

404. Klare, Michael T. "Awash in Armaments: Implications of the Trade in Light Weapons." *Harvard International Review*. Vol. 17, No. 1, Winter 1994-1995, pp. 24-26, 75-76.

With the end of the Cold War, increased attention has been paid to the proliferation of light weapons. These weapons are defined as "...small arms, grenades, land mines, machine guns, light artillery pieces, shoulder-fired anti-tank weapons and other such munitions" (p. 24). This recent emphasis on light weapons has confirmed what analysts of the arms trade have known for years: "...global arms patterns are largely shaped by the ever-changing exigencies of the world security environment" (p. 24). With the shift away from the bipolar world of the Cold War, there has been an increase in ethnic and sectarian violence, resulting in an increased demand for light weapons. Despite their increased deployment, little is known about the trade in light weapons. The international community must overcome this historical prejudice and study the trade in light weapons.

Four different channels of supply are analysed:

- 1) government-to-government sales or grants;
- 2) commercial sales;
- 3) covert deliveries by governments;
- 4) black market arms deals.

Given the diversity of supply channels, any efforts at controlling ethnic violence must also address the trade in light arms. Tougher national and international controls on the sale of arms and ammunition to UN embargoed countries are a first step. Ultimately, however, a control agreement like those for nuclear weapons will be needed. In the meantime, efforts should be directed towards limiting the arms trade, rather than trying to eliminate it.

405. Mills, Greg. "Small Arms Control: Some Early Thoughts." *African Defence Review*. Vol. 15, March 1994, pp. 42-54.

Mills argues that South Africa is not concerned as much about nuclear weapons proliferation as it is about the spread of small arms. His paper "...sets out the various areas around the subject of proliferation and control into which research is currently being conducted" (p. 42). Small arms are defined as including "...handguns, carbines or rifles and assault rifles" (p. 42).

Several factors are outlined which contribute to small arms proliferation:

- 1) poorly paid police forces;
- 2) loose control of government stockpiles;
- 3) an increase in the number of private security firms;
- 4) backyard production of weapons.

Mills emphasizes that the weapons themselves are not the cause of violence, "...and it is necessary to treat both the causes and the symptoms of the proliferation of weapons. The removal of illegal weaponry might lower the political temperature and the potential for destructive subversion, which remains the way to reduce violence" (p. 51). He offers six recommendations to combat light weapons proliferation:

- 1) tighten statutes regarding the possession of light weapons;
- 2) secure the weapons caches of the African National Congress (ANC) and other groups;
- 3) allow security forces to clear out weapons in the townships;
- 4) increase funding for disarmament efforts;
- 5) coordinate disarmament efforts regionally for greater effectiveness;
- 6) demobilize former soldiers, making sure to adequately re-integrate them back into civil society.

Until these, or similar, measures are in place, "...it would seem as if South Africa, in particular, is going to be an increasingly dangerous place" (p. 52).

406. Smith, Christopher. "Light Weapons - The Forgotten Dimension of the International Arms Trade." In *Brassey's Defence Yearbook, 1994*, ed. King's College London The Centre For Defence Studies, London: Brassey's, 1994, pp. 271-284.

Smith notes that much attention has been focused on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the consequences of light weapons transfers. This omission