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The Europeanization of America

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regulation by industry. Radical revisions seem unlikely, however, these authors believe that the aforementioned measures should be used to enhance and to expand the existing structures.

With the theoretical frameworks explored, a concrete examination of European law is undertaken. Part four discusses the evolution, the objectives and principles and the decision-making structure of the European Community (EC). Specifics of EC directives and policies are detailed. Additionally, this section includes a case study of the transportation of transboundary hazardous material.

The final section concludes with an examination of emerging environmental law schemes in Eastern Europe. Poland and Hungary are utilized as case studies. A command and control regime provides the basis for many former Warsaw Pact countries' environmental programs. The authors debate whether this regime is preferred or whether market forces should dictate environmental policy. This discussion ultimately predicts the future of Eastern European environmental law; namely, pursuing the course defined by the European Community.

Overall, the authors provide a complete but general overview of European environmental law. Although a straightforward comparison of various states' regimes is not investigated, the inclusion of alternatives to the typical command and control model gives the reader sufficient information to appraise the existing scheme. This well-written and well-organized compilation is a good starting point for anyone wishing to become familiar with basics of European environmental law.

Nicolle M. Fleury

THOMAS C. FISCHER, *THE EUROPEANIZATION OF AMERICA*, Carolina Academic Press, Durham, N.C. (1995); (\$49.95); ISBN 0-89089-751-4 342 pp. (hardcover).

This book provides a helpful understanding to the legal and factual basis for the formation and operation of the European Union. The author strongly believes that every "American" should have knowledge about what he considers to be the most important trading partner for the US.

Fischer begins his book by reviewing some startling statistics concerning US and European trade. After reviewing these numbers, one is truly impressed as to the economic interdependence present between these two regions. It is important to note that Fischer considers the European Union ("EU") as a whole when tabulating these figures. Outside of the context of each state separately reviewed, it becomes apparent that the trade between the US and the EU is perhaps the most important in economic terms to each.

The author, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Law at the New England School of Law and an honors graduate of the University of Cin-

cinnati and the Georgetown University Law Center, then continues by explaining the history of the formation of the EU. It is interesting to see how the development of a coal and steel union between a few nations fostered the growth of economic relations between former enemies until the European Economic Community, European Community and then finally the European Union.

The book's next section compares the federal system of the US and the EU. Many similarities are drawn between the two and the author points out that the EU has emulated the US agricultural and taxation system to a degree in forming their own "federal" system. This is an interesting note and perhaps supports the argument that the "federal" system, as defined by Fischer, will become the dominant economic and political system in the next century. Such an argument is ripe with debate, and while it cannot be discussed at length here, interested readers should review Fischer's statements considering this topic in this book.

The main substance of the book describes the operations of the EU at length. Included are descriptions of the structure of the Community government, the substantive law of the EU and its enforcement mechanisms, the development of a single European currency, the use of subsidies by individual member states and competition between EU members. Fischer describes the problems associated with all of these subjects, alongside the debate regarding the existence of a single European legislature.

Other dilemmas currently facing the EU are also considered. Disparity among the member states is the topic of one chapter, a subject which has remained controversial. The expansion of the Community and the problems associated with the inclusion of new members states is contemplated as well. The book concludes with a sharp comparison between the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the EU.

Fischer concludes his work by considering the future of Europe. While the author does not profess an absolute certainty in his predictions, he does point out that the decisions made by the European Union will have a significant affect on US citizens and their economy. He makes a final and profound point that the next generation of Europeans, with their new attitudes and understanding of one another, will cause the new Europe to emerge. This, he states, may have as important and sudden an effect on the world as the fall of Communism.

The Europeanization of America provides its audience with important information regarding the structure and operation of the EU. This knowledge is important in reaching a greater understanding of the US as well. Fischer's most important point, however, remains that the future of the US and Europe are more dependent upon one another than many realize.

W.Q. Beardslee