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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Toronto 5, Canada

Law Building

April 1, 1938.

Raleigh Parkin, Esq.,  
C/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,  
Head Office,  
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Raleigh:

Thanks for your letter of the 30th. I shall return the copies of Hazard's article in due course. One or two of them are still out.

As to your questions. Both of our older children went to Blatz' Nursery School, and we expect the infant will follow suit in due course. The oldest has also gone on to Windy Ridge and seems to be enjoying it thoroughly. If I refrain from sending the others there, it will be for financial reasons and no others.

Dr. Speakman, as you guessed, is a scientist and was for many years on the staff of the university. Prior to that he assisted Sir Joseph Flavelle on munitions work in Canada during the War. I was anxious that he should meet Hazard as he keeps a chap, Boris Skey, on the staff of the foundation for the special purpose of keeping himself and the foundation informed on developments in Russia. Skey is a "White" Russian in the sense that he is an emigre, but a very reasonable and broad minded one. He came along and had dinner with Hazard that same evening and had a long discussion with him.

Professor Brett combines the positions of Head of Philosophy and Dean of Graduate Studies, so perhaps I misled you on that score.

Dr. Cody told me himself on a later occasion that he had found Hazard very interesting, and all of the others that have spoken to me or, for that matter, have spoken to others, have said the same thing about him.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) Norman MacKenzie

March 31, 1938.

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

Dear Mr. Hazard:

The draft of the chart entitled "U.S.S.R. - SOVIET JURIDICAL STRUCTURE" was returned to the American Geographical Society last Thursday. While there I talked to a Mr. Philip who is familiar with the work. I told him to go ahead with the work but he informed me that they could not until the original had been returned to them. You have the original, it being sent to you along with the others. Can you conveniently spare it for awhile? If you need it perhaps you can have it photostated and write in the various blocks the color each should be.

The reason for the delay on the part of the American Geographical was that Mr. Platt, the director, has been in ill health for the past year and has just recently been confined to a hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown. The report has it that through this oncoming breakdown his work was terribly neglected. The reason for my delay in not getting this report to you sooner is that due to Mr. Brodie and Miss Condon going away on short vacations I have had to drop everything pertaining to the Institute.

I have been told by Mr. Philip that there are twelve or thirteen of these charts. Are they to be made up the same way? The men at the American Geographical work on jobs of this sort during their spare time, so if the others are to be reproduced in this manner it would take them two or three months to complete the job. However, please send the Soviet Juridical chart or copy along as soon as possible, you can let me know about the others later on.

I do hope you had an interesting and fruitful trip to Canada.

Sincerely yours,

*Bayliss*

*file*

JNH...WSR..117 (Personal)

Chicago, Ill.,  
April 4, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

My junket through the East during our spring recess proved refreshing and informative. I wish that you had been in New York for a good talk, but I have been hearing repercussions of your travels so I know that you were kept busy elsewhere.

Mr. Parkin arranged a very full but pleasant visit in Montreal. The two days I spent there were crowded with a luncheon for lawyers, a supper at his home for an interesting group of Professors, young intellectuals and friends, a visit to the Courts of the Province of Quebec, a lunch with the Law Faculty of McGill and a lecture at the law school, a dinner with the Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, followed by an address before the full membership of that body. After all of that I rushed for the train to more or less duplicate the experience at Toronto.

As you know I much prefer talking only about law and allied problems, but the Canadian Institute asked for a more general talk. Organizing one on the basis of my report written on the ship and delivered to you soon afterward, I tried to give the group some of the background of history and theory which I have found so helpful in forming my own ideas. From that we went on through questions which prodded every conceivable field of observation—most of them only within my hazy aura of hearsay, but I passed along what I knew or thought was true for what it was worth. Whether they received any real information I cannot say, but I got a wealth of experience in facing an alert audience filled with questions and having a background of reading on the Soviet Union which made much elementary explanation unnecessary.

Most fun of all was the talk in the Law School and later the same one in the Law Faculty of the University of Toronto, which also drew some students from the technical law school down town called Osgoode Hall. Both lectures were attended only by law students and

and members of the faculty in both places. They held such perfect attention and obligingly laughed at the jokes and generally gave the impression of enjoying themselves. I felt more at ease talking on the subject I know most about, and I suppose they felt some of the contagion of a lecturer who is enthusiastic about his subject.

Canada always interests me, and those three days up there with such a well-informed group of people intensely interested in its future and that of the Empire did more than days of reading could have done to put me in touch with the spirit of the Dominion. Most startling of all discoveries is the nationalistic spirit of the French in Montreal. The visit to their courts where French was used almost exclusively seemed almost like a trip to a court room in France.

After Toronto I rushed to Cambridge to find some Soviet law books which are only in the Harvard Law Library. The trip made it possible for me to see all of my old friends out at the School and also in Boston. The town still seems as attractive as ever, and I still find the School one of the most alert and promising. In spite of all of the criticism aimed at her because of her traditional reserve in accepting new ideas and her somewhat outmoded case system, she still stands as a monument to good hard work and painstaking study.

Then I dropped in at Yale which I had not seen for five years. The physical change there was most noticeable. Never have I seen such an array of buildings any where in the world, and, of course, all of the old friends were the cordial people old Elis usually are. They gave me a great day, and I was sorry to have to leave so soon to rush back and begin another term.

This term will be even busier than the last, although I hope to be able to cut out some of the speaking engagements. Last term I could not refuse invitations to talk for I welcomed the experience each additional time on my feet gave me. Now I feel pretty much at home back of a banquet cloth or a lecture desk, and I think I had better conserve my time and get more pages into this book. I hope only to talk at the Law Banquet at the University of Wisconsin, and a couple of times around Chicago, and then I shall call it a day. This last week has brought home to me how much there is still to do in finishing my thesis, and with that scare I sit down for good concentration.

Greetings to you for Easter, and may you get a chance to let me hear how your search has proved,

JNH

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

April 14, 1938

John N. Hazard

Chicago, Illinois

Spending Saturday Sunday Chicago University Club Please notify Harper

W. S. Rogers

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5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

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A service to and from ships at sea, in all parts of the world. Plain language or code language may be used.

April 18, 1938.

Dear Ben;

I enclose a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Columbia Law Review. Please enclose it with the manuscript you got back from Harvard and send it by First Class Mail to him at the following address:

Mr. William W. Cox, Sec.  
Columbia Law Review  
Kent Hall  
Columbia University  
New York City

Before mailing the manuscript, please look over the margins and see whether the Harvard people wrote any notes there. If so, please erase them, but send to me a list of the comments together with the pages on which they appear.

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When the reprints come in from the American-Russian Institute, send me about 25, and hold the rest until you get the reprints from the American Journal of International Law. When you have both sets, please send them out together to all of the people who were on my original list for the Columbia Law Review article.

Thanks for doing all of this. I am sorry to keep you so much on the jump,

Yours,

JNH

April 19th, 1938

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

Dear John:

Enclosed is a letter from Thomas Blakemore, Jr. to me and the carbon of my reply.

Blakemore is the most promising man I have so far found for the Japanese law study. The Trustees no doubt would be much influenced by any judgment you and Professor Rheinstein might form in regard to Blakemore.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc  
encls.



*Hazard*

April 20th, 1938.

Mr. Philip,  
American Geographical Society,  
156th Street & Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Philip:

I am enclosing two charts, one you have already made a draft of, and the other to be made up the same way.

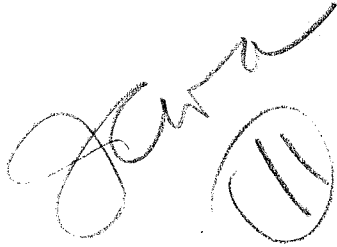
I am terribly sorry for the delay in getting these charts to you. Mr. Hazard brought them in with him from Chicago only the other day. He was doing some rather important work and could not break in to segregate the charts. The enclosed two are all that he wants done.

When you have finished the work please send it to the Institute of Current World Affairs office at the above address.

Very truly yours,

BD  
Enc. 2

B. P. D.



April 20th, 1938

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

Dear Hazard:

Before he sailed this noon, Mr. Rogers asked me to write you requesting that if Mr. Blakemore comes to Chicago you arrange for him to see Professor Harper and Mr. Axelson.

Ben has consulted me in regard to your manuscript. Inasmuch as in your letter to Mr. Cox you stated that there was no pressure for immediate publication, and since the Harvard reviewer made quite a number of marginal notes, it seems to me that you may prefer to have the manuscript back and consider these marginal references before sending it on to Columbia. There are quite a number of these notes and they can, of course, be copied if you prefer. Please send me word by airmail your decision in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

DMB/fc

*Harper*  
11

1005 East 60th Street,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
April 20, 1938.

Dear Mr. Brodie;

By all means send on the mss. to me to look over the marginal notes. It is a rare chance when people actually do say what they do not like and not just in general throw out a paper. Please tell Ben to send it on, not by Express but by regular first class mail. It goes very conveniently that way as I have found out in the past.

Professor Harper and I only realized yesterday morning that the Lafayette sailed at noon. I rushed off a wire, which I hope reached the boat, but unfortunately it was impossible to get a letter out. You probably saw Mr. Rogers off and know that all went as planned.

Everything with me is going very well, although there is always more work to do than can be done. I wish I were two or three, one to read and the other to write, but I am finding this University a very stimulating place, and I hate to let opportunities to hear good lectures go by even when I should be preparing some of my own.

I have written Ben with instructions as to what to do with reprints of my articles. I am sure he will carry them out, but it means that you may see him pretty busy for a week or so.

A pleasant spring to you,

Greetings,

*Harper*

May 2, 1938.

Dear Mr. Hazard:

I am enclosing the originals of the two charts reproduced by the Amer. Geographical Soc. draughtsmen. I am sure you will agree with me that the work was beautifully done. They charged us \$35.00 each for them. A goodly sum when you say it fast but a reasonable sum when you consider the work done by the two men. The charge includes the material which is a very important item in this job. The linen has a specific name but it escapes me at the moment, but the most important feature of this linen is that no matter how many times you roll and unroll it it always lays flat. You will have no trouble with it on that score. They usually use it for maps that are to be used in classroom work. Let me know if the work pleased you.

I have been holding in my desk a slip showing charges on shipping your clothes to Skaneateles. I meant to call this to your attention the last time you were here but it slipped my mind. The charges amounted to .79 cents for the two parcels. How do you want this charges? I put this to question merely because it is a personal matter.

I think I told you in a previous note that the reprints were all set to be sent out. They were all mailed the following day. (That would be Tuesday April 26.) We have quite a supply of both on hand. You have undoubtedly received your copies of the Amer. Russ. reprint. Do you want any of the others. (Cleansing Soviet Law of Anti-Marxist Theories)

Mr. Rogers is in Paris. He goes to London tomorrow.

Best regards,

B. L. David

May 4. 1938

Dear Ben;

The charts came through all right, and they are well done. I am sorry to hear they cost so much, but they could not be better. I am taking them this week to the Univ. of Wisconsin for a lecture and already Prof. Harper has asked to use them in his classes, so I guess they will be worth the cost.

I shall repay you the 79 cents when and add in the extra to make it a dollar. You can put it aside for anything extra I run into, for it is hard to make a check under \$1.00. Thanks for sending the clothes up.

I have enough reprints of both articles. You might send a set to the following:

- 1 People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- 2 All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreigners  
(V.O.K.S.)  
Moscow, USSR.
- 3 Mr. Herman Habicht,  
The American Embassy  
Moscow, USSR.
- 4 Moscow Juridical Institute                     Registered  
Director of Study Section  
Ulitsa Gertsina, 11  
Moscow, USSR.
- 5 Librarian   Registered  
Institute of Public Law  
Ulitsa Frunze, 10  
Moscow, USSR.
- 6 Mr. Konstantin Oumansky                     *OK*  
Embassy of the U.S.S.R.  
Washington, D.C.
- 7 Lt. Col. Philip Faymonville  
American Embassy  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- 8 Prof. Eugene Korovine   Registered  
Mashkoff Per., 10, Kv. 18  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

9. Mr. Norris Chipman  
The American Embassy  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
10. Prof. Frank Scott *On list*  
Faculty of Law  
Magill University  
Montreal, Canada
11. Mr. Bruce Claxton  
231 St. James St., W.  
Montreal, Canada
12. Prof. N.A.M. Mackenzie  
Prof. of International Law  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Canada
13. Prof. E.H. Carr  
Honeypots  
Westfield  
Woking, England

Please send those registered which are so marked. I am afraid that otherwise the censor may spot them.

Thanks for doing all of this. Sometime please let me know which people outside the usual letter list received these reprints. I think you had a list of some ten extra who received the first Columbia Law article and have never received the usual letter.

Sincerely yours,

*John Hazard.*

~~Hazard~~

May 16. 1938

Dear Ben;

I sent off by express today a bundle of reprints of an article on the Child Under Soviet Law.

Before mailing them out, please correct one sentence appearing on page 433, second line. The sentence should read. "In the 1918 Code no distinction was drawn between....etc." The printer left out the word "no" which must be inserted to make sense. I am sorry to give you the trouble of adding it, but some one might read the paper and notice the omission.


Please send the paper to the full list of those getting the last papers--i.e. the list which includes my additions for the Columbia Law Review article of two years ago and the additions of a few days ago.

I also enclose the check for postage I owe you. I am sorry that I forgot it last time.

Yours,

JNH

Please drop me a line as to when you expect Mr. Rogers back, and does any one yet know when the next meeting of the Trustees of the Institute will be. I hear it will probably be in June, and I want to prepare my annual report in time for it.



May 19th, 1938

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

Dear Hazard:

Mr. Rogers told me over the telephone this morning that he expects to sail from London on the BREMEN this Saturday and will be due in New York on May 26th. A meeting of the Trustees will probably be held on Wednesday, June 1st.

Sincerely yours,

DMB/fc



May 21. 1938

Dear Ben;

The list of names you have sent me as supplementing the usual list rather overcomes me. Goodness knows who they all are, but I suppose that Mr. Rogers has been the one who put them on, and that they are all there for some reason. That being the case I expect that no one had better be crossed off, except the mysterious Dean Lord of Minnesota. In that connection I find on the list the names of three "Deans" of Minn Law School, Dean Everett Fraser, this Dean Lord, and a Dean Guy Stanton Ford. I rather guess that the Lord was a mistake for Ford. You had better check and see who is Dean up there.

To cover the new list I send on thirty reprints. That about cleans me out, so that if any more are needed they will have to go without, I fear. I ordered 200, and it is incredible that they have gone so quickly. The School of Social Service wanted 100 just for their students, and I had to tell them to order themselves, as we were sold out.

I shall prepare an Annual Report today and you should have it early next week in plenty of time to mimeograph for the Trustee's meeting on June 1st. Thanks for having Mr. Brodie write.

Good luck, and greetings to Mr. Rogers when he comes in.

Yours,

JNH.

10 copies

~~JNH:TSR: [unclear]~~

1005 East 60th St.,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
May 21, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Welcome home! Mr. Brodie tells me that you sail today, and to be sure not to miss writing next week in time to reach you, I shall do so now.

We had a very pleasant time with Tom Blakemore when he came up for a week-end. Fortunately every meeting you had hoped for materialized, as did some unexpected ones. We lunched with Prof. Harper, and Mr. Parkin, who happened to be in town. We dined with Prof. Rheinstein, and attended together one of his seminars. We lunched with Dean Wigmore and Dean Leon Green, after a long talk with Wigmore on Japan. Tom stayed here with me in my room so I had a good chance to get to know him.

I have asked Prof. Rheinstein and Dean Wigmore to write you direct as to their impressions. Both have signified their willingness to do so. Prof. Rheinstein will also tell you of the Mr. Dull of the University of Iowa, whom he looked up at my request on a recent trip since I was unable to go out there for that alone.

Tom Blakemore is my idea of what a western boy should be--intelligent, optimistic, witty in a homelike way, and with a determination to keep moving in this world. He lacks the polish of the East, which may very well be a good thing. But he has in his favor so much in the way of rugged determination and quiet power that I should be inclined to say he was fully qualified for the tedious and even killing struggle a study of the Japanese language will be. Undoubtedly he can do a good job on the law after the language is mastered, for he

2.

shows plenty of aptitude in discussing legal subjects.

He is fully aware of the great difficulties involved in this study, and as far as I can see, he is not interested in it as a lark. He read many of my letters, and I showed him some of the things I have written at different times as to the difficulties of the game. He asked innumerable questions which showed that he realized what his problem would be. He showed a willingness to accept the unpleasantnesses which accompany life in a strange land, and he also evidenced some of that quality of diplomacy which is so absolutely essential if a student is to get along with his fellows in another land.

In short I think he can do the job, although I make no statement on whether or not his going to Oklahoma for his law school might make his circulation in America on his return from Japan far more difficult than if he had received his training at one of the better known schools. That is a factor to be considered by those better informed than I. It is fair to say, however, that my own way has at times been eased by the fact that all knew I had a Harvard training.

Mr. Moe dropped in last week with news of the scheme you may work out in London for Kenneth May. I, for one am very delighted, since I know what pleasure I got out of my contact with the Embassy in Moscow. Writing of those reports is a pleasant task, which seems to put purpose into one's work. I think Ken is the perfect man for the job. As to Balkmore--I wonder just what a lawyer could do in the London Embassy. No doubt you have thought of something, but I shall have to be shown that. I am sure Tom would not want to be put on things remote from the law, for it is his profession, and all professional men prefer working on things which bear some relation to their field. It need not be direct, but to hold permanent interest, it must have some connection. His fields of specialization in college were mathematics and physics. These do not fit one for writing reports on economics or politics. In any event he is now working for his Bar Examinations, and I rather imagine he would like to get them out of the way before he thinks about something else.

I have forwarded my annual report to have it there for the June 1st meeting. If you can use me myself, wire and I shall fly. I have no engagements at that time. Otherwise I shall go on with the slow but advancing job of Chap. VII of my thesis.

Greetings and good wishes,  
JNH.

JNH...WSR..no number

Chicago, Ill.,  
May 27, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Clark Byse called me from Madison tonight about the work in India. Perhaps you would like what remarks I can make about him.

In appearance he is tall, with a very pleasant expression, pleasant manner, and engaging smile. He looks definitely American and has very much of the Midwest about him in his enthusiasm and lack of formality. He is definitely not a polished diplomat of the old school, but his personality will carry him along, and there is no reason to believe that he would unconsciously do things which would put him at a disadvantage in work abroad.

His scholarship is unimpeachable, for he was Chairman of the Law Review of the University of Wisconsin. In that connection I have had considerable correspondence with him. He has been most meticulous in suggesting changes in my paper on Legal Education in the Soviet Union. I have one slight objection, in that he types a pretty sloppy letter, and that may be an indication of something. But then I used to do that myself until Miss Condon got after me, and so apparently any one can learn.

He tells me that he is not so certain about remaining unmarried. I got no hint as to whether he is only dreaming at this time, or whether he actually is engaged. I have asked him to make that matter clear in writing to you.

He has been awarded a fellowship at Columbia for the coming year. I rather imagine that if the marriage problem were settled and the Institute willing, he would give that up without any regret for this work. In any event, I hope that you can see him in his habitat. At the moment he is taking finals and preparing for Bar Exams. It would hardly be fair to ask him to come to NY at this time.

It might be wise to add a few words about Ritchie Davis here at the Chicago Law School. He is the young man with whom you talked on your last visit. He is Chairman of the Review on the incoming Board and in that connection he has made several talks at banquets during the past few weeks. He has showed great aptitude on his feet and has grown perceptibly since he became elected to this position. I am constantly more impressed by his ability and his expanding personality. His knowledge of Chinese and Chinese culture is an asset which makes of him a rather unusual candidate.

Tom Blakemore has been discussed in my previous letter. I must say that the impression he made has been growing on me, primarily because of his genuineness. He has the scholarship which is so essential, but more than that he does have a personality which could expand a great deal under this type of work. You will do wisely to look more thoroughly into his case, but please for his sake remember that he has his spurs coming along soon, and you remember how I suffered while I was preparing for mine.

Let us see you out here soon! Everything goes well with me, although I keep having little tilts with Prof. Rheinstein. He just does not want to see his name on anything like a discussion of political science. But we are working out a compromise, and I am certain that everything is going to come out perfectly. Sam Harper is being of tremendous help in reading every word and making suggestions. He stands by me like a rock, and I certainly appreciate it.

My greetings to you all, and may you have a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

JNH

The Director and Trustees,  
Institute of Current World Affairs

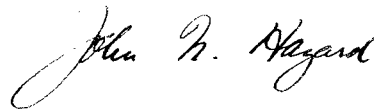
Gentlemen;

I enclose herewith my fourth annual report covering my studies in the Soviet Union from September, 1937 to December 12, 1937, and my subsequent activities in the United States.

Previous reports have reviewed in detail the earlier years. To avoid repetition, discussion in this report centers solely around the past school year.

Suggestions as to the future appear in the last section.

Respectfully submitted



Chicago, Ill.,  
May 28, 1938.

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

John N. Hazard

Fourth Annual Report

June 1938

PART I

August 29 - December 12  
1937

The Juridical Institute

Violent upheavals had occurred in the field of Soviet Law during the spring of 1937, making it clear that much of the substance of teachings at the Moscow Juridical Institute would have to be changed. Although accompanying the general purge which was making headway throughout the Union in early 1937, this housecleaning in law was said to rest on theoretical errors of the persons concerned.

Feeling that the change in legal theory was extremely important I could not content myself with leaving the Union at the end of the three years' study, as had been the original plan. When presented with the fact that my studies had all been under the influence of the ousted E.B.Pashukanis, the Soviet Government appeared willing to permit my return for a final semester so that the new theories of law might be taught me. The Institute also approved the extension of the period of study in the field.

With a set plan of continuing study at the Moscow Juridical Institute I returned in late August and immediately took up the task. The Law Professors had undergone quite a shake-up, as had the school in general. Once again the Director had been changed, and the man who had signed my certificate in May, 1937 was now only Assitant. The new man required that permission for further study be arranged all over again with the Foreign Office, and the All-Union Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreigners.

The one week's delay occasioned by this request at a time when the Government was moving less swiftly on matters involving permissions was annoying but not consequential, for soon classes were under way.

Attention was centered on basic courses in theory, so that errors of the past might be eradicated. These errors had been fully refelected in my first paper on Soviet Law in the Columbia Law Review for December, 1936.



Professors urged repetition of the course studied three years earlier with Mikhail Dotsenko, at that time the right-hand man of E.B.Pashukanis, and one of those who disappeared in the housecleaning of the spring of 1937. His former course on the Theory of the Law and the State was now being taught by Professor Stolgevich, who formerly had been dismissed for his vigorous criticism of Pashukanis and his school.

In addition to this fundamental course in the theory another course was taken in Economic Theory, or Political Economy as it is called in the curriculum. This basic course corrected errors which had crept into the teaching of the history of the development of society. It provided the background for understanding the Soviet Marxian approach to economic determinism, and other factors entering into the development of the social relationships of man.

Another new course had been placed in the curriculum in keeping with the revolution in the teaching of civil law. Previously civil law had been practically ignored as had administrative law. Parts of both these subjects appeared in a general course called Economic Law. With the housecleaning, each of these parts was separated into a distinct course, the most novel of these in substance being Administrative Law. To fill out this formerly neglected sphere, my program included it--thus giving me three basic courses in law and theory.

#### Informal Studies

Aside from the formal work of the Juridical Institute work was continued with Professor Korovine in the informal way which had been so useful during the previous three years. He permitted discussion at his home of any and all problems of the day and especially of law. These two hour sessions proved to be of the greatest help in fixing in mind the nature of the new puzzling changes. His help also made possible the preparation of some papers, later published in the United States.

Attendance at the Foreign Workers' Club was continued, and the class in political theory became a regular part of each week's activities. Discussion centered about the new Constitution and the changes in theory, especially in connection with the errors of Bukharin and Rykov. The club itself was nearing the end of its term of service as foreigners returned to their homes outside of the Soviet Union, or in some cases were arrested. This provided an

atmosphere none too conducive to the best of work, but nevertheless we kept our class going. When I left in December all but three had left to return to England or America or elsewhere. Shortly after my departure word was sent me that the teacher himself had been arrested. The club has since been closed.

Language studies were complicated by the fact that the excellent teacher who had been so helpful during the preceding three years no longer found it convenient to teach outside of her regular schedule at the Institute for Foreign Trade. To fill this gap, lessons were taken once a week with another teacher whom I had come to know. These lessons centered upon diction and were of the greatest help in this sphere which had remained as the most difficult. Unfortunately these lessons were discontinued abruptly after two months when the teacher's husband was arrested. She no longer wished to have contact with foreigners. No other teachers, not already occupied as special teachers for Embassies were available, and in consequence further language study was dropped.

#### Recreation

Many foreigners felt that the increased tension over the coming war made it impossible to see old friends. There is no question but that some of this criticism was well founded, but in spite of it several Russian friends continued to be cordial, and the students at the Juridical Institute were at all times the best of friends.

Plays and operas and ballet were attended, and free-day trips were taken into the country and on the new canal. Everywhere the same happy student cordiality made this light side of the study the most pleasant of associations. This was especially marked during the month in which Messrs. Kenneth May and Howard Wiedemann visited in Moscow. School friends of mine took an active interest in entertaining them.

For my own pleasure and experience I wrote several times for the Wall Newspaper in the Juridical Institute on such questions as the role of the Y.M.C.A. on the American College campus, on the role of the student unions in American colleges, on the electoral system in the United States, and finally a farewell letter of appreciation for all that the students of the Institute had done in giving me such an enjoyable

three years. On departure farewells were difficult to make, and on all sides there was expressed the hope that the future would make possible frequent returns.

### Impressions

Once again the custom was continued of writing news letters to the Institute. Fourteen of these letters were written during the fall, followed by a detailed analysis of impressions after the three and a half years.

In this rather long analysis of impressions loose ends were pulled together and the picture as it seemed to me surveyed. There is no need to go further into this aspect at this point.

### Homecoming

Departing from Moscow on December 12, it was possible to witness the national elections which culminated the active campaign carried on all fall to prepare the people for their first general elections using the secret ballot. It served as a rather fitting climax to the study of law, for here, at least in form, had been accomplished quite a revolution in procedure over the years of the study. It was not without a certain sense of regret that I left the capital in the December blizzard, for the years over there had been far better than I had originally anticipated.

In Paris on the way to the boat a meeting had been arranged with Messrs. Antonius, May, and Wiedemann. It gave an opportunity for a frank informal discussion of the task each of us is trying to do. For me it was extremely helpful to talk with one who had written his book, and also to catch the enthusiasm radiating from the men who are just beginning. May and Wiedemann crossed the Channel with me, and after that it was but a short time until New York came in sight.

PART II

December 23 - May 28, 1938.

University of Chicago

In keeping with the Institute's plan of providing supervision during the preparation of a study on some aspects of Soviet law residence was taken up in Chicago to make possible work under Professors Harper and Rheinstein of the University faculty.

This work has now been in progress for some months. It has involved formal attendance at some classes in Comparative Law to provide a depth of background believed necessary for a complete understanding of Soviet Law. It has involved conferences with various members of the Faculty of Law and with Professor Harper of the Department of History.

About half completed is the study which is to be entitled Soviet Law and Property. It seemed utterly impossible to cover the entire field of Soviet law in anything less than a numerous volumed treatise and years of work. It was also known that the field of Criminal Law had been already rather well covered by several studies, while the field of Civil Law had remained practically untouched.

Using Marx's thesis that the status of property provides the key to the nature of any society, the study is centering around those aspects of Soviet Law, although there is a beginning section of four Chapters on the theoretical background provided for the Soviet law student, a background which makes more evident the way in which the Soviet mind works. After this aspect has been treated there is a section on law as it concerns the means of production, believed by Soviet jurists to be the heart of their system, and following this is a section concerning personal property.

Plans now call for finishing the first draft of this thesis by the end of August, with complete refinishing and polishing up during the month of October when Professor Rheinstein returns from his vacation. Let us hope that the schedule can be kept to.

## Lectures

In keeping with the Institute's aim of generally informing the public as to what is going on in the Soviet Union in the sphere of law and allied subjects, lecture invitations have been accepted in moderation, when they did not interfere with work. Some of the larger of these occasions have been the following:

### University of Chicago Law School

The Marxian Theory of Law  
(to the Class in Jurisprudence)  
Soviet Law of the Family  
(to the Class on Family Relations)  
Soviet Labor Law  
(to the Class on Labor Law)

### City of Chicago

Soviet Legal Education  
(to the Association of American  
Law Schools)  
Law in the Soviet Union  
(to the Chicago Council on Foreign  
Relations)  
Economic Planning and Law in the Soviet  
Union  
(to the Chicago Chapter of the  
National Lawyers' Guild)  
(also to the Chaos Club of the  
Univ. of Chicago)  
Public Law Rights of Minorities in the  
Soviet Union  
(to the Chicago Committee for  
settlement of Jews in Birobidjan)  
Juvenile Delinquency and the Approach of  
Soviet Law  
(to the Smith College Club of Chicago)  
The 1937 Purge in Soviet Law  
(to a Luncheon Club of Chicago Univ.  
Trustees and Business Men)  
(also to a Luncheon Club of Mr. Walter  
Lichtenstein)  
Collectivized Medicine and the Law in the  
Soviet Union  
(Medical School Fraternity in the  
Univ. of Chicago Medical School)

University of Wisconsin Law School

Law in the Soviet Union  
(to the Faculty and Students and  
Members of the Wisconsin Supreme  
Court at the Annual Banquet of the  
School)

Montreal, Canada

Law in the Soviet Union  
(to the Faculty and Students at  
the Magill University Law School)  
A Lawyer on the Soviet Union  
(to the Canadian Institute of  
Foreign Affairs, Montreal Chapter)

Toronto, Canada

Law in the Soviet Union  
(to the Students of the Univ. of  
Toronto's Faculty of Law)  
The 1937 Purge in Soviet Law  
(to a Faculty Luncheon of the Univ.  
of Toronto)  
A Lawyer on the Soviet Union  
(to the Canadian Institute of  
Foreign Affairs, Toronto Chapter)

Memorandums

Advice on Soviet Law has been given on occasion to practicing attorneys and the Department of State as they faced problems of Soviet Law appearing before American courts.

One case, in particular, arising in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey has been of unusual interest, involving problems of Soviet divorce law.

It is hoped that more of this type of work will appear as it is one of the most pleasant aspects of this study.

## Publications

In order to reach a somewhat larger audience than that covered by lectures, papers have been prepared and in some cases published. Those appearing during the first part of this year are:

Moscow's Law Institute , American Bar Association Journal, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb, 1938), pp.130-131

Housecleaning in Soviet Law, The American Quarterly on the Soviet Union, Vol.1, No.1 (March, 1938), pp.5-17.

Cleansing Soviet International Law of Anti-Marxist Theories, American Journal of International Law, Vol.32, No. 2 (April, 1938), pp. 244-252.

The Child Under Soviet Law, The University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 5, No.3 (April, 1938), pp. 424-445.

Scheduled for publication in July is

Legal Education in the Soviet Union, The University of Wisconsin Law Review, Vol. 1938, No.3 25 pages.

Writing these papers takes considerable time, and in consequence it seems quite likely that preparation of further studies had better be postponed until after the long thesis is completed. After that it is hoped that an opportunity for the treatment of other subjects than those listed may appear.

## The Future

Work on these thesis will in all probability take until the end of October. After that it is hoped that it can be speeded through the press in short order, although experience with the books of Messrs. Simpson and Antonius shows clearly that months can be consumed in the process of getting the book out. That is a problem which needs facing only when it appears. Now it need only be raised.

An invitation has been received from Columbia University to be present during the month of November as Visiting Scholar in the Department of Government and History. It has been accepted with the hope that it may provide a happy contact for future teaching in various departments of that University if the opportunity should arise.

After November the field is open, and it brings out for discussion the general theme of conversation of the past few years, i.e. the relative merits of practical work as opposed to teaching.

It has never been a secret that my own leanings were towards some years of practice so that I might better equip myself to understand the actual problems of the bar, and incidentally of the nation itself. It has also become increasingly apparent that I enjoy lecturing and teaching. Should the opportunity arise where both fields might be touched upon for some years with the reserved privilege of withdrawing to the one which seemed more suitable or even of continuing in the dual capacity, I should be only too glad to take it up.

In any event it is my hope that the Institute will permit me to remain in association with its trustees, agents, and members no matter what final disposition is made of my services. I should like to consider myself on loan to whatever organization may eventually call upon the Institute for my services. Financial details could be adjusted as the occasion arose, and it is not of these that I write or worry. Rather of another nature is my suggestion that I be permitted to remain in association, for it is the guiding advice and prestige of the Institute opening otherwise closed doors that has been of such aid in the past, and it is not something which one beginning his career wishes to see lightly brushed aside.



In conclusion, it seems fitting to say that at this moment when the field work has been brought to a successful termination that the continued support and the encouragement of the Trustees and Director have made possible what would otherwise have been impossible. It is my hope that the future will prove that it has been justified.