The study considers the case for voluntary versus legal control, and presents an overwhelming argument for the latter. Control through the law of tort and injunctions being evidently defective, administrative control is the only possible solution. The idea is not to ban any particular type of experiment but to estimate its hazards and impose corresponding safety procedures. The machinery is an inspectorate reporting to a national advisory group, with the provision of training for laboratory personnel and controlling bodies within each research establishment. Steps along these lines have already been taken in several countries. In Britain the central body is the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group, with fairly broad representation, attached to the Department of Education and Science. Health and Safety (Genetic Manipulation) Regulations have been made under the Health and Safety Act 1974, s. 15, and an inspectorate established with policing powers. The author mentions some significant defects in this legislation, and adds her own constructive suggestions at both national and international level. Altogether a fine and informative study, and much more interesting even for a lawyer to read than its title might suggest.

G. L. Williams.


The first two volumes in this series concerned United Nations peacekeeping in the Middle East and in Asia respectively; the volumes under review complete the series. Professor Higgins originally intended to include peacekeeping in Africa and Europe in a single volume, but the mass of available materials on the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) from 1960–64 persuaded her to devote the whole of Volume III to that topic. The somewhat shorter Volume IV deals with two European theatres of United Nations peacekeeping: the Balkans (the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) 1947–52 and the Military Observers of the Balkan Sub-Commission 1952–54) and Cyprus (the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) 1964–79).

Following the pattern of the first two volumes, the analysis of each operation is divided into twelve sections: a factual introduction is followed by chapters on enabling resolutions and voting, functions and mandate, constitutional basis, political control, administrative and military control, composition and size, relations with contributing states, relations with the host state, relations with other states involved, finance and, finally, implementation.

Faced with the problems of selection and avoidance of repetition of documents which may relate to more than one of these sections, Professor Higgins has sought to "place documents within those sections where their centre of gravity seems to fall." Cross-referencing is ample, although the utility of the series as a research tool might have been enhanced if the checklist of documents which, together with a
bibliography and map or maps, is supplied for each operation had referred to the pages of the volume on which the document is quoted or cited.

The materials used in the volumes are confined almost exclusively to official United Nations documents and records of United Nations organs. The author is perhaps unnecessarily apologetic for this limitation: nothing could be of more help to the student of United Nations peacekeeping than a skilful pilot through the daunting oceans of original United Nations documents. But this is far more than a mere collection of documents. The commentary linking the documents is of admirable clarity, and enables the reader to follow each operation from the invariably complicated political upheavals described in the introduction to the more or less successful completion of its tasks. In each case, the section on implementation is the longest, and it is sometimes necessary to refer forward to this from earlier sections in order to follow the train of events (this is especially true of Vol. III), but adequate references for the purpose are provided.

Of particular interest in Volume III is the chapter on finance, which includes lengthy extracts from the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on Certain Expenses of the United Nations. The refusal of certain members, both before and after that opinion, to contribute to the expenses of ONUC led to a constitutional crisis in the General Assembly, because under Article 19 of the Charter members who were more than two years in arrears should have been deprived of their votes. The situation was only resolved by a considerable act of appeasement by the United States in acknowledging as "a simple and inescapable fact of life" that the Assembly was not prepared to enforce Article 19. Whereas an attempt had been made to spread the cost of ONUC amongst the entire membership of the United Nations, a very different method of financing was adopted for UNFICYP, the costs being met by the governments providing contingents and the Government of Cyprus, supplemented (very inadequately) by voluntary contributions. Both operations incurred large deficits, and it is evident that, irrespective of the constitutional basis of an operation, where political goodwill is lacking there will be no financial help, and the efficacy of the operation is likely to be endangered.

The history of UNSCOB, the earliest United Nations attempt at peacekeeping, shows how the Charter machinery was stultified from the outset by the veto in the Security Council; this necessitated the transfer of the question to the General Assembly, with consequential disputes as to the constitutionality of the operation. In assessing its role, Professor Higgins concludes that UNSCOB made "a real and useful contribution in persuading the parties to establish contacts" and "was an important start to what was later to prove a significant United Nations role in keeping the peace," viz., the establishment of observation groups. On the extent to which ONUC and UNFICYP succeeded in carrying out the more complex tasks entrusted to them, the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

This series of volumes enriches the literature on the United Nations and will be of value not only to students but also to those who may be concerned with the organization of future peacekeeping operations.

C. A. Hopkins.