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It is becoming more and more common in text-books of international law, particularly those specialising in international organisation, to describe the European Communities as an example of supranationalism, rather than internationalism. One of the leading pieces of evidence to sustain this view is the European Court. Here there exists an international tribunal to which States, certain international bodies, industrial organizations and organizations of individuals may bring legal suits arising from the activities of the various organizations which constitute the European Community. Moreover, unlike the decisions of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, those of the European Court of Justice at Luxembourg have to be carried out by the authorities of the State affected.

If the United Kingdom were to become a member of the Common Market then, in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, the House of Lords would no longer be the supreme judicial tribunal under English law. Instead, a tribunal in which English legal traditions would be "under-represented" would, for the purpose of the Treaties involved, become the supreme English Court. It is important, therefore, for English lawyers, and those of countries which may consider creating a common market and similar institutions of their own, to be aware of the type of suit that is likely to come before the Tribunal and of the possible impact of the Treaty interpretation upon the local law.

The European Court of Justice started functioning in 1954 at a time when the sole European body involved was the Coal and Steel Community. At that time there was not a great deal of work for the Court to do and the first volume of Reports consists of a mere 293 pages. By 1960 the work of the Court had increased to such

an extent that the year's Reports take up two volumes covering 1234 pages, although the only organisation other than the Coal and Steel Community to be affected was the Economic Community. In 1961 the Court itself was being sued, and in 1962 the defendants included the European Parliamentary Assembly, while among the issues considered by the Court was the interpretation of an article (177) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community by the Court of Appeal at The Hague.

If the United Kingdom becomes "part of Europe", presumably English will become one of the working languages of the Court and an English edition of the *Recueil* will be published. It is to be hoped that in that event the Registry will see fit to publish also an English edition of the existing volumes, for they will be important in understanding the Court's *jurisprudence constante* — the recently instituted *Common Market Law Reports* are too selective to serve this purpose.

In 1964 the Court will have completed its first ten years. It is suggested that when the Index volume for the years 1960-1964 is published it should, unlike the Index to volumes 1-5, include the text of the relevant articles of the European Treaties together with the Statute of the Court, as well as the Court's Rules of Procedure. It might also be helpful if future volumes of the *Recueil* were to give a list of the judges and other officials of what in some ways may be considered to be the only European organ — or for that matter international organ anywhere — whose decisions are fully binding and authoritative, and must be given effect.