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RENAUT, ALAIN AND LUKAS SOSOE. *Philosophie du droit.* Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1991.

As part of the studies conducted under the aegis of "Recherches Politiques", the authors of this most interesting book are trying to clear up misunderstandings, if not mutual ignorance, between scholars of European and North American jurisprudence (In French, *jurisprudence* means "case law").

Professor Renaut, who teaches at the University of Caen and has published several volumes on Law and Philosophy is the presenter of the European side of the equation. Professor Sosoe is well versed in German philosophical thought and is a distinguished scholar who has copiously published on the German aspects of jurisprudence specialization.

After a lengthy and thoroughly thought-out general introduction which explores the core thoughts of jurisprudence, namely a definition of jurisprudence (or the philosophy of the law) and then explores issues involving law without human rights and rights of people without any subject law. The analysis of the several authors, i.e. L. Strauss, M. Villey, M. Heidegger, H. Arends and A. MacIntyre who are cited, quoted and commented on at length is excellent in laying the ground work for the balance of the book whi includes a dissection of the antimodern desconstruction of current legal philosophy. i.e. jurisprudence, then moves on to a modern critique of the historical background and positive approach of the philosophy of the law.

For the lawyer interested in this esoteric area, if he or she is and American steeped deeply in the traditions of the American approach to the ;aw, the book is most helpfull in resolving our current philosophical debates in the field of law and the perceived growing gap between the thinking of European and North American jurists. For the philosopher this compendium should occupy a prime place in his life (her) library.

The book, thankfully, ignores a number of modern American deconstructionists, primarily those academics teaching at Harvard and a few other of American Ivy League law schools. This may be due, not only to the fact that it would be—have been—too ambitious an undertaking, but in several areas would not be all that meaningful since several of these recent jurisprudential scholars really have had their moment in the Sun, as it were... .

I would highly recommend the book to the rare lawyer interested in general philosophical thought, who needs to be reminded of some of the basic philosophical theories which were expounded by Heidegger, L. Strauss, MacIntyre, Villey, Arendt on one side, with opposing views of Rawls, Habermas and Apel, as well as the core Greek thoughts expounded by Socrates and his peers which have permeated the Western Judeo-Christian philosophy of law and the study of the rights of individuals in an ever diverse society bound together by the miracle of modern communication. After reading this voluminous collection of jurisprudential thought, one is faced with a number of questions which, of course, go unanswered but which have been raised by the authors' masterful, if laborious analysis.

All in all this is a most worthwhile acquisition to one's jurisprudential library and this treatise certainly belongs in any serious library.

Northern Illinois University

Rodolphe de Seife

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MANENT, PIERRE. *The City of Man.* With an introduction by Jean Bethke Elshtain. Translated by Marc A. LePain. Princeton University Press, 1998. 0-691-01144-3. \$24.95

"This work is more than simply an intellectual history of liberalism, but a powerful and impassioned analysis of modernity. Manent does a masterful job of tracing the influence of his early modern masters on the creation of historicism, political economy and the sociological viewpoint. This work, like his earlier books, is remarkably