

Chicago, Ill.,
May 31, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

In order to reach you before the trustees meeting, I am rushing this off at the office so that you may all discuss the subject if you have a mind to.

Professor Merriam has suggested that during the Fall I take over Professor Harper's course in the Government of the Soviet Union. This was apparently the suggestion of Professor Harper since he intends to take the Fall Quarter off for a trip somewhere. The class would be four hours each week and they would appoint me a lecturer for the purposes of the course.

It has also been suggested that if the course goes well, I stay on during the winter Quarter and give a course in Soviet Law in the form of a seminar. This would, of course, please me greatly, as it is what I have wanted to try.

You will recall that I agreed to go to Columbia for a Month in November to handle a seminar there in problems similar to both of the courses suggested out here. I presume that Columbia would accept any month at all, as Professor Robinson originally said the exact time made very little difference. If the other two courses went through out here, it would mean the spring at Columbia.

This work out here would be light enough to permit me to finish my book, as most of the heavy work on it will be done by the end of the summer. It would also permit me to shape up my material with an eye to eventually giving such courses elsewhere. For that reason I am inclined to be enthusiastic about the arrangement.

I am aware, however, that it might mean that I would not go into law practice as had been originally planned. I am not certain how many of the trustees feel that I should enter practice and stay away from teaching. Some have expressed the sentiment that I should teach and practice only in a consulting capacity on the side. If there is any real sentiment against the teaching aspect, I should appreciate being informed of it immediately. Otherwise I shall go ahead and accept this offer, and rearrange the Columbia offer to fit into the spring. After that, goodness knows what will be on the program, but I imagine something will appear before then to attract our attention.

Greetings to you all,

JNH

The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

May 31, 1958

*file
Hazard*

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

My dear Walter:

Welcome back again.

I have just been lunching with your Mr. Hazard and find it would be possible to work out some arrangement with him for giving two courses here next year if it meets with your approval.

We should very much like to have him give a course on Soviet government in the Fall Quarter if possible, and a seminar on Soviet law in the Winter Quarter if possible. We could make him a lecturer in Political Science as a member of our Department, and I think the arrangement might work out very satisfactorily.

I do not know what the future would hold, if anything, but it seems to me worthwhile trying out, provided this does not conflict with any of your plans for him. Hazard is a promising fellow and I believe has a fine future if he gets on the right track.

With all best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Merriam

Charles E. Merriam

GEM:S

June 4th, 1938

Professor Charles E. Merriam,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Charles:

I am greatly pleased that Hazard impresses you favorably. I hold him in the highest regard.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Institute, held last evening, they authorized me to inform Hazard that, so far as the Institute is concerned, he is quite free to go ahead along the teaching lines set forth in your letter of May 31st.

I should like very much to have an opportunity the next time you are hereabouts to talk with you about Hazard and about two or three matters I have in mind.

Cordial greetings,

MSR/fc

June 4th, 1938

Mr. John N. Hazard,
1005 East Sixtieth Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear John:

So far as the Trustees are concerned you are quite free to go ahead along the teaching lines set forth in your letter to me of May 31st, with your financial relations to the Institute remaining unchanged.

They were pleased that this opportunity should come to you, but they asked me to make it clear that you should feel at liberty to make such decision in regard to it as appealed to your own judgment.

When I next see you I will tell at length about the meeting.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc

P.S. The Trustees authorized me to enter into an arrangement with Blakemore.

JNH...WSR..117 PERSONAL

Chicago, Ill.,
June 7, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

The letter of John Aiso which you sent on suggests that he has retained his American citizenship and has found himself a rather unusual job representing British-American interests. You may recall that he is the American born Japanese who graduated with me from the Harvard Law School. He is a perfect American, having all of our sense of humor and ability to get along anywhere. At the same time because of his racial stock he has complete understanding of the ways of his people, and we found this quality very helpful when we needed something explained.

He is a hard worker, and has to be, for he has no funds other than those he earns, although he comes not from the working class, but from what appears to be good middle class stock. We happened to be great friends, and for that reason I am glad to hear what he is doing. I suspect that he could do the job in Japan very well, although he might have a little more trouble in moving about in America afterward because of his race.

My plans call for a trip to Boston to get more material from June 19th to 27th. I plan to call in New York on the 20th to see Professor Robinson at Columbia who has graciously consented to changing my month down there to March so that I may be free for these courses out here. If I am in New York, I shall, of course, count on seeing you and hearing how all is going. Perhaps you will be out here before that, but to make sure that you do not come and expect me while I am in the East, I am now communicating the dates of my trip.

Professor Merriam expressed pleasure at your consent to my teaching out here next year. He raised the issue of finances. Having already discussed this with Professor Harper I told him the following; that in my opinion, the Institute would prefer that wherever possible the University pay what they could on such ventures, the Institute seeing to it that I was kept in food etc. if the regular pay did not amount to enough for expenses. On this basis, Merriam thought the University might pay me about \$50.00, which would be the pro rata share due me for the hours I intend to

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teach, that is 6 hours or one third of the regular schedule for an Instructor earning \$2,000.00 a year. That arrangement seemed suitable to me, and I assured him that I would convey the information to you. He asked whether the money would be paid to me or to the Institute, and in answer to that I suggested the Institute. It would be different if I went on the full payroll, but where the Institute makes up the balance, it would seem that my position was that of being on loan by the Institute, and such a relationship suggests that the lender receive pay for the use of the chattel lent.

Columbia is also paying me at the handsome rate of \$500.00 for the one month. I have not discussed with them whether the Institute or I should receive the funds. In any event we can arrange that within the Institute later.

On this whole subject of honoraria, it seemed wisest to me that any one using me pay as much as they could, for on that basis they would think more of my services and I would gain a regular position among them. A basis whereby they got the service for nothing would, or might, suggest that I was an outsider and thus cut out of some of the privileges and position. Be that as it may, we can talk about it later if need ever arises. Meanwhile I shall go on the assumption that any fees go to the Institute and the Institute pays me as before on our regular arrangement.

I hope we are to see you here some time soon, although in any event I look forward to dropping into the office on the 20th. I am delighted to learn that Tom Blakemore is to join us. I have not written him, believing that you may wish to develop this further in a slower way, but I shall soon get into communication for we became great friends during his short stay here.

Greetings to you all,

JNH

F.--Art. 150. The infection of another person with venereal disease by a person knowing himself or herself to be suffering from that disease, entails--

deprivation of liberty for a period not exceeding three years.

Knowingly exposing another person to the risk of venereal infection by means of sexual relations or by any other act entails--

deprivation of liberty or forced labor for a period not exceeding six months.

Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

Minor violations of instructions fall under Art. 192 which reads as follows:

Art. 192. Any infringement of the by-laws passed by local government department within the limits of the powers conferred on it by law, or of any decree, order or instruction published by any individual commissariat in accordance with powers conferred upon it by any legislative body, provided that the powers in question specifically confer the right to impose administrative penalties entails--

a warning, or forced labor for a period not exceeding one month, or a fine not exceeding one hundred roubles-- the penalty to be imposed administratively.

Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

file

THE
CHICAGO ACADEMY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Will Meet on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1938

8:00 o'clock

AT THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL ARTS CLUB

185 North Wabash Avenue

PROGRAM

"Current Trends in Soviet Criminal Law."

✓ **JOHN HAZARD**, Agent of the Institute of Current World Affairs; graduate of Harvard Law School and of the Soviet Juridical Institute of Moscow.

"Recent Changes in the Trend of Juvenile Delinquents in the Soviet Union."

A report based upon nine months of research in Russia.
NATHAN BERMAN, Jewish Social Service Bureau.

The discussion will be opened by **SAMUEL N. HARPER**, Professor of Russian Language and Institutions, The University of Chicago.

Members and guests of the Academy, who so desire, may gather for dinner in the Dining Rooms of the Medical and Dental Arts Club at 6:30 P. M., before the meeting.

After dinner, **DR. MAXWELL GITELSON**, Institute for Juvenile Research, will review the book, "**NEW LIGHT ON DELINQUENCY AND ITS TREATMENT**," by William Healy and Augusta Bronner.

ERNEST W. BURGESS,
President.

DONALD CLEMMER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME.



JNH...WSR..118 Personal

JNH

Chicago, Ill.,
June 12, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

During the past few days I have exchanged several letters with Clark Byse at Wisconsin. Apparently he believes that he over-emphasized the feeling he had about marriage, and now wishes to withdraw all that he said. Apparently in the face of this opportunity he is anxious to cast himself free from any impedimenta.

I hope that you are going to have a chance to see him and consider him. He is to be in Chicago on Wednesday evening of this week or possibly Thursday, and I am sure he would come down any time you were to be in town.

Tom Blakemore has written saying that he has passed his school exams and is now preparing for the Bars. He is looking forward to seeing you, and I for one hope it is to be in these parts.

Please let me know whether you are to be in NY on the 20th. Professor Robinson is to be out of town, so that unless you are to be there in the morning, I shall go right on through to Boston and start my research.

Where are May and Wiedeman and can they be reached by mail in England?

Greetings to you all,

JNH

June 13th, 1938

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

Dear John:

This is in answer to yours of the 12th. I expect to be here on the 20th and will look forward to seeing you then.

As I don't know when I can next be in Chicago, if you think it worthwhile after further talks and if he is agreeable, why not bring Byse along with you. The Institute, of course, would provide the necessary expense money.

Weidemann is due here the 21st. May will remain in London for several weeks more.

Last week I spent several days in Washington but learned nothing beyond the fact that the thermometer registered 93°.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/fc

JNH...WSR...119 Personal

Chicago, Ill.,
June 13, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

You may be interested in two reviews of one of my articles, since they come from the extreme and middle left. Would that we had some remarks from the center and right.

"...This reviewer was particularly impressed by two of the four articles in the first number. The article on "Housecleaning in Soviet Law" by John N. Hazard is a closely reasoned and excellently presented account of an aspect of life in the Soviet Union with which the average reader is unacquainted. Mr. Hazard illustrates the close connection between theory and practice that exists in the Soviet Union, and casts an indirect but most illuminating light upon the very errors in theory which are connected with counter-revolutionary effects..."

Soviet Russia Today, Vol. 7, No. 4
(June, 1938) at p. 21

"...The five articles--Housecleaning in Soviet Law by John N. Hazard.....--all are fine and Mr. Hazard's is particularly noteworthy. It is amazing how much solid information and close thinking the author has packed into twelve pages of text, a magnificent exposé of the subtle methods of wrecking employed by the enemies of the Soviet state in the realm of ideology..."

The New Masses, Vol. 27, No. 11,
(June 7, 1938)

Greetings to you all,

JNH

JNH...WSR..

Chicago, Ill.,
June 16, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

It looks as if I might have a chance to see George Kennan on Monday morning in Washington. In the event that I may be able to see him I am going down that way on my trip East, and so will not be in New York until later afternoon on Monday--probably around four o'clock.

I hope that change meets your convenience, but if it does not, please wire and I shall come straight on.

Byse comes down today to see me. If he seems worth while and can make it, I may do as you suggest and send him on to New York. We shall see what things look and sound like after a talk.

Everything goes well here, although we keep up what the Russians used to call the "American tempo". I find it exciting but sometimes a bit fatiguing.

Greetings,

JNH

JNH...WSR..120 Personal

Chicago, Ill.,
June 30, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

The trip East proved very successful and provided me with a lot of material for my study. The Harvard group is so cordial and cooperative in letting me use the library without any restrictions or red tape that I covered a great deal of ground in the single week. Most of the faculty were already off for the summer, so that I only saw the Dean for a moment and the Librarian, Professor James.

Although it was Commencement Week I had no time to do more than drop down to the Yard for the annual Alumni picnic luncheon at which I found only one person I knew. Apparently the graduates of the graduate schools rarely go, and in consequence only the college men can make a reunion of the occasion. Harvard was again rejoicing in the large gifts received during the year. It only proves what a friend out here said that the wealthy like to give to a strong going concern rather than create or bolster up a new one.

My plans call for a week-end away over the 9th and 10th of this month and then I think it might be a good idea to run over to Cleveland and sit in on the sessions in Comparative and International Law of the American Bar Association's Annual Meeting. That takes place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month. Except for those times I shall be here without a break.

Clark Byse writes from Wisconsin that he has settled down to work off his required clerkship for admission to the Bar. He is, of course, still anxious to hear what the Institute plans, and I hope it may be able to clear the affair up soon so that next winter's plans can be arranged, but I am telling him to wait until you come out this way before he may expect action of some sort.

All goes well with my thesis, although it moves slowly. I shall hope to see you here during the month, and suggest that before you come you notify Prof. Harper so that he may be sure to be here and not at the farm.

Greetings,

JNH

JNH...WSR..121 Personal

Chicago, Ill.
1005 East 60th Street,
July 31, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

Howard has been here this week-end and we have had a good time going over his plans. His trip here has proved successful in many ways, although disappointing in the fact that some of the men were out of town. He has had the chance of meeting Professor Harper, so that now all of us know the Professor.

My own plans for a vacation have taken shape in a most unexpected but delightful way. Bob Bowie with whom I have gone fishing each summer has been anxious for years to go bicycling in France. This is his last summer as he plans to get married next winter, and in view of that fact he has been trying to persuade me into going this season. We find that with the fast boats we can make the excursion in about the same time it takes to get a good fishing trip, and so we sail August 10th on the Queen Mary and return just one month later.

I welcome the opportunity to do a little brushing up in French, and especially to get close to the French village folk and peasants to see what they think of the Soviet pact and allied matters. The trip will combine both pleasure, exercise, and political observation in the line of my work. For that reason I have consented to go in spite of a feeling that it was a long trip. My work is in shape, however, to permit of the excursion, as I can use the twenty days in September to prepare my early lectures just as well as I could have used the same period in August.

Since we sail at noon on August 10th, and as I shall not arrive until the morning of that day, you may expect me in the office for an hour or so before sailing. Please do not miss your vacation to be there, as the visit will be too short to merit waiting for.

Wisconsin has sent me some reprints, and the rest will go directly to the Institute. I have told Ben to send them right out, as that seemed to be what you favored rather than keeping them until Fall.

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Everything is going very well, although there is as much work as ever. I enjoyed Cleveland and found it well worth while. The contacts made there will begin many a friendship as they are renewed from year to year.

Tom left his slippers in the Pullman, and so at the porter's suggestion on the return trip I wrote in his name to the Pullman Co. The slippers should be sent to the Institute's office, undoubtedly much to Tom's surprise.

Good luck for the balance of the summer, and may you get some vacation. My greetings to your family and to the Cranes.

Sincerely,

JNH

August 1, 1938.

Dear Ben;

Your telegram arrived this afternoon, and I hasten to answer. In view of the fact that I am soon to go on vacation, I suggest that you put all Russian papers together in some place where I can collect them after it is over. That will save their accumulating out here in the store rooms where they might be lost.

You will receive shortly the reprints from the Wisconsin Law Review as well as some copies of the review. Of these all are for distribution by the Institute as the Editor has sent me some copies for my own personal use. Mr. Rogers suggested it best to send them out immediately. In view of that fact, I countermand my suggestion to hold them until fall, and say --let them go out now to the full list, including all those people abroad who got the previous ones.

I shall be in NY the morning of Aug. 10th for an hour or so. If anything comes up before that, you may find me here until August 8th, and at Skaneateles, August 9th. I will give you the other plans when I see you on the 10th.

Yours,

JNH

August 3, 1938.

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

Dear John:

Just a line to wish you the best possible time
on your trip to France.

I am not likely to be here August 10th. Will
look forward to seeing you on your return.

Tom Blakemore and John Crane have been getting
acquainted. Tom is today heading for home and John is
going to Woods Hole.

Cordial greetings,

WSR/bd

JNH...WSR.

Morgat, Brittany
August 28, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers-

People used to tell me that Paris was France, but now I know better, for all that we have seen has been very different from the capital. Newspapers and dry goods and books flood through the Provinces, but that seems to be the extent of the infiltration. This country in Normandie and Brittany through which we are bicycling is agricultural France, and it would not have you confuse it with industrial areas.

The workers of Paris, Marseille, Lille, and Harve seem to get little sympathy from the farming people we have run into. "The Blum Government ruined the country giving them everything, and still they are not satisfied." That seems to be the sentiment on the lips of the country people. France as they think they know it is going to pieces for them, but they refuse to be perturbed.

One buxom lady in whose courtyard we stopped during a shower assured us that it was a good thing for France that her people were so philosophical. "We would die in the night if we let ourselves worry." She expressed this feeling when I asked her whether she worried about the coming war and the fate of France. Her thought seems to be very general among the people of this part of France which is farthest from any military invasion and which, except for Brest, contains almost no military objective.

The feeling of this little lady seemed implicit in Normandie where we listened intently in cafe, park, and sidewalk group for a word of anything except personal affairs. Nowhere was a question of national policy or international tension discussed, although every one seemed to read the Paris Soir avidly as it reached the provincial towns each evening. One gets the impression that they keep abreast of the news and perhaps talk over events in the privacy of the home, but they do not air their ideas in public places. Contrasted with this quiet reserve was the attitude of a young engineer who was crowded to our table in one of the busy restaurants at Mont-Saint-Michel. Down for his vacation from Paris, and about to go back, he was quite ready to discuss every aspect of the political scene. To him it was a pressing reality, as it has always seemed to be to most Parisians. He assured us that although Normans and Bretons like to draw into their shell and bother themselves with personal details, the men in Paris and in the Government kept their minds working on the very serious problems that face France.

This engineer had travelled often in Germany in his business, and he retailed stories of regimentation, which were interesting primarily because of the revulsion with which this Frenchman looked upon any regimentation. This attitude of his gave some color to an American friend's statement that what the French lack is discipline. Our friend is equipped to talk with authority for he has lived with the French for over fifty years, and he outlined for us in detail what individualists the Frenchmen are. Apparently anything like a dictatorship would meet extreme opposition from the French--at least if it took the form of disciplined living according to some patterns set up by a central authority.

As one looks at the situation in France with the recollection of the history of the Russian revolution, one realizes that the opposition of the peasantry is not an obstacle of insurmountable proportions to a closely-knit,

disciplined fraction of the working class population. Russian historians now write that they never believed a revolution possible in Russia unless it took into account the demands of the peasants. Yet such a revolution did come, and it gained part of its strength from a peasantry which was pacified by partial satisfaction of its demands, and then after pacification enlisted in a program bearing little resemblance to the one originally put forward by the peasant leaders. There is no reason to believe that the French peasant could not also be led if the worker's leaders are as skillful as were those in Russia. The one great difference between the peasant of old Russia and of present day France seems to be that in France most of them, in these areas at least, own their own land. There is not present in France the bone of contention and reason for unrest which played such an important part in enlisting the Russian peasant on the side of the workers.

In spite of these arguments which seem to give solace to some of the French conservatives, these people of the well-to-do groups are apprehensive for the future of their country. They decry the 40 hour week and the vacation with pay, and say that France cannot last economically if these laws remain. While mouthing these criticisms, the conservatives shrug their shoulders and admit that they are now a minority opinion. They agree that the "military" is the power which has prevented them from being swept completely aside, and they recognize that any government of the future cannot come out openly against Blum's measures if they wish to stand. The conservatives wonder whether the army, which in the last analysis is made up of the people, is going to stand by them indefinitely. They seem unconsciously to have learned what Lenin always taught--that the army is the key to revolutions; without it nothing is possible, and with it everything!

Bicycling across a country; stopping in its little inns and stylish hotels, listening to groups in its cafes and lying on its beaches--all this has proved to be a marvelous vacation. Early bed-times and plenty of exercise have cleared the field for a good winter program of work. I am glad I have come, for I shall return home with something of the calm I used to feel in the Soviet Union. Although I feel as clearly as ever that momentous events are around the corner, I do not see them to be as imminent as they had seemed to be after seven months of reading our American press and hearing political commentators talk. Europe--or this part of it, seems calm. Perhaps it is the calm before the storm, but it gives a sense of greater assurance than would have been the case had we found the panic which American correspondents have tried to create.

Greetings to you all.

John N. Hazard

I land on the Normandie, Sept. 12th. Will hope to see you in the office soon after landing.

Book Reviews - *Pacific Affairs*, September 1938

tive treatment of educational policies, problems and proposed solutions. One of the major problems mentioned is how to adjust the training in the schools to the chances for making a living. The anxiety of Japanese publicists is not to be wondered at when one learns that even in good times a large number of the white-collar university graduates can find no suitable employment. The existence of this ominous body of potential agitators against the *status quo* partly explains the continental imperialistic expansion which it is hoped may absorb the prolific brain and hand power of the rising generation. When it comes to technical school graduates, however, the demand of expanding industry so far exceeds the supply that the Education Minister last year took active steps to increase the output of the technical schools.

The chapter on Social and Adult Education is enlightening in its emphasis on the family as the pivot of the Japanese polity, both social and political, and therefore the central concern of the Department of Education. The uncritical character of the chapter, however, reflects the fact that it was admittedly written in the Ministry of Education. Although the authors of the volume themselves have occasionally penned cutting criticisms, as of the ineffective teaching of English and the shocking ravages of tuberculosis among students, one looks in vain for adequate criticism of the denial of freedom of inquiry and teaching, official acceptance of legend as history, regimentation and uniformity, repression of social intercourse between men and women. Incidentally, one wonders that the forthright criticisms of the present methods of teaching English were not followed by a constructive suggestion in favor of experimenting with Basic English, whose rigorously selected vocabulary makes it so comparatively easy to acquire a practical reading knowledge of English.

The numerous minor typographical errors and the omission of important items from the index detract considerably from the reader's satisfaction.

GALEN M. FISHER

REPORT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF THE ANTI-SOVIET
"BLOC OF RIGHTS AND TROTSKYITES." *Moscow: People's Commissariat of Justice of the U.S.S.R.* 1938. pp. 800.

DEMONSTRATION trials are a customary event in the Soviet Union. A letter carrier steals a hundred letters and hides them in her mattress; a student murders his fellow out of jealousy over attentions

Book Reviews

credited. Rykov's archives, supposedly kept in Yagoda's safe, amount to one of these points. Only a single witness could recall such documents, and in the face of denial by Rykov and Yagoda, the witness could not even hint as to his reasons for testifying as he did (p. 578). The incident was, however, of no importance in view of the larger issues at stake.

Contrary to the usual impression given by the foreign press, the testimony in the transcript does not merely present one admission after another. Quite frequently the accused deny their guilt on this or that issue, while admitting it on others. Bukharin at every moment of the trial (pp. 413, 419, 421, 424, 432) and in his last plea (p. 770) denies that he ever acted as a spy. Rykov at most only says that he was no better than a spy, and under further questioning acknowledges that by such a confession he admits himself to have been a spy (p. 632). Even Yagoda denies that he acted as a spy (pp. 575, 786), although he admits that he knew that his chief of the Intelligence Department was a German spy. It would seem that on the basis of such an admission Vyshinsky had reason to go no further, for under Soviet law permitting lower ranking officials to commit a crime is punishable as a crime committed by the superior.

In some cases defendants went on to tell about their crimes even when Vyshinsky suggested that he was not interested (pp. 214, 244, 287, 298, 327). The impression given throws doubt on the assertion heard often outside of the Soviet Union that the men were mere puppets repeating a rehearsed act. Many of them seemed anxious to explain details which would have been unnecessary for the purpose of convicting them, and from their last pleas is gleaned the hint that various reasons motivated them. They suggest that they wanted either to mitigate their crimes (p. 756); to clear their conscience (p. 751); or to warn others from slipping into the pit into which they had fallen (pp. 741, 766). The last pleas of Dr. Pletnev and of Bukharin point out that they were not subjected to any of the gruesome elements of torture referred to in the foreign press. Pletnev apparently wrote a medical monograph while in prison (p. 788), while Bukharin read books and worked, even studying Feuchtwanger's book on the Soviet Union, which he says he got from the prison library (p. 778).

If any hint is to be gleaned from the record as to why these men confessed, it is to be found primarily in the final pleas, where each of them talks to an audience far beyond the court room—to the people of his country and even to the intellectuals of the world. Bukharin says that one does not have to understand the "Russian soul" or to read

Sept. 19.

Dear Ben;

Will you send to me as soon as possible the manuscript I left with you on Marriage and Divorce under Soviet Law. I think you put it away somewhere while I was in Europe. I intended to collect it while in NY but forgot it.

Many thanks for all the books. They came through in double quick time and in good shape. I also have received since then the book on Dictators.

All goes well out here, although there is plenty doing I must say. I have never been so rushed in the past few years/

Greetings to you all,

JNH

file

JNH...WSR 123.

Chicago, Ill.,
October 15, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rogers;

These first two weeks of lecturing to the class in the Soviet Form of Government have proved a most valuable experience. Fortunately for me the two weeks in September spent in preparation of the lectures put me far enough ahead so that I have had plenty of time to think quietly about the subject for the day, and as a result it seems as if the whole Soviet picture has become clearer than it was a month ago. Some fields were already so familiar that a lecture could be prepared with only a few looks at some book for a detail, but others were in fields where I had only an impression before. For subjects such as Economic Planning, the theory behind the national minority policy, the organization of the Party, and the history of Soviet trade unionism I have had to do considerable reading.

The class is of excellent calibre, though small. The ten students are mostly graduate people, and they come from such different backgrounds and have such varied approaches that I find work with them stimulating. One is a Jesuit priest with all of the intellectual approach which is such a pleasure after talks with members of other orders which teach only doctrines and no thinking. Two others are Chinese boys. One of the students is in all probability a Member of the American "Party". When I see them each morning at eight o'clock it gives me a start which carries me at full speed through the day.

You are right in saying that the busiest people have the most time. Since tying myself to this schedule I have found time for a daily game of tennis, and now that the weather is less good, an afternoon session in the gymnasium five times a week. In addition to that the violin has come out of its case, and a trio has been organized which starts playing next week. You can see that the year has started off well, and much of the enthusiasm should last well into the winter, for that summer on a bicycle did all that I hoped for in putting me in physical and emotional shape for a heavy schedule.

It has been hard during all of this beginning month to listen to the radio and read the papers. Naturally I have been driven to do so by sheer curiosity, but I can feel so easily the emotional strain which those millions in Europe have been undergoing that it is reflected

in my daily work. Those who have studied Russia and France and loved them both because of intimate association cannot now look impassively upon the events of the past month. As an observer, it seems that I should dissociate myself from the emotional side of this great defeat they have suffered and content myself with watching how the world will change and new forces develop which may prove just as able to keep the peace as has the British Empire, France and the Soviet Union. At the same time there seems to be an inexplicable feeling of assurance that this ^{letter} ~~group~~ in keeping the peace would act without all of the torture, suppression, and medievalism which has been associated with the other side. Now that the shift has come and most of Europe hurries to climb on the bandwagon of the new leaders, one sees that peace is maintained, but the methods used are those of a terror which Russia was able to leave behind soon after her revolution, and which England and France have not known for more than a century (except as in India, Palestine, and Africa). It is hard to make the adjustments in thinking, which such a shift has made necessary

The letter from Tom Blakemore was a very good entertaining beginning. I am waiting for news of England during her month of crisis. Howard also had news from Phil. Talbott so that we know that both have become settled at Cambridge. It will be a thrilling year for them to be on that side.

All goes well out here with so much to do that there is little time to get confused by too much dreaming. I mailed you the reprints of the article on Soviet Criminal Law. Presumably it has already been mailed out. It will be the last for some time, although the Review here accepted a paper yesterday on which a young German and I worked to prepare a study of the comparative law study of treason. It seems timely in view of Roosevelt's statement that America must revise her laws.

We are looking forward to your visit out here soon. I keep the same address, and Howard is just down the street three blocks.

Greetings to you all,

JNH

MAX RHEINSTEIN, *Legal Scholar*

THE years since 1933 have seen a host of European scholars taking up their permanent residence in the United States. The University has been proud and fortunate to have some of these men associate their names and their work with its faculty. One of them is Max Rheinstein, who left Germany in 1933. At the time of his removal to America, Prof. Rheinstein was one of Germany's youngest authorities in the field of comparative law. He had been since 1926 administrative officer and librarian of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Foreign and International Private Law, in Berlin. In addition, he had become, in 1932, Privatdozent at the University of Berlin.

After serving two years as Rockefeller Fellow at Columbia and Harvard, he came to the University as visiting professor in 1935, joining the faculty of the Law School the following year. Prof. Rheinstein was educated at the University of Munich and served in the German army during the World War. From 1924 to 1926 he was librarian and research assistant at the Institute of Comparative Law, in Munich. As a specialist in international law, he advised German trade organizations on their foreign business and served the German government and courts on matters involving foreign law, appearing in this capacity before the World Court and other international tribunals. At the University he has proved a popular and zestful teacher, and, in addition, has done extensive research and writing on Continental and American systems of law.

RHEINSTEIN, MAX, professor of law; b. Bad Kreuznach, Rhineland, July 5, 1899; s. Ferdinand and Rosalie (Bernheim) R.; Doctor's degree, University of Munich, 1924; librarian and research assistant, Institute of Comparative Law, Munich; admitted to Munich Bar, 1926; research member and librarian, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Foreign and International Private Law, Berlin, 1926-33; privatdozent, University of Berlin, 1932; adviser to German

trade organizations and German government; served League of Nations Institute for the unification of private law; Rockefeller fellow, Columbia and Harvard, 1933-34; Visiting Asst. Prof., University of Chicago, 1935, Max Pam Asst. Prof. of Law, 1936, Max Pam Asso. Prof. of Law, 1937; mem. Am. Law Inst. for the Restatement of Torts and Property, Inst. of Legislative Studies, Rome. *Author*: The Structure of Contractual Obligation in Anglo-American Law.

