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United States Research of the Law of the Communist-Ruled States of Europe

Ivan Sipkov

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UNITED STATES RESEARCH OF THE LAW OF THE COMMUNIST-RULED STATES OF EUROPE

*Ivan Sipkov**

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I. THE TERM: "THE LAW OF THE COMMUNIST-RULED STATES OF EUROPE"

The legal system of the Soviet Union, developed after the 1917 October Revolution, was introduced, with some variations, in several European, Asian, and Latin American states during the last years of World War II. These states have been characterized, both officially and unofficially, as "Soviet-type republics," "People's republics," "Socialist republics," and "Communist states." Their legal systems, although patterned after the Soviet Union legal system, developed in different directions. Today, the various legal systems of these republics are clearly distinguishable; however, one common feature is present: the states are ruled by one Communist party to the exclusion of other parties.

The research and study of the legal systems of the Communist-

* Chief of European Law Division, Law Library of Congress. M.C.L. 1955, Washington, D.C., D.J. 1947, Innsbruck; M.A. 1943, Berlin; LL.B. 1940, Sofia, Bulgaria. Vice-Chairman, Institute for International Legal Information.

ruled states of Europe is a young discipline that developed as a branch of Russian and Slavic studies, a field which covers history, political science, economics, sociology, literature, and language.¹ For some time, the "law of Eastern Europe" was "*terra incognita*."² In an effort to identify the legal systems, especially the legal systems of the Communist-ruled states of Europe, legal writers and researchers have devised various terms and definitions. Correct terminology is crucial to understand properly the development of a scientific discipline.

Great disagreement exists on both sides of the Atlantic concerning the correct terminology to specify and define the law practiced in the Communist-ruled states of Europe. Some legal scholars use the terms "East European law"³ (*Ostrecht, droit de l'Est*) and "Mid-European Law,"⁴ giving political meaning to a geographic area covering the respective states within the European continent.⁵ The post-1917 law of the Soviet Union and the post-1945 law of the other "East European countries," specifically, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia, are covered under this rubric. It is difficult, however, to label geographically the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Poland as East European countries. To overcome this deficiency, the Council of Europe began to use the description, "the legal systems of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe."⁶ This geographic term also covers Austria, Switzerland, and a few smaller countries, which were definitely not intended to be included. Some scholars, including Professor John N. Hazard, use the term "Socialist

1. See Grzybowski, *Studies of Socialist Legal Systems in U.S.A. and the Federal Republic of Germany: Similarities and Contrasts*, 5 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. 10, 10 (1972).

2. P. LEIDERITZ, *KEY TO THE STUDY OF EAST EUROPEAN LAW*, at xi (1978).

3. See Meissner, *Entwicklung und Stand der deutschen Ostrechtsforschung und ihre Stellung in der internationalen Ostwissenschaft*, in GRUNDSATZFRAGEN DER OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG 7 (1980); Uschakow, *Ostrechtsforschung oder Ostrechtswissenschaft*, 22 OSTEUROPA-RECHT 249 (1972).

4. This was the term that was adopted by the Law Library of Congress Mid-European Law Project which was established in 1949 and abolished in 1960. See *infra* pt. II.

5. Luchterhandt, *Gegenstand, Ziele und Methoden der Ostrechtswissenschaft*, 22 OSTEUROPA-RECHT 87 (1976).

6. See, e.g., 5 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. 4 (1972) (quoting Resolution 506 of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe); see also *supra* text accompanying notes 34-35 (text of Resolution 506).

Law,"⁷ while another group of legal writers has devised the term "law of the Socialist states."⁸ Both phrases are imprecise descriptions of those countries ruled by a Communist party because several non-Communist European states, namely Austria, France, Sweden, and Spain, are also considered "socialist." The German authority, Otto Luchterhardt, is inclined to use the term "the law of the 'Communist' governed one-party-states."⁹ This term embraces all of those states that have legal and political similarities sufficient to form a legal area of their own. Finally, Professor K. Grzybowski, in his extremely well-written article, *Studies of Socialist Legal Systems in U.S.A. and the Federal Republic of Germany: Similarities and Contrasts*, uses the terms "Soviet law," "Soviet legal system," "Soviet-type law," and "Soviet-type legal system."¹⁰ None of these terms acceptably describe the Communist states in Europe because of the differences in their constitutional structure and other areas.

After a close study of the problem, and with due respect to any scholar in this field, none of the above-cited terms are appropriate. The area cannot be described by a single, specific term. A definition is needed that best reflects the reality of the "law of the states ruled by a Communist party to the exclusion of other parties." An alternative expression of the concept reads "the law of the Communist-ruled states." Geographically, the definitions cover not only Europe, but Asia and other continents as well. As already emphasized, different legal systems are in existence in the Communist world; the only common feature among them is the political position of the Communist party within their constitutional, economic, and social structures.

This Article is limited to the law of the European states which are subject to the dictatorial rule of a Communist party and of research interest in the United States. The phrase "law of the European Communist state(s)," will be used to describe the law of these states¹¹ ruled or governed by a Communist party to the

7. Hazard, *Some Problems Arising in Research on Socialist Law in Eastern Europe*, 5 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. 6 (1972); see also Roggemann, *Aufgaben der deutschen Ostrechtsforschung*, in GRUNDSATZFRAGEN DER OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG 53 (1980).

8. See, e.g., Roggemann, *supra* note 7, at 56-57.

9. Luchterhardt, *supra* note 5, at 87.

10. Grzybowski, *supra* note 1, at 10-12.

11. The term "state" is used instead of "country" to reflect that the Communist Party controls the political or governmental apparatus and the country's

exclusion of other parties.

II. DEVELOPMENT AND STATUS OF UNITED STATES RESEARCH AND STUDY ON THE LAW OF THE COMMUNIST-RULED STATES OF EUROPE

In the United States, the beginnings of scholarly research and study of Russian and East European affairs can be traced to the late 19th century. Harvard University was the forerunner in the establishment of Russian and Slavic studies programs in the 1890s.¹² Similar projects were initiated at the University of Chicago in 1906.¹³ The University of Georgia, a pioneering institution in East European and Russian historical studies, introduced a course in Russian history in 1921.¹⁴ Either simultaneously or consecutively, research was also conducted in the fields of political science, economics, geography, languages and literature, sociology, and philosophy. As Professor K. Grzybowski properly notes, however, systematic study of the Soviet legal system in the United States dates only to the interwar period.¹⁵ He further states: "American scholars began to study Soviet legal institutions only toward the end of the interwar period after the American recognition of the Soviet Union and after the Soviet Union joined the League of Nations."¹⁶

The establishment of the Mid-European Law Project at the Law Library of Congress in 1949 was a major catalyst spurring legal research and academic publications. In 1960, the project was discontinued in its original form and absorbed into the European Law Division of the Law Library. This change gave impetus to the legal research and study of the legal systems in European states under a Communist regime. The European Law Division currently issues a great number of publications dealing with those subjects related to the laws of the Communist world, particularly in Europe.¹⁷ The Division's work primarily serves the needs of the

citizens.

12. EAST-EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN STUDIES IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH 7 (O. Pidhainy, J. Baylen & N. Lypowecy eds. 1972) [hereinafter cited as EAST-EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN STUDIES].

13. *Id.* at 7.

14. *Id.*

15. Grzybowski, *supra* note 1, at 10.

16. *Id.*

17. In addition to translations of codes, statutes, and court decisions of the

United States Congress and federal government agencies, but it also assists the scholarly community, practicing attorneys, and the public.¹⁸

The current, general task of research in the United States is to cover two major and closely interwoven areas: (1) the geographical association of the Soviet Union with the other European states under a Communist regime and (2) the political make-up of the Communist system in its various forms.¹⁹ United States interest after World War II was directed primarily toward the study of the law of Eastern Europe, and Slavic and East European history, literature, and languages. Recently, the United States focus has broadened, coinciding with the post-World War II emphasis on the internationalization of study.²⁰ The research orientation has become much deeper and broader to cover completely the various aspects of Communist regimes throughout the world.²¹ The initiatives and contributions of the Council of Europe and its special interest in the research of the legal systems in Central and Eastern Europe have had a very positive effect on research activities in the United States.²² In addition, Free Europe in New York, the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, the Documentation Office for East European Law at the University of Leyden, and the arrival of many East European immigrants have been influential.

Research in the United States has focused on the content of legal norms, their application, and political aspects. Although Germany is considered the country of origin (*Ursprungsland*) of Eastern law science (the *Ostrechtswissenschaft*), the United States now has attained a leading position in the field of Communist-related studies, particularly in the study of the East Asian democracies and the People's Republic of China.²³

III. THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE INITIATIVES

The Council of Europe's initiative and contribution favorably

Communist states of Europe, a great number of articles and research studies on socialist law are currently available. See *infra* pt. VI.

18. Grzybowski, *supra* note 1, at 12.

19. Meissner, *supra* note 3, at 8.

20. GRUNDZATSPFRAGEN DER OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG 30 (1980).

21. *Id.* at 31.

22. See *infra* pt. III.

23. GRUNDZATSPFRAGEN DER OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG 31 (1980).

influenced the development of Communist-related research in the United States. This international organization was founded in May of 1949²⁴ to achieve a greater unity between its member-states, to facilitate economic and social progress, and to uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy.²⁵ Its membership has risen from ten states in 1949 to twenty-one states in 1982.²⁶

The Council of Europe established a European Committee on Legal Cooperation to supervise an international, administrative, civil, and commercial law agenda.²⁷ In the Consultative Assembly Resolution of January 27, 1966,²⁸ the Council of Europe encouraged, through its Secretary General Peter Smithers, the coordination of West European "research on the Council's member States."²⁹ The Legal Commission of this astute body arranged a symposium in October of 1967 in Strasbourg which subsequently prepared the *Bulletin zur Ostrechtsforschung in den Ländern des Europarates*.³⁰

The Consultative Assembly, in compliance with the Council of Europe Resolution No. 449 of 1970,³¹ organized a second symposium in July of 1971 on coordinating research concerning the legal systems of Central and Eastern European countries. A product of this symposium was the *International Bulletin for Research on Law in Eastern Europe*.³² According to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, this publication is "not only the continuation of the previous Bulletin, but also [is] an extension of it—particularly American lawyers as well as European lawyers working in the field of comparative research on

24. Statute of the Council of Europe, May 5, 1949, 87 U.N.T.S. 103.

25. *Id.*

26. *Compare id.* (original parties were Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), with EUR. CONSULT. ASS. DEB. 34TH SESS. at v-xii (Apr. 26-30, 1982) (parties who subsequently entered the Council of Europe are Austria, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey).

27. [1983] 1 EUR. Y.B. 175 (Council of Europe).

28. Eur. Consult. Ass. Res. 312, 17th Sess. (1966).

29. *Foreward to 1 BULLETIN ZUR OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG IN DEN LÄNDERN DES EUROPARATES* (1968).

30. This periodical was the predecessor to the *International Bulletin for Research on Law in Eastern Europe*. See *infra* note 61 and text accompanying notes 31-33.

31. Eur. Consult. Ass. Res. 449, 22nd Sess. (1970).

32. INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. (1968-date).

Eastern law are to contribute to it."³³ In addition, on January 19, 1972, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution No. 506,³⁴ that resolved in pertinent part to:

- (a) lend its full support to the proposals adopted at the symposium, and to further all efforts directed at improving the coordination of research on the legal systems of Central and Eastern Europe;
- (b) invite the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to give all possible assistance to these activities, whenever called upon;
- (c) invite its Legal Affairs Committee to follow closely the development of cooperation and coordination in the field of research into the legal systems of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and to report to it from time to time.³⁵

The initiatives of the Council have been continued by American scholars active in the research and study of the legal systems of the European states under a Communist regime.³⁶

IV. MAJOR UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS FOR RESEARCH AND STUDY

The following government and academic institutions maintain extensive collections on, and organize activities in, the field of legal systems of the European states ruled by a Communist party:³⁷

- (1) The Library of Congress, Law Library, European Law Division, Washington, D.C.;
- (2) Columbia University Library, School of Law, New York, New York;
- (3) Harvard Law School Law Library, Langdell Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts;
- (4) Stanford University, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Russian Research Center, Stanford, California; and
- (5) University of Michigan, Center for Russian and East European Studies, Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

There are a number of universities, schools, institutions, government agencies, and libraries that undertake and conduct vari-

33. 5 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. at foreword (1972).

34. Eur. Consult. Ass. Res. 506, 23rd Sess. (1972).

35. *Id.* at 2, reprinted in 5 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. 4 (1972).

36. GRUNDSATZFRAGEN DER OSTRECHTSFORSCHUNG 31 (1980).

37. See P. LEIDERTIZ, *supra* note 2, at XVII.

ous projects, programs, and courses devoted to the study of East European affairs, including the legal aspects. The National Council for Soviet and East European Research in Washington, D.C., an independent research institution, was founded on February 10, 1978. Its purposes are: "to develop and sustain a long-term substantial and high-quality program of fundamental research dealing with major policy issues and questions of Soviet and East European social, political, economic and historical development."³⁸ Other academic entities devoted to Soviet and East European research are:

- (1) European Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.;
- (2) Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, School of Public and International Affairs, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.;
- (3) Russian Area Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.;
- (4) The Soviet and East European Research Program, John Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.;
- (5) Committee on East-European/Russian Studies, School of Arts and Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama; and
- (6) American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

There are a number of affiliated associations that study East European affairs, namely:

- (1) Society for Albanian Studies;
- (2) Bulgarian Studies Association;
- (3) Association for Croatian Studies;
- (4) Czechoslovak History Conference;
- (5) Modern Greek Studies Association;
- (6) American Association for the Study of Hungarian History;
- (7) Association for the Study of Nationalities (USSR and East Europe);
- (8) Association for the Advancement of Polish Studies;
- (9) Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences;
- (10) Society for the Study of Religion under Communism;
- (11) North American Society for Serbian Studies;
- (12) Slovak Studies Association;
- (13) Society for Slovene Studies; and

38. 13 INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. 14 (1980).

(14) American Association for Southeast European Studies.

Regional affiliate organizations include:

- (1) Central Slavic Conference;
- (2) Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference;
- (3) Midwest Slavic Conference;
- (4) New England Slavic Association;
- (5) Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies;
- (6) Southern Conference on Slavic Studies;
- (7) Southwestern Association for Slavic Studies;
- (8) Washington, D.C. Chapter of The AAASS; and
- (9) Western Slavic Association.

A total of 365 universities and colleges in fourteen southern states of the United States have established undergraduate and graduate disciplines in East European and Russian Studies. History, political science, economics, geography, languages, literature, and sociology courses are offered. Legal programs, however, are not available.³⁹

Some societies and institutions occasionally sponsor programs for study on the law of the European Communist states. For example, two panels on East European law were held in April of 1973 at the 67th Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D.C. The participants discussed: *The Future of the "Socialist Commonwealth": Prospects for Legal and International Development in Relations Among the Communist States* and *The Legal Framework of East-West Trade*.

V. UNITED STATES LAW JOURNALS

The West European countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, have been successful in establishing major periodicals that deal exclusively with the law of the states ruled by a Communist party.⁴⁰ There are no similar journals in the United States. Between 1953 and 1960, the Mid-European Law Project at the Law Library of the Library of Congress published *Highlights of Current Legislation and Activities in Mid-Europe: Mid-European Law Project*.⁴¹

39. EAST EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN STUDIES, *supra* note 12, at 1.

40. *See infra* pt. VI.

41. 1-8 HIGHLIGHTS CURRENT LEGIS. & ACTIVITIES MID-EUR. (1953-1960) (monthly publication).

Corresponding to the initiative of the Council of Europe's Second Symposium,⁴² a conference which was organized in honor of Professor John N. Hazard⁴³ published the *Bulletin on Current Research in Soviet and East European Law*.⁴⁴ This Bulletin does not contain major studies, but primarily publishes announcements, book reviews, and information on activities in the field. It is organized into two sections: (1) Notes from Individual Contributors and (2) Miscellaneous.

The United States Department of Commerce issues two publications that contain translations of materials dealing with Soviet and East European law: (1) *Abstracts from East-European Legal Journals*,⁴⁵ and (2) *Translations on Soviet Law and Social Regulations*.⁴⁶ In addition, the International Arts and Sciences Press in New York publishes two serials, *Soviet Law and Government*⁴⁷ and *Soviet Statutes and Decisions*,⁴⁸ that contain translations of Soviet statutes, court decisions, and related sources.

Various journals periodically include articles and studies on problems involving the law of the European Communist states. The following periodicals are significant contributors of information in the area:

- (1) *Problems of Communism*,⁴⁹
- (2) *Workers Under Communism*,⁵⁰
- (3) *Russian Review*,⁵¹
- (4) *Slavic Review*,⁵²

42. See *supra* text accompanying notes 31-33.

43. See *supra* pt. III. This conference convened on June 9-10, 1969.

44. BULL. ON CURRENT RESEARCH SOVIET & E. EUR. L. (1970-date) (three issues published annually by Ohio State University, College of Law).

45. ABSTRACTS E. EUR. LEGAL J. (1964-date) (published at least weekly).

46. TRANS. ON SOVIET L. & SOC. REG. (1967-date).

47. SOVIET L. & GOV'T (1962-date) (published quarterly and translated from the original Soviet sources).

48. SOVIET STATUTES & DECISIONS (1964-date) (published quarterly).

49. PROBS. COMMUNISM (1952-date) (published bimonthly by the U.S. Information Agency).

50. WORKERS UNDER COMMUNISM (1982-date) (published quarterly by the League for Industrial Democracy and the International Labor Program of Georgetown University).

51. RUSSIAN REV. (1948-date) (published quarterly by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace).

52. SLAVIC REV. (1945-date) (published quarterly by the Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, University of Illinois; issues for 1941, 1943, and 1944 were published as vols. 20-22 of the *Slavonic and Eastern European*

- (5) *The American Journal of Comparative Law*;⁵³ and
- (6) *International Legal Materials*.⁵⁴

VI. MAJOR FOREIGN LAW JOURNALS

Several well-knowns publications issued in Europe that regularly include contributions by United States scholars and researchers should be consulted to obtain information on the law of the European Communist states. Because of the ties to, and the interest in, Eastern Europe, a great number of periodicals, some of which are devoted entirely to special subjects, have been issued. The following publications deal exclusively with the law of the states ruled by a Communist party:

- (1) *Osteuropa-Recht*;⁵⁵
- (2) *Jahrbuch für Ostrecht*;⁵⁶
- (3) *WGO: Monatshefte für Osteuropäisches Recht*;⁵⁷ and
- (4) *Recht in Ost und West*.⁵⁸

Excellent serials that regularly cover issues involving the law of the European and Asian states ruled by a Communist party are:

- (1) *Law in Eastern Europe*,⁵⁹ a series of publications issued by the Documentation Office for East European Law of the University of Leyden;
- (2) *Review of Socialist Law*,⁶⁰ prepared by the Documentation Office for East European Law of the University of Leyden;
- (3) *International Bulletin for Research on Law in Eastern Europe*⁶¹ (formerly *Bulletin zur Ostrechtsforschung in den Ländern des Europarates*); and
- (4) *Internationales Recht und Diplomatie*.⁶²

Review).

53. AM. J. COMP. L. (1952-date) (published quarterly by the American Society for the Comparative Study of Law).

54. I.L.M. (1962-date) (published bimonthly by the American Society of International Law).

55. OSTEUROPA-RECHT (1955-date) (published quarterly).

56. JAHRBUCH FÜR OSTRECHT (1960-date) (published biannually).

57. WGO: MONATSHEFTE FÜR OSTEUROPÄISCHES RECHT (1958-date) (published bimonthly).

58. RECHT IN OST UND WEST (1957-date) (published bimonthly).

59. L. IN E. EUR. (F. Feldbrugge ed. 1958-date).

60. REV. SOCIALIST L. (1975-date) (published quarterly).

61. INT'L BULL. FOR RESEARCH ON L. IN E. EUR. (1968-date) (published biannually).

62. INTERNATIONALES RECHT UND DIPLOMATIE (1956-date).

VII. SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS

The following publications present information on specific topics of interest to scholars and researchers:

- (1) *The Soviet Impact on International Law*, edited by H.W. Baade;⁶³
- (2) *Soviet Law After Stalin: The Citizen and the State in Contemporary Soviet Law, Volume I*, by D.D. Barry;⁶⁴
- (3) *Contemporary Soviet Law—Essays in Honor of John N. Hazard*, edited by D.D. Barry, W.C. Butler, G. Ginsburgs, and J.N. Hazard;⁶⁵
- (4) *Codification in the Communist World*, by D.D. Barry, F.J.M. Feldbrugge, D. Lasok, and Z. Szirmai;⁶⁶
- (5) *The Criminal Justice System of the USSR*, by M.C. Bassiouni and V.M. Savitski;⁶⁷
- (6) *Legal Sources and Bibliography of Hungary*, by K.A. Bedo and G. Torzsay-Biber;⁶⁸
- (7) *Legal Sources and Bibliography of Czechoslovakia*, by A. Bohmer, J. Jira, S. Kocvara, and J. Nosek;⁶⁹
- (8) *Collected Legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Constituent Union Republics*, by W.E. Butler;⁷⁰
- (9) *The Soviet Legal System: Selected Contemporary Legislation and Documents*, by W.E. Butler;⁷¹
- (10) *Writings on Soviet Law and Soviet International Law*, by

63. THE SOVIET IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL LAW (H. Baade ed. 1965) (Oceana publ. 192 pp.).

64. 1 D. BARRY, SOVIET LAW AFTER STALIN: THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE IN CONTEMPORARY SOVIET LAW (1977) (320 pp.).

65. CONTEMPORARY SOVIET LAW: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF JOHN N. HAZARD (D. Barry, W. Butler, G. Ginsburgs & J. Hazard eds. 1975) (242 pp.).

66. D. BARRY, F. FELDBRUGGE, D. LASOK & Z. SZIRMAI, CODIFICATION IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD: SYMPOSIUM IN MEMORY OF ZOLT SZIRMAI (1903-1973) (1975) (353 pp.).

67. M. BASSIOUNI & V. SAVITSKI, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF THE USSR (1979) (Thomas Nelson publ. 296 pp.).

68. K. BEDO & G. TORZSAY-BIBER, LEGAL SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUNGARY (1959) (Praeger publ. 157 pp.).

69. A. BOHMER, J. JIRA, S. KOCVARA & J. NOSEK, LEGAL SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1959) (Praeger publ. 180 pp.).

70. 1-6 W. BUTLER, COLLECTED LEGISLATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE CONSTITUENT UNION REPUBLICS (1980) (Oceana publ. looseleaf).

71. W. BUTLER, THE SOVIET LEGAL SYSTEM: SELECTED CONTEMPORARY LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS (1978) (Oceana publ. 788 pp.).

- W.E. Butler;⁷²
- (11) *Soviet Commercial and Maritime Arbitration*, a looseleaf edited by W.E. Butler;⁷³
 - (12) *To Defend These Human Rights and the Soviet Union*, translated by V. Chalidze and G. Daniels;⁷⁴
 - (13) *Contemporary Soviet Government*, by L. Churchward;⁷⁵
 - (14) *Deviance in Soviet Society: Crime, Delinquency and Alcoholism*, by W.D. Conor;⁷⁶
 - (15) *Encyclopedia of Soviet Law*, by F.J.M. Feldbrugge;⁷⁷
 - (16) *Water Resources Law and Policy in the Soviet Union*, edited by I.K. Fox;⁷⁸
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- (48) *The Legal Effects of a Revolution: Hungary's Legal History: November 1956-November 1958*, by W. Sólyom-Fekete;¹¹⁰
- (49) *Legal Restrictions on Foreign Travel and Emigration in the Hungarian People's Republic*, by W. Sólyom-Fekete;¹¹¹
- (50) *Legal Restrictions on Foreign Travel by the German Democratic Republic*, by W. Sólyom-Fekete;¹¹²
- (51) *Travel Abroad and Emigration Under New Rules Adopted by the Government of Hungary*, by W. Sólyom-Fekete;¹¹³
- (52) *Legal Sources and Bibliography of Romania*, by V. Stoicoiu;¹¹⁴
- (53) *Russian Political System*, by A.B. Ulam;¹¹⁵
- (54) *The Judge in a Communist State*, by O. Ulc;¹¹⁶
- (55) *Problems of Crime in the USSR*, by I. Zeldes;¹¹⁷ and
- (56) *The Soviet Legal System and Arms Inspection: A Case Study in Policy Implementation*, by Z. Zaille, R. Sharlet, and J.C. Love.¹¹⁸

VIII. SUMMARY

Russian and Slavic studies in the United States were undertaken very early; however, the study of law in the Communist-

109. W. SÓLYOM-FEKETE, *THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC* (1973) (Law Library of Congress publ. 19 pp.).

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ruled states of Europe, Asia, and Latin America as a separate discipline is still new. There is a noticeable increase in the number of scholars, required source materials, and research facilities. The great number of scholarly publications and studies is encouraging. In fact, the United States is slowly surpassing the achievements of European countries which have historically led in the research, study, and teaching of Russian, Slavic, Soviet, and East European affairs, including law. A well-organized program is needed for the maintenance of this country's ability to study and interpret the situation in the European Communist block, especially in its various legal systems. Special teaching chairs and regular disciplines in the educational programs should be funded to study the legal systems of the Communist states. Finally, efforts should be made to promote a more widespread and thorough knowledge of the legal structures of the states in Europe ruled by a Communist party on a national level.

