

2-1-1958

BIBLIOGRAFIA SUMARIA DE DERECHO MEXICANO, by Margarita de la Villa and José Luis Zambrano. Mexico, 1957. Pp. xii, 200.

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J. D., *BIBLIOGRAFIA SUMARIA DE DERECHO MEXICANO*, by Margarita de la Villa and José Luis Zambrano. Mexico, 1957. Pp. xii, 200., 18 La. L. Rev. (1958)

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tion is examined as a source of law; and the place of doctrinal writings is considered. Law revision and unification agencies are also mentioned.

"In the description of the actual documentary bibliography of American law, there is a history of the judicial reports and an outline of their present character. The authors explain the different sets and systems of reports, with their collateral digests, indices, citators, and tables, as well as the annotated reports and all their interwoven research devices. Statutes, encyclopedias, loose-leaf systems, treatises, and law reviews are clearly described and their use explained. An appendix of considerable length contains selected bibliographical references under forty-seven separate topics."²

It is not expected that many Americans will read the Spanish edition any more readily than the original French. It is significant, however, to note the expansion of foreign interest in the law of the United States, and with the Spanish text now added to the French one, the Tunc work will make these new materials on the American legal system available and accessible to an increasingly large number of interested people in foreign countries.

Nor should there be excluded the thought of an English translation for use in the United States and other English-speaking countries. Written by a very qualified observer with a different legal background, this study would afford an opportunity to get a broader and better understanding of our own system. When that is done, the English edition should include the Table of Cases which appears in the French edition but was not included in the Spanish.

J. D.

BIBLIOGRAFIA SUMARIA DE DERECHO MEXICANO, by Margarita de la Villa and José Luis Zambrano. Mexico, 1957. Pp. xii, 200.

This timely and useful selected bibliography of Mexican law emanates from the Institute of Comparative Law of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; it was prepared under the direction of Javier Elola, and also had the collaboration of A. Aguilar Gutiérrez; N. Alcalá-Zamora; R. Cervantes Ahu-

2. *Id.* at 394-95.

mada; E. Helguera Soine; O. Hernandez; J. Miranda Gonzales; F. E. Rodriguez; C. Sepulveda; and E. Velasco.

The helpfulness of this bibliography to scholars and students in other countries is doubly increased by the fact of careful selectivity in the choice of items listed and especially by the descriptive comments which not only give some information about the specific items but also outline the organization and significance of the sources of law of Mexico.

The first part (pp. 1-51) is entitled "*Panorama Bibliográfico*" and consists of a narrative description and critical evaluation of the legal materials in official publications, private publications, and journals, and then in each special field of law: legal history, philosophy of law, administrative law, agrarian law, civil law, comparative law, constitutional law, fiscal law, private international law, public international law, commercial law, military law, criminal law, political law and theory of the state, procedural law, and labor law.

The second part "*Catálogo Bibliográfico*" (pp. 53-185) sets out the individual titles under each of the specific headings. Short descriptive comments are appended to many items. The Table of Contents conveniently gives the page references together for both the descriptive comments in Part One and the Titles in Part Two. There is also an index of authors at the end of the book.

While the book is written in Spanish, and nearly all the items listed are in that language, the work will be very useful to all persons interested in Mexican law. There are some bibliographical aids in English, including Clagett's "A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of the Mexican States" (Library of Congress 1947), also Vance and Clagett "A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico (Library of Congress 1945), both of which are among the very first items listed in the present work (p. 55).

With the increase of cultural relations in the field of law between Mexico and the United States, as well as other countries, this new bibliographical aid will be both appreciated and constructively useful.

J. D.