available writings of Professor Oda, thus missing a valuable source of analysis.

All in all, the book undoubtedly adds an important tool to understanding and analyzing the institution of the ICJ, and as such is of interest to students of the Court.

Oren Gross
Harvard Law School


One may, irreverently, wonder who is the intended readership of this volume. At 846 pages it is clearly not a swift introduction to the subject or student primer such as Jo Shaw’s thoughtful *European Community Law*. For the professional practitioner it is probably, at least in many of its parts, not sufficiently detailed: Intellectual property is dealt with in 26 pages. The focus of the book is on the General Part of EC law (Institutional and Constitutional) and on the Internal Market. Most substantive policies (excluding a fine chapter on Competition) are not dealt with as, regrettably for readers of this Journal, the Common Commercial Policy and the External Relations. This defines the primary use of the volume as a student text book and companion to a classical EC Course. As such it is admirable: an enviable display of erudition and analytical bravura. In contrast with an earlier generation of text books, there is a respectable attempt to place the law in its political and economic context and the authors are not afraid to write critically as well when this is merited in their eyes. At £25 it is a bargain.


The title may suggest a critical analysis of the achievements of the Single Market or some kind of implementation or impacts study – studies of which there is a dearth in the literature. In fact the book is quite the opposite. It is a through and through black-letter doctrinal treatment of some of the areas coming under the Single Market concept. For the most part the individual chapters are too short to be more than a superficial doctrinal survey: Even such formidable writers as Ivo Van Bael cannot do justice to the first two years of Merger Control in 16 pages. The quality is uneven too: For the most part competent though clearly some pieces were rushed and unsatisfactory (Robert Bijloos - How Does Europe Avoid the Superfund?). Of interest to the readers of this Journal could have been the chapter on the European Economic Area by Gormley and the tantalizingly entitled: Institutions and Conflict Solution in Multilateral Free Trade Arrangements: The GATT and the EEAA. But at five pages and twenty pages respectively these piece provoke the appetite but do not satisfy. This book gives the impression of a hastily thrown together results of a conference. At £51 it is poor value.

JHHW


Few people know and understand European environmental law as does the author of this casebook. He has chosen 27 cases and organized them in meaningful sections (Principles of Environmental Protection; Community Law and National Law; Sectors: Nature Conservation, Water,
Waste, Chemicals, Air; Procedural Aspects.) The cases are edited sensibly with a useful summary of the factual legal background and then usually a full version of the Decision. One could have perhaps benefitted from inclusion of AG Opinions which are usually more nuanced and instructive than the actual decisions of the Court. The best part of the book is the case by case commentary by the author which is uniformly helpful and frequently illuminating, e.g., his comment on the Danish beer can case (302/86). What is lacking in the book is an overall synthetic view—it would be difficult to use this book on its own as a coursebook for teaching a class. But it would be an excellent companion to a text book.

JHHW


This short note cannot do justice to this encyclopedic work. The authors, all former members of the legal service of EFTA, have written a comprehensive, painstakingly detailed commentary on the EEA including its political and legislative history. It is remarkable in that it not only deals with the specifics of the EEA but given the principle of homogeneity of EC and EEA it contains a remarkable analysis of the internal market, including competition provisions, with detailed reference to the case-law of the ECJ. The institutional mechanisms, dispute resolution and cooperation outside the four freedoms are also treated exhaustively. This book is formidable and will be of value even if the future of the EEA as such is in some doubt.

JHHW