
A thoughtful book edited by Finn Laursen. It represents the contributions of the new generation of political-economists to the grander and more structural problems of European Integration. It is a far more Americanized work compared to, say, Pelkmans and Jacquemin, both in methodology (modeling, game-theory, implicit premises of what counts as evidence and what you look for as cause) and is confidently theoretical. The first three chapters are more in the nature of system analysis, the rest are case studies. The confidence of the volume and its authors is also the hallmark of weakness: Theirs is THE way to understand the problems and THE way to think of their solution. But then why should political economists be different from economists simpliciter and for that matter from lawyers and politologists. Shocking price which even libraries will resist.

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This collection of materials is a companion to the author's text book. It is also a useful 'stand alone' for the most important instruments in the field.

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If every American knew as much about America as Professor Fischer expects them to know about the European Union... if every European knew as much about Europe as Professor Fischer expects Americans to know the old Continent.... This book has a strange quality: It is not rooted in any academic discipline — it is part history, part political science, part law, part political economy. But it works wonderfully: It provides a useful panorama for any outsider who wants not only to know about the mechanics of the Union but to feel its geist. Even if you count yourself as an expert, you will learn something new from almost every chapter. On the costly side if compared to, say, the Pinder volume reviewed above.


This is an edited volume concerning a topic of considerable political and academic importance. In its central parts the book contains country reports from both "Western" and "Eastern" Europe — of a high quality in a field which has suffered from some inflationary pressures. The concluding essay of the editors — a kind of stocktaking — cannot and does not do justice to the preceding chapters. Two introductory essays by Kommers & Thompson and by Nevil Johnson on ideas and concepts of constitutionalism are fine, thoughtful pieces. Very disappointing, however, is the unusually thin introduction to the entire book by Hesse. This is surprising given not only the richness to be found in the very volume of which he is co-editor but also given the richness of Constitutional Discourse in recent British political science by scholars like Bellamy and Castiglione and by legal theorists such as McCormick. The chapter on the European Union by Schuppert conveys the impression that the only interesting things to say about European Community constitutionalism can be said in the German literature. As an article for a German audience that would be an insult. To the broader audience of this book such an insular approach offers comic relief. The chapter by Grimm on German constitutionalism is more enlightening to general constitutional discourse than that of Schuppert on the European Union.

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