's very vigorous, and he says when he has finished with that he will give us the rest of his papers. Nicolaevsky lives in New York and is a consultant for government agencies, and also takes an active part in trying to pull the Russian immigration together on the Democratic political line; he has aided us in securing collections, but he is

quite a collector himself, and he has a very large archive in his own apartment. We keep telling him that it's dangerous to leave it there; that he ought to turn it over to us and we could arrange that he could use any part that he needed, and take better care of it for him. One of these days he's going to do that.

GWG Now, have any of your publications, any of these research documents and themes, had their source in archive materials? Do you find it very useful?

PEM Yes - very useful. For instance, a book published just two months ago, by a Professor Curtiss, John Curtiss, of Duke University, on the Russian church under the Soviet regime, made use of the materials that we had collected in our Russian archive on the position of the Russian church. Some of them were materials copies of which had been smuggled out of the Soviet Union, in particular the late twenties. Then another by Professor Szeftel, of Cornell University, writing a history of the constitutional experiment in Russia, from 1905 - and he has found invaluable material in our archive. People who worked with Stolytin, who was probably the greatest Russian statesman toward the end of the old regime, put down detailed memoirs of episodes. For example, Stolytin, who was killed by a Revolutionary in 1911 at Kiev, had a plan for extending self-government to provinces who did not have it; and he discussed these plans in detail with the leader of the Kiev, and asked him to prepare drafts and memoranda; and we have detailed memoirs of those particular episodes from the owners, still alive. Then we have collected other material; materials provided by several of the Grand Dukes have thrown a good deal of light on the developments, and these have all been made available to Professor Szeftel, for his book, which he plans to complete during the current academic year. He's now on a leave of absence during this term in order to finish the writing. Cornell has given him leave of absence for two half-years at their own expense, supplementing the one year which we gave him under the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

GWG So that's very valuable source material.

PEM It is. Then we have this study of Gorky's attitude toward the Soviet regime, which is based directly on archive material and actually will involve publication of it. We also have gotten a very valuable collection of letters by Herzen, one of the most original Russian political thinkers in the 19th century, from about 1840 to his death in about 1865 - 1873, excuse me. And we have a collection which was given to us by a friend of the Foundation, Madame Charles Rist, who is the granddaughter of Herzen; and Madame Rist has given us this large collection of unpublished letters by Herzen, which are especially interesting for the development of revolutions in Western Europe in 1848 and '49, and the development of Herzen's own thinking about the relation of Russian political and social evolution to that of the West.

GWG Dr. Moseley, your objectives, as I gather from all that I have been reading, are three: to train experts for these various functions - governmental, academic service, journalists, and so on; second, to promote intensive research on Russia; and third, to give wide dissemination to knowledge of Russia through publications and so on. Is there any other . . . ?

PEM One function, Mr. Gray, has grown up without our intending it; that is to provide many services, especially in the way of advice on research and through government agencies and private activities. For example, I have served as consultant, and am serving now, to the Department of State, and the Department of the Air Force, and have done various functions for the Department of Justice on some of their problems, and to certain agencies that I'll not mention. I'm also undertaking an active part on the program of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, trying to fill in the gaps in our equipment to deal with research on Russia; and that has involved fixing the gaps and trying to fill them, using the help of the Foundation, of course.

GWG Is this Joint Committee - what is that? At the University?

PEM The Joint Committee is appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, to represent the need for research and training in the field of Slavic studies. I was the first chairman of it, and then was followed by Professor Bates (? adm) out at Harvard, and now since October, Professor Black (? adm) of Princeton is the chairman, but I continue to work actively on it, and other members of our staff, too. And among other things, we established the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

GWG Is that under your direction?

PEM I'm a member of the special committee, a subcommittee of the Joint Committee, which is in charge of the writing of the Digest, so I am in day-to-day touch with its problems, and I help solve them.

GWG They're . . .

PEM They're on West 117th Street. They were first established in the garage of the American Council of Learned Societies, but the ACLS needed that garage, and the Current Digest needed more room - they only had two rooms there - and Columbia . . . First, I might say, we explored the willingness of several universities to provide hospitality, and at one time Syracuse, Harvard, and Yale each considered offering hospitality, but Columbia came through with the best offer. They provided two complete floors of a brown-stone house, free of charge - free of rent - and also free heat and janitor's service, and an internal telephone, so that . . . the budget of the Current Digest . . . Also, New York has the best collection of translators available in case of emergency, we can reach right out, you know, a gap, fill it in -

GWG Is that right near you?

PEM It's on the same street, so I keep an eye on it, too. That also owes its principal support to the Foundation grants, first to the Council of Learned Societies, and then to the Social Science Research Council for the support of the Digest, and it has grown to be an extremely useful tool of research for universities, journalists - government, one government agency alone buys 32 copies every week of the Current Digest. Also, it has been extremely useful in informing other countries on Soviet developments on a realistic basis. It has aroused a great deal of interest in India, for example, where we have had copies made available in the American libraries, in the USIS libraries in India.

And it's been so useful to journalists trying to bring their picture up to date and be more realistic on these problems that we have had a good many requests from universities and newspapers in India, and research institutes, for free subscriptions. We've been able to give them a few of those, but not as many as they would like.

GWG Do you have any trouble getting Russian journals and newspapers?

PEM Our main problem right now is that the US Customs is holding up a great deal of material from the Soviet Union. Just recently we brought another protest to the Customs, asking them to release this material so that we could translate it and make it available for research purposes. Not only private individuals, but university libraries and Current Digest Research Institutes are having a great deal of trouble with our own American Customs. We're setting up a -

GWG Well, why do they hold it up? Security?

PEM Well, they feel that anything that comes from the Soviet Union is propaganda, and of course that's true, but you have to rely upon the American experts to separate it out, the valuable data which can be used, from the propaganda. And we're being cut off to a considerable extent from our raw material by the attitude of the US Customs. We've been working on that, the Customs, through the Department of Justice and the Department of State, and we hope that it will be corrected.

GWG Is there any new plan for the near future that you could tell me about? Expansion . . .?

PEM Well, let me say a few more things about what our people have done. Professor Simmons has been in charge of a study on Soviet science. Naturally, he has not supplied the scientific element, that has been supplied (?adm) by science; but he has provided the management and planning for the creation of glossaries of Soviet science terms. This is badly needed, and during the past two years, two important glossaries have been completed and made available generally to scientists - this is not a classified project. And in addition, during the past nine months, they have been translating 1000 pages of Soviet physics to make that available to American physicists - that's not a classified project. The translations are prepared at Columbia by a small staff of experienced translators, are then reviewed by bilingual scientists in the special fields, so that a physicist in a particular field of physics takes the article and improves it - we call it s it. Then it is typed for photo-offset reproduction, sent to Tennessee and distributed by the Atomic Energy Commission. This has been a special service which has been performed.

In addition, Professor Bergson has been serving for some 16 years now as a special economic consultant to the Rand Corporation of San Monica. And under his direction for the research part of it, they have had a staff varying from six to nine scholars who are studying the whole economic development of the Soviet Union: its economic growth, the source of investment, the direction of investment, the growth in national product. And the Rand Corporation plans

to publish a series of eight to ten highly specialized studies in this field, during the next two or three years. And these are going to be published by the Columbia University Press for the Rand Corporation. Professor Bergson has, in effect, guided and edited the research for all of this work; but he puts into it about one day a week, besides time during the summer.

In addition to this, Professor Hazard has served as a special advisor to the Department of State and the Department of Justice on problems of Soviet law. He's the only native-born American who is also a graduate of Moscow Law School in the Soviet regime, and he's performed very interesting services in that. Of course, four out of five members were in the wartime services. I won't go back into that - that's all in the record, I think.

will? In addition, under the support of the Ford Foundation, an East European Fund was established to help the ex-Soviet refugees to come to this country since the war and get adjusted; and one of the main parts of the program is a research program on the USSR, which is operated on West 118th Street, and I'm the director of that. We have aided 270 ex-Soviet scholars and experts to reduce their knowledge to writing, and a number of them have gone on to writing very useful books. The program was begun in July, 1951, and will be over by September, 1954, to introduce 20 books in English, carefully edited, translated, and in English. In addition, we've already put out approximately 55 studies, varying from 12 to 300 pages, in Russian, just to make them available to the experts who don't have to evaluate the accuracy. And so this is a major resource, which has grown up in fact under the stimulus of the Russian Institute, although that's separate (?) administratively, with only personal union between, me as director of the Institute and director of the research program. This has been another major activity, one which is very widely appreciated. At the present time, there are some 250 government agencies, private research agencies, and libraries which have standing orders for all publications of the research program on the USSR.

GWG Is that right? Is that all . . .

PEM . . . that they want to have for their collections. I might say that there are other things that I do for the government that I can't talk about.

GWG Yes, I realize that. Now, about the finances. How much does the Foundation give you per year? Is it \$50,000?

PEM No, the grant was a five-year grant for \$420,000, to run from July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1956. It was made available in larger-than-average annual amounts, to draw on for special advantages and special collections that became available, for special needs. Actually, we have been drawing on it at the rate of about \$75,000 a year, instead of the \$32,000 a year which is provided on the average - \$34,000, excuse me.

GWG Are you getting any current support from the Carnegie Corporation?

PEM No. They have supported our grants in aid for our graduate students, which have totaled about \$100,000 during the past six years, and are now coming to a close.

GWG Any other direct grants from outside agencies?

PEM No.

GWG What does Columbia contribute?

PEM Columbia contributes the entire instructional budget for the program. They pay the salaries of the professors, and they pay for the upkeep - they provide all the facilities. In the first period, of 1946-1951, the Foundation grant of \$250,000 was used in small part to provide part of the salaries of new members of the staff, but the understanding was that this was to be taken over completely by the University under its regular budget in 1951, and that was done by the University, so that our basic instructional program, the salaries of the professors, the maintenance of the Russian Institute building, where we have our offices and seminars - it's all on the University budget. The main purposes of the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation are as follows. The first is to provide the members of the staff with some free time for research. We have such a very tight program, closely knit program, that in effect it is necessary to buy back some of the time of our professors; and we do that not by charging any of their salaries, but by engaging a substitute for some part of the teaching, paying that person at a lower rate, of course - at that rate, it goes further. In other words, it's used in part to free the staff members for research.

A small part of it has been used for senior fellowships, and more or less to complete the program already carried out under the \$75,000 program which was put at purpose (?) in 1947. A third purpose is to provide research assistance for the research that goes on. This means that we are able to get much of the routine work, or the assembling of material and summarizing of it, done by assistants who will be trained. It means, for example, that Professor Hazard has been able to do a very substantial study, a series of studies, on the development of the political system in Communist Poland, with the aid of Polish- and Russian-reading assistants; otherwise he couldn't have done it without first learning Polish. And it has meant that I could ask an assistant to go out and gather this material, with a general idea of what I needed, and put it together, bring it to me, and in some cases prepare summaries of significant factors that I wanted to use. It has meant that we have been able to ask research assistants to do the routine jobs, like checking the transliteration of books that we plan to publish. It has also been used for a fourth factor, that is to provide a limited amount of secretarial assistance for research purposes, so that a professor doesn't have to retype his own article; he can turn it over to a girl who is paid, in part, out of a grant. Otherwise, he'd have to take time he could otherwise use for reading and for getting on with the next piece of work. It has been used to support the archive, with its unique research material, and I might say that I counted up the other day that are nine studies that are currently in use with the archive material. I mentioned three of them earlier in our talk.

It is also used to make small token payments for archive material. A man who has a collection says, "If I could only take a week off, and classify this and get it in order, may I can send it to you." So we give him \$25, or \$50, and he spends his time getting it ready. That saves us a lot of time in the future. He knows what the signatures are on the letters, and so forth, to prepare that for us. Then we have also used a part of the research grant to improve and strengthen our collection of rare materials. The University, of course, makes regular provision for the acquisition of research materials, but

on a number of occasions we've been able to film an important cache (catch? adm) by microfilm, things not available in this country, or to buy books, for example, that were not available in this country. This is an increase of our research resources, and that has been extremely helpful. The most important, and we've only used a very small part of the grant, to bring research people to Columbia for short visits. For example, people have come from Washington, Chicago; we haven't brought them from California at our expense, but when they've been here, we've brought them in for a day for intensive consultation, to know what they were doing, to discuss with them particular research problems. I think that amounts to perhaps less than a thousand dollars a year, but it is a useful element; we couldn't do it without that help.

The most important addition to our research work at the present time is that we are publishing our research studies, those of our best students. This means that we are drawing upon the research grant to subsidize or guarantee publication of our research studies, otherwise we may not publish. Some of our studies are published without any subsidy, but some require it. We have an arrangement with the Columbia Press in which we expect to recover the greater part of what we put out in that project.

GWG Yes.

PEM One book which we published back last June has already sold enough copies to pay back our subsidy, we believe, although we have yet to see the official report. So we think that the total expenditure will be small, but we think that it is an essential element these days in order to get books published. The first book that we published was a study of the Soviet National Income in 1937, by Professor Bergson; this was a product of research that began during the World War, while he was with the government, and continued intensively under a special grant by the Social Science Research Council in 1945 and 46, after he left government service. And I believe that those recondition - rehabilitation fellowships were supported by Carnegie, Rockefeller. Anyway, that was a very useful program, to capture the wartime experience of scholars and bring them back into academic work. Then these continued, again with the assistance of research grants from the Foundation in '46 and cooperation with the Rand Corporation to prepare this study, which is a pioneer work on the methodology of the analysis of national income of the Soviet conditions. This is only one in a series. Other studies will cover the period of 1928 to 1954. Some of them will be published by Columbia, and some of them by the Rand Corporation.

The second study which we published was a collection of essays done by our graduate students in the seminar of Professor Simmons on control in Soviet literature. A series of six studies, together with an introduction and essay by Professor Simmons presented the concrete case studies of the way in which the Soviet regime dictates the content of literature. This has been widely prepared and reviewed since it was published last June.

A third study has been published by Edward J. Brown, of Brown University. This is called "RAPT" - the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers. This was the first all-out attempt to establish a dictatorship in Russian literature, in 1929-1932; and Professor Brown has done a very thorough study of

this. It has been published by the Columbia Press and the Russian Institute, combined, in December.

A fourth study is about to come out in the next two or three weeks. It is called, "The Role of the Soviet Manager," or "The Manager in Soviet Industry." This is done by Mr. de Granick, who is one of our three former students now teaching at Northwestern University, and this is a very interesting case study of the role of the Soviet manager, using all of the newspaper, specialized journals, literary materials, and so on, from 1937 to '41. Approximately the same system prevails, today, and so this is a very interesting study. It shows how the Soviet manager, if he adheres to the plans laid down from above, is bound to fail to carry out his own plan, and therefore there is an unusually wide range of individual initiative on the part of the manager appointed by the government. He has to violate laws, cut corners in order to meet his own plan. This comes down to a very interesting study, which was reviewed by two of our colleagues at Harvard, Professor Gershirov (? adm) and Professor Tateson (? adm), who were very enthusiastic that it should be published. Each book to be published in the Russian Institute series is reviewed by one or more outside readers, and at least three members of our Institute staff read the study before we decide to publish it. I have a very interesting study now which is ready to go into press. It has been reviewed by two it deals with Soviet policy toward China, 1917 to '24, and it shows . . . on previously unknown aspects. For example, it shows that as early as 1919, Soviet government decided not to give up its rights to the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, but to assert its right to control that railroad, even though they made a great deal of propaganda about how they were China's only friend; they were anti-imperialist, and all that. Whiting (?) has shown, by what was really a kind of detective work in Soviet sources, how early they shifted back to the idea of protecting Russia's own imperialist interests at China's expense. And he's clarified a great many other obscure points in the early relations of Russia and China. I had him start with 1924, because until he finishes learning Chinese, so that he can use his Chinese sources - he also uses French and German, he cannot work after 1924. He's now received a Ford Foundation fellowship to study in Hong Kong and Formosa, to do research there, and to complete his knowledge of Chinese. So his book will be the fifth. "Soviet Policy Toward China" is the title, maybe a little livelier title . . .

GWG That'll come out about when?

PEM I'm afraid that won't be out until next September, or around the first of October, because it's going to take a period of technical editing by the press; they're rather slow. And there's not much point in putting a book out between the first of June and the fifteenth of September, because it doesn't get book reviews. So it may be printed by July, but they hold it up at least until the fifteenth of September, at the earliest.

GWG Yes.

PEM And then I have a most interesting study on German policy toward occupied Russian during the Second World War. This has been completed by Dr. Alexander Dodd (should be Dallin - adm) Dallin was able to use the very extensive materials of the Nurnberg Trials on German policy in occupied Russia.

In addition, he was able to get hold of many newspapers published in the occupied area; and a third source that he used was personal interviews with more than 150 Germans, Ukrainians, Russians, and others who were in the area and observed the policy. So he has a remarkable study. The main objection is that it ran to 1300 pages, and now he's cutting it down to about 900, or 850 type-written pages, so that we can publish it. And it is a remarkable study, I think a basic study of the second World War, as well as the basic system. The period was particularly important, because it was the first time that Soviet territory was opened up to foreign occupation and recording. And while the Germans, of course, followed an extremely brutal and short-sighted policy, and therefore turned the people against them in the long run, they still had an opportunity to study the area with one third of the Soviet people, during that era.

Another student of mine has completed his doctorate and expects to publish his book on Ukrainian nationalism during World War Two, and this has also been based on Nurnberg and on the documents, and other collections, of which there is rather a large number available, and on newspapers and also on personal interviews with participants in the events. And this will be a major contribution to the study of the Ukrainians of World War Two.

Another student - this student is a student of Professor Simmons - his name is George Luckyj, and he is now assistant professor at the University of Toronto, in their Slavic Study program. Professor Luckyj's study deals with the crushing of Ukrainian literature between 1928 and 1934. During the 20's, Ukrainian culture, science, and literature had a good deal of leeway. They were not asked to toe the Party line. There were Communist writers; there were non-Communist writers and non-Communist scholars, and many of them were really

. Between 1928, the time of the first five-year plan, and 1934, this was crushed out of them, there was a very great repression. In a very objective and calmly written book, Professor Luckyj has given a very detailed account of this, and he has been fortunate in being able to use certain unpublished materials that were brought to Western Europe during the Second World War, so he has a large amount of archive material for the study. And these are the kinds of studies which are now ready to publish, and I hope we can publish perhaps eight studies in the next year, the academic year '54-'55; we were able to publish only four during the current year, mainly because of delays in editing, rewriting by the authors, reviewing . . .

GWG You mean, you published four in '53, or '54?

PEM During the current year '53-'54, we have had three which have already appeared and the fourth is about to appear. Because of the lag in the publishing schedule, the next ones will probably appear next September; we hope during that period to get out about eight, because there are already . . .

GWG Well, that'll be a pretty large output.

PEM It will be. What we're trying to get away from basically is the habit of writing about the Soviet economy, the Soviet government, and the foreign policy of the Soviet government, and to try to do each part of it as thoroughly as possible. If you'll look at our research program, you'll see that

there's a pretty systematic attack to cover each part as we go along, and do it more thoroughly than it's ever been done before. When that has been done, when we have twenty or thirty studies out here, and twenty at Harvard, then people will be able to write a more general book with a really firm foundation. In other words, the study of the Soviet Union will approach in status our studies of England or France or Germany, and we will no longer be in the realm of sketching, or guessing in an impressionistic way, and relying on hunches that sometimes turn out to be prejudices. So between our staff members and our senior fellows, whose books are coming to fruition now, and our Ph.D. candidates, and the continuation of their work, really we'll have equipped ourselves much better than ever before to find out what is really going on.

An interesting development has been the interest of other countries in trying to imitate this system. We have scholars this year from several foreign countries. A very able Japanese newspaperman wants to become a Russian specialist because he has to cover world news everything except the language, which he can get during his year here.

GWG He's a student? He's enrolled as a student?

PEM Yes, he's doing a very good job and working very hard on it. He received his undergraduate training in America and his M.A. in international relations at Columbia before the war, and was in Japan during the war. I believe he is now the associate editor of the Nippon Times, which is the leading English-language newspaper in Japan, one which reserves the very highest standard in treatment of world affairs. He has been assigned by his newspaper to come here, with the help of the Ford Foundation for his dollar expenses, and his family is supported in Japan by his own newspaper great advantage. We have letters of inquiry from Japanese scholars Indonesian scholars; how can they come to the Russian Institute in order to be able to apply this system in their own country? One of our former students, a Norwegian boy - or a young man, I should say - he is now junior/specialist for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he is playing a very useful part there. We have two young French scholars this year. We have a young Greek scholar who has been sent out by the US Government, this month, in fact, to study at the Russian Institute, and to return to Greece. And we have an Icelandic scholar, who is being trained by his government for their foreign service. He will be probably the only Icelandic specialist on the Soviet Union, but he's doing a very good job, working primarily in the economic sphere. He graduated from the University of Reykjaeik; he then studied at the University of Idaho and completed his undergraduate training; his government then sent him to the Fletcher School at Medford (? adm), where he studied general international relations, especially economic international relations, last year; this year he's at the Russian Institute with a small grant from his own government, supplemented by a grant from the Ford Foundation made through Columbia University to help this group of four or five foreign scholars as a dollar expense.

GWG Are all those foreign scholars on Ford assistance?

PEM No; the two Frenchmen are, and the Icelandic scholar is partly under the Ford grant. The Greek student is under a US Government program. We have a very fine Rockefeller fellow, Mr. Brooks from New Zealand, who is studying at the Russian Institute under a Rockefeller Foundation social science fellow-

ship . . .

GWG Do you have any other social science fellows of ours?

PEM No, we have - let me see - we have had several who have come and spent several months and listened to our lectures and undertaken our program. Mr. Brooks is the first to take the full program, including the seminars, and do all the work. The others have stayed for short periods.

GWG Have you had any students from Latin America?

PEM No, we haven't.

GWG Canadian?

PEM Yes, oh yes, we have - we don't really consider them foreigners! We've had several very good Canadian students; one of them is now working in the Ministry of External Affairs, the other is working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Ottawa. Another one is teaching at the University of British Columbia in their program, and Professor Luckyj, whom we trained, is now teaching at the University of Toronto, in their Slavic Program. We had Professor Jackson, who studied at the Russian Institute for a year in 1952-'53, and he's in the field of economic geography, which is badly non-represented. He'd already done his previous teaching at the University of Maryland and is now teaching at Iowa State College. But we are holding money for him to come back this year and finish a piece of research in economic geography. He has seen the need of actually taking the full economic program, including work outside the Russian field, in order to strengthen his work in economic geography. And so he spent one year on the Social Science Research Council postdoctoral program and one year under a Ford grant. We've had an increase from Sweden and Norway, and also from England and Holland, for opportunities to come and study, from Germany, to study at the Russian Institute.

GWG Is there anything in England comparable to the Russian Institute?

PEM One Rockefeller fellow I'd like to mention especially is Professor Jacques Freymont, of the University of Lausanne. He was here in 1948-'49, as I recall; no, excuse me, he was here in 1949 and '50. He attended some of our courses, but as a senior person did not enroll for credit. But we saw quite a bit of Professor Freymont, who is now lecturing at the Institute of International Studies at Geneva, part time, while continuing to teach at the University of Lausanne. He's one of the Rockefeller fellows in the social sciences.

GWG Well, I was wondering about England's . . . what they had in the way of Russian Institute. Anything?

PEM England began ahead of us, but they established a pattern which we tried to avoid. The London School of Slavonic-East European Studies was established about 1921. After making a small beginning in Liverpool, it was moved to London, and is there now. It differs in several ways from our program. Theirs is an undergraduate program, and we feel that is a mistake. We feel that specialization should come on top of [the political] undergraduate program in the

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humanities and social sciences, and should be built on that as a basis, especially dealing with a country like Russia, which offers so many problems of understanding, interpretation, and needs more material, for one thing. Most of their work after the Second World War was for undergraduates. They had very few Ph.D.'s, and there was no expansion in the field in England, and therefore there was no encouragement to go on in any large numbers. We also feel that their program is not as closely tied in with discipline as ours. I don't want to go into detail - we do tie in very closely work in the Russian field with work in economics, or in international relations, or history, and we feel that is very important for the general development. And they have done that so successfully because of the separation of the different institutions and vocations. Another factor is that they are very weak on the economics and political institutions in international relations. They are not very strong in literature or history, I'm sorry to say. And that is where the strength is. In England today, there are really only two economists who are dealing with Soviet economy; one of them is very definitely a Party liner, although is not a member of the Party, and the other is not very well-trained and not very critical. So they are very weak in that subject. And they have no one working on the different institutions for international relations. We feel that they have related the earlier pattern of language, literature, and history, but without strengthening it on the social science side. We feel that is very important for those who do their major work in the humanities, just as it is also important for those on the social science side to have full training in the humanities.

Another way in which we differ from the London school is that they have attempted from the beginning to cover all of Eastern Europe - Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania - all the countries of the area. We have felt that we should concentrate on the most powerful and most dynamic of these countries and really learn that well before encouraging extension of detailed studies of satellite countries. We do a good deal of research on satellite countries ourselves and through our students, but we have placed our training emphasis upon a well integrated program, a two-year program, and we just can't expand it to cover, in detail, the smaller countries of Eastern Europe and at the same time do thorough training in all five of the aspects we can teach of the Russian people.

There are also small programs at Cambridge and at Oxford, but again, they hardly go beyond language and literature and are very weak on history, with very little on economics and nothing on political institutions, including the Party, which is after all the main . . .

GWG Is there any one field that you find that gets most of the students to specialize in?

PEM There is a stronger pressure from the students to come into the fields of history, international relations, and literature - those three, in that order. There, we can really choose only a very few among those who apply. In the field of economics, I'm sorry to say that in many of our institutions the senior economists still do not realize that Soviet economics is a good discipline, and a very important field. And it often happens, therefore, that a student comes into the field of economics when he has been in an accredited institution where he had some Russian studies, too, and this means that while the people whom we select for economics are just as good as the others, there isn't quite a large

number trying to get in. The same applies to political institutions, although there is quite a good deal of teaching of Soviet government in undergraduate curricula, but there doesn't seem to be as wide an awareness that this is a good field for research, both for government work and for teaching. Still, we have no trouble identifying a number of very good students, enough to fill the quota. It's just that in terms of the total numbers who apply, it is largely in the other fields.

GWG Well, now, are there any other aspects of your institute that would contribute to my article?

PEM Well, now, let's see. We have a very active Russian student - I mean, Russian Institute student -

GWG You mean, they're Russians?

PEM No, they're members of our Institute; they have their own student organization -

GWG Oh, I see.

PEM - and they arrange special lectures, usually in Russian; they invite a wide range of people. They've had people like Kerensky, the premier of the provisional government in 1917. They had a rather conservative revolutionary; they've had leaders of Russian spiritual life, like Father Florosky, he teaches at the Saint Vladimir Academy, which is attached to the Union Theological Seminary, and he has very interesting ideas and background. And they get people who come back from the Soviet Union; for instance, several Americans have returned in the past few months from the US Embassy there, and they bring them in. They bring in people from the Voice of America to discuss problems of psychological action, and so on, toward the Soviet Union. And they invite some of the younger scholars, who are completing their research work, to give reports to them, to discuss their research. It's a very active group. Every spring, the Russian Institute Student group organizes a banquet about the end of the year. Among the speakers have been George Kennon; General Bedel Smith, when he returned from Moscow; George Morgan, who was the acting director of the Psychological Strategy Board, and was a psychology professor before he joined the foreign service; and other speakers. Each year some outstanding person among Americans in the Russian field comes to speak to the whole group.

The students also belong to the Russian Circle, which has meetings every week in which they talk only in Russian, and they put on recordings of Russian plays, Russian operas, and Russian recitations of folklore, for example, and in that way try to enrich their backgrounds on that side. The offers many opportunities for getting to know Russians. There are Russian democratic youth groups, and Ukrainian democratic youth groups; there are Russian cultural circles which arrange lectures. Our students are informed of these, and if they have the time, they can go several times a week to occasions in which they can hear Russian spoken and different Russian points of view - of course, not Communist - presented by these various people.

GWG How about your housing facilities? Are you adequately housed?

PEM We have a small brownstone house with five offices for the five staff members, and a medium-size office for the secretary of the Institute, and two small offices for secretaries to do typing. Then we have a seminar room in our own building. This takes care of our direct needs. We use the classrooms, the lecture rooms, of the University according to a schedule that applies to the rooms.

GWG So you've got a good working setup. You don't need a new building.

PEM Yes, we have. No, there are other things we'd rather have . . . Our library collection's in the main library; we don't believe in building up a special small collection, but put our materials right into the main library. The archive is housed in the library, so the library takes care of the cataloguing, requisitioning, all the other technical work and joins it right in with their collection. The archive has a special locked cage and also a special room, all that provided by the library, of course, for working, if you come to consult the curator, or use any of the collection, then there's a special workroom where they can sit at the table and work.

GWG Well - . . . this is the statistics of enrollment?

PEM Yes. Since the Russian Institute was established in September, 1946, 375 candidates for the certificate have been admitted. In other words, this is the total enrollment. In addition, 99 persons have been assigned by the army, navy, air force, or State Department to study at the Institute; the 99 is exclusive of the 375. Now, of the 375, 146 have completed the certificate in full, and 78 have almost completed the certificate, perhaps omitting one course or failing to complete the essay, or they went into government work, or something. So that would make a total of 224, who in effect have completed the program. Then a number of people, totaling 16, have received the M.A., or the M.I.A., Master of International Affairs, without receiving the certificate. They were enrolled for a substantial part of their work at the Russian Institute. Three people have received the Ph.D., not completing the certificate, but being guided by the members of the Institute in their Ph.D. work. 17 people have completed Ph.D.'s under the direction of the Institute and mainly in the past three years. There are at present 50 certified candidates for the Ph.D. in residence, as people who have been accepted by the Ph.D. department as candidates for the Ph.D. after having completed the Russian Institute certificate. They will get that Ph.D. in one of the five fields - one of the four departments.

. . . among those who have completed the Institute program in full or very nearly in full, 39 are engaged in teaching, according to our present records. Four are on leave from their teaching posts during this current year, seven are engaged in part-time teaching. 43 are in US Government service. 12 are in government-supported research projects, full time. 3 are working part time on government-supported research projects. 7 are in the service of foreign governments or the United Nations. 4 are actively engaged in journalism. 23 are doing research for private organizations, such as the National Committee for a Free Europe, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Research Program on the USSR, the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, and the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, and the American Association for the United Nations. 2 work part time for private research organizations. 19 are on active duty in the

armed forces. During the current year, 14 are on fellowships beyond the Russian Institute certificate - Fulbrights, Ford Foundation, Air Force fellowships, Harvard fellowships, Social Science Research Council fellowships, and so forth. 4 are engaged in administrative work, generally for research organizations. 10 have not gone into the Russian field. Of those, one is engaged in civilian defence, 1 has gone into the insurance business and one has gone into his father's business and is probably making more money than anyone else. 5 are Ph.D. candidates working full time toward the requirements for the degree, and 10 are Ph.D. candidates not yet certified, working for the certification and toward the degree.

GWG Now, these that you - this last that you - people who have completed the work?

PEM Yes. For instance, one of the fellows, for example, was to hand in his essay this summer, when he fell ill, and had to spend part of each day under medical treatment, and therefore I had to give him an extension. In the meantime, he has gone ahead under a Ford Foundation fellowship and is now in India. He is gathering materials for his Ph.D. and he will have to mail me his Russian Institute certificate. In some of these cases there are special circumstances like that which mean that they have practically completed the certificate, but have not yet formally completed it and have not been awarded the certificate.

Now, let's see. Here's a report, which you may have available, put out by Brights Wood (? adm) of the Social Science Research Council, I think in December, and it shows as of June 15, 1953, the of Russian Institute certificates, the certificates' receivers.

GWG These . . . explain what this list is.

PEM Among the students who have completed the program of the Russian Institute, I could mention several individuals: Edward Kozera has been in Munich since the spring of 1952, and is now in charge of the Polish Radio Section of Radio Free Europe, with a staff of 22 people working under him. He is also the co-editor of a book entitled "Materials for the Study of the Soviet System," published in 1950, and the revised edition published in 1953. Another student, who failed to complete his essay for the Russian Institute certificate and therefore is not technically a graduate, is J. Krane. In 1948 he left with his certificate not yet finished, in order to go with the World Federation of Trade Unions as a staff member of the American Delegation. It was in the following months that the free trade unions broke away from the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Krane has continued ever since, now for the last four or five years, to work for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Brussels, which is the leading anti-Communist force in the trade union field, especially for Europe and for Asia. Paul Langer and Peter A. Berton have also not completed their certificate, because I'm still waiting for their essays, but in the meantime they are doing a study of leftwing forces in Japan, in cooperation with Swearingen, of the University of Southern California. They are studying the role of the Communists among the students in Japan; they are studying the effect of Communist indoctrination on returned prisoners of war, under a grant of the Ford Foundation. The Rockefeller Foundation, for instance, has steadily provided a grant which enabled Swearingen and Langer to complete and publish their bibliography on Japanese Communism, which came out a few months ago. Jack Falcon

completed only one year of the Russian Institute, and then went into government service; he's working in West Berlin. Thad P. Olsen had completed a very good dissertation on Polish postwar economic planning, and this gave him his degree in the spring of 1953. This book has now been reviewed by two outside economists, and it is being considered for publication in the series of the Russian Institute. Olsen has taught at the University of Washington as Professor of economics, and is now working for a government agency in Washington, but hopes, after securing government experience, to return to the academic field.

David C. Munford has been serving as director of the East European Fund of the - which is supported by the Ford Foundation to assist the ex-Soviet refugees. Sol Polansky came to the Russian Institute after making a very fine record at Stanford, and he was asked to go to our Embassy in Moscow to serve on the joint Press Reading Service, which provides the Embassy with their daily summary and translation of the Soviet Press for their immediate needs. He went to Moscow in June of 1953 and expects to return to continue his Ph.D. in June, 1954. Richard Purdue joined the Foreign Service after leaving the Russian Institute and is now doing special work in Germany, watching over some of the activities of the ex-Russians for the State Department. And Donald Urquidí also came from Stanford University, and is now doing research on a special project for the Council on Foreign Relations.

Paul Willen, Seymour Rodger, and two other members of the former students are working as political analysts for the National Committee for a Free Europe, here in New York. Several former members of the Institute have worked for the voice of America. Daniel Gallik is research fellow for the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina.