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A Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law: Books and Articles in English, 1953-1959 (Volume 2), by Charles Szladits. Published for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, 1962. Pp. xxiv, 559. \$15.00.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*A Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law: Books and Articles in English, 1953-1959 (Volume 2)*, by Charles Szladits. Published for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, 1962. Pp. xxiv, 559. \$15.00.

The first volume of this *Bibliography* containing 13,742 entries was published in 1955 and reviewed by Professor Pascal in 16 *Louisiana Law Review* 207 (1955). The second volume with 13,774 entries covers the period from April 1, 1953, to December 31, 1959. Beginning in 1963, yearly supplements will be published, leaving a gap of only two years between publication and reporting. Every five or six years, a cumulative volume will replace the yearly supplements. We thus will have full bibliographical data on every book and most of the articles written in English of interest to the comparativist.

Mr. Szladits modestly states in his "Introduction" that the first volume of his *Bibliography* was "generously received by most of the reviewers." It may be pointed out that reviewers in several countries have welcomed this work as an addition to their own national legal bibliographies. The compiler's scholarship and judicious selections and annotations were praised by reviewers in this country and abroad.

As in the first volume, Mr. Szladits has provided annotations to the more important entries and has used cross references to facilitate the finding of materials for the users from different legal systems. He has deliberately deviated from the subject headings in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* for these reasons:

1. The constant difficulty of classifying the subject matter of foreign legal systems into the accepted categories of Anglo-American law.
2. To point out gaps which may indicate new fields for future research and writing.

In redetermining the scope of the work, the compiler treats all non-Anglo-American legal systems as foreign. He includes selective materials on Scots law, the Roman-Dutch law of South

Africa and Ceylon, the partly French laws of Lower Canada (Quebec) and Louisiana, Roman law (which is essential to the proper understanding of any civil law system), the law of India and Pakistan, Mohammedan and Hindu law, African law, both national and tribal, Canon and Jewish law, jurisprudence, legal history, and some sociology. He has added a new heading on "Integration and Co-operation," under which are assembled works on the European Common Market and similar organizations. In the public law field only selective basic works on constitutional law and government are considered. In private international law or conflicts basic American works are included, whereas only articles of specific interest from a foreign viewpoint are singled out. Case notes have been included, but book reviews have been excluded, with few exceptions.

The original division of the material in ten parts is retained: (1) Comparative Law, including academies, congresses, institutes, bibliographies, codification and unification; (2) General part, including historical and jurisprudential aspects, description of legal systems or institutions, sources of law and translations; (3) Private Law; (4) Commercial Law; (5) Labor Law; (6) Law of Procedure; (7) Criminal Law; (8) Criminal Procedure; (9) Public Law, including Military and Church Law, the relation to International Law, Constitutional, Administrative, and Financial Law (Taxation); (10) Private International Law.

The Table of Contents with its divisions should be used together with the Geographic Index, which will reduce search time for materials on a given subject by country. Books are listed by bold face type item numbers. An Index of Authors completes the volume. Frequent use will eliminate any adverse criticism from those users who are too impatient to spend a little time to figure out the best approach to the *Bibliography*. This reviewer believes that the chosen arrangement is simple and efficient, considering the vast amount of material assembled. In one of the reviews of his first volume the lack of approaches to strictly Anglo-American terms, like trust, in a basically civilian classification scheme was mentioned. Trust is classed under private law, law of property. It is true that the Anglo-American lawyer is used to a descriptive word index which the *Bibliography* does not provide. On the other hand, the civilian lawyer is familiar with an organization of legal materials by broad subjects. The civilian would have objected to the adoption

of the headings used in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* because he would not recognize the subjects he would be looking for. Mr. Szladits is probably more familiar with the civilian than the common law terminology, having had most of his formal legal schooling on the Continent. Since his *Bibliography* is addressed to lawyers all over the world, he compromised, and he did so wisely. There is presently no classification scheme which combines all desirable features of all legal systems for the organization of knowledge about the law. This is a task which will have to be undertaken as soon as possible. It seems likewise important that the legal scholar insist on uniformity of terminology, citation and classification in future publications of this kind. We should avoid publishing more tools of a similar nature, all limited and overlapping to some extent, all arranged in different ways. We need an expansion of existing tools rather than a duplication.

It can be stated with conviction that if American lawyers were more interested in indexes to law books and scholarly articles in law journals, the publishers would find it profitable to provide as good an index system as they have devised for case law. Congress eliminated the funds for the maintenance of the *State Law Index* that the Library of Congress formerly published. We still must cull information from the individual state compilations, each of which follows its own indexing scheme. The American Bar Association may present a solution to state law indexing in the near future. If more subscribers could be found for the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, its coverage could easily be extended to suit the needs of all members of the profession. Cost is an important factor in the determination of coverage. To replace well-established search tools with several new ones, none of which would provide any more complete information, does not seem to be a solution to the problem of how to achieve better bibliographical control over legal publications.

The last decade has brought several important developments in the field of legal bibliography which deserve the attention of the legal profession, scholar and practitioner alike. Professor René David of the University of Paris, a frequent visitor to this country, has recognized the need for brief summaries of the tools utilized by lawyers from other countries and he has pioneered an English guide to French legal materials and their use, which was published in 1952 by the Cultural Division of

the French Embassy under the title *French Bibliographical Digest*. It includes French publications in print as of January 1, 1952.

After a prolonged stay in the United States, Professor and Mrs. André Tunc wrote a French text on American Law, in which they discuss in an extensive chapter American law books and their use: *Le droit des États-Unis d'Amérique, Sources et Techniques*.

Other countries have since published legal bibliographies, partly in their own tongue, partly in English. The Library of Congress has resumed its bibliographical coverage of foreign legal systems with assistance from legal scholars of these countries. In 1957 under the auspices of UNESCO appeared a second edition of *A Register of Legal Documentation in the World*, which lists alphabetically by country, constitutions, codes and statutes, court reports, law schools and libraries, legal societies, law journals and bibliographies. In Germany Konrad Stollreither's *Internationale Bibliographie der Juristischen Nachschlagewerke* was published in 1954, which has world-wide coverage. Mr. Szladits presented his *Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: French, German, Swiss* in 1959. In February 1960, Volume one, number one, of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* made its appearance. It was published by the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London in cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The *Index* has undergone various changes in coverage and arrangement following suggestions received from its users from all parts of the world.

An annotated catalog of law books based on the holdings in the Anglo-American collection of the New York University Law Library was edited by its Law Librarian, Julius Marke, and published in 1950. It serves as a useful subject guide to legal texts.

Current legal treatises are listed in a series entitled *Law Books in Print*, edited by J. Myron Jacobstein, formerly with the Columbia University Law Library, and now Librarian of the University of Colorado Law Library, and Meira G. Pimsleur, Columbia University Law Library. Three volumes have appeared so far, which cover all legal texts published in the English language throughout the world and which are still in print. All

legal fields are included with selections from such related fields as crimes, legal fiction, and government. Statutes, law reports, digests, citators, government documents, periodicals, and annuals are excluded. It contains an author entry for each book, one or more subject entries, date, pagination, publisher, and price where obtainable. All entries are listed in one alphabet with subdivision by jurisdiction where called for. There is also included a list of publishers, and distributors, and a list of publications appearing in series. The editors hope that the next volume will be a cumulation in which titles which have since gone out of print will be eliminated.

The latest new bibliographical undertaking in the United States is the Harvard Law School Library's *Annual Legal Bibliography*, edited by Vaslar Mostecky, which cumulates its *Current Legal Bibliography*, a monthly publication. Volume one appeared in 1961; Volume two in 1962. This is a topical arrangement of significant books and articles in all fields of law as received by the Harvard Law School Library.

The arrangement is in five sections, Common Law Jurisdictions, Civil Law and other Jurisdictions, International Transactions and Relations, Roman Law, and Canon Law. A special supplement on *Doing Business Abroad* was issued in July 1962. The annual volumes include a classified list of subjects in English, German, and French, a Geographic Index and an Alphabetical Subject Index in English. This is a highly selective list of all types of publications, domestic and foreign.

Over a period of many years law librarians have attempted to devise an acceptable classification scheme for an orderly arrangement of law books on the shelves of the libraries. This year, the Council on Library Resources has awarded a grant of \$34,200.00 to the Library of Congress to develop and publish a shelf classification schedule for Anglo-American law books. It is expected that the project can be completed by mid-1964. Public and private collections may then be organized by purchase of Library of Congress cards containing subject entries as well as the classification number by which the books are to be shelved.

An attempt at speedier access to the literature of the law has led a Committee of the American Bar Association to investigate the use of computers in legal research. It is interesting to compare the approach of the common lawyer with that of the

civilian to machine searching. The French lawyers think that it is necessary first to develop a body of conceptually simple and standard terms. They are interested primarily in the theoretical aspects of conceptualization and analysis through logical techniques. If a uniform body of concepts could be realized, across the lines of traditional legal fields and of international boundaries, progress could be made in legal science by bringing together, through the electronic computer, analogous concepts used in different areas of law. Such comparisons could help to reveal their true nature and one field of law could progress through the use of information developed about the same concept in another field.

The American lawyers feel that the current problems of storage and retrieval are too pressing to await the perfection of the language of the law and that it is unnecessary to accomplish this to make significant use of computers.<sup>1</sup>

One way of bridging the language gap is the preparation of translations of codes and texts of statutes, as well as treatises explaining the legal institutions of foreign countries. While the United States has been slow in providing these materials, the European and Latin American countries have been more active.

Lawyers need basic information on foreign legal systems and their operations, as well as specialized treatment in their areas of interest. How can their need be met in the future? It seems that we should pool our resources, avoid duplication of efforts, and concentrate on wide coverage. Whether the quest is for more local, national, or international information, the lawyer has to follow the lead of the scientist in the search for better, speedier approaches to the literature of the law. Being aware of the need is the first step toward its fulfillment.

*Kate Wallach\**

*Louisiana Notarial Manual (Second Edition)*, by M. Truman Woodward. The Allen Smith Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, 1962. Pp. ix, 1008. \$25.00.

The first edition of M. Truman Woodward's *Louisiana Notarial Manual* came to fill a long-standing vacuum in the daily

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\*Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Louisiana State University.

1. Exchange of correspondence between Mr. Stanislas de Moffarts, University of Liège, Belgium and Professor Dickerson, Indiana University, reported in *Modern Uses of Logic in Law*, at 179-84 (September 1962).