

Noteworthy New Titles

Comparative Legal Systems

Constitutionalism: The Israeli and American Experiences. Edited by Daniel J. Elazar. Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, 1990. Pp. xxi, 262. (Paperback). Reviewed by Craig Margolis.

This collection of fifteen essays, authored by participants in a joint American-Israeli conference on constitutionalism held in Jerusalem in 1987, comprehensively examines the central issues in the debate over drafting a constitution for the Jewish state. As 1987 marked both the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the fortieth anniversary of the State of Israel, the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs appropriately assembled constitutional experts from both nations to consider one of Israel's most complex and enduring dilemmas. As the preface indicates, Israel has continually wrestled with the question of writing a constitution.

This volume examines Israel's experience with constitutionalism in detail. By referring to the American constitutional experience, the authors present arguments for providing Israel with a written, modern constitution. The essays touch on a wide range of topics, including political philosophy both in America and Israel, the Madisonian model of constitution-writing, federalism in the U.S. Constitution and its lessons for regulating national-local relations in Israel, and comparative analysis of judicial review. In addition, several essays are devoted to exploring the need for a bill of rights in Israel and how such a catalogue of civil liberties would be drafted.

Conference participants included American and Israeli legal and constitutional experts. The U.S. participants included Fellows and Adjunct Scholars of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University, and Albert Blaustein of Rutgers University Law School who is an internationally-recognized specialist in contemporary constitutional design. Among the Israeli participants were several former government ministers and prominent professors of law and political science. Feature contributors included former Israel Supreme Court President, Justice Moshe Landau and the former Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Zalman Shoval. Their insights will prove valuable to students of American constitutional law, the Israeli constitutional debate, and comparative constitution writing in general.

Apple of Gold: Constitutionalism in Israel and the United States. By Gary Jeffrey Jacobsohn. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993. Pp. 253. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Ori Lev.

Gary Jacobsohn's well-written and thought-provoking book will be of interest both to students of constitutionalism in general and to those with a specific interest in the Israeli legal structure. Working from the premise that

the United States and Israel have "alternative constructions of national purpose and vision," Jacobsohn examines the interplay between these differing notions of nationhood and the constitutional structures they support.

The book begins with an examination of the difference in the socio-political settings of the two countries and the impact of these differences on the respective constitutional regimes. Jacobsohn then proceeds to discuss what he describes as "the fundamental regime question: membership in the political community." The author is persuasive in his view that differing notions of polity and community help to account for the importance of a written constitution in the United States and the lack of such a document in Israel.

Specifically, the book argues that American nationhood is defined by the principles and ideals expressed in the U.S. Constitution, while Israeli nationhood is grounded in deeper historical soil. A written constitution is of utmost importance to Americans, since it defines the polity. In Israel, on the other hand, writing a constitution would require facing basic tensions inherent in the Israeli desire to be both a Jewish state as well as a modern state. Thus, the non-written, judicially decreed constitution developing in Israel today seems appropriate, as a means of diffusing those potentially disruptive tensions.

Jacobsohn analyzes "particular features of the constitutional cultures of Israel and the United States that are relevant to an assessment of constitutional transplantation." Moving from the general to the specific, he focuses on the prospects of transplanting American notions of rights-based jurisprudence to the Israeli setting. He also examines more closely the freedom of speech, which he describes as the "area of constitutional concern . . . that has in Israel most heavily relied on the American constitutional theory and doctrine."

Jacobsohn succeeds remarkably well in weaving together political and socio-political theory with concrete examples of case law from both countries. The author's thesis explaining the lack of a written constitution in Israel based on the nature of the Israeli polity is convincing and provides a refreshing in-depth exploration of an issue that is too often simply attributed to the political struggle between ultra-orthodox and secular Israelis. Anyone interested in the underpinnings of the Israeli constitutional structure, and anyone interested in a comparative analysis and study of constitutionalism in general, will find *Apple of Gold* a rewarding reading experience.

Human Rights

The Guarantees for Accused Persons Under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights: an Analysis of the Application of the Convention and a Comparison with Other Instruments. By Stephanos Stavros. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1993. Pp. x, 388. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Anne L. Abramson.

This book evolved from the author's Ph.D. thesis for the University of London, Queen Mary College. The book concerns the procedural guarantees afforded to the individual under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, including the right to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal. The original thesis contained a chapter regarding the application of the guarantees of due process in emergency situations, which is not included in this book; rather, that chapter forms the basis of an article entitled "The Right to a Fair Trial in Emergency Situations" published in the April 1992 issue of the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*. As stated by Professor Henry G. Schermers in the Preface to the book, the book treats "virtually all other problems which may arise under Article 6 of the European Convention."

Article 6 is the article most frequently invoked before the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights. It is also the article that is most frequently violated by states party to the European Convention. In the first three main chapters, the author examines the scope of Article 6, the standard of fairness in the "traditional field of application of Article 6," and the standard of fairness for quasi-criminal proceedings, respectively. The second chapter is further divided into many sections and subsections, which deal with, among other things, the right of the accused to proceedings of reasonable length, a judicial determination of the charges against him or her, and legal assistance. The author's analysis of Article 6 is well supported by reference to case law, other provisions of the Convention, and other works. Such sources are organized into three appendices, which contain the text of the provisions discussed, a list of cases cited and a selected bibliography. Hopefully this work will contribute to the further development of Article 6.

Intellectual Property

Softwars: The Legal Battles for Control of the Global Software Industry. By Anthony Lawrence Clapes. Westport, Conn.: Quorum Books, 1993. Pp. x, 325. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Kenneth Rudolf.

Softwars is a lively account of the development of intellectual property law regarding computer software, primarily through discussions of major litigation in the field. After briefly surveying developments during the first two decades of software litigation, the author, a lawyer for IBM, considers a number of

seminal cases from the late 1980s and early 1990s, including *Lotus Development Corp. v. Paperback Software International*, *Ashton-Tate v. Fox*, and *Apple v. Microsoft*. For Clapes, the struggle over software protection has profound implications for the competitiveness of the computer industry, since he believes that those who control software will control the future of the entire industry. In addition to chapters on legal developments, there are scattered throughout the book substantial "endnotes" in which the author considers the economic implications of protecting software. His basic conclusion is that copyright, patent, and trade secret law are efficient means of encouraging continued advancement in software development.

Clapes is remarkably successful at making a technical subject approachable. Chapter titles such as "At Sea over Reverse Engineering: The *Bonito Boats* Case" and "Revenge of the Nerds: Guerrillas, Terrorists, Peaceniks, and the Legion of Doom" reflect his lively writing style.

International Disputes

The Evolution of U.N. Peacekeeping: Case Studies and Comparative Analysis.
Edited by William J. Durch. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. Pp. xiv, 509. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Anne L. Abramson.

This study of U.N. peacekeeping took place under the auspices of the Henry L. Stimson Center, a nonprofit research and educational institution that aims to promote understanding of complex public policy problems and make recommendations to address those problems. The study covers U.N. operations from 1947 to 1991 through twenty structured case studies as well as approximately one hundred interviews conducted in 1990 and 1991. The results are set forth in a policy report released in March 1992.

Part I of this book consists of a condensed version of the analysis contained in the policy report authored by William J. Durch, a senior associate at the Center. Parts II through V contain case studies from the following geographical regions: Mediterranean and the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The case studies are further organized chronologically within the regions to which they belong. The studies are variously written by Mr. Durch and four other authors, all of whom have extensive backgrounds in government, political science, and international relations. A detailed bibliography, index, and lists of figures and tables are included.

The focus of this work is on peace-keeping as a primarily political task, as opposed to peace-enforcing. The work assumes a basic understanding of international relations, history of the Cold War, and the United Nations. Through comparative analysis and a comprehensive set of cases, the book fills a gap in the peace-keeping literature by providing a composite of forty years of U.N. experience. Of the twenty case studies covered, nine involve ongoing operations. The Epilogue, entitled appropriately "Peacekeeping in Uncharted

Territory," underscores the relevance of this topic in today's increasingly violent and conflict ridden world, and briefly discusses U.N. peace-keeping efforts in El Salvador, Cambodia, Somalia, and the former Yugoslavia. On a hopeful note, based on comparisons of the case studies, the authors are able to draw practical conclusions as to when peace-keeping works. Students and "peace-keepers" alike should find this work an invaluable, thought provoking aid.

International Perspectives on the Falklands Conflict: A Matter of Life and Death. Edited by Alex Danchev. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. Pp. xii, 277. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Laura K. Chalk.

Published in the tenth anniversary year of the Falklands War, this collection of essays presents a broad spectrum of views on the origins of the conflict, its conduct, and its aftermath. The book resulted from debate at an international conference on the Falkland Islands sponsored in 1990 by the Department of International Relations at the University of Keele in Great Britain. Both the conference and this resulting volume brought together people from both sides of the dispute who were interested or involved in various capacities, from journalists to civil servants to academics.

The editor's introduction blends a brief historical synopsis of the dispute with a critique of the first wave of literature following the crisis and an overview of how the twelve essays gathered here will help to fill some of the analytical and explanatory gaps left by those first writings. The dozen pieces themselves are concise examinations of such diverse and discrete topics as "The Malvinas Factor in Argentine Politics," "International and Interagency Misperceptions in the Falklands Conflict," and "The Falklands War and British Defense Policy." All of the authors stress some common themes, however, such as the significantly interactive nature of the conflict and the continuing need to achieve a permanent and peaceful resolution to the conflict.

A highlight of *International Perspectives on the Falklands Crisis* is the divergence of views presented, a divergence that adds up to a balanced and comprehensive picture of the issue as a whole. Because the articles cover everything from the Islands' history to current efforts at solving the dispute, this book is particularly accessible for the reader who is unfamiliar with the crisis. Numerous tables and notes sprinkled throughout complete the depiction of this intractable conflict that still troubles proponents on both sides today, more than ten years after both used military force in a futile effort to effect a resolution.

International Environmental Law

International Law and the Environment. By Patricia W. Birnie and Alan E. Boyle. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992. Pp. xxvii, 563. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Francine L. Alfandary.

The environment is currently a hot topic in international law. The actions of one state — in polluting its rivers or in destroying its forests — may have repercussions for the entire global environment. Yet nations (including our own) stubbornly resist foreign control of domestic activities, particularly activities affecting economic interests.

International Law and the Environment is a streamlined introduction to the field. In a text clearly aimed at novices, the authors explain the rules and principles aimed at protecting the global environment. The authors devote individual chapters to specific issues in environmental law, from nuclear energy to wildlife conservation. Each topic is presented clearly and thoroughly, with useful footnotes to relevant decisions and documents.

The book includes a valuable Table of Major Treaties and Instruments. Even treaties that have not yet entered into force are included in the chronological listing.

International Labor Law

Extraterritorial Employment Standards of the United States: The Regulation of the Overseas Workplace. By James Michael Zimmerman. New York: Quorum Books, 1992. Pp. x, 206. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Carlos R. Soltero.

This work addresses the applicability of U.S. law to overseas work environments in light of current concerns about "runaway shops," new protectionist legislation, and divergent legal decisions regarding extraterritorial application of U.S. laws.

Extraterritorial Employment Standards is divided into three parts. Part I deals with American acceptance and enforcement of internationally-recognized worker rights. Part II examines the application of such U.S. labor laws as wage and hour regulation, equal employment opportunity, and worker compensation programs to U.S. citizens employed abroad. Part III surveys the policy implications of this extraterritorial application of U.S. law.

The importance of linking domestically- and internationally-recognized worker rights to trade and overseas investment is a major theme of the book. Zimmerman concludes that the rights of workers in the global economy are or should be of global concern from an international policy perspective. From a more pragmatic perspective, this work is valuable to the reader who is interested in, or involved with, any issue relating to the role of labor laws in an interdependent economy.

International Legal Practice

International Access to Legislative Information: A Preliminary Investigation.

Edited by Win-Shin S. Chiang and Kathleen Price. Sarasota, Fla.: UNIFO, 1992. Pp. iv, 159. (Softbound). Reviewed by Kenneth Rudolf.

Finding new foreign legislation can be fraught with difficulty. In most countries newly enacted legislation is published in official newspapers, generically referred to as "gazettes." Leaving aside the problems of receiving gazettes in a timely fashion and of storing them, access to the contents is frequently impossible because of the lack of any comprehensive indexing system. (Imagine having the *Federal Register* without an index as the sole available source of United States laws). In May 1991 the Law Library of Congress, Harvard Law Library, and the Research Libraries Group (RLG) sponsored a conference at the Library of Congress to discuss ways of using current technology to improve access to legislation and to plan ways of coordinating the legislation-tracking efforts of a variety of organizations. Additional representatives attended from international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Community, the International Labour Organisation, and the World Health Organization. *International Access to Legislative Information* is the report of this conference, containing the papers presented, summaries of the discussion, and supplementary documents.

Topics in this book range from a survey of technology available for electronic storage and transfer of legislative information (Brett Butler) to the creation of a pilot indexing and imaging system for Spanish-language legislation at the Library of Congress (Rubens Medina) to the problem of developing standard indexing language for legislation (Sally McCallum). The book includes a report on RLG's document delivery system using personal computers (Win-Shin Chiang) and a proposal for formalizing an international legal information network (Harry S. Martin III). Also of interest are a preliminary union list of official gazettes and a thesaurus of index terms developed by the Library of Congress for its indexing of worldwide legislation. The vision of these authors is ultimately to make available to researchers sitting at their own computers not only indexing but also images of the actual pages of legislation.

Transnational Legal Practice: Conflicts in Professional Responsibility. By Ivo

G. Caytas. New York: Commonwealth Press, 1992. Pp. lxi, 355. (Softbound). Reviewed by Carlos R. Soltero.

At the crossroads of the fields of international business transactions and legal ethics are a host of issues revolving around lawyers' responsibilities to their international clients. While all lawyers have a duty to be zealous advocates for their clients in an adversarial system, other competing values such as duties to the courts and duties to disclose information related to the

public interest and safety are also implicated in the legal profession. In a world of transborder business transactions that implicate a multiplicity of legal systems that resolve these conflicts in different ways, the ethical conflicts faced by a lawyer are intensified.

Many of these issues are pursued in *Transnational Legal Practice*, which compares the American rules regarding professional legal conduct with their Swiss counterparts. The problems on which the book focuses include admission to practice, limits to secrecy and the pursuit of client interests, advertising and fees, and the consideration given to violations of foreign law.

Although the book has a rather awkward organizational structure that can be difficult to follow, it is nevertheless a concise formulation of the major concerns. The heart of the presentation is Chapter IV, entitled "Secrecy, Legal Privilege and Disclosure." This chapter succinctly sets out the dichotomy and conflicts between Swiss nondisclosure rules and the extraterritorial application of U.S. law. These conflicts are then contrasted with cooperation and bilateral conflict management through Swiss-American judicial assistance. Caytas documents his comparisons by tracing the major U.S. case law and examining American and Swiss statutes and regulations relating to both procedural and substantive matters.

Transnational Legal Practices concludes with observations that the attorney-client privilege needs vigorous safeguarding and broad interpretation, and that common international standards should govern the limited exceptions to the privilege.

International Order

Defining Power: Influence and Force in the Contemporary International System. By John M. Rothgeb, Jr. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. Pp. x, 205. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Francine L. Alfandary.

The phrase "might is right" dates from the 11th century, but the slogan achieved common currency in the Cold War era. Is it still appropriate today? In this entertaining study, Professor Rothgeb examines the means by which nations coerce one another into taking desired action.

The author defines the power relationship in crude terms. Power is the tool by which an actor seeks either to get a target to do what it otherwise would not do or to get the target to refrain from doing something that it wishes to do. There are, argues Professor Rothgeb, three ways to exercise power. The actor may take aim at the target's mind, pocketbook, or security. In other words: logic, bribes, or threats. Bribes and threats are familiar persuasive methods. For example, the United States bribed Egypt and Israel in the late 1970s by coupling its diplomatic initiatives with the promise of significant financial aid. Iraq threatened Kuwait by menacing Kuwait with invasion if Kuwait did not resume economic aid to Iraq in 1990.

However, it is the power of psychological influence that provokes the author's most interesting remarks. Propaganda is the key psychological instrument. With the aid of mass media, an actor can seek to convince the citizens of one country that their government has embarked on a wrongheaded policy. The trick is to get the audience's attention. In the current international setting, terrorism, hostage taking, and riots are used as attention-getting devices. Thus psychological persuasion is still linked to the oldest method of influence: violence.

The End of the Cold War: Evaluating Theories of International Relations.
Edited by Pierre Allan and Kjell Goldmann. Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1992. Pp. 244. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Sarbani Sen.

This book is a collection of essays by international relations scholars from a variety of disciplines and universities. Their common theme is a critique of the relative merits of established international relations theories in predicting or explaining the end of the Cold War. While discussing the nature of that conflict, the authors confront the ultimate issue raised in the field, namely, whether international relations theory is at all feasible. This debate has resurfaced of late due to the opinion of some scholars that individual actors and certain unique features of the international system during the 1980s, rather than broader structural or ideological forces, were responsible for the collapse of the bipolar system.

A consensus running throughout the book holds that even though current theories may still be able to contribute to an understanding of the new phenomena, concentrating only on certain levels and contexts (for example, measuring capabilities only in military terms) was unsatisfactory. Such overemphasis fostered inadequate explanations of and predictions of transformations like the undermining of Soviet capabilities, the responsiveness of totalitarian systems to internal pressures for change, the emerging patterns of superpower cooperation in dealing with regional conflicts, or the Russian "new thinking" in foreign policy that accepted asymmetrical force reductions and the abandoning of the international class struggle.

The essays also agree that scholars and policymakers need to reconsider traditional conceptual models so as to focus greater attention on domestic policy choices, actors' goals, state resources, and the impact of values, norms, and ideas. The essays then posit a variety of new explanatory theories.

A major conclusion is that the end of the Cold War need not spell the end of international relations theory as a useful tool in analyzing relations among states. Rational decision-making in foreign policy is an objective, although the attainment of a strong theory, which such an objective presupposes, may be difficult. For the present, it is important to be modest about the achievements of international relations theories and their goals for the near future and to discard precise natural science yardsticks because of the contingent and random nature of the field of international relations.

Positive Prescriptions for the Near Future: A World Order Perspective. By Richard Falk. Princeton University: Center for International Studies, World Order Studies Program Occasional Paper, Number 20, 1991. Pp. 27. (Softbound). Reviewed by Sarbani Sen.

Richard Falk, who prepared this report, teaches International Law at Princeton University and is the Rapporteur for the Global Civilization Project (GCP). The venture is an outgrowth of a transnational scholarly collaboration called the World Order Models Project, which has been developing proposals for comprehensive global reform since 1968.

The present report is the first of a series setting forth the GCP perspective on global constitutionalism and the global political economy. It builds on the premise that the acceleration of international history produced by the momentous changes in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the expectations of dramatic innovations aroused by the approach of a new millennium should motivate introducing structural changes in the direction of "value-oriented globalism."

For Falk, the reform movement should be directed towards creating an international institutional presence possessing a quasi-governmental character or a body of positive international law embodied in a series of commitments capable of meeting basic human needs and of sustaining the ecological, political, and economic basis of life on the planet.

The positive prescriptions in this work open up the possibility of a new orientation in international politics: a "bottom up" approach with its processes and goals firmly rooted in popular initiatives and aspirations. Thus this report develops alternative viewpoints to the traditional state-dominated realist theories that characterize international relations simply in terms of hegemonic conflicts of power among states and that overlook the linkages between domestic political regimes and the conduct of international relations.

International Trade

NAFTA: An Assessment. By Gary Clyde Hufbauer and Jeffrey J. Schott. Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics, 1993. Pp. xxiii, 164. (Paperback). Reviewed by Carlos R. Soltero.

The proposed North American Free Trade Agreement has provoked intense political and scholarly debate, and the consequences of "the most comprehensive free trade pact (short of a common market) ever negotiated between regional trading partners, and the first reciprocal trade pact between a developing country and industrial countries" will be significant indeed. Written in a clear and straightforward manner, this book is highly analytical and incisively examines the major issues. The five major sections in the book are: Overview and Scorecard, Trade and Employment, Market Access by

Sector, Trade Rules and New Issues, and Implications for Nonmember Countries.

This book compares the proposed treaty with the suggestions the authors expressed in an earlier study, *North American Free Trade Issues and Recommendations*. Overall the authors give the accord a "B+" rating, and the favorable opinion is manifested throughout the book. This work is a traditional neo-liberal book written by international economists which focuses on the potential gains from trade and the problems from trade distortion resulting from the agreement. Hufbauer and Schott's largest criticisms of NAFTA are thus that it does not go far enough in liberalizing trade and investment opportunities between Mexico and the United States. Particularly disconcerting to the authors are the resulting accords in the Energy Sector and the Trade Rules of Origins in the Textile and Auto Sectors.

The book's sector-by-sector analysis proceeds from the perspective of economists, as opposed to lawyers or diplomats, and focuses on macro-economic benefits. As such, the book is effectively oblivious to the political and legal issues surrounding NAFTA. As an aid to research on issues revolving around NAFTA, or as a guide to begin grappling with the practical financial effects of the agreement, *NAFTA: An Assessment* is a valuable contribution to the NAFTA literature.

United States Foreign Policy

America Entangled: The Persian Gulf Crisis and Its Consequences. Edited by Ted Galen Carpenter. Washington: Cato Institute, 1991. Pp. 111. (Soft-bound). Reviewed by Laura K. Chalk.

Although many observers hailed Operation Desert Storm as an American success that provided firm support for George Bush's vision of a new world order, other students of U.S. foreign policy were less ebullient. This latter group opined that the crisis in the Gulf should be only the launching platform for a full-scale debate about such emerging post-Cold War topics as the future of collective security, the American role in policing the world, and the resulting view of the United States held by other nations. The Cato Institute brought together foreign policy experts in Washington just days before Operation Desert Storm to examine precisely these types of questions. From the papers presented there, editor Ted Galen Carpenter has put together this short collection in an attempt to further the debate.

America Entangled is a critical analysis of the foreign policy decisions that led to the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf Crisis. The essays are divided into four chapters which address the new world order, the need to protect the world's supply of oil, the long-term tensions in the Middle East, and the foreign policy agenda of the United States after the Cold War. Taken in sum, these short pieces provide an appraisal of each of the reasons advanced by the

American government for its response to Saddam Hussein's aggressive acquisition of Kuwait.

A few of the authors find empirical support for their arguments from economic and historical data, yielding a richer picture of the effects of the crisis than the information and justifications offered by the Washington foreign policy establishment. The essays are clear and concise and thus an excellent starting point for the reader who wishes to delve into the dilemmas and trade-offs of American foreign policy. Although the collection is not (and does not profess to be) a two-sided view of the role played by the United States in the recent war, it does ask many insightful questions that capture the concern and apprehension of the period before the Gulf War.

Freezing Assets: The USA and the Most Effective Economic Sanction. By Mahvash Alerassool. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. Pp. xii, 238. (Hardbound). Reviewed by Charles C. Correll, Jr.

In *Freezing Assets: The USA and the Most Effective Economic Sanction*, Alerassool presents a well-researched, detailed analysis of America's ability to resolve international crises by arresting foreign assets. His goal is to "bring all aspects, financial, legal, and political, together in order to evaluate the effectiveness" of American asset freezes. He does this by thoroughly appraising the Carter Administration's treatment of Iranian assets during the hostage crisis.

Alerassool concludes that U.S. action in freezing Iranian assets was very effective for several reasons: the freeze was tied to a specific issue; Iran had enormous holdings in the United States; the United States was willing to use private banks as a tool of foreign policy; American allies supported the policy; and the United States successfully used its own legal system against Iran. He argues that because of the strength and importance of European and Asian economies, the success of future asset freezes will depend on America's ability to obtain international cooperation, much like it did during the Persian Gulf crisis.

The author, who is a former official with the Central Bank of Iran, hopes that this work will "help those countries that are vulnerable to [asset freezes] to find ways to protect themselves." While it is impossible to determine if the book will accomplish such an ambitious goal, it does provide a thorough evaluation of America's ability to secure foreign policy objectives by freezing assets.

United States Economic Measures Against Cuba: Proceedings in the United Nations and International Law Issues. By Michael Krinsky and David Golove. Northampton, MA: Aletheia Press, 1993. Pp. 377. (Softbound).
Reviewed by Daniel L. Wade

David Golove, an LL.M. student at the Yale Law School, co-authored this highly critical study of United States foreign policy vis-à-vis Cuba while associated with the New York law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky, and Lieberman, which has represented Cuba since 1960. Richard Falk provides a fine introduction to the author's commentary and copious documentation. The book is published as a project of the Lelio Basso International Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples and was generously supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The book, which focuses on the United States economic embargo against Cuba, is divided into five parts and includes an appendix with supporting documents. Part I covers the 1991 and 1992 debate over the embargo in the United Nations General Assembly, while parts II and III provide a full exposition of United States measures against Cuba since the Cuban revolution of 1959. Part III includes a review of the most recent United States action, the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992. Part IV details the European Community's criticism of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 and sets out the differing international law theories of national jurisdiction held by the United States, Western Europe, Canada, and Latin America. Part V analyzes the issue of economic coercion.

Golove and Krinsky anticipate a further discussion of the United States economic embargo against Cuba in the 1993 session of the General Assembly. They hope that with the change of administrations in the United States, there may be some change in United States policy. If read by the American public it is likely their work will contribute significantly to transforming American opinion, which may help bring about the change they seek.

