

adoption of this Convention, as between the States which are parties to those Treaties; but a State Party to this convention may not invoke those Treaties with respect to another State Party to this Convention which is not a party to those Treaties.

As noted by Lambert (p. 329), this article will have little effect on the application of the Hostages Convention. It is limited to the "Treaties on Asylum" that were in force on 17 December 1979, the date the Convention was adopted. Moreover, only a small number of such treaties existed at this time, they were in force between only a few Latin American states, and they cannot be invoked against states party to the Hostages Convention who are not also parties to the treaties on asylum. Most important, Lambert argues, these treaties on asylum do not prohibit the subsequent prosecution of a person granted asylum. Although this is contrary to the position taken by some Latin American states, Lambert's close analysis of the treaties on asylum strongly supports his contention.

There is much more of interest in this book, and a short review cannot do it justice. In conclusion, I will only state that any person, practitioner or scholar, with a serious interest in the problem of international terrorism and in exploring possible ways of combatting it should read this book. It is an outstanding addition to the literature.

John F. Murphy
Villanova University

Endnotes

1. John F. Murphy, "The Future of Multilateralism and Efforts to Combat International Terrorism," *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, 35 (1986), p. 45 and n. 49.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 82.

Clutterbuck, Richard. *Terrorism, Drugs and Crime in Europe After 1992*. London: Routledge, 1990.

In recognition of her encouragement to write this, his latest book, Richard Clutterbuck dedicated the work to "Rachel." Those of us familiar with his previous writings also owe her our gratitude, as do those persons simply having an interest in or need to research the subjects identified by the title. The author has produced a very readable, fact-filled and respectable companion to his earlier works in the fields of political violence and criminal justice.

Citing the decreased risk of major European wars, Clutterbuck warns of "three other threats which could . . . do almost as much damage to the community: drug trafficking, computer crime and terrorism." He notes that the three are linked, in part, through the use and sponsorship of terrorism by members of the illicit narcotics industry, and through traffickers' and terrorists' abuse of computers for extortion and money laundering. The author's objectives are to show how security measures can prevent this from happening, and to stimulate informed debate on the challenge of striking "the right balance between public safety and civil liberties."

Will the opening of internal European community frontiers in 1992 help the spread of terrorism and international crime? How effective will new technological aids be in combatting the spread of terrorism, illicit narcotics trafficking and computer fraud? Clutterbuck's analysis of European security confronts these problems by looking at what the European Community (EC) countries have done in the past, describing technology now becoming available, and making radical proposals for airport security, fighting the illicit narcotics industry, and overcoming the intimidation of witnesses and juries. In the remarkably changed circumstances of the 1990s, he foresees the prospect of Russia, the USA and a united Europe cooperating for the first time to overcome the common enemies of terrorism and international crime.

Recognizing that the broad scope of his book will have different appeal to different readers, the author has divided the volume into five parts. Each part, designed to stand on its own, avoids the danger of redundancy through cross-referencing. Part I assesses the overall problem, highlighting the major challenges beyond the Single European Act (SEA) of 1992 and usefully describing where and how they are treated in later chapters. Part II examines the past experiences of EC member countries, particularly in terms of emergency anti-terrorist laws, as a guide for future actions. Occupying almost half the book, this part incorporates a valuable review of the activities of major terrorist groups in Europe through the decades of 1969-89.

Part III moves ahead to look at current and future technological aids, such as computerized intelligence systems and methods of identifying false documentation or detecting hidden weapons, explosives and drugs. Part IV, through its focus on arrest, detention, judicial cooperation, interrogation, trial without jury, evidence, and sentencing practices, endeavors to balance security measures against civil liberties. Part V — encompassing the likely types of future threats, the approaches that have worked best so far, and the relationship of the rule of law — offers conclusions and suggestions directed toward resolving the problems.

Fundamentally, this volume combines historical summaries with sensible and rational predictions of future developments. Clutterbuck, in his usual effective manner, provides sound reasoning with practical forecasting. Unlike some of his less restrained contemporaries, he is not a doom-sayer and refrains from wild and alarmist warnings (which, in the long run, generally prove to be groundless exaggerations). For those who may wonder, the extraordinary events of the past few years have not diminished the value of

Spring 1992

this book — Clutterbuck has produced a volume that stands the test of time. The book is deserving of a place as an academic reference work or inclusion in the personal collection of those authorities who specialize in the fields of political violence and criminal justice.

G. Davidson Smith
Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada

Babington, Anthony. *Military Intervention in Britain: From the Gordon Riots to the Gibraltar Incident*. London: Routledge, 1990.

Military intervention in politics has brought about some of the most dramatic, and often catastrophic changes in the history of states. Political scientists have accordingly studied with some care the impact of *The Man on Horseback*, as S.E. Finer called his seminal book on the subject. As both military technology and social organization have become more sophisticated, the risks of such intervention have certainly not diminished. Britain, however, has usually been thought to be comparatively immune to the threat. It certainly has had no remote equivalent of Generals Mola and Franco. The rather sensational title of Anthony Babington's book is therefore misleading. He is not concerned with military intervention as it is normally understood, and anyone who reaches for this book looking for guidance about whether the threat is increasing or diminishing, or changing in nature, will be surprised to find that the one occasion on which the British army came closest to direct political intervention, the Curragh incident of 1914, is not even mentioned in it.

What Babington is concerned with is military aid to the civil power, a much less alarming — indeed quite constitutional — matter, though one that involves the temporary collapse of law and order, and sometimes major civil violence. In Britain it has always been fraught with difficulties caused by ingrained aversion not only to the army but also to the precise codification of emergency powers. Babington tells rather flatly a tale which is widely familiar: how the British refusal to tolerate the idea of a professional police led repeatedly to the use of troops to control rioting crowds, often with bloody effects. "Peterloo" was the nadir of this process, though the Bristol riots of 1831 showed the equally disastrous results of military forbearance. Eventually, the growth of modern police forces steadily eliminated the need to call on military assistance. With the odd exception of Ireland, which Babington seems uncertain whether to treat as part of Britain, all was well — until the horrors of Brixton in 1981.

We may sympathize with Babington's evident inability to grasp the reasons for "the malignity of the mobs and the viciousness of their weapons"