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The Protection of Human Rights and the Administration of Criminal Justice

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The Protection of Human Rights and the Administration of Criminal Justice	
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Book Notes

BASSIOUNI, M. CHERIF, THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; Transnational Publishers, Inc., New York (1994); ISBN 0-941320-87-1; 500 pp. (hardcover) Table of Authorities, List of Acronyms, Introduction, Contents.

Keeping with tradition, M. Cherif Bassiouni furthers the universal understanding and development of international human rights in The Protection of Human Right in the Administration of Criminal Justice. This compendium of United Nations norms and standards in the realm of human rights is an essential reference for any scholar or advocate of international criminal law.

Bassiouni sets the stage with a powerful dedication to the memory of his law school comrade who devoted his life to international human rights law and had this same life stolen through the practices of arbitrary arrest, detention, and summary extra-judicial execution. He then pays tribute to the contributions of the United Nations in the development of international human rights law norms and standards.

This compilation of human rights laws combines all of the international, national, and regional procedural norms and standards applicable to criminal processes. It is organized by topic, and is divided into the following sections: (1) Prevention of Discrimination; (2) Statelessness and Refugees; (3) Principles of Legality; (4) Right to Life and Freedom From Cruel and Unusual Punishment; (5) Right to Liberty and Prisoners' Rights; (6) Right to a Fair Trial; (7) Administration of Juvenile Justice; (8) Criminal Justice Policy; (9) Codes of Conduct; (10) Victims' Rights and Remedies; (11) Complaints and Reporting Procedures; (12) Derogation; and (13) International Cooperation in Penal Matters, Including Model Treaties.

Within each subject heading, Bassiouni provides both excerpts and complete text for all of the international agreements, declarations, treaties (model and enacted), and reports applicable to the topic. Where necessary, he provides commentary and explanatory remarks about the documents at hand. His method of using excerpts is particularly useful because the reader is not required to sort through irrelevant material in order to find the applicable article or comment.

Bassiouni also assists the scholar with two additional user-friendly sections. He provides an alphabetized Table of Authorities with legal citations for all of the documents in the compendium. He further offers a List of Acronyms to aid the readier in interpreting the various recognized and short-hand abbreviations used in these materials.

Overall, this compendium is well-organized, easy to use, and extremely informative for any scholar or advocate of international criminal law. As a desk-side reference, this book will save hours of valuable research time.

Sandra L. Jamison

NELSON, JOAN M., INTRICATE LINKS: DEMOCRATIZATION AND MARKET REFORMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND EASTERN EUROPE; Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick and Oxford (1994); (\$32.95); ISBN 156-000-1771; 225 pp. (hardcover).

Dr. Joan Nelson, a political economist, is a Senior Associate at the Overseas Development Council, an organization affiliated with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Agency for International Development. Intricate Links, however, does not shamelessly support any political agenda. As the title suggests, Nelson examines the correlation between economic and political trends occurring over the past twenty years in Latin America and Eastern Europe, with the collapse of dictatorships and communism. The bulk of this book consists of four essays, written by Nelson and three other contributors: Jacek Kochanowics, an associate professor of economic history at Warsaw University; Kalman Mizsei, from the Institute for East-West Studies in New York; and Oscar Munoz, from CIEPLAN, a research institute devoted to economic issues in Latin America. Each essay is focuses on a different aspect of the reorientation that has occurred since the mid-70s. The authors focus on specific country cases, comparing Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil in Latin America, to Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, in Eastern Europe, with the initial understanding that the developments in both regions are attributable to the same dynamic. These countries were chosen because they represent "dual transformation," where free-market economic reforms occurred simultaneously with democratization. And as Nelson states in the Overview, "it is not at all clear that most simultaneous transitions will reach their objectives." Intricate Links describes the experiences of six very distinct countries engaged in economic and political reforms, but very little else.

Munoz's "Toward Trade Opening: Legacies and Current Strategies," explores the economic and political effects of trade liberalization, from protectionist state intervention schemes toward lower tariffs and management of the exchange rate. To his credit, Munoz does not simply wave the "free trade" banner; rather, he traces the logical consequences of trade liberation to demonstrate that economic stabilization policies often cause unemployment, lower wages, and inflation, contributing to political instability, anathema to democracy. His reluctant conclusion is, therefore, that