

This study outlines the results of UNOMOZ (United Nations Operations in Mozambique), arguing that the original UN plan was not implemented as specified (e.g., information on weapons and ammunition holdings was never forthcoming). This monograph "...addresses why the mission experienced these shortcomings and complications. The explanation does not lie in the fact that a better plan superseded the one that the Secretary-General originally laid out. No additional plan was proffered. Rather, the complex nature of the PKO [peace keeping operation] together with political considerations led to the failure to implement the plan faithfully" (p. 3).

The report is divided into four sections. Section I provides an overview of the history of Portuguese colonial rule, the struggle for independence and resulting civil war, and the factors which led the warring parties to the negotiating table. Section II examines the UN role in peace talks and its mandate for the peace keeping operation. Section III looks at the military context. Section IV analyses the PKO's plans and their implementation.

It is concluded that in the implementation of the UN plan, long term goals were set aside in favour of achieving short term solutions (e.g., leave disarmament and focus on securing a general peace agreement). The greatest problem with the UN mission was that "...it was too general. The non-specific nature of much of the GPA [General Peace Agreement] — especially as concerned disarmament and arms destruction — gave both parties room to manoeuvre in interpreting the plans" (p. 84). In Mozambique, the UN was presented with an opportunity to reduce the number of small arms available to threaten international peace and stability, but it failed to capitalize.

- 603.** Boutwell, Jeffrey, Susannah L. Dyer and Natalie J. Goldring. "Pugwash Meeting No. 210: 1st Pugwash Workshop on the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons: *Curbing the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons: The Need for International Cooperation and Constraints.*" *Pugwash Newsletter*. Vol. 33, No. 3, January 1996, pp. 159-168.

This article reports on the proceedings of the conference on curbing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. An overview of small arms and light weapons issues is included with a summary of what was discussed at the conference (e.g., the dynamics of weapons flow, the development of a conceptual model for analysing the issue, and the objectives and means of data collection and organization).

Several recommendations are made to control the spread of small arms and light weapons:

- 1) establish and publicize light weapons as a concrete problem through the creation of a United Nations (UN) world commission;
- 2) educate national parliaments on the consequences of light weapons proliferation;
- 3) encourage cooperation between police forces;
- 4) implement regional regulations on the production and the supply of light weapons;
- 5) promote stringent national gun licensing measures;
- 6) dismantle weapons when conflicts end;
- 7) pursue control of light weapons within the framework of a larger effort to control conflict;
- 8) outline the major negative effects of light weapons proliferation on society.

Future directions for research in the area are also noted (e.g., understanding the dynamics of light weapons flows), as are potential ways to move towards control of light weapons (e.g., a feasibility study of a separate UN arms register).

- 604.** Dyer, Susannah L. and Natalie J. Goldring. *Controlling Global Light Weapons Transfers: Working Toward Policy Options*. Research Report Prepared for the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association. San Diego, California: British American Security Information Council (BASIC): Project on Light Weapons, April 16-20, 1996.

An update of a paper published in *Light Weapons and International Security* [Serial No. 535], this paper provides "...a framework for analysis of policy proposals designed to limit the global flow of light weapons" (p. 1). Many of the ideas are borrowed from efforts to limit the proliferation of major conventional weapons, but the specifics differ because of the characteristics peculiar to light weapons. The goal of the paper is to help