

systems theory, for his analysis of the idea of peaceful change in the Preamble, with its reference to the tension between justice and international law. For a concretization of this dichotomy, Professor Schütz examines Articles 1, 2, 14 and 55 of the Charter as well as UN practice. The articles are written in German, but contain an English summary and extensive references to both English and German literature. Less useful are the documents in the appendix, which bear only a scant relationship to the articles.

In general, this book constitutes a positive example for the inclusion of philosophical and political science perspectives in the legal analysis of the Charter. It offers some important insights into the values and aspirations of a 'new world order' which is continuing the tradition embodied in the Charter Preamble. For this project, the precise legal character of the Preamble seems far less important than the shaping of goals and values in the process of change.

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Trebilcock, Michael J. and Robert Howse, *The Regulation of International Trade*. London and New York: Routledge, 1995. Pp. xii + 510.

Canadaphiles often say that Canada represents the best of Britain and the United States. An attractive combination. Canadaphobes, like George Bernard Shaw, whimsically retort that the opposing mix can also occur: The worst of Britain and the USA is something from which you would want to keep far away. In the case of this book, the Canadaphiles win. This is a very fine volume in the best tradition of the British law book and the American book about the law. It has it all: a concise but incisive analysis of the evolution of international trade theory and policy; a transcending structural analysis of the principal global (WTO-GATT) and regional trade regimes (EU, NAFTA) and then a magisterial march through the terrain of international trade law from the most classic

(tariffs, subsidies, antidumping, etc.) to the most innovative (e.g. investment, environment and intellectual property). The book picks up themes where other (trade lawyers) often do not dare to tread: Trade and Development and Movement of People to give but two examples.

One of the important virtues of the book is that it manages to provide a 'how to think about it' analysis of each of its topics without compromising a hard look at the positive law. Even the most experienced would profit from its insights. And as an accompaniment to a good set of Cases and Materials, it is hard to think of a better volume for students.

J.H.H.W.

Kuhn, Heike. *Die soziale Dimension der Europäischen Gemeinschaft*. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1995. Pp. 451.

This doctoral study traces the emergence of the 'social dimension' of the European Community from the period before the Treaty of Rome to immediately following Maastricht. Kuhn finds that a 'social deficit' has gradually become a predominant concern of European policy. While the Community institutions were initially divided over both the desirability and the possibility of encouraging a European Social Charter, there have been strong attempts for a long time now to replace national social regimes with equivalents developing on the European level. Kuhn describes the differences and the changes in attitude of the institutions as well as of the Member States towards the adoption of European social policies. While social policy has been regarded traditionally as a predominantly 'national' concern, the book lays out the dynamics of a growing body of Community law, ranging from workplace safety to equal gender treatment.

Two aspects, in particular, of Kuhn's study make it rewarding reading. Firstly, she points to the ambivalent meanings of the term 'social' and the difficulty connected therewith