

- 517.** Kartha, Tara. "Southern Asia: The Narcotics and Weapons Linkage." In *Light Weapons and International Security*, [Serial No. 535], ed. Jasjit Singh, Nirankari Colony, Delhi: Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, British American Security Information Council, Indian Pugwash Society, and Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 1995, pp. 63-86.

One thing which all countries in the Southern Asia region have in common is a pervasive and increasing trade in weapons and drugs which threatens the authority of the state. This paper attempts to explore the weapons-drugs linkage in Myonmar, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The article is divided into sections which analyse the impact of drugs and weapons on each society. It is concluded that weapons and drug trafficking have a symbiotic relationship which conspires to undermine state authority. If the increases of recent years continue unabated, nefarious organizations may surpass the Colombian cartels in size and influence.

Included also are three appendices which refer to the Southern Asia region:

- 1) a list of drugs and arms available in the region's arms bazaars;
- 2) a summary of weapons seized between 1988 and 1995;
- 3) a table showing the destruction of property by militants.

- 518.** Klare, Michael T. "The Global Trade in Light Weapons and the International System in the Post-Cold War Era." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 31-43.

The volume of arms deals has declined significantly since the 1980s. However, Klare argues, there has been a significant increase in the trade of small arms and light weapons since the end of the Cold War. Light weapons are defined as "...all those conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual combatant or by a light vehicle operating on back-country roads" (p. 33) and which require little logistical support.

Four supply channels of light weapons are detailed:

- 1) government to government transfers;
- 2) commercial sales (i.e., sold by private commercial firms);
- 3) clandestine operations (i.e., covert transfers of light weapons by a government to insurgents);
- 4) black market sales (executed by criminal or corrupt organizations).

The bulk of the article is dedicated to analysing the factors which account for the increased trade in light weapons. The factors in the first series arise from the end of the Cold War and the break-up of multinational communist states:

- 1) break-up of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Yugoslav federation;
- 2) ethnic warfare within the successor states of the FSU and Yugoslav federation;
- 3) breakdown of central government authority in Russia and other Soviet republics;
- 4) diminished superpower control over 'proxy forces' in internal Third World conflicts;
- 5) surplus stocks of light weapons.

The other factors are systemic ones which typically reflect the growing trend to disorder *within* states:

- 1) proliferation of ethnic, tribal, and religious conflicts;
- 2) growing social, political, and economic disorder within societies;
- 3) growing importance of nonstate actors;
- 4) growing vibrancy of the global underground economy;
- 5) growing privatization of security and violence (e.g., private security firms to provide protection against criminal or insurgent forces).

All of these factors are generating an increased international demand for light weapons. Klare concludes that if the current trend towards light weapons and internal conflict continues, "...the trade in light weapons will become a matter of increased international concern and should provoke fresh interest in developing new mechanisms for its control" (p. 40).