

519. Klare, Michael T. "Light Weapons Arms Trafficking and the World Security Environment of the 1990s." 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.

Klare argues that there has long been a recognized link between the world security environment and the nature of the global flow of weapons. When there is a change in the world security environment, the dynamics of the weapons trade changes as well. With the end of the Cold War, transfers from the two superpowers to their supporters declined dramatically, leading arms control analysts to note a decline in the dollar value of arms transfers since 1989. However, Klare contends, this conclusion glosses over a fundamental change in the nature of the arms trade which entails a rise in light weapons transfers for use in internal conflicts. He concludes that light weapons have not caused conflicts: the conflicts in the world today are the product of historical religious and ethnic animosity. Nevertheless, the "...sheer *abundance* [emphasis in the original] of light weapons in international circulation, and the ease with which they are transported to areas of tension, has undoubtedly contributed to the incidence, duration, and intensity of armed conflict" (p. 7).

520. Klare, Michael T. "Light Weapons Diffusion and Global Violence in the Post-Cold War Era." In *Light Weapons and International Security*, [Serial No. 535], ed. Jasjit Singh, Nirankari Colony, Delhi: Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, British American Security Information Council, Indian Pugwash Society, and Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 1995, pp. 1-40.

Conventional arms control over the last thirty years has focused on major weapons systems. More recently, intrastate conflicts have become more common and destructive, and the demand for light weapons has increased. While the older paradigm used in arms control efforts, the Proliferation/Arms Race model, was useful for the Cold War era, Klare posits a new one for the post-Cold War period: the Diffusion/Global Violence model. This model suggests study in two areas: the process of diffusion itself, and the relationship between diffusion and the propensity for armed violence.

Part I examines the diffusion aspect, critical in an era where light weapons are being traded in a variety of ways. Preliminary examinations of several types of weapons transactions are offered:

- 1) government grants;
- 2) government sales;
- 3) commercial sales;
- 4) technology transfers/domestic arms production;
- 5) covert arms deliveries by governments;
- 6) government gifts to allied paramilitary groups;
- 7) black market transfers;
- 8) theft;
- 9) exchanges between insurgent and criminal organizations.

Part II analyses the global violence part of the model. While no reliable statistics are available on the trade of light weapons, one thing is clear: "this cascade of arms is contributing everywhere to the frequency, duration and intensity of armed violence" (pp. 16-17). This section is constructed as a series of case studies of countries experiencing internal violence: Angola, Bosnia, Liberia, Rwanda, and Somalia. Each case study covers the history, the role of light weapons, and the human costs of the conflict. Klare concludes that the five case studies clearly demonstrate that the proliferation of light weapons has resulted in an increase in the lethality of intrastate conflict. Furthermore, the case studies show the continued impact that Cold War transfers of weapons by superpowers to client states has on the current availability of light weapons. The ready supply of surplus weapons has made the role of the United Nations more difficult as the international black market in light weapons is now developed enough to supply significant amounts of weaponry despite embargoes.

Appendix I lists national inventories of selected light weapons; Appendix II documents light weapons production in developing countries.