

The India/Pakistan enmity is detailed, beginning with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The United States (US) supplied vast amounts of material to *Mujahideen* leaders without careful accounting of the weapons transferred. In the short term, these transfers helped defeat the Soviets, but in the long term resulted "...in rising levels of violence and declining levels of human rights..." (p. 64).

Four different sources of light weapons are analysed:

- 1) arms leaked from the US supported arms pipeline;
- 2) captured Soviet weapons;
- 3) arms produced by small scale manufacturers in the region;
- 4) miscellaneous weapons from all over the world.

In addition, several regional issues are examined which fuel the demand for light weapons (e.g., Sikh separatism in the Punjab, and communal tensions in Bombay in the wake of March 1993 bombings).

South Asia has traditionally had difficulties with nation-building, but the recent flood of light weapons into the region will complicate the process further. Effective gun control in Pakistan, given the prevailing gun culture, will be difficult if not impossible. The fundamental problem is weak government in both Pakistan and India. Over the short term residents will buy guns to guarantee personal security, but over time, these purchases will "...have the opposite effect" (p. 77). Smith suggests that the impact of light weapons can be limited by strictly regulating the supply of ammunition. Before such an attempt could be successful, however, more information must be secured about the global patterns in the trade and effects of light weapons.

- 538.** Williams, Rocklyn. "Small Arms Proliferation in Southern Africa: Problems and Prospects." A Paper Presented at the UNIDIR Conference on the Proliferation of Light Weapons in the Post-Cold War World: A Global Problem. Berlin: May 4-5, 1995.

Most small arms smuggled into South Africa originates from Mozambique and Angola. This paper "...aims at analyzing the origins of the problem, the present state of small arms proliferation and some proposed resolutions of the problem" (p. 1).

Williams argues that there are four major developments in the history of the region which have created high social mobilization to secure small arms:

- 1) the history of the armed liberation struggles in the region (i.e., many arms have been shipped to the region);
- 2) the arming of rebel movements in the region by both the Rhodesian and former South African governments;
- 3) the disintegration of state structures in Angola and Mozambique;
- 4) the availability of locally manufactured small arms (especially in South Africa).

No solution to the proliferation of small arms will be possible until progress is made in resolving the socio-economic problems of South Africa and its surrounding countries. At the moment, it is more pragmatic to discuss working towards containing the problem rather than eliminating it. To this end, she makes eight suggestions:

- 1) create a South African arms trade register;
- 2) determine what types of arms were shipped to what groups during the Cold War;
- 3) determine the origins of shipments of ammunition to the region;
- 4) tighten control of commercial small arms sales in South Africa;
- 5) publicize weapon returning programs (e.g., gun buy-back schemes);
- 6) couple demobilization of the armed forces with a careful accounting of weapons;
- 7) institute bi-lateral and multi-lateral commissions to deal with small arms proliferation;
- 8) create effective border controls.

Williams concludes by emphasizing the need for more research on the problem of small arms proliferation before it spirals out of control.

- 539.** Wulf, Herbert. "Surplus Weapons: The Need for Control and Conversion." A Paper Presented at the UNIDIR Conference on the Proliferation of Light Weapons in the Post-Cold War World: A Global Problem. Berlin: May 4-5, 1995.