

Husbands concludes by re-emphasizing the importance of tailoring efforts to control light weapons to the specific context of each conflict.

- 609.** Johnston, Joel. *Current Projects on Light Weapons*. London: British American Security Information Council, February 1996.

This report is a compilation of projects currently underway on issues related to the problem of light weapons proliferation. Each entry is listed alphabetically by the name of the research group (e.g., British American Security Information Council), followed by a contact person's name. A brief summary of the work of each organization is also included.

- 610.** Kartha, Tara. "Ammunition as a Tool for Conflict Control." A Paper Presented at the BASIC Conference on Light Weapons. London: June 30-July 2, 1996.

Kartha's starting premise is the importance of ammunition in making warfare possible. The paper "...examines the possibility of imposing some constraints on the supplies and production of ammunition, keeping in mind that while suppliers may be many (the black marketeer, drug lord, local politician etc) the producers are relatively few" (p. 1). She analyses the nature and requirements of conflict arguing that there are a number of sources of ammunition (the state, the black market, and the stocks of regional powers) which indicate that there has been an increase in the amount of ammunition in circulation since the end of the Cold War.

A review of ammunition availability in the following areas is conducted: Afghanistan, Pakistan, western India, and Tajikistan. She offers suggestions for controlling ammunition at policy, manufacturing, and global levels. At the policy level, Kartha offers five options:

- 1) promote regional cooperation;
- 2) institute unilateral transparency measures;
- 3) act on available information to control black market activity;
- 4) reduce the number of poorly trained security forces and replace them with smaller numbers of elite troops;
- 5) negotiate bilateral 'hot pursuit' agreements (i.e., ability of a state to chase gun runners across borders).

Kartha also offers several possible courses of action which can be initiated at the manufacturing level to curb the spread of ammunition. First, create strict manufacturing marking and numbering systems. Second, ban manufacturing of ammunition by states for weapons (like the AK-47) that they do not produce. Third, outlaw the production of 'look alike' bullets. Fourth, reserve certain kinds of ammunition for military use only. Fifth, apply restrictions to the 5.56 round while it is still in the early states of becoming the round of the future. Sixth, restrict the export of particularly lethal weapons (e.g., French built FAMAS). Finally, monitor states which serve as transfer points for weapons on the way to conflict areas.

She concludes by offering four suggestions which can be implemented at the global level:

- 1) reduce the stockpiles kept by each state to protect against the advent of war;
- 2) create a monitoring body which will report to the UN Security Council before a conflict begins;
- 3) promote the idea of an international embargo of ammunition transfers;
- 4) enhance global transparency efforts.

She emphasizes that even 'slender' chances of securing ammunition controls must be welcomed.

- 611.** Klare, Michael T. "The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons--An Overview." A Paper Presented To the Panel of Governmental Experts Appointed by the Secretary-General to Study the Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons. United Nations, New York: June 26, 1996.

Klare's paper is divided into three sections. Part I outlines the distinctive character of light weapons. He notes that light weapons were virtually ignored during the Cold War era when the focus was on major weapons systems. With the end of the Cold War, coupled with the rise of intrastate conflict fought predominantly with light weapons, light weapons have received more attention. They have several characteristics which distinguish them from major weapons systems: