

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.