

tic political cleavage pitting coalitions of progressive political forces against nationalist rivals. This last deficiency is all the more telling given the book's subtitle. It may have been remedied if the authors had taken competing arguments into account. There is a growing list of scholars including Miriam Feldblum, Randall Hansen and Christian Joppke who downplay the singular importance of globalization and point instead to domestic sources of change to citizenship norms and conceptions of national identity. Their work is not cited in Castles and Davidson's otherwise extensive bibliography.

In sum, *Citizenship and Migration* is an important, if controversial, addition to the literature on immigration, citizenship and globalization. It is suitable for senior undergraduates and graduate students, as well as specialists.

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The Federal Future of Europe: From European Community to the European Union

Dusan Sidjanski

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The Federal Future of Europe is a sound and well-researched piece of scholarship and advocacy on Europe and the process of European integration. As noted by Jacques Delors in the introductory note, Dusan Sidjanski presents a continental perspective on the processes of European integration, a standpoint that will be of particular interest to Canadian scholars with interests in the study of Europe. This perspective asserts the importance of the federal approach in understanding the contemporary transformations of Europe, and while many Western scholars, particularly those in North America, might find this approach surprising, Sidjanski is treading in the footsteps of Alberta Sbragia's *Euro-Politics* (Washington: Brookings, 1992), and the more recent *The Choice for Europe*, by Andrew Moravcsik (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998), both highly relevant contributions that attempt to arrive at the most complete and accurate explanations of the processes of European integration. Sbragia, as early as 1992, suggested an institutional model for the European Union similar to Germany's federal system (Sbragia, 1992, 257-295). In contrast, Moravcsik's view is that states' power determines the outcomes of interstates bargaining and that the European Union is an inter-governmental regime (Moravcsik, 7).

As stated earlier, *The Federal Study of Europe* has a dual purpose. First, Sidjanski makes the theoretical claim that a federalist approach provides the grounds for understanding the processes of European integration. In addition, however, Sidjanski's faith in the federalist argument also leads him to make a more political claim: the future of Europe is necessarily federal. Relying on social and historical descriptions, Sidjanski suggests that a federal Europe will emerge from the European integration process. Sidjanski's case for a future federal Europe is a strong one, bolstered by his answers to certain key questions: for example, why federalism has been a key founding idea of European integration and why federalism will remain a necessity.

Sidjanski's belief is that only a federal Europe can address contemporary European issues effectively, because only federalism can provide the necessary unity in diversity against the fragmenting effect of nationalism and intolerance. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the fragmentation and implosion of Yugoslavia are reminders and warnings that Europe, and particularly the new and forming European Union, has been and may still be prey to national rivalries and ethnic, religious and cultural intolerance (3).

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Sidjanski frames his analysis with reference to four approaches to the process of European integration: federal, neofunctional, systemic and communication. The author argues that the strength of the federal approach is that it is "global and political" (3). He draws from Proudhon federal principles of federalism and also presents the works of Denis de Rougemont—less well known on the western side of the Atlantic—that advocates "solidarity caused by the division of labor and interdependence, leading to internalization and the creation of continental groupings . . . and solidarity based on cultural identity which is itself based on history and legends" (2). Federalism, however, Sidjanski explains, needs to be enlightened by the works of Haas, Easton and Deutsch so that it can address the role of actors, leaders, interest groups, political parties and public sentiments, the processes of interactions, and informal integration through exchanges, and transactions.

Sidjanski presents his case for a future federal Europe in three sections: 10 chapters in all. Each section focuses on different periods or aspects of European integration. The first section is a historical look at the politics and dynamics of the early European Union that eventually led to the institution of the *Single European Act*. Sidjanski argues that federalist ideas were implicitly present in the early history of the Union, but these ideas were brought to the foreground by the *Single European Act*. In effect, to Sidjanski, the enactment of this body of legislation is confirmation that the fundamental principles of federalism dominate the project of European integration, that is the enactment of the principles of unity in diversity.

The second section of the book is concerned with aspects of the processes of European integration, with a particular focus on innovative decision making and the spillover effects of these decisions. Sidjanski is particularly interested in the construction of a European society along vertical and horizontal lines of solidarity. Sidjanski asserts here that the fact of individuals' multiple affiliations to several groups or communities means that the European community is best understood as a federalist regime, echoing the earlier works of Deutsch, de Jouvenel and de Rougemont.

Sidjanski concludes using the March 1999 collective resignation of the European Commission, the appointment of the Prodi Commission as a European government, the weak electoral turnout of June 1999 and the Kosovo conflict to underline the political necessity of a federalist ideology to integrate Europe. In the end, however, the argument for a federal Europe emerges as conviction and belief rather than as the result of an empirical demonstration. This should not necessarily detract the reader. It is precisely these passionate and engaging arguments that make this book extremely interesting.

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Democracy: A History of Ideas

Boris DeWiel

Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2000, pp. vi, 202

Assume a democratic society must choose between conflicting values. Assume also that philosophically and politically they are in balance and that there is no outside referee who could decide for society. How can it at once respect the integrity of the values under dispute and demonstrate decisiveness? The book by Boris DeWiel discusses the theoretical preconditions for the solution to this dilemma. Its premise is that "values do not just conflict but are often incommensurable" (165), that modern Western democracy is characterized by a value pluralism, or rather a "breakdown of transitivity