

JNH...WSR..137

Chicago, Ill.,
March 18, 1939.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Today brings to a close my work at the University of Chicago. My book on Soviet Housing Law has been completed and the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence awarded on the basis of my work in the Law School. Also completed are my lectures in the Political Science Department. Next week I shall return to New York for my work in Columbia this spring.

In checking over activities of the past year I discover that in addition to the major task of completing the book, I have given a course of 24 lectures for Professor Harper, a course of 10 two-hour lectures of my own in Soviet Law, a popular course downtown at the Art Institute on "Rights in the USSR."

In addition to these teaching duties lectures have been given in Chicago at twelve places since July 1st. Previous lecture engagements were reported in my annual report of June, 1938. Lecture trips have been taken to Ottawa, Toronto, twice to Montreal, to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. All of these will be reported in detail in the next annual report.

Legal monographs have been published in several Journals since my return-- totalling seven, one of them being written in collaboration with another author. In addition to these, two long book reviews were published. Several of the monographs were prepared in the Soviet Union and published after my return. It would have been obviously impossible to prepare these detailed studies while writing on my book.

Legal memorandums and reports have been prepared in three cases. Due to my teaching engagements here it was impossible to accept the U.S. Government's invitation to assist in the taking of testimony from a Soviet expert witness in New York in January.

No small part of the year's experiences has been the opportunity to work with the Law faculty and with members of the Political Science Department. It is a humbling experience, for it brings out so clearly the limited character of one's education. On my arrival here in January a year ago, I felt reasonably certain that I could match wits with average men. Today as I leave, I feel a sense of deep humility, for it is all too obvious that there is still so very much to be learned to rank with the men under whom and with whom I have worked. If the educational process is speeded by such realization, the year has been a marked success. I hope that I shall be able to proceed in the face of this challenge and add to my stature.

A year is hardly a long enough period to become acquainted with a section of the country, but it is obvious to me that I have a keener sense of what our America is like than before I came out this way. My trips around the country, my lectures before all types and classes of people, my association with students who come from here and farther west --- all these phases of the experience now finishing have done a great deal to help me to gauge American interests and possible reactions to European and domestic events. I like this part of the country, and that is a long step forward, for a New Englander grows up to think that this is the "sticks" and of no interest or importance except as a market for goods and a source of bright country-bred fellows who may help direct the country from the Atlantic seaboard.

Association with a University like this seems to be a broadening influence wholly apart from that received directly from Professors and individual students. Living in the dormitories, and eating half my meals at the Faculty Club has permitted contacts with all sorts of people on both sides of the teacher's desk. Conflict of ideas is so sharp and stimulating that one picks up an intangible something we might call culture, and the process of picking it up can be compared only with osmosis. It seems to flow into one's thinking and way of life.

There are many regrets connected with leaving. I am sorry that I did not see more of life in and around Chicago. I started out vigorously to do so with trips to the State penitentiary, the County Courts, the welfare bureaus, and similar places, but I had to give these up--or at least I thought it necessary to give these up, to push my work on my thesis and then in preparing lectures which descended upon me so fast that I was nearly swamped. I should also have liked to have included more plays, operas, and ballet, but it takes much time to go in from the South Side to the theater district, and most of us stay right here on the Midway and proceed with our work. This has been a year of neglected opportunities for enjoying concerts, museums, exhibits, and theaters.

There has seemed to be no time for reading the good ancient and modern books outside my field but related sufficiently to provide good reading. In Moscow the free days seemed to be made for just such reading, while here the Sundays were put into catching up on the news and correspondence. Perhaps we do too much newspaper and magazine reading over here and write too many letters.

All in all, the year goes on the credit side of the ledger, for it has represented progress. I look forward with enthusiasm to the coming months with whatever they may have in store for us all. I thank heaven that it has been possible to finish this routine work and be ready for new tasks, for I cannot believe that we are to be permitted to live planned lives in the near future. I begin to wonder whether it is possible even to plan a summer trip to Europe.

Look for me in the middle of next week.

Greetings to you all,

JNH

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

45 EAST 65TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

*file
Hazard*

March 30, 1939

Walter Rogers, Esq.
522 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Rogers:

We had an excellent evening with John Hazard, who spoke very well indeed. I am sending this note to say how much I appreciate your having arranged for him to meet with a group of our lawyer members.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Mallory
Walter H. Mallory
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Institute of Current World Affairs

John W. Hazard

Fifth Annual Report

May 1, 1937.

Emphasis in my work during the past year shifted from study to lecturing and writing. Although the focal point of the year was the preparation of a thesis in satisfaction of the requirements of the doctor's degree, considerable time was given to other activities. A review of these activities in detail appears below.

With the past year there has come to hand the first fruits of the extended study in the Soviet Union. Until mid-March of 1939 my status was still that of a student, but work of a productive nature became of increasing importance as the months ^{have} passed since the filing of the last report, in spite of the status of student.

Study

Research was continued throughout the summer ^{of 1938} and the winter on the study which was to be the thesis for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. It came to its conclusion in March, with the awarding of the degree, subject to the requirement that the thesis be published. That is now in process of arrangement, with the acceptance of the Yale University Press of the manuscript for publication subject to the financial support of the Institute.

Completion of the thesis ended a period of considerable difficulty centered ^{on} around the choice of a subject and the manner of its presentation. With three such different men as Dean Bigelow, Max Rheinstein, and Samuel N. Harper each having equal powers of veto, the mere task of pleasing all three ^{was a ~~task~~ in diplomatic procedure.} That the work has been accepted at all seems almost incredible as one looks back on the stormy periods, culminating in August of last year with the Dean's refusal to accept a manuscript which had been almost completed. ^{He argued that} it did not in his opinion represent a study in law so much as it represented an analysis of a field of political science, ^{and he pointed out that a degree in his department could be granted only for a study in law.}

As a subject for the thesis in its final form, we all chose together Soviet Housing Law. The book deals with the law which replaces landlord and tenant law when a socialist revolution sweeps this familiar common law relationship out of the picture. The study is a detailed analysis of each stage of the forming, controlling, and termination of the relationship in the Soviet Union between ^{the} occupant of a dwelling and the owner or manager in whose control it has been placed by the Soviet state. Extensive use has been made of case material to illustrate practice and to provide a flavor of Soviet life. The result is satisfying to me at least, and seems to have met the rather exacting requirements of the Yale Press which declares itself pleased to have the book published under their imprint.

In addition to work on the thesis, classes were attended in comparative law with Prof. Rheinstein, and in Russian History since 1900 with Prof. Harper. Opportunity for study in other fields was lacking due to the heavy pressure of my teaching load.

Teaching

Thanks to Professor Harper's kindness in turning over to me his course in the Soviet Form of Government the fall term was occupied with the preparation and delivery of a series of 24 lectures followed by eight seminar periods. This course necessitated extensive reading during the summer in Russian history and in non-legal details of Soviet life, of which I had only previously had a conversational knowledge. This preparation in itself was some of the most valuable part of the experience, for it broadened my interest in the country, and put me into the field of political science in which I had never before meddled.

Delivery of the lectures was my first real teaching experience. Although the class was small--with some ten students, the opportunity for association with them and for trying out my powers of explanation on people with very different backgrounds proved to be a good introduction to the art of teaching, of which I have since had great need.

In the winter quarter, Professor Merriam permitted me to teach a seminar course in Soviet Law. The subject had never been taught anywhere in America, and there was no program to follow. ~~As a result~~ ^{A course} was worked out for the weekly two-hour lecture ~~in which~~ ^{designed to give} the students would ~~gain~~ a general idea of the possibilities open to political scientists to make use of law to achieve their ends. The Soviet experience was contrasted with the common law, ^{in numerous fields} ~~in~~ ^{many} aspects, from administrative law to ~~rights~~ ^{rights} commonly thought of as private law under the American system of classification. The twelve students in this course proved a provocative lively group, so that the teacher's experience became not only the giving of lectures but the leading of discussion, which at frequent intervals became heated. The experience was a good one for public lectures before a group prepared to heckle.

In addition to these two courses given on the Quadrangles of the University of Chicago, a series of three public lectures ~~were~~ ^{was} given at the Art Institute of Chicago under the auspices of the Downtown College of the University. These lectures were announced on posters as lectures on Rights in the U.S.S.R., and they attracted a crowd of some one hundred people from all walks of life. They were ~~discussing~~ ^{discussing} not alone law but general features of administration and rights in the Soviet Union, with special emphasis upon rights of the individual, of the family, and in property.

In April at Columbia University under an appointment as Visiting Lecturer, ^{four} lectures were given on an even broader field of subjects. ~~Three~~ ^{four} lectures were given in the seminar on comparative law on the Soviet Theory of Law, The Soviet Law of Torts, ~~and~~ ^{and Soviet Criminal Law.} the Soviet Law of Contracts. A lecture was delivered in Prof. Jessup's class on the Soviet theory of International Law. Two lectures were given in Prof. G.T.

Robinson's seminar on Administration of Forest Land in the Soviet Union, and on the ^{Soviet} Constitutional Right of Freedom from Search and Seizure.

Four lectures were given on the Government of the Soviet Union--two in the college class on Comparative Government, and two in the Barnard College Class on the same subject. The lectures were of a semi-technical nature for undergraduates who were being introduced to the subject.

A lecture was given in Dr. Michael Florinsky's class on the Legal and Mechanical Aspects of the Soviet Monopoly of Foreign Trade, while Mr. Nathaniel Peffer's seminar discussed with me the question of Soviet Policy in the Near and Far East.

Due to the failure of Prof. T.R. Powell to come for his lecture on Constitutional Law before a large class of Extension students, a lecture was given in his stead on the subject of Property Law in the Soviet Union. At a meeting of the Public Law Club of the University a discussion was led on Democracy in the U.S.S.R.

In Prof. MacMahon's class on the State as Entrepreneur, a lecture was delivered on the Soviet Public Corporation.

The work at Columbia has been of a different nature than that at Chicago, for it has dealt with students already pursuing other courses into which the lectures were fitted when they did or did not seem pertinent. In most cases the courses had been planned to include them, as the visit had been arranged for some months, but in some instances they were arranged on the spur of the moment. As a result of the fact that they were not a single series, more people heard something about the Soviet Union at least once, though none of them were given the extensive course which had been delivered at Chicago.

Lecturing

Lectures have been given on numerous subjects and before extremely varied types of organizations. The practice was followed of accepting as many invitations as possible so as to gain a maximum of experience, but unfortunately not all engagements fitted in with routine plans. The subjects chosen and the bodies addressed were as follows:

Soviet Criminal Law in Reformation
The Chicago Society of Criminology

The Child Under Soviet Law
The Smith College Club of Chicago
The Social Service Club of the Univ. of Chicago.

Juvenile Delinquency in the U.S.S.R.
Univ. of Chicago Chapel Union

Legal Education in the Soviet Union
The Nu Beta Phi Law Fraternity, *Univ. of Chicago*
The Phi Delta Phi Law Fraternity, *Univ. of Chicago*

Administration of Soviet Criminal Law
The Illinois Association of State's Attorneys

Law and the Individual in the Soviet Union
The Optimists Club of Evanston, Ill.

Soviet Foreign Policy after Munich
The Winnetka Episcopal Men's Club

The Marxian Interpretation of History in the
Training of Soviet Lawyers
The History Club of the Univ. of Chicago

The Comintern in International Relations
The Graduate International Relations Seminar Group ~~of the University of Chicago~~

What Communism Offers
of the University of Chicago
The Men's Club of the Hyde Park Baptist Church

~~Cases.~~ Trips were made to other cities for lectures, in ~~the following~~

Montreal

Law, the State, and the Individual in the U.S.S.R.
The Canadian Club
The Soviet Family
The Woman's Canadian Club
Soviet Foreign Policy After Munich
Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of
International Affairs

Ottawa

The Soviet Family
The Woman's Canadian Club
Soviet Foreign Policy After Munich
Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Institute of
International Affairs

New York

Soviet Law Today
Council on Foreign Relations

Washington

The Soviet Concept of International Law
American Society of International Law

University of Minnesota

The Soviet Family
Soviet Legal Education

University of Iowa

Soviet Legal Education
Soviet Criminal Law

Pottstown, Penna. - The Hill School
Soviet Law and Property -
Publication

Monographs were prepared and published in various legal periodicals during the period since the last annual report. Several of these had been written while still in the Soviet Union and were brushed up after arrival here to meet the desires of various editors. A list of these publications is as follows:

Wisconsin Law Review, Vol. 1938, No. 4
Legal Education in the Soviet Union

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 29 p. 157
Reforming Soviet Criminal Law

University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 6 p. 77
"Exterior Treason", collaborated in by
Dr. William B. Stern

Book Review, W. H. Chamberlain, Collections & Falsu Litigia.
Wisconsin Law Review, Vol. 1939, No. 2
Law and the Soviet Family

The Arbitration Journal (April), 1939
Soviet Commercial Arbitration

Pacific Affairs, Sept, 1939. Verbatim Report of trial of Bukharin et al.
In addition to these rather long monographs there were published two one-page reviews of recent events in Soviet law in the Bulletin on the Soviet Union of the American-Russian Institute. These were entitled, "Rychkov Replaces Krylenko", and "The New Judiciary Act". They appeared in the issues for August 30th and October 1st, 1938.

At the invitation of President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota, there was prepared a chapter for a new edition of his book Dictatorship in the Modern World. This chapter of 10,000 words, entitled "The Soviet Union, the Dictatorship of the Working Class" will appear with the book on May 1st, 1939.

The thesis published as a book entitled Soviet Housing Law is scheduled by the Yale University Press for publication in September 1939.

Fees

Several of the lectures and a few of the articles brought in returns in the nature of honoraria. These were intended as reimbursement of travelling or typing expense. As a result of these payments, it was possible to take all of the rather extensive trips without expense to the Institute, though it was not possible to cover typing expense on the various articles, and particularly not on the extensive typing expense for the thesis.

In connection with the teaching at the University of Chicago and at Columbia ~~and at Chicago~~, the checks received have been indorsed over to the Institute. This has amounted to the sum of \$12~~33~~³⁴.66, the sum coming from Chicago being \$7~~00~~⁰⁰.00 and that from Columbia being \$500.00

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It has been a pleasure to be able to remove some of the burden of my maintenance from the shoulders of the Institute. It is hoped that this may be possible to an increasing extent in the future.

Legal Services

Legal advice was furnished a firm of lawyers in Chicago who faced a case concerning the legality of activities of a middleman in the Soviet Union. No written memorandum was prepared, but discussions were held with the partners on the basis of material which they had received from the Soviet Union.

Due to my teaching engagements at the University of Chicago, it was impossible to accept the invitation of the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York to assist him in the examination of an expert witness on Soviet law brought to America from Moscow. Since returning to New York, it has been possible, however, to confer with the United States Attorneys as to the problems raised by this testimony, and there is every reason to believe that this association will be continued on an informal basis.

A report was prepared for the Committee on Foreign Housing Laws of the American Bar Assn. on various aspects of the Soviet law on the financing of Soviet public housing and the regulations concerning the distribution of rooms. This report was prepared in connection with my duties as a member of this committee of the Association.

Commentary

The year has seemed to have been one devoted to the gaining of experience. For the first time it has been possible to learn what it is like to teach regularly. It has also been made easy to talk to any kind of gathering even on short notice. Lecturing is no longer a frightening experience, and it is even on most occasions a pleasant exciting occasion. *opportunity.*

Just On the other hand there has been apparent from the ~~fact~~ *fact* opportunity for practical work that ~~great pleasure as a~~ *well as the* ~~great pleasure as a~~ *to lawyers can be had by continuation of some* of that sort of work. *through this type of activity.*

Ever since From my earliest annual reports I have been expressing ~~the~~ hope that while retaining my association with the Institute, I might be able to combine both the functions of practice and teaching. It is now clear that such a career would be interesting to me, and I feel bold enough to say that it might be helpful to others in providing them with information and material which they might be able to obtain only with difficulty through other channels.

One meets, however, considerable difficulty in arranging such a program. The law offices are hesitant to accept a man on a part-time basis, and the Universities apparently believe that their inadequate funds prevent them from employing a teacher who would not be available to teach any and all subjects within the Department.

It is with the desire to increase my usefulness under the general program of the Institute that I find myself anxious to urge that the Director and Trustees consider, if possible, the ~~the~~ extent to which the Institute might be able to assist in ~~the~~ securing a base from which I might teach, lecture, and practice. Once the base at some teaching center were acquired, I feel sure that I could keep my finger on the pulse of such legal cases as do arise. The major task now seems to be the association with some base from which I can work.

It is my hope to be able to return to the Soviet Union from time to time so as to check on new developments in the law and mechanics of government. Such a trip has been arranged for May and June of this year. I trust that it will be only the first of many trips at intervals of not more than two years. It is obvious that if such trips are to be possible, it will be most convenient to make them from a teaching position in which there are summer vacations.

Emphasis within the Institute has always been upon moving young men out to other organizations as soon as their training has been completed and the occasion propitious. It is on the basis of this emphasis, ~~now~~ *now* where expressed, but never-

theless implied, that the above commentary has been drawn up. Should the Institute think it wise to make of the Institute work a more permanent connection, I should wish to rethink the problems which have been facing me during the past year since my return from the Soviet Union.

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S/S AALLOTAR

May 14. 1939

Dear Ben -

Thanks for your letter & news
of the books to be received. I received
them anyway on memory, as I was
afraid that there had been a delay.
Please put them aside for my
return. As it happened our sailing
was delayed until 6 P.M. loading
freight, so that I might have
gotten anything

I was also glad to have
Joseph's letter. I sent in the information
he wanted, & cabled him when to

Including as well the following:

- ✓ Miss Louisa
- ✓ Mr. Lewis

✓ Bowie

✓ King

✓ Westland

✓ T. M. Brown (S. & J.)

✓ Palmer

✓ Powers

✓ Pratt

✓ Winters (both)

✓ Spelman

✓ Winters

✓ Samuel Morgan

✓ Clark

✓ Selley

the following:

✓ Mr. Austin

✓ Mr. Robinson

Lawson

Pa. Id.

Prof. Law Clerk of Law

Please also add to my list of both letters & reports: Mr. James F. Richard St. Louis Mo. St. Chicago.

(Include him in the other list also)

find more.

I have also paid the Club bills. Any other bills that I can think of should sleep until my return. I also called about the transcript of the Internat. law discussion. I was sorry they did not get it ready earlier. Undoubtedly they will not wait until I return to print it, but I hope they do.

I have written a letter to Mr. Rogers. numbered 140. Undoubtedly that is not correct, so please change it to the one it should have. I suggest that you send copies to all members of the family —

Mr. Roger may have some letters to
go to the whole list, but if he does
not, please send them to the
above limited group.

I hope you can read my writing.
I have had no luck finding a machine.
Perhaps I can find one in the Soviet
Union.

Best of luck, & may there
not be too much to do

Yours,
John

WSR...JNH..138

Finnish Boat,
The North Sea,
May 14, 1939.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Little did I think that I would ever lead a discussion in a classroom at Cambridge! Sitting in a corner of the seminar room for Professor Gutteridge's class in Comparative Law, I found myself bombarded with questions by the Professor and his assistant Dr. Lipstein. Tom Blakemore had apparently tipped them off that I would be up for a session, and when the group filed in with their formal black student's robes, I realized that this was to be a quiz session in Soviet law.

Professor Gutteridge is a short stocky ruddy-faced man with a kindly smile, and a peculiar facility in turning a discussion down any line he wishes to explore. While he seemed most interested in civil law and the status of property, his assistant wanted to know about legal education in Moscow. The students seemed far more reticent than they would have been in America. One of them spoke up to contradict a statement about current German legal theory. To my amazement he was later introduced as an official German exchange student. The rest of them, with the exception of Tom seemed to be English.

My introduction to the University had begun the evening previously, when Tom brought Phil Talbot and myself up from London right after the arrival of my boat train. We walked down to the river to watch the crews with which Tom has been active and returned to his rooms in time for a sherry before dinner.

That first glimpse of the Hall was no disappointment. Boys dressed in their somewhat weatherbeaten black gowns rushed in to climb along the benches and fit their legs unceremoniously under the highly scrubbed tables on which stood a biscuit for each man and a set of tools. Napkins are apparently never used. We stood for a mumbled Latin grace, and then the eating race was on. We Americans using our one-handed system of eating were no match for the two-handed pile-on system of the English. Few students stopped to talk, and when they did it was only for trivial conversation. There was no indication from their talk that within weeks they may be rushed off for the conscripted army.

Soon the supper was over, and we retired with a group of Tom's best friends to have coffee on the lawn. One of them, a Canadian, led the discussion, and indicated that the students really were thoughtful of their futures. His statement was repeated soon afterward when we retired to the Chaplain's rooms for a chat. To my astonishment I found the Chaplain to be a classmate of mine at Yale - he had been one of the Commonwealth Exchange fellows.

We discussed friends and politics, and engaged in conversation the various students who dropped in informally for a late cup of tea. It was an extraordinary intimate evening in a place in which I had never expected intimacy.

My short time in England - two and a half days - made it necessary for me to rush back to London, leaving Tom to finish his truly remarkable year in an environment in which he seems to be thoroughly at home. I caught a late

afternoon train from London for Sussex to visit my English cousin.

Sussex is indeed a backwater. They tell me that it is so out of the usual road of news that no one knew of the Munich crisis until it was over. They live quietly on the lovely rolling hillsides and do their farming, although their calm is not a quilt of ignorance of danger. As was indicated by two elderly women discussing the plan to take London refugees in the event of a raid, the country people are back of every effort for preparedness. One woman said to the other as I dozed, "We don't want to be caught unprepared like the Abyssinians."

My cousin assured me that in spite of the outward calm, every one is making plans. Later on I saw soldiers taking trains to army centers, and our train passed tanks manoeuvring in a field. There is no question that England is awake, but she refuses to be alarmed. Every Englishman I have seen has expressed amazement at news of the cancellation of bookings from America to Europe. It seemed to me that most of the people a traveler meets just shrug their shoulders and leaves the worrying and planning to the government.

On my return to London for the night before sailing I stayed with Phil Talbot. He is planning to finish his training by the first week in July and then hopes to come back in September to start out with a large group of his classmates to motor to India. As the trip goes across much of the route I travelled in 1930, I am enthusiastic, as this should be the experience of his lifetime. Going in this company of Indians and Englishmen they should have a unique experience. I hope the plans can be carried out.

To my disappointment I found that the sailing of the Soviet boat had been cancelled a day before we were due to go. As a second best way, the Finnish line was substituted. We crossed half of England to Hull and embarked for Copenhagen and Helsingfors. There will be a day in each city, and then a train ride to Leningrad which I reach on schedule as planned.

The ship is a spotless one with Scandinavians and English business men. Radio is tuned to news of the world, and all have their ears set for any startling broadcast - but in spite of this tension, everything seems outwardly calm. As one business man says, "If we accepted war as inevitable, we could not carry on!" His sentiment is echoed on all sides. Calm must prevail, and there is a general sentiment that reason will triumph, for the simple reason that the British Empire always comes through! I begin to feel as calm myself. It seems easier to live in Europe during these trying times than in America with its headlines.

Greetings to you all,

John N. Hazard.

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The North Sea,
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Sussex is indeed a backwater. They tell me that it is so out of the usual road of news that no one knew of the Munich Crisis until it was over. They lie quietly on the lovely rolling hillsides and do their farming, although their calm is not a ^{guilt} quiet of ignorance of danger. As was indicated by two elderly women discussing the plan to take London refugees in the event of a raid, the country people are back of every effort for preparedness. One woman said to the other as I dozed, "We don't want to be caught unprepared like the Libyians."

My cousin assured me that in spite of the outward calm, every one is making plans. Later on I saw soldiers taking trains to army centers, and our own train passed tanks manœuvring in a field. There is no

question that England is awake, but she refuses to be alarmed. Every Englishman I have seen has expressed amazement at news of the cancellation of bookings from America to Europe. It seemed to me that most of the people a traveller meets just shrug their shoulders and leave this worrying and planning to the government.

In my return to London for the night before sailing I stayed with Phil Talbot. He is planning to finish his training by the first week in July and then hopes to come back in September to start out with a large group of his classmates to motor to India as the trip goes across much of the route I travelled in 1930, I am enthusiastic, as this should be the experience of his lifetime. Going in this company of Indians and Englishmen they should have a unique experience. I hope the plans can be carried out.

To my disappointment I found that the sailing of the Soviet boat had been cancelled a day before we were due to go. As a second best way, the Finnish line was substituted. We crossed half of England to Hull

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and embarked for Copenhagen and Helsingfors. There will be a day in each city, and then a train ride to Leningrad which I reach on schedule as planned.

The ship is a spotted one with Scandinavia and English business men. Radio is tuned to news of the world, and all have their cars set for any startling broadcast - but in spite of this tension, everything seems outwardly calm. As one businessman says, "If we accepted war as inevitable, we could not carry on!" His sentiment is repeated on all sides. Calm must prevail, and there is a general sentiment that reason will triumph, for the simple reason that the British Empire always comes through! I begin to feel as calm myself. It seems easier to live in Europe during these trying times than in America with its headlines.

Greetings to you all,

J. N. H.

[Please send copies of this to my family & friends.]