

well-being. As the title suggests, this book addresses the extent to which human rights should be mobilized, interpreted and reinvented — not only procedurally but also substantively — to achieve environmental ends.

This book, a collection of 14 essays, begins with a comprehensive overview and a chapter on the conceptual problems that arise when approaching environmental issues through a human rights framework. It then considers the desirability of reconceiving international law in human rights terms, in particular as an anthropocentric right, and assesses the current legal status of environmental rights in human rights treaties and in the European Union. The accountability of international institutions is the next focus, with a discussion on non-governmental organizations' use of participation rights to pursue environmental protection goals.

The second part begins with a useful jurisprudential perspective on judicial enforcement of constitutionally recognized environmental rights, comparing the United States approach with that of India. Utilizing case studies, the second part focuses on the application of environmental rights in domestic law and the extent to which constitutionally supported rights have been translated into everyday environmental management. Illustrative examples from South Africa, India, Malaysia, Ecuador, Brazil and Pakistan reveal that political and economic factors frequently obstruct the potential for enforcement of environmental rights. The book provides the reader with a thorough appreciation of the issues and challenges facing a human rights approach to an environmental question.

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Baron von Maydell, Bernd, and Angelika Nussberger (eds). *Social Protection by Ways of International Law*. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1996.

This volume contains a collection of essays presented at a colloquium convened by the

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Social Law at Tutzing in November 1994 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the International Labour Organisation. The speakers were distinguished, the topics well selected: Prof. Manfred Zuleeg, former Judge of the European Court of Justice, spoke on 'Social Rights in the European Community', Hector Bartolomei de la Cruz, Director of the ILO posed the question 'International Labour Law: Renewal of Decline?', Prof. Ludwik Florek described 'The Significance of International Labour Standards to the Transformation Process in Poland'. Other essays were contributed by Prof. Theo Öhlinger, University of Vienna, Prof. Bruno Simma, University of Munich, Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum, University of Heidelberg, Prof. Budislaw Vukas, University of Zagreb. In addition, the book contains the contributions to a panel discussion on the subject 'Is There a Need for the Further Development of Existing Protection Standards in the Field of Social Security? (Examined in the Light of Convention No. 102 Concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security)'. Remarkable also is the report by Angelika Nussberger entitled 'Is the International Labour Organisation in a State of Transition?', which summarizes and evaluates the papers.

In spite of all the positive steps that have been taken, the effective realization of social protection by way of international law is still a long way off. International organizations are of special importance in seeking to reach this goal. This book is an excellent overview of the function and the activities of the ILO in today's world and it is recommended for everybody who is interested in this important aspect of international law.

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Gregor H. Thüsing

Murray, Philomena, and Paul Rich (eds). *Visions of European Unity*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1996.

The recent theoretical trend towards a re-emphasis of the role of ideas in world politics is only just reaching the study of European integration. This collection of essays on

ideas of European unity from the inter-war period to the present, edited by an Australian and a British scholar, takes its place among a surprisingly modest number of books in recent years which trace the ideational origins of European integration. These authors are, to be sure, unconcerned with revising history, uncovering new sources, or recasting philosophical traditions. They seek instead to present an introduction to the rich variety of European visions during the inter-war period, in the midst of World War II, among classical functionalists and federalists like Monnet and Spinelli, and in the partisan spectrum of post-war Europe. Yet for those who believe in the causal importance of ideas in European integration, or in world politics more generally, this book poses a fundamental challenge: Given the continuous emergence of infinitely varied blueprints for European unity throughout this century, how do we explain why certain ideas were selected by policy-makers? Can such an explanation itself be ideational? *Center for European Studies, Andrew Moravcsik Harvard University*

Calingaert, Michael. *European Integration Revisited: Progress, Prospects, and U.S. Interests*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1994.

Michael Calingaert, a former diplomat, Brussels-based representative of US business,

and policy analyst, was one of the first to write with authority about the significance of the Single European Act. Now, nearly a decade later, he brings us up to date. This book is a self-styled overview focusing on the current status of the EU's single market programme and its implications for transatlantic relations; it spends little time on agricultural, monetary, foreign or defence policies. Calingaert points to various cleavages between small and large, rich and poor, and northern and southern countries, then reviews factors often thought to encourage cooperation among such disparate countries, including economic and geopolitical threats, political leadership, the health of the Franco-German alliance, the similarity of members, and the democratic legitimacy of European integration. By far the most original and most detailed section of the book — perhaps a reflection of the author's own experience — is that devoted to the potential for US-European economic cooperation and conflict. Most such analyses these days focus on agriculture or money; Calingaert offers instead a crisp review of the major regulatory and microeconomic issues, from pharmaceuticals to insurance.

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