

Hazard
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO-ILLINOIS

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN
VICE PRESIDENT

July 16, 1937

Dear Walter:

Last night I had the very great pleasure of being with your protege, Hazard. Sam had a little group at his house which included Mr. Barker and myself. All of us were immensely pleased with Hazard. I think he is a most attractive young fellow with an extremely orderly mind and a gift for lucid presentation of his subject. I hope very much after listening to him that I may have frequent occasions to see him and I appreciate more than ever your kindness in having put me in touch with him.

When are you coming to Chicago? With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Walter Lichtenstein

Mr. Walter S. Rogers,
522 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

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Executive Offices

Chicago

July 16, 1937

Hazard

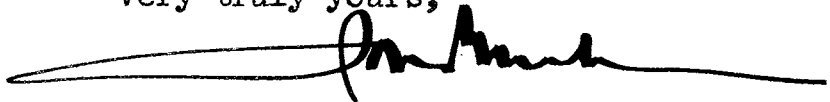
Mr. Walter S. Rogers,
Institute of Current World Affairs,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I had the opportunity of meeting Mr. John Hazard at Professor Samuel Harper's house last evening. He made an excellent impression and pleased me particularly with his poise and modesty. It was especially interesting to meet him after I had the opportunity of reading his letters to you.

With sincere personal regards,

Very truly yours,



J. M. Barker,

~~Vice President and Treasurer~~

JMB:L

Hazard

The University of Chicago
The Law School

CHICAGO

July 17, 1937

Mr. Walter S. Rogers
Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The last two days we have had your friend, Mr. Hazard, here with us. We had several long talks and a long evening together at Mr. Harper's home. He certainly has an interesting and attractive personality, and in the short time he was here he made a good many friends. I certainly do hope that we will have him here next year. He will probably tell you of all our discussions and plans and I should only like to add how eager I am to have him come. I feel that he could give us lots of suggestions and I am also confident that Chicago would be a good place for him to do the work he intends to complete. He will probably have informed you that the Dean had some doubts about the subject matter of his proposed Doctor's dissertation. I talked over this matter again with the Assistant Dean and will discuss it with Mr. Bigelow next week when I shall meet him in Maine. I am sure that these difficulties can easily be overcome. Mr. Sharp, who met Mr. Hazard at Mr. Harper's house will support the application and the Assistant Dean, Mr. Tefft, also had such a favorable impression of Mr. Hazard that he will support the application.

I am going East next week and if I should come through New York, which is not quite certain now, I should like to call you up.

Meanwhile, I am yours

very sincerely,

Max Rheinstein

MR:RSB

July 21, 1937.

Prof. Sheldon Tefft,
The Law School,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Tefft;

I submit the following outline of the work which I hope to be able to do at the Law School of the University of Chicago, trusting that it will assist you in considering my application to study towards a J.S.D. degree.

The study I intend to prepare would fall under a title such as: An Introduction to Soviet Law: Its Theory and Substance. It would be divided into three parts; (a) a review of the history of the state and of law as taught in the Moscow Juridical Institute, in which I have been a student for the past three years; (b) a presentation of the legal theories developed by Soviet jurists as a consequence, in part, of their application of the Marxian method of analysis to the history of society; and (c) a study of the application of these theories, both in the preparation of statutes and in the interpretation of these laws by the courts.

The work would be original. There is no exhaustive treatise even in Russian concerning this field. In fact Soviet law remains after twenty years almost wholly uninterpreted. Efforts to trace the Marxian analysis of the state and law have been few, and no books have presented to American readers the place this analysis plays in the actual drafting and application of the law. The review of the law would not be a mere translation or restatement, inasmuch as lack of digests, indices, and treatises will necessitate original research to determine what the state of the law actually is.

Analysis and correlation are only part of the task. The results must be presented in such a way that American lawyers with their different background may understand. It is for assistance in both analysis and presentation that I turn to the Law School of the University of Chicago. Not only do I need the aid of a professor of comparative law and a professor to guide me in my readings in jurisprudence, but I need as well the aid of common law specialists to assist me in the presentation of the various departments of Soviet law most nearly corresponding to their respective fields of specialization.

I should like to begin my work in Chicago on January 1, 1938 and continue until the end of the summer quarter, at which time the thesis would be presented. In the meantime I shall be in Moscow going on with my research in the Moscow Juridical Institute.

I am writing to Yale College and to the Harvard Law School to ask them to forward you transcripts of my records in these institutions. I enclose herewith a photostat, with translation, of my record at the Moscow Juridical Institute.

May I thank you and Dean Bigelow for your courtesy in giving me so much of your time? I assure you that I would make every effort to use to the best advantage any opportunity given me by the Law School.

Very sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago

The Law School

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO

August 12, 1937

Mr. John N. Hazard
Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Hazard:

Your letter of July 21, 1937, outlining a proposed course of study for the J.S.D. degree, together with the application for admission and transcripts of your record at Yale, Harvard Law School, and Moscow, have been received.

Your application will be submitted to the Faculty and I shall inform you in due course of the action taken.

Very truly yours,



Sheldon Tefft, Ass't. Dean.

ST:me

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1937 AUG 16 PM 5 59

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WALTER ROGERS=

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EXTREMELY BUSY IN CONNECTION WITH SEARCH FOR FLIERS UNABLE
NOW MAKE APPOINTMENT STOP WILL INFORM YOU WEDNESDAY
WHETHER POSSIBLE SEE YOU MR HAZARD BEFORE SATURDAY=

C OUMANSKY.

Hazard

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

August 19, 1937.

Mr. Konstantin Oumansky,
Consulate General of the U.S.S.R.
7 East 61st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Oumansky:

As you are aware, I plan to sail Saturday of this week on the "Berengaria". It is with regret that I leave without having had the opportunity to see you once again and to say good-bye. I appreciate the strain under which you must now be working in trying to locate Levanevsky and I know the hope with which your government and the Russian people are looking to you for aid from this side.

In view of this being so strenuous a period for you, I am not going to press for an appointment. There is, however, a small matter in which I trust that I may have your cooperation. Although my visa has already been provided by the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs in Moscow, and permission has been granted for study at the Law Institute, Intourist seems to be finding it difficult to arrange hotel accommodations for me after October 15th of this year. I had requested that Intourist arrange accommodations for the first term, that is until December 31st.

If consistent with your relations to Intourist, may I ask that you suggest to it that hotel arrangements be made for me to cover the period of the first term at the Law Institute and that payment be accepted in New York, as was done last year.

With appreciation of your many kindnesses to me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JNH/fc

John N. Hazard

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Law School

Office of the Dean

Chicago,

August 19, 1937

Mr. John N. Hazard
Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hazard:




At Dean Bigelow's direction I am writing
to inform you that you have been granted admission
to the School as a candidate for the J.S.D. degree.
I note that you plan to enter at the beginning of the
Winter Quarter which opens January 3, 1938.

Very truly yours

(sgd.)

ISABEL MUIR

Secretary to the Dean

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University Chicago Law School permission granted greetings

Rogers

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INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

JNH...WSR..94

S.S.Berengaria,
August 27, 1937.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Once again about to land after a calm comfortable crossing. A small passenger list has eliminated all distractions, but I am glad of that as the six weeks in America were so strenuous that I wanted a few quiet days. These five days on the water are about the first in that whole period in which I have not been asked about the Soviet Union.

America seemed even more interesting and attractive this time than before. It is probably the same old place each time, as I doubt whether it can change radically in ten months, but if it has really remained as it was, it must be I whose eyes see new things and whose ears hear new complaints than I heard before. After the long faces on the eastern seaboard it was quite a pleasure to catch the lighter cheeriness of the middle west. Both groups of people were seeing the same things. There was no mistake about that, but the east seemed to be finding only degeneration in all that had been going on, while the middle west looked upon all that had happened as a change probably bringing new benefits to America. They pointed out the schools and libraries put up by the WPA and PWA and mentioned the care the CCC had given the national parks. They thought that much of this work may have been not wholly necessary and perhaps too expensive, but then they reminded us that it was better to have it at a high cost than not to have it at all. These people seemed to feel that their communities had been the recipients of definitely new assets.

Ideas were different in the two areas. The east stormed over the Supreme Court issue. The middle west seemed to care little, except in their press. They said they had never followed the doings of the court carefully anyway, and they seemed to be little worried about any threat to their liberties.

Labor seemed definitely disunited in the east. Workers complained because strikes outside their place of employment cut into their own enjoyment of life. They asked whether I did not think the automat strikers were foolish, and they suggested that the men could gain

little anyway. There was far from that brotherhood of workers which the Soviet student would look for.

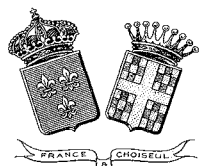
Living abroad has also made it possible to look at our services and institutions with critical eyes. At times there seemed much that could be improved. We are not quite the country of perfection which American tourists abroad like to think of. On every hand I experienced things which would have ruined a foreigner who spoke little English. Wrong medicines were given me; wrong times were written on tickets; no provision was made for food on through trains; and people forgot to do things at times specified. While these stood out large on the horizon, there were the other conveniences which made things far easier than they would have been in Europe. There was the cleanliness of the streets even in slum areas. There was a chance to get things done as of right without resort to cajolery or bribery as is too frequently necessary in Europe. To me that was the most restful of all differences. Both the good and the bad were clearer for having lived outside the country for a while.

Each year I think I have seen an increasing realization on the part of the general public of the social problems facing our society. People differ as to when these problems arose and why. Some lay them entirely to Roosevelt, and some say that while he was not responsible for them he called the country's attention to them. But whatever the disagreement as to the source, all do agree today that they are here. When it comes to deciding what should now be done, there seems to be a distinct cleavage to the right and left. It is that which makes me suspect that the next election will see a split on these lines.

This cleavage is making it harder for people to practice the tolerance which used to be a part of every child's education. We used to try and count people from other classes and social points among our friends. But there are now persons who feel so violently about the subject in general that ^{they} talk in terms of a "traitor to his class". The workers also are developing a similar consciousness. They do not wholly trust the prep-school man who professes to be friendly, and they hate the worker who has sought company favor by toadying. Whereas the struggle may not yet have gotten into full swing, there is no question in my mind that America as I saw it is becoming class conscious.

I am glad to be going back to pick up loose ends, but I shall be glad to come home again to find out more about my country which has changed so much during the past three years. Many thanks for your ^{radio} telling me that plans have worked out. I appreciated the long talks this summer. They were a help.

Greerings, JNH



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HÔTEL DE FRANCE & CHOISEUL

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(PLACE VENDÔME)
PARIS (1^{er})

Aug 28. 1937

Dear Mr. Rozen -

I have just come from an
hour with Mr. Davin's secretary.
His Excellency was out viewing the
Soviet pavillon at the Exposition.
His secretary had much
news from Moscow, among it
being information about Mr. Heyman.
He is no longer at his post in the
Comm. of Foreign Affairs, and the
rumors available for Embassy consumption.

All reports are that things are quiet up to the
best, but that foreigners are having trouble. The
Dept had a delay of several days before a
traveling permit would be granted to Mr. Page, who
has been in China for some years. The
permit was finally granted, however.

I am off in a few minutes, and we shall
see what happens. I am ready for anything,
but hope that things will move normally.

Greetings to you all,

John

have it that he is at his summer
home awaiting the result of an
investigation into his past activities.
Should this prove that he has
not deviated, he might, of course, be
reinstated. If a case should develop,
the usual procedure would be
followed, I suppose. I knew you
would be interested so he and Mr.
Svirinsky have been down to the
work of the Institute than perhaps
any other officials. I write from here
so that you may get the information.
Mr. Bailett was not in, but
I had a good talk with his secretary,
Mr. Offie, whom I knew in Moscow.

file

Moscow, USSR.,
September 6, 1937

Dear Mr. Rogers;

My first letter has been delayed until it seemed that arrangements were nearly settled. That now seems nearly accomplished, although the process has been a bit longer than usual due to the fact that in several quarters new faces have appeared, and that has meant retelling what others used to know.

It is reassuring to come back and see things quiet and in the main unchanged after the summer. Our American papers had led us to believe that so much was happening on this side that I almost thought that little would still be recognizable. To be sure there are changes; some persons have been transferred to other work, and there are fewer foreigners. I still find American engineers, some of them recently arrived, and there are still some Americans in the language school. But it is true that most of the students who have been here during the past few years are finishing up, and their places are not being filled by new talent from abroad.

In the field of law we are beginning to see in print explanations of the upheaval which took place last spring. At that time there was little but lecture material and an occasional editorial to guide us in interpreting the meaning of the change. We heard rumors of meetings of professors and legal authorities, but only now are the minutes of these meetings appearing in the legal periodicals. These minutes fully air the errors of Pashukanis and his followers, and one can see a new approach developing. That it is not yet quite clear in all its aspects is still apparent and is the subject of several queries in the journals, but the making of new codes is apparently progressing, and ideas are becoming fixed enough to permit the formulation of definite principles which are being taught in the Law Institute.

The Law Institute seems to have come upon better days. A new director is in the chair, and all along the line there is increased activity. It was time, for the papers and periodicals have been running criticisms mailed to them by students. In the progress of the Institute over the past three years one can see a reflection of what has been happening in the country as a whole. In 1934 we had an old building in bad repair, poorly decorated, unheated so that we sat in lectures fully clothed for the street. We had a schedule which changed so often without notice that it became a joke, and no one ever knew from one semester to the next what would be the subjects which would be taught. Our students were men and women in their later twenties or early thirties, and they came for the most part because they had tired of other

work they had previously been doing.

There has been a gradual steady change until today we have the building in full repair, attractively painted and decorated, with new fireproof staircase, new internal arrangements to make better lecture rooms, a loudspeaker system in the large hall, a printed pamphlet outlining the curriculum and requirements for admission, and a classroom schedule posted well in advance and to which the administration is pledged to stick. Students are much younger and they have chosen the law as the subject they wish to follow and not as a stop-gap. They are better educated and better dressed.

This change has not been accomplished without cost. Several members of the previous administration and teaching staff have gone. That feature has been repeated in many another field. In their places have come new younger more active people. It is true as American correspondents have reported that some people, seeing others removed, refuse to take any more responsibility than they can help, but there are youngsters coming along who will drive out the timid eventually. Even the thorough cleansing of the past three months has not intimidated those who have only recently sprung from the soil. I look for a more brilliant future for Soviet institutions, although at times the path is somewhat stony.

All our friends are well and busy. They were pleased to have your greetings and send theirs in return. I add my own and wish you a pleasant autumn after our strenuous summer. Those long talks have fortified me for somewhat novel conditions.

JNH

The letter from the boat should have been numbered "99"

file
INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

JNH...WSR..101

Moscow, USSR.,
September 14, 1937.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

*provide
: further*
The Moscow-Volga Canal was officially opened last May 2nd when the first boat came through from the Volga to the capital. At that time I wrote you of what it meant for the country--another link in the canal system which will eventually connect Moscow with five seas, and at the same time, a source of water supply for Moscow's nearly five millions.

Free-day brought me the opportunity I have been awaiting to take one of the regular one-day excursions over the central part of the waterway. Many a time I have walked in that neighborhood which is now flooded to make reservoirs, and these really large lakes with new villages hugging their shores to replace those beneath the new waves made everything seem unfamiliar.

The canal administration has built five stream-lined diesel river cutters which hold over a thousand excursionists and daily make the run from the huge new marble canal terminal to a new station called Komsomolsk. With their trim lines, their gray paint and their speed they cut a pretty picture as they cruise along between the rather high green banks which have been piled up as a result of the digging. The Russians tell us that more earth was moved to build this canal than was taken out of the Panama or Suez cuts, and the locks lift a greater distance than any others in the world. We passed through two of them large enough for a tug and two barges stretched out behind. Emptying or filling this large tank takes but eleven minutes so one is not unduly delayed after the ship gets in.

We had to leave the city early to make the long ride out on the bus to the terminal where we hoped we might still be able to get a ticket. Fortunately some people had not come even though they had booked a month in advance, and their colleagues cheerfully sold us the tickets. Every place on all five boats seemed to be taken, and people flowed over into the little lunch room with its leather upholstered swivel chairs.

A lecturer stood on the forward glass-enclosed deck with charts and diagrams and gave a prepared speech of nearly an hour's duration explaining the canal systems of the world and the importance of this one in particular. To people

who had never seen a lock and knew little of how one worked the talk raised so many questions that he was bombarded when he finished. But the younger element was already restive and called for the jazz which had been promised in the prospectus. The curious middle-aged men had to retire with the lecturer to the after deck to finish their discussion.

Each boat carried an entertainment director, who happened to be a very personable girl of seventeen in our case. We persuaded her to stop her constant care of persons wanting chess sets or another gramophone record and on the return trip she joined us in four-handed dominos. Incidentally she was a lot better at it than any of us and ended up in the highest position.

We had brought our lunch along wrapped in the previous day's Pravda, and together with other groups we retired to the upholstered chairs for a bottle of soda water and a plate to eat the usual cucumbers, baloney sausage and cheese. No tea was available as has become the fashion in most of the new lunch rooms. No one knows why the Russians are abandoning their thoroughly delightful habit of tea drinking and substituting the American pop bottle in restaurants of this sort, but the move is assuming larger proportions each year and now it almost goes without saying that a lunch counter in theater, ship or along the roadside will have only strawberry or lemon water.

By seven o'clock we were speeding down the home stretch to get in just before nighfall and in time to see the parachute jumpers practicing on the other side of the canal. I had been much impressed not only with the technical achievement but with the attractive landscaping and the picked-up look which has too often been entirely lacking in new construction jobs. It is a sign that the people are learning to get away from that carelessness which is the only thing most tourists notice, and I have hopes that the movement will gain momentum as it progresses. Added to events such as the success of the north pole station and the flights to America this canal shows that first class work is being achieved by these people who scarcely knew some years ago what it meant. That in itself was the most heartening thing about the whole canal excursion.

Greetings to you all,

JNH

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

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JOHN HAZARD
AMBASSY
MOSCOW (USSR)

SEPT. 16, 1937.

UNEASY NOT HEARING FROM YOU SINCE SHIP STOP MAY WIEDEMANN HAVE VISAS
GREETINGS

ROGERS

CHARGE: INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK N. Y.

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3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

5. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

6. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

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Moscow, USSR.,
September 25, 1937.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Crowds have been going to see the latest movie, Peter I, and I could not resist the temptation to go along. The struggle for tickets was well worth while, for here is a picture which ranks first among the movies I have seen during these past few years. Action exceeds that in the famous film "Chapaev", and enhancing the story is the adroit use of artistic camera shots and realistic presentation of this historical reign.

Perhaps the greatest interest centers upon the treatment of the theme. No longer is the Tsar we know as Peter the Great pictured as an uncultured reactionary despot. Quite the contrary is the case, for he is shown as a vigorous simple impetuous fellow, bent upon leading Russia out of her past even against the will of the boyars. He is a revolutionary fighting against the reactionary nobles and linking his official position with the economic power of the rising merchant bourgeoisie to bring Russia out of the dark ages.

The picture coincides with the publication of the long-awaited new history. Over a year ago the Government announced a competition with huge prizes for the best school history of the peoples now living within the territory of the U.S.S.R. A group from the Pedagogical Institute won the money, and the book is now coming off the presses in millions of copies. Would that I had the background of the old Russian intelligentsia in reading it, but even the small historical knowledge that I have is sufficient to bring out the novelty of the presentation.

Each step in the advancement of Russian culture is heralded as a progressive movement. The coming of Christianity to the Slavs is treated with all the respect of which I wrote last December when Demyan Bedny's play was banned for ridiculing this historical event. The period of Peter the Great is treated similarly:

"After coming to the throne, the wise and active young Tsar soon began to construct a new order. He completely stopped reckoning with the boyar дума, and became friendly with foreigners living in Moscow. He employed them to work for him, and built up a new army on foreign lines, pushing aside the rifleman as the strength of the

country. Peter gave great attention to education trying to inculcate it even by force. Peter sent the young nobles abroad for the study of shipbuilding and foreign languages. Schools were opened where courses were given in naval science, engineering, medicine, and other sciences. Peter ordered all Provinces to open elementary schools where the children of nobles were required to study--reading and writing, arithmetic and geometry. Peter even forbid an illiterate noble to wed."

Not all of the movie or the book is turned to praise, for both show the miserable condition of the workers during those early times. The book is filled with pictures of suffering, while the movie has ample shots of the serf labor working to build St. Petersburg. This aspect is not forgotten, but the authors are trying to present the constructive and progressive elements of past events as well as the horrible aspects. Here is the new side of the treatment.

Everything is being utilized to build up a national pride. The 125 Anniversary of the Battle of Borodino has been used as the occasion for praise of the Russian people. Victory is laid not to the fatigue and demoralization of Napoleon's army but to the heroism of the Russians. So recent is this approach that some of the writers in the commemorative booklet were caught off guard. They presented the conventional ineptitude of the Russian officers and lack of discipline of the men as outstanding features of the conflict. Their critics now point out that victory was due to the bravery of this army including its officers. Bewigged Generals appear in the pages of Pravda as heroes of the past, and there is many a sentence such as this; "In the thousands of years of history of the great Russian people there were many events of which one has the right to be proud...These historical centuries cannot but call up deserved pride in every citizen of the U.S.S.R.. In the distant long-past events we thrill to the courage and stoic attitude of the people to the warm love of the fatherland, for the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are the only legal heirs to this glory."

Some foreigners have thought that this reemergence of the preeminence of the Russian culture was at the expense of the culture of the other peoples of the U.S.S.R. Some evidence seems to be forthcoming from the new History to rebut this suggestion. The History gives the background of all of the peoples of the Union, and points out that the oldest state in the territory now comprising the U.S.S.R. was established in the southern part of what is now Georgia over 3,000 years ago. Later states developed in Central Asia long before the Great Russians had advanced from their communal tribal existence.

Comments are to be heard that this rebirth of national pride is a blow to the principle of equality of ability among all peoples of the world. One could foresee such a change if

the movement were to go much further, for the step is not long from explanations of historical successes because of the boldness and courage of the Russian people to espousal of the theory that this courage is a biological trait passed down from generation to generation and not present to such an extent in some other peoples who are said to have lacked it in historical conflicts of past centuries.

So far the movement is well short of that extreme. It seems to be directed primarily towards encouragement of the Russian people so that they will not feel inferior to others. The problem has not yet arisen of a feeling of superiority based on racial as well as political principles. Perhaps the key to this new movement is to be found in the sentence terminating the review of the book on Borodino. The writer in criticizing the portrayal of disorganized inferior military tactics has this to say: "This slanderous raving must be very pleasing to the fascist theoreticians gabbing about historical and non-historical peoples."

This sentence may be a hint that the whole movement is the Slavs answer to the Teutons who have been shouting about German destiny for a good many years. Suggestions as to this interpretation have appeared in explanations of the revival of Russian literature, music, language, art, and science, but I have never seen it as baldly stated before.

Greetings to you all,

JNH.