

WORLD ECONOMIC AGENCIES : LAW AND PRACTICE. By C. H. Alexandrowicz. [London: Stevens. 1962. xvii + 310 pp. £2 18s. 6d.]

EUROPEAN REGIONAL COMMUNITIES. Edited by Robinson O. Everett. [New York: Oceana. 1962. 242 pp. U.S. \$2.50.]

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATIONS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS OF STATES. By F.A.M. Alting von Geusau. [Leyden: Sythoff. 1962. xv + 290 pp. D.F1. 25.75.]

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. [Leyden: Sythoff. 1962. 62 pp. D.F1.6.95.]

LA SIGNIFICATION DE L'INTEGRATION EUROPEENNE POUR LE DEVELOPEMENT DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL MODERNE. By W. de Valk. [Leyden: Sythoff. 1962. 142 pp. D.F1.19.50.]

The period since the Second World War has seen the rise of a number of international institutions devoted to economic matters, although it must not be thought that no such institutions existed before 1945. It is only that the devastation wrought by the War, accompanied by the growing realisation that economic distress has certain political consequences that the Western Powers, and particularly the United States, regard as undesirable, had led to an emphasis that was not formerly quite so marked. The same economic and political considerations have caused an increasing regionalisation of such institutions, particularly in Europe.

Recent discussions concerning the European Common Market and the failure of the negotiations concerning British admission have tended to create the appearance that it is only European institutions which are of importance at present. It is to Professor Alexandrowicz's credit that he has refused to join the general 'band-waggon' and has confined himself to a consideration of *World Economic Agencies*, ruthlessly excluding consideration of regional and restricted agencies—in fact the European Economic Community is reduced to a footnote in connection with the compatibility of customs unions with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In some ways this work is a new edition of his *International Economic Organisations* (1952), but the student who wants a proper perspective of the subject will do well to use both books in conjunction with each other, regarding the earlier work as an introduction to the later and more topical monograph.

All that need be said of Professor Alexandrowicz's new book is that it should prove indispensable to all students of international organizations, but particularly to those whose primary interest lies in the field of international economic law.

In so far as the European organizations are concerned, the literature is rapidly becoming so large as to be impossible to keep up to date with it. Even though the Anglo-European discussions broke down, there is still sufficient prospect of the United Kingdom joining Europe for works on the Europe of the Six to remain interesting to the English reader.

The symposium on *European Regional Communities* presents a number of papers written primarily by experts connected with the new Europe. Most of the papers relate to specific economic problems, and not always those which will appeal to the lawyer. In addition, there are papers on the economic and political problems of integration as well as the external policy of the European Economic Community — this latter problem, however, is dealt with in much greater detail by F. A. M. Alting von Geusau in his *European Organizations and Foreign Relations of States*. This provides a careful study of the impact of the institutionalisation of Europe and of supra-national decision-making upon the traditional conduct of foreign relations by both member and non-member States of the European organizations.

It is not only in the economic and political field that these organizations have had an impact. As is made clear in the symposium, they have also had an effect upon the judicial process, and if Britain had joined the E.E.C. her entire system of courts would have undergone changes, for the European Court is on a higher level than the courts of any of the member States, and its judgments enforced within the territories of the member States — for this reason English lawyers must be grateful to Messrs. Sythoff for having made available in a readily usable form an English translation of *The Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice of the European Communities*. If the discussions are re-opened and if the United Kingdom joins Europe, this small publication may well take its place by the side of the 'White Book'.

If European economic integration fulfils the hopes of some of the politicians who are among its strongest supporters, it will be but the first step towards political integration. The creation of a "United States of Europe" must have a major effect upon the traditional concepts of international law and of State sovereignty in so far as the States of Europe are concerned, as well as for all States dealing with them. In his *Signification de l'Intégration Européenne pour le développement du Droit International Moderne* Dr. de Valk examines the impact of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation upon the development of international law, and indicates the specific contribution made in the field of international community law by the processes of European integration, and its implied trends towards a new law of citizenship. He believes that the great contribution to the development of international law resulting from the European organisations is to be found in the constitutional forms of integration. This he regards as a fundamental departure from traditional international law, the purpose of which was to guarantee the formal equality of sovereign States, with federalism and confederalism existing on the periphery. The new idea is supra-nationalism, and Dr. de Valk feels that the European experiment may well be the precursor of true universal integration: "Qui, c'est dans l'intégration communautaire que l'Europe a retrouvé sa vocation mondiale."