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Current Research Sources in French Law

Claire M. Germain

University of Florida Levin College of Law, germain@law.ufl.edu

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CURRENT RESEARCH SOURCES IN FRENCH LAW

Claire M. Germain*

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I. INTRODUCTION

This article is intended to be a practical guide to current bibliographies and other research sources dealing with French law. It is addressed to both the legal scholar and the law librarian. Some of the sources are acquisition or selection tools; others are guides to the literature.

This guide includes primarily English and French language publications, but a

* Head Reference Librarian and Lecturer in Comparative Law, Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina. Many thanks to Madame Jacqueline Sallet, *Conservateur, Bibliothèque de Reims, Section Droit et Sciences*, Madame Hélène Solanet, *Conservateur, Bibliothèque Cujas* in Paris, and Professor Charles Szladits, Columbia University School of Law, for reviewing the manuscript and providing helpful suggestions.

few works in German are noted as well. Recent sources in particular are included so that the bibliography may serve to update some of the excellent French legal research guides already available.

General sources are given first, and then specific sources. Part II deals with general bibliographies, Part III with legal bibliographies, Part IV with guides to the literature and introductory works, and Part V with other sources of bibliographical information such as encyclopedias, treatises, and periodical literature.

II. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Because of the relative paucity of purely legal bibliographical sources, French law librarians frequently refer to general bibliographies. This state of French legal bibliography is due partly to the fact that the curriculum of French law schools has traditionally included subjects other than law, in particular economics and political science. Thus legal materials are collected together with other social science sources in law libraries and law divisions of general libraries.¹ This is true, for example, in the largest law school library in Paris, called the *Bibliothèque Cujas de Droit et Sciences Economiques* (Cujas Library of Law and Economics).²

A. International Bibliographies

1. Sheehy, Eugene P. *Guide to Reference Books*. 9th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1976. 1015p.

The standard U.S. guide to reference works that are essential for scholarly research in all major fields. The most useful parts for the legal researcher are Part A, "General Reference Works," and Part C, "Social Sciences," particularly Part CK, "Law" (pp. 553-72). Each entry includes full Library of Congress cataloging information. The annotations are concise and accurate. The cut-off date for entries is 1973-74. The book is kept up-to-date by Sheehy in the January and July issues of *College & Research Libraries* and in a cumulated supplement to the basic volume. The 1980 supplement covers works published between 1974 and 1978.

2. Malcles, Louise-Noëlle. *Les Sources du Travail Bibliographique*. Geneva: Librairie Droz, 1950-58. 3v. in 4.

The second volume of this comprehensive bibliographical manual is devoted to specialized bibliographies. Chapter XVI deals with the legal, political, and social sciences (pp. 553-632). Very useful for retrospective sources. Also a guide to the legal literature. International in scope, but French sources are emphasized. This authoritative work is updated in:

3. Malcles, Louise-Noëlle. *Manuel de Bibliographie*. 3d ed. rev. By A. Lhéritier. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1976. c1963. 398p.

Intended to be a handbook for library students, this excellent guide to French bibliographical sources contains a listing of legal reference and introductory works, as well as monographs (pp. 269-76).

1. See generally Germain, *France: Libraries of Law and Librarians*, 72 LAW LIBR. J. 235 (1979).

2. 2, rue Cujas, 75005 Paris.

4. *Bibliographic Index. A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies*. New York: Wilson Company, v. 1, March 1938-date.

Published three times a year. Useful to keep track of major legal bibliographies. Mentions only bibliographies of fifty titles or more.

B. National Bibliographies

National bibliographies are helpful research sources because of their comprehensiveness. Among the numerous national catalogs and trade bibliographies, the following have been found to be particularly useful.

5. *Library of Congress Catalog. Books: Subjects*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards, 1955-date.

Cumulative subject bibliography of works currently received and cataloged by the Library of Congress. Three quarterly issues are published, cumulating in annual and quinquennial volumes.

6. *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio*. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, Année 161, 1972-date. Weekly.

Continues:

7. *Bibliographie de la France*. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, Année 1, 1811—Année 160, 1970.

Merged with:

8. *Biblio: Catalogue des Ouvrages Parus en Langue Française dans le Monde Entier. 1934-1970*. Paris: Service Bibliographique des Messageries Hachette, 1935-71. Annual.

National trade bibliography which records materials received through the *Dépôt Légal* (national deposit), including books, pamphlets, official publications, music, prints, and gifts to the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (National Library). The *Bibliographie* is published in three parts. (1) The *Bibliographie Officielle* (Official Bibliography) lists books classed according to the Universal Decimal Classification scheme. Law books are listed in category 3, "Law and Social Sciences," particularly in categories 34 and 35. Full cataloging information is provided, which makes it a very useful tool for acquisition and verification purposes. ISBN and price information are also included, as well as the *Bibliothèque Nationale* accession number. Four *Supplements* are published periodically which deal with series publications, official publications, music, and maps. (2) The *Chronique* contains publishing news, legal studies, and library news. (3) The part entitled *Annonces* consists of advertising pages of new books.

The book part of the *Bibliographie* is cumulated monthly and annually, with author and title indexes, in:

9. *Les Livres du Mois—Biblio*. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1972-date. Monthly. Convenient for selection purposes. Used by U.S. foreign law librarians and:

10. *Les Livres de l'Année—Biblio*. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1972-date. Annual.

General bibliography of works published in the French language. Arranged by author, title, and subject in a dictionary form. Since September 1979, the book part of the *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio* was merged with the *Bulletin du Livre* to become:

11. *Livres-Hebdo*. Paris: Editions Professionnelles du Livre, no. 1, September 1979-date. Weekly.

Organized in two parts. The first part contains information of interest to booksellers. The second part, entitled *Livres de la Semaine*, contains an exhaustive list of new books, arranged according to the U.D.C. and accompanied by a short abstract. This publication will be cumulated monthly, quarterly, and semiannually, with author, subject, and title indexes. The *Bibliographie Officielle* of the *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio* is still edited at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and published by the *Cercle de la Librairie*.

III. LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES³

A. International Legal Bibliographies

12. Meloncelli, Achille. *Sistema della Bibliografica Giuridica*. Varese: Giuffrè Editore, 1977. 410p.

Comprehensive listing of general and legal bibliographies, with a breakdown by countries. Text in Italian.

13. Stollreither, Konrad. *Internationale Bibliographie der juristischen Nachschlagewerke. International Bibliography of Legal Reference Books*. Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, 1955. 595p.

Very thorough and comprehensive. Headings in four languages: German, English, French, and Italian. Lists general and legal bibliographies, as well as guides to the literature in special fields of the legal science.

B. Retrospective French Legal Bibliographies

14. Grandin, Arthur. *Bibliographie Générale des Sciences Juridiques, Politiques, Economiques et Sociales de 1800 à 1925-26*. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1926. 3v. *Supplements, 1926-1950, 1928-1951*. Paris: Recueil Sirey. 19 v.

Includes references to older bibliographies.

15. David, René. *French Bibliographical Digest*. New York: Cultural Division of the French Embassy, 1952. 103p.

16. David, René. *Bibliographie du Droit Français, 1945-1960*. Paris: Mouton, 1964. 252p.

3. For a critical comparative analysis of some of the following sources, see J. GÖDAN, DIE INTERNATIONALEN ALLGEMEINJURISTISCHEN FACHBIBLIOGRAPHIEN: EIN KRITISCHER BERICHT (Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie Sonderheft 20, 1975).

Selective and still very useful today. Covers both general sources and special branches of French Law. An explanatory introduction precedes each chapter.

C. Current Legal Bibliographies

(1) U.S. Sources

17. Association of American Law Schools. *Law Books Recommended for Libraries*. South Hackensack, N.J.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1967-date. 6v.

Fascicle No. 45, compiled by Charles Szladits, is devoted to foreign law. The materials are indexed by country, including France, and then by subject. The rating system used (A for basic collection, B for intermediary, and C for research collection) helps in the selection of a particular item. A 1974 *Supplement* was issued (the cut-off date for the entries is 1969). Unfortunately, however, the publication of this series was discontinued.

18. *Bibliographic Guide to Law*. Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall and Co., 1976-date. Annual.

Continues *Law Book Guide* (1969-73). It is a comprehensive, annual, subject bibliography and includes materials cataloged by the Library of Congress in all languages and all forms.

19. Harvard University, Law School, Library. *Annual Legal Bibliography*. Cambridge, Mass., 1961-date. Annual.

Includes a listing of selected monographs and articles received in the Harvard Law School Library, cumulating the items which have appeared in the *Current Legal Bibliography* (published nine times a year), with some additional materials.

20. Jacobstein, J. Myron, and Pimsleur, Meira G., eds. *Law Books in Print*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Glanville Publishers, Inc., 1976. 4v.

Computer-produced listing of books in English published throughout the world and in print through 1974. Supplemented by *Law Books Published* (same publisher), a quarterly publication since 1960, which lists all books published in English during the year. The last quarterly issue is the annual cumulation.

21. Szladits, Charles. *Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law: Books and Articles in English*. New York: Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, vol. 1, 1955. 526p.

Vol. 2, 1953-59. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1962. 559p. Vol. 3, 1960-65. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1968. 855p. Vol. 4, 1966-71. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1975. 2 v. 1274p. Vol. 5, 1972-77. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1981. 1780p.

Excellent, comprehensive bibliography. Updated by yearly supplements and a selective supplement in the *American Journal of Comparative Law* (winter issue).

(2) French Sources

There is no comprehensive current legal bibliography in France. Bibliographical information on current publications can be obtained through publisher catalogs.⁴ A group of publishers who specialize in legal, political, economic, and social sciences works has formed an Association, the *Société de Promotion à l'Étranger du Livre de Droit, Sciences Économiques Sociales et Humaines* (S.P.E.L.D.). The Association publishes a quarterly bibliographical newsletter, the *S.P.E.L.D.—Information*, and gives information on legal works.⁵ The following publication is a source for book reviews:

22. *Revue Bibliographique des Ouvrages de Droit*. Paris: Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1894-date. Quarterly.

Each issue contains a lead article and book reviews. Very selective. Only twenty titles analyzed in the quarterly publication.

(3) Specialized Bibliographies

(a) Government Documents

23. *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio. Supplément II*. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1975-date. Irregular.

Continues *Bibliographie de la France. Supplément F*, 1951-71, and *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio. Supplément F*, 1972-75. Edited by the staff of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. Includes local and overseas government publications received on deposit.

24. *Documentation Française. Bibliographie Sélective des Publications Officielles Françaises*. Paris: Documentation Française, 1952-date. Semimonthly.

Selective listing of French official publications.

25. Westfall, Gloria. *French Official Publications*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1980. 209p. (Guides to Official Publications, vol. 6).

Comprehensive study.

(b) Theses and Doctoral Dissertations

Scholarly writings are a particularly important source of information for the legal researcher who needs to know what has been written in a particular area. Before 1943, all theses were printed and kept in the university libraries. Today, the best theses are usually published by private publishers in special collections (for instance, the collection of theses in the *Bibliothèque de Droit Privé* published by the *Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence*). Each university library keeps a mimeographed copy of its own theses in addition to a copy of all French printed theses of other universities. Mimeographed theses may be borrowed on interlibrary loan. A centralized catalog of all theses can be found at the University of Paris-X Nanterre.⁶

4. See *infra* list in Part VI, ADDRESSES OF LAW PUBLISHERS.

5. For further information, write to: S.P.E.L.D., 6 rue Victor Cousin, 75005 Paris.

6. 200 avenue de la République, 92001 Nanterre Cedex.

26. *Bibliographie de la France—Biblio.* Supplement D, 1947-1972. (Theses presented in 1970).

From 1972 on, information can be found in:

27. *Catalogue des Thèses de Doctorat Soutenues devant les Universités Françaises, Nouvelle Série.* Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1972-date.

Arranged according to the Universal Decimal Classification scheme. Indexed by author, subject, and university.

28. Dreyfus, Simone. *La Thèse et le Mémoire de Doctorat en Droit.* Paris: Colin, 1971. 512p.

Contains listings of law theses from 1960 to 1970.

D. Guides to Legal Research

29. Caparros, Ernest, and Goulet, Jean. *La Documentation Juridique.* Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1973. 182p.

This citation manual for Canadian legal materials compares the European-Continental and Anglo-Saxon tradition in citing legal materials and gives some insight into legal research in France.

30. Dunes, André. *Documentation Juridique.* Paris: Dalloz, 1977. 198p.

The first part of the book contains an original analysis of legal documentation, in its multiple facets, as they appear in legal publications. The second part examines the types of materials available for legal research, such as encyclopedias, codes, legal reviews, and treatises. An announced volume two will be devoted to legal research techniques.

31. Leistner, Georg. *Arbeitshilfen zum Französischen Recht.* Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1974. 128p. (Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Europäisches Recht der Universität des Saarlandes, vol. 14).

Very well documented guide to French legal research and literature. Written in the German language. Lists fundamental works in each field of law and describes encyclopedias and periodical literature (both general and specialized journals). Also the chapter on citation form for French legal material is useful.

32. Szladits, Charles. *Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: French, German, Swiss.* New York: Oceana, 1959. 599p.

Still the most fundamental work in the English language. Written for the common-law trained lawyer. Explains and evaluates the differences in legal methods and legal materials in the French and the Anglo-American legal systems (France is treated on pp. 5-116).

IV. GUIDES TO THE LITERATURE: INTRODUCTORY WORKS

The major problem a foreign lawyer has to face when dealing with an

unfamiliar legal system is to find out to which field of law the problem belongs. Legal classifications are different; the French basic classification of public and private law, for instance, does not have any correspondence in the Anglo-American system. Introductory works to the French legal system will therefore help the lawyer who is unfamiliar with civil law gain an understanding of the sources, methods, and techniques of that particular system. A selective listing of these works follows.

A. French Law

33. Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon. *Amos and Walton's Introduction to French Law*. 3d ed. By F.H. Lawson, A.E. Anton, and L. Neville Brown. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967. 412p.
34. Constantinesco, Vlad, and Hübner, Ulrich. *Einführung in das Französische Recht*. München: Beck, 1974. 192p.
35. David, René. *Le Droit Français*. Paris: L.G.D.J., 1960. 2v. (Les Systemes de Droit Contemporains, vols. 11 & 12).

The first volume deals with the structure, sources, and methodology of French law. It contains chapters on the French legal tradition; the political, administrative, and judicial organization of France; French lawyers; and the French concept of law. Very useful to explain the difference in approach and method among different legal systems. The second volume contains an overall picture of French legal fields. Written by a team of faculty members. With bibliographical references.

Volume 1 of the *Droit Français* was translated into English, revised and updated by the author, and published under the following title:

36. David, René. *French Law*. Translated by Michael Kindred. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972. 222p.
37. Ferid, Murad. *Das Französische Zivilrecht*. Frankfurt: Metzner, 1971. 2v.
38. *International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law*. Tübingen: J.C.B. Mohr; Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1971-date.

France is dealt with in Volume 1, E/F (pp. f-47-f-87). A concise outline of the basic principles of the French legal system is provided, including its constitutional system and sources of law, with particular emphasis on private and constitutional law. Bibliographical references are appended.

39. Kahn-Freund, Otto; Lévy, Claudine; and Rudden, Bernard. *A Source-book on French Law: System, Methods, Outlines of Contract*. 2d ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1979. 550p.

The first part contains an excellent view of the sources, categories, and institutions of French law. The second part, on the law of contract, illustrates the interplay of the various sources of law. This book helps a common-law lawyer overcome the difficulties of understanding a continental law system. Uses a casebook approach with excerpts largely in French.

40. Sonnenberger, Hans J. *Einführung in das Französische Recht*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1972. 159p.

B. Comparative Law

These works, even though they are not limited to France, help illuminate the differences of concepts and terminology among different systems. Four very good and recent Anglo-American works are:

41. DeVries, Henry P. *Civil Law and the Anglo-American Lawyer*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1976. c1975. 447p.
Case-illustrated introduction to civil law institutions and methods. Most references are to French law as a prototype of the civil law system.
42. Glos, George E. *Comparative Law*. Littleton, Colo.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1979. 789p.
A systematic, descriptive (digest-like) presentation of French, German, Italian, and Spanish law, covering private law, commercial law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, and administrative law (authorities, administrative courts, and procedure).
43. Schlesinger, Rudolf B. *Comparative Law: Cases, Text, Materials*. 4th ed. Mineola, N.Y.: Foundation Press, Inc., 1980. 890p.
Latest edition of well-known casebook. Sets out a comparison of common law and civil law methods and sources with some illustrative topics, such as agency, corporation, and conflict of laws.
44. Von Mehren, Arthur T., and Gordley, James R. *The Civil Law System*. 2d ed. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1977. 1243p.
Deals mainly with France and West Germany. Contains translations of French texts. Combines the casebook approach with comments and annotations.

C. Translations of Codes and Other Primary Sources

Translations of original texts provide a good introduction to French primary sources. They are, however, to be used with utmost caution since they can never be quite up-to-date.

45. *Bibliography of translations of Codes and other Laws of Private Law*. 2d ed. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 1975. 314p.
Prepared by the Directorate of Legal Affairs of the Council of Europe and the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference of Private International Law. Contains translations of private law (*Droit Civil*, *Droit Commercial*, and *Droit de Procédure Civile*) into the English, French, and German languages. France is dealt with on pp. 94-126. The cut-off date for entries is 1973.

The best way to find updates to the English language translations of codes

and other primary sources is to consult the volumes and supplements of Szladits' *Bibliography of Foreign and Comparative Law in English*, Part II, Section 6, "Translations of Codes and Commentaries, Laws and Decrees."⁷

46. Goderich, M., and Stepan, J., "Foreign and Comparative Law." In *How to Find the Law*, 7th ed. Edited by M. Cohen. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1976.

Includes some general and subject translations (pp. 389-411), listed under "Digests, Summaries, and Translations."

Four important, recent, English language translations are:

47. *The French Civil Code as amended to July 1, 1976*. Translated with an introduction by John H. Crabb. South Hackensack, N.J.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1977. 443p.
48. *New Code of Civil Procedure in France Book I—Nouveau Code de Procédure Civile Livre I*. An English translation by Francoise Grivart de Kerstrat and William E. Crawford. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1978. 214p.
49. *French Business Enterprises: Basic Legislative Texts* (as amended to January 1, 1979). Arranged and translated with an introduction by John H. Crabb. Littleton, Colo.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1979. 789p.
50. DeVries, Henry P.; Galston, Nina M.; and Loening, Regina B. *Materials for the French Legal System: Constitution, Treaty, Codes, Laws*. New York: Matthew Bender, 1981-date. Looseleaf.

V. OTHER SOURCES OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The expression "hidden bibliographies" (*bibliographies cachées*) seems to have been coined by L.N. Malclès to describe bibliographical sources that are part of a work rather than scientifically designed bibliographies.⁸ French legal researchers very often look for bibliographical information in sources such as encyclopedias, treatises, and general and specialized legal journals.

A. Encyclopedias

Where the common-law lawyer would look for cases, the French lawyer will consult an encyclopedia which provides numerous references to the Codes, cases, and doctrinal writings. Encyclopedias have a high standing in France and are always written by well-known specialists, mainly law professors and practitioners. They come close in use to the West German *Kommentare*. They are used by legal scholars and practitioners as well. The two main encyclopedias are:

51. *Encyclopédie Juridique Dalloz. Répertoires*. 2d ed. Paris: Dalloz, 1951-date. Looseleaf.

7. See C. SZLADITS, *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN AND COMPARATIVE LAW* 21 (1955) (Bibliography Entry No. 21).

8. See L. MALCLÈS, *MANUEL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE* 15 (3d ed. 1976) (Bibliography Entry No. 3).

Consists of twenty-four volumes at the present time, covering the main fields of law as follows: *Droit Civil* (seven volumes), criminal law and criminal procedure (four volumes), company law (four volumes, one of them a formbook), labor law (two volumes), and civil procedure (three volumes, the last yet to be published). The volumes on social law, administrative law, and international law are still to be published (they are available in the first edition). The topics are arranged in alphabetical order by broad subject headings. Each subject contains a detailed table of contents, a bibliography of books and periodical articles, the text itself, and an index. Each volume is updated in the fall and in the spring and cumulated in a yearly supplement (*mise a jour*).

This *Encyclopédie* is very convenient to use because of the alphabetical arrangement of the topics. French researchers like to use it for the first approach to a given topic.

52. *Juris-Classeurs—Encyclopédie Juridique*. Paris: Editions Techniques, 1907-date. Looseleaf.

Over 200 binders. Covers all fields of law and focuses on the needs of practitioners. Each subject is treated much more in depth than in the *Encyclopédie Juridique Dalloz*. The part on *Droit Civil*, for instance, consists of thirty volumes, as opposed to seven in the *Encyclopédie*. Each topic contains the text of the legislative provision discussed, if any; an important and detailed bibliography of books and periodical articles; a table of contents; and an alphabetical index. Each volume is updated quarterly through inter-filing or the publication of a new fascicle. The *Juris-Classeurs* follow a systematic arrangement rather than the alphabetical one of the *Encyclopédie*. They are therefore a little bit more complex to use.

B. Treatises

The following information is not intended as a guide to the literature but rather as an indication of some categories of books frequently used in France and the bibliographical information they contain.

(1) *Précis*. Published by Dalloz and Domat. These concise monographs set forth the state of the art in each field of law. They follow the curriculum of law courses taught at French law schools. Updated very frequently and published in a pleasant soft-cover format, the *Précis* are easy to read. They are geared towards the needs of law students but are read also by practitioners. Some of them contain two kinds of print. The text in large covers the substance of the law, whereas the text in small print details the personal views of the author. A general bibliography precedes the text, and each chapter is followed by a selective bibliography. Since they are updated frequently, the bibliographies contain the latest books published.

(2) *Manuels Thémis* (P.U.F.). Also designed to be used as textbooks for the main courses taught at French universities. The main text presents an overview of the field covered. The finer print examines controversial questions under historical, sociological, and practical aspects. The text is more in-depth than in the *Precis*. Also includes an extensive bibliographical guide to the literature. Supplemented by a series called "textes et Documents" which gives the students access to primary source materials.

(3) *Traité*s Élémentaires. Multivolume sets covering major fields of law. Extensively annotated. Bibliographical references are appended at the end of each chapter or in the text itself.

C. General Legal Reviews

The three major general legal reviews are published weekly and in one case three times a week. They contain legislative news, court decisions, and doctrinal studies.

(1) *Legislative News*. Legislative news of general interest is reproduced in the general legal reviews. It is a more convenient place to locate new legislation than the *Journal Officiel* (Official Gazette) where it is first published. Another way to get access to legislation currently in force is to use the *Fichier Législatif et Règlementaire*, published by the Editions Techniques, which is an alphabetical index, referring to the part "Codes et Lois" of the *Juris-Classeurs*, and is effectively a cumulative index to the *Journal Officiel*, which has only annual indexes.

(2) *Court Decisions*. There are only two official series of court decisions, the *Bulletin des Arrêts de la Cour de Cassation* for the decisions of the highest judicial court and the *Recueil des Décisions du Conseil d'Etat* (Lebon), for the decisions of the highest administrative court. The legal reviews therefore supplement the official source. Only the most important decisions are reproduced, either in full text or in summary form (*sommaires* or *informations rapides*). Over fifty percent of the decisions of the *Cour de Cassation* are reproduced, but only one percent of the appellate court cases and one per thousand of the trial court cases are reproduced.⁹ The choice of which decisions to reproduce is up to the editor. There are various reasons to explain the small number of decisions reported; the main one is that, in a codified legal system, case law is only illustrative and landmark cases are sufficient.

(3) *Doctrinal Studies*. Doctrinal studies, both in lead articles and case annotations, have had a great influence on the development of the law. Well-known professors and practitioners write their comments on recent reforms and anticipated legal developments.

A list of the three major general legal reviews follows:

53. *Gazette du Palais*. Paris: Gazette du Palais, 1881-date.

Frequency varies. Presently published three times a week. Newspaper format.

54. *Recueil Dalloz-Sirey*. Paris: Dalloz, 1965-date. Weekly.

This *Recueil* resulted from the merger of the *Recueil Sirey* which started publication in 1800 and the *Recueil Dalloz* which was first issued in 1845. It is keyed to the subject headings in the *Encyclopédie Juridique Dalloz*. The green supplement is devoted to bibliographical information.

55. *Semaine Juridique—J.C.P.* Paris: Editions Techniques, 1927-date. Weekly.

The subject headings are keyed to the ones in the *Juris-Classeurs*.

9. See A. DUNES, DOCUMENTATION JURIDIQUE 56 (1977) (Bibliography Entry No. 30).

Each of the above publications contains a semi-annual index which is cumulated yearly. It contains detailed separate indexes by subject matter, decisions and lead articles, author name, etc.

The *Gazette du Palais Table Bimestrielle* (semi-annual index) has the great advantage for the researcher of containing indexing for the two other legal reviews as well as selective indexing for twenty-seven other periodicals. Furthermore, the publishers of the *Gazette du Palais* and *Dalloz* also publish *Tables Triennales Dalloz-Gazette du Palais*, which index legislation, case law, and doctrinal writings in all thirty legal periodicals for a three-year period. The last *Table*, published in 1978, covers the years 1974-76.

The *Jurisprudence Française*, published by the Editions Techniques, is a cumulative table of cases decided from 1807 to 1967 and is published in four volumes. A three-volume supplement, published in 1978, covers the years 1968-76.

Other indexes to case law can be found through automated retrieval systems, such as JURIS-DATA, published by the publishers of *Juris-Classeurs*, and CEDAD (Centre de Documentation Automatisée du Droit), published by the publishers of the *Encyclopédie Juridique Dalloz*. These two centers have data bases of court decisions and answer questions asked in writing or by telephone within a few days. Abstracts of decisions are sent together with bibliographical references and copies of unpublished decisions.¹⁰

D. Specialized Legal Periodicals

Most U.S. legal periodicals consist of student-edited law reviews which are general in scope. By contrast, the French leading law reviews are written and edited by staffs of scholars and specialized legal experts. They are likely to be devoted to specific areas of the law. An alphabetical list of the major French law reviews with the names and addresses of the publishers is included in Dunes' *Documentation Juridique*.¹¹

(1) Bibliographical Information

These periodicals contain very useful bibliographies within their specialized fields, covering both monographs and journal articles. The following journals contain regular and comprehensive bibliographies on the following fields:

- (a) Private Law (*Droit Civil*) in *Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Civil*.
- (b) Commercial and Corporation Law (*Droit Commercial et des Sociétés*) in *Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Commercial* and *Revue des Sociétés*.
- (c) Criminal Law (*Droit Pénal*) in *Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé*.
- (d) Administrative Law (*Droit Public et Administratif*) in *Actualité Juridique*, *Droit Administratif*, and *Revue du Droit Public et de la Science Politique en France et à l'Étranger*.
- (e) International Law and European Communities Law (*Droit International et Droit des Communautés Européennes*) in *Journal du Droit International (Clunet)*, *Annuaire Français de Droit International*, *Revue du*

10. For further information, write to: JURIS-DATA, 123 rue d'Alesia, 76580 Paris Cedex; CEDAD, 11 rue Marius Franay, 92210 Saint-Cloud.

11. A. DUNES, *supra* note 9, at 153-65.

Marché Commun, and *Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Européen*.

(f) International Private Law (*Droit International Privé*) in *Revue Critique de Droit International Privé*. A useful cumulative index covering the years 1951-75 was recently published (*Tables Générales*).

(g) Comparative Law (*Droit Comparé*) in *Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé*.

(2) Indexes to Periodical Literature

Each periodical usually contains an annual index. There is, however, no current comprehensive French index to periodical literature. The following indexes can be used:

56. *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. London: Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in cooperation with American Association of Law Libraries, v.1, 1960-date. Quarterly.

Provides a good coverage of thirty-three French legal reviews. Cumulated annually and quinquennially. From 1979 on, will only be cumulated every three years.

57. *Index to Legal Periodicals*. New York: H.W. Wilson, v.1, 1909-date.

Contains English language articles on French law.

The Harvard *Annual Legal Bibliography* (Bibliography Entry No. 19) is also useful for locating references to periodical articles.

E. Current Awareness Literature

It is necessary for the legal researcher to keep abreast of current legal developments in France, whether they are legislative reforms or new trends in the law. Information provided in periodical literature can be supplemented by legal newsletters and by magazine and newspaper literature. Law professionals, including law professors, judges, and practitioners, write for newspapers. The regular newspaper press covers parliamentary debates before the enactment of important legislation, etc. The following references can supplement the legal researcher's traditional research tools:

(1) Newsletters

58. *Bulletin of Legal Developments*. London: British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 1966-date. Semimonthly.

(2) Magazines

Usually published weekly, magazines express different political points of view. The *Express* and *Le Point* are considered moderate; the *Nouvel Observateur* is left-oriented.

(3) Newspapers

The most respected daily newspaper is *Le Monde*, which is left-oriented and very thorough in the information provided. An English edition of the daily *Monde* is

published weekly. The *Monde Diplomatique* is published monthly and is focused on international news.

Le Figaro is conservative.

(4) Indexes

59. *France-Actualité: Index de la Presse écrite française*. Québec: Microfor Inc., v.1, no.2, 1978-date. (Available from: Microfor, 914 Avenue des Erables, Bureau No. 3, Québec, Québec GIR2M5).

Indexes articles from six French publications: *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro*, *L'Humanité*, *Le Point*, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, and *Le Monde Diplomatique*. Published once a month with an annual cumulation. Every three months an *English-French Glossary of Descriptors* is issued.

60. *French Periodical Index*. Edited by Jean Pierre Ponchie. Westwood, Mass.: F.W. Faxon Co., 1973-date. Annual.

Subject listing of articles published in ten French language periodicals, including the *Dossiers et Documents* of *Le Monde*, the *Monde Hebdomadaire* (weekly edition), the *Nouvel Observateur*, and the *Express*. General in scope, the index is geared toward the needs of French language students and is consequently very selective in the indexing of legal news. Look under the subject heading "law and justice."

61. *Le Monde. Index Analytique*. Paris: Le Monde, 1965-date. Annual.

Good tool for retrospective research. Unfortunately not up-to-date. The years 1945-67 have been covered so far.

F. Dictionaries

Bibliographies of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, as well as law dictionaries, can be found in *Guide to Reference Books*, *Arbeitshilfen zum Französischen Recht*, and *Foreign Law in English* (Bibliography Entries Nos. 1, 31, and 21 respectively).

Among the books on French legal abbreviations, two publications are outstanding:

62. Leistner, Georg. *Abbreviations' Guide to French Forms in Justice and Administration*. 2d ed. München: Verlag Dokumentation, 1975. 191p.
63. Sprudz, Adolf, comp. *Foreign Law Abbreviations: French*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1967. 103p.

VI. ADDRESSES OF FRENCH LAW PUBLISHERS

A. Publishers and Law Bookstores

Les Cours de Droit, 158 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris.

Editions Cujas, 19 rue Cujas, 75005 Paris.

Editions Jupiter, 21 rue du Mont-Thabor, 75001 Paris.

- Editions Lamy, 155 rue Legendre, 75850 Paris cedex 17.
 Editions Législatives et Administratives, 22 rue de Cronstadt, 75015 Paris.
 Editions Techniques Jurisclasseurs, 123 rue d'Alésia, 75014 Paris.
 Librairie Dalloz, 9 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Domat-Montchrestien, 160 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie du Journal des Notaires et des Avocats, 6 rue de Mezières, 75006 Paris.
 Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence (L.G.D.J.) (Pichon et Durand-Auzias), 20 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Rousseau, 14 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Sirey, 22 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Sociale et Economique, 5 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairies Techniques (LITEC)—Editions M.-Th. Génin, 27 Place Dauphine, 75001 Paris or 26 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Presses Universitaires de France (P.U.F.), 108 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris.

B. Specialized Bookstores

- Librairie Duchemin (Chauny et Quinsac), 8 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
 Librairie Joly, 19 rue Cujas, 75005 Paris.
 Librairies Techniques, 24 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.

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