

1979

Books Received

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BOOKS RECEIVED

ACCESS TO ENERGY: 2000 AND AFTER. By Melvin A. Conant. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1979. Pp. 134.

The author questions the continued viability of the concept of sovereignty over natural resources in an increasingly interdependent world. Because the present energy scarcity situation will exist into the twenty-first century, the author believes that the difficult task of obtaining international supervision over food and energy supplies may have to be undertaken.

THE CHEYENNE WAY: CONFLICT AND CASE LAW IN PRIMITIVE JURISPRUDENCE. By K.N. Llewellyn and E. Adamson Hoebel. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1978. Pp. 360.

This book became a classic when it first appeared in 1941. The recent renewal of interest in legal anthropology, which can be seen in the books of Laura Nader and others, has brought a renewal of interest in this book. The following quotation from the introduction gives some indication of the book's appeal:

We undertook the study of the Cheyennes because after the formlessness of Shoshone law-stuff and the violent individualism of the Comanches we wanted to study the legal processes of a people with a known sense of form and structured institutions, who were yet within the similar general economic and cultural context of the Plains. We did not expect, or even suspect, the juristic beauty which the Cheyenne work was to reveal; nor that structured institutions would be caught in felt cross tensions and in a flux which one can follow in the cases, almost with the eye.

While the scholars' early methods of research and findings will interest legal anthropologists, the book's stories of Indian legal life and customs will fascinate anyone with more than a practical interest in the law.

CHINESE LEGAL TRADITION UNDER THE MONGOLS: THE CODE OF 1291 AS RECONSTRUCTED. By Paul Heng-chao Ch'en. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979. Pp. 205.

The Yuan dynasty was a very important period in Chinese history. China was dominated by Mongolian rulers and experienced an urban and commercial transformation. This book is a study of the Chinese codes, penal system, and administration of justice during the Yuan period. The authors examine the important

changes in the legal tradition in each of these areas. They also present a reconstruction, translation, and annotation of the Yuan code.

EUROPEAN CAPITAL MARKETS: TOWARDS A GENERAL THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT. By Bruno H. Solnik. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973. Pp. 114.

The author develops an intertemporal equilibrium model of the international capital market. He describes "a theoretical foundation of the analysis of international portfolio investment and the efficiency of competitive capital markets in allocating the risk of return from investment among individuals across the world."

MODERN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By R.C. Hingorani. Oceana: Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1979. Pp. 437.

This is a basic textbook on international law, written from the third world perspective. The author is the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Patna University in India.

PERSPECTIVES ON THE EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION OF U.S. ANTI-TRUST AND OTHER LAWS. Edited by Joseph P. Griffin. Chicago: American Bar Association, 1979. Pp. 241.

The extraterritorial application of United States antitrust law has become increasingly controversial. Resistance to enforcement is growing. This book contains papers from British, Canadian, and United States contributors on the subject. The appendices contain the text of the United States Department of Justice's *Antitrust Guide for International Operations*.

THE PUNISHED PEOPLES: THE DEPORTATION AND FATE OF SOVIET MINORITIES AT THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. By Aleksandr M. Nekrich. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1978. Pp. 238.

This book tells a story which has attracted much recent attention. At the end of the Second World War the Soviets began a series of minority persecutions and deportations that have continued until the present. The author has attempted to answer the questions raised by this tragic story.

SETTLING DISPUTES IN SOVIET SOCIETY. By John Hazard. Published for the Russian Institute, Columbia University, by Octagon Books, New York, N.Y., 1978. Pp. 532.

This book first appeared in 1960. It has appeared again with a new preface and is still valuable. The distinguished author's purpose is to use Soviet data to test the efforts of early Soviet tribunals to simplify judicial procedure.

A SOURCE-BOOK ON FRENCH LAW. By Otto Kahn-Freund, Claudine Levy and Bernard Rudden. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1979. Pp. 550.

The purpose of this book is to acquaint British lawyers with French law. United States lawyers with a knowledge of French (the book is mainly in French with English notes) will find it to be a useful guide to the French legal system with a strong emphasis on contract law.

C. C. S.

