

Part D summarizes the arguments made in the body of the paper. Several proposals are offered:

- 1) encourage further research on the link between drugs and light weapons trafficking;
- 2) test the hypothesis that the profits from the drug trade are a major driving force in the proliferation of light weapons;
- 3) invite discussion of a treaty to regulate all light weapons transfers.

Part E is a series of brief commentaries on incidents which demonstrate a link between the arms trade and drug trafficking. Several examples are given for countries in the following regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, and the Americas.

- 619.** Mills, Greg, Glenn Oosthuysen and Jonathan Katzenellenbogen. "Disarmament and Arms Control in Africa: A South African Perspective." *Defence Analysis*. Vol. 12, No. 1, 1996, pp. 113-131.

The impact of small arms is of much greater concern to residents of the South African region than are weapons of mass destruction. Mozambique and Angola remain the main sources of the arms flooding into South Africa. The authors argue that "...in the long term this threat is to economic development; in the more immediate term the danger is posed by high and rising rates of armed crime" (p. 113). As a result, this article examines arms control and disarmament issues which have particular relevance to Africa.

A special section of the paper is devoted to analysing small arms proliferation. Four reasons are offered to account for the spread of small arms in the region:

- 1) the widespread conflicts in the region over the last thirty years;
- 2) radical political change and a move away from police control of the state;
- 3) reliance of the wealthy on private security firms for protection;
- 4) socio-economic decay.

While legislation to curb the spread of these weapons is not lacking, efforts must be directed at enforcing it.

The authors emphasize the need to create a new arms control agenda to address the proliferation of small arms in Africa. Failure to do so will result in the kind of violence which erupted in Rwanda. The route to effective arms control "...lies initially in the effective policing of the trade in and restrictions on the possession of weapons or, perhaps more effectively as a short-term measure, in the sale and export of ammunition. In the longer term the underlying causes of the conflict will have to be tackled. In South Africa, Mozambique, Angola and elsewhere that means full political rights for all, basic education, a buoyant economy and a strong welfare system" (p. 129).

- 620.** Potgieter, Jakkie. "Peacekeeping in Southern Africa: A Regional Model." In *Small Arms Management and Peacekeeping in Southern Africa (Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Project, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*, [Serial No. 625], Christopher Smith, Peter Batchelor and Jakkie Potgieter, New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1996, pp. 99-114.

Conflict in the Southern Africa region has revolved around basic issues: ethnic and religious identity, nationalism, scarcity of resources, and internal wars. One of the most enduring legacies of past conflicts has been the availability of light weapons in large quantities. Potgieter argues that the countries of the region have realized that they must work together as a regional unit to solve their problems.

The article is divided into four sections. Section I outlines the regional peace and security efforts. Section II examines the implementation of cooperative security arrangements. Section III lists the factors to be considered in policy formulation for peacekeeping and relief operations in the region.

Finally, Section IV concludes the study. Potgieter emphasizes that "...only in a cooperative spirit and in an organized manner will the present violence, political instability, and increased light weapons proliferation be controlled and eventually reduced" (p. 113). The Southern African Development Community (SADC) remains, according to Potgieter, the only mechanism of the region to "...finally create the secure environment needed in order for stability and development to take root" (p. 114).

- 621.** Siddiqi-Agha, Ayesha. *Light Weapons Manufacture in the Public and Private Sectors: A View From Pakistan*. London: British American Security Information Council, February 1996.