

in each area that it would surely be useful to be able to reference summaries for all categories of institutions, people, and subjects. The summaries review examples worldwide but tend to emphasize the United States. This is in line with the rest of the work, which provides information on ELR from a variety of countries, but generally centers on the United States.

The conclusion is a brief two pages summarizing the work and noting that the *Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), which the author co-edited with Peter Cane, provides many details beyond the scope of the *Advanced Introduction to Empirical Legal Research*, including information on ELR topics excluded from the substantive examples section. Readers may wish to follow up on anything they found lacking the *Advanced Introduction* by reading the relevant section of the *Handbook*.

Overall, this work is true to its title as an *Advanced Introduction*, providing a history of and wide-ranging introduction to ELR and examples to illustrate both ELR methodologies and ELR studies in a digestible format.

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Comparative Tort Law: Global Perspectives. Edited by Mauro Bussani and Anthony J. Sebok. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing. p. 567. ISBN: 978-1-78990-597-7.

Bussani and Sebok's *Comparative Tort Law: Global Perspectives*, now in its second edition, offers readers a detailed introduction to tort law concepts from across the world. This volume contains twenty-four essays, including the introduction, on a range of theories and jurisprudence, spanning many nations and legal systems. The book's first chapters are broad, but the topics become increasingly narrower through later chapters. It begins with an explanation of general tort models, or relationships between tort practice and other legal fields, such as insurance law and criminal law, and eventually progresses into chapters focusing on national tort systems in jurisdictions ranging from China to Brazil. The editors adeptly explain this book's purpose in the introduction as, "a framework for reflection and analysis about the current state of tort law and its recent developments in what has been conventionally called 'Western' and 'non-Western' tort systems."

The volume's first section, organized under the heading "The Overall Settings," includes seven chapters on an assortment of tort concepts. This section begins with a chapter evaluating tort law's role in managing social conflicts within a culture or jurisdiction. Chapter three discusses tort law and conflict of law principles, comparing how choice-of-law jurisprudence has evolved in the United States and other nations over the past several decades. The following chapter reviews tort compensation schemes in the context of international human rights law.

The discussion then shifts to an analysis of interactions between tort law and criminal law, with descriptions of how these legal systems intersect across various jurisdictions. Chapter six analyzes law and economics principles across different liability rules (no liability, strict liability, and negligence), with a helpful diagram or taxonomy of how these rules interrelate with theories of secondary liability, including contributory negligence and comparative non-negligence. This section concludes with chapters on tort law and insurance and alternative compensation schemes. The latter chapter discusses regimes that have been created, often by legislatures, to compensate injured persons for losses without regard to fault or liability, such as work-related injuries.

Part two, "General Issues," covers common tort law concepts, with the chapters largely organized by legal duty/liability, causation, and damages. This section begins with a chapter on the history of torts in common and civil law systems, focusing on their philosophical underpinnings and evolution. Chapter ten discusses negligence and strict liability, and the contexts in which these standards may typically apply across jurisdictions. The next chapter offers an overview of professional liability, and a discussion of how tort and contract principles may overlap in certain situations. A chapter on product liability provides readers with an introduction to the concept of product liability as a field of comparative study.

After analyzing concepts of liability, the discussion shifts to causation. Chapter sixteen outlines causation theories and rules in Western legal systems, their creators, and their associated burdens of proof, among other points. The final chapters in part two discuss damages. In a chapter on pure economic loss, the author discusses

circumstances where these damages are typically seen, approaches to handling these losses in Western nations, and past and future developments on this topic. The next chapter covers non-economic injuries, primarily evaluating and comparing approaches to recovery for pain and suffering and similar damages that are not easily quantifiable. This section concludes with a chapter discussing the potential benefits of using artificial intelligence (AI) technology to better understand awards for non-economic damages.

The book's final part is titled "Beyond the Looking Glass." This section includes eight chapters, each summarizing key tort law concepts and practices across jurisdictions; the nations and regions included in this section are Russia, Japan, China, India, Brazil, sub-Saharan Africa, Islamic legal systems, and Latin America. The chapters in this section, as well as throughout the book, vary in terms of writing style, with some written in an approachable manner and others using a fair amount of legal jargon. The chapter on Chinese law is especially timely, as it includes an overview of the updated Chinese Civil Code; this Code was published in 2020 and had not been revised significantly since 1948. Researchers may find the information in these chapters illuminating, as the jurisprudence in these legal systems are not typically covered in a comparative tort context.

This book will be a useful primer for a variety of readers, including practitioners who are looking for an introduction to comparative tort law and researchers who are interested in thinking about tort law's philosophical and global concepts. The chapters are organized in a thoughtful manner that follows how tort concepts are typically organized, from broader to narrower topics, and from liability to causation and damages. As this book is in its second edition, it is important to note that the updates from the first edition are well-timed. Overall, many readers could benefit from consulting this book as an introductory text, or having it on-hand as a ready reference guide on comparative tort law concepts.

The views expressed herein are solely those of the author and do not reflect the opinion of the Law Library of Congress or the Library of Congress.

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Stephen F. Ross, *Advanced Introduction to Global Sports Law* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021), pp. xii, 141. ISBN: 978-1-78990-511-3

Advanced Introduction to Global Sports Law (hereinafter, *Global Sports Law*) is a new title in Edward Elgar's *Advanced Introduction* series of short treatises aimed at practitioners and students. *Global Sports Law* focuses on comparing two legal approaches to organized sport: (1) the decentralized, privately-run approach of North American professional leagues (e.g., Major League Baseball) vs. (2) the global integrated approach of centralized national and international governing boards used largely in Europe (e.g., FIFA and UEFA for soccer).

In the preface, Ross notes that the book's focus is on "selected topics that raise issues particular to sport" and that "much of the the general work of sports lawyers (i.e., general tort risks, contracts not related to athletes' employment, real estate law for stadiums) is not addressed in the book." Instead, the focus of the book is on "how law operates to facilitate or constrain the operations of private sporting entities."

The book is divided up into several chapters that address (1) models of sports governance and national governing boards; (2) intellectual property and contracts; (3) preserving sporting integrity, including athlete safety, gambling, and doping; (4) competition and monopoly power in labor contracts, agents, and broadcast; (5) human rights; and (6) sports arbitration.

Ross explains the fundamental differences between European-style National Governing Boards (NGBs) and North American professional leagues by starting with the history and goals of organized sport. Sport in European countries exists as a "public good" serving state goals, such as military preparedness, national pride, and public health. In contrast, professional leagues in North America are considered to be entertainment providers. Accordingly, this difference is reflected in the centralized way that NGBs regulate and promote a particular sport at all levels: children's activities, amateur leagues, and professional and international leagues. Indeed, some children's soccer leagues feed directly into the professional teams. In the North American system, professional