

been put forward are reproduced (e.g., Swanesh Rana's from *Small Arms and Intra-State Conflicts*, [Serial No. 532]). Laurance suggests the creation of a catalogue of arms actually used in conflicts, to be monitored by the UN, which could form the basis of an empirical definition in the future.

Part IV comments on the negative effects of small arms and light weapons, emphasizing that these weapons are being used primarily in intrastate conflict. In most cases, an increased availability of light weapons will increase the chance of groups or individuals resorting to violence to achieve their goals. This in turn will impact on political, economic and social development.

Part V analyses five situations where micro-disarmament is practice:

- 1) preventive diplomacy;
- 2) peace-keeping operations;
- 3) post-conflict peace-building;
- 4) constraining proliferation and deployment of anti-personnel landmines;
- 5) curbing crime and violence which uses military style light weapons.

Part VI investigates the policies, tools and instruments available for micro-disarmament. Efforts can be made at both the national level (e.g., improve policing) and the multinational level (e.g., create regional arms transfer registers). In addition, a differentiation must be made between supply and demand strategies for control. For example, Mali has a problem with weapons flowing into the country, and is, therefore, in need of supply controls. By contrast, El Salvador already has a vast supply of weapons, and is, therefore, a candidate for demand controls. Whatever the policy, Laurance cautions that efforts must take into consideration the limitations of UN resources. The American experience of disarming its own population should be examined to see what can be learned.

Part VII serves as a conclusion, focusing on multilateral action for micro-disarmament. Laurance draws attention to the fact that micro-disarmament efforts "...must take into account a wide variety of concepts, issues and factors not normally part of the disarmament mandate" (p. 25). Laurance targets his conclusions at the UN, as the most likely organization to take action. To begin with, he offers several operations principles for UN micro-disarmament actions:

- 1) accumulations of light weapons leads to casualties;
- 2) weapons causing problems are military style and are not needed for personal security;
- 3) internal security forces cannot address the problem on their own;
- 4) internal security forces should be aided by the UN to enable them to conduct their own disarmament campaigns;
- 5) community and social structure should be developed enough to work with security forces to combat the problem;
- 6) initiative for action must come from UN member states.

In addition, Laurance offers several operative measures to guide UN disarmament actions:

- 1) build the capacities of states to develop their own services (i.e., after peace, help develop services like customs);
- 2) conduct field missions (i.e., identify problems before they become crises);
- 3) ban certain types of weapons (e.g., landmines);
- 4) promote transparency of weapons transfers (e.g., include small arms in UN Register of Conventional Arms);
- 5) create positive measures for disarmament (e.g., support demobilization plans);
- 6) continue efforts in post-conflict disarmament measures (i.e., try to limit arms available in society).

Appendix I is a list of current projects on light weapons, including lists of contact persons. Appendix II is an excerpt from "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60, 3 January 1995), [Serial No. I-5].

Appendix III is a working paper of Working Group II of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

Appendix IV is an Interim Report of the International Commission on Rwanda. Appendix V is a case study of El Salvador's experience with light weapons proliferation. Appendix VI is an introduction to anti-personnel landmines and their effects. Appendix VII is a national military inventory of selected weapons. Appendix VIII is a commentary on voluntary weapons collection efforts and buy-back programs in the U.S., Haiti and Nicaragua. Appendix IX is a selected bibliography of works relating to micro-disarmament. Appendix X is a report of working group I on agenda item 4 (Guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of General Assembly resolution 46/36H of December 1991).