

6) the absence of "...any generally agreed upon international norm limiting the rights of states to acquire such weapons" (p. 43).

Various options for addressing the light weapons problem are analysed. Norm building would help develop legitimate limits on the trade in light weapons. Enhancing transparency measures would provide a more complete understanding of the arms trade. Strengthening controls (e.g., import and export laws) would limit the channels available for arms transfers. Finally, developing human security institutions would minimize the potential for inter-societal violence.

Latham concludes that light weapons proliferation will continue to be an important item on the international policy agenda. However, there are several areas which he considers to be under-examined:

- 1) definitions and classifications;
- 2) cultural factors promoting light weapons proliferation;
- 3) norms which might curtail proliferation;
- 4) merits of regional versus global arms registers;
- 5) technical measures for tracking transfers;
- 6) human security measures to promote peace;
- 7) practical micro-disarmament measures;
- 8) specific regional dimensions.

- 615.** Latham, Andrew. "Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament: Emerging Issues and Future Directions for Policy Relevant Research." In *Multilateral Approaches to Non-Proliferation: Proceedings of the 4th Canadian Non-Proliferation Workshop*, ed. Andrew Latham, Toronto: Centre for International and Security Studies, York University, 1996, pp. 135-146.

The objective of this article "...is to present the emerging issues and directions for future research that were identified during the discussions at the Fourth Annual Canadian Non-Proliferation workshops" (p. 135). A review is done for both conceptual research issues as well as practical research issues. Various types of weapons are considered:

- 1) weapons of mass destruction;
- 2) non-lethal technologies;
- 3) light weapons;
- 4) dual-use technologies.

At the conceptual level, Latham argues that a critical area to research is the causes and consequences of light weapons proliferation. A new conceptual arms control framework is needed to address the specific characteristics of light weapons. Efforts should begin by establishing a conceptual language to understand the dynamics of light weapons proliferation. Ultimately, however, "...the goal should be to frame a practical, long-term, realistic and sustainable strategy for advancing the light weapons non-proliferation agenda" (pp. 136-137).

- 616.** Laurance, Edward J. *The New Field of Micro-Disarmament: Addressing the Proliferation and Buildup of Small Arms and Light Weapons*. Research Report Prepared for the Disarmament Section (Ref. 242) of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany. California and Bonn: Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS) and the Bonn International Center for Conversion, June 1996.

This report is divided into seven sections, followed by ten appendices. Part I provides background and comments on the purpose of the study to "...serve as a preparatory study on micro-disarmament..." (p. 1).

Part II focuses on the history, definition and evolution of the concept of micro-disarmament. First introduced by UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his January 1995 "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace," [Serial No. UN-5], the concept has gained prominence since then. Laurance outlines the relevant UN resolutions, and summarizes the work done by academics to date. He maintains that the profile of the issue is still small, but that it is gaining in popularity.

Part III examines the typology of light weapons and their accumulation. Both the quantity and the quality of light weapons have increased since the end of the Cold War, making their diffusion more problematic. The lack of an agreed upon definition for small arms and light weapons is noted, and several definitions which have