

and immediate applicability of the competition rules to transport' (at 263), despite, of course, the Commission's continuing efforts to this end.

Nevertheless, the book provides a valuable tool, a complete and well-structured overview of Community competition rules for the transport sector. No doubt the picture presented could have been improved by broadening the book's scope to include the social, economic and political elements underpinning the legal developments in this area. Even with a focus on the purely descriptive, this would have made the overall result more lively.

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Hebenton, Bill and Terry Thomas.

Policing Europe. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995. Pp. 231.

The process of European integration is examined in this book from both a descriptive and normative perspective. A political science phenomenology shows the historical development of the organization of police forces as a move along a continuum from centralization to decentralization. After a detailed analysis of the transformation of police organizations and the present policing arrangements in the single Member States, Hebenton and Thomas argue that there exists a widening gap between form and substance in the individuation of the dominant vehicle through which authority is exercised. From the formal point of view, the authors hold, state sovereignty still constitutes the normative concept for policing functions; from the substantial point of view, processes of disaggregation and fragmentation expose policing to an organizational bifurcation: on the one hand, a proliferation of decentralized and fragmented agencies at the local level and, on the other hand, a small number of centralized agencies at national and supranational levels.

The authors put forward a strong claim in relation to the issue of immigration: what seems to be a process of unification from the perspective of European citizenship looks like a process of exclusion from the viewpoint of

immigrants. In particular, the Schengen Convention is suspected of being in potential conflict with both international and European Community law. A realist perspective, according to the authors, shows that Schengen and the other intergovernmental EU structures have resulted in a dominant political agenda comprising immigration and asylum-seeker control policies.

The book views the abolition of inner border controls between EU states as a factor generating a security deficit; it analyses data concerning transnational crime and argues that the new forms of supranational police work and cooperation emerged as a response to the increase in international criminal networks and the impact of migratory flows. The authors argue that the rapid developments in information technology have facilitated the growth and shape of the internal security field. More broadly, *Policing Europe* raises the question of a 'transfer of illegitimacy': in the area of internal security policing there might be, the authors argue, a positive encouragement to cede responsibility to a new centre.

Finally Hebenton and Thomas make their normative claim and propose three 'ideal-type' alternative configurations for European policing arrangements: an integrated configuration, which links operational and policy matters at the institutional level; a pluralist configuration based on boundaries at the organizational level between police specializations and on the absence of clear hierarchical or strategic influences at the territorial level; and a mixed configuration combining, as with Europol, the coordinating functions between discrete national police forces and the centralizing function for operational information exchanges.

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Mény, Yves, Pierre Muller and Jean-Louis Quermonne (eds). *Adjusting to Europe: The Impact of the European Union on National Institutions and Policies*. London, New York: Routledge, 1996. Pp. xi, 174. Index.

One of the most important topics relating to

integration, and one of the least explored, is the institutional impact of the European Union on its Member States. This edited volume, which brings together some of the top experts in the field, provides a much needed introduction to the topic by examining how the European Community has articulated national interests, how national bureaucracies have adapted to the European Union, and how European policy has affected domestic policies. The editors argue that the convergence of public policies in Europe is leading to 'a kind of co-operative federalism without a state' promoted by the emergence of a single European political agenda, a European space for new forms of interest representation, and European modes of operation among actors involved in public decision-making.

In a series of highly informative chapters, contributors to the volume demonstrate just how such convergence has affected policy-making within Member States. They show how, while all countries find their national bureaucracies increasingly taken up with European decision-making, some countries manage their relations with the EU more effectively than others, exercising more strategic influence where there is more centralized national coordination of EU decision-making. This is the case in France or Great Britain (where there is internal agreement on policy), by contrast with Germany, which nevertheless benefits from similarities with the EU in administrative culture, unlike France. They also discuss the effect of the EU's overriding focus on market-oriented policies, its lack of coordinated social policy, and the failure of European attempts at voluntaristic industrial policy, which have pushed Member States to deregulate while leaving them with full responsibility in the social policy arena and with little possibility for interventionist industrial policy. Most importantly, however, the different chapters make clear that whatever the European convergence of public policies, national institutions, policy styles and processes remain distinct, as does the European public sphere, which is itself not readily identifiable in terms of any single pre-existing

set of national institutions, policy styles or processes. Rather, the European Union's institutional form is highly variable across domains of competency and likely to remain so, while its emerging policy style will continue to be more flexible, heterogeneous, and issue-specific than any corresponding national style, with an open policy-making process managed by Commission officials in an anticipatory and consensual manner in which interest representation is sectorally structured and linked with a vast and somewhat incoherent network of national and Europe-wide groups.

In short, the European Union, as this excellent collection of essays makes clear, is much more than the sum of its Member States, since it is a new institutional complex in its own right that is also increasing the complexity of its constituent parts.

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Doern, G. Bruce and Stephen Wilks (eds). *Comparative Competition Policy: National Institutions in a Global Market*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996. Pp. 398.

This volume consists of a collection of essays presented at a conference on Comparative Competition Policy in Ottawa (Canada) in 1994. It provides a comparative study of the political economy and the institutions of competition policy in six different jurisdictions. There are contributions by G. Bruce Doern, Stephen Wilks, B. Guy Peters, Kenji Sanekata, Roland Sturm, Lee McGowan and Michael J. Trebilcock, all of whom are prominent academics mainly in the fields of political science or law.

The book is structured in eleven chapters. The first two chapters provide an introduction and defines the conceptual framework of analysis as well as the scope of the study. The next six chapters explore the competition regimes considered to be the 'models' in market economy systems, namely the United States of America, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany and the European Union.