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Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas, 1957.
Pp. 96. \$3.00.

George W. Hardy Jr.

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of rules that govern the activities of individuals, groups, and states which cut across national frontiers. But to see in contemporary international relationships an "international society" in which all such rules have the status of law would be to return to an assumption that has plagued international law in the past — the equation of the international and national legal orders. It is necessary to go behind these rules to the social, economic, political, and moral factors which give rise to particular patterns of international behavior. In other words, to begin with "international society" as it exists, not with what it ought to be.

*David Lehman**

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN RETROSPECT, edited by Arthur L. Harding. Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas, 1957. Pp. 96. \$3.00.

The point of departure for the five scholarly essays comprehended in this brief work is fixed by the delivery of an address before the American Bar Association by the then youthful, but already eminent, Roscoe Pound, on August 29, 1906, upon the subject: "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice."

Opening with a consideration of the historical address of Dean Pound the essays develop the impact of his "radical" suggestions of the need for improvement in the administration of justice, and the effect and the ramifications of consequent reforms over the past half century. Comparisons with phases of judicial processes and administration in Canada and Latin America are pointed in two of the essays.

The development of the subject comprehends historical, academic and practical considerations, each of which phases will assuredly strike responses of interest and serious contemplation in the mind of the reader. It may be considered that the approach to some of the problems discussed is perhaps unnecessarily academic, but such criticism does not detract from the practical value of the expressions of the distinguished scholars who authored the essays, nor does it lessen the impact of the inescapable conclusion as to the imperative need for further improvement of our judicial processes.

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Certainly a careful reading of this volume should serve to break down many of our inhibitions against change. We can laugh at the violence of the reaction against Pound's unorthodox suggestions, but we should resolve to exorcise our own minds of every vestige of bias and prejudice which might lead us into the same error.

*George W. Hardy, Jr.**

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, by Morris D. Forkosch. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, 1956. Pp. xiv, 856. \$12.00.

This is the second treatise on administrative law to be published by Bobbs-Merrill in a period of somewhat less than five years. Despite the many special virtues of its earlier publication,¹ it was not a full treatment of the subject; the present volume is more clearly a general treatise and comparable to the 1951 work of Davis.² The arrangement is logical, with delegation problems treated initially in some 180 pages, non-adjudicatory and adjudicatory administrative functions in some 400 pages, and judicial review and related topics in some 380 additional pages.

The author, in his introductory pages, suggests that his treatment may be somewhat radical in that pedagogical techniques are used throughout; in the main the "technique" consists in copious use of charts in the analysis of procedures and powers and in the detailed development of a "twelve question analysis" of an administrative proceeding (questions about delegation, hearing requirements, and judicial review). In addition, however, there is constant and useful reliance upon judicial analogies for administrative practice, a reliance which Forkosch calls "the parallel approach." There is also much homely classroom analogy. Part I is captioned "A Preliminary Outline of Administrative Law." It is followed by Part II, devoted to "The Delegation of Powers: Limitations on and Types of"; Part III, devoted to "Non-Adjudicatory Functioning of Administrative Agencies"; Part IV, devoted to "The Adjudicatory Functioning

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1. *Administrative Law*, by Reginald Parker. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, 1951.

2. *Administrative Law*, by Kenneth Culp Davis. West Publishing Company, St. Paul, 1951.

3. § 65.