

1005 East 60th St.,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
January 30, 1939.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

The first month of the new Quarter is about over. It has been busy but successful in that it has seen the course in Soviet Law well started. The character of the group has dictated the approach, for there are present primarily political scientists and not law students. Had I faced the latter there would have been greater temptation to dwell upon detail and the different methods used by America and the Soviet Union in drafting and applying laws. Since the students are political scientists, another course has seemed wise, and to my mind it has proved the best possible approach to the subject. It takes Soviet law and the experience of Soviet administrators to show the close relationship between problems of government and law. We examine the problems, then the laws drafted to cope with them, and then the results as they appear in the statistics.

There is, of course, nothing unusual in this approach— or rather nothing unusual at the present time in America. Many of the so-called "Progressive Law Schools" have been drilling this idea into their students for some years. There are, nevertheless, some teachers who still teach law as a body of logical rules derived either from the experience of the ages or from some higher source of wisdom or reason. There would be little difference what the source if it did not lead often to the conclusion that the law is for the most part immutable. Too often, it has seemed to me, the laymen have seized upon this conclusion, and the result has been an effective block to change, even when new conditions have made change imperative.

The course has offered an opportunity to illustrate the so-called progressive approach by taking examples from a body of law where the relationship between policy and statute is so direct and clear that all can see it. Even procedural law which is often taught as a complicated art which must be mastered by the practitioner but rarely changed becomes a tool of government in the Soviet system.

The course has been outlined so that the student will first consider what Soviet jurists believe law to be. We compare these ideas with excerpts from the great thinkers of the past. The thread then runs through the bodies which make the laws and the other bodies which enforce them. This offers an opportunity for a comparison between the theories of Montesquieu and the Soviet counter theory of "distribution of functions". We then move on to the protection of the state from the individual, a field which opens up criminal law. The converse of the problem comes next with laws protecting the individual from irresponsible state officials. This makes possible a discussion of constitutional guarantees and what they really mean. It also permits a review of the function of procedural and labor laws.

The question of labor law is of peculiar interest in a socialist state, since the latter is avowedly a state created by the working man to further his best interests. Theoretical questions as to why there need be a labor code parallel the similar question as to why there need be a labor union under socialism. Both subjects have long been a matter of great discussion in Marxist circles. There are the Stalinist and Trotskyist answers from which argument can spring. In addition to the theoretical question involved, there is the practical question of preservation of labor discipline. It is this question which has gained such world-wide attention since publication on December 29th of the new law on tardiness and absence from work.

After the series of lectures on law and the individual we move on to the question of law and the family. From that subject we move to law and property. That permits us to discuss the function of civil courts and arbitration tribunals, the latter of which hear disputes between state enterprises, both of which receive their capital from the state. Many a question has been asked as to why there need be a hearing of a dispute, which when settled can only mean the transfer of money from one pocket of the state to another.

Near the end of the course we shall discuss Soviet housing law, and then the Soviet point of view on International law. Several of the students are majoring in International Relations, and they have asked for a treatment of this subject.

While these lectures have been continuing, my study of Soviet housing law has gone forward as have several smaller papers. During February the program calls for a trip to the University of Iowa and another to the University of Minnesota to lecture. Both will be opportunities to see some of the best of the great State Universities.

Greetings to you all--- JNH

February 2nd, 1939

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

Dear John:

I am responsible for the reprints of "Exterior  
Treason" not being distributed. I read it and, not being  
much impressed, told Ben I would speak to him about the  
distribution later - and neglected to do so.

As evidently you want the reprints mailed, Ben  
will send them out today or tomorrow.

Cordial greetings,

NSR/fc

*file*

JNH...WSR...135      Personal

Chicago, Ill.,  
February 16, 1939.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Word has just come of Mr Crane's death last night. Though I have sent a wire to Mrs. Crane, I hope that you will convey my sympathy to other members of the family whom I know. I shall always be glad that I have such intimate memories of him in Moscow, on the Normandie, and at Woods Hole. As I look back upon those experiences I can see quite definitely how his calmness in the face of any excitement has become an ideal which I have set myself.

This week has been busy in catching up after the trip to Iowa and preparing for the one to Minnesota. Iowa was distinctly a successful excursion, though the very busy program they prepared prevented me from seeing all the people you had mentioned. On the train I happened to sit next to Dean Dawson of the Engineering School. He had with him a booklet prepared for some advertising purpose and that introduced me both to the background and history of the University as well as to him. He is a charming cultured man of considerable breadth of interest.

The Law Commons found a room for me and the President of the Student Body, Mr. James Cameron, was apparently in charge of attending to my every need. After breakfast on Saturday he arranged a group in the lounge to discuss informally law and general problems in the Soviet Union. Then Bartley came in and we walked across the river to the Law School and main campus. Bartley is clearly an able man, although more of a promoter than a scholar I think. He had no definite ideas about the popularization of Comparative Law other than those written to you in his letter. Perhaps nothing more could be said than he wrote at that time. He is married with two little children, and frankly admits that such a burden might be too much for one studying comparative law. I suspect that he would have difficulty now in lifting himself out into the work which would be necessary if he were to make his work comparative law and its popularization.

Several members of the faculty came in for lunch together with Professor Porter of the Political Science Faculty. After lunch I gave a lecture on Soviet law followed by questions. It was over only by mid afternoon, at which time I was lucky enough to get hold of Jacob Van Der Zee. He is quite the interesting man you assured me he would be, and he provided me with some background slants on the University which proved very helpful in evaluating the whole situation. He walked me up to the Hospital and the stadium and field house, and by that time it was supper time. A group of students invited me to join them for supper and the Indiana-Iowa basketball game, and when that was over, it was bed time. The next morning the Dean called for me at 7.30 and took me off to breakfast with the faculty, after which I caught the 9.15 train back to Chicago so as to be here for a meeting with Mr. Oumansky who had come out for the day.

It was too bad that my schedule did not permit me to stay longer and see more people, but I felt that I had made a good week-end of it in getting to know so many of the students and in catching the spirit of the University. It is quite the excellent place you have always said.

Since my return there has been an incident of which you will wish to hear. Today a man wearing a badge under his lapel and declaring himself to be a representative of the Special Agent of the Department of State dropped into my office. He said that the Department had been informed that I was very interested in Bund activities and were interested in knowing all the facts of my life, etc. As I have never been near a Bund headquarters, know no German, and never have consciously come in contact with Bund members, the whole affair smelled too much of an effort to find out other things that I was doing under this obvious pretext. I showed surprise that one hand of the State Department should not know what the other was doing and referred his chief to Mr. Henderson and to you for full particulars. I also followed procedure which always worked in Moscow with that police, and told as complete and straight a story as possible from birth to date. The officer seemed impressed with the account and left in smiles and with apologies, but I suspect that the end of the whole thing is not yet. Apparently the government is checking up on every one who might qualify for a drubbing under the Dies committee.

I might add that the officer showed no particular ability in doing his sleuthing. He pretended to talk about everything and would drop such comments as "This is sure a good government we've got, don't you think?" When he asked what I thought about Russia, I suggested that the subject was so long that he had better come down to my public lectures next week at the Art Institute and then he would get a complete idea. I was reminded of the GPU men who used to come and try to pump me. I think they were less obvious about it.

My summer, or rather spring trip is well on the way to being planned. I shall sail May 3rd on the Manhattan, have 3 days in England with Blakemore and Tallbott, and then go by Soviet boat to Leningrad for 31 days; which is the maximum now permitted in the country. After that I shall come out to Lvov for several days of poking around the Polish Ukraine, then into Rumania for a week or so, then Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, and back home probably through Italy. Open Road is making the bookings, and I have instructed them to notify you of any deposits which may be due on the steamer or the Intourist part of the trip. I hope that instruction meets your approval.

Professor Harper has fixed me up with a little task he was asked to do. The American Society of International Law asked him to read a paper at their meeting in Washington on April 27th. He expects to be abroad, and so recommended me. Now I have a telegram inviting me on his recommendation. I shall be glad to try my hand at this, although I know I have little of the experience he would have brought to the preparation of the paper. This is only one of the many instances where he has given me a boost. I must say that I owe him a great deal for his cooperation during this past year.

Please excuse the length of this letter. It seems to have been a newsy week.

Greetings,

JNH

February 20th, 1939

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

Dear John:

Your letter No. 135, February 16th, marked "Personal", prompts me to make a suggestion.

It is that you write me, for distribution to the Trustees, another letter to include the parts of the present letter telling of your visit to Iowa and of the visit of the sleuth to you and, furthermore, an account of your trip to Minnesota.

Am glad to know that you received your Russian visa. How about a transit one from New York City?

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fe

*file*

Feb. 21. 1939

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Your wire asking for the Chicago clippings on Mr. Crane's death came while I was in Minneapolis on the lecture trip. Since I read only the News myself, I called the clipping bureau. The result is enclosed.

Henderson has written apologizing for the grilling I got from their agent. It seems that some dub had given my name as working with him to expose the Fascists in Chicago. The agent went right ahead on the examination without looking me up in Washington. What the fellow had in mind when he told his story no one can tell. He must have had a good imagination as the extent of our collaboration was on a paper discussing legislation on social disease in the Soviet Union.

Greetings,

JNH

*A duplicate set of clippings has been sent to Miss Powell!*

*I shall write shortly a letter outlining results of my trip to Iowa & Minn. as you suggest.*



February 27, 1939

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

Dear John:

I am returning herewith your letter No. 136, February 26th, as it does not do you justice and does not satisfy the purpose I had in mind when requesting it.

The Trustees see you only rarely and in consequence they must, in large part, form their opinion of you and your work from your letters.

The present letter is not particularly well written: it gives the impression of having been dashed off. It is not very informing. Your superficial impressions are not of much consequence to other people. The Trustees want to know in some detail what topics you covered in your lectures, what subjects came up in your talks with students and professors, perhaps especially with President Ford, for several of the Trustees know him personally and no doubt, in due time, will learn his impressions of you.

It would be easy to list several other things that might well be covered in such a report, but instead of doing so I will ask that you consider what sort of a report you would have prepared had you been sent on the two trips by a law firm, a corporation, a government department or a magazine.

I do not mean to imply by anything I have written above a long itemized report. What I do mean to ask for is a short, penetrating, well-thought-out, well-written statement - the best you are capable of doing from both an intellectual and a literary viewpoint.

There is a likelihood of my being in Chicago for a day or two early in March.

WSR/fc  
encls.

Cordial greetings,

file

March 1, 1939

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Thanks for the letter bringing me up short. I deserve the criticism for I have permitted myself to rush to the point that I skimmed on the letter in order to get it off when you wanted it. I shall sit down and take time this week end to do a better job.

Enclosed is the monthly check from the University endorsed over to the Institute.

I hope you will be out this way as you promise. I leave here March 20th, and until then will be filling up every corner of the day with projects which must be done before going East.

Greetings,

JNH.

Chicago, Ill.,  
March 4, 1939.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

My February trips to the Universities of Iowa and Minnesota merit a report. Though they were only interludes in a crowded schedule here in Chicago, they stand out as highlights of the month just past.

I shall begin with Iowa. The atmosphere was one of informality and intimacy. The law students took me into their Law Commons, in which I slept, and ate, and talked. They sat around in their pyjamas munching hamburgers as we used to do in college. They went over their personal problems, their hopes for their future careers, and their general impressions of their school. They wanted to know the intimate details of my life in Moscow, as well as my impressions as to the benefits to be derived from law practice in Chicago or the East. They commented in detail on their own state--on occasion bemoaning its conservatism. They thought their own futures hindered by this conservatism, for they believed it to take the form of stratification of society--only sons of lawyers can win general confidence as lawyers, and a farmer boy might just as well not try to improve his rank. They looked upon the East as the only place in which there was true equality of opportunity--in that any one who is especially able may find success in the law, no matter what his background. My position became almost that of a father confessor among boys who felt few inhibitions in discussing their problems.

My opportunity to spend time with the boys was the result of a mere coincidence. A commission from the legislature happened to be on the campus the day of my lecture. The commission engaged the Dean so that I was turned over to the boys. Though having only a limited association with the faculty, I found them to be an alert able group. It was also of unusual interest to meet Dean Rutledge. On the day of my arrival, the newspapers had carried stories with his name as a possible choice for the Supreme Court vacancy. He is an unassuming pleasant man who exudes friendliness. His immediate interest seemed to be in the future of his students. Quite naturally he wanted to know about the work of the Institute. We talked almost not at all about the Soviet Union or its law. Since I hardly felt competent to talk about the future plans of the Institute, we chatted about the Law School curriculum. As

you know, I have become very interested in legal education as a result of my experience under two strikingly different types. Iowa seems to be following other so called "liberal" schools in broadening its curriculum to include more than purely legal subjects. It is seeking to provide some of the background necessary to the understanding of the mechanics of law. The curriculum seemed progressive, but I was subsequently to find that it was not nearly as advanced as that of Minnesota.

To provide a central theme for discussion, I chose as the subject of my Saturday afternoon lecture in the Law Commons a narrow field. It seemed that "Soviet Criminal Law" would permit me to explain Soviet theories and at the same time draw upon examples from the field of law in which the points are most clearly illustrated. Frequent lectures have made it evident that presentation of any principle of Soviet law in half to three quarters of an hour is almost impossible when students have not previously been introduced to the subject. The task is made especially difficult in some instances, as when members of the audience do not even know what the Soviet Union is or what kind of a change in government occurred in Russia in 1917. To do the job thoroughly a lecturer should really take an hour before he turns to the question of law. He should outline the background in old Russia and the history of the Revolution. Professor Harper has done just that in his early chapters before explaining the Soviet form of government. It happened that in Iowa I had been given the opportunity to do a little introducing by sitting in the lounge and chatting with a group before the afternoon session began. We talked about legal education, about current events, the trials, the purge, industrial production, and allied subjects. The hour was valuable, but it was attended only by a few of those who appeared for the afternoon session.

At Minnesota the following week the program was entirely different. The opportunity to see the students informally was wholly lacking. Perhaps no such opportunity could have been provided as the students do not live in a general dormitory as is the case in Iowa. Most of my time was spent with faculty members.

The subjects of the two lectures had been selected by the University--- a morning talk on "Studying Law in the Soviet Union", and an afternoon discussion on "Law and the Soviet Family". The morning lecture was enthusiastically received. By this time I have discussed the subject so often, that it is easy to choose the aspects which will interest a group of American law students. The large lecture hall of the Law School was packed with men and women ready for a bit of relaxation during their morning recess, and the fifty minutes passed quickly and easily. Merriment broke out even at moments when I least expected it, and in consequence, I was told that the students enjoyed the session. It was my intention to give them some idea of the subjects a Soviet law student must learn-- not just to provide a point of comparison in subjects taught, but

to impress upon the students the close relationship between law and political science. The Soviet picture draws the relationship so clearly that Americans can hardly help but see that their own study might be conceived of also in similar terms.

My primary point of criticism of my own legal education lies in the fact that the relationship between law and government was seldom drawn. One of my tasks since returning to America has been to impress upon law students and older groups the fact that there is such a relationship, and that it is close. Fortunately the task is not as hard today as it was even a short while ago--at least so far as the law schools are concerned. The most forward looking of these institutions have reframed their curricula to emphasize the relationship. Minnesota is one of these schools. While it has not done what Chicago has done in including background courses in the law course, it presents a pre-law required curriculum. This pre-law course has been prepared with the cooperation of law teachers. The result is somewhat the same as the one achieved here at Chicago, and the method used is often considered better in that essential background is gained before entering upon the subject of law rather than in conjunction with that study.

Chicagoans do not feel that the Minnesota scheme is quite suitable because it is believed that law and the background subjects should be taken at the same time. It is argued that the result achieved is different when law is mixed with political science, economics, philosophy, psychology and history than when the law curriculum comes after a wholly unrelated study of this background material. Chicagoans think, in other words, that it is not a mere matter of covering a long list of subjects at some time or other, but of taking them at such a time that they are associated with each other. It is hard to choose between the two systems, for neither has yet been tried for sufficient time to permit evaluation in practical results. I tend at the moment to favor the Chicago method because it seems apparent that students do not associate and interrelate courses unless they are pursuing them at approximately the same time.

The subject of the Soviet family is usually a good one for general lectures. It cuts across different fields and is not confined in interest to lawyers. I was disappointed, however, in the reaction of the audience during the presentation of the subject. Complete quiet reigned in the hall throughout the talk, and only once was there a ripple indicating alert interest. Part of the cause of this may have been the fact that a microphone stared me in the eye. The University had decided to broadcast without telling me more than a few hours in advance. I did not feel that I could talk as informally or as openly as I should

have done if the country folk of Minnesota had not been listening in. Some consolation lay in the fact that in spite of the plodding nature of the talk, one of the men afterwards told me that he had enjoyed hearing a talk about the Soviet Union which was not impassioned. It was certainly unimpassioned, but I fear that it lacked the spark which I like to put into a talk. I can only hope that the considerable amount of material presented permitted serious students to develop a good conception of the recent events in the important field of family relations.

Dean Frasier of the Law School invited me to supper, and we had an excellent talk about the problems facing America. The Dean's unique boyhood on Prince Edward Island, which was still in a primitive social state at that time, has provided him with a refreshing point of view. He is a real liberal, and followed with interest every detail of the account of Soviet law and of the Soviet Union itself. Like Dean Rutledge of Iowa he is interested in the future of his students, but I gather that his boys feel less restrained in their future opportunities than do a goodly part of the Iowa group. The Dean told me that the best men tend to go to Chicago and New York. He regrets the constant drain on the community which this pull exerts. He sees the small communities from which the men come being denuded of their best talent. Even Minneapolis loses its star students. The state is paying for the education of men who are not going to give their time and abilities to the state after they graduate. On every hand in St. Paul and Minneapolis I have heard the same complaint--the leading citizens seem to be searching for some way of keeping talent out here in the middle part of the country where it is sorely needed. It seems doubtful that Americans would accept the Soviet solution of assigning men to backward areas for five year periods. If a Soviet boy or girl leaves his post, he is subjected to penalties under the criminal law.

President Ford also gave me a good deal of time. Our conversation centered largely around a book he is editing on Dictatorship. He also let fall some helpful remarks about teaching. He decried the fact that most young men want to burn up the world when they begin their work. His experience has been that young men usually do not wish to take over the teaching of routine subjects, but always want to start something which they believe will cut across all lines and be something startlingly new. He appears to believe that the best approach for any man is to begin with some simple field and branch out as time goes on and as the occasion arises. His comments are somewhat similar to those given on various occasions by Professor Merriam who urges that any man begin with every-day subjects covering broad fields taught to all students, and then branch out into a more specialized course to which a few may wish to turn. Budgetary considerations are given as one of the chief reasons for this point of view by Professor Merriam. Few colleges can afford the luxury of a specialist he believes. President Ford gave no such reason for his thinking, and he may have started from some other unexpressed premise.

Going back on the train, I had plenty of time to think over the experiences at Iowa and Minnesota. Both trips had served to emphasize what has already become clear as the result of trips to Wisconsin, Canada, and many places around Chicago. Audiences come primarily to hear light entertainment or inside stories. They feel disappointed if they are offered not entertainment but solid material which takes thought and attention to follow. They also seem to feel disappointed if they do not have at least one or two "confidential" remarks made to them with which they can subsequently startle their friends. President Benes has apparently been running into this problem. Neither students nor downtown audiences are being pleased by his substantial lectures which go into history and major principles of government. He provides no entertainment in the way of jokes, and he will not give the inside stories they want to hear. He apparently feels that his task is that of a Professor, but his audiences are not looking for education. His difficulty is not solely his own, for a lot of us have noted the same problem.

Unquestionably a talk announced as dealing with the Soviet Union will attract interest and attention, but it turns out that few people come to hear how the Soviet government works. They ask me for stories of my life in Moscow. When I feel the group informal enough to permit it, I tell some details of personal experiences, and the group comes out delighted. When I try to give more than just reminiscences, the audience often expresses polite interest, but only a handful which takes notes seems really thrilled with the material. Most of this note-taking group is made up of Russians or liberals who come to hear more about a subject of which they already know much. My classes here at the University, and the larger lectures down at the Art Institute are composed of that kind of people. It is an inspiration to talk to them. On the other hand the audiences one faces on a one day trip are so different in their interest that I do not always feel that I can give them what they seek. In my disappointment with the general result of these "popular" lectures, I find myself searching for a justification of the trips, not so much in the lecture as in the informal contacts made along the way. Perhaps these are more important anyway. They certainly have been numerous, and if a trip is to be judged by the people met and the private conversations, all of my own excursions have been eminently worth while.

To be sure there is no way of measuring the quiet influence which may be had upon individuals in the audience who may go home and begin an interest in things they never thought about before. Some people have told me that they have experienced that sensation. It is because of this encouragement that I continue to make outside talks when my schedule here is really too busy to justify running off for a week-end.

Greetings---JNH.

The University of Chicago

*five*

THE ONE HUNDRED NINETY-FIFTH  
CONVOCATION

The Spring

MARCH FOURTEENTH  
A.D. NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE



ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL CHAPEL



# ORDER OF EXERCISES

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## I. THE CONVOCATION PROCESSION

Processional—Grande Pièce Symphonique

*Franck*

The Marshal

The Candidates for Degrees

The Faculties of the University

The Trustees and Administrative Officers

The Convocation Chaplain

The President of the University and the Convocation Orator

## II. THE PRAYER

The Convocation Chaplain, CHARLES WHITNEY GILKEY, Dean of the Chapel

## III. THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

312 - 337

“The Man of Science and the Man of Letters.” PERCY HOLMES BOYNTON, Professor of English

#### IV. THE AWARD OF HONORS

*Members elected to the Beta of Illinois Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on nomination by the University for especial distinction in general scholarship in the University:*

Robert Finley Drury

Isobel Sklow

*Members elected to Sigma Xi on nomination of the Departments of Science for evidence of ability in research work in Science:*

Melbourne Wells Boynton  
Harry Davis Bruner  
Daniel Cahoon  
Galen Wood Ewing  
John Carroll Frazier  
Leslie Willard Freeman  
David Marion Grubbs

Francis Paul Guida  
James Charles Hesler  
Harold Frank Jacobson  
Anna Marie Pedersen Kummer  
Franklin Colvester MacKnight  
Wayne William Marshall  
Aubrey Willard Naylor

Russell Eldridge Pottinger  
Robert Henry Ralston  
Jessie Weed Rudnick  
Curtis Randolph Singleterry  
William Jere Tancig  
Alfonso Villa-Rojas  
Floyd Joseph Wiercinski

#### V. THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Candidates for degrees will be presented by the Deans in the following order:

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science by Dean William Homer Spencer

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or of Science by Dean William Homer Spencer

Candidate for the degree of Master of Business Administration by Dean William Homer Spencer.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) by Assistant Dean Sheldon Tefft

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine by Associate Dean Arthur Charles Bachmeyer

Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.) by Assistant Dean Sheldon Tefft

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Dean William Homer Spencer

CANDIDATES FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE

I. IN THE DIVISION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy:*

Elizabeth Ann Burns                      Gladys Harwood Robbins

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Science:*

Beatrice Behr	Jeanne Musser Howard	Howard Lloyd Miller
George Otto Ferdinand Dohrmann	Kenneth Erwin Jochim	Minnie Rosen
Zelman Zenard Dworkin	Florence Irma Kahn	Ernest William Scott

II. IN THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:*

Evelyn Ruth Aronovitz	Dorothy Elizabeth Barrows	Elizabeth Christmann Marshall
Rosemary Louise Bach	Margaret Ellen Brown	Mary Ann Matthews

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy:*

Mary Riddle Greene                      Catherine Frances Lowery

III. IN THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Science:*

Leo David Braitberg	Harry Charles Langelan	George Julian Rotariu
Louis Isaac Gordon	Zelda Shirley Lotman	Robert Ernest Sorensen
James Hutchison Hayner	Mehmet Şahap Öngün	Wilson Fay Souders
Mathilde June Kland	Harold Israel Rosenbloom	

IV. IN THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:*

Harvey Hillman Ancel	Alice Rochelle Drell	Newell Taylor Reynolds
Dorothy Dyna Berman	Robert Finley Drury	Irving Eugene Sheffield
Adele Frances Bretzfeld	Daniel Glaser	Isobel Sklow
Heather Naomi Cohodas	Harvey Marshall Karlen	Jacob Morris Wish
Charles Joseph Corcoran	Marione Cecelle Kohn	Jay Lewis Yager
George Frederick Delaplane	Stephen Harshaw Moore	Merrill Joseph Yoh

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy:*

Mabel Elizabeth Carlson	Robert Henry Hutchinson	Georgiana Charleston Taylor
Nelle Newman Clark	Lyle Jay Norton	

V. IN THE LAW SCHOOL

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:*

Marshall Grant Dazey	Joseph Lazar	Harry Leland Simkins
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VI. IN THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

*For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:*

Sara Belly	Margaret Elizabeth Hudson	Reva Sarah Katz
Shirley J. Flaxman	Peretz Albert Katz	Helen Gladys Rabichow

## CANDIDATES FOR HIGHER DEGREES

### I. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

#### I. IN THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES

- JOHN STEWART CARTER  
A.B., Northwestern University, 1931  
(English) Without Thesis
- RUTH CUTTER NASH  
A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1903  
(Oriental Languages and Literatures) Thesis: *The Relationship of Egyptian to the Semitic and Hamitic Languages: A Critical Bibliography*
- SOPHIE HENRIET SHAPIRO  
A.B., University of Chicago, 1937  
(Germanics) Thesis: *Genitive Forms without -s in Early New High German*

#### II. IN THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

- RUTH ELEANOR BAKER  
S.B., University of Illinois, 1926  
(Political Science) Thesis: *Ramsay MacDonald: His Break with the British Labor Party in 1931*
- SOPHIA FAGIN  
A.B., University of Chicago, 1936  
(Sociology) Thesis: *Public Forums in Chicago*
- JEAN ANDREW FORTIER  
A.B., Northland College, 1921  
(Sociology) Thesis: *A Study in Parent-Child Relationships*
- ANNESTA FRIEDMAN  
(Anthropology) Thesis: *Craniology of the Northwest Coast*
- HAROLD JOSEPH KERBER  
A.B., Central Y.M.C.A. College, 1936  
(Political Science) Thesis: *The Administration of the Federal Theater*
- DAVID MAURICE KINSLER  
S.B., University of Chicago, 1937  
(Economics) Thesis: *Statistical Charts for Popular Use*
- FLORENCE MATILDA KRIMMEL  
Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1929  
(Education) Without Thesis
- RUSSEL CRAIG McIVOR  
A.B., University of Western Ontario, 1937  
(Economics) Thesis: *A History of Canadian Population and Immigration*
- DOROTHY EDWARDS POWERS  
A.B., Vassar College, 1917  
(Sociology) Thesis: *The Chicago Woman's Club*
- CHRISTINE WHINERY  
A.B., Southwestern College, 1931  
(History) Thesis: *William Allen White*

#### III. IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

- PAUL JOSEPH FOLINO  
A.B., Ohio State University, 1936 Thesis: *The Influence of the Logos Idea on the Doctrine of the Person of Christ*
- EARL ENOCH GUSTAF LINDEN  
A.B., Northland College, 1936 Thesis: *The History of Congregationalism in North Dakota*

#### IV. IN THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

- FRIEDA MATILDA BRACKEBUSCH  
S.B., Illinois Wesleyan University, 1932  
S.M., University of Illinois, 1933 Report: *The Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Illinois State Department of Health*

- FRANK ESPE BROWN  
A.B., University of California, 1932
- MARGUERITE ELIZABETH BROWN  
A.B., St. Lawrence University, 1914
- LUCILE BRUNER  
A.B., State University of Iowa, 1921
- FRANK DOANE  
Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1932
- MARIA YOLANDA FERRO  
A.B., University of Utah, 1933
- MORTON JULIAN FRIEDMAN  
A.B., University of California at Los Angeles, 1936
- MILTON FROMER  
A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1933
- RHODA ELAINE GERARD  
A.B., University of California at Los Angeles, 1936
- CLARENCE HENRY HILLE  
A.B., Oberlin College, 1926
- LAVINIA MORGAN HOWELLS  
A.B., University of Michigan, 1936
- ARTHUR WILSON JAMES  
A.B., College of William and Mary, 1913
- FLORENCE EVELYN LAFLER  
S.B., Elmira College, 1923
- MARY ELIZABETH MACDONALD  
A.B., Wellesley College, 1933
- LOUISE JOHNSTONE McDONNELL  
A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1938
- HELEN WINIFRED McMANUS  
A.B., D'Youville College, 1927  
A.M., Cornell University, 1928
- E. JANET PLEAK  
A.B., University of Illinois, 1931
- LUCY PRESCOTT  
A.B., Radcliffe College, 1935  
S.B., Simmons College, 1937
- BIDO PURVIS  
A.B., Alabama College, 1932
- SIMON RUBIN  
A.B., Brown University, 1937
- ROSALYN SAMUEL  
A.B., Brooklyn College, 1933
- LINDA SMITH  
A.B., University of British Columbia, 1936
- EDITH STANDER  
A.B., University of Nebraska, 1927
- LUCILLE STENN  
A.B., University of Chicago, 1936
- WILLIAM MAVOR TRUMBULL  
A.B., Stanford University, 1937
- CONSTANCE BELL WEBB  
A.B., Western Reserve University, 1908
- LENA DOROTHY WEINBERG  
A.B., Goucher College, 1918
- Thesis: *Program and Policies of the National Youth Administration, 1935-38*
- Field Study: *Tuberculosis "Suspects" Known to Chicago Relief Administration, Lower North and Union Districts*
- Report: *State Care of the Blind in Iowa*
- Field Study: *One Thousand Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Two Areas of New York State*
- Field Study: *Relief Clients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Lawndale District, Chicago Relief Administration*
- Thesis: *Juvenile Offenders Committed to the St. Charles School for Boys, 1937*
- Field Study: *The First Tenants of the Jane Addams Houses*
- Field Study: *Use of Community Resources in the Jewish Children's Bureau*
- Field Study: *Permanent Partial Disabilities under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934: The Use of Attorneys*
- Field Study: *Relief Clients with Tuberculosis: Midwest District, Chicago Relief Administration*
- Thesis: *History of the Virginia Board of Charities and Corrections*
- Field Study: *Medical Care in Chicago under Workmen's Compensation; Workers Receiving Permanent Partial Disability*
- Report: *Federal and Illinois Legislation for Vocational Rehabilitation*
- Report: *State Administration of Child Welfare in Ohio*
- Report: *Laws of Pennsylvania Relating to Illegitimacy*
- Field Study: *Township Relief Administration in St. Clair County, Illinois*
- Thesis: *The Historical Development of the Poor Law of Vermont, 1779-1862*
- Field Study: *Adoption Cases of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Downstate, 1936*
- Field Study: *Permanent Partial Disabilities under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act--Meat-Packing Industry*
- Field Study: *Medical Care for One Hundred Recipients of Old-Age Assistance*
- Field Study: *Tuberculosis "Suspects," Halsted District, Chicago Relief Administration*
- Field Study: *Adoption Cases of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, 1936*
- Field Study: *Rent Problems in the Southwest District, Chicago Relief Administration, 1937-38*
- Thesis: *Boys and Girls of Criminal-Court Age Held in the Cook County Jail, 1936-37*
- Thesis: *A History of Contagious Disease Care in Chicago before the Great Fire*
- Report: *The Development of Public-Health Administration in Maryland*

## II. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

### I. IN THE DIVISION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

MYRTLE ELECTA CREASER Ph.B., Alma College, 1910 (Biological Sciences)	Without Thesis
LILLIAN MAGDALINE LEVY S.B., University of Chicago, 1914 (Biological Sciences)	Without Thesis
GERTRUDE VERGENE WILSON S.B., University of Chicago, 1937 (Home Economics)	Thesis: <i>The Responsibilities of High-School Students in Buying</i>

### II. IN THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

MARY ELLEN EACH S.B., St. Xavier College, 1937 (Mathematics)	Thesis: <i>The Lines of Curvature as a Conjugate Net</i>
JAMES CHARLES HESLER S.B., University of Chicago, 1937 (Chemistry)	Thesis: <i>Kinetics of the Finkelstein Reaction</i>
RUSSELL ELDRIDGE POTTINGER A.B., University of Illinois, 1936 (Chemistry)	Thesis: <i>Some Reactions of Trichloronitrosomethane</i>

## III. PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

### I. IN THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

#### *For the Degree of Master of Business Administration:*

THOMAS PAUL DRAINE Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1933	Without Report
WILLIAM LYNN WILSON, JR. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1934	Report: <i>Centralization of the Hospital's Business Function</i>

### II. IN THE LAW SCHOOL

#### *For the Degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.):*

AMI FROST ALLEN A.B., University of Chicago, 1938	EUGENE WILLIAM SCHOFER A.B., University of Chicago, 1937
RAYMOND ICKES A.B., University of Chicago, 1935 A.M., <i>ibid.</i> , 1936	ROGER LAFAYETTE SEVERNS ( <i>cum laude</i> ) A.B., Beloit College, 1933 LL.B., Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1932 LL.M., <i>ibid.</i> , 1933
THOMAS LOREN KARSTEN A.B., University of Chicago, 1937	JOHN PACKER SIMPSON A.B., University of Chicago, 1936
THOMAS SCOFIELD PARKER A.B., University of Chicago, 1937	STEWART ROBERT WINSTIN A.B., Augustana College, 1935
PETER PRAHL SCHNEIDER A.B., University of Chicago, 1938	VERNA RUTH WINTERS S.B., University of Chicago, 1936

#### *For the Degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.):*

JOHN NEWBOLD HAZARD A.B., Yale University, 1930 LL.B., Harvard University, 1934 Certificate, Moscow Juridical Institute, 1937	Thesis: <i>Soviet Housing Law</i>
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III. IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE DIVISION OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

*For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| LESTER CAIN CRISMON<br>A.B., University of Utah, 1933<br>A.M., <i>ibid.</i> , 1933 | ROY ARTHUR NELSON<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1936                                    |
| WILLIAM KEIM KUHLMAN<br>A.B., Central Y.M.C.A. College, 1935                       | CARROLL FRANKLIN SHUKERS<br>A.B., University of Kansas, 1927<br>A.M., <i>ibid.</i> , 1933 |
| MARY ELIZABETH MCKEE<br>A.B., University of Alabama, 1935                          | GIFFORD DEAN WRAY, JR.<br>A.B., Lake Forest College, 1935                                 |
| LAUREN MARK NEHER<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1936                             |   |

IV. IN RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

*For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| EDWARD TILLMAN BAUMGART  | EDWARD LEROY JACKSON<br>S.B., Central Y.M.C.A. College, 1937                                    |
| WILLIAM GRAHAM CAMERON<br>S.B., U.S. Naval Academy, 1933   | EUGENE LINWOOD KIDD<br>S.B., University of Washington, 1935                                     |
| ARTHUR LOUIS CHANDLER<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1935   | H. KERMIT KNOCH<br>S.B., Louisiana State University, 1934<br>S.B., University of Missouri, 1937 |
| RUTH FRANCES CHARLES<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1925  | MARTIN ALEX KREMBS<br>S.B., University of Wisconsin, 1935                                       |
| CECIL CARL COOPER<br>A.B., Western State Teachers College (Kalamazoo,<br>Michigan), 1934                   | SIDNEY RICHARD LASH<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1937  |
| JOHN NELSON WARREN DEPREE<br>A.B., Hope College, 1930  | WILLIAM MORRIS LEES<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1935  |
| CHARLES CAMPBELL DERRICK<br>A.B., Duke University, 1934  | HAROLD PHILIP LYNN<br>S.B., Marquette University, 1935  |
| LYLE BRYAN DURKEE<br>A.B., University of North Dakota, 1936<br>S.B., <i>ibid.</i> , 1937                   | OWEN GERARD McDONALD<br>S.B., University of Wisconsin, 1937                                     |
| WILFRID ARTHUR FLAHERTY<br>S.B., University of South Dakota, 1937  | HAROLD HENDERSON MEANOR, JR.<br>S.B., Washington and Jefferson College, 1934                    |
| HAROLD WALTER FULLER<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1936  | RICHARD PHILLIPS MORRIS   |
| ROBERT BROWN HENRY<br>A.B., University of South Dakota, 1935<br>S.B., <i>ibid.</i> , 1937                  | RAYMOND WILBERT POLK<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1936                                       |
| WALTER JAMES HIGHMAN, JR.<br>Ch.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1933                                 | DONALD EVERETT RALSTON<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1938                                     |
| ALBERT WILLIAM HILKER<br>A.B., Cornell College, 1936   | THOMAS WILLIAM SUGARS<br>S.B., State College of Washington, 1936                                |
| CHIKAO GEORGE HORI<br>A.B., University of British Columbia, 1935<br>S.B., University of South Dakota, 1937 | HOWARD RANDOLPH WOLD<br>A.B., University of North Dakota, 1930                                  |

IV. THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

I. IN THE DIVISION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| HELEN JEAN BLAKE<br>S.B., University of Chicago, 1935<br>(Physiology)  | Thesis: <i>Factors Influencing Brain Potentials during Sleep</i>                                      |
| MARY BRANNOCK BLAUCH<br>A.B. Woman's College of the University of North<br>Carolina, 1924<br>S.M., University of Chicago, 1932<br>(Biochemistry) | Thesis: <i>Studies on the Enzymatic Formation and Destruction of<br/>Uric Acid in Mammalian Blood</i> |

- ALBERT DORFMAN  
S.B., University of Chicago, 1936  
(Biochemistry)      Thesis: *Studies on the Essential Growth Requirements of the Dysentery Bacillus*
- HAROLD HARRY DUBNER  
S.B., University of Chicago, 1934  
M.D., Rush Medical College, 1937  
(Physiology)      Thesis: *Factors Controlling Brain Potentials in the Cat*
- HELEN JOSEPHINE POYNTER  
S.B., University of Chicago, 1934  
(Zoölogy)      Thesis: *Testis Hormone Secretion in the Albino Rat under Conditions of Vasectomy or Isolation*
- WALTER EMIL WARD  
S.B., University of California, 1935  
(Bacteriology and Parasitology)      Thesis: *The Apparent Oxidation-Reduction Potentials of Bright Platinum Electrodes in Synthetic Media Cultures of Bacteria*

## II. IN THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES

- FRANK DANIEL CURTIN  
A.B., University of Pittsburgh, 1927  
A.M., *ibid.*, 1929  
(English)      Thesis: *The Penetration of Ruskin's Social Criticism into the Thought of the Late Nineteenth Century*

## III. IN THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- JOSIAH CRUDUP  
A.B., Mercer University, 1923  
A.M., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1928      Thesis: *The Absorption of the Shower-Producing Component of Cosmic Radiation in Iron and Lead*
- JOHN FREDERICK GALL  
S.B., Northwestern University, 1934  
(Chemistry)      Thesis: *The Heat of Dilution of Potassium Chloride in Aqueous Urea Solutions*
- ALVIN MARTIN WEINBERG  
S.B., University of Chicago, 1935  
S.M., *ibid.*, 1936  
(Physics)      Thesis: *Mathematical Foundations for a Theory of Biophysical Periodicity*

## IV. IN THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

- GLADYS LUCILLE BAKER  
A.B., University of Michigan, 1933  
(Political Science)      Thesis: *The County Agent*
- JAMES WHITCOMB ERRANT  
S.B., University of Illinois, 1923  
(Political Science)      Thesis: *Trade Unionism in the Civil Service of Chicago, 1895-1930*
- WILLARD NEWTON HOGAN  
A.B., Transylvania College, 1930  
D.B., College of the Bible, 1932  
A.M., University of Kentucky, 1934  
(International Relations)      Thesis: *International Violence and Third States since the World War*
- CHARLES JUDAH SHOHAN  
A.B., University of North Carolina, 1930  
A.M., *ibid.*, 1933  
(Economics)      Thesis: *The Conception of Economics in American Economic Thought, 1886-95*

## V. IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

- CHALMER ERNEST FAW  
A.B., LaVerne College, 1932  
D.B., Bethany Biblical Seminary, 1936      Thesis: *Royal Motifs in the Hebrew Psalter*
- MATHEW PALAKUNNATHU TITUS  
A.B., Madras Christian College, 1928  
A.M., University of Chicago, 1935      Thesis: *A Study of Protestant Charities in Chicago: History, Development, and Philosophy*

## VI. THE CONVOCATION STATEMENT

ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, President of the University



VII. "ALMA MATER"

Words by  
EDWIN H. LEWIS

To - day we glad - ly sing the praise Of her who owns us as her sons;  
Her might - y learn - ing we would tell, Tho' life is something more than lore;  
The Cit - y White hath fled the earth, But where the az - ure wa - ters lie,

Our loy - al voic - es let us raise, And bless her with our ben - i - sons.  
She could not love her sons so well, Loved she not truth and hon - or more.  
A no - bler cit - y hath its birth, The Cit - y Gray that ne'er shall die.

*With a steady rhythm, like a march*

Of all fair moth - ers, fair - est she, Most wise of all that wis - est be,  
We praise her breadth of char - i - ty, Her faith that truth shall make men free,  
For dec - ades and for cen - tu - ries, Its bat - tle - ment - ed tow'rs shall rise,

*Slightly slower*

Most true of all the true, say we, Is our dear Al - ma Ma - ter.  
That right shall live e - ter - nally, We praise our Al - ma Ma - ter.  
Be - neath the hope filled west - ern skies, 'Tis our dear Al - ma Ma - ter.

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VIII. THE BENEDICTION

IX. THE RECESSIONAL—Grand Chorus in March Form

*Guilmant*

The audience is requested to remain standing during the Recession

*MARSHALS*

LEON PERDUE SMITH, *Marshal of the University*

*ASSISTANT MARSHALS*

WALTER BARTKY	SHELDON TEFFT
FRANK HURBURT O'HARA	HAROLD RIDEOUT WILLOUGHBY
WALTER LINCOLN PALMER	

*STUDENT MARSHALS*

JOHN RANDOLPH VAN DE WATER, *Head Marshal*

JOHN WILKINS BUSBY	ROBERT EDWARD MERRIAM
ROY EMMETT DEADMAN	SEYMOUR HENRY MILLER
THEODORE PHILIP FINK	FRANCIS HART PERRY
EDWARD RUSCH GUSTAFSON	WILLIAM EDWARD WEBBE, Jr.
LEWIS BERNARD HAMITY	

*STUDENT AIDES*

BARBARA ELLIOTT ALLEE	KATHRYN ISABEL MacLENNAN, <i>Senior Aide</i>
LAURA CECELIA LINA BERGQUIST	MARGARET COMFORT MERRIFIELD
JUDITH CUNNINGHAM	AUDREY LOUISE NEFF
MARJORIE CONSUELO HAMILTON	HARRIET NELSON
ALICE MARIE LA PERT	CLEMENTINE JEANNE VAN DER SCHAEGH