

becomes important in the current environment which has seen both a qualitative and a quantitative increase in the light weapons in circulation. The role of key states in the production and distribution of light weapons is examined: the former Soviet Union, Western European states, the U.S. and South Africa. He also notes that along with an increase in light weapons traffic, there is a growing link between light weapons and drug trafficking.

Smith emphasizes the need for a new arms control paradigm to deal with light weapons. The blueprints for controlling major weapons systems are not adaptable for service as guidelines to control light weapons because light weapons have already circulated all over the globe, making non-proliferation efforts only marginally effective. As a result, light weapons must be addressed from the perspective of control. Smith suggests the tagging of new weapons to make tracking easier. He puts more credence, however, in control efforts which will limit access to ammunition for light weapons. It is suggested that aid be made contingent on policies to control access to ammunition. Whatever policies are eventually adopted, Smith emphasizes the need to think globally. Ultimately, control of light weapons will only be successful in conjunction with widespread social and political development.

### **PART B.3 ITEMS AVAILABLE IN 1995**

- 501.** Adibe, Clement and Jakkie Potgieter. *Managing Arms in Peace Processes: Somalia (Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Project, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1995.

This study is divided into three parts. The purpose of Part I is "...to examine in some depth the role of arms in explaining the current Somali conflict and the difficulties of multinational intervention in resolving this African tragedy" (p. 3). Part I is divided into five chapters: "Chapter 1 briefly discusses the Somali society and politics and provides the background to the conflict that ensued in 1991. Chapter 2 examines the regional and international contexts of the conflict, focusing particularly on early efforts to bring the conflict to the attention of the international community. Chapter 3 traces the involvement of the international community and the United Nations through various phases. Chapter 4 focuses on the evolution and implementation of the disarmament concept in Somalia. Chapter 5 discusses the lessons of the Somali experience for future involvement in disarmament and conflict resolution" (p. 3).

This last chapter outlines the major recommendations of the study:

- 1) understanding the nature of the society and the causes of the conflict are central to resolving intra-state conflicts;
- 2) disarmament should not be attempted without the political will to see the process through;
- 3) a positive human rights record should be a required condition for troop participation in UN peace missions;
- 4) field commanders must communicate effectively with one another;
- 5) UN forces should train together prior to deployment in an operational theatre;
- 6) the UN must demonstrate a staying power once a commitment to intervene has been made.

Part II is a bibliography of relevant sources. Part III duplicates the questionnaire responses which served as the primary source for the report.

- 502.** Boutwell, Jeffrey, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, eds. *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995.

#### **Preface**

These essays represent a survey of the current knowledge of small arms and light weapons. The authors contend that since relatively little is known about this "lethal commerce," what is needed is "...a systematic survey of the available information to provide a more reliable assessment of the nature and scope of the trade in small arms and light weapons..." (p. 1).