

relation to general power. This is also an internal power problem within each Member State. The compromise attained has its explanation within the very roots of each Member State with its competing bodies whose action is reflected at Community level and which tend to survive as corporate bodies. For these bodies, the duty to the corporate body may appear stronger than the duty to a given nation.

Those wanting to take a closer look at 'European Citizenship' (Hans Ulrich Jessurun d'Oliveira) and 'Social Policy' (Brian Bercusson) after Maastricht will have clearer ideas about these subjects after these readings. Headlines on these subjects used by Maastricht are sometimes misleading and the content of the Treaty is complex and confusing on these issues.

The contributions of this book are facilitated by the Annex which contains the Maastricht Treaty and the consolidated text of the EC (ex EEC Treaty). The texts of the 17 protocols and 31 declarations annexed to the final act are not included. The fact that later texts cover more space than the Treaty itself justifies the question mark in the book's title.

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Book Notes*

McCrudden, Christopher, *Equality in Law between Men and Women in the European Community: United Kingdom*, Dordrecht, Boston, London: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers/Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (1994) xlii + 531 pages + Index. Dfl 156; \$93.50; £62.50.

This is a welcome contribution to the understudied field of the implementation of

European Community Directives in various national contexts. It is part of a series that utilizes the findings of years of investigation by EC experts to unveil the fate of work-place gender equality directives, specifically 75/117 on Equal Pay, 76/207 on Equal Treatment Directive and three on social security. The author meticulously explains how British law translated each segment of every directive, and lists the measures taken for enforcement. What is unfortunately missing is a critical evaluation of the British effort: such shortcoming is particularly serious when one remembers how the EC Commission took Great Britain to Court precisely over these matters in 1982.

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Centre de Droit International de Paris X-Nanterre, *La CSCE: Dimension Humaine et Règlement des Différends*. Cahiers du Cedin 8, Paris: Montchrestien (1993) 281 pages.

This book gathers a dozen contributions made for a conference held in Athens in January 1993 under the auspices of the Centre de droit international de l'Université de Paris X-Nanterre and of the Marangopoulos Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights. The contributions made by specialists in their respective field give a good idea of the changes the CSCE has undergone since the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in 1975. The changes due to the end of the Cold War and to the rise of new priorities – such as democracy and the protection of minorities – are seen through different lenses. CSCE has never been a legally binding Treaty, although conventions may now emerge out of its frame, such as the Stockholm Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration with the CCCE. The book demonstrates how diplomatic pressures and the pressure through public opinion which characterized the old CSCE are replaced by

* Publication of a book note does not preclude subsequent fuller review.

emerging monitoring systems, which again create potential conflicts with existing international institutions.

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Heffernan, Liz (ed.), *Human Rights. A European Perspective*, Dublin: The Round Hall Press (1994) xxxii + 430 pages + Index. \$65.

This book is the result of a series of some 25 lectures given at the Irish Centre for European Law on aspects of Human Rights. The book covers the developments of Human Rights since World War II, specially in Europe. The contributors are mainly Irish scholars, but some continental European scholars have contributed as well, such as Prof. H. Schermers ('Freedom of Expression'). Besides the more traditional chapters dedicated to the relevant institutions dealing with Human Rights in Europe, the bulk of the book concentrates on horizontal problems such as, in first place – not surprisingly perhaps – 'The Right to Life and the Abortion Question under the European Convention on Human Rights'. Astonishingly in this otherwise solid book there is no treatment of Protocol No. 17 to the Treaty on European Union, nor of the Declaration adopted by its Contracting Parties on 1 May 1992.

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D'Amato, Anthony (ed.), *International Law Anthology*, Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co. (1994) xvii + 419 pages + Index. \$19.90.

This extraordinary book is an indispensable aid for any teacher of international law. The book problematizes the classical syllabus of an international law course and introduces the student to some of the major debates and controversies concerning most

topics in such a syllabus by a selection of highly focussed and at times polemical readings. The anthology succeeds in capturing the attention of students and engaging them intellectually. Admittedly D'Amato the Editor has made heavy, very heavy, use of D'Amato the author, but he is to be excused given the highly convincing result. The book is priced so as to enable its adoption as a companion to whatever other text book or casebook is assigned to teach an introductory – or even advanced – course in international law. Both author and publisher should be congratulated.

JHHW

Folsom, Ralph H., *European Community Business Law*. Source book. 1994 Edition. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., (1994) xviii + 1418 pages + Index. \$99.

– *European Community Business Law. A Guide to Law and Practice*. Handbook. 1994 Edition. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. (1994) xxiii + 371 pages + Index. \$78. (Combination Price: Source book and Handbook, \$162.)

These very competent companion volumes – Handbook and Source book – achieve their goals without fuss. The Handbook focusses relentlessly on its proclaimed business law orientation and creates order in the miasma which European Law has become. The text is terse and succinct – pointing to possibilities – and problems rather than providing solutions for which more detailed literature will be needed. The Source book is just that: A compendium of the major (and some more) texts referred to in the Handbook. It is a valuable resource independently of the Handbook.

JHHW