

528. Mathiak, Lucy. "Light Weapons and Internal Conflict in Angola." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 81-97.

A case study of the impact of light weapons on Angola, this paper looks at the civil war over the last twenty years. Arguing that the war was largely a proxy battle between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US), Mathiak attributes a significant portion of the blame for the current conflict to the two superpowers. She argues that the USSR and the US failed to examine the long term effects of their arms shipments to the region, sacrificing the future of Angola's people to achieve their immediate goals.

A history of the civil war analyses the role of the main participants. The US provided aid starting in 1976, through to the elections of 1992. Zaire channelled light weapons, supplied by the US, into Angola. South Africa, in an attempt to curry favour with the US, supplied weapons to the US-backed UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) forces.

Mathiak concludes that the decades long civil war in Angola raises important questions "...regarding the accountability and ultimate responsibility of governments that are belligerents in such conflicts" (p. 91).

Appendix 1 lists the arms and material delivered to Zaire through US operations in the 1970s. Appendix 2 summarizes the arms and material delivered to the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA during the 1970s operations.

529. Morrison, David D. "Small Arms, Big Trouble." *National Journal*. Vol. 3, No. 18, 1995, p. 712.

Small arms and light weapons form a significant part of the problem of global arms control. Morrison details several examples to indicate the scope of the problem (e.g., the Russians are producing a variant of the Kalashnikov rifle designed for women). He concludes that solutions are not immediately apparent, noting that "...the prospects of dramatically stemming the small-arms traffic appear about as bleak as those of shutting down the equally booming global trade in narcotics" (p. 712).

530. Naylor, R.T. "The Structure and Operation of the Modern Arms Black Market." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 44-57.

Naylor argues that what differentiates the black market from the legitimate arms trade market is its "...covert methods of intermediating between supply and demand" (p. 45).

Once dominated by the superpower rivalry, supply-side controls are no longer as effective in the post Cold War era. The new market includes anything from embargoed states to criminal organizations, with clients buying arms from a wide variety of sources (e.g., governments, private companies, private dealers). Moreover, the international underground economy is growing and making effective control more elusive. In addition, with the bipolar structure of the Cold War, it was possible to monitor the trade in weapons. With the proliferation of suppliers, however, such measures are "...unlikely to represent more than a very passing disturbance to the functioning of the global black market" (p. 49).

Black market arms are typically more expensive than legitimate deals due to the additional costs incurred by the supplier in circumventing customs officials. The financing of weapons deals is done by exchanging economic, military or ideological concessions (e.g., weapons donated in exchange for a military base).

Naylor concludes that while the phenomenon of light weapons proliferation is clear, prospective solutions are not. Traditional supply-side controls are not likely to succeed since the pressure on politicians to export weapons to maintain defence jobs is "irresistible" (p. 55). Citing the ever increasing disparity in income, wealth and natural resource capital between states, Naylor contends that efforts should be directed at these problems which fuel the demand for light weapons.

A one page "note on sources" annotates the few scholarly appraisals of the black market for light weapons.