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FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND THE COMMON LAW WORLD. By Bernard Schwartz. New York: New York University Press, 1953

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BOOK REVIEWS

FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND THE COMMON LAW WORLD. By Bernard Schwartz. New York: New York University Press, 1953. Pp. xxii, 367. \$7.50.

The title of this book under review might be somewhat deceiving. Professor Schwartz has approached the subject matter of French Administrative Law in its entirety, but in a more practical manner, departing from the purely subjective, theoretical approach of a foreign legal system, he has progressed into a realm of the comparative field on an objective level.

In this book we find the results of many months of research, practical experience in the French Courts and consultations among leaders and practitioners familiar with the civil legal system of France. Professor Schwartz has proved himself a courageous scholar in going forth and entering the realms of the *Droit Administratif* and comparing this system with our administrative system. Undoubtedly, no other author has attempted such a task.

It must be remembered that the Administrative Law field in this country actually blossomed on the legal horizons in this twentieth century. This field is, as yet, an infant suddenly matured. Consequently, our legal profession, in minority, is actually groping and searching through its multitude of materials accumulated through the last twenty years to understand, interpret, and find practical approaches to this novel field which has already encircled the three divisions of our government and which has taxed the efforts of many writers to decipher, unify, simplify and teach.

Thus, Professor Schwartz has demonstrated by means of this text, which incidentally is the first in a new series of volumes on Comparative Law at New York University, that it is possible and practical for an American lawyer with a common law background to transfer his thinking to a completely foreign, civil system, and come up with a down-to-earth comparison of systems in a rather new field of law. There is no question in my mind as to the practicability of a book of this nature and of the series of texts which are to follow.

I firmly believe that this new series of practical comparisons of the various foreign legal systems will serve to bring about a new era in which there will be less fear of the unknown, or even the known, and more progress in aiding and abetting sound policies which will ultimately eliminate the malefactors and create more benefactors.

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