

531. Neuman, Stephanie G. "The Arms Trade, Military Assistance, and Recent Wars: Change and Continuity." *The Annals of the American Academy*. Vol. 541, September 1995, pp. 47-74.

Neuman analyses the patterns of military assistance in recent wars, and examines the continuities and changes in the arms trade in the post Cold War era. Particular attention is given to "...the ways in which combatants obtained military supplies, training and support between 1990 and 1993" (p. 48).

A working definition is offered for small arms and light weapons which includes "...all conventional weapons that can be carried by an individual combatant or by a light vehicle. These are weapons that do not require an extensive logistical and maintenance capability" (p. 50). Small arms form only a small percentage of the total value of arms exports, but remain critical to international security since they are currently the combatants' weapons of choice. Due to the changing nature of conflict, from inter-state to intra-state, many countries are eschewing the advanced technologies of the Cold War era in favour of advanced training in the use of small arms and light weapons.

Using evidence from recent conflicts, the sources of light weapons are described:

- 1) governments;
- 2) ideological and political allies;
- 3) domestic military industries;
- 4) second and third tier producer states;
- 5) private entrepreneurs and the black market;
- 6) private companies;
- 7) captured stocks;
- 8) stockpiles;
- 9) international peacekeeping forces.

Included also is a discussion of the ways of financing intra-state conflicts, from the sale of natural resources to drug trafficking.

Neuman concludes that the arms trade in the post Cold War era is a curious blend of change and continuity. For example, aid continues to be supplied from both the East and the West, but "defense planners are revising their military doctrines to accord with local military threats and are using less advanced military technologies to achieve their war aims" (p. 74). The future pattern of the arms trade will be determined by the new power structure that develops in the wake of the Cold War.

532. Rana, Swadesh. *Small Arms and Intra-State Conflicts: Research Paper No. 34 (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1995.

Written in the wake of a workshop in Geneva in November 1994 to take stock of ongoing research on security and small arms, and to discuss ways and means of reducing and controlling the flow of such weapons, Rana's report is divided into four sections.

Part I introduces the study, and argues, citing the fact that small arms have caused 90% of casualties in conflicts since 1993, that control of small arms proliferation must be given priority on the international arms control agenda.

Part II offers an overview of the trends and characteristics of small arms and light weapons. *Small arms* are defined as "...any means of lethality other than the sheer use of physical force. In this sense, small arms need not be manufactured and may not even be seen as weapons until so used e.g. sticks, stones, fire, water" (p. 2). By contrast, *light weapons* include "...all conventional weapons that can be carried by an individual combatant or by a light vehicle. These are weapons that do not require extensive logistical and maintenance capability" (p. 2) and are operated from land. The factors which distinguish between one type of small arm and another are also summarized: weight/portability, explosive yield/size of the projectile, mode of operation, maintenance and logistic requirements, and rate of fire and calibre.

Over three hundred companies in fifty countries produce light weapons, an increase of 25% in ten years. Rana argues that the problem for controlling proliferation is that the requisite technology is readily available. As a result, "...there is little chance of controlling a further proliferation of small arms manufacture through supplier controls over transfer of technology" (p. 5). There are four key areas which distinguish trade in small arms from trade in major conventional weapons systems: