

Columbia University
in the City of New York

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

December 4, 1937

Walter S. Rogers, Esq.
c/o Institute of Current World Affairs
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am most happy to have your letter of December 3 with its information regarding Mr. John N. Hazard, concerning whom you spoke to me on Thursday last. I shall go carefully into this matter at once and see whether some way cannot be found to attach him to our staff at Columbia when he is ready to return to America in 1938.

Faithfully yours,



C

1005 East 60th Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
January 3, 1938.

Dear Ben;

All is in readiness to receive the books.
Please forward them as soon as possible to me at

The Law School
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

I am also waiting for the charts, hoping
that the American Geographic Assn. will be able
to mail them in the near future.

Your forwarded letters have^{ing} been
coming through very well. Many thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

John N Hazard
John N Hazard

*OK
Advised
Hazard
Jan 5th*

file

January 6, 1938

Dear John:

You may find interest in an article published in the Political Science Quarterly, Vol. LII No. 1. March 1937, entitled "Recent Studies on Chinese Law". On page 137 there is reference to an address by Senator Elbert D. Thomas before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in 1935. Could you dig up a copy of the address for me?

Yesterday I spent at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

Will be along again soon.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc

Mr. John N. Hazard,
1005 East 60th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Haz.

January 8, 1938.

Mr. John N. Hazard,
1005 East 60th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear John:

I will try to see Robinson early next week.

Ben reports that the books were shipped to you yesterday morning. They should be in Chicago Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning. They were sent via Railway Express.

Greetings,

WSR/BD

file

JNH...WSR...113

Chicago, Ill.,
January 8, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Reintroducing myself to America has been a pleasant experience. Ever since landing on the 23rd I have been on the run from New England to the Middle South and now in the Middle West.

A good old family Christmas in Rhode Island made it seem as if America had changed little since I left it in 1934 at the beginning of my study abroad. But now that I have been around a bit I see a lot that is different. The general interest in the methods of Soviet legal education would scarcely have been manifest some years ago. As it was, the talk at the American Association of Law Schools brought out quite a few questions and gave me an insight into what American law teachers find interesting in the Soviet Union.

Incidentally that little talk was a great experience for me. I have not felt so nervous for three years, except before each of the Soviet law exams. But once on my feet before a crowd which contained so many former teachers and so many classmates now here in residence, it seemed like old times, and I could almost sail right along.

Re-entering a University Community again has been far more than a reintroduction. This is a wholly different world from the New Haven and Cambridge life I had known. Most of the students come from the Rockies and Far West, and a spirit of friendliness is all pervasive. Seriousness in studies surpasses anything we used to know. Perhaps it is the quarter system which splits up classes and puts each man on his own, or perhaps it is the change in the times in America, but the fact remains that every boy

and girl is working for all he is worth, and there is little fooling.

The Law School has welcomed me warmly, and I am already ensconced in what one man called a little red heaven down in the stacks working on my materials. It looks like a lot of work, but I hardly have to close my eyes ~~and~~ think that I am back in Moscow. The only difference seems to be that I can do about twice as much in a day as I could over there, and the rooms are warm enough so that one does not have to bundle up. Even now I catch myself priming myself for a request in Russian when I have to transact some official business with a University office. It is not easy to change habits, which in themselves took a long time in forming.

As time goes on, and I have a greater chance to find myself, I shall write from time to time about America, looked at after a Soviet training. It does seem different, and I shall try and catch the impressions, for they are surprising. Right now I am still so immersed in the enjoyment of orange juice and unboiled milk, and salads every day even in winter, and regular hours for meals, and no long waiting lines, and warm days and no snow that I have hardly been able to look deeper.

New Year greetings to you all,

JNH

January 11, 1938.

Dear John:

Yesterday I lunched with Professor Robinson. Seemingly he is fully authorized to make an arrangement with you for a month at Columbia. He rather urges your being there in November as being a better month for meeting people than October. I suspect that he can be brought to agree to almost any month. He said he would write you further, and I told him that anything you and he agreed upon would be acceptable to me.

Thursday I lunch at the Columbia Faculty Club with Provost Fackenthal and several other officials of the University. I may learn something further.

President Butler wrote a very nice letter about you to Mr. Charles Crane.

Your "Looking Back at the Soviet Union" has just come in. I will read it soon.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc

Mr. John N. Hazard
1005 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois.

file

JNH...WSR..114

Chicago, Ill.,
January 18, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Russians used to talk constantly of American tempo, but they could never imagine the pace which Americans really set. I had almost forgotten how we do rush around, but now I am back in the thick of it again. I almost catch myself wishing that I could retire to the freezing quiet of a Moscow room for a little quiet meditation after a huge Russian dinner, for that was a time when matters cleared up, but here there is nothing to compare with that.

Ideas are being thrown at me all the time. I am having to recall principles of American law which I find that I have already nearly forgotten. It means that in working over my Soviet materials I am constantly reminding myself of American law, and the process has brought to light many peculiarities of our own system which had slipped my mind.

The Law School has given me a little office down in the stacks with the faculty, and I find for the first time how different the atmosphere of the faculty is when viewed from the inside and not from the front side of the lecture desk. This group here is having the unusual experience of working up their new-plan system, and this has meant going back to school again in some cases. I am sharing the interest in the new economics course just opening for the members of the law faculty, for they must learn something of the major principles so that they may begin teaching it next year. To me it is a revelation, for my Marxian political economy would have been at odds with most of the principles given us now by Professor Simons. The comparison of the two courses, here and in Moscow is most stimulating.

Work on Professor Rheinstein's course in Comparative Law keeps me busy enough, and on top of that I am trying to get out my own thesis. So far I am still rolling back through the Marxian history books to dig out

the Marxian theory of the development and function of the state with which I rather think any study of Soviet law should begin. It has meant reading a lot of bourgeois authorities for comparison of historical data, and I am being astounded how much Marxian interpretation there is in these standard American and English texts. The Russians have not had to go far to document their own thesis.

Some nights ago Professor Harper and I dropped down to see "Tovarich" which has been playing here. Never have I laughed so much, for here was old Russia, and much of the new. As I have often said, much of the new is old Russian, for twenty years are hardly enough to stamp out centuries of development. The author has caught that carefreeness, that love of sadness, that love of the ridiculous and the dramatic, that essential childishness of enjoyment, and that pervading hatred and love which are so characteristic of the Russian as I found him. Neither the reds nor the whites would really enjoy all of the play in my opinion, for it caricatures each, but in so doing brings out so much of the truth in each. But then people do not like caricatures, and so I presume they would not like to see themselves with the spot light on.

Today has been busy with a little luncheon group downtown under the auspices of your friend, Mr. Woodward. His friends were all lawyers, and they gave me the run I like to have—with lawyers who can talk impassionately about social problems, and particularly those which concern the law. Once again I think I profited most by the occasion, for I learned what is interesting Americans about the Soviet Union, and that knowledge makes it easier for me to pick and choose material to present at future sessions.

Saturday will see me in New York for the Round Table at the Biltmore. I shall drop in at the office soon after nine for three quarters of an hour before going over to the sessions. I hope that you can be there to pass on any new ideas you may have picked up.

This experience is working out just as I had hoped, although the American tempo may take off the few remaining ounces which are not skin and bone.

Greetings to you all,

JNH.

Chicago, Ill.,
January 28, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Lecturing and public speaking are becoming a great deal easier for me as I find more and more thrust upon me. This past week-end in New York proved to be quite a surprise. As you know, I had expected to sit in on the round tables of the American-Russian Institute, and I had prepared myself accordingly. The morning session went just as had been expected with Bruce Hopper in the chair, but after lunch he suddenly informed me that he had been called back to Cambridge and that I would have to put the discussion over.

The round table was scheduled as a discussion of theories of government, and no subject could have been better for me. If there is one thing we law students were taught in Moscow, it was the Marxian theory of the state and the correct and incorrect interpretations of that theory. Among the seventy-five odd people in attendance I spied a lot of the boys and girls who had also studied in Moscow on various other subjects while I was working on law. Between us we put on quite a lively session, which met our requirements even if it did not come up to the usual rules of a round table.

Sunday I spent in Washington and by Monday morning I was back at my desk in the Law School, somewhat fatigued by the trip but a little wiser in experience. Tuesday the young Professor of Jurisprudence had me lecture the class on the Marxian theory of the state. It was the first time I have ever sat on a professorial lecture platform before a terraced amphitheater of some one hundred students. It looked hard, but it turned out easier than a public lecture, for they are used to sitting quietly and listening, and one can sit down and use notes. Their lively questions after the opening remarks had me dodging, for they found the soft points to which there really are no answers

Thursday evening the talk was of a different nature, being before a meeting of the National Lawyer's Guild. As you may know this organization has been created during the past year and is supposed to contain a membership substantially more liberal than that in the American Bar Association. I knew that the audience would contain socialists and communist party members, but I also had the advantage of knowing that all would be lawyers. For a subject I chose "Economic Planning and Law" and gave the 100 odd members an outline of how lawyers keep busy in the Soviet Union in guiding the economic operations of the State enterprises and trusts. A good share of the address was devoted to analysis of cases in the Soviet reports showing the kind of problems which come up and the way the arbitration tribunals handle them. No one but lawyers could have enjoyed it, but these seemed to follow every detail with considerable interest.

After the discussion some Party members introduced themselves to me and said they found nothing with which to take issue, although I assure you that I had done my best to give the picture as I saw it, and that meant in some places emphasizing some very real shortcomings.

Between times, for it almost seems to be between times, I keep busy with my course in Comparative Law and with my thesis. Both consume so much time that I have not had a minute to call on people to whom I have introductions. That will have to wait until later, I fear. Some do call up the room, however, and so I get off occasionally.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you out here soon. I expect to be right at my desk every minute during the next few weeks so just drop in at the Law Library, Room K.

Greetings,

JNH

February, 1938

MOSCOW'S LAW INSTITUTE

BY JOHN N. HAZARD*

ONE are the days when an untrained worker was called from his job to act as prosecutor or sit upon the bench and administer revolutionary justice. During the early years of the revolution when an outgrown government machine was in process of liquidation, when no one had been trained in law and procedure as needed for the new society, judicial personnel could be recruited only from the working class. Their background raised the presumption that they could be trusted as good revolutionaries. This major principle came first, and faultless legal application by trained Soviet jurists had to wait until schools could prepare them.

Today's Soviet Union is far from that early war-torn country of twenty years ago. Spurred on by Stalin's now-famous words, "Cadres decide everything,"¹ educational forces within the Union have in-

*Mr. Hazard has just completed a course at the Moscow Law Institute, as a student under the auspices of the Institute of Current World Affairs, with headquarters in New York.

creased their efforts to improve personnel. Legal institutions have not lagged behind.

Under the supervision of the newly created Commissariat of Justice for the U. S. S. R.,² the Moscow Law Institute heads a group of eight Institutes and also three Faculties of Law within outlying Universities,³ each teaching in the language of the Republic in which it lies. Moscow's Institute

draws from all regions. Ukrainians, Georgians, Jews, Uzbecks, Turkomen, Tadjiks, Soviet White Russians, Bashkirs, Ossetians, Soviet Finns and Esthonians to a total of thirty-nine nationality groups are enrolled, all studying in their international language of Russian. Girls now account for some 25 per cent of the student body which has reached the eight hundred mark.

With the adoption of the new Stalin Constitution and the passing of the old period in which it was necessary to change legislation frequently to keep pace with rapidly changing conditions, much greater interest in law is developing. This has been reflected in the growing number of applications for admission to a course which has grown from its modest beginning of

1. Address to Red Army Graduates, May 14, 1935., See *Soviet Union, 1935*, (Moscow, 1935) p. 7.

2. Law of July 20, 1936—*Collection of Laws, U. S. S. R.*, 1936, I, No. 40, Art. 338.

3. Moscow, Leningrad, Saratov, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Kharkov, Minsk, Tashkent, The State Universities of Georgia, and Armenia, and the Baku Social-Economic Institute—Law of Mar. 5, 1935, *Collection of Laws, U. S. S. R.*, 1935, I, No. 13,

two years duration through a three-year term to this season's four-year program. Under the new law permitting entrance on certificate to those who receive in the middle schools a grade of excellent in all their major courses and not less than good in minor ones, the majority of this year's entering class qualified without the entrance tests, given to the others in Russian, mathematics, physics, chemistry and political education.

The average age of students shows a marked decline over former years, the first year class now including 25.6% below 20 years of age, 44.6% between 20 and 25, and only 29.5% above 25. At the same time the percentage of students with Young Communist League affiliations or Party membership has been reduced, due in part to last winter's decree⁴ forbidding consideration of class origin of students applying for admission to Institutes of Higher Learning. Students from non-Party and non-Young Communist League groups have now increased from only 5.5% in last year's entering class to 27% in this year's.

Pedagogical methods have been revolutionized in keeping with the new decree on organization of Institutes of Higher Learning.⁵ Insufficient self-discipline in a student body which had grown up during the uncontrolled days of the Civil Wars had made necessary a form of now outworn recitation procedure. With the coming of a new generation, not only trained but even born since the Revolution, rigid control with its resultant curb on initiative has been abandoned. The new decree demands that question sessions be abolished, leaving in their stead seminar sessions in which the students in the advanced courses will read papers and will study cases appearing in the practice of the day. Traditional two-hour lectures will remain as the backbone of the program. Here are the first signs of a modified case system, a combination of lecture material and cases to illustrate the points.

Because students come without previous University training and with only an equivalent of Junior High School education, the curriculum leaves the study of special branches of the law to later years and begins with more basic subjects in history and theory. Lenin's admonition is carefully followed. He urged students "to cast an historical glance even though momentary on the method in which the state and law have arisen and developed."⁶

In consequence, the curriculum includes courses in the general theory of law, the history of the state and of law throughout the world and in particular among the peoples of the Soviet Union, and a survey course on the Soviet governmental apparatus and administrative law. Political economy, history of the Communist Party, and philosophy are taught here as in all Institutes of any kind. These two basic groups are filled out by Latin and one of three foreign languages (English, German, or French), together with gymnastics and military science.

The second year sees a continuation of basic courses, such a dialectic materialism, Leninism (Marxism as applied to conditions of an Imperialistic world)

and economic policy (the application of the principles of political economy within the U. S. S. R.). The course on the Soviet governmental apparatus and administrative law is continued, and to it is added a survey of the governmental structure of bourgeois countries. Courses in the Court system of the U. S. S. R., and in the general principles of Criminal and Civil law start the student on his first pure study of law. He continues his foreign language and gymnastics, and also takes a course in statistics.

With the third year the study of law begins in earnest. There are major courses in civil and economic law, criminal law, civil and criminal procedure, labor law, the constitution of the U. S. S. R., and transport law. Up to the fall of 1937 the third year students chose the field of law in which they intended to specialize—civil or criminal, but this division was eliminated in the program appearing with the opening of the 1937 school year. Those who chose the criminal field will be judges, prosecutors, or practicing attorneys. Those who chose the civil field will later take positions as consultants in Soviet economic organs and corporations. Each group did more extensive work in its chosen field than the other, although each group took the major courses in the other field. Special courses for the criminalist included criminology, court medicine, court psychiatry and psychology. Civilists majored in credit law, housing laws, and advanced labor law.

The fourth year brings the course to a close with international public and private law, family law, procedure in the state arbitration tribunals and special advanced courses in the chosen field as well as the fourth year of the chosen foreign language.

But classroom work is not all that is provided by a Soviet Institute. Every member of the second and third year classes is placed in a court, administrative bureau, government corporation, or prosecutor's office for actual contact with the work for which the student is preparing. This practice covers two months each year.

Each year an actual session of the Moscow City Court (with jurisdiction over serious criminal offenses) is held in the big lecture hall, classes being halted during its two to three-day duration. Soon afterward the Chief Judge lectures on the lessons to be learned from the trial. Questions from the floor do not spare his own feelings if he has shown partiality.

Examinations complete each term, being given orally by the Professor. Candidates are called singly, given two written questions to be prepared in the room, and then questioned extensively in connection with their prepared answer.

Optional lectures on literature, music and art form part of the general cultural campaign being waged within the Soviet Union. First year students may hear lectures on organization of work and study time, and all students may call on the professors at fixed hours for private consultation.

The future task of the Law Institutes is stated concretely by A. Y. Vishinsky, State Prosecutor for the U. S. S. R., who writes, "We must demand that our judges be people with sufficient vital and political preparation. We must set as our task the preparation of our judges in this very direction. There cannot be good courts without good judges."⁷

Art. 99. With the fall of 1937 two Law Schools were opened at Stalingrad and Novorossiisk. Their classification places them on a lower plane than the Law Institutes.

4. Law of Dec. 29, 1935, *Collection of Laws, U. S. S. R.*, 1936, I, No. 1, Art. 2.

5. Law of June 23, 1936, *Collection of Laws, U. S. S. R.*, 1936, I, No. 34, Art. 308.

6. XXIV Lenin, *Sochineniya* (2nd or 3rd ed., Moscow, 1923-35) 364.

7. The Problem of Evaluating Evidence in Soviet Criminal Procedure, *Sotsialisticheskaya Zakonnost*, 1936, No. 7, p. 21 at 26.

Hazard

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DONALD CONEY · LIBRARIAN

Jura

AUSTIN · TEXAS

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

ON BEHALF OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS, PERMIT ME TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR
GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.

Donald Coney
LIBRARIAN

February 25, 1938

Hazard, John N.

Soviet law: an introduction. (Reprinted from Columbia
Law Review, vol. XXXVI, no. 8 (December, 1936)) 4 copies.

file

1005 East 60th St.,
Chicago, Ill.,
February 25, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

I have had the talk with Harold Winkler as suggested, having invited him to supper at the Quadrangle Club. Let me add a few comments.

He was born in Boston of Jewish parents, going to Harvard for his A.B. education, and working under Whitehead. He has the characteristics of the Jewish boys I have known who have worked under Whitehead in showing a marked brilliance of perception, a quizzical scepticism on every subject, a facile and at times sarcastic humor, and a very easy flowing style of talking which would almost convince an angel.

This boy has ambition, immense ambition, and has planned his study in much the same way used in Europe, a year here, a year there with the greatest minds in America. He finished Harvard, then went to Columbia Law to work with Cohen, and then came here to work with Henry Shultz, since Cohen said he was the best man in any field in Chicago. The boy's idea is that he wants to understand society, and with that in mind he has worked on philosophy, now on statistics and economics, last year on law, and in the future he intends to continue with anthropology. He wishes eventually (at Prof. Merriman's instigation apparently) to spend three years studying the actual operation of government in some smaller foreign country, such as Turkey where entrees would be easier than in a European country. His final goal was not divulged.

Of all of the boys I have run across he would rank near the top in general ability to scintillate. His personality is attractive, although he would unquestionably be disliked by those who dislike bright Jews and those who sometimes feel that they are being politely laughed at.

I also have received the address on Chinese Law which you asked for in January. It was never printed so I asked them to type off a copy. I am enclosing it in a separate envelope. Everything is going nicely with me, the talk at the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations having gone well enough. They made a stenographic report of it, which I am sending Ben with suggestions that it go out to the full list so that all may know what I am doing with my time.

Greetings to all the Cranes-- JNH

JNH...117

Chicago, Ill.,
February 26, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Soviet prisons were never opened to me in spite of repeated requests to be permitted to see one, but along with many another foreigner I was introduced to the Labor Commune at Bolshevo. That is the experiment in rehabilitation of which the Russians are very proud, and well they may be, for it has a startling record of successful treatments. Men and women leave its grounds to return to society with passports cleaned of notation of crime, while 1,000 have liked it so much that they continue to live on in the neighborhood.

With this recollection of a trip to the best "prison" in the Soviet Union I jumped at the opportunity to visit Illinois' two largest prisons, Joliet and Statesville. Both are famous, the first as being one of the oldest prisons in America, having been built in the middle of the last century, and the latter as one of the most modern, housing 1,500 men, and equipped with the most recent aids in prison administration.

Coming out of the Soviet Union after a long time in Moscow makes me look at everything with a certain abstraction hardly present before I went. Wandering through the long corridors and looking at those faces, I caught myself feeling as if I were a foreign visitor.

Both Illinois prisons are sent men only after the diagnostic depot has done its work. Staffed with sociologists, psychiatrists, medical experts, and penologists, this depot takes men from the local jails, observes them for some three or more weeks, and determines which of the state institutions would be best suited to their needs. Joliet gets the hardened repeaters, Statesville the first offenders, while others receive the women, and one the mentally ill.

Both Statesville and Joliet have made extensive use of what the Bolsheviks praise as the absolute essential to rehabilitation--work. Joliet houses a small textile factory, a tailor shop, a furniture upholstering shop, a bedspring and mattress factory, while Statesville provides

a furniture factory, a machine shop, a soap plant, and a farm.

Contrary to the program of the Soviet Bolshevo where the factories turned out sporting goods, manufactured in accordance with the general plan of the Commissariat of Light Industry which took the products and sold them in the regular stores along with the products of mills working with free labor, the Illinois prison shops serve primarily as work clinics, the goods going only to offices of the State. As a result of the prison labor, cost prices are so low that selling on the open market would undercut all other privately manufactured articles. Fear of this has caused both capital and labor to protest against general sale. Some idea of the competition may be gained by comparing the \$9.85 cost price of suits made in the prison with the \$25.00 price for the same article made outside.

Comparison of the physical properties of Soviet and Illinois prisons would give the advantage to Illinois. After all the Statesville prison cost \$6,000,000 in materials, and the labor was free. Bolshevo's equipment would probably not amount to one sixth of that sum. This comparison is not surprising, for quality of buildings and upkeep of grounds in America are generally superior to quality and upkeep in the Soviet Union.

Conversations with prisoners on both sides of the Atlantic also give different impressions. These Americans were in many cases well educated, high school training being not uncommon with a sprinkling of University people mixed in. The Russian inmates come from quite a different group. Many were wholly illiterate before coming to Bolshevo, and their conversation was that of the simple country man and woman.

Discipline was strict in the Illinois prisons, but there was no sign of tyranny. Guards carried only billies, and guns were kept only on the walls and in the turret of the dining hall. Bolshevo's discipline was more lenient, and administered largely by a board of the prisoners, but one cannot forget that Bolshevo was a very special place to which only specially picked prisoners were admitted, and from which the violator of discipline was immediately expelled and returned to prison.

Food in both Bolshevo and Statesville was good. The Russian meal had been borsch, pork, potatoes, black bread, kissel, and tea while the Statesville men had scrambled eggs,

117 (3)

baked spaghetti, relish, white bread, and coffee. The American meals cost the prison administration only 26 cents a day per man, but this figure must be taken in connection with the fact that there is no cost for kitchen help, dishwashing, or service since prisoners do absolutely all the work.

Labor is the keynote of everything in the prison. The explanation of Chief Warden Regan who took over after the riots of 1933 differed little from the Director of Bolshevo. Both men agreed that the prerequisite to good prison discipline and possible rehabilitation is work. Stadesville men do all the chores, cooking, serving, cleaning, landscape gardening, teaching, and farming on the modern dairy and hog farm adjoining the grounds. This farm is the last step to which the most trusted are sent, for they enjoy almost complete freedom except at night when their buildings are locked.

Seeing such prisons in America, operating smoothly and under apparently the most modern theories reassured me, for it was clear that the horrible places of the past are being done away with. Illinois is to be congratulated on a well administered prison system. This aspect of the crime problem is being well handled, but there is another side. No one can go through those buildings and look at the young men in them, men who look quite like a group on any University campus, without wondering why society has not done more to keep them out of such places. My next excursions will be to the centers of social work which are trying to reach boys and girls before they commit their crimes. Before I finish out here I hope to have scoured this area as thoroughly as if I were a Soviet exchange student.

Greetings,

JNH

file

February 27, 1938

Mr. John N. Hazard,
Law School, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear John:

Enclosed are two letters. Please communicate with the young men. Silverstein doesn't look promising, but Harris most decidedly does. I assume he is a Mormon, but he may not be. In any event Dean Jensen is a solid, worthwhile person.

Later on I am going to suggest that you "do" the University of Iowa. The Dean of the Law School there will welcome you with open arms, but also important is the fact that I have found in the Medical School there a young man who seems made to order for our purposes.

I spent a few days at Palm Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Crane seem well. He is thinking about going to Egypt. What's the world coming to with our young men so given to gadding about?

Will be back in Palm Springs in about ten days. Mr. Crane's secretary, Helen Powell, will be kept informed of my movements until then.

Cordial greetings -

W S R

WSR...JNH.. no number

free

1005 East 60th St.,
Chicago, Ill.,
March 5, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Just a line to let you know that our spring vacation begins on the 15th, and I shall be using mine in a jaunt through the East. I have an examination here on the 14th, and then I go to New York. I shall be there until the 19th, when I go to Montreal for two days, followed by a day in Toronto, then to Boston for two days or so, and then back here, probably via New York but perhaps direct. It will be an extremely busy time, but I shall be glad to have the chance to see the Parkins and to get some loose ends picked up in NY and Boston before work opens again here on March 28th.

I am glad to hear that you have run down a Doctor. I also have seen a man here whom the Dean of the Medical School sent around. He is a live wire himself, but is 33 and with a wife and child. They all used to live in India, and he wants to get back to the foreign field as she does, and likes very much the idea of such study. When you come along you may wish to see him, for he is a rather good sort.

Dean Wigmore asked me down to lunch the other day, and he gave me some very good pointers. He was most cordial, and interested in the plan. I tried to outline the Institute's methods with the men, and I suspect that the notice which has caused the trouble will be revised.

I shall look up the Utah boy next week. So far things have been so busy with the exam coming on that I have not had time to do much contacting.

I hope the California floods have not reached you in your travels. Good luck until we meet either here or in NY.

Sincerely,

JNH

Greetings to all the Cranes. I would like to go to Egypt too and see what the Arabs are cooking up if I could get away.

March 7.

Dear Ben;

I shall be arriving in NY on March 16th. Please hold all mail after Saturday and I shall pick it up when I get in.

I am having some packages sent to the office this week. Please keep them for me.

Thanks for sending on the magazines and newspapers so promptly. They have all come through except one which apparently fell out of the wrapper, sine the American post office had stamped that it was received without contents. If the wrappers look too flimsy and torn, you might put a rubber band around and roll the paper up.

I shall bring a copy of the speech when I come, rather than mail it. I think perhaps that it had better not go out but just be put in the files.

Greetings,

JNH.

11
March 18th, 1938

Dear Hazard:

Parkin has just telephoned from Montreal and asked me to pass this message on to you. The Foreign Affairs Council, or whatever it is at Toronto that is arranging your session there on Tuesday, has just telephoned Parkin asking if there is any chance that you could stop off and address a similar group at Hamilton, Ontario. ^{at Hamilton} Hamilton, as you doubtless know, is one hour's ride from Toronto enroute to Buffalo.

The suggestion was that if you could stay over in Toronto until Wednesday morning and then go to Hamilton for either luncheon or dinner. The through train from Toronto to New York stops at Hamilton at 9:30 in the evening, arriving in New York at 7:50 in the morning.

I told Parkin that I was not sure whether or not you were returning to New York or Boston. If you are going to Boston it would be necessary to take an earlier train leaving Hamilton at 7 P.M. and due in Boston at 9:10 in the morning. The later train for New York does not have a Boston sleeper and no good connection at Albany.

Parkin said that he realized that you might have plans that would conflict with this proposal and it is put forward as only something that would be appreciated if it is feasible. At any rate, will you please telephone him at the Sun Life Assurance Company in Montreal tomorrow morning, preferably as soon after 10 A.M. as convenient. He leaves the office at 12 noon on Saturdays and would like to communicate with Toronto and Hamilton as to the decision reached.

Sincerely yours,

DME/fc

file
C
O
P
Y

22nd March 1938.

John Hazard, Esq.,
522 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Hazard:

I was unable to find the case to which I referred you last night. It was along the lines of the Nachimson case and it may be that I was thinking of that case, but I am fairly certain that there was another.

You gave us an exceedingly good evening. Numbers of people spoke to me about it after you had gone, and I had three calls today seeking to invite you for lunch, one of them with the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, as one of the assistant general managers was at the meeting last night. Another man has wired his boss in Toronto urging him to go to your meeting there tonight. The Branch is exceedingly grateful to you, and to Raleigh, in arranging for your meeting.

I am sorry that devotion to family (and to skiing) prevented my seeing you and doing anything for you on Sunday. I hope that on your next visit we may be able to do something for you.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) Brooke Claxton.

C
O
P
Y

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Toronto 5 Canada

Law Building

March 26th, 1958.

G.R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Raleigh:

May I say how much we enjoyed having John Hazard with us last Tuesday. I arranged a luncheon for him at which I had the staff of Osgoode Hall, of the Law Department of the University, the President, the Head of Philosophy, the Dean of Graduate Studies, and a number of down town lawyers, including Clifford Sifton, Dan. Lang, Roly Mitchener, Dana Porter, Dr. Speakman of the Research Foundation, Dr. Blatz, Psychology, and D.W. Buchanan, of the C. B. C., Ottawa.

After luncheon, Mr. Hazard came with me to the Law Building and spent about an hour and a half with 80 or 100 students in the law course. He then had dinner with members of the Canadian Institute and gave them an extremely interesting evening. One of the members said he thought it was the most interesting meeting we have had since Bruening was here.

With all good wishes,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(SGD) Norman MacKenzie

C
O
P
Y

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Secretary
43 St. George Street
Toronto.

March 26, 1938.

G. R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Parkin:

Mr. Rhodes, Secretary of the Vancouver Branch, has written to Alan Gibbons to say that they would like to have Hazard visit the Vancouver Branch if he should happen to be going out to the coast. I should be grateful if you would bear this in mind and let the Vancouver people know if Hazard should, at any time, be going out to the coast.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) E.B. Rogers

Acting National Secretary.

March 30, 1938.

E.B. Rogers, Esq.,
Canadian Institute of
International Affairs,
43 St. George St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I have your letter of March 26th saying that the Vancouver branch would like to have Hazard some time. I am very doubtful whether there is any likelihood of Hazard being on the west coast at all, but I shall mention the matter to him some time so that he will have it in mind. I know that he would be delighted to visit the Vancouver branch if he had the opportunity, and I am also sure that our foundation would be glad to co-operate in making the visit possible if he should find himself on the west coast.

Yours sincerely,

G.R.Parkin:GJ